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# UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

## COMMAND HISTORY

### 1978

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UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

COMMAND HISTORY

1978

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. 5000.5E



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PREFACE

(U) CINCPACINST 5000.5E (0425), 21 December 1978, requires the Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan to publish an annual report which will provide a compact historical record of the operations of HQ USFJ, a CINCPAC subordinate unified command.

(U) This history reviews those significant actions and events which took place within U.S. Forces, Japan during calendar year 1978. 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.

(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 William P. Bock, USA) who maintained overall responsibility for its preparation and publication. Staff inputs were written by Mr. L.J. Usher, CDR F.L. Hesse, Dr. W.R. Vizzard, LCDR J. Nakahara, LCDR W.C. Fesler, LTC M.K. Lane, LTC J.P. Frankoski, CPT M.B. Marsh, MAJ R.A. Novak, Mr. H.M. Takemoto, LTC E.A. Martinelli and LTC D.O. Fingles. Appendices I, II and III were written by Dr. William R. Vizzard. This document was typed in its entirety by Mrs. Deborah M. Flores.

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Chapter 1

STATUS OF THE COMMAND

SECTION I -- U.S. FORCES JAPAN

Commander, U.S. Forces Japan (U)

(U) The Commander, U.S. 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) He is responsible for developing plans for the defense of Japan, and he must be prepared if contingencies arise, to assume operational control of assigned and attached U.S. Forces for the execution of their plans.

(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 U.S.-Japan relationships among and between Department of Defense agencies; Department of Defense agencies and the U.S. Ambassador and Department of Defense agencies and the Government of Japan.

(U) Lieutenant General George G. Loving, Jr., USAF, continued to serve as Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan throughout 1978.

Service Commanders (U)

- ✓ 5AF: COMUSJAPAN, Lieutenant General George G. Loving, Jr., USAF continued to serve as Commander, 5AF throughout 1978.
- USARJ: Lieutenant General John Q. Henion, USA, continued to serve as Commanding General, U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps, throughout 1978.
- ✓ NAVFORJ: Rear Admiral Lando W. Zech, Jr., USN assumed duties as Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan on 21 August 1978, replacing Rear Admiral Thomas B. Russell, Jr., USN who departed Japan on 5 August 1978. In this interim period 5-21 August 1978, Rear Admiral Lowell F. Eggert, Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific, served as Acting Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan.

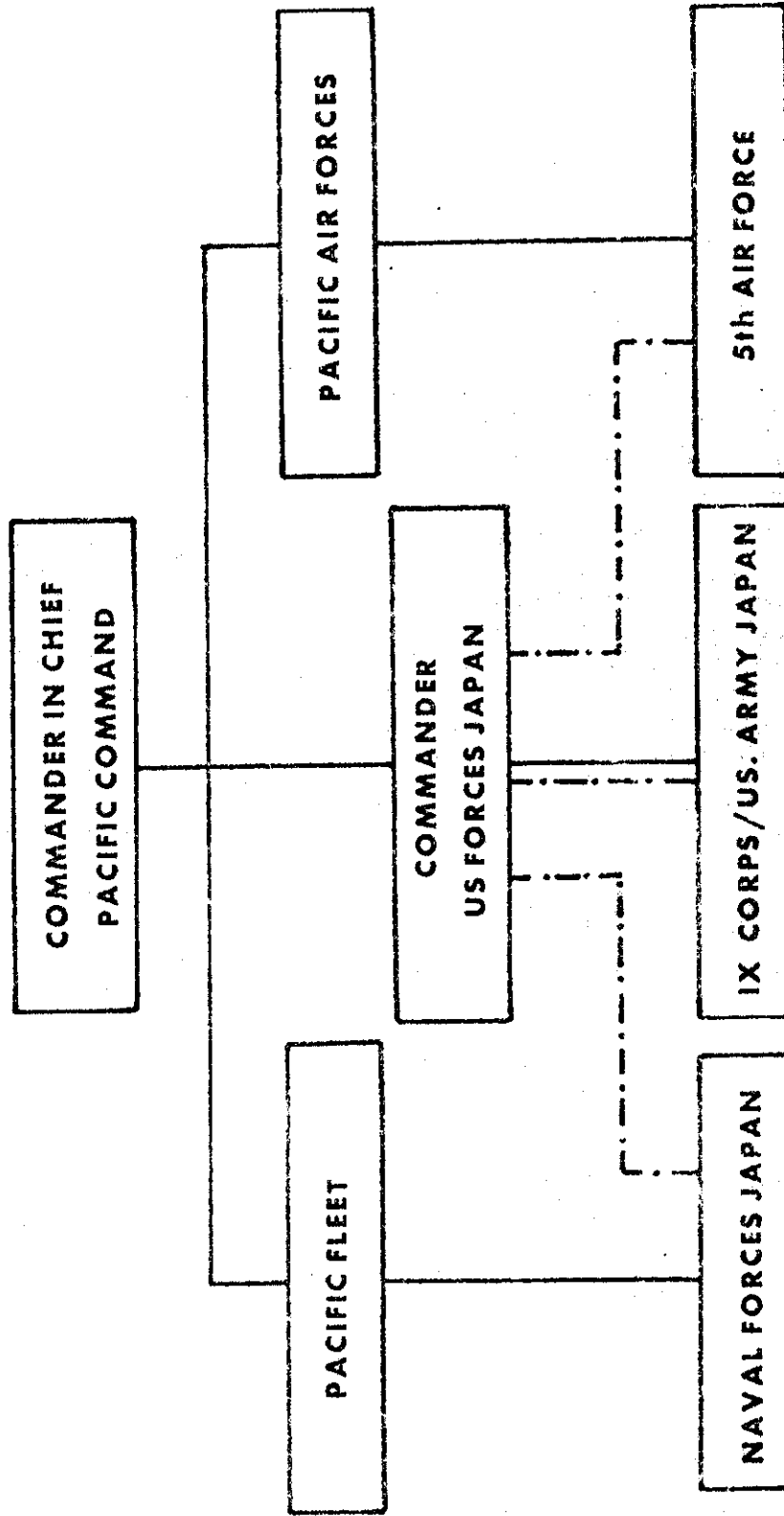
Command Relationships (U)

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

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# ORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND



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Personnel Strength (U)

(U) Calendar year 1978 witnessed a military personnel strength decrease of approximately 7.6 percent for USFJ. A comparison by service is as follows:

	<u>31 Dec 77</u>	<u>31 Dec 78</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
Army	1770	1391	-379
Navy	2380	2595	+215
USMC	20559	17690	-2869
Air Force	8948	8889	-59
Sub Total	<u>33657</u>	<u>30565</u>	<u>-3092</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
Army	1128	1138	+10
Navy	3846	3842	-4
USMC	4316	3888	-428
Air Force	<u>5706</u>	<u>5504</u>	<u>-202</u>
Sub Total	<u>14996</u>	<u>14372</u>	<u>-624</u>
TOTAL	<u>48653</u>	<u>44937</u>	<u>-3716</u>

(U) DoD civilian personnel dependents and local national employee strength figures for 31 December 1978 are depicted below. There has been no significant decrease in DoD civilians in 1978. Dependents and local nationals have decreased approximately five percent respectively, from 31 December 1977 strength levels.

	<u>DoD Civilians</u>	<u>Dependents</u>	<u>LN</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
Army	224	2149	1176
Navy	257	1683	2741
USMC	---	2350	----
Air Force	<u>756</u>	<u>8835</u>	<u>3636</u>
Sub Total	<u>1237</u>	<u>15017</u>	<u>7553</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
Army	598	2538	3130
Navy	346	8462	7465
USMC	---	1042	----
Air Force	<u>962</u>	<u>7375</u>	<u>3331</u>
Sub Total	<u>1906</u>	<u>19417</u>	<u>13926</u>
TOTAL	<u>3143</u>	<u>34434</u>	<u>21479</u>

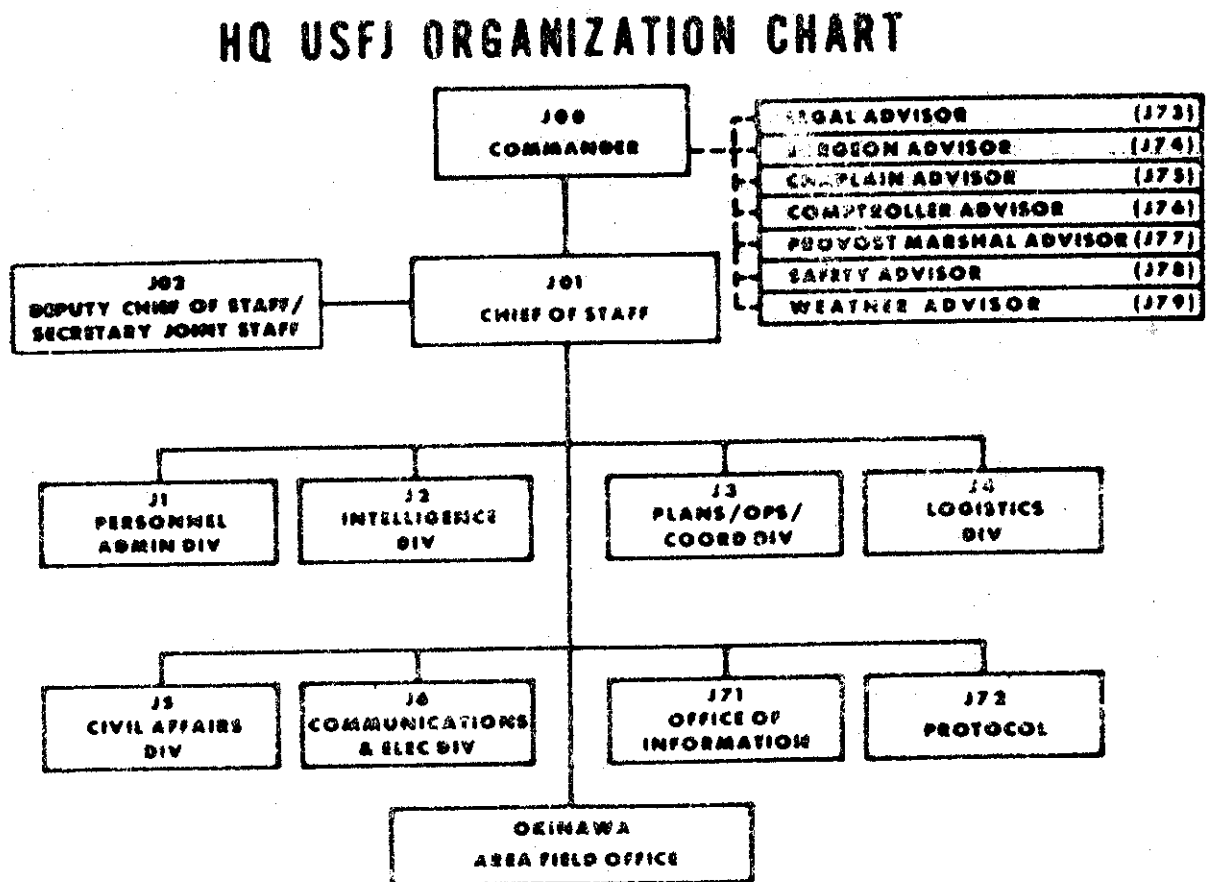
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SECTION II --- HEADQUARTERS U.S. FORCES, JAPAN

HQ USFJ Organization and Functions (U)

(U) The Terms of Reference (TOR) and functions of HQ USFJ remained unchanged during calendar year 1978. The HQ USFJ organizational chart follows:



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Headquarters Strength as of 31 December 1978 (U)

		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
ARMY	Officer	12	13
	Enlisted	05	05
	Sub Total	17	18
NAVY	Officer	10	09
	Enlisted	05	05
	Sub Total	15	14
AIR FORCE	Officer	14	14
	Enlisted	10	10
	Sub Total	24	24
USMC	Officer	05	05
	Enlisted	01	01
	Sub Total	06	06
CIVILIANS	(U.S.)	30	29
	(MLC)	08	08
	Sub Total	38	37
TOTAL		100	99

Key Personnel Changes (HQ USFJ) (U)

Chief of Staff, J01

RADM Robert P. McKenzie, USN, replaced MGEN Otis C. Lynn, USA, on 9 July 1978.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J1

Captain Edward W. Hille, USN, replaced Captain Keith C. Spayde, Jr., USN, on 25 September 1978.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J3

Colonel Roy L. Thompson, USAF, replaced Colonel Samuel Dizer, USAF, on 3 August 1978.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J5

Colonel Raymond Deitch, USA, replaced Colonel Glenn Reisling, USA, on 16 January 1978.

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Assistant Chief of Staff, J6

Colonel Harold M. Donath, USAF, replaced Colonel Paul J. Johnston, USAF, on 17 July 1978.

Director of Information, J71

Colonel Glenn E. Wasson, USAF, replaced Colonel Gerald G. Collins, USAF, on 27 August 1978.

Chief of Protocol, J72

Major Gary L. McKenzie, USAF, replaced Major David N. Thompson, USAF, on 23 April 1978.

Legal Advisor, J73

Lieutenant Colonel Forrest W. Thomas, USAF, replaced Colonel Karl W. Stephens, USAF, on 11 November 1978.

Provost Marshal, J77

Colonel Franklin D. Ott, USAF, replaced Colonel Donald E. Reeves, USAF, on 30 August 1978.

HQ USFJ Financial Management (U)

(U) In April of 1978, FY 79 Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&M,N) apportionment requests and FY 80 budget estimates for HQ USFJ (Program 2) and for the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) (Program 3) were submitted to CINCPAC for review.<sup>1</sup> FY 79 apportionment requests totaled \$1,389,900 (including \$191,900 unfunded) for program 2 and \$228,800 (including \$72,600 unfunded) for program 3. Budget estimates for FY 80 were equal in amount to the FY 79 apportionment requests. In June 1978 a zero base budget was submitted to CINCPAC in support of the FY 80 budget estimate.<sup>2</sup> In December, at CINCPAC's request, revised program 3 requirements were developed, with the total reduced to \$210,400. Also in December, resource authorizations were received with \$1,237,300 slated for program 2 and \$169,400 for program 3.

(U) The problem of constantly fluctuating yen was alleviated with the establishment of the Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense (FCFD) Appropriation.<sup>3</sup> As a result, yen-related expenditures were stabilized at 245.1581 yen to the dollar. This compared to the average exchange rate for December 1978 of 194.7 yen to the dollar.

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SECTION III --- PERSONNEL ACTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Cost of Living and Housing Allowances (U)

(U) Cost-of-Living and Housing surveys in Japan are scheduled for February of each year.<sup>4</sup> Surveys were conducted in February 1978 and again in November 1978. The latter surveys (originally slated for February 1979) were conducted ahead of schedule to allow earlier index adjustments to offset increases in costs due to Japanese inflation.

(U) During 1978, allowances were changed as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Acquisition Rate</u>	<u>Reason</u>
26 Jan 78 <sup>5</sup>	241.47	Increase due to Yen appreciation
17 Mar 78 <sup>6</sup>	232.76	Increase due to Yen appreciation
31 Mar 78 <sup>7</sup>	221.56	Increase due to Yen appreciation
13 Apr 78 <sup>8</sup>	218.61	Increase due to results of Feb 78 Housing/Cost of Living Surveys.
23 Jun 78 <sup>9</sup>	210.66	Increase due to Yen appreciation
26 Jul 78 <sup>10</sup>	198.11	Increase due to Yen appreciation
2 Aug 78 <sup>11</sup>	188.06	Increase due to Yen appreciation
3 Oct 78 <sup>12</sup>	190.01	Decrease due to Dollar appreciation
20 Oct 78 <sup>13</sup>	183.06	Increase due to Yen appreciation
27 Oct 78 <sup>14</sup>	179.16	Increase due to Yen appreciation
1 Dec 78 <sup>15</sup>	197.66	Decrease due to Dollar appreciation

In addition to the numerous changes above, in April 1978 the Per Diem Committee expanded the three-tier housing allowance structure at Yokota Air Base to five tiers, thus allowing service members greater flexibility in locating suitable off-base quarters.<sup>16</sup> On 1 December 1978 the five-tier housing allowance structure was extended to include all Kanto Plain activities.<sup>17</sup>

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Yen Appreciation (U)

(U) Continuing the dramatic downward trend established in 1977, the dollar in 1978 began at ¥240.02 and finished on 31 December at ¥194.56. In the interim the dollar reached an all-time low on 1 November, bottoming out at ¥176.06. Over the year, the dollar depreciated 19%. Official U.S. Forces expenditures for yen in 1977 totaled \$502,618,421; in 1978 the total was \$601,945,285 - an increase of 20% over 1977 and largely attributed to Yen appreciation.<sup>21</sup>

Overseas Combined Federal Campaign (OCFC) (U)

(U) The CY 79 campaign was conducted during the period 6 September - 1 November 1978. As in previous years, emphasis was placed on achieving a 100% contact rate in order to afford each member of USFJ an opportunity to donate if desired. A 98% contact rate was achieved and, for the third consecutive year, a record high was established. Over \$827,000 was contributed by U.S. Forces personnel in Japan - a tremendous achievement in the face of rising inflation and continually unfavorable Yen/Dollar exchange rates.

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Girl Scouts (U)

(U) The organization of the USA-Girl Scouts in Japan remained unchanged during 1978. The two districts, Mainland Japan and Okinawa, are staffed by unpaid volunteers serving for one-year terms.

(U) Plans for a Sustaining Membership Enrollment (SME) drive in each District neared completion, with the drives tentatively scheduled for early 1979. This SME will be a first for the USA-Girl Scouts and is a positive step towards reducing reliance on non-appropriated fund support.

(U) A summer camp was held at Camp Tama (on Honshu) in two sessions during the period 24 July - 11 August 1978, providing an out-of-doors experience for approximately 140 USA-Girl Scouts and 48 Japanese Girl Scouts from throughout Japan. This camp is considered to be a significant international event by the National Girl Scout organization and is instrumental in maintaining the high morale of dependent youth in the Girl Scouting program.

(U) Significant events of the USA-Girl Scouts of the Okinawa District included participation in a "Bataan Death March" in the Philippines 19-23 March 1978, climbing Mount Fuji in July and participation in Republic of China Girl Scout Jamboree in Taiwan 4-16 October 1978.

(U) At year's end, the Mainland Japan District had an enrollment of 870 scouts in eight neighborhoods; the Okinawa District had 435 scouts in three neighborhoods. In addition to scouts, both districts had an adult enrollment of 340.

Boy Scouts of America (U)

(U) The Far East Council, Boy Scouts of America remains active in Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, Thailand and the Philippines. Mr. Richard Weidman serves as the Council Scout Executive. Volunteer management includes Lt Gen George G. Loving, Jr., USAF as Council President and Rear Admiral Robert P. McKenzie, USN, as Executive Vice President.

(U) Funding support for the Scouting Program continues to be an area of concern. The Council has successfully raised \$61,000 from Sustaining Membership Enrollment (SME) toward an operating budget of \$135,000 in FY 78. However, shortfalls in NAF and OCFC support has caused the Council financial concerns.

(U) 1978 achievements of the Council include:

a. 2770 Cub Scout and Boy Scout individual progress awards achieved; 32 Eagle Scout awards earned.

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b. More than 1200 Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts participated in the year round Adventures Camping of the Council Program, Summer Camps and Cub Day Camps.

c. 125 Qualified Scouts and Leaders took part in the National Nippon Boy Scout Jamboree, several other Scouts and Leaders took part in the Boy Scouts of China and Philippines National Jamborees.

d. Nearly 2000 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Explorers participated in council supported district events which included Camporees, Patrolarees, display and skill type events.

e. Scout Clayton Cole from Taiwan district was selected as the National Youth Representative by the National Council Boy Scouts of America. Several Scouts, Cub Scouts, Leaders and Explorers were recognized for Lifesaving awards.

f. Three volunteer Scout Leaders were recognized by the National Court of Honor for outstanding services to youth and their community.

(U) During 1978 the FEC enrolled more than 3500 youth and 1500 adult leaders within 119 Scouting units throughout the Council.

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FOOTNOTES

1. USFJ/J1 ltr, 28 Apr 78.
2. USFJ/J1 ltr, 13 Jun 78.
3. NAVOMPT 221534Z Aug 78.
4. JTR, Vol I, App D.
5. Per Diem Comte 261622Z Jan 78.
6. Per Diem Comte 171550Z Mar 78.
7. Per Diem Comte 311925Z Mar 78.
8. Per Diem Comte 131925Z Apr 78.
9. Per Diem Comte 321430Z Jun 78.
10. Per Diem Comte 261740Z Jul 78.
11. Per Diem Comte 021635Z Aug 78.
12. Per Diem Comte 030117Z Oct 78.
13. Per Diem Comte 201805Z Oct 78.
14. Per Diem Comte 271800Z Oct 78.
15. Per Diem Comte 011945Z Dec 78.
16. Per Diem Comte 261622Z Jan 78.
17. Per Diem Comte 030117Z Oct 78.
18. HQ USFJ History 1977, pp 8-9.
19. Minutes of the 375th Joint Committee, Incl 1, 20 Oct 77.
20. SECSTATE 190128Z Apr 78.
21. Figures compiled from monthly financial reports, RCS 177-2, submitted to HQ USFJ by service components.

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Map Storage Area (U)

(U) In August 1978, a temporary storage area for maps and charts was obtained at HQ USFJ.<sup>11</sup> Space is required to stock maps and charts for use by HQ USFJ during a contingency.<sup>12</sup> A limited supply of maps and charts have been received from the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center, Atsugi, to meet daily as well as contingency requirements. The bulk of the maps required by USFJ, however, will continue to be stored at Atsugi.

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Joint Trip to JSDF Installations (U)

(U) The J2, Joint Staff Office, JDA and the J2, USFJ made a staff visit to Japan Self Defense Force (JSDF) units in southern Japan from 29 November to 1 December 1978. Units visited included USMC at Iwakuni, Kure Naval District Headquarters, the Naval Academy and the 13th Infantry Division. Briefings and discussions at each major unit contributed to an understanding of their roles, missions and accomplishments.

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FOOTNOTES

1. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 16.
2. USFJ ltr, 15 Mar 78, Subject: USFJ HUMINT Board Meeting.
3. USFJ 120645Z May 78.
4. USFJ 170111Z Aug 78.
5. USFJ 220434Z Dec 78.
6. USFJ ltr, 26 Apr 78, Subject: JACCAC.
7. USFJ ltr, 11 May 78, Subject: JACCAC.
8. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 17.
9. DIA 061451Z Jul 78.
10. DIA 200048Z Jul 78.
11. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 19.
12. HQ USFJ History 1976, p. 17.
13. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 20.
14. USFJ 150555Z Feb 78.
15. USFJ ltr, 29 Mar 78, Subject: 4th SDC Intelligence Panel.
16. AMEMB 061012Z Jul 78.
17. USFJ/J3 MFR, 1 Nov 78, Subject: Eighth Meeting of the SDC.
18. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 23.
19. IPAC ltr, 4 Aug 78, Subject: COBNEA.
20. USFJ ltr, 9 Mar 78, Subject: Eleventh Combined Intelligence Staff Conference.
21. USFJ ltr, 28 Jun 78, Subject: Twelfth Combined Intelligence Staff Conference.
22. USFJ ltr, 23 Oct 78, Subject: Thirteenth Combined Intelligence Staff Conference.

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- 23. USFJ 050651Z Jun 78.
- 24. USFJ 080403Z Jun 78.
- 25. DIA 071728Z Jun 78.

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CHAPTER 3

PLANS & OPERATIONS

SECTION I -- PLANS PROCEDURES & STUDIES

Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (U)

(U) The Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC) was established in 1976 by the Security Consultative Committee in response to an agreement between the Japanese Defense Minister (Michio Sakata) and U.S. Secretary of Defense (James Schlesinger). The purpose was to give public visibility to and gain public acceptance of United States-Japanese military defense cooperation. That purpose was achieved. Not stated in public was the Japanese purpose to gain legitimacy for bi-national defense planning. An auxiliary purpose for the Japanese was to assert publicly a visible demonstration of "civilian control" over military affairs. A further purpose served by the existence of the SDC, applicable strictly to the Japanese side, was to provide an institutional framework for inter-agency coordination. This applied to Joint Staff Office relations with the three Japanese military services as well as Japan Defense Agency relations with other Ministries and Agencies. The SDC was tasked to develop guidelines for bi-national military planning. In turn, the SDC created three technical panels (Intelligence, Operations, Logistics) to develop guideline recommendations for SDC consideration.<sup>1</sup> Through the end of 1977, the SDC had held six meetings, three each in 1976 and 1977.<sup>2</sup>

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(U) The exchange of operations research methodology, a key objective of the KEEN WIND Study, was continued in 1978 via the exchange of analysts between CINCPAC/J77 and the Japanese Air Staff Office (ASO). Mr. A. H. Peterson, a RAND corporation analyst under contract to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and assigned to CINCPAC, had been working at the ASO in Tokyo since August 1977 and continued his work there until 1 May 1978.<sup>25</sup> Mr. Akihito Katayama, from the ASO Analysis Section, worked at CINCPAC on the KEEN WIND project from 2 June to 15 July.<sup>26</sup>

(U) Working sessions and progress briefings throughout 1978 contributed to refinements and adjustments to the KEEN WIND model during the development process.<sup>27</sup> Mr. R. F. Linsenmeyer, CINCPAC/J77, presented project status briefings at the Joint Staff Office on 23 January and 28 April. VADM Tsunehiro, Director, Joint Staff Office, attended both these presentations.<sup>28</sup> Mr. C. E. Thompson and Mr. R. Malis from CINCPAC/J77 took part in a working conference from 22 September to 27 September, at which the results of several computer runs were analyzed. The analysis indicated there were some additional adjustments needed in order to obtain the most useful output from the computer. Even though this was true, the preliminary data examined during these meetings provided confirmation

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that the modified MABS model was working well, and that the KEEN WIND study would yield highly useful results. Mr. Thompson presented a summary of the project's current status at the end of the conference period, and the attendees were uniformly pleased with the progress to date.<sup>29</sup>

(U) Mr. Linsenmeyer made a brief visit to Tokyo on 23 October to discuss future studies and the timetable for remaining work with KEEN WIND. He reported that model refinements resulting from the September working conference were proceeding, and it appeared the final project briefing would take place in Tokyo in February or March 1979.<sup>31</sup> This reflected the project's status at the close of the reporting period.

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Japan Defense Agency White Paper (U)

(U) On 29 July the Japanese Cabinet approved the fourth edition of Defense of Japan (Nippon no Boei), the "White Paper" developed by the Japan Defense Agency. Earlier editions had been published in 1970, 1976, and 1977.<sup>80</sup> The document was organized in three parts. Part I: "International Military Situation"; Part II: "Japan's Defense Policy"; Part III: "Current Defense Condition and Problems".

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(U) The "emergency legislation" trial balloon -- referring to the absence of pertinent legislation which would allow the Self Defense Forces to act in the time gap between external attack and receipt of orders from the Prime Minister -- met with immediate mixed commentary. On the one side, the Japan Socialist Party attacked the notion as a<sup>83</sup>

grave challenge to the Constitution which renounces war .... Such action will contribute to the United States' Asian strategy and cause uneasiness in Asian peoples who are worried about a possible revival of Japanese militarism.

On the other hand, Asahi Shimbun (20 July 1978), linking the civil defense issue to emergency legislation, noted

Although the general public appears to recognize the existence of the Self Defense Forces, no national consensus has been established yet as to the questions of what role the SDF should act in such a case. In other words, there is no sufficient condition for proposing studies on emergency legislation or for the establishment of a civil defense system.

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JGSDF/USMC JUNIOR OFFICER EXCHANGE PROGRAM (JOEP) (U)

(U) The initial exchange of officers for short, informal training observation visits took place in November 1976, with CNFJ designated as the point of contact for coordination with GSO.<sup>98</sup> Five USMC officers and three JGSDF officers participated in 1977. The USMC exchange was funded by HQ USFJ, using joint dollars.<sup>99</sup> During calendar year 1978, the program grew to include exchange of 13 U.S. and 21 Japanese officers.<sup>100</sup> HQ USFJ requested that CINCPAC provide supplementary joint funding to support the JOEP.<sup>101</sup> CINCPAC responded that while FY 79 joint funding would be considered when resource authorization was received, future funding should be included in budget submissions of service components involved.<sup>102</sup> In view of the funding guidance, HQ USFJ proposed a meeting of representatives of involved component commands on 14 February 1979, to coordinate the scope and course of future JOEP.<sup>103</sup> During the latter part of 1978, in recognition of the growth of the JOEP and the necessity for more frequent liaison between USFJ/J3 and the 3RD Marine Division, direct liaison was approved by COMNAVFOR-JAPAN.<sup>104</sup> Ten USMC officers were scheduled to travel from Okinawa to Hokkaido in February 1979 to attend the JGSDF Cold Weather School at Niseko, Hokkaido, for five days, and participate in five additional days of training in the field with a Northern Army RCT.

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USMC ARTILLERY FIRING IN OKINAWA (U)

(U) FIRING ACROSS OKINAWA PREFECTURAL HIGHWAY 104. The firing of USMC artillery over Okinawa Prefectural Highway 104 from Gun Positions 15 and 16 in the Central Training Area in Okinawa progressed toward normalization in 1977.<sup>105</sup> Effectiveness and numbers of demonstrators continued to decline in 1978, with firing held successfully in February, June, September, twice in October, and in November. Demonstrations were mild, nonviolent, and of short duration. In view of the light opposition, the C.G. MCB Camp Butler proposed that reporting requirements for future highway 104 firing be limited to one message announcement prior to firing, and one message recapitulation after completion.<sup>106</sup>

(U) FIRING FROM GUN POSITION 7. Old Gun Position 7 in the Central Training Area, located near, but firing perpendicularly away from, Highway 104, was renovated and reactivated in early September after several years of disuse. Acting Governor Yabu called on the CG, MCB Camp Butler, on 14 September to protest what he termed the "new" gun position. DFAB Okinawa requested that a fence be constructed to separate the gun position from the highway for protection of passers-by. The issue of the fence was not resolved. HQ USFJ position on GP 7 supports that of the Marines, that the position is necessary and would be used.

USE OF BLUE BOMBS AT CAMP FUJI (U)

(U) Fleet Marine Forces in Japan have very limited opportunities for coordinated air-ground close air support training. The East Fuji Maneuver Area (EFMA) affords the best facilities to achieve training objectives through the use of jet aircraft delivered Mark 76 practice (blue) bombs. The GOJ (DFAA) supports the U.S. position that the use of blue bombs is authorized under current range regulations at the EFMA. Local DFAB officials and the JGSDF Eastern Army have opposed the use of blue bombs because of their view that associated jet noise would be an irritant to local civilians. DFAA has directed DFAB to re-examine the use of blue bombs. Further discussion is expected in early 1979, following the re-election of the Yamanashi Prefecture Governor in late January 1979.

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Misawa Air-to-Ground Range (U)

(U) The Misawa Ripsaw Range (Ripsaw/Amagomori Range, R-130) is used by the USS Midway (CV-41) aircrews to maintain qualifications when the Air Wing is shore based. Since February 1974 the U.S. Navy, through COMUSJAPAN negotiations with Government of Japan (GOJ), has been trying to change the hours of operation to obtain more night training during the summer months of April to September.<sup>114</sup>

(U) Negotiations were at an impasse when the GOJ agreed to a ten day trial period to extend the hours of use for one additional hour in July 1977. The temporary extension occurred without incident and without unfavorable reaction. Still, the GOJ expressed difficulties in securing a permanent arrangement.<sup>115</sup>

(U) In the Spring of 1978, Defense Facility Administration Agency (DFAA) was still having difficulties negotiating a permanent settlement to the extension of range hours and opted, as an alternative, to pursue extensions on a case basis, as occurred in 1977.<sup>116</sup> The USN requested a two hour time extension for five training periods: 30 May-3 June, 5-9 June, 16-24 June, 5-12 July, and 7-16 August.<sup>117</sup> The request was forwarded to the Director General, DFAA by COMUS-JAPAN.<sup>118</sup> GOJ responses were favorable for the last three periods, with no negotiated agreement on the first two.<sup>119</sup> In June, with an

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exerted effort by the JDA Parliamentary Vice Minister, the local fishing associations agreed to a two hour extension during hours of darkness of the range for three periods from 16 June to 16 August 1978.<sup>120</sup> However, two rider requests were included: increase of civil airlines flights into Misawa and early cessation of night touch and go landings. The Director General, DFAA, aware of addressing the range extension hours each year, was working a permanent solution, with appreciation that conditional requests were part of that process.<sup>121</sup> The U.S. Navy offered an interim solution - increased civil flights through June 1979, with re-evaluation, prior to termination date, of the operations at Misawa. Earlier curtailment of night touch-and-go landings was rejected, as operations are now secured as early as possible consistent with training requirements. DFAA responded favorably to the Navy's position as presented by COMUSJAPAN.<sup>122</sup> The aforementioned Government of Japan/United States Forces proposals and positions were presented orally before the 433rd meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) on 20 June 1978 by the U.S. Chairman. In July, a formal memorandum to the FSC detailed a United States Government permanent solution to the Misawa range issue, requesting hours of operations from 0900-2200 during summer months, for a maximum of 15 days per month, and a maximum of 60 days for a six month period.<sup>123</sup> Again, at the 439th FSC, the U.S. Chairman reiterated the need for a permanent solution to the range hours issue and requested a status report. The Acting Japanese Chairman stated that GOJ was looking into the matter and the U.S. side would be informed as soon as possible.<sup>124</sup> As 1978 drew to a close, no solution had been reached. The Mayor of Misawa had died, and the DFAA was shelving negotiations until after new elections, not wishing to make the change of conditions of use a political campaign issue. U.S. Forces Japan continued to press for a permanent solution.

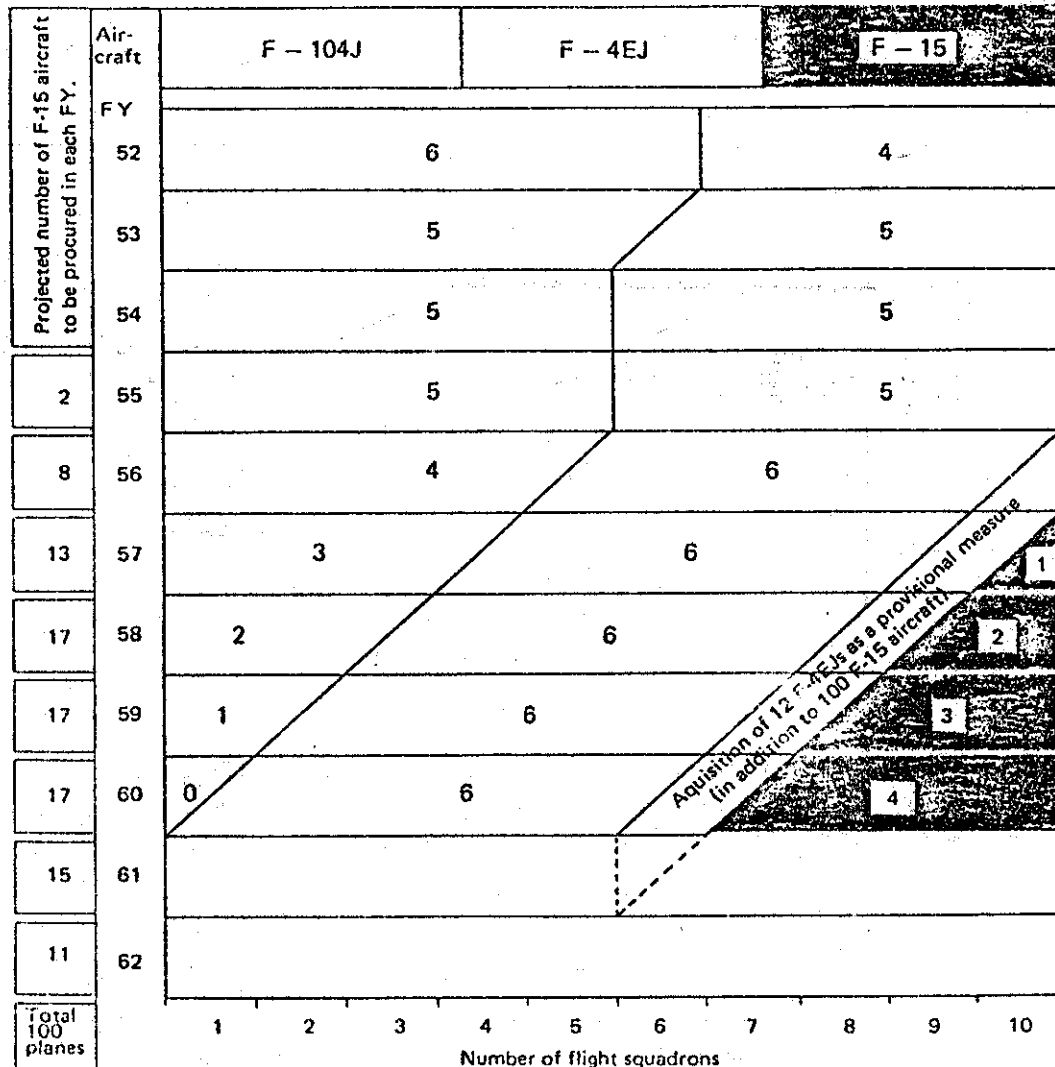
Japan Self Defense Force Acquisition of F-15 and P-3C (U)

(U) As 1977 closed, the National Defense Council and Cabinet had approved the acquisition of 100 F-15 and 45 P-3C aircraft for the Japan Air Self Defense Force and Japan Maritime Self Defense Force, respectively. Final action awaited Diet approval of the Japan Fiscal Year (JFY) 1978 budget.<sup>125</sup>

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PROJECTED CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF INTERCEPTOR SQUADRONS

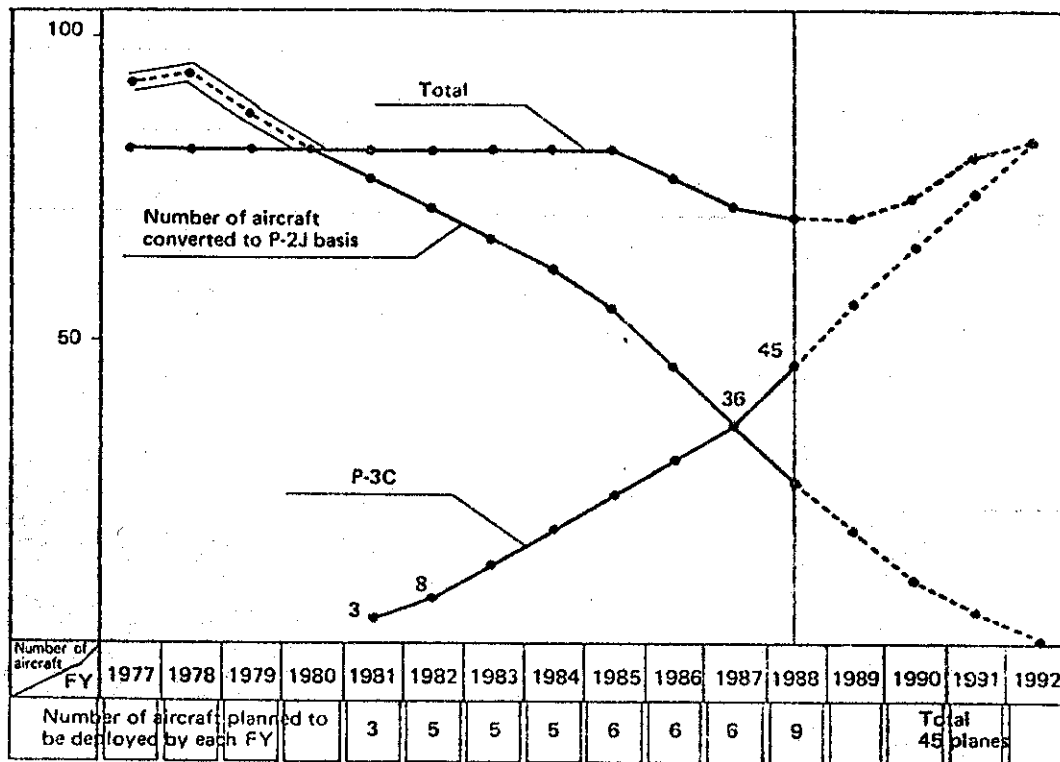


(Note) Changes after FY 1983 are tentative plans projected by the Defense Agency.

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PROSPECT OF CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF GROUND-BASED FIXED-WING  
ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL AIRCRAFT



- (Note) 1. Changes after FY 1983 is a tentative plan of the Defense Agency at the current time.
2. Number of aircraft converted to P-2J basis is a figure calculated by converting the real number of S2F-1 planes into an equivalent number of P-2J (based on ASW capability) and by adding it on the total number of P2V-7 and P-2J planes.
3. ----- mark indicates a figure calculated by adding the number of reserve planes deployed to prolong the durability of operational aircraft for the purpose of avoiding concentration of plane weariness in specific years.

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Joint Staff Office Exchange Visits with CINCPAC and JCS (U)

(U) The Joint Staff Office (JSO) of the Japan Defense Agency continued during 1978 the program of exchange staff visits with Headquarters Pacific Command (PACOM) and the Joint Staff in Washington.<sup>149</sup>

(U) For the Spring 1978 visit to Japan, the CINCPAC JS was the senior member of the PACOM-JCS group which arrived at Narita International Airport on 28 May. Courtesy calls and discussions with staff counterparts at JSO occupied the working day of 29 May. Briefings on 30 May covered the Japan Fiscal Year 1978 Defense Program (presented by the JSO), the United States Reserve-National Guard System (presented by the JCS representative), and Team Spirit 1978 (CINCPAC presentation). In-depth discussions followed on the 30th. In company with JSO and HQ USFJ staff officers, the visitors to Japan departed Iruma Air Base by JASDF special airlift (YS-11) for Nagoya on 31 May, and were moved from Nagoya to Itami Air Base by JGSDF helicopter to visit Middle Army. On 1 June the group visited the JASDF Officer Candidate School at Nara. The party returned to Tokyo on 2 June. The visitors from Hawaii and Washington departed Japan on 3 June via commercial air.<sup>150</sup>

(U) The JSO visit to HQ PACOM, in which HQ USFJ and JCS representatives participated, began on 5 December. Following courtesy calls on CINCPAC, group discussions were opened. These included a coverage of future PACOM force posture (CINCPAC presentation), a review of the JSO views of the bilateral planning process, and a presentation by both sides of their ideas of how peacetime defense cooperation could be improved. On 6 December the party received a CINCPAC Command Center Modernization briefing.

Discussions followed with CINCPACFLT and CINCPACAF. On 7 December the party visited Kilauea Military Camp on the island of Hawaii, returning to Honolulu on 8 December. The HQ USFJ and JSO participants

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returned to Japan on 9 December. The December visit was considered "very successful".<sup>151</sup>

It was beneficial to both sides in gaining a better understanding of the goals, objectives and the pace of bilateral planning. The timing of this particular exchange visit was an excellent way to gain mutual understanding of the new situation regarding bilateral [planning] in Japan. As a result of this visit, JCS/J3 appears to have a high level of confidence that there is strong support and unity of purpose on the U.S. side. Additionally, the visit underscored U.S. military commitment to the successful outcome of our mutual planning and resultant objectives.<sup>152</sup>

(U) Preparations were begun early by the Joint Staff Office for the visit of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff representatives to Japan in 1979. On 12 May the Director of the Joint Staff Office forwarded a letter to the USFJ Chief of Staff inviting "the staffs of JCS" to visit and asking the USFJ Chief of Staff's assistance in coordinating with JCS through CINCPAC.

I have a strong belief that having a meeting between your Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff of Japan concerning the defense problems of a middle and long range strategic and central joint command and control system is most useful for improving a mutual understanding and closer Japan-U.S. defense cooperation.<sup>153</sup>

The USFJ Chief of Staff forwarded an interim reply, assuring the matter had been referred to CINCPAC for relay to the JCS.<sup>154</sup> The Director of the Joint Staff replied on 22 June:<sup>155</sup>

Your initiative is both welcome and timely. We are happy to accept your invitation and look forward to meeting with your staff to discuss defense issues of mutual interest.

A representative of the Joint Staff J5 visited Japan 4 through 7 September, meeting with representatives of the J3 and J5 of the Joint Staff Office to develop the preliminaries for the 1979 visit. As a result of the meetings, the JSO proposed a selection of time frames for the visit,<sup>156</sup> a tentative program was developed,<sup>157</sup> and on the basis of staff coordination, the period 26 February - 2 March 1979 was selected. This was made a matter of formal invitation by the Chairman of the Joint Staff Council to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,<sup>158</sup> and JSO concurred in that date.<sup>159</sup>

(U) There was no further action on this subject during the reporting period.

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Command-Sponsored Liaison-Evaluation Visits (U)

(U) The program of CINCPAC-funded command-sponsored liaison-evaluation visits continued<sup>160</sup> during the reporting period, with temporary suspensions resulting from uncertain funding. These visits encompassed both cross-service and counterpart staff liaison-evaluation visits and joint trips with Japanese counterparts. In late February, COMUSJAPAN suspended issuing travel orders for this program, requesting the services in Japan to re-evaluate their travel projections and establish priorities to identify which visits might be dropped if supplementary funds were not received.<sup>161</sup> In April this suspension was cancelled.<sup>162</sup> Owing to delayed confirmation of fiscal year 1979 funding, COMUSJAPAN in December again suspended projected visits pending receipt of firm funding information.<sup>163</sup> The impact of this action was seen in a radical reduction of travel in first quarter fiscal year 1979 (see table on page 46). Funding confirmation was received in late December, and action was taken to remove the cancellation in early 1979. Tabular summation of the activity for calendar years 1977 and 1978 revealed a significant decrease in mandays of travel, and lower costs, in part a function of travel by organizational aircraft. The fiscal year 1977-1978 comparisons revealed an increase in costs (primarily attributed to per diem) against a decrease of activity.

Carrier Orientation Visits (U)

(U) In June of 1978, HQ USFJ initiated a request for carrier orientation visits to improve staff officers' appreciation of the special nature of carrier operations.<sup>164</sup> Carrier orientation visits were conducted in June, September and October of 1978 with five U.S. Forces personnel on each of the three visits.<sup>165</sup> The established procedure was for the visitors to fly to the ship, watch day and night carrier operations, remain over night and walk ashore at Yokosuka the following day.

Visits to U.S. Facilities (U)

(U) A significant, although "low key", aspect of relationships between the United States Forces in Japan and the Japanese military services was the broad program of visits by Japanese Self Defense Force school faculty and students to U.S. Forces bases and facilities in Honshu and Okinawa. As in earlier years,<sup>166</sup> 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 general/flag officers and civilian equivalents. Visits between counterpart U.S. and Japanese services were normally arranged directly without HQ USFJ involvement.

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	CY 1977	CY 1978	FY 1977	FY 1978	1st qtr FY 1978	1st qtr FY 1979
Subtotal Obligated (services)	\$15242	\$10881	\$12329	\$13162	\$4469	\$1882
Mandays Army	142	59	102	82	44	16
Mandays Navy	43	17	32	28	11	0
Mandays Air Force	26	55	54	57	2	0
Subtotal Services Mandays	211	131	188	167	57	16
Subtotal Obligated HQ USFJ Travel	\$ 3009	\$ 2822	\$ 2236	\$ 3317	\$ 1097	\$ 602
Mandays HQ USFJ	66	57	68	61	18	14
Total Obligated	\$18251	\$13703	\$14565	\$16479	\$ 5566	\$ 2474
Total Mandays	277	188	256	228	75	30

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(U) Among the groups visiting U.S. organization and facilities in Okinawa were:

- Joint Staff College
- Maritime Staff College (Japan Maritime Self Defense Force JMSDF)
- Defense Medical College
- Air Staff College (Japan Air Self Defense Forces - JASDF)
- National Defense College
- 1st and 6th Wings (JASDF)
- 1st, 2d, and 5th Technical Schools (JASDF)
- Japan Ground Self Defense Force (JGSDF) Officers Candidate School
- JGSDF Air Defense School

(U) Visits to Yokota Air Base ordinarily included presentation of the USFJ command briefing and the Fifth Air Force briefing, occasionally including visits to other organizations such as 610 Military Airlift Support Squadron or 475 Air Base Wing. Among the groups visiting Yokota AB were the JASDF Air Staff College, the Joint Staff College, and the JGSDF Intelligence School. During 1978 the USFJ command briefing presentations to visiting Japanese groups ordinarily were presented in the Japanese language.

#### USFJ Command Briefing (U)

(U) Preparation and upkeep of the USFJ Command Briefing remained a J3 Division responsibility during the reporting period. The special significance of the command briefing, as representing the Commander's overview of his responsibilities and activities, dictated scrupulous attention to the content and format of the presentation, particularly in light of its presentation to many distinguished visitors.

(U) Particular attention was devoted to assuring the briefings were up to date, reflected the commander's views and priorities, and were suitably tailored for the particular visitor's interests and mission. The "A" form was presented a total of 27 times, the "A" plus "B" form 36 times, and the "C" form 12 times during the reporting period, for a total of 75 briefings. The Japanese language form was presented directly in Japanese, replacing the simulcast

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technique used until mid-1977, in which the briefing was given in the English language, simultaneously being read by a Japanese interpreter over a low-power FM transmitting device, and picked up in the briefing room by those who chose to use FM radios with earphones.

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FOOTNOTES

1. USFJ/J3 Background Paper, subj: Is there a follow-up role for SDC? If so, what is it? 6 Jul 1978.
2. HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 28-30,  
HQ USFJ History 1977, pp. 27-28.
3. USFJ/J3 Position Paper, subj: U.S. views on Phase II deliberations, 15 May 1978.
4. HQ USFJ History 1977, pp. 27-28.
5. COMUSJAPAN 130021Z Jun 78.
6. COMUSJAPAN 130021Z Jun 78.
7. AMEMB TOKYO 11059/160937Z Jun 78.
8. AMEMB TOKYO 12284/061012Z Jul 78.  
Associated documentation:  
COMUSJAPAN 270555Z May 76;  
COMUSJAPAN 080600Z Jul 78;  
AMEMB TOKYO 13231/210806Z Jul 78;  
USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: (AMEMB TOKYO 13231/  
210806Z Jul 78), 26 Jul 1978.
9. COMUSJAPAN 280146Z Jul 78.  
Cf. USFJ/J3 Background Paper, subj: Is there a follow-up role for SDC? If so, what is it? 6 Jul 1978.
10. AMEMB TOKYO 12284/061012Z Jul 78.
11. AMEMB TOKYO 12284/061012Z Jul 78.
12. AMEMB TOKYO 12284/061012Z Jul 78.
13. AMEMB TOKYO 16451/130012Z Sep 78.
14. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for the Record, subj: Eighth meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC VIII), 31 October 1978, 1 Nov 1978;  
AMEMB TOKYO 19422/010735Z Nov 78;  
COMUSJAPAN 010701Z Nov 78.
15. AMEMB TOKYO Airgram A-253, subj: SCC XVII Proceedings 15 Dec 78.
16. COMUSJAPAN 292250Z Nov 78.

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17. USFJ/J3 Memo, subj: (Planning Directive), 15 Dec 78;  
JDA, Directive from Defense Minister (15 Dec 78);  
COMUSJAPAN 192220Z Dec 78.
18. HQ USFJ History, 1977, p. 31.
19. Ibid, pp. 31-32.
20. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, subj: KEEN WIND Briefing for  
Director, JSO, 1 May 78.
21. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, subj: KEEN WIND Conference-6 April  
1978,, 7 April 1978.
22. CINCPAC/J77 ltr, 16 Jan 78; PACAF 181730Z Jan 78.
23. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, subj: KEEN WIND Conference-6  
April 78, 7 April 78.
24. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, subj: KEEN WIND Working  
Conference, 6 Oct 78.
25. CINCPAC 170413Z Mar 78; CINCPAC 260216Z Apr 78.
26. CINCPAC 092342Z May 78; S.O. TB-027, HQ USFJ, 15 May 78;  
USFJ/J3 Staff Summary, subj: KEEN WIND Per Diem Fund Release,  
25 July 78.
27. USFJ/J3 Memoranda for Record: subj: KEEN WIND Conference-6 Apr 78  
7 Apr 78; subj: KEEN WIND Working Conference,  
22 April 78, subj: USFJ-J3/JSO KEEN WIND Conference  
4 Aug 78, 7 Aug 78.
28. USFJ/J3 Memoranda for Record: subj: KEEN WIND Briefing -  
Mr. Linsenmeyer, 23 Jan 78. subj: KEEN WIND Briefing  
for Director, JSO, 1 May 78.
29. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, subj: KEEN WIND Working  
Conference, 6 Oct 78.
30. Ibid.
31. USFJ/J32 Memorandum for Record, subj: KEEN WIND - CINCPAC/J77  
Visit to Tokyo, 26 Oct 78.
32. USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: JSOP Update of 14 Feb 78.
33. USFJ History 1977, p. 34.
34. CINCPAC 062303Z Jan 78.



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35. CINCPAC 240225Z Dec 77.
36. CINCPAC 010345Z Dec 76.
37. CINCPAC Ltr 5314 Ser S61, subj: Book III (Allied and Friendly Forces), Volume II of the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for FY 1980-1987 (JSOP FY 80-87) of 15 Feb 78.
38. USFJ/J3 ltr, subj: JSOP Update of 24 Feb 78.
39. CINCPAC ltr 5314 Ser S79, subj: CINCPAC Guidelines for Submission of Recommendations for Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for FY 1981 through FY 1988 (JSOP FY 81-88), Volume II, Analyses and Force Tabulations, Book III, Allied and Friendly Forces of 24 Feb 78.
40. USFJ/J3 ltr, subj: JSOP FY 81-88 Update of 3 Mar 78.
41. CDRUSARJ/AJGC-P ltr, subj: JSOP FY 81-88 Input of 14 Mar 78; 5AF/CS ltr, subj: JSOP FY 81-88 Update 15 Mar 78; COMNAVFORJAPAN ltr 3000 Ser S14-78, subj: JSOP FY 81-88 Update of 15 Mar 78.
42. USFJ/J321 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: JSOP FY 81-88 Update of 16 Mar 78.
43. USFJ/J3 ltr, subj: Recommendations for Update of Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for FY 1981 through 1988 (JSOP FY 81-88), Volume II, Analysis and Force Tabulations, Book III, Allied and Friendly Forces of 21 Mar 78.
44. CINCPAC 312109Z Mar 78;  
CINCPAC 070120Z Apr 78.
45. COMUSJAPAN 05407Z Apr 78;  
COMUSJAPAN 080320Z Apr 78.
46. AMEMB TOKYO 05852/070219Z Apr 78. Chief, Mutual Defense Assistance Office furnished Table B separately to CINCPAC. CHMDAO ltr CMF-W Ser 044, subj: Submission of Table B for FY 81-88 JSOP of 20 Mar 78.
47. USFJ/J5 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 17 Jul 78;  
USFJ/J3 Background Paper, subj: Ad Hoc Subcommittee to Review Selected Joint Committee Agreements, 21 Nov 78.
48. Memorandum to the Joint Committee JCJ-390-731-SI, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 18 May 78 (Incl 6, U.S.-Japan Joint Committee Minutes, 390th Meeting, 18 May 78).

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49. Annexes 1 and 2 (approved at 7th Joint Committee meeting, 25 June 1952, and remaining in effect) to Agreement Relating to Air Traffic Control, Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee Recommendation as amended and approved by the Joint Committee at the 316th Meeting, 8 May 75.
50. Terms of Reference of the Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee, Incl 14, U.S.-Japan Joint Committee Minutes, 54th Meeting, 10 Jan 63.
51. Memorandum to the Joint Committee JCJ-390-731-SI, subject: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 18 May 78.
52. USFJ/J5 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 18 May 75;  
USFJ/J5 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 6 Jun 78;  
USFJ/J3 ltr, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 7 Jun 78.
53. COMNAVFORJAPAN 020200Z Jun 78;  
CDRUSARJ 050750Z Jun 78;  
USFJ/J5 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 6 Jun 78;  
Fifth Air Force subsequently concurred in establishing an ad hoc subcommittee. 5AF/CS ltr, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 7 Jun 78.
54. USFJ/J5 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 6 Jun 78.
55. COMNAVFORJAPAN 020200Z Jun 78;  
CDRUSARJ 050750Z Jun 78;  
USFJ/J3 ltr, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 7 Jun 78; 5AF/CS ltr, subj: Review of Joint Committee Agreements, 7 Jun 78.
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CHAPTER 4

LOGISTICS

SECTION I - PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS

Base Petroleum Capability Listing Published (U)

(U) In October 1978 USFJ forwarded to CINCPAC a detailed listing covering the petroleum capabilities of major U.S. Forces bases and facilities in Japan.<sup>1</sup> This listing represented the culmination of six months effort on the part of the service commands in Japan and was the first consolidation of such data. The listing will be of great value in developing operations plans for special contingencies, and in accomplishing the Petroleum Capabilities Report (POLCAP).

Monobuoys Inspection (U)

(U) Through the coordinating efforts of HQ USFJ, representatives from IMODCO International Inc. conducted a material inspection on the operating fuel monobuoys at Chimu-wan and Koshiba and the spare monobuoy located at Hakoziaki.<sup>2</sup> The inspection revealed that all three monobuoys are in operable condition and require no extensive repairs. The inspection did recommend that the Koshiba and Hakoziaki monobuoys undergo a complete overhaul some time in 1979.<sup>3</sup>

AVGAS Tankage Study (U)

(U) In May of 1978 CINCPAC initiated an extensive PACOM-WIDE study to determine if it was possible to reduce or eliminate the amount of tankage allocated to AVGAS at the various Defense Fuel Support Points (DFSP).<sup>4</sup> AVGAS consumption has been declining in recent years as aircraft requiring the produce have been retired from the active inventory. In Japan, it was determined that no tankage reduction was possible due to the lack of local refinery capacity to produce the product in sufficient quantities and to the fact that some AVGAS consuming aircraft will continue to be used in Japan through mid-1980's.<sup>5</sup>

General Assessment of the Petroleum Industry in Japan (U)

(U) In January 1978 CINCPAC requested information on commercial refining capabilities and facilities in Japan.<sup>6</sup> HQ USFJ supplied an assessment of the industry's capabilities, the ability of the country to transport petroleum, and an assessment of the petroleum industry's vulnerability to sabotage. The final section of the report included

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information on the progress of Japan's Oil Stockpile Program and included data on the availability of POL tankage in excess of Japan's current civil requirements.

Tsurumi Subsidence Survey (U)

(U) In late 1977, the GOJ's assistance was requested in performing a subsidence verification survey at the Tsurumi POL Depot. This survey was to take place in calendar year 1978, and was to be utilized to confirm the findings of a previous subsidence survey which was held in the spring of 1977. In March 1978 the GOJ assisted subsidence survey was conducted at Tsurumi and indicated that no tanks had subsided in excess of the standards established by the Japanese Disaster Prevention Laws. This assistance survey was well coordinated and professionally conducted by the Japanese.<sup>8</sup> The media coverage was essentially factual and was generally favorable to U.S. interests.

Repair Schedule for FY 79 Published (U)

(U) On 31 October 1978 HQ USFJ transmitted to CINCPAC and Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) the FY 1979 repair schedule for Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) Sasebo.<sup>9</sup> Earlier similar schedules had been established for the Yokohama and Okinawa DFSP's.<sup>10</sup> This marks the first time HQ USFJ in coordination with local service operators, has attempted to promulgate a detailed repair schedule for such a lengthy period of time. This information, covering a complete fiscal year, will be of assistance to CINCPAC and DFSC in their efforts to minimize changes to various operations and inventory plans.

Meeting between Representatives of DFSC and Japanese Oil Companies (U)

(U) In March 1978 HQ USFJ hosted a meeting at the Sanno Hotel for Captain Ringhausen, USN, Deputy Commander of Defense Fuel Supply Center, (DFSC) and representatives of eight Japanese oil companies. The meeting was very successful in providing all parties with a greater understanding of mutual concerns and positions in regard to DFSC's contracting activities. The meeting was one of the reasons for the increased interest in DFSC contract solicitations by the Japanese during 1978. Japanese firms not only successfully bid on low sulphur burner fuel contracts, but also submitted offers on kerosene, jet fuel and Navy Special Fuel Oil solicitations. With the marked increase in Japanese offers, the DFSC started to utilize HQ USFJ personnel in direct negotiations with Japanese vendors. In particular, Sub-Area Petroleum Office-Japan (SAPOJ) was specifically requested to represent DFSC in discussions with representatives from Kygnus Oil Company and Asia Oil Inc.<sup>12</sup> Reports on the content of these discussions were later supplied to DFSC and greatly assisted in their evaluation and award of WESTPAC bulk petroleum contracts.<sup>13</sup>

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Iorizaki Tanks I-3 and I-4 (U)

(U) In early January 1978, personnel at the Navy Fuel Detachment in Sasebo discovered that fuel was leaking from Tank I-3 at the Iorizaki complex. Tank I-3 is a 363,000 barrel JP5 tank that had been repaired in-house and returned to service in 1977. The fuel in I-3 was transferred to tank I-4, a huge 495,000 barrel tank that had also been recently returned to service. Unfortunately, tank I-4 also began leaking in late February and it was determined that both tanks would have to be evacuated.<sup>14</sup> HQ USFJ in conjunction with CINCPAC, and Military Sealift Command arranged for tankers to lift the fuel from Sasebo and distribute it to other terminals in Japan. By 19 May the two tanks were completely evacuated and withdrawn from service.<sup>15</sup>

(U) On 30 August a meeting between the representatives of Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA), Defense Fuel Support Point Sasebo, and HQ USFJ occurred at the fuel terminal. At the meeting, the representatives of DFAA expressed concern over the environmental risk involved in the use of tanks I-3 and I-4. For this reason they believed that the Government of Japan (GOJ) would be willing to include the replacement of tanks I-3 and I-4 in the GOJ funded Cost Sharing program.<sup>16</sup>

(U) While the GOJ proposal was under review, an engineering team from the Navy Facilities Engineering Command arrived in Sasebo to examine the two tanks.<sup>17</sup> As a result of their examination, the investigating team concluded that while it was possible to repair the two tanks, the optimum long term solution was replacement.

(U) At year's end, HQ USFJ personnel along with representatives of COMNAVFORJAPAN and DFAA were discussing proposed design concepts for the replacement tankage. In a Joint Committee Memorandum dated 28 December, the Government of Japan formally agreed to replace the tanks at Iorizaki in fiscal years 1979 and 1980 if the necessary funds could be obtained from the Diet.<sup>18</sup>

DFSC 1884 Report Consolidation (U)

(U) In an attempt to reduce duplicate reporting, CINCPAC and the Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) conducted a four week experiment in the spring of 1978 which led to the elimination of the weekly Bulk POL Terminal Operations Message Report (CINCPAC 4020.3). Until this time, HQ USFJ compiled and transmitted the weekly 4020.3 report to CINCPAC while each terminal operator was providing similar information to DFSC in the Bulk Petroleum Terminal Message Report (1884 Report).

(U) In April of 1978, HQ USFJ supervised the four week test to determine if the data contained in the 1884 Report was suitable to meet

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CINCPAC and COMUSJAPAN's requirements. At the same time, HQ USFJ also tried to determine if a SAPOJ originated consolidated 1884 report for all Japan terminals was a more useful tool to CINCPAC and DFSC than separate Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) originated individual 1884's.<sup>19</sup> In early May CINCPAC determined that 4020.3 report was no longer required and DFSC decided that it preferred receiving an individual 1884 report from each DFSP.<sup>20</sup>

(U) On 9 May HQ USFJ initiated action to put CINCPAC and DFSC's decisions into effect and the change in procedures was formalized in the amended USFJ Policy Letter 400-1.<sup>21</sup>

#### Inventories Maximized for Start of the Fiscal Year (U)

(U) The Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) directed in May 1976, that all responsible commands attempt to maximize fuel inventories by 30 Sep 78.<sup>22</sup> The directive was based on a projected price increase for petroleum products in 1979, and on a proposed modification to the procedures used to determine maximum fuel inventories. In order to comply with DFSC's request, USFJ encouraged the various fuel depots in Japan to increase to the maximum the amount of tankage available for use at the end of the fiscal year. Repair programs were analyzed in detail by depot personnel and where practical, maintenance and repair actions were modified in order to maximize the amount of tankage available. As a result of these efforts, the Defense Fuel Support Points in Japan held fuel inventories equal to over 90% of their capacity. This was the highest on hand percentage attained in Japan in recent years.

#### USFJ Performed Quality Assurance Inspections (U)

(U) In the summer of 1978, the Quality Assurance Residence on Okinawa closed and left Japan without an inspector for in-country contract fuel deliveries. In order to fill the void left by the residency closure, Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC), requested that COMUSJAPAN act as its agent in performing quality assurance inspections on DFSC in-country heating fuel contracts. COMUSJAPAN agreed to DFSC's request and an Interservice Support Agreement was issued on 29 August 1978.<sup>23</sup>

#### Introduction to Unleaded Motor Gasoline (U)

(U) After obtaining service concurrence, COMUSJAPAN developed a policy statement relating to the introduction of unleaded motor gasoline into facilities and installations in Japan. While total conversion of all USF facilities to an unleaded gasoline would appear to be the most desirable alternative, certain aspects of service policy preclude this course at present and for the next several years. Al-

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though some U.S. installations may be able to convert either totally or partially to unleaded gasoline, others can not because of the restrictions of service policy or facilities. Although Mainland Japan DFSPs are capable of handling two gasoline types, the age and complex manifolding systems of these DFSPs would create serious storage and handling difficulties and involve some risk of commingling. Considering present and planned storage and distribution configurations on Okinawa, the handling of both leaded and unleaded products is not deemed feasible on the island. In view of the above, DFSPs in Japan will continue to stock only leaded gasoline until such time as the greatest percentage of demand shifts to unleaded gasoline or total conversion to that product becomes otherwise practical. In the meantime, any requirements for unleaded gasoline at U.S. Forces' installations will be processed on a case by case basis for support through DFSC direct delivery contract from Japanese oil industry sources.<sup>24</sup>

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Okinawa Land Lease Renewal (OLLR) (U)

(U) Upon the reversion of Okinawa in 1972, the use of land by U.S. forces belonging to owners who refused to sign land leases with the GOJ was authorized by a provisional law "Use of Public Lands, etc., in Okinawa Prefecture". This law expired on 14 May 1977. A new law called "The Law for Special Measures Concerning Verification, etc., of local and boundary of each lot in area where the location and boundary have not yet been verified within Okinawa Prefecture" was enacted by the Japanese Diet which extended the provisional use of land five years to 14 May 1982. To provide a more favorable climate for passage of the provisional land use law, conciliated effort was made by USFJ and DFAA to reduce the number of hold out land owners who refuse to sign land leases to approximately one percent of land cases involved. The new law included an additional requirement on the part of GOJ to locate and verify all property boundaries on Okinawa by 1982. The responsibility for the verification of property boundaries for areas within USFJ facilities and areas was assigned to DFAA. Upon expiration of the new provisional land use law in 1982, rights to use land required by U.S. Forces but not under lease can only be acquired by DFAA pursuant to the law for special measures regarding use and expropriation of land, etc., incidental to the enforcement of the SOFA (eminent domain).

(U) The land verification process started by DFAA in 1977 continued through 1978. With the full cooperation of USFJ, DFAA has made steady progress and is now scheduled to complete work in 1979, a full year earlier than previously scheduled. Concurrently, DFAA continued their efforts in reducing the number of holdout landowners. By year's end, the number of cases was reduced to 294 from a total of 321 in 1977. It is anticipated that DFAA will face much difficulty in reducing the 294, as these remaining hold outs represent the most militant opposition to U.S. bases in Okinawa.

Japan Facilities Information System (U)

(U) In continuation of the ADP support rendered in 1977 to COMUSJAPAN

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through the Korea based WWMCCS System, the Japanese Facilities Information System, developed by the Navy Regional Data Automation Center (NARDAC) in cooperation with USFJ, now provides a modest ADP data base on all USFJ facilities. On 18 January 1978, sample data was provided by USFJ to the Navy Regional Data Automation Center (NARDAC) to test the system.<sup>72</sup> A users manual was made available in June 1978 and base data for all facilities was loaded by August 1978. Some of the data maintained on each of the 123 USFJ facilities included title, facility number, location (by prefecture), acreage, using service(s), joint use agencies, U.S. Base Requirements Overseas (USBRO) status, a historical record of releases and acquisitions, and a listing of actions pending between the U.S. Government and Government of Japan, on each facility.

(U) During a visit by NARDAC personnel in December 1978, minor modifications to improve the present report format were discussed as well as potential enhancements to greatly increase the utility of JFIS. NARDAC will study the feasibility of adding a keyword query capability allowing the identification/retrieval of key documents pertaining to subject matter relative to the keywords. This capability, coupled with an expanded data base which includes historical documents (completed agreements/actions) will permit users to rapidly identify past policy, precedents and agreements related to facilities matters and save painstaking research of files. At years end, a statement of desired system characteristics and data base requirements was being prepared for submission to NARDAC.

#### U.S. Postal Facilities at Narita International Airport (U)

(U) The planned opening of Narita International Airport (NIA) on 31 March 1978, caused USFJ to review ongoing efforts with DFAA to acquire space within NIA for a mail coordinating activity (MCA).<sup>73</sup> Although the space requirement was minimal, the facility is important from the standpoint of U.S. Forces postal operations and had to be available when commercial carriers began operating in and out of Narita instead of Haneda. For the Japanese it was a contentious issue revolving around an alleged commitment by a government official that no U.S. facilities would be established at Narita.<sup>74</sup>

(U) USFJ requested DFAA expedite the accommodations through Facilities Subcommittee and provided considerable detail on the need for the facility, the volume of mail expected to be handled, USFJ personnel to be using the facility, description of mail vehicles and frequency of pickup/delivery.

(U) DFAA informally advised USFJ that a room of sufficient size

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would be available one week prior to the official opening. However, it would not be on the basis of a SOFA facility.<sup>75</sup> The violence at Narita on 29 March delayed the airport opening until 20 May 78.<sup>76</sup> During the intervening period, DFAA was again pressed on the facility issue. When the opening date approached and prospects for obtaining government approval of the space appeared dim, the Director General DFAA committed the DFAA and Ministry of Transportation to an interim furnishing of space in one of the cargo buildings at Narita for U.S. Forces use, pending formal action, under Article II of the SOFA.<sup>77</sup>

(U) Since opening of NIA on 20 May 78, the use of the office space for the MCA as well as the movement of mail to and from NIA itself has proceeded smoothly, although the press continued to cover stories of the local political opposition to U.S. mail operations.<sup>78</sup> At year's end, DFAA was continuing its efforts to formalize the postal facility space which continued to be used on an informal basis.

(U) In late 1977 DFAA requested the U.S. evaluate 3 sites which already belonged to various national agencies and would have been easily furnished for U.S. use without the need to obtain local consensus. The Naval Oceanographic Office was provided detailed maps and requested to evaluate the sites.<sup>80</sup> NAVOCEANO eventually determined these sites were unacceptable, primarily because they were not directly on the coast and would therefore cause inaccuracies in navigational positioning equipment.<sup>81</sup> Meanwhile, DFAA and USFJ continued to explore other ways to accommodate the survey requirements, since the probability of acquiring the originally selected NAVAIDS sites was diminishing as the survey date approached.<sup>82</sup> DFAA suggested use of a commercial hydrographic company to provide the shore based NAVAIDS support, obviating the need for U.S. controlled real estate. NAVOCEANO evaluated this suggestion and concluded that while it was feasible, funds would not be available before FY 80 for such a contract. NAVOCEANO requested a decision by 24 February 78 on provision of suitable sites for the NAVAIDS equipment in order to

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allow rescheduling of the survey ship if necessary. Last minute efforts with DFAA failed to produce results, and NAVOCEANO was so advised on 24 February 78.<sup>83</sup> NAVOCEANO stated that the survey was still required but a revised survey date would be identified at a later time.<sup>84</sup> DFAA was advised of our continuing need for the survey and our intention to provide a new date.<sup>85</sup>

(U) A new approach may be required in CY 79 to gain GOJ understanding and support of the Navy's requirements.

#### Environmental Issues (U)

(U) During early CY 78, USFJ coordinated with service commands on developing an approach for implementing the DOD clarification of environmental policy overseas which had been outlined in June 1977 and subsequently deliberated in State Department channels.<sup>87</sup> A HQ USFJ recommendation to refer the DOD policy through the Joint Committee to the Environmental Subcommittee for study did not gain uniform acceptance by all services and was not formalized, pending resolution of issues on the U.S. side.<sup>88</sup> In a related matter, action to revise the USFJ policy on environmental matters met with differing views, particularly with regard to how the DOD clarification should be handled vis a vis the Government of Japan. At year's end, USFJ had received a new CINCPAC Policy which addressed the DOD clarification and necessitates further revision to the USFJ policy.<sup>89</sup>

(U) The U.S.-Japan Environmental Subcommittee met once in CY 78 on 6 July. A major action resulting from this meeting was a request by the GOJ to conduct a series of environmental observations at 19 facilities, mostly on Okinawa, with the object of determining to what degree U.S. facilities are now discharging pollutants and to determine the effects of the improvements made as a result of observations conducted in 1974-1975. All services cooperated in a series of working meetings with the GOJ, resulting in the formulation of a two phased plan for conducting the observations during the period November-December 1978, under the control of service headquarters. The plan was approved by the Joint Committee and was implemented smoothly.<sup>90</sup> Results of the GOJ findings were not yet available at year's end, but it is expected that a report will be

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forthcoming in early 1979 for review by the Subcommittee.

(U) As part of its facilities cost sharing proposal for JFY 79, the GOJ used the environmental issue as rationale for two projects to be accomplished for the benefit of USFJ construction of sound suppressors for KC-135 at Kadena Air Base and reconstruction of two deteriorated POL storage tanks at Sasebo. The estimated value of both projects is approximately \$28 million.<sup>91</sup> This unilateral offer on the part of the GOJ raises the possibility that other environmental improvements may be undertaken for the U.S. without the need to directly confront GOJ with the DOD policy concerning responsibility for environmental corrections.

(U) In general, CY 78 was marked by minimal environmental incidents and with the exception of coverage of ongoing lawsuits concerning noise, no major issues in the media concerning environmental matters.

#### Facilities Cost Sharing (U)

(U) A labor cost sharing agreement consummated at the 380th Joint Committee Meeting on 22 December 77 enabled GOJ to assume about \$25 million/year labor costs - about 6 percent of USFJ's total cost for labor. This agreement culminated several years of study and negotiations, and was precedent setting in the cost sharing area. Following successful conclusion of this agreement, the American Embassy then provided some rationale and areas for further burden sharing (defense cost sharing).<sup>92</sup> Among these areas were related matters such as utilities, housing, environmental and other O&M requirements. Exploratory sessions with GOJ were recommended. During informal sessions at the 10th SSC in Hawaii, 16-20 January 78, the subject of additional defense cost sharing was informally broached, although no specifics were discussed. It was agreed among U.S. participants that exploratory discussions could be fruitful in learning of potential areas of GOJ cost sharing.

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(U) During the period between the two visits (June 1978-October 1978) DFAA became extremely active in developing its facilities cost sharing plans in coordination with USFJ. In keeping with GOJ desire that cost sharing be its initiative, no formal actions occurred. However, USFJ informed DFAA of priorities and goals in accordance with SECSTATE/DOD guidance.<sup>100</sup> Additionally, a wealth of information was provided in response to DFAA's insatiable appetite for details. By September 1978, DFAA had assembled data on housing (bachelor and dependent) requirements, assets, shortfalls, conditions, rehabilitation status and maintenance expenses. For off base housing they were given sample data on rental and utility charges, adequate/inadequate assets in each locality, adequacy standards, and data on housing allowances for military and civilian personnel.

(U) Meanwhile, USFJ had already been given a preview of DFAA's facilities cost sharing proposal before the end of July. USFJ coordinated with the services and HQ CINCPAC on the proposed projects and confirmed at the working level, the acceptability of the proposal which consisted of 420 new units of family housing (equally divided between Atsugi and Yokota), replacement of 2400 bachelor spaces at Iwakuni, Yokota and Misawa (approximately equal numbers at each location), reconstruction of POL tanks at Sasebo, and construction of sound suppressors at Kadena Air Base. The total value of the program is estimated to be 23 billion yen with 15 billion to be expended in JFY 79, the remainder in JFY 80. By November 1978, the proposal had been coordinated within the ministries of GOJ and JDA Director Kanemaru offered the facilities package to Secretary Brown, as was expected, during his visit to Japan in November. A

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labor cost sharing package was also offered (see Chapter 5 - Civil Affairs - Labor Cost Sharing). On 28 December, a Joint Committee agreement was signed formalizing the facilities offer (subject to Diet approval of funds).<sup>101</sup>

(U) The details of the projects are to be worked out in the Facilities Subcommittee. At year's end, USFJ was involved in the resolution of internal issues, concerning design and allocation of the projects, caused by the different design and planning methodology used by various services.

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SECTION III - INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS AND PROGRAMS

Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Program (U)

(U) The name of the Japan Sub-Zone Study Group (JSZG) was changed to the Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) in accordance with DOD 4000.19M, September 1978.

(U) During 1978 the JIRSG met on 10 April and 8 August.<sup>105 106</sup> The DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB) met once on 20 October 1978.<sup>107</sup> As a result of these meetings and subsequent taskings, the following specific actions were accomplished:

a. USFJPL 160-3, Emergency Air/Ground Transportation of Patients, 13 September 1978, outlining ambulatory support among the Services in the Kanto Plain area, was published.<sup>108</sup>

b. Consolidation of calibration support on Honshu was thoroughly studied and resulted primarily in realignment of support of

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Air Force communications units on Honshu and Kyushu from the Air Force at Yokota AB to the Army and Navy facilities close to the sites. Interservice Support Agreements (ISSAs) were consummated to provide for this realignment. Transfer of two manpower spaces from the Air Force (316th Tactical Airlift Groups) to the Navy (Atsugi Naval Air Facility) is pending in Service channels.

c. Review of previously completed DRIS studies was made for consolidation of Administrative Aircraft Support in Japan, and was in progress for Consolidation of Civilian Personnel Offices on Honshu.

d. The GOJ Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) agreed with the USFJ proposal to change the reporting requirements on U.S. Forces contracts in Japan. Accordingly, the value of contracts to be reported was increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000, and MITI is to be provided only with contract award sheets instead of complete contracts.<sup>109</sup>

Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement (U)

(U) The Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement met once during 1978. Frequent contact between the USFJ/J4 staff and the Road Traffic Control

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Vehicle Traffic Pattern Changes - Okinawa (U)

(U) On 30 July 1978 the Japanese Government successfully completed the project of requiring all traffic on Okinawa to operate on the left side of the road, as in Mainland Japan. The Japanese Government requested USFJ cooperation to assure traffic patterns within U.S. facilities and areas in Okinawa would conform to the new traffic pattern.

(U) The U.S. requested GOJ funding assistance to help defray the cost of road sign removal and replacement, curb alternations, road line repainting, etc. In a 21 April 1978 memorandum to the 388th Joint Committee, the GOJ stated that they could not meet the U.S. request for funding assistance except for the cost of changing signs upon the roads provided by the GOJ for U.S. use as roads.<sup>118</sup>

COMUSJAPAN CONPLAN 5060 Noncombatant Emergency and Evacuation Plan (U)

(U) The revision of COMUSJAPAN CONPLAN 5060 was developed in February 1978 and sent to the service commands for review and coordination. Coordination was completed in July 1978 and CINCPAC approval obtained on 9 November 1978. The revised plan was published on 30 November 1978.<sup>119</sup>

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SECTION IV -- RELOCATION CONSTRUCTION/CONSOLIDATION PROGRAMS

General Background (U)

(U) Reduction and consolidation of facilities and areas in Japan have generated a number of major relocation construction/consolidation programs which have benefitted both the United States and Government of Japan.<sup>120</sup>

(U) The Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) is clear in requiring the United States Government (USG) to return real estate used by U.S. Forces when no longer required. In fact, under SOFA provisions, the USG is obligated to continually review its real estate holdings with the view of returning any excess. In certain cases, however, mutual advantages have been recognized by both Governments in relocating and consolidating selected missions and functions and then releasing valuable real estate to Japan.

(U) The programs now underway have an estimated total combined value in excess of 1.1 billion dollars of which approximately 600 million dollars has been constructed. When these currently identified GOJ-financed programs are completed, which will probably be in or around 1984, U.S. Forces in Japan will have 44% fewer bases and about 20% less total acreage than immediately after the Okinawa Reversion in May 1972.<sup>121</sup>

(U) A brief description of each program and its general status through the end of CY 1978 is outlined below.

(U) Noteworthy are the following comments:

- The amount of funds budgeted by GOJ for relocation construction in JFY 78 (which began 1 April 78) was roughly the same magnitude as for JFY 77. GOJ was authorized to award contracts totalling 30,513 million yen in JFY 78 versus 29,948 million yen in JFY 77 and they were authorized to expend progress payments for work in place totalling 25,952 million yen in JFY 78 versus 27,997 million yen in JFY 77. This steady trend is expected to continue through next year when the anticipated budgets for JFY 79 are 30,433 million yen for contract award authorization and 30,789 million yen for the annual expenditure. The above yen amounts for JFY 77, 78 and 79 were extracted from GOJ budget summaries provided by DFAA. For relocation construction, GOJ has two budget constraints: contract authorization, which is the maximum amount they may get under contract during their fiscal year, and annual expenditure, which is the maximum amount they may actually spend during that fiscal year. Relocation work is being constructed at a healthy rate, in excess of \$100 million per year.

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-With few notable exceptions, GOJ budgeted and actually funded the highest priority U.S. projects. Based on information provided by the Defense Facilities Administration (DFAA) of GOJ, an even closer correlation of U.S.-requested versus GOJ-funded projects is anticipated in JFY 79. This indicated an improved working relationship and common understanding in relocation matters. In June or July each year, the USG Single Point of Contact for relocation construction (i.e., the J44 Relocation Branch) passes a services-coordinated and SECDEF-approved prioritized list of projects to DFAA Office of Relocation Projects. The PIRCP (Proposed Integrated Relocation Construction Program) is used by GOJ in formulating their next JFY budget which is approved by the Diet in the Spring.

-From an overall program assessment standpoint, GOJ continued to place strong emphasis during 1978 on constructing projects in the Japan Facilities Adjustment Program, Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan, and Yokohama Housing Relocation Program. They completed the Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan in October and got a good construction start in the Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program. They also initiated action to relocate portions of the Okinawa POL system, replace the Sanno Tri-Service Billeting Facility and relocate the 972 housing units from Makiminato Housing Area. All of these are major projects spanning two or more years to completion. Construction was started on other important projects not included in the major multi-million dollar programs. The least amount of construction work accomplished by GOJ in a major program was in the Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities (CROF) Program.

-A few major relocation projects remain "soft" from the GOJ position.<sup>122</sup> While there is XVth Security Consultative Committee (SCC) agreement to totally release the 221 acre Naha Port with relocation construction, DFAA has no plan for its relocation and is not actively studying possible relocation sites. GOJ prefers to maintain the status quo: i.e., DFAA has stated they do not want to withdraw the SCC agreement because it might precipitate political problems.<sup>123</sup> Similarly, GOJ has no present plan and has not formally addressed relocation of the 2,002 acre Ie Jima Air-to-Ground Range in Okinawa Prefecture, which is a facility item in the XVIth SCC, although in this case they are studying possible new sites.<sup>124</sup> Both of these projects are included in the 1.1 billion dollar estimate cited in the paragraph above. (A rough estimate is 100 million dollars for the Naha Port and 25 million dollars for the range relocation).

-The Defense Communications System Reconfiguration (DCSR) Program for the Kanto Plain was being reassessed by U.S. Forces, CINCPAC and other headquarters at year's end. No positive response was received from the GOJ to the U.S. proposal which was presented to the Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) on 26 April 77 because of the GOJ difficulty in building 120 units of family housing at Camp Zama using Makiminato Housing Area, Okinawa as quid.<sup>125</sup>

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-The Relocation Branch (J44) continued to devote a large amount of effort in resolving project design, siting and scope problems. Resolution of the problems was done in coordination with DFAA, the U.S. service component headquarters in Japan, and with the District Engineer who has the responsibility for the design and construction surveillance of relocation projects.

-The 1977 USFJ Command History noted that, "the U.S. has greatly benefitted from "quid pro quo" construction but now needs a new approach for the future...since "quid" is running out and certain requirements such as housing are not being adequately fulfilled through relocation programs".<sup>126</sup> Facilities cost sharing construction is the new approach and the concept was developed during calendar year 1978. It has the potential of providing U.S. Forces in Japan with major new facilities without forfeiture of quid, subject to Diet approval and funding.

Grant Heights/Green Park (GH/GP) and Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan (KPCP) (U)

(U) These two consolidation programs are commonly considered together because both were exclusively Air Force Programs which resulted in relocation construction entirely at Yokota AB from bases which were all in Metropolitan Tokyo. Considered separately, the GH/GP Program preceeded KPCP and was completed by GOJ in August 1976 at an estimated cost of 103 million dollars. Green Park Dependent Housing Area (DHA) real estate consisted primarily of one buidling containing 669 apartments sited on 33 acres of land which was totally released to GOJ on 25 January 1973. Grant Heights DHA was incrementally released: 74 acres on 31 July 1972, 120 acres on 18 July 1973, and the remaining 257 acres on 30 September 1973. Altogether, this program resulted in the release of 484 acres of real estate to GOJ.

(U) More recently, KPCP was completed in October 1978 at a cost of about 175 million dollars. It involved the return of 5,988 acres of real estate and the partial or total return of seven bases. To recap the releases, Mito Air-to-Ground Range was totally released on 15 March 1973 (2,836 acres); Johnson Family Housing Annex was released on 29 June 1973 (408 acres), and the remainder of Johnson Air Station was totally released during 1978 (5 acres on 20 June and 7 acres on 1 September); Yamato Air Station was totally released on 30 June 1973 (86 acres); Fuchu Air Station was partially released on 30 June 1975 (139 acres); Kanto Mura DHA was totally released as a result of two incremental releases: 20 acres on 31 March 1973 and 263 acres on 10 December 1974; 737 acres of Camp Asaka (Drake), including Momote Family Housing Annex, was returned in 10 release actions between 20 June 1973 and 10 July 1978; and lastly, the 1499 acre Tachikawa Air Base complex underwent 5 release actions: 35 acres were released on 28 June 1973, 85 acres were released on 30 June 1973, 240 acres were

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released on 31 May 1976, and the last remaining 1137 acres were released on 30 November 1977.

(U) In 1978 about 3 million dollars worth of new construction was completed at Yokota under the KPCP Program which included a million dollar street widening project, completion of the new Far East Network broadcast center, and construction of recreation courts/ballfields. The importance of KPCP is underscored by the fact it was the largest Air Force consolidation program ever undertaken.

#### Yokohama Housing Relocation Program (YHRP) (U)

(U) In terms of work in place during calendar year 1978, YHRP was the most active of all the relocation programs. Over 40 million dollars in projects were constructed at Yokosuka in 1978 alone. A total of 107 garden apartment family housing units were completed and construction was about half completed for an additional 96 units in two high-rises. Also completed were the following: a 127,401 square foot (SF) Navy Exchange/Commissary Complex; a 110,000 SF elementary school; a taxi facility; a Public Works Center vehicle storage yard; a vehicle impound lot; an auto hobby shop; a post office; a youth center; a special services maintenance shop; and various new utility system projects. Work was started on an auto parts and sales store, a chapel, a bowling alley center, and a fire station addition.

(U) The momentum of this construction program should carry over into the next calendar year at Yokosuka as well as at Negishi DHA where work will start for the support facilities to be built.

#### Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program (KFCP) (U)

(U) Construction of replacement facilities for the release of the Army Medical Center at Sagami Ono got off to a good start at both Camp Zama and Yokosuka. Construction started on the new medical clinic, veterinary clinic and dog kennel facility, gymnasium, bowling center, 200-man BEQ and the BOQ modernization project at Camp Zama. Construction also started on the new 217,301 square foot hospital and related utility projects at Yokosuka.

(U) Although no agreement has been reached for the release of Nagai DHA, the Mikasa Area of Yokosuka, and the Navy Enlisted Men's Club (Club Alliance), extensive negotiations were carried out with the GOJ at both this headquarters and at the local Yokosuka level. This all-Navy portion of KFCP was referred to the relocation Panel by the FSC on 18 May 1978 and a Technical Advisory Group was formally established on 7 June to study the details.

(U) For the all-Navy portion, GOJ's first priority has been to obtain

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the release of the Mikasa Area. This involves relocation of the Chief Petty Officers' quarters, recreation and support facilities which has proven to be a siting problem because of the crowded conditions at Yokosuka. A proposed Relocation Panel memorandum agreement for the Mikasa Area was passed by GOJ to the U.S. side on 9 August for study, but no suitable relocation site for the CPO quarters has been found which is mutually acceptable to both governments.

Japan Facilities Adjustment Program (JFAP) (U)

(U) As in previous years, most of the JFAP construction during CY 1978 was at Kadena Air Base which continued to acquire many new GOJ-constructed facilities. Completed were 140 family housing units, a 64-man BOQ and a Precision Measuring Equipment Laboratory addition. Construction was also started at Kadena for the following: 88 more units of family housing, another BOQ (93,303 SF), an Aircraft Maintenance Shop, a Squadron Operations Building and a roads and utilities project. Construction was started on an Operations Building addition at Hanza (Sobe Communications Site) for the Navy, a 74,675 SF BEQ at Torii Station for the Army and a 48,000 SF BEQ at Camp Schwab for the Marines. The 178,000 SF elementary school at Kadena was 35% complete at year's end.

(U) Satisfying U.S. facility user requirements requires some understanding of the prevailing negotiation philosophy in Japan. In all quid pro quo negotiations with Japan, the U.S. goal is to obtain the best replacement facilities possible, taking into account all aspects of the design. Besides user needs, these factors include safety, operation and maintenance costs and resistance to windloads, corrosion and earthquakes. The Japanese have additional considerations which include, of course, political and monetary constraints. Perhaps the major political obstacle from the USG position is their "Ohira View" which essentially restricts the GOJ to providing only facilities which are similar in function to those given up and equal to or smaller in scope.<sup>127</sup>

(U) Certain JFAP projects were unusually difficult to negotiate in 1978 because of the degree of sophistication desired by the using agency relative to the quid. For example, in general the U.S. was highly successful in negotiating the new elementary school at Kadena far above Japanese standards, but DOD school desires were not entirely met. Specifically, GOJ agreed to design for a core concept but would not provide a split-level building which DOD schools wanted. Another example is the commissary complex, which is a single building at Kadena which will house four functions transferred from Naha: a commissary addition, base cold storage and a warehousing and exchange shopping addition. Several other designs were negotiated for construction during this year and next year.

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Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan (U)

(U) Except for work on the new 131,700 square foot junior and senior high school at Kadena AB which will replace the present Kubasaki School, all construction work last year in the OBCP Program was for the Marines at various Okinawa bases. This school experienced similar design problems as the new elementary school in the JFAP Program and was 15 percent completed at the end of the year. The following projects were completed: a road and aircraft apron at Futenma AS and a BOQ, concrete deck pad, open storage area, security fence and guard houses at Camp Zukeran. Started but still under construction were the following: a BEQ and dining facility at Camp Zukeran, an aircraft hanger, perimeter fence and maintenance training facility at Futenma AS, and an EOD area access road at Camp Schwab.

Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities (CROF) (U)

(U) Like the previous year, this program continued to receive minimal attention by the GOJ. As stated in last year's USFJ History, this has not been detrimental to the interests of the USG, since the twelve release actions were all initiated by the GOJ for their own benefit.<sup>128</sup> After completion of the 16 replacement canine kennels and support facilities at Kadena Ammo Storage Area, the Eastern portion of Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield (250 acres) was returned to GOJ on 30 April.

Miscellaneous, Other Relocation Construction (U)

(U) Not all Relocation Construction is accomplished through large programs such as the ones discussed above. There are other smaller programs or simply projects which result in significant new facilities for USG use. For example, during CY 1978 construction was accomplished for the Navy at Yokosuka for release of a portion of Ikego Ammo Depot. Two warehouses, totalling 18,000 SF, were dismantled and relocated and a new security fence was erected at Ikego to delineate the newly adjusted boundary.

(U) Another project completed in CY 1978 for the Air Force was the relocation/consolidation of communications facilities from Itazuke to the Seburiyama Communications Site. This resulted in new microwave facilities at Seburiyama and at Tsushima Communications Site.

(U) Sasebo also had some construction activity. In exchange for the release of portions of the Navy base, the GOJ is in process of building a new dependent school (25,166 SF) and a new commissary (9,830 SF) which are about half complete.

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XVII Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (U)

(FOUO) With the exception of KFCP, all of the major relocation/consolidation programs above were endorsed at SCC meetings. KFCP developed after SCC XVI and was well along before SCC XVII which was held on 27 November 1978. Facility matters played a very minor part of SCC XVII. In fact the press release merely reaffirmed the intention of both sides to "make continued efforts for smooth implementation of the plans for realignment and consolidation of the facilities and areas which were endorsed by the Committee meetings to this date."<sup>129</sup> The very fact that a new list of agreements was not developed for the SCC probably attested to the success in past SCC's in getting relocation construction headed in the right direction.

(U) As of the end of the year, all SCC actions have been completed on the Japanese Mainland except for those in the Yokohama Housing Relocation Program. On Okinawa, 56 percent of the facility releases have been completed and about 40 percent of the acreage has been released to date (4,577 acres out of 11,431 acres agreed for release).<sup>130</sup>

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## FOOTNOTES

1. COMUSJAPAN ltr, 5 Oct 78, Base/Facility Bulk Petroleum Capability Data.
2. COMUSJAPAN 270456 Mar 78.
3. IMODCO ltrs, 21 Jun 78, 5 Jul 78 and 28 Dec 78.
4. CINCPAC 082255Z May 78.
5. COMUSJAPAN 100653Z Aug 78.
6. CINCPAC 141929Z Jan 78.
7. USFJ ltr, 4 May 78, In-Country Commercial POL Capability.
8. Memorandum for Record, 10 Apr 78, Subsidence Survey of the Tsurumi POL Depot.
9. COMUSJAPAN 310001Z Oct 78.
10. COMUSJAPAN 280519Z Sep 78 and 030143Z Oct 78.
11. Memorandum for Record, POL meeting with Japanese Oil Companies.
12. DFSC 242108Z Apr 78 and 151806Z Sep 78.
13. COMUSJAPAN 042316Z May 78 and 260653Z Sep 78.
14. NSD Yokosuka 030520Z Mar 78.
15. NSD Yokosuka 190534Z May 78.
16. Trip Report from Maj Williams dtd 12 Dec 78.
17. COMNAVFACENGCOM 201946Z Sep 78.
18. Minutes of the 404th Joint Committee Agreement of 28 Dec 78.
19. COMUSJAPAN 100115Z Apr 78.
20. CINCPAC 032300Z May 78.
21. COMUSJAPAN 090137Z May 78.
22. CINCPAC 130251Z May 78.
23. DFSC ISSA 29 Aug 78.

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24. COMUSJAPAN 282357Z Aug 78.
25. Minutes of the 389th Joint Committee Meeting, 4 May 78.
26. Minutes of the 251st Joint Committee Meeting, 15 May 72.
27. 17th SCC Press Release.
28. Memo No. 486, 11 Apr 1957, 161st Joint Committee Meeting, 2 May 1957.
29. USFJ History 1977, p. 147.
30. DFAA ltr USFJ/J4 dated 5 Jun 78.
31. USFJ ltr to Dir Gen DFAA dated 20 Oct 78.
32. Memo No. 1333 (with attachments) subj: Release of a Portion of Land at Yokose POL Depot, FAC 5039 and Portions of Water Area Adjacent to U.S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo, FAC 5029, dated 31 Jul 78.
33. Memo No. 1301 Joint Use, Release and Relocation Construction at Misawa Air Base, FAC 2001, dated 10 Jan 78.
34. USFJ ltr dated 7 Nov 78, subj: Conditions and Procedures for Joint Use Agreements.
35. See "Item of Interest for the Commander" subj: JASDF 3rd Wing and NIKE moves to Misawa, dated 6 Oct 75. This excellent paper gives a comprehensive background on the details of the moves.
36. FSC Memo No. 1217 of 10 Dec 76, Establishment of Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel (MORAP).
37. For more details, as well as the terms of reference, see FSUS-395-1998-K-(U.S.) of 6 Dec 76, same subject. Also see:
  - a. Minutes of the first meeting of MORAP of 16 Feb 77.
  - b. Memorandum No. 1 Memorandum to: MORAP, Subj: Relocation Construction Plan at Misawa Air Base FAC 2001, to accommodate JASDF requirements.
38. For more details see HQ USFJ/J42 ltr of 16 Dec 77, subj: Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel (MORAP) with attachments. The attachments include minutes and copies of the various memoranda.
39. FSC Memorandum to the Joint Committee, Memo No. 1301, Subj: Joint Use of Release and Relocation Construction at Misawa

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Air Base, FAC 2001. Approved 30 Jan 78 and made a formal part of the 383 Joint Committee minutes of 9 Feb 78.

40. FSC Memorandum for the Joint Committee, Memo No. 1353, Subj: Joint Use of a Portion of Land at Misawa Air Base, FAC 2001, dated 25 Dec 78.
41. USFJ History 1977, p. 111.
42. CNFJ 030019Z May 78.
43. Dir Gen DFAA letter to USFJ Chief of Staff dated 7 Jun 78. In that letter Mr. Watari stated, "The Government of Japan recognizes the U.S. Forces requirement to extend the night training hours and exert its utmost effort to accommodate the U.S. Government request on a permanent basis."
44. Deputy Dir Gen DFAA ltr to USFJ/J4 dated 4 Oct 78.
45. Memorandum to the Facilities Subcommittee, FSJG-434-1598 Release of a Portion of Land at Kawakami Ammunition Depot FAC 4083, dated 13 Jul 78.
46. Facilities Subcommittee FSUS-483-2178, same subject, dated 31 Aug 78.
47. Memorandum for Record dated 18 Oct 78, subj: Proposed Release of a Portion of Kawakami Ammunition Storage Depot, FAC 4083.
48. Letter from USFJ/J4 to CDRUSARJ, subj: Kawakami Ammunition Depot, dated 27 Oct 78.
49. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-394-1988, Replacement of Sanno Hotel, FAC 3582.
50. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSJG-439-1587, Relocation of Sanno Hotel, FAC 3582, 24 Apr 78, has details of GOJ proposal including Terms of Reference and a map showing the proposed site.
51. See Memo No. 1320, Relocation of Sanno Hotel, FAC 3582, 24 Apr 78, approved 4 May 78, at the 389th Joint Committee.
52. Diet deliberations, May 78.
53. COMUSJAPAN 110845Z Apr 78.
54. See para 8 of the Minutes of the 389th Joint Committee, 4 May 78.

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55. USFJ Staff Summary Sheet, subj: Hold Harmless, dated 20 Sep 78.
56. USFJ Policy Letter, 87-1, dated 7 Mar 77.
57. COMUSJAPAN 300655Z Nov 78.
58. Memo No. 1304, Japan Facilities Adjustment Program Construction in Okinawa approved by the Joint Committee on 23 Feb 78.
59. Memo No. 1335, Joint Use of a Portion of Land at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield, FAC 6027, approved 15 Aug 78.
60. COMNAVFORJAPAN MSG 130547Z May 77, subj: Improvement of Air-crew Training FCLP facilities in Japan.
61. Memorandum to the Facilities Subcommittee FSUS-407-2063, subj: Limited Use of JSDF Hyakuri Air Base, dated 2 Jun 77.
62. COMUSJAPAN 140700Z Nov 77, subj: Joint Use of Hyakuri.
63. COMNAVFORJAPAN MSG 120840Z Jan 78, subj: Joint use of Hyakuri.
64. Memo for Record, subj: Hyakuri dated 21 Feb 78, pp. 1-2.
65. Ibid.
66. Talking Paper, subj: Field Carrier Landing Practice - FCLP Mr. Watari - DFAA and MG Lynn, USFJ Meeting 22 May 78, p. 2.
67. Memorandum for Record, subj: Discussion of USN FCLP Requirements w/DFAA, dated 22 May 78, p. 1.
68. Ibid.
69. COMUS Japan 220727Z May 78, subj: Field Carrier Landing Practice, pp. 2-4.
70. Yomiuri Press, 19 Oct 78, "An opposition Group of Inhabitants lodged an appeal for Hyakuri Air Base", p. 1.
71. CNFJ 250810Z Aug 78.
72. Memo to OIC NARDACWASH. Subj: Japan Facilities Information System, dated 12 Oct 77.
73. USFJ History 1977, p. 75.
74. Yomiuri Press 1 Feb 78.
75. J42 Background Paper, subj: U.S. Forces Presence at Narita International Airport (NIA), dated 13 Mar 78.

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76. COMUSJAPAN 150620Z May 78.
77. Letter, Dir Gen DFAA to J4/USFJ, subj: Aerial Mail Terminal at Narita International Airport, dated 17 May 78.
78. Senkei Shimbun, 29 Jun 78.
79. USFJ History 1977, p. 76.
80. USFJ ltr, subj: Hydrographic Survey, vicinity: Japan, dated 4 Jan 78.
81. NAVOCEANO 062037Z Feb 78.
82. Letter DFAA to USFJ, subj: Hydrographic Surveys by the U.S. Navy dated 16 Feb 78.
83. COMUSJAPAN 240021Z Feb 78.
84. NAVOCEANO 241636Z Feb 78.
85. Letter USFJ to DFAA, subj: Hydrographic Surveys by the U.S. Navy, 17 Apr 78.
86. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS 387-1958, dated 22 Jul 76.
87. USFJ History 1977, p. 80.
88. CDRUSARJ 140010Z Mar 78.
89. CINCPAC Inst 110000.2C Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, dated 17 Nov 78.
90. Joint Committee Minutes (401st meeting) dated 2 Nov 78.
91. Joint Committee Minutes (404th meeting) dated 28 Dec 78.
92. AMEMBASSY 090510Z Jan 78.
93. CINCPAC 260843Z Jan 78.
94. CINCPAC 012100Z Mar 78.
95. USFJ ltr, Subject Defense Sharing, 9 Mar 78.
96. COMUSJAPAN 290545Z Apr 78.
97. Letter for J4/USFJ to Dir Gen DFAA dated 30 Nov 77.

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98. COMUSJAPAN 080905Z May 78.
99. AMEMBASSY 150940Z Jun 78.
100. SECSTATE 261941Z Jul 78.
101. Minutes of the 404th Joint Committee Meeting, 28 Dec 78.
102. USFJ ltr, SDC/Logistic Panel Meeting No. 5, 16 Mar 78.
103. USFJ ltr, SDC/Logistic Panel Meeting No 6, 27 Mar 78.
104. COMUSJAPAN 040427Z Aug 78.
105. USFJ ltr, subj: Japan Sub-Zone Group Meeting Minutes, 27 Apr 78.
106. USFJ ltr, subj: Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group Meeting Minutes, 15 Aug 78.
107. USFJ ltr, subj: Minutes of the DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB), 20 Oct 78.
108. USFJ PO 160-3, subj: Emergency Air/Ground Transportation of Patients, 13 Sep 78.
109. USFJ PL 70-1, subj: Distribution of Contracts, 10 Nov 78.
110. Minutes of the Fifth Meeting, Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, 27 Jul 78.
111. Ibid.
112. USFJ ltr, subj: Minutes of the Fifth Meeting of the Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, 14 Nov 78.
113. Ministry of Construction, ltr, subj: Suitability of Movement of U.S. Forces Military Vehicles, 8 Dec 78.
114. Memorandum to Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, subj: Movement of U.S. Vehicles, 8 Aug 73.
115. Minutes of the Fifth Meeting, Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, 27 Jul 78.
116. USFJ/J4 Talking Paper, 4 Oct 78.
117. COMUSJAPAN 070319Z Nov 78.
118. Memorandum to 388th Joint Committee, subj: Vehicle Traffic Change in Okinawa, 19 Apr 78.

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119. COMUSJAPAN CONPLAN 5060, 30 Nov 78.
120. J4 Point Paper, subj: Relocation Construction in Japan, 25 Oct 78.
121. Ibid.
122. J4/USFJ ltr, subj: Seventeenth Security Consultative Committee (SCC) Meeting, 1 Nov 78.
123. Ibid.
124. Ibid.
125. GOF/DFAA position paper informally provided USFJ J4 on 8 Nov 78.
126. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 90.
127. J4 Point Paper, subj: Relocation Construction in Japan, 10 Oct 78.
128. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 94.
129. 17th SCC Press Release, para 5.
130. Dec 78 Status of XIVth, XVth and XVIth SCC Facility Release Actions. At the SCC's, agreements were made in principle to Release all of the real estate at some bases and portions of other bases. Some of the agreements involved relocation and others were without benefit of relocation construction.

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China and the U.S.-Japan Mutual Security Treaty (U)

(U) Shortly after normalization of U.S.-China relations, the question of Taiwan's inclusion in the area of the "Far East" as used in the Mutual Security Treaty (MST) arose in the Diet. Press reports of the 20 December Diet session<sup>22</sup> failed to take note of Foreign Minister Sonoda's declarations that this issue needed to be discussed with the U.S. before making a judgment. Diet transcripts showed Foreign Minister Sonoda offered the view that armed conflict or U.S. combat deployment in the Taiwan area was "no longer possible" in view of U.S.-PRC normalization.<sup>23</sup> He continued to state the necessity for inclusion of Taiwan in the "Far East" per Article VI of the MST did not now exist but qualified this as something which should only be addressed after discussion with the U.S. Displeased with the press coverage on 21 December, the Foreign Minister again took up the issue, denying ever having said Taiwan should be excluded from the "Far East".<sup>24</sup> He explained the U.S. and China had coordinated their position on Taiwan and as a result it looked as if there was no likelihood of conflict there. Accordingly, he said it appeared the Taiwan issue in relation to Article VI of the MST was disappearing as a problem. MOFA officials indicated they were going to make efforts to repeat earlier positions avoiding a precise definition of "Far East" after the New Year's recess.<sup>25</sup>

Prior Consultation (U)

(U) Prior Consultation as referred to in the MST Exchange of Notes Incorporating Agreed Consultation Formula<sup>26</sup> has been the subject of perennial Diet questions of Reformist parties in the Diet. In 1978, attention was initially drawn to the prior consultation question by Foreign Minister Sonoda's 16 February Diet statement that there are matters on which prior consultation should be held whether in peacetime or in times of emergency, e.g. major changes in deployments.<sup>27</sup> This was contrasted by the Opposition and the press with the 1973 statement of the Director General of the American Affairs Bureau that prior consultation would occur only in an emergency.<sup>28</sup> On 23 February, Secretary of Defense Brown testified before the House International Relations Committee that Air Force fighter squadrons in the Western Pacific could be deployed to Korea the day an attack occurred and the Marines on Okinawa could be there within a few days.<sup>29</sup> Shortly after news of the Secretary's statement broke, Chief Cabinet Secretary Abe issued a statement to the effect that Secretary Brown's testimony did not mean any change in U.S.-Japan security arrangements including the prior consultation formula.<sup>30</sup> Also in February, an-

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nouncement was made of Team Spirit 78 and troop deployments to support this exercise.<sup>31</sup> In reply to Diet questions it was stated movement of troops for the exercise was not subject to prior consultation by both MOFA<sup>32</sup> and JDA<sup>33</sup> representatives. Transportation of Lance missile units raised the nuclear issue and a JCP Dietman alleged a secret arrangement for passage of nuclear weapons through Japan and their reintroduction into Japan had been made in 1969 and was alluded to in the 1969 Sato-Nixon communique by the phrase "without prejudice to the positions of the U.S. Government on prior consultation under the MST."<sup>34</sup> This allegation was not pursued and quietly died. Following the exercise, JDA Director General Kanemaru said such a transfer of Marines from Okinawa in an emergency would be subject to prior consultation.<sup>35</sup> JDA Defense Bureau Director General Ito later clarified this saying that movement of the Marines on Okinawa to Korea where they would then come under USFK control would not constitute a subject for prior consultation as is the case with combat operations.<sup>36</sup> This was interpreted by the press as a new GOJ view making chain of command a factor in determining whether or not prior consultation is required. A similar view was given to the Diet by MOFA spokesmen 11 April.<sup>37</sup> Although prior consultation was specifically excluded as a subject of SDC studies, the Guidelines for Defense Cooperation caused speculation they may alter the prior consultation system.<sup>38</sup> In all, questions on prior consultation in 1978 were answered by the GOJ in a fairly straight forward manner supporting the U.S. position.

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The Nuclear Issue In Japan (U)

(U) The "nuclear allergy" continues to exist although as in the previous two years<sup>48</sup> nuclear issues were much less sensitive. Secretary of the Navy Claytor's 7 February remarks before Congress concerning the earlier role of the Midway as a nuclear carrier<sup>49</sup> caused the question of U.S. nuclear deployments to be raised in the Diet. Shortly thereafter, the deployment of Lance missiles with conventional warheads through Japan to Korea for Exercise Team Spirit again drew public attention to the issue.<sup>50</sup> Statements by Daniel Ellsberg, 8 August, alleged the U.S. had stored nuclear weapons at Iwakuni in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The minimal attention given these occurrences and a reply to a JCP Diet member's question by the Commander, 18TFW stating that periodic training is conducted at bases in Japan on how to handle a nuclear accident<sup>51</sup> were indicative of the reduced sensitivity of nuclear issues. The most notable development on the nuclear issue was Diet presentation of a unified government view that Japan's "Peace" Constitution did not prohibit Japan from possessing nuclear weapons.<sup>52</sup> The view was, however, very explicit in stating that the Three Non-Nuclear Principles, the Atomic Energy Basic Law, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty intertwined with the Constitution to prohibit Japan's possessing nuclear weapons. In other applications of nuclear energy, Sasebo agreed to accept the Mutsu, Japan's first and only nuclear powered ship, for repairs necessitated by reactor problems on its test run in 1974.<sup>53</sup>

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Recovery of P-3 Crash Survivors (U)

(U) On 26 October a USN P-3C ditched in the north Pacific. The survivors were picked up by a Soviet fishing trawler and transported to Petropavlovsk. They were then moved to Khabarovsk to await repatriation. USFJ participated in a coordinating element established in the 5th AF Command Center to facilitate their return.<sup>57</sup> Customs processing took place at Niigata, Japan,<sup>58</sup> where arrangements were made through MOFA for direct liaison with the Immigration Office, the Customs Office, and the Quarantine Office.<sup>59</sup> Through the good service of these offices, a plane-to-plane transfer from JAL Flight 994 to an Air Force C-141 was arranged for the survivors and the remains of the deceased.<sup>60</sup> A formal welcoming ceremony was conducted by COMUSJAPAN at Yokota Air Base on 1 November 1978. (See appendix II, page 180)

Increased Importation of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (FFV) for Military Use (U)

(U) In August 1978 Maj. Gen. Burkett, Commander Air Force Commissary Service (AFESA) wrote COMUSJAPAN expressing his concern over extremely high prices U.S. military members are paying for Japanese grown produce and for produce grown outside of Japan and purchased from Japanese importers. He suggested action be initiated to relieve this situation.<sup>61</sup>

(U) USFJ took action to attempt to obtain relaxation from GOJ on prohibited import items and to expand importation under U.S. auspices of perishable produce which may be admitted after importation. In addressing this situation, USFJ conferred with Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and obtained an unofficial offer of assistance in inspection of FFV entering Kadena and transshipped to mainland Japan.<sup>62</sup> The Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, was also requested to ask U.S. Department of Agriculture for assurances we can give GOJ on plant pest control or eradication.<sup>63</sup> An offer of assistance was subsequently received from the Agricultural Attache.<sup>64</sup>

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(U) COMUSJAPAN also contacted Defense Subsistence Region Pacific (DSRPAC) PACOM Liaison Office, Honolulu, 316th TAG, Yokota and Commander, Military Sealift Command, Far East, (COMSCFE), Yokohama, requesting availability information on non-prohibited FFV items, military airlifts, and surface shipping.<sup>65</sup> Before the close of the reporting period, MSCFE responded that there is no direct refrigerated container service for DOD sponsored cargo from Hawaii to Japan but two carriers have direct weekly service from west coast U.S.A. to Japan.<sup>66</sup> Efforts to address this problem will continue in 1979.

## GOJ Vehicle Emission Standards (U)

(U) Efforts continued during 1978 to resolve the difficulties and expense involved in qualifying U.S. Forces POVs manufactured subsequent to 31 March 1978 for compliance with GOJ vehicle emission standards. This problem was outlined in detail in the 1977 USFJ History.<sup>67</sup>

(U) In March 1978 Department of Army responded that Environmental Protection Agency policy precluded them from inspecting POVs in CONUS against emission standards prescribed by a foreign government (GOJ).<sup>68</sup> On 5 April 1978 an updated Listing of Imported Motor Vehicles Type Certified by GOJ was dispatched to CINCPAC for world-wide distribution.<sup>69</sup>

(U) Also in April 1978 COMUSJAPAN initiated an investigation into the possibility for income tax relief for those incurring expenses as a result of the DOD embargo on shipping post 31 March 1976 POVs to Japan. A Service-wide impact study was made which revealed some 1225 servicemen had been obliged to dispose of their late model POVs at a total estimated loss in excess of 1.5 million dollars. This information was forwarded to CINCPAC.<sup>70</sup>

(U) Additional approaches to GOJ were being planned at the close of the reporting period.

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### SECTION III -- LABOR AFFAIRS

#### General (U)

(U) The U.S. Forces in Japan employed 21,479 Local National (LN) workers at the close of 1978 under the indirect hire system involving three agreements with the Government of Japan (GOJ).<sup>107</sup> Under the indirect hire system the GOJ's Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) acts as the legal employer and provides the U.S. Forces its labor requirements while the U.S. 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 U.S. Forces and the DFAA. The latter engages in collective bargaining with Zenchuro labor union which represents all U.S. Forces' local national employees in Mainland Japan and Okinawa. In accordance with CINCPAC guidance, the U.S. 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. DOD/CINCPAC personnel policy prescribes that terms and conditions of employment offered for LN employees be favorable enough to meet existing fair standards in the labor market, but not so advantageous as to create a "privileged group" within the country.<sup>108</sup> 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.

#### Second Round Labor Cost Sharing (U)

(U) On 28 December 1978 the U.S.-Japan Joint Committee agreed to additional labor and facilities cost sharing.<sup>109</sup> In December 1977 the first labor cost sharing agreement between the U.S. and GOJ had resulted in avoidance of approximately \$30 million in annual USFJ indirect labor costs, including all social insurance premiums, administrative fees, and employment welfare expenses. This set a precedent for subsequent further labor cost sharing efforts as well as for exploring new cost sharing areas. Although further labor cost sharing did not appear likely in early 1978, negotiations were subsequently prompted by a variety of factors, including recent U.S. labor cost increases resulting from yen appreciation; the high value the GOJ places on our mutual security relationship; the 1978 U.S. GAO report which confirmed previous U.S. Forces findings that USFJ Japanese

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national wages exceeded prevailing wages; and the October 1978 proposed U.S. House of Representatives Defense Appropriations Bill, Section 862, which would have curtailed DOD local national pay increases where DOD wages exceed locally prevailing wages. Although actual passage of this House proposal would have offended the GOJ and derailed cost sharing discussions, which were then well underway, the proposal did serve to emphasize to the Japanese that Congress was seriously concerned with USFJ's Japanese national wage costs. The Congressional conferees ultimately deleted this proposal, but instead directed DOD in conjunction with Department of State to pursue negotiations to eliminate excessive Japanese national wage costs. In November 1978 Secretary of Defense Brown visited Japan, at which time the GOJ confirmed its willingness to conclude a second round sharing agreement. USFJ and Embassy representatives then commenced direct negotiations with the GOJ. On 28 December agreement was reached in the U.S.-Japan Joint Committee on facilities and second round labor cost sharing programs. (In the facilities area the GOJ agreed to provide approximately \$120 million in housing and environmental improvements. Funding for facilities was to begin 1 April 1979 subject to Diet approval, but no major obstacles were anticipated.) This labor cost sharing package was designed to provide additional GOJ cost sharing of about \$35 million, bringing total labor cost sharing to approximately \$65 million per year, or about 13 percent of total USFJ Japanese national payroll costs. This will bring U.S. Forces wage costs slightly below the level of prevailing wages and thus comply with the intent of the Congressional conferees' report. If approved by the Diet, this year's labor costs sharing agreement will continue each year into the future. The terms of the new labor cost sharing agreement require the GOJ specifically to assume the cost of the following items:

- (1) USFJ Differential-a 10% add-on base pay, which amounts to approximately 5% of total USFJ payroll costs and is clearly in excess of prevailing practice.
- (2) Language Allowance-a benefit which has no counterpart in prevailing Japan practice.
- (3) That part of retirement allowance which is in excess of Japan's National Public Service (NPS) standard.
- (4) The impact resulting from the inclusion of (1) and (2) in the calculation of other allowances.

In turn, the U.S. side agreed to increase the housing, adjustment, and night duty allowances to the NPS level, at an annual cost to the U.S. Forces of approximately \$3 million per year. In the course of negotiations the U.S. side also persuaded the Japanese to drop their proposals for agreement language that might appear to leave no room for further labor cost sharing assistance in the future or that might be interpreted as a U.S. commitment to implement NPS wage increases without negotiations. During 1978 DFAA and USFJ continued to discuss the three remaining issues (procedures for contracting, application

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of Japan labor laws, and employment forecasts) emanating from the December 1977 first round labor cost sharing agreement. The December 1978 second round labor cost sharing agreement confirmed that DFAA and USFJ will "continue to conduct talks" on these issues.

3.84% Pay Increases (U)

(U) On 21 October 1978 the Japan Diet enacted the 1978 National Public Service (NPS) pay increase, which traditionally sets the pattern for DFAA/USFJ annual wage negotiations. After receiving GOJ assurances of second round labor cost sharing the U.S. side agreed in November 1978 to implement the 3.84 percent increase.<sup>110</sup> As can be seen in the following chart, this year's relatively modest increase is the lowest pay raise since 1959:

USFJ JAPANESE NATIONAL (MCL/IHA) WAGE INCREASES

<u>Year</u>	<u>%</u>
1954	10.0
1957	6.2
1959	2.0
1960	4.0
1960	10.5
1961	7.1
1962	7.6
1963	7.8
1964	9.0
1965	7.3
1966	6.5
1967	7.9
1968	8.0
1969	10.2
1970	12.67
1971	11.74
1972	10.68
1973	15.39
1974	29.64
1975	10.85
1976	6.94
1977	6.92
1978	3.84

Realignment of USARJ Support Responsibilities (U)

(U) On 2 December 1977 and 7 March 1978, MOFA, JSO, DFAA and GSDF

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counterparts were advised of USARJ realignment plans on Okinawa and associated RIF action. The Okinawa Prefectural Government (OPG) was provided the same information by USAGO on 10 March 1978. The information provided the GOJ agencies was general in nature since dates for the transfer of support responsibilities and RIF impact on associated LN personnel were not known as discussions between USAGO and Air Force and Marine Corps negotiators on Okinawa were still ongoing. Japanese officials were advised there would be some reductions in force as a result of these realignment actions but that the U.S. Forces would attempt to minimize the impact of the transfers on Japanese employees.<sup>111</sup> On 15 May 1978 USARJ requested approval to announce on 31 May 1978 the RIF of approximately 800 local national employees and transfer to the USAF and USMC of about 400 other employees associated with the functional realignments on Okinawa.<sup>112</sup> The USARJ/RIF/realignment request had become a very sensitive issue at this time because of labor cost sharing negotiations which were in progress.<sup>113</sup> Approval was given finally for the RIF announcement to be made on 31 July 1978.<sup>114</sup> The approved press release stated that approximately 800 USARJ MLC and 24 IHA employees would be separated. About half of the IHA employees affected by the RIF would be rehired by the gaining service. Functions for transfer to the USAF and USMC were identified and it was stated that the majority of the LN personnel associated with these functions would be offered transfer. USFJ made a second press release on 18 September 1978 modifying the realignment/RIF announcement to be made on 31 July 1978. This release stated that RIF scheduled for 31 October had been reduced from 827 LN employees to 250 and that the number of employees for transfer on 1 October 1978 had been increased from 400 to 575. Additionally it was stated the remaining excess personnel (approximately 399) would be released incrementally through mid-1979. If not otherwise placed in other positions, the remainder of the 178 employees transferred to the AF and MC under DPS 020, who were originally scheduled for RIF as excess to their functions, would be released after that time. Funding for their employment was provided for one additional year only. The reduction-in-force on Okinawa proceeded as planned. Of the 649 MLC and 24 IHA LN employees scheduled for separation, 309 MLC and 9 IHA LN employees were actually separated by 31 December 1978 in accordance with the schedule announced in 18 September 1978. U.S. Forces rehired or otherwise placed 46 MLC and 15 IHA employees who were included in the final RIF total. GOJ continued efforts to reduce the size of the Okinawa RIF. Mr. Seishi Tamaki (newly appointed Director General, DFAA) visited service representatives on Okinawa, called on COMUSJAPAN and Commander USARJ, and met privately on several occasions with the Chief of Staff, HQ USFJ, concerning the Okinawa RIF. Other efforts included a letter to COMUSJAPAN from Mr. Tamaki and letters to Assistant Secretary of Defense McGiffert from JDA Vice Minister Watari (former Director General, DFAA) and Mr. Tamaki, requesting that the RIF on Okinawa be reduced. USFJ officials have made it clear that:

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a. U.S. Forces were appreciative of GOJ efforts to alleviate some of the rising labor costs in Japan due to increase in value of the yen against the dollar.

b. USG has made considerable expenditures of effort and money to support these GOJ efforts in the form of RIF concessions in Okinawa previously requested by the GOJ.

c. USFJ provided additional support by implementing the 1978 annual LN wage increase.

d. Efforts will continue, as in the past, to place as many employees separated in the reduction-in-force on Okinawa as vacancies and funding levels permit.<sup>115</sup>

The rest of the USARF LN employees to be separated as a part of the Okinawa RIF will be discharged at the rate of 49 per month, completing the RIF in June 1979. RIFs by other services and further Army RIFs not associated with the realignment would then follow.

#### Reductions-in-Force (U)

(U) Reductions in the Local National labor force including RIF due to the Army realignment of functions on Okinawa amounted to 1065 persons, 723 on Okinawa and 342 on Honshu during 1978. Reductions were accomplished with relatively little labor unrest; however, GOJ continued to try to reduce the size of the RIF of LN employees on Okinawa by appeals to USG officials at local and national levels.<sup>116</sup>

#### Strikes by Local National Employees (U)

(U) Small-scale strikes of little significance occurred during 1978. Zenchuro union representing all U.S. Forces local national employees in Japan ordered two series of strikes to emphasize union demands. The first series of strikes were ordered for 4 hours on 13 September 1978, involving only the U.S. Army chapters on Okinawa; 14 September 1978, for 4 hours with all Okinawa chapters participating; 20 September 1978, for 24 hours with all Okinawa chapters participating; and 4 hours on 29 September 1978, nationwide. The union demanded withdrawal of the Army RIF on Okinawa announced 31 July 1978. The strikes scheduled for 20 and 29 September 1978 were cancelled after an 18 September 1978 USFJ press release announced a significant reduction in the Okinawa RIF and a plan for separation of the majority of affected LN employees over an extended time period. The second series of strikes and demonstrations were announced by the Zenchuro union for 4-6 December 1978, (nationwide sit-down demonstrations), 13 December 1978, (2 hour nationwide strike) and 20-21 December 1978, (48 hour strike nationwide). Reasons given for this labor activity were the union demands that pay increases be granted automatically at the same time and at the same rate as NPS pay raises and that the number of employees affected by the Army RIF on Okinawa be reduced. Sit-down demonstrations and the two hour strike were conducted as scheduled,

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but Zenchuro union officially notified DFAA on 18 December 1978 that the 48 hour strike for 20-21 December 1978 was postponed indefinitely. No reason was given for the postponement.

Modification to the MLC, MC, and IHA (U)

(U) A total of 20 modifications to the MLC, MC, and IHA provisions were concluded with the DFAA during 1978, facilitating the employment, retention and administration of the local national work force.

Zengunro - Zenchuro Merger (U)

(U) On 2 September 1978 the Zengunro Labor Union merged with and became the Okinawa area office of Zenchuro. The combined membership is estimated at between 13,000 and 14,000 members out of the total LN workforce of 21,479.<sup>117</sup>

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CHAPTER 6

COMMUNICATIONS

Commando Lion (U)

(U) On 11 January 1978 COMUSJAPAN J6 advised the Radio Regulatory Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, to cancel the frequency request for Kashiwa.<sup>2</sup> On 3 February 1978 COMUSJAPAN J6 acting upon the RRB's request for further information, advised RRB that the U.S. side was continuing to study the available alternatives for improving navigational accuracy of the existing LORAN-C system in Japan. A new request for frequency support would be initiated if, as a result of this study, the U.S. side elected to utilize the Kashiwa site as a new LORAN-C facility.<sup>3</sup>

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DCS Reconfiguration in the Kanto Plain (U)

(U) This project involves the relocation and consolidation of the AUTODIN Switch at Camp Drake (North Camp Asaka) and the AUTOVON Switch and Technical Control Facility at Fuchu AS to either Yokota AB or to Camp Zama. On 26 April 1977 COMUSJAPAN presented a draft FSC proposal to the Facilities Subcommittee which offered the total release of Camp Drake and Fuchu in exchange for GOJ providing a replacement communication facility and 120 units of family housing at Camp Zama. The GOJ response to the quid pro quo offer was that the 120 housing units for Zama could not be justified.

DCS Reconfiguration in Okinawa (U)

(U) This program involves: the reconfiguration of the Military Integrated Telephone System (MITS) on Okinawa to meet current user requirements; the rearrangement of DCS transmission media (cable

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and microwave) to permit release of Tengan Communication Site to GOJ; and the transfer of circuits from underground cable to microwave facilities where possible to allow abandonment of aged or inaccessible cable.<sup>13</sup> In late 1977 the 71st Signal Battalion (PROV), U.S. Army, prepared an Okinawa DCS Reconfiguration Plan which was approved by USACGJ and U.S. Army Japan (AJCE) during January 1978.<sup>14</sup> As a result of this initial plan, CINCPAC subsequently tasked DCAPAC to develop a System Engineering Study for MITS Okinawa and Supporting Facilities. This study was completed by DCAPAC on 9 June 1978.<sup>15</sup>

(U) One of the pacing factors in this program will be the construction of a suitable building at Camp Courtney to house the switching and transmission facilities that must be replaced and relocated from Camp McTureous and Tengan Communication site and the construction of a generator building at Kadena AB to house three generators which will be moved from Tengan to Kadena AB. It is planned that the USG will submit to GOJ (Facilities Subcommittee) a QPQ proposal to obtain GOJ construction of the Camp Courtney communications building and the Kadena generator building in exchange for the total release of Tengan Communication Site. The draft QPQ proposal was being staffed by SAF in late 1978 and it is anticipated that the proposal will be submitted to the Facilities Subcommittee during the first half of 1979.<sup>16</sup>

(U) Informal coordination with DCA PAC indicated that the Management Engineering Plan for DCS Reconfiguration in Okinawa was being prepared in late 1978 and would be completed in May 1979. Current milestones indicate the project will not be completed earlier than December 1980.

SAC Giant Talk (U)

(U) In September 1977 COMUSJAPAN J6 renewed coordination with JDA regarding U.S. Forces use of the required frequencies. It was

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agreed that:

a. JDA would conduct a study to determine the cost of rechanneling equipment to replacement frequencies.

b. If JDA determined that rechanneling was feasible, U.S. Forces would request replacement frequencies from the RRB.

c. If replacement frequencies could not be obtained from the RRB, U.S. Forces would provide frequency resources which could be exchanged for the required Giant Talk frequencies.<sup>17</sup>

(U) In mid-November 1977 JDA concluded their study of rechanneling costs (estimated at ¥ 5.5 million or \$27,500 at 200:1 exchange) and authorized U.S. Forces to request replacement frequencies from the RRB. JDA further advised that after replacement frequencies were obtained, they would entertain further discussions of joint use of Giant Talk frequencies pending rechanneling of JDA equipment. No commitment was made at this time by either party on the payment of rechanneling costs.<sup>18</sup>

(U) On 21 November 1977 COMUSJAPAN J6 submitted a new frequency coordination document to the RRB for assignment of the required 4 and 6 MHz frequencies to U.S. Forces. This document advised that coordination had been effected with JDA to utilize the frequencies in exchange for suitable replacement frequencies and requested the RRB provide replacements to JDA.<sup>19</sup> Some success in negotiations for Giant Talk frequencies occurred on 13 January 1978 when the RRB agreed to provide JDA with a replacement frequency in the 4 MHz band. The RRB could not, however, satisfy the 6 MHz requirement and requested U.S. Forces identify a suitable replacement.<sup>20</sup> COMUSJAPAN J6 requested that USAF requirements in this frequency band be reviewed and a suitable replacement frequency be nominated as Giant Talk trade-off.<sup>21</sup> On 3 February 1978 the U.S. Military Communications-Electronics Board (MCEB) proposed three frequencies in the 6 MHz band which could be nominated to the RRB as Giant Talk replacement frequencies.<sup>22</sup> COMUSJAPAN J6 proposed one of these frequencies (6730.5 KHz) to the RRB. On 22 February 1978 the RRB assigned the required Giant Talk frequencies to U.S. Forces on a non-interference basis to JDA until JDA could complete rechanneling to the replacement frequencies.<sup>23</sup> On 27 February 1978 COMUSJAPAN J6 assigned the 4 and 6 MHz Giant Talk frequencies to SAC on a non-interference basis to JDA pending rechanneling negotiations.<sup>24</sup>

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(U) At year's end JDA requested that further discussions be delayed until the January-February 1979 time frame due to personnel turnover in key positions.<sup>28</sup> In the interim, joint use of frequencies (NIB to JDA assignments) would continue.

(U) In December 1978 USFJ J6 and the Chief, C&E Section-J3, JSO met

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to discuss the possibility of increasing C&E Study Group activity in 1979. A full meeting of the U.S.-Japan CE Study Group was planned for early 1979 to discuss communications interoperability and other C&E matters.

Japan-Korea Microwave Radio System (U)

(U) DSC communications between Japan and Korea were improved during 1978 with the installation of a new 96 channel, digital microwave system between Seburiyama, Japan and Changsan, Korea. This project was funded and constructed by GOJ under the facilities relocation program. In exchange for the new microwave facility the USG agreed to the total release of Itazuka AB to GOJ.<sup>36</sup> Cutover to the new microwave system was completed on 7 November 1978.<sup>37</sup> There were no major difficulties encountered during the cutover.

FEN Broadcast Station Frequency Realignment (U)

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(U) By International agreement, a frequency realignment of broadcasting stations in the low and medium frequency bands was scheduled for 23 November 1978.<sup>39</sup> Frequency coordination for this realignment was effected on 31 July 1978,<sup>40</sup> and user notification was made on 18 August 1978.<sup>41</sup> A smooth transition to the new frequencies was accomplished as scheduled. The following Far East Network (FEN), American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) transmitters were realigned:

- a. Okinawa Changed from 650 to 648 KHz, Increased bandwidth from 10 to 15 KHz.
- b. Tokyo No change.
- c. Sasebo Changed from 1570 to 1566 KHz, Increased bandwidth from 10 to 15 KHz.
- d. Iwakuni Changed from 1580 to 1575 KHz, Increased bandwidth from 10 to 15 KHz.
- e. Misawa Changed from 1580 to 1575 KHz, Increased bandwidth from 10 to 15 KHz.

#### PACOM Spectrum Management Conference (U)

(U) The annual PACOM Spectrum Management Conference was conducted at John Hay AB, Philippines during the period 16-18 May 1978.<sup>42</sup> Twenty-five military and civilian tri-service representatives attended the conference representing the Joint Frequency Panel, CINCPAC and Pacific Area Frequency Coordinators. All members of the COMUSJAPAN Joint Frequency Coordinating Office (JFCO) participated.

(U) The conference centered on the roles that Japan, Korea, and the Philippines would have using the automated CEOI program developed by National Security Agency, updated file systems, the importance of frequency management activities in the Pacific and the necessity for maintaining good relations with host governments regarding frequency management, control and use.

#### Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) (U)

(U) Installation at HQ USFJ of the WWMCCS H735 computer and terminals was completed during CY 78. After a 30-day performance test, all equipment except terminal page printers and a damaged tape drive were accepted and a maintenance cost basis was established.<sup>43</sup> Subsequently, the tape drive was replaced, a Multistation Interface Unit (MIU) was installed<sup>44</sup> to back up the H735, and the page printers were accepted as they became acceptably configured.<sup>45</sup>

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(U) During five WWMCCS ADP Point of Contact (ADPOC) meetings, J63 and users from all serviced organizations exchanged information on the capabilities, training requirements, system problems and future activities for Japan WWMCCS. This forum was established<sup>46</sup> to ensure that communications between ADP and user technicians remains open and provides a vehicle for relevant topics to be addressed for communication to the host computer site managers.

(U) During the year, J63 hosted numerous visitors associated with the continuing installation and growth of the WWMCCS service in Japan. J63 hosted representatives from Naval Ocean Systems Center, NAVLEXSYSCOM, WWMCCS Single Service Logistics Manager, NAVSEEACT PAC and CINCPAC, COMUSTDC, COMUSKOREA, and COMPATRECONFORSEVENTH FLEET, Naval Data Automation Facility (NAVDAF), and Honeywell Corporation. The senior system managers and technicians addressed a broad spectrum of subjects relating directly to the support COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS provides its command and control users. Specific subjects include letters of agreements among WWMCCS/ASWCCS organizations, System Development Notifications (SDN) procedures and policies, user software implementations and maintenance of the H735 and terminals.

(U) The FY 81 - FY 85 POM for WWMCCS Program 3 funds was submitted through CINCPAC to CNO.<sup>47</sup> This submission included updates to the FY 79 and FY 80 figures. Total planned resource acquisition in telecommunications and ADPE equipment over the seven year period amounts to \$1.24 million. Of this, \$856,000 is for increased ADP needs and functional replacement of the H735.

(U) Users have requested two additional terminal locations. J6 created an SDN<sup>48</sup> for CDRUSARJ, which was requested in December 1977. This was subsequently approved by OJCS,<sup>49</sup> and the planning for this installation actively began. While installation for CDRUSARJ's terminal continued, 5AF requested a terminal be installed at Kadena AB to support the 18 TFW.<sup>50</sup> Submission of the SDN for the integrating of this sub-user terminal awaits NAVSEEACT Japan input. Additionally, briefings were given to COMNAVFORJAPAN and discussions with the staff were held to ascertain the validity of requirements for a terminal installation at Yokosuka.

(U) During 1978 J63 provided COMUSJAPAN input to WWMCCS technical studies and projects. Notable are recommended changes to the WWMCCS ADP System Security Officer (WASSO) Manual to rectify omissions in the security operations of H735 computer locations<sup>51</sup> and suggested additions to ADP interchanges of information with Service-unique computerized or manual command and control systems.<sup>52</sup>

(U) Training on general and specific user systems began as more users desired to become active. Joint Operations Planning System training was accomplished by a Keesler Technical Training Center Mobile Training Team.<sup>53</sup> Training in data base management and the

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use of the Message Output Processing System (MOPS) was conducted at the 4th Japan WWMCCS ADPOC meeting.<sup>54</sup>

(U) The WWMCCS System Engineering Office of the Defense Communications Agency (WSEO/DCA) published both a Program Definition Plan<sup>55</sup> and a Technical Development Plan<sup>56</sup> for research and development into the operational utility of ADP in support of the WWMCCS. This program will use several operational testbeds to evaluate the usefulness of the WWMCCS in crisis situations and determine the best automated tools to assist in this management. During 1978, CINCPAC began actively to request a major testbed for Situation Assessment and Response be conducted in the PACOM region. A visit by WSEO, JCS and Service representatives to exchange information and determine level of interest was scheduled for late January 1979.

#### Kanto Plain TV Microwave System (U)

(U) The Armed Forces Radio and Television (AFRT) Microwave Relay System is a single channel, non-DSC dedicated system for the distribution of AFRTS television and FM stereo programming. The proposal for this network was developed by the 6204th Broadcasting Squadron, Far East Network (FEN) in coordination with the 1956th Communications Group (AFCS). The Statement of Requirement (SOR) which was approved by HQ USFJ on 23 September 1977 established a desired operational date of 30 June 1978.<sup>57</sup> During the fourth quarter, CY 77, site surveys and electromagnetic compatibility studies were conducted. Concurrently, procurement action was initiated by 6204th BRS to purchase the microwave equipment. COMUSJAPAN requested that the Radio Regulatory Bureau (RRB), Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, authorize a change in frequencies for the Yokota-Yuki link to preclude frequency overlap into the proposed DCS 484NB system.<sup>58</sup> Replacement frequencies for the system were approved by the RRB on 24 January 1978.<sup>59</sup> On 17 February 1978 Farion Electric Company was awarded the equipment contract. Delivery to Yokota AB was estimated at 23 August 1978. With the sixty-day installation requirement added to this delay, the total slippage from the desired operational date approximated four months. On 23 February 1978 COMUSJAPAN J6 chaired a conference to discuss these new developments and to establish installation milestones for equipment installation. A schedule based primarily on the procurement cycle was developed and system completion was established as of 24 October 1978.<sup>60</sup> In July 1978 COMNAVFORJAPAN proposed adding Yokohama Area I and II and Bayview to the Kanto Plain TV network. These areas had not been included by the Navy in the original plans because of area viability and cost considerations.<sup>61</sup> COMUSJAPAN approved the add-on system on the condition that all installation, operation and maintenance costs would be absorbed by the Navy and that equipment installation would not further delay implementation of the network. In addition, COMUSJAPAN requested 6204th BRS review the technical specifications

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of the add-on link to insure compatibility with the planned system and to develop an implementation plan for incorporating the add-on link into the network.<sup>62</sup> Frequency support for the add-on link was obtained from the RRB on 1 September 1978.<sup>63</sup> Late delivery of microwave equipment components by subcontractors forced Farinon to delay shipment to Yokota and installation milestones were again adjusted.<sup>64</sup> On-air dates were adjusted by 6204th BRS to:

9 November 1978 - Navy complex

30 November 1978 - Army complex

Command interest in expediting the completion of this project remained high. Through the combined efforts of many individuals and organizations the Kanto Plain Television network signed on-the-air at 1400 JST, 1 November 1978. The Yokohama add-on was scheduled for completion during early CY 79.

#### Frequency Subcommittee (U)

(U) The annual meeting of the Frequency Subcommittee, U.S.-Japan Joint Committee, was hosted by the Japanese side on 30 June 1978 at the Shiba Park Prince Hotel. Agenda items 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. Masao Hirano, Director General, Radio Regulatory Bureau; the U.S. delegation was headed by Colonel Johnson, Assistant Chief of Staff, J6.<sup>65</sup>

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## CHAPTER 7

### SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

#### SECTION 1 -- PUBLIC AFFAIRS

##### Major News Stories (U)

(U) Major news stories in Japan in 1978 of interest to USFJ included:

Cost sharing.

Soviet military activities in the Far East.

U.S. Pacific policies and effects upon Japan.

Emergency law legislation.

Japan-PRC Peace Treaty.

U.S. - Japan Defense Guidelines.

JDA personnel affairs.

(U) The Japanese press thoroughly discussed many aspects of cost sharing, to include cost sharing in the light of trade imbalance, effect of yen appreciation on USFJ and alleged American discontent of Japan's "free ride on the Security Treaty". Cost sharing in principle received editorial support from several national newspapers.

(U) Articles concerning Soviet military activities in the Far East ranged from sighting of Soviet naval units to the possibility of the assignment of a Kiev class aircraft carrier to the Pacific. Soviet activities near and on the island of Etorofu were editorially criticized as being provocative (NIHON KEIZAI) and aimed at forcing Japan to accept the status quo of the northern islands (ASAHI).

(U) During the first half of the year a considerable number of articles dealt with U.S. involvement in Asia and editorials expressed concern with U.S. commitments to its allies. An opinion survey on "Japan's Defense" as published in YOMIURI indicated 38% of the respondents did not believe the U.S. would defend Japan in earnest while 21.2% did. U.S. Pacific policies were discussed less frequently in the last half of the year.

##### Media Coverage of Defense Issues (U)

(U) Japanese news coverage of defense and security issues increased in

1978. This coverage was so remarkable that ASAHI published a series of articles as to the reasons why defense and security discussions in the media had increased. SANKEI printed a detailed series of articles which dealt with security in the NATO area. Newspaper surveys indicated that about half of the readers showed interest in defense and security issues.<sup>1</sup>

#### U.S. Forces in Japan and the News Media (U)

(U) Media interest in the activities of USFJ in Japan continued at a high level throughout 1978. Press interest included coverage of Team Spirit 78, the return of the crew of the P-3 Orion from the USSR, the visit of the Secretary of Defense, Exercise Cope North and aircraft displays such as AWACS.

(U) In general, U.S. Forces in Japan received objective coverage with the exception of the anti-military Okinawa press. In contrast to the Okinawa media, NHK-TV (Japan Broadcasting Company) presented an objective and rather favorable feature on U.S. Forces in Okinawa in June 1978.

(U) The aftermath of the RF-4B crash on 27 September 1977 continued in the media. A leading national daily's editorial commented it was dissatisfied with the investigation.<sup>2</sup>

(U) The resident U.S. and third country press corps in Tokyo, a capable and influential body of newsmen, dealt with USFJ in a balanced and noninflammatory manner.

(U) Discussions about the need for emergency law legislation were triggered by the dismissal of Gen Kurisu, Chairman, Joint Staff Council. Pros and cons concerning such legislation were discussed frequently during the latter portion of 1978. Newspapers took varying editorial stands on the issue.

(U) The Japan-PRC Treaty received significant coverage to include speculation as to Soviet moves.

(U) U.S.-Japan Defense Guidelines were discussed during November and December. In general, they received editorial support. Of some interest was NIHON KEIZAI's editorial which notes the guidelines strengthened the deterrent power of the Mutual Security Treaty but said the first point was to guarantee USF coming to Japan's aid in emergency. An editorial in TOKYO SHIMBUN supported the guidelines and hoped they were a promise of the U.S. not to separate from Asia.<sup>3</sup>

#### HQ USEJ Public Affairs (U)

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(U) The HQ USFJ Public Affairs Office (J71) served as the focal point for U.S. Forces Japan response to approximately 500 major queries and requests. Requests and queries were received from American, Japanese and third country media based in Japan as well as American correspondents on temporary assignment in Japan. Minor queries generally involved requests for information assistance. Major requests were concerned with press trips to CONUS, coverage of Team Spirit 78 and ranged from the affect of yen appreciation on USFJ and its personnel to Soviet activities near Etorofu Island. Continuous sensitive negotiations, changing national and international relationships and new areas of concern locally and nationally provided the environment for public affairs programs.

(U) During 1978 the USFJ Public Affairs Office provided press assistance for the visits of the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense. Assistance was also provided to David Meissner, Editorial writer for the Milwaukee Journal, the Tennessee Press Association and author William Manchester during their visits to Japan. James Foley of Reuters was granted an interview with the Commander, USFJ, and Don Kirk, on assignment with ABC, was granted interviews with several members of the USFJ staff.<sup>4</sup>

(U) Coordination and cooperation with AMEMB, Tokyo and the services remained excellent. This cooperative atmosphere was conducive to the rapid resolution of difficulties, aided in the identification of future possible problems, and enabled USFJ and AMEMB, Tokyo, to cooperate to the maximum degree permissible with the Foreign Ministry and Japan Defense Agency in public affairs matters.

(U) USFJ Press Liaison Office (PLO), Sanno Hotel, has approximately 750 Japanese, American and third country newsmen registered. In 1978, 174 accreditation cards were issued and 230 were renewed. PLO handled 382 major queries during the year and approximately 20 minor queries daily. Media visits to the PLO averaged 15 to 20 each day. With over 700 media members accredited, USFJ has the largest "press club" in Japan. The large number of accredited newsmen and the great volume of queries is indicative of the continued press interest in security and defense matters relating to Japan.

#### Japan Defense Society (JDS) (U)

(U) The Japan Defense Society is an organization whose purpose is to create awareness of the defense organization among the Japanese people, to promote mutual understanding between the people of Japan and the Japan Self Defense Forces (JSDF) and to contribute to the sound development of the JSDF. During 14-28 October, 1978, a group of JDS members visited military bases and facilities in Hawaii and CONUS.<sup>5</sup> On 21 December, 1978, members of the Japan Defense Society toured the USS Oklahoma City, Yokosuka.

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Japan Defense Agency, Public Information Division (U)

(U) Professional relations with the JDA Public Information Division improved significantly during 1978. On 22 August, 1978, Mr. Tsukihara, Chief Public Information Division was briefed at HQ USFJ. In September he informed J71 that his office had a civilian information officer who was to be the point of contact with the American and third country press, the first time such a point of contact has been established. Mr. Tsukihara requested and received J71 assistance in observing an air demonstration at Misawa Air Base in which USN and Japan Air Self Defense Force aircraft participated.

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SECTION II -- LEGAL AFFAIRS

U.S. Forces Personnel In Japanese Prisons - Current Trends (U)

(U) The total number of U.S. personnel in Japanese post-trial confinement continues to decline. As of 31 December 1978 there were 51 SOFA persons serving sentences to imprisonment in Japanese prisons. This represents ten fewer than were incarcerated on 31 December 1977 and is a continuation of the downward trend which began in 1976. In addition to the 51 sentenced prisoners, there were 10 persons in pre-trial confinement as of 31 December 1978.

(U) During the past year, the point at which SOFA prisoners were considered by the Japanese parole board for release on parole rose from 50% of sentence served to 60% of sentence served.

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 1978 (1 December 1977 to 30 November 1978):

- Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases:

Military	567
Civilian employees	145
Dependents	267

- Total number of primary foreign concurrent jurisdiction cases involving military--1805; of these, 684 waived to U.S. for disposition.

- Total number of cases resulting in conviction by Japanese court--1698; of these, 134 resulted in sentence to confinement (86 suspended, 48 unsuspended).

Foreign Claims (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). Frequent consultation is utilized between the 5AF Claims Division and DFAA to insure full understanding of difficulties and/or problems faced by the

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other Government and to avoid any needless confrontations. The continued success of such cooperation is evidenced by the fact that there has never been a necessity to submit a claim for arbitration within the memory of any member of the Claims Office (in excess of 20 years).

(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 peculiarities of processing 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. Any lack of factual data in the reports received appears to be traceable to the short term of assignments served by some servicemen involved in incidents.

(U) Foreign claims processed during Fiscal Years 1977 and 1978:

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

Fiscal Year 1977	Fiscal Year 1978
110 \$222,514.71	69 \$94,893.48

These figures indicate a substantial decrease in the number of claims paid during FY 1978. It should be noted, however, that while these figures indicate also a decrease in the average payment per claim for FY 1978, the FY 1977 figure includes five large claims for which \$25,000 each were paid. Except for a few claims arising out of criminal acts, most non-scope claims processed during FY 1978 continue to result from traffic accidents where there was inadequate insurance or no insurance; although, as is apparent, we have made significant strides in reducing this number of uninsured and underinsured accidents.

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 U.S./Japan SOFA:

	Fiscal Year 1977	Fiscal Year 1978
Air Force	39 \$30,763.73	37 \$40,792.43
Coast Guard	2 303.73	1 134.74
Army	47 38,423.78	47 40,792.43
Navy	106 109,765.66	97 49,252.07
Marines	216 81,670.84	252 640,309.59
TOTAL	410 \$260,927.74	434 \$771,281.30

As shown by the above figures, 434 claims were processed, or roughly 36 per month, during FY 1978. These claims are carried in an open

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status until reimbursement is made to the Government of Japan. The above figures reflect the actual number of claims for which reimbursement is made to the GOJ. While the majority of these on-duty claims resulted from duty-related motor vehicle accidents, the substantial increase in amount results from an aircraft accident. On 27 September 1977 a Marine RF-4B crashed on a hillside residential area near Yokohama, Japan, resulting in property damage, seven injuries and two deaths. As the total quantum of damages resulting from injuries cannot be determined until medical treatment has been concluded and a claimant has a three year statute of limitations under SOFA to present a claim, the effects of the RF-4B crash have been felt in FY 1978 and may be expected to continue next year. Of 75 potential claimants, 67 were completely settled during FY 1978; however, the death claims are still pending. The amount paid during FY 1978 for RF-4B claims was \$426,909.90, which includes payments for three cases of continuing medical treatment.

(U) No known problems have been encountered in Japan during the past fiscal year involving payments in the nature of solatium. USFJ Policy Letter 30-2, as amended, supplemented by the experience of claims personnel throughout Japan, appears to contain adequate guidance to allow observance of the custom as it has developed in Japan. No misunderstanding of the concept that payment of solatium is essentially a command responsibility has been encountered.

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USFJ PROVOST MARSHALS' WORKSHOP (U)

(U) In 1978 the Provost Marshal Advisor (J77), HQ USFJ, hosted two workshops for the component provost marshals and officials of investigative agencies.

(U) In opening the workshop on 25 April 1978 the USFJ Chief of Staff emphasized the need for more awareness in the area of security fencing, loss/theft of weapons and military gear, and in dealing with terrorist activity in Japan. He cited the difference in enforcement of trespass laws under the Japanese system and the American system, noting U.S. Forces were obligated to keep their fences up if they wished to keep intruders out. Although intruders might violate the law, public sentiment puts the blame on U.S. Forces if intruders penetrate security. This same rationale surfaced again at New Tokyo International Airport (NTIA) when police were blamed when radicals

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smashed the equipment in the control tower on 26 March 1978. Other discussion items included a detailed briefing of radical activities at NTIA; preparations for the traffic change-over in Okinawa from right to left driving pattern; centralized vehicle registration in Okinawa; confinement of SOFA personnel in Japanese prisons; USFJ requirements for inspection of privately owned pleasure boats and licensing of operators; black market operations and trends, and the requirement to refine the tri-service regulation and USFJ Policy Letter to further restrict sales of cigarettes, meat, alcoholic beverages and beer; juvenile crime in Okinawa and possible curfew imposition; and the need for all services to maintain close liason with Japanese police and officials and to review procedures for responses to aircraft accidents and incidents.

(U) The USFJ Chief of Staff selected the items on dependent curfew, sales of alcohol, cigarettes and meat, and review of NPA concerns for the personal information of component commanders.<sup>29</sup>

(U) At the workshop on 15 December 1978 Dr. Stephen Sloan, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Oklahoma, spoke on the subject of international terrorism and presented an analysis of a simulated exercise on videotape. The Commander of U.S. Naval Investigative Service Office Japan presented a briefing on the hostage situation at Subic Bay Naval Facility. The USARJ Provost Marshal, the Okinawa Provost Marshal representative and 475 ABW Security-Police representative provided information on programs instituted to curtail excessive purchase of cigarettes. The Police Liaison Officer of the USFJ Okinawa Area Field Office briefed the workshop on local pressures which might affect future inspection and registration of U.S. Forces privately owned vehicles on Okinawa. Problems and some solutions concerning retiree use of privileges were discussed. The J77 representative provided status and changes in U.S. Forces Japan Policy letters.

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SECTION IV -- SAFETY ADVISOR AFFAIRS

Hazardous Air Traffic Reports (U)

(U) There were two major areas in which the Safety Advisor to USFJ was active during 1978. These areas involved the investigation and reporting of Hazardous Air Traffic Reports (HATR) in conjunction with USFJ, J3 and efforts to finalize a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the JASDF on the investigation and reporting of HATRs involving USF aircraft/personnel/air traffic services and those of the JSDF. Several minor projects included: initial efforts to review GOJ proposals to modify aircraft accident investigation procedures within Japan for those accidents involving USF aircraft; providing limited safety literature to JASDF for mishap prevention purposes; providing guidance through the appropriate USFJ division to field units; and assisting USFJ, J5 in answering queries from DFAA relative to USFJ safety and health data.

(U) There were a total of twelve HATRs occurring within Japanese airspace that required some form of investigation by this office and USFJ, J3. Most of these investigations also involved the Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB).

a. Seven of the HATRs (58%) were reportable near Mid-Air Collisions (NMAC) and involved a variety of aircraft; A-4, CT-39A, KC-135, C-141, C-9, F-4 assigned to USAF/USN; P-3 and helicopters assigned to JSDF; and two commercial aircraft (JAL 727 and JAL DC-8).

b. Five of the NMAC (71%) were the result of controller error; one was closed out because of insufficient information; and in one case no actual hazard existed.

c. The other five HATRs (42%) involved Air Traffic Control (ATC) services. Two of these were the results of controller error; in one case no actual hazard existed; one was caused by pilot error; and one involved interference on radio frequencies.

(U) The MOA for HATR procedures will formalize the current actions utilized for reporting/investigating incidents between USFJ and JASDF agencies. Authorization to negotiate the MOA was received on 25 October 1978. A draft of the MOA was provided to JASDF, USFJ, J3 and 5AF/DO in October 1978. A meeting was held on 26 December 1978 at Fuchu AS with six members of JASDF (Air Staff, HQ, ADC, and HQ AAC and WW). The draft of the MOA was discussed. The basic intent of the MOA and the general procedures to be followed were very acceptable. One major problem did surface with respect to the JASDF signatories and the agencies that will be responsible for monitoring/directing the entire process with the JASDF ADC representative wanting the JASDF Air Staff to perform a more active role in this latter action. The year came to a close with the internal JASDF questions to be resolved. The MOA should be finalized in CY 79.

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## SECTION V -- 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 U.S. 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 1978.

### Coordination of Visitors to Okinawa (U)

(U) During 1978 OAF0 was responsible for the coordination of 65 visiting groups and parties consisting of 1085 people. A listing of the most prominent of these guests who visited U.S. activities and facilities on Okinawa is provided in Appendix IV, Distinguished Visitors, of this document.

### Traffic Pattern Changeover (U)

(U) On 30 July more than a year of planning and coordination by Japanese and U.S. agencies in Okinawa culminated in the changeover of Okinawa's traffic pattern from right to left-hand drive. During the planning period, meetings were held with Prefectural and GOJ officials as well as with representatives of service components. Progress reports in the areas of personnel training and education, publicity, traffic sign and light installation and roadway and vehicle modifications were continually exchanged to insure that U.S. and GOJ efforts were progressing satisfactorily. A concerted education and publicity effort was made by all services during the month of July. In addition to service briefings, educational films and spot announcements were programmed into FEN television. Additionally, OAF0 personnel gave detailed educational television interviews during the final two weeks.

(U) U.S. Forces appeared to be well prepared for the changeover. No traffic accidents involving U.S. personnel were reported on 30 July compared with more than eighty for the local community. While accidents inevitably occurred in the following weeks, the numbers were nowhere near the feared projections. From the viewpoint of U.S. Forces on Okinawa, the transition to left-hand driving was smoothly accomplished.

### Control of Cigarette and Alcohol Beverage Sales (U)

(U) With the issuance of USFJ Policy Letter 30-23 dated 14 September

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1978, military sales outlets on Okinawa began controlling the purchase of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages according to the revised guidelines. The most significant impact was the institution of a sales slip control system for the purchase of cigarettes in the commissaries and military exchanges, and the purchase of beer in exchange-operated outlets. Heretofore, no paperwork controls had been enforced although guidelines had been available in service and USFJ directives. A short-term survey revealed a 60% decline in the sale of cigarettes and a 25% reduction in the sales of beer. Legal Japanese sales of foreign-made cigarettes increased 30% during the same period. The assumption that the increased controls, although a slight inconvenience to the shopper, would significantly reduce blackmarketing of cigarettes and beer has been tentatively confirmed.

#### Okinawa Gubernatorial Election (U)

(U) The 10 December 1978 gubernatorial election was won by conservative candidate Junji Nishime. This represents the first win for a conservative candidate since reversion in 1972. Nishime's vote total was 284,049 as opposed to 257,902 for his reformist opponent Hideo Chibana. The election was conducted after incumbent governor Koichi Taira announced his resignation following a stroke he suffered during the summer of 1978. Governor Nishime is expected to adhere to the policies professed by the national government regarding the presence of U.S. forces in Okinawa.

#### Pacific Support Realignment (U)

(U) The incremental RIF of 649 master labor contract (MLC) employees on Okinawa began during the first quarter of FY 79 with the first group being released 31 October 1978. U.S. Forces on Okinawa exercised every effort to keep RIF actions to a minimum. By 20 December 1978 309 MLC's had actually been released and forty-six had been placed in continuing job vacancies. With the placement of fifteen indirect hire agreement (IHA) employees, the total placement figure for the first three months of actions was 61. OAFJ was tasked by the Okinawa Area Coordinating Committee to coordinate the monthly figures among all affected services and forward a monthly summary of statistics to USFJ/J5. These figures will continue to be compiled and disseminated by OAFJ until all RIF actions are completed during the summer of 1979.

#### OAC Personnel Changes (U)

(U) During calendar year 1978 four members of the Okinawa Area Coordinating Committee departed Okinawa. BG Warner S. Goodwin, USA, Commander, U.S. Army Garrison Okinawa, departed on 2 July and was

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succeeded by COL Everett W. Rackley. On the same day, Consul General John F. Knowles departed Okinawa. He was succeeded on 5 July by Mr. Ulrich A. Straus. Maj Gen Walter H. Baxter III, USAF, relinquished command of the 313AD/18TFW on 22 August. He was succeeded by Brig Gen James R. Brown, USAF. LTC Douglas O. Fingles, USA, replaced LTC Robert G. Whaley as Chief, Okinawa Area Field Office on 18 June 1978. Mr. Charles Davies replaced Mr. Franklin Keenan as the U.S. Customs Advisor on 4 August 1978.

STANDARDIZATION OF THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE (JAF) AND THE U.S. AIR FORCE (USAF) IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

THE JAF AND THE USAF IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

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FOOTNOTES

1. USFJ Public Affairs Estimate, Major Japanese Language Newspapers in 1978, 28 Jan 79.
2. Mainichi Shimbun, 25 Jan 78.
3. USFJ Public Affairs Estimate, Major Japanese Language Newspapers in 1978, 28 Jan 79.
4. Ibid.
5. SECDEF 270719Z July 78.
6. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 24 Feb 78.
7. JO1 letter to RADM Russell, 4 Mar 78.
8. USFJ/J77 Minutes of NPA Meeting, 13 Oct 78.
9. USFJ letter to COMNAVFORJAPAN, 24 Oct 78.
10. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 24 Feb 78.
11. CG FMFPAC 110320Z, Mar 78.
12. Minutes of the Fifth Meeting, Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, 27 Jul 78.
13. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 24 Feb 78.
14. COMNAVFORJAPAN 290630Z Mar 78.
15. COMFLEACT Yokosuka 060932Z, Apr 78.
16. NAF Atsugi 130440Z, Apr 78.
17. COMFLEACT Okinawa 030202Z, Apr 78.
18. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 24 Feb 78.
19. USARJ/AJPM letter, 17 Apr 78.
20. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 24 Feb 78.
21. 475ABW/SP letter, 6 Apr 78.
22. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 6 Jun 78.
23. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 6 Jun 78.

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24. COMUSJAPAN/J77 080507Z Jun 78.

25. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 13 Oct 78.

26. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 13 Oct 78.

27. COMNAVFORJAPAN 290703Z, Sep 78.

28. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA Meeting, 6 Jun 78.

29. USFJ/J77 letter, 1 May 78.

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## FOOTNOTES

1. Asahi Shimbun, 20 Jul 78.
2. See Murata Kiyoaki, "Holes in SDF Law", Japan Times, 28 Jul 78.
3. Japan Times, 26 Jul 78.
4. Japan Times, 24 Aug 78; cf Mainichi Daily News, 24 Aug 78.
5. See, for example, "On firing drama of Kurisu..." (in Japanese), Shukan Asahi, 11 Aug 78.
6. E.g., Tokyo Shimbun, 26 Jul 78; Sankei Shimbun, 26 Jul 78; Yomiuri Shimbun, 26 Jul 78; Nihon Keizai, 27 Jul 78.
7. Japan Times, 26 Jul 78.
8. Cf Tokyo Shimbun, eve., 25 Jul 78; Japan Times, 26 Jul 78; Japan Times, 30 Jul 78.
9. Mainichi Daily News, 27 Jul 78.
10. As quoted in Asahi Shimbun, 3 Feb 78.
11. Cf FBIS London 311423Z Mar 78.
12. Cf Yomiuri Shimbun, 30 Jan 78; Mainichi Shimbun, 12 Jun 78.
13. Japan Times, 26 Jul 78.
14. FBIS Okinawa 061121Z Jun 78;  
cf. Japan Times, 7 Jun 78;  
FBIS London 220903Z Jun 78.
15. Mainichi Daily News, 26 Jul 78.
16. Mainichi Daily News, 27 Jul 78.
17. Cf "We do not need nuclear weapons..." (roundtable discussion) (in Japanese), Shukan Asahi, 24 Mar 78.
18. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 19-20;  
HQ USFJ History 1976, pp. 28-30;  
HQ USFJ History 1977, pp. 27-28.
19. HQ USFJ History 1977, pp. 193-197;  
Asahi Shimbun, 1 Nov 78.

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20. Mainichi Daily News, 11 Feb 78;  
cf, Asahi Shimbun, 3 Feb 78.
21. Yomiuri Shimbun, 11 Feb 78; Asahi Shimbun, 12 Feb 78.
22. Cf Shukan Asahi, 5 Mar 78.
23. FBIS Okinawa 161111Z Aug 78.
24. A public opinion survey in mid 1978 showed persons professing Japan Socialist Party and Japan Communist Party membership were substantially less negative minded than the official party lines. Asahi Shimbun, 1 Nov 78.
25. Asahi Shimbun, 16 Mar 78.
26. Nihon Keizai, 12 Jan 78; cf Asahi Shimbun, 3 Feb 78.
27. Sakanaka Tomohisa, "Stab at Defective Points of Japan's Defense Policy", Chuo Koron, Oct 78.
28. Cf Asahi Shimbun, 27 Feb 78, 13 Mar 78.
29. Asahi Shimbun, 17 Mar 78.
30. Cf Yomiuri Shimbun, 21 Jun 78.
31. This feature did not escape Moscow's attention. Cf FBIS London 031305Z Feb 78.
32. Asahi Shimbun, 13 and 16 Mar 78.
33. Sakanaka, op. cit. (fn 27).
34. Asahi Shimbun, 28 May 78, cf Matsuoka Hideo, "Article 9 is no daydream", Mainichi Daily News, 26 Sep 78. cf "What would happen if the Self Defense Forces ignored Article 9 of the Constitution? An interview with Hiroomi Kurisu" (in Japanese), Shukan Post, 8 Aug 78.
35. Precisely the interpretation -- attributed ironically to General Kurisu (Asahi Shimbun, 20 Jul 78 -- among others) -- that the Self Defense Forces "are not a military force" has been a focal point of controversy.
36. Japan Times, 24 Jul 78.
37. Cf. Nagasaki Kazuo, "SDF No Longer Illegitimate", Mainichi Daily News, 31 Jul 78.

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38. Albert Axelbank, Black Star Over Japan; Rising Forces of Militarism: Tuttle, 1973, p. 60.
39. For example, Nishi Osamu, the Self Defense Force Law and Article 9 of the Constitution (in Japanese), Tokyo: Kyoikusha, 78.
40. For example, Sasaki Shoichi, noted in Inoki Masamichi, "Thoughts on civilian control" (in Japanese), Bungei Shunju, Sep 78.
41. Japan Defense Agency, Defense of Japan 1978, pp. 182-186.
42. Japan Defense Agency, Defense of Japan 1978, pp. 182-186.
43. Nihon Keizai, eve., 25 Jul 78.
44. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 177.  
Mainichi Shimbun, 5 Mar 78,  
Asahi Shimbun, 14 Feb 78,  
Japan Times, 15 Feb 78,  
Mainichi Daily News, 29 Jul 78.
45. Mainichi Shimbun, 16 Feb 78,  
Mainichi Daily News, 29 Jul 78.
46. Cf Tokyo Shimbun, 8 Jan 78,  
Yomiuri Shimbun, 8 Feb 78,  
Asahi Shimbun, 15 Feb 78.
47. Asahi Shimbun, 19 Feb 78.
48. Sakanaka, op. cit. (fn 27).
49. Cf Japan Times, 12 Feb 78,  
"This is Japan's Defense Power..." (roundtable discussion), (in Japanese), Shukan Yomiuri, 5 Mar 78,  
"We do not need nuclear weapons..." (roundtable discussion), (in Japanese), Shukan Asahi, 24 Mar 78,  
Asahi Shimbun, 24 Mar 78.
50. Forum on Defense Issues, Thoughts on Our Country's Defense (in Japanese), Tokyo: Asagumo Shimbun, 1975.
51. Cf FBIS Okinawa 221153Z Feb 78,  
Mainichi Daily News, 10 Mar 78.
52. Mainichi Shimbun, 19 Feb 78; Yomiuri Shimbun, 24 Feb 78.
53. Cf. Tokyo Shimbun, 3 Feb 78,

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Sankei Shimbun, 10 Feb 78,  
FBIS London 221301Z Mar 78,  
Asahi Shimbun, 25 Mar 78.  
This was equally true respecting the constitutional issue of  
"right of belligerency". Cf Mainichi Daily News, 19 Aug 78,  
Japan Times, 21 Aug 78; See also Kurisu Hiroomi, My Defense  
Debate, (in Japanese), Tokyo: Takagi Shobo, 78, p. 145.

54. Sankei Shimbun, eve., 15 Feb 78.
55. Asahi Shimbun, 18 Mar 78.
56. Asahi Shimbun, 21 Dec 78, cf Nihon Keizai, 27 Jun 78.
57. Tokyo Ahimbun, 25 Aug 77.
58. Cf Mainichi Daily News, 10 Jun 64, Nihon Keizai, 19 Jul 75.
59. Cf FBIS Tokyo 180800Z Jun 69,  
Sankei Shimbun, 22 Apr 70,  
Mainichi Daily News, 22 Mar 72.
60. Nihon Keizai, 19 Jul 75,  
Cf Tokyo Shimbun, 22 Jul 75.
61. Tokyo Shimbun, 25 Aug 77.
62. Japan Times, 29 Jul 78.
63. Cf Yomiuri Shimbun, 26 Jul 78; Mainichi Shimbun, 31 Jul 78;  
Yomiuri Shimbun, eve., 1 Aug 78; Shimizu Minoru, "Kanemaru's  
Defense Stand: 'Hawkish'", Japan Times, 10 Aug 78.
64. Sankei Shimbun, 26 Jul 78.
65. Cf Tokyo Times, 8 Oct 76.
66. Mainichi Shimbun, 2 Jul 78.
67. Japan Times, 29 Jul 78.
68. Asahi Shimbun, 20 Feb 65.
69. The practice of seconding bureaucrats from their "home"  
ministries (cf, Kashiwagi Sakae, "The Defense Agency which  
deserted Kurisu..." (in Japanese), Bungei Shunju, November  
1978) to the JDA carried mixed effects: improved channels for  
inter-agency coordination, particularly in budgetary matters,

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but heightened tensions in the area of traditional Japanese bureaucratic solidarity and esprit.

70. Mainichi Shimbun, 12 Jun 78, cf Mainichi Shimbun, 31 Jul 78, Asahi Shimbun, 3 Feb 78.
71. Shukan Post, 8 Aug 78.
72. Tokyo Shimbun, 26 Jul 78.
73. Sankei Shimbun, 26 Jul 78.
74. Japan Time, 26 Jun 78.
75. Sankei Shimbun, 23 Jun 78.
76. "Mitsuya" -- literally "Three Arrows" -- also reportedly an intentional pun on the reign year "38" in which the study was carried out. Nihon Keizai, eve., 8 Mar 65.
77. Mainichi Daily News, 14 Mar 65.
78. Mainichi Daily News, 16 Mar 65.
79. Japan Times, 17 Oct 78, cf Japan Times, 21 Aug 78.
80. Nihon Keizai, 1 Aug 78.
81. Akahata, 13 Aug 78.
82. Nihon Keizai, eve., 8 Sep 78. An unusually bold statement considering that U.S. intelligence (if any was available) on the Etorofu "maneuvers" (May-June 78) had not been made available to the Chairman of the Joint Staff Council; Kurisu, My Defense Debate, op. cit., (fn 53), p. 156.
83. Sankei Shimbun, eve., 16 Aug 78.
84. Tokyo Shimbun, 19 Aug 78.
85. Mainichi Daily News, 19 Aug 78.
86. Mainichi Daily News, 19 Aug 78.
87. Sankei Shimbun, 23 Aug 78.
88. Mainichi Shimbun, 15 Sep 78.
89. Yomiuri Shimbun, 20 Aug 78.

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90. Tokyo Shimbun, 18 Aug 78.
91. FBIS Okinawa 021315Z Oct 78,  
cf. Yomiuri Shimbun, 13 Oct 78, Japan Times, 18 Oct 78.
92. Japan Times, 18 Oct 78.
93. Sakanaka, op. cit. (fn 27).
94. Japan Defense Agency, Defense of Japan 1977, p. 79.
95. Sakanaka, op. cit.; Asahi Shimbun, 16 Dec 78.
96. "This is the Defense Strategy of Japan" (in Japanese), Shukan Jiji, 5 Aug 78.
97. Sakanaka, op. cit., (fn 27).
98. Sakanaka, op. cit., (fn 27).
99. This feature received scathing denunciation from General Kurisu. Kurisu, My Defense Debate, op. cit., (fn 53), pp. 43-45.
100. Cf. "We do not need nuclear weapons..." (roundtable discussion), (in Japanese), Shukan Yomiuri, 5 Mar 78; Kurisu, My Defense Debate, op. cit., p. 74.
101. Sakanaka, op. cit.
102. Forum for Defense Issues, op. cit., (fn 50), p. 100;  
cf pp. 35-36, 90-91.
103. FBIS London 111039Z Oct 78, quoting Kraznava Zvezda, 8 Oct 78.
104. Cf. Asahi Shimbun, 13 Mar 78.
105. Sakanaka, op. cit.
106. Cf. Asahi Shimbun, 17 Mar 78; Sakanaka, op. cit.
107. The snowball effect in politics lurked behind the scenes here. Geometric-rate progression on all axes (including time) might well have resulted from the confluence of sensible perceptions of (1) genuine threat (danger), (2) sufficient potential to avert certain disaster through self-help, (3) sufficient time to build the force (which might serve as a genuine deterrent, if swiftly brought on-line); it must be recognized that (2) and (3) were in the context of "fair gamble", not at all ill-adjusted to the traditional Japanese spirit.
108. Forum for Defense Issues, op. cit., p. 46.



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FOOTNOTES

2. CINCPAC 271042Z Oct 78.  
CTG 32.3 270510Z Oct 78.
3. AFM 64-2, 1 Jul 78.
4. 5AF 270055Z Oct 78.
5. NORDPACSAARCORD JUNEAU 270724Z Oct 78.
6. CINCPAC 271042Z Oct 78.  
FOSIF WESTPAC 270237Z Oct 78.
7. 5AF 270250Z Oct 78.  
(U) Moscow TASS on 30 October reported the crewmen said the aircraft "remained afloat for a few minutes and sank", FBIS LONDON 301958Z Oct 78.
8. CINCPAC 271042Z Oct 78.
9. FOSIF WESTPAC 270838Z Oct 78.
10. AMEMB MOSCOW 26089/270659Z Oct 78.
11. AMEMB MOSCOW 26108/271006Z Oct 78.
12. FOSIF WESTPAC 270838Z Oct 78.
13. FOSIF WESTPAC 271848Z Oct 78.
14. FOSIF WESTPAC 270136Z Oct 78.  
FOSIF WESTPAC 270802Z Oct 78.  
FOSIF WESTPAC 270838Z Oct 78.
15. CINCPAC 271042Z Oct 78.

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17. FOSIF WESTPAC 271217Z Oct 78.  
CTG 32.3 271200Z Oct 78.  
NORDPACSARCOORD JUNEAU 271322Z Oct 78.
18. NORDPACSARCOORD JUNEAU 280013Z Oct 78.  
CTG 32.3 271556Z Oct 78.
19. NORDPACSARCOORD JUNEAU 280013Z Oct 78.  
CTG 32.3 280211Z Oct 78.
20. FOSIF WESTPAC 271935Z Oct 78.
22. CINCPAC 310411Z Oct 78.
23. CINCPAC 310411Z Oct 78.
24. CINCPAC 270142Z Oct 78.
25. CTG 32.3 280211Z Oct 78.
26. CINCPAC 290015Z Oct 78.
27. CINCPAC 272221Z Oct 78.
28. JCS 1858/272255Z Oct 78.
29. 22AF 280400Z Oct 78.
30. AMEMB MOSCOW 26236/280952Z Oct 78.
31. AMEMB MOSCOW 26252/281623Z Oct 78.
32. USDAO MOSCOW 26239/281025Z Oct 78.
33. COMUSJAPAN 281325Z Oct 78.
34. AMEMB MOSCOW 26252/281623Z Oct 78.
35. USDAO TOKYO 19189/299157Z Oct 78.

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36. AMEMB MOSCOW 26268/291216Z Oct 78.
37. SECSTATE 275470/291657Z Oct 78.
38. AMEMB MOSCOW 26238/301354Z Oct 78.
39. 316 TAG 311500Z Oct 78.
40. 5AF 310300Z Oct 78.  
5AF 310822Z Oct 78.
41. AMEMB MOSCOW 26604/011221Z Nov 78.
42. AMEMB MOSCOW 26503/311735Z Oct 78.
43. AMEMB MOSCOW 26503/311735Z Oct 78.
44. AMEMB MOSCOW 26604/011221Z Nov 78.
45. AMEMB MOSCOW 26604/011221Z Nov 78.
46. AMEMB MOSCOW 26604/01221Z Nov 78.
47. AMEMB MOSCOW 26604/01221Z Nov 78.
48. CINCPAC 021111Z Nov 78.
49. 5AF 290220Z Oct 78.
50. 5AF 290450Z Oct 78.
51. CINCPAC 292355Z Oct 78.
52. SECSTATE 275470/291657Z Oct 78.
53. CINCPAC 300007Z Oct 78.
54. 5AF 291250Z Oct 78.
55. 5AF 310822Z Oct 78.
56. 5AF 310300Z Oct 78.
57. 5AF 310822Z Oct 78.  
5AF 311115Z Oct 78.
58. 5AF 310822Z Oct 78.
59. 5AF 010805Z Nov 78.
60. 5AF 010805Z Nov 78.

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61. 5AF 010805Z Nov 78.
62. 5AF 020110Z Nov 78.
63. AMEMB MOSCOW 26604/011221Z Nov 78.
64. 5AF 020110Z Nov 78.
65. 5AF 020655Z Nov 78.
66. CINCPAC 021111Z Nov 78.
67. 5AF 020820Z Nov 78.
68. 5AF 020855Z Nov 78.
69. 5AF 020855Z Nov 78.
70. 5AF 020950Z Nov 78.
71. 5AF 030423Z Nov 78.
72. CINCPACFLT 030414Z Nov 78.
73. COMNAVFORJAPAN 030750Z Nov 78.
74. CINCPAC 310300Z Nov 78,  
CINCPACFLT 010637Z Nov 78,  
CINCPAC 020336Z Nov 78.
75. Para 11-41a(2), Ch. 11, Vol. 1, MAC Reg 76-1.
76. CINCPAC 030901Z Nov 78,  
HQ MAC 031845Z Nov 78.
77. CINCPAC 041924Z Nov 78.
78. COMPATWINGSPAC MOFFETT FIELD 042305Z Nov 78.

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## FOOTNOTES

1. HQ USFJ History 1977, pp. 158-174.
2. HQ USFJ History 1977, pp. 168-169.
3. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 169.
4. USFJ/J78 Memorandum for the Record, subj: (Supplementary Technical Review), 7 Apr 78.
5. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for the Record, subj: Discussions with Japanese Chairman (Mr. Anzai) Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee at DFAA afternoon 10 Jan 78, 11 Jan 78.
6. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for the Record, subj: Discussions with Japanese Chairman (Mr. Anzai) Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee at DFAA afternoon 10 Jan 78, 11 Jan 78.
7. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for the Record, subj: Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee (UOS) meeting with Mr. Anzai (Japanese Chairman) afternoon 12 Jan 78, 11 Jan 78.
8. USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: U.S. supplementary technical report on RF-4B crash, 23 Jan 78.
9. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for the Record, subj: Telcon Col Dizer/ Mr. Tanaka MOFA, 16 Jan 78.
10. USFJ/J78 Memorandum for the Record, subj: (Supplementary technical review), 7 Apr 78.
11. USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, subj: Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee (UOS) study of crash, 3 Feb 78.
12. U.S.-Japan Joint Committee, Minutes, 382d Meeting, 26 Jan 78.
13. HQ USFJ History 1977, pp. 166, 168.
14. COMNAVFORJAPAN 230619Z Dec 77.
15. COMNAVFORJAPAN 070730Z Feb 78.
16. COMNAVFORJAPAN 110740Z Apr 78.
17. COMNAVFORJAPAN 120600Z Jul 78.
18. U.S. Embassy Tokyo, Memorandum of Conversation, subj: F-4 (sic) Crash investigation, 25 Sep 78.

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19. COMUSJAPAN 090019Z Nov 78.
20. COMNAVFORJAPAN 150435Z Nov 78.
21. This was not the same as the recommendation put forward at the 7 October 1977 meeting of the UOS (HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 167) which was never acted upon.
22. USFJ/J3 ltr, subj: Meeting of 27 Jan 78 to discuss how to implement the instructions of the Joint Committee, 30 Jan 78.
23. USFJ/J3 ltr, subj: Meeting of 27 Jan 78 to discuss how to implement the instructions of the Joint Committee, 30 Jan 78.
24. USFJ/J3 ltr to JCAB, subj: (Atsugi ATC Arrangement), 8 Feb 78.
25. USFJ/J33 ltr, subj: Minutes of 12 October 1978 USFJ Coordination Conference on Base Level Aircraft Accident Response, 18 Oct 78.
26. USFJ/J33 ltr, subj: Minutes of 23 Oct 78 USFJ Coordination Conference on Base Level Aircraft Accident Response, 18 Oct 78.
27. The Japanese language name of the body was the "accident subcommittee" (jiko bunka i'in kai -- STC: 0057/2399/0433/4430/1201/0765/2585).
28. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 169.
29. "Investigate", in Japanese: chosa (STC 6148/2686) vice "study", in Japanese: kento (STC 2914/6062), the latter rarely used in press coverage the former almost exclusively used, both in the press and in the UOS proceedings.

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APPENDIX IV

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

(U) Distinguished visitors during 1978 included:

3-4 January	Honorable Samuel S. Stratton (D-NY),
8-10 January	Chairman, Investigation Subcommittee, House Armed Services Committee, called on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, selected LDP Diet members, JDA officials, MOFA officials, and met with COMUSJAPAN and component commanders.
10-12 January	Admiral Maurice F. Weisner, USN, CINCPAC, met with COMUSJAPAN and COMNAVFORJAPAN
10-12 January	Mr. Morton I. Abramowitz, DASD, East Asia and Pacific Affairs (ASD/ISA)
16 January	RADM John D. Johnson, USN Commander, Military Sealift Command
16 January	Senator Richard Stone, (D-FL), met with HQ USFJ and HQ Fifth Air Force senior officers and toured Yokota Air Base.
16-17 January	General William G. Moore, Jr., USAF, CINCMAC, visited HQ USFJ and Yokota AB MAC units.
18-20 January	His Eminence, Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, Archbishop of Boston
25 January	RADM J. W. Moreau, USCG Commander, 14th Coast Guard District
27 January	MG Herbert E. Wolff, USA Commander, USA CINCPAC Support Group
30 January	Dr. Jay Sanford Dean of Uniformed Services, University of Health Clinics
1-3 February	BG William R. Yost, USAF Vice Commander, AFCS BG William G. MacLaren, USAF Commander, PCA
2-3 February	BG Herman O. Thomson, USAF DCS/XP, HQ PACAF BG Vernon H. Sandrock, USAF DCS/LG, HQ PACAF

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5-8 February      Honorable William J. Perry, Undersecretary of Defense, Research and Engineering met with COMUSJAPAN and component commanders and visited Japanese defense contractor sites.

17 February      Gen. Richard Stilwell, USA (Ret)  
Former CINCUNC/COMUSKOREA/CG EUSA

24-27 February    LTG Marion C. Ross, USA  
Commanding General, I Corps, Korea

28 February      Gen Hideo Miyoshi, JGSDF (Ret)  
Former Chief of Staff, JGSDF

4-10 March        LTG Leslie E. Brown, USMC, CG FMFPAC, visited USMC units on Okinawa and on Mainland Japan, and met with senior officials of the Japan Self Defense Force, the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, and U.S. Forces, Japan.

6-10 March        Dr. Edward C. Killin, GS-16  
Regional Director, DOD Schools, Pacific

14-16 March       Honorable Charles W. Duncan, DEPSECDEF, met with senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japan Defense Agency, U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, and U.S. Forces, Japan.

18-22 March       Honorable William H. Cook, Judge, U.S. Military Court of Appeals, met with commanders and staff judge advocates of U.S. Forces, Japan.

19-20 March       BG James H. Johnson, USA  
J-1, HQ PACOM

21-23 March       Gen Bernard W. Rogers, USA, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, visited U.S. Army units and met with senior officials of the Japan Defense Agency and U.S. Forces, Japan.

1-5 April          Honorable Fred P. Wacker, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), and Mr. Frank Sato, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Audit) met with senior officials of the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo and U.S. Forces, Japan.

4-6 April          BG Wesley H. Rice, USMC  
Assistant Division Commander, Third Marine Division

6-11 April        Mr. Kermith H. Speierman, GS-18  
Assistant Deputy Director, Telecommunications and Computer Services, National Security Agency/Central Security Service

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11-13 April	Dr. John Wasylik, Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars, met with local VFW members and with senior officials of the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo and U.S. Forces, Japan.
13-18 April	Honorable Antonia Handler Chayes, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations), met with senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U.S. Embassy, Tokyo and U.S. Forces, Japan.
17-23 April	RADM George E. Gorsuch, USN Surgeon, HQ PACOM
18-20 April	MG Adolph G. Schwenk, USMC Commanding General, Third Marine Amphibious Force/ Third Marine Division
18-20 April	MG John K. Davis, USMC Commanding General First Marine Air Wing
27-30 April	Gen John R. Guthrie, USA, Commander, U.S. Army Material Development and Readiness Command and Honorable Percy A. Pierre, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition), met with senior officials of the Japan Defense Agency, the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo and U.S. Forces, Japan.
3 May	Brigadier Derek T. Crabtree, British Army Deputy Commander, British Forces, Hong Kong
3-4 May	MGen John K. Davis, USMC Commanding General, First Marine Air Wing
6-9 May	LTG James A. Hill, USAF, CINCPACAF, visited Yokota Air Base and Misawa Air Base and met with senior JASDF and U.S. Forces officials.
10-12 May	ADM Maurice F. Weisner, USN, CINCPAC, visited HQ USFJ and called on senior U.S. Embassy, JDA and U.S. Forces officials.
19-25 May	VADM Bobby R. Inman, USN Director, National Security Agency/Chief, Central Security Service
20-23 May	LTG Lee M. Paschall, USAF Director, Defense Communications Agency
28 May-2 June	RADM Doniphan B. Shelton, USN Director for Plans (J5), HQ PACOM

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6-7 June Mr. Michael Pillsbury  
Director, National Security Agency/Chief, Central  
Security Service

8-9 June MG William J. White, USMC  
Director for Operations (J3), HQ PACOM

5-16 June Dr. William H. Overholt  
Professional Staff Member, Hudson Institute

8-12 June Honorable R. J. Woolsey  
Undersecretary of the Navy

12-15 June Brigadier Benjamin Harrold, Member of the Order  
of the British Empire (MBE) Commander, Commonwealth  
Liaison Commission, UNC

17-26 June Ms. Jill Wine-Volner  
Army General Counsel

27-28 June BG Thomas C. Pinckney, USAF  
Director, East Asia and Pacific Region, OASD/ISA

5-6 July MG Adolph G. Schwenk, USMC  
Commanding General, Third Marine Amphibious Force/  
Third Marine Division

6-9 July LTG James D. Hughes, USAF, CINCPACAF, visited Yokota  
Air Base and met with senior U.S. Embassy, JDA, JSDF  
and U.S. Forces officials; and met with USAF staff  
officers and senior noncommissioned officers.

16-20 July BG Kenneth L. Robinson, USMC  
Commanding General, Marine Corps Base Camp Butler/  
Okinawa Area Coordinator

25-27 July MG Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC  
Commanding General, Third Marine Amphibious Force/  
Third Marine Division

3-4 August LTG Marion L. Boswell, USAF  
Chief of Staff, CINCPAC

5-9 August BG Edward M. Browne, USA  
Advanced Attack Helicopter, TSARCOM

5-10 August Mr. Marcus C. Hansen, PL-313  
Executive Director, Undersea Warfare Systems Group,  
Naval Sea Systems Command

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14-16 August	RADM Stanley J. Anderson, USN Inspector General, U.S. Navy
14-17 August	MG David M. Twomey, USMC Inspector General, United States Marine Corps
17-20 August	VADM R. P. Coogan, USN COMNAVAIRPAC
19-24 August	Mr. George F. Allen, GS-18 Minority Staff Assistant, House Appropriations Committee
24-26 August	BG Andrew P. Chambers, USA J1, CINCPAC
24-26 August	LTG Philip D. Shutler, USMC Director of Operations, JCS
24-30 August	Mr. F. V. Yanak, GS-17, Director, San Francisco Regional Office, Civil Service Commission
31 August- 3 September	BG Vincent M. Russo, USA CDR, MTMCWA, Oakland Army Base, CA
5-7 September	BG Kenneth L. Robinson, USMC CG MCB Camp Butler/OAC
17-21 September	Dr. Edward C. Killin, GS-16 Director of DOD Schools, Pacific
21-26 September	Reverend S. David Chambers, GS-16E Assistant Director Presbyterian Council for Chaplains and Military Personnel
23-30 September	ADM Maurice F. Weisner, USN, CINCPAC, met with senior officials of the Japan Self Defense Force, the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo and U.S. Forces, Japan
25 September- 10 October	Mr. M. J. Raffensperger, GS-17 Associate Director, Technology, Defense Communication Engineer Center
23-25 September	Mr. Perry Fliakas, GS-18 Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (In- stallations and Housing)
26-28 September	BG Duane H. Stubbs, USA Deputy Commander, AAFES

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30 September-28 October Mr. James W. Jamieson, GS-18E  
Treasurer/General Manager, San Diego Navy Federal  
Credit Union

2-4 October Mr. Michael Armacost, Deputy Assistant to the  
Secretary of Defense (East Asia and Pacific Affairs)

9-12 October BG H. Norman Schwarzkopf, USA  
Deputy Director for Plans, CINCPAC

11-12 October BG L. J. Riley, USA  
Commander, USACSC

13-17 October Mr. Donald Smith, GS-18E and Mr. Tony Peel, GS-18E,  
Professional Staff members, House Appropriation  
Subcommittee on MILCON.

15-17 October RADM Robert M. Collins, USN  
Deputy Director, Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)

17-22 October RADM D. Earl Brown, USN  
CINCPAC Surgeon

22-24 October Mr. Roy E. Linsenmeyer, PL 313  
Chief, CINCPAC Research & Analysis Office/J77

5-7 November Gen Robert H. Barrow, USMC,  
Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, met with  
senior officials of the Japan Self Defense Force,  
the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, and U.S. Forces, Japan, and  
visited USMC units on Okinawa and Mainland Japan.

7-8 November BG Joseph B. Dodds, USAF  
Auditor General, USAF

8-10 November The Honorable Harold Brown,  
Secretary of Defense, called on Prime Minister Takeo  
Fukuda, Minister of State for Defense, Minister Shin  
Kanemaru and senior JDA officials, and met with  
Country Team members.

8-9 November BG K. L. Robinson, USMC  
CG MCB Camp Butler/OAC

10-14 November MG Francis A. Ianni, USA  
MG William H. Duncan, USA  
Delaware National Guard

11-15 November RADM D. F. Lauth, USCG Commander,  
14th District, U.S. Coast Guard

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13-15 November Mr. L. Britt Snider, GS-17  
Director for Counter Intelligence and Security  
Policy, ODUSD and Mr. Rowland A. Murrow, Director  
for Defense Investigative Program Office, OASD.

9-16 November Mrs. Robert L. McDermott, National President of  
the Ladies Auxillary, VFW.

10-14 November ADM John D. Johnson, USN  
COMSC West Pac

13-19 November CODEL Melvin Price, Armed Services Committee,  
Attended the Interparliamentary Symposium held  
by Japan-U.S. Interlegislative Council.

17-18 November Mr. Peter C. Scrivner, and Mr. Paul L. Tsompanas,  
Professional Staff Members, House Committee on  
Armed Services.

19-20 November MG Paul M. Timmerberg, USA  
Commander, USACIDC

18-22 November Mrs. Eloise Waite, GS-17  
Vice President, SVC, to the Armed Forces American Red  
Cross

26-27 November ADM Maurice F. Weisner, USN,  
CINCPAC, attended the 17th meeting of the Security  
Consultative Committee in Tokyo and met with U.S.  
Forces, Japan senior officers.

28 November-  
1 December LTG A. W. O'Donnell, USMC  
CG, Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific met with COMUSJAPAN  
and COMNAVFORJAPAN and visited USMC units on Okinawa,  
and Mainland Japan.

30 November-  
2 December Mrs. Earl Bigelow, National President American Legion  
Auxiliary

4-7 December Mr. John M. Carey, National Commander, American Legion

14-17 December Mr. T. C. Selman, Junior Vice Commander, VFW

14-15 December Gen John W. Vessey, JR., USA  
Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea called on Minister  
Ganri Yamashita, Minister of State for Defense and  
met with senior officials of JDA and U.S. Forces,  
Japan.

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10-12 December Gen Byong Hion Lew, ROK Army, Deputy Commander, ROK/  
U.S. Combined Forces Command, Korea, met with  
COMUSJAPAN and COMNAVFORJAPAN and toured Yokota  
and Yokosuka.

11-12 December Mr. John Chandler, GS-17, Chief of OPS, FBIS and  
Mr. Lambert, GS-16, Chief of OKI, FBIS

29-30 December CODEL Lester Wolf met with senior officials of the  
U.S. Embassy, Tokyo and U.S. Forces, Japan.

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APPENDIX V

CHRONOLOGY

1 January - 31 December 1978

- 6 Jan (U) Minoru Tamba was assigned as Director, Security Division, American Affairs Bureau, MOFA.
- 8 Jan (U) Japanese newspapers announced the Maritime Staff Office was studying a plan to construct four small (10,000 ton) aircraft carriers in future defense buildup programs.
- 9 Jan (U) Japanese and Soviet Foreign Ministers' meeting in Moscow began talks on pending bilateral issues. Positions on negotiation of a peace treaty were divergent, with Russian insistence that territorial issues be shelved during future peace talks.
- 9 Jan (U) In Tokyo meetings with LDP Dietmen, the Honorable Samuel S. Stratton, Chairman, Investigations Subcommittee, House Armed Services Committee, stated that based on his tour of the ROK, he felt a need for further strengthening of South Korean ground troops and he would advise President Carter to retain American ground troops in the ROK. In separate meetings with JDA Director General Kanemaru, he said the U.S. forces withdrawal will be carried out in proportion to the modernization of ROK forces.
- 9 Jan (U) A ROK national assembly source announced preparations were underway to inaugurate a group called the Japan-ROK Parliamentary Council for Security during March 1978.
- 9 Jan (U) After observing GSDF parachute training, JDA Director-General Kanemaru made an impromptu speech to the troops, during which he remarked "some people say the SDF should not menace foreign countries, but what kind of defense can there be that does not menace the enemy?"
- 10 Jan (U) Senator Stratton visited Prime Minister Fukuda and stated Congressional deliberations on supplementary measures for the USFK withdrawal would start in earnest when the Park Tong Sun issue was settled.
- 10 Jan (U) The Honorable Samuel S. Stratton (D-NY), The Honorable Robert Daniel (R-VA), The Honorable Antonio Won Pat (D-Delegate, Guam), accompanied by three staff members and

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- two military escorts visited Okinawa to receive joint briefings concerning the impact of withdrawing U.S. ground forces from South Korea.
- 11 Jan (U) Komeito Party Chairman Takeiri suggested a policy line for the party acknowledging the appropriateness of the SDF on conditions that the three-point non-nuclear principle be strictly observed and the objectives of the SDF be limited to territorial integrity. While reiterating the Party policy to seek abolition of the Mutual Security Treaty by "mutual consent through diplomatic talks," he cautioned full consideration must be paid to the effects abolition of the Mutual Security Treaty may have on the international situation.
- 11 Jan (U) JDA counselors studied an interim report on reorganization of the JDA. The counselors acknowledged a need to strengthen the functions of the Joint Staff Council and to reorganize the Defense Bureau.
- 11 Jan (U) The Japanese press covered an announcement in Seoul of the establishment of a U.S.-ROK joint military command to be separate from the existing UN Command. The new command is scheduled to commence operations during the summer of 1978.
- 12 Jan (U) Komeito Secretary General Yano told the party convention the Komeito will not adhere to "abrogation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" when seeking a coalition with parties whose views on security differ from Komeito's views. He added that the party policy to seek abrogation through diplomatic talks is unchanged.
- 13 Jan (U) The Japan-ROK Parliamentarians Association ended its seventh joint meeting in Seoul after adopting a resolution warning that early USFK troop withdrawal is likely to destabilize the Northeast Asian situation.
- 17 Jan (U) Japanese press features indicated Congressional and Brookings Institute reports recommending reduction of U.S. Naval power in the Pacific are causing JDA views that reduction of USMC in Okinawa is only a matter of time and the American parting from Asia is true.

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- 17 Jan (U) In Honolulu, the Subcommittee to the Security Consultative Committee concluded its tenth meeting. JDA Vice-Minister Maruyama stated the meeting had addressed international security problems in the Asian area including USFK withdrawal. Following the meeting, Mr. Maruyama visited Washington.
- 17 Jan (U) During the 442nd Meeting of the Facilities, Subcommittee, discussions were held on the status of two pending USG requests, for GOJ to take appropriate action to remove and prevent the re-entry of encroachers at the Ie Jima bombing range in Okinawa and for GOJ to provide U.S. Forces use of Hyakuri Air Base for Field Carrier Landing Practice. In both cases, GOJ stated they were studying the matter and recognized the urgency involved.
- 18 Jan (U) The Japanese press reported a high ranking CINCPAC source said during a Kyodo News Agency interview there was no plan to reduce American troops deployed in the Western Pacific, other than those in Korea.
- 18 Jan (U) A U.S. Marine Corps CH-46 helicopter assigned to MAG-36 crashed after take off at USMC Camp Fuji, killing all four crewmen aboard. Crash site was on a U.S. Forces base with no civilian damage or involvement.
- 19 Jan (U) DFAA officials indicated desire to resolve, before 1 April, the three labor issues emanating from the Joint Committee labor cost sharing effort. USFJ took the position of not entering discussions until agreement is reached on the necessary labor cost sharing contract modifications and procedures.
- 20 Jan (U) Tomishi Dozaki was appointed as DFAA Vice Director General and Hayao Koga was appointed as JDA Counselor. The respective incumbents, Masakuni Anzai and Keiichi Hirai, both retired.
- 21 Jan (U) The Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee completed its study of the U.S. Marine aircraft accident which occurred in Yokohama 27 September 1977. The report was then forwarded to the Joint Committee.
- 21 Jan (U) In his policy speech at the 84th regular Diet opening ceremonies, Prime Minister Fukuda stated national defense is the basis for the existence of a nation and the biggest

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duty a government must fulfill.

- 21 Jan (U) The Japanese press carried articles concerning JDA reaction to the six month rotation policy for the USMC. JDA officials feel the new system may lead to a policy of a Marine presence in Japan only in the time of an emergency. JDA comments on the plan acknowledge the morale factor to be gained by the rotation plan, but question whether any gains in costs or efficiency can be realized.
- 23 Jan (U) Japanese editorials commenting on President Carter's FY 79 budget policy statement noted he placed emphasis on NATO and made no reference to the Asian theatre.
- 23 Jan (U) Mr. Linsenmeyer, CINCPAC Chief of Operations Research and Systems Analysis, briefed VADM Tsunehiro, Director of the Joint Staff Office, on the status of the KEEN WIND project in Hawaii. Mr. Linsenmeyer was in Japan during period 21 to 24 January.
- 24 Jan (U) Former MOFA American Affairs Bureau Director General Toshio Yamazaki was appointed Chief of the Foreign Minister's Secretariat, MOFA.
- 26 Jan (U) Housing Allowances and Cost-of-Living Allowances in Japan were increased.
- 27 Jan (U) During the 23rd meeting of the Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee it was recommended that ATC agreements in the Atsugi AB area be reviewed for minimizing overflights of populated areas. The Subcommittee's report and recommendation was approved by the Joint Committee on 24 January 1978. On 27 January USFJ/J3 chaired a meeting to discuss acceptance of a radar departure procedure from Atsugi to be incorporated into a letter of agreement

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between Yokota Approach Control, Atsugi Control Tower, and Atsugi Ground Control Approach Center.

- 27 Jan (U) JSP Diet member Ishibashi made an issue of a 4 January 1978 article by JSC Chairman General Kurisu in Wing magazine. In the article, General Kurisu indicated the difficulty in distinguishing between offensive and defensive weapons. Ishibashi contended that article was contrary to the government view the SDF can have only defensive weapons.
- 30 Jan (U) Cabinet Legislation Bureau Director Sanada stated in the Diet, "the threat of force" as used in Article 9 of the Constitution changes as military technology changes. The statement was made in reply to opposition contentions that mid-air refueling and the bomb sight should be removed from the F-15 when it is introduced into the SDF.
- 31 Jan (U) LDP Upper House members reconfirmed their opposition to the creation of a National Defense Committee in the Upper House because the LDP would probably not control the committee if it were formed.
- 31 Jan (U) JDA Defense Bureau Director General Ito stated in the Diet SDF F-15s could conduct inflight refueling with U.S. tankers if required during an emergency.
- 1 Feb (U) JSP Diet members questioned Minister Sanada on his 30 January remarks about "threat of force." Following the questioning, the JSP requested the government give a written view on this issue.
- 1-10 Feb (U) Annual Housing and Cost-of-Living surveys were conducted at military installations in Japan.
- 2 Feb (U) The FY 79 Department of Defense Annual Report was interpreted by Japanese papers as calling for Japan to assume more defense responsibilities through both closer cooperation with U.S. Forces and by assumption of a larger portion of U.S. expenses.
- 7 Feb (U) Testifying before the House Armed Services Committee, Secretary of the Navy Claytor stated the USS Midway had performed the mission of air interdiction during the Vietnam war and the role of home ship for nuclear attack aircraft as well as for ASW operations. Admiral Holloway,

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CNO, also testified before the Committee stating that carrier based aircraft can attack ground targets with conventional or nuclear ordnance. The Admiral emphasized the need for the Navy to maintain its nuclear testimony. These statements were interpreted by some in Japan that the Midway is presently nuclear armed.

- 7 Feb (U) During a Lower House Budget Committee meeting, Prime Minister Fukuda pointed to Article 2 of the Mutual Security Treaty providing for U.S.-Japan economic cooperation. He said there should be more discussion of this article thereby stressing the treaty's non-military objective. At the same committee meeting JDA Defense Bureau Director-General stated the SDF can possess aircraft carriers and tanker aircraft saying these systems are not unconstitutional. He continued to state the SDF does not have any plans at present to acquire either system.
- 7 Feb (U) One U.S. Marine was killed and three injured when an F-4 aircraft left the runway during landing at MCAS Iwakuni. The accident occurred when the landing gear collapsed, causing the aircraft to veer off the runway into a nearby construction area where the Marine casualties occurred. The aircrew ejected safely from the aircraft.
- 8 Feb (U) The State Department issued a statement that there had been no change in the U.S. policy toward Japan and that the U.S. has been faithfully honoring the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and commitments towards Japan under related agreements. This was interpreted in the press as an indirect denial of USS Midway aircraft being nuclear equipped.
- 13 Feb (U) At the Lower House Budget Committee, JDA Defense Bureau Director General Ito stated the types of weapons which the SDF is prohibited from having by the Constitution are those which can deal annihilatory damage to an adversary nation. Examples would be ICBM's, IRBM's, and B52 strategic bombers. Mr. Ito dismissed the possibility of the SDF possessing tactical nuclear weapons because of Japan's three point non-nuclear principles.
- 13 Feb (U) JDA Director General Kanemaru told the Lower House Budget Committee defense requirements can be met with a

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budget equivalent of 1% GNP or less until 1984 if the GNP increases at 6% a year. A JCP interpolator in the Committee attempted to embarrass the government over 1973 answers to questions concerning U.S. Forces in Asia possession of nuclear weapons.

- 13-14 Feb (U) A command briefing team, headed by MG Lynn, Chief of Staff, USFJ, traveled to major headquarters on Okinawa to present the USFJ Command Briefing and to field questions concerning U.S. Forces in Japan. Places visited were: Camp Butler, 1st MAW, USARGO, FLEACTS Okinawa, 313AD, and III MAF.
- 14 Feb (U) The government presented a unified view to the Lower House Budget Committee purporting the proposed introduction of the F15 and P3C will not constitute war potential as prohibited by the Constitution. The view stressed that limits to self defense change according to objective conditions, including the progress of world military techniques.
- 15 Feb (U) A quasi-private think tank named the Japan Security Problems Research Center held its preliminary meeting. The center's objective is to study comprehensive security problems in the 1980's. Its basic position is that revision of the Mutual Security Treaty is inevitable. The center's studies will aim at increasing the bilateral nature of the treaty.
- 15 Feb (U) JDA Director General Kanemaru told the Diet the present ASDF with 400 planes will be the appropriate size in light of Japanese national conditions and the Constitution.
- 16 Feb (U) Mr. Ito told the Lower House Budget Committee the SDC is studying operational, logistic, and intelligence matters for the establishment of guidelines for coordinated U.S.-Japanese activities in a contingency. He said joint exercises and other matters have not yet come under study. Mr. Ito said guidelines based on SDC studies would be presented to the Diet but it is not known when they will be completed as it was felt 2-3 years would be required for studies when they were initiated.
- 16 Feb (U) Admiral Holloway, CNO, testified before a House Subcommittee it would be difficult to defend Japanese sea routes in case of war with the Soviet Union. He stated it would be all the Navy could do to secure maritime routes from CONUS to Hawaii and Alaska.
- 16 Feb (U) Foreign Minister Sonoda told the Lower House Budget Committee prior consultations, as provided for in the Mutual Security Treaty, are held in peacetime as well as

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during contingency. JSP interpellators pointed out this was a different reply than that given 9 October 1973, by American Affairs Bureau Director General Okawara who said they were not held in time of peace.

- 21 Feb (U) Secretary of Defense Brown testified before the House International Relations Committee that USAF squadrons in the Western Pacific, USN mobile forces in water areas near the ROK and Okinawa based Marines would immediately take action in a Korean contingency.
- 22 Feb (U) The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank assumed the contract to provide yen to U.S. Forces, Japan, replacing Bankers Trust Co.
- 22 Feb (U) Thirty students from the Japan Joint Staff College accompanied by six faculty members, VADM Eiichi Tsunehiro (Superintendent of the Japan Joint Staff College) and Colonel L. H. Buehl, USMC (Deputy Chief of Staff, USFJ) toured and received briefings at selected US military facilities on Okinawa.
- 22 Feb (U) Radio Regulatory Bureau approved U.S. Forces-Japan Defense Agency joint use of SAC Giant Talk frequencies pending rechannelling of JDA equipment to replacement frequencies.
- 23 Feb (U) The GOJ drew up its final view that Japan can possess defensive tactical nuclear weapons under the Constitution. The view elaborated that nuclear weapons are not permitted by Japan's non-nuclear principles and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.
- 21-23 Feb (U) The Second Annual PACOM Surface Shipping Conference sponsored by CINCPAC and hosted by USFJ, was held at the Sanno Hotel.
- 24 Feb (U) U.S. members of the Operations Panel met to exchange views and review U.S. position on operations guidelines.

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- 27 Feb (U) A study by the Joint Staff Council and MOFA on the East Asian situation after a Japan-China peace treaty concluded there would not be a fundamental change in the U.S.-China-Soviet balance in the Far East.
- 28 Feb (U) During a press interview, Takuya Kubo, Chief of the National Defense Council Secretariat, said the government has not changed its view on weapons the SDF can possess under the Constitution. The only change has been the JDA posture in replying to Diet questions has changed from an evasive position to a straightforward one.
- 28 Feb (U) A revised position management program was initiated in HQ USFJ. While the main thrust was to conserve funds, the program also served as a means of ensuring grade control. Measures included (1) filling all vacancies one grade below the 28 February 1978, level and (2) not filling short-term vacancies with temporary replacements.
- 28 Feb (U) At the 425th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, discussions were held on the status of two USG memoranda requests: replacement of the Sanno Hotel and provision of a new U.S. facility in the vicinity of Narita Airport. For the Sanno replacement, GOJ said a reply would be provided at a later date. As for the new U.S. facility near Narita, GOJ said they were withholding action until they could first solve the U.S. postal requirements there which are contained in a U.S. presented memorandum dated 15 November 1973.
- 1 Mar (U) Maj Gen Nobuo Katao, JASDF, J4, Japan Self Defense Force Joint Staff Council and seven members of his staff toured and received briefings at selected U.S. military facilities on Okinawa.
- 2 Mar (U) Japanese press reported JDA Director General Kanemaru said prior consultation would be required if U.S. Marines in Japan took action to cope with an emergency in Korea. Mr. Ito told the Diet no discussion between the U.S. and Japan has yet taken place about what USFJ actions may be taken in an emergency. Regarding actions the SDF may take, Mr. Ito said it is possible they may work for the relief of displaced persons in cooperation with the police and MSA.
- 2 Mar (U) Hideo Den, Chairman, Social Democratic Federation (Shaminren) told Ambassador Mansfield that the LDP, NLC, DSP,

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CGP and Shaminren are in accord in that they do not call for immediate abrogation of the Mutual Security Treaty. Shaminren hopes that the military aspect of the Mutual Security Treaty will be lessened and the economic aspect increased until the treaty takes form ultimately as an amity treaty.

- 2 Mar (U) In the Diet, MOFA Security Division Director Tamba denied the need for prior consultation concerning use of Yokota AB as a transit station in Team Spirit 78.
- 4 Mar (U) Approximately 2.93 acres of real estate at U.S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo, FAC 5029 were released to the GOJ.
- 7 Mar (U) Exercise Team Spirit 78 commenced in the ROK. Reaction in Japan varied from full support for the exercise to resolutions calling for its termination.
- 7-10 Mar (U) On 7 March USFJ, USARJ, and AMEMBASSY Tokyo made additional statements to their appropriate counterparts concerning the USARJ realignment. Specific functions, facilities, and support responsibilities for transfer to USAF and USMC were identified. No dates or the impact on LN employees was reported, however, GOJ officials were advised USFJ would use the same personnel transfer procedures as used last year.
- 8 Mar (U) Prime Minister Fukuda stated to the Diet there are cases in which Japan can possess nuclear weapons. The government agreed to present a written view to the committee.
- 9 Mar (U) Testifying before a House Committee, Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke emphasized the importance of U.S. bases in Japan and the Philippines to American national defense power.
- 9 Mar (U) USFJ/J4 requested service recommendations for Cost Sharing projects and priorities.
- 9 Mar (U) The GOJ view on nuclear weapons was presented in

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writing to the Upper House Budget Committee. The view states the Constitution does not prohibit possession of nuclear arms inasmuch as they are within the scope of minimal potential necessary for self defense of the nation.

- 10 Mar (U) SDC Operation Panel Meeting #6 took place. GOJ side presented their proposal for PREPCON and Ground Maritime/Air Operation guidelines.
- 10 Mar (U) Japanese press reported Brig Gen Goodwin, CG, U.S. Army Garrison, Okinawa informed the prefectural government of a plan to greatly reduce Army forces on Okinawa by the end of the year. Editorial comments said this meant the Army was virtually closing its shop on Okinawa.
- 11 Mar (U) During an Upper House Budget Committee meeting, LDP Diet Member Minoru Genda said it is problematical that the SDF is required to obtain Diet approval in case it takes operational action in an emergency. Minister Sanada replied a briefing must be given in principle to the Diet about the main points, but the Prime Minister can decide at his own discretion where, when and what size military force should be called out.
- 12 Mar (U) In reply to Diet interpellations, Foreign Minister Sonoda said theoretically speaking U.S. Forces will not go into action automatically for the defense of Japan if Japan is attacked by a third country. He added the U.S. is supposed to come into action in that case through mutual trust based on the Mutual Security Treaty.
- 13 Mar (U) JDA Director General Kanemaru told newsmen a study will be made to change the way of interpreting and operating SOFA provisions in order to meet an American request for increased sharing of USFJ expenses. He said the government will have to change the Ohira view stated 13 March 1973 that facilities offered at Japanese cost will not go "beyond the limits of substitutes."
- 13 Mar (U) During Diet interpellations, the government acknowledged studies initiated by then JDA Director General Mihara and Prime Minister Fukuda on what legislative measures would be needed for the defense of Japan in an emergency have been underway since last August.
- 14 Mar (U) Approximately 98 square meters of real estate at Camp Zukeran, FAC 6044 were released to the GOJ.
- 14 Mar (U) At the 426th meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, the U.S. Chairman again queried the GOJ on the status of measures to prevent the entry of encroachers at the Ie Jima

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Range. The COJ replied they were still studying the matter and would advise when a position was developed.

- 15 Mar (U) Deputy Secretary of Defense Duncan paid a courtesy call on JDA Director General Kanemaru. Mr. Duncan described Exercise Team Spirit 78 as a success, showing U.S. intention and capabilities to observe commitments for defending the ROK after USFK withdrawal.
- 16 Mar (U) Japanese press reported a secret letter had been sent from Secretary of the Navy Claytor to Secretary of Defense Brown protesting President Carter's new defense strategy for giving too much stress to the Army and the defense of Europe. The letter allegedly said the new strategy fails to give full consideration to the effect it may exert on other countries including Japan.
- 16 Mar (U) General Goro Takeda was appointed as ASDF Chief of Staff replacing General Hirano who retired.
- 16 Mar (U) Maj Gen Osamu Kozaki, J3, JSO was promoted to the rank of Lt Gen. Ordinarily, a promotion in that position would lead to reassignment to a higher level position within JASDF. This time, it was decided by the Japanese that Gen Kozaki will remain J3, JSO in view of SDC being at a critical period.
- 17 Mar (U) Exercise Team Spirit ended. General Vessey, CINCUNC, said the exercise proved American military support capabilities in an emergency. In an NHK-TV interview, JDA Director General Kanemaru said a transfer of Marines from Japan to Korea as was done in Team Spirit 78 would be a subject of prior consultation during a contingency.
- 22 Mar (U) Colonel Atsushi Shima from the Investigation Section, GSDF, arrived in Peking on the first visit to China by uniformed SDF personnel other than military attaches. He will remain in China one week, visiting the Chinese Defense Ministry and observing the Liberation Forces.
- 23 Mar (U) The USFJ Public Affairs Estimate - Japanese Press Interest in Defense Issues concluded (1) It is likely a national consensus has been reached concerning acceptance of JSDF. (2) It is possible a new plateau has been reached in discussion of defense and security issues.

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(3) Media discussions which tie-in the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance with the so-called "free ride" on the Security Treaty could contribute to obtaining a national consensus on the proper strength of JSDF and a determination of missions. (4) It is anticipated a flurry of articles will be published when the brigade of the 2nd Infantry Division is withdrawn from ROK. (5) It is likely articles/commentaries which favor a stronger Japanese military capability and expanded scope of missions will be forthcoming.

- 23 Mar (U) At a Lower House Cabinet Affairs Committee meeting, Mr. Ito, Director General, JDA Defense Bureau, presented the view that if Marines under the control of the unified USFJ command move from Okinawa to the ROK and then they come under the control of the USFK command, their movement before they come under the USFK control will not constitute a subject for prior consultation. The Socialist interpellator, dissatisfied with Mr. Ito's reply, pressed the government for a review of the criteria for prior consultation. Foreign Minister Sonoda turned down the Socialist demand.
- 24 Mar (U) Prime Minister Fukuda told the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee as far as interpretation of the Constitution is concerned, Japan can have biological weapons.
- 24 Mar (U) GAO completed a 5-week review of USFJ and AMEMBASSY Tokyo local national compensation. The GAO Interim Memorandum pointed out USFJ labor costs exceed costs for comparable labor in the NPS and that GOJ should provide cost relief. GAO also noted AMEMBASSY Tokyo wages are even more excessive.
- 26 Mar (U) Radicals attacked and demolished control tower facilities at Narita Airport. The airport opening has been delayed until 20 May.
- 30 Mar (U) JDA Director General Kanemaru told an Upper House Budget Subcommittee that if there were an attack by Soviet forces, the SDF could hold out for only one or two weeks at the best. After that there would be no alternative but to rely on the U.S.
- 30 Mar (U) Tokyo Metropolitan Government plans to apply environmental standards on aircraft noise to eight cities and two towns around Yokota AB. This is the first time the environmental standards have been applied to military

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bases. The standards restrict aircraft noise to 70-75 weight equivalent continuous perceived noise levels.

- 30 Mar (U) A Country Team meeting was held aboard the USS Oklahoma City. Participants included Ambassador Mansfield, Minister Sherman, Lt Gen Loving, VADM Baldwin, LTC Henion, RADM Russell, MG Lynn and Brig Gen Robinson. Discussions centered around SDC progress, cost sharing and Okinawa political bases and issues.
- 31 Mar (U) Local national labor strength declined from 22,544 on 1 January 1978 to 22,138 on 31 March 1978.
- 31 Mar (U) At a press conference, JDA Director General Kanemaru said Deputy Secretary of Defense Duncan indicated American support for a Japan-China peace treaty during his visit 15 March.
- 31 Mar (U) Housing Allowances and Cost-of-Living Allowances in Japan were increased.
- 31 Mar (U) Partial releases of real estate occurred as follows: 390 acres of Kadena Ammunition Storage Area, FAC 6022; 20 square meters at Camp Zukeran, FAC 6044; 1.88 acres at Yaedake Communications Site, FAC 6006; and 0.323 acres at Army POL Depot, FAC 6076.
- 3 Apr (U) The Japan Petroleum Council acknowledged a government plan to stockpile 63.3 million kiloliters of oil (a 90 day supply) by April 1981.
- 3 Apr (U) In the Upper House Budget Committee, the Government presented the unified view that Article 9 of the Constitution does not deny the retention of inherent self defense power and does not prohibit the possession of even nuclear weapons unless they exceed the scope of minimum necessity for self defense.
- 3 Apr (U) Akishima City, located near Yokota AB, was allocated funding for soundproofing in 1000 houses. This exceeds the number on the waiting list and the city is soliciting homeowners in affected areas to apply for soundproofing work on their homes.
- 4 Apr (U) COMUSJAPAN and Chief of Staff USFJ provided JDA and

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DFAA RIF/transfer figures associated with Army realignment on Okinawa and indicated RIF actions would take place over next 3-18 months.

- 4 Apr (U) Japanese press reported that COMUSJAPAN visited JDA Vice Minister Maruyama and DFAA Director General Watari to request construction of additional housing facilities, acceleration of base relocation-consolidation programs, and Japan's bearing some facilities costs which the U.S. has been paying.
- 4 Apr (U) Six DSP members toured the USS Midway at Yokosuka. This was the first formal visit to a 7th Fleet carrier by a Japanese political party.
- 5 Apr (U) Ambassador Mansfield warned businessmen during a speech in Osaka that increasing trade surpluses could cause Congress to pass a protective trade act unless the trade situation is rectified quickly.
- 6 Apr (U) A P3 aircraft returning to NAF Atsugi encountered severe turbulence. After landing, a piece of the right leading edge fairing was found to be missing.
- 6 Apr (U) JDA Director General Kanemaru told the Lower House Audit Committee that the SDF would not be mobilized against a single riot such as at Narita but it may be called to assist police if a nation-wide revolt should occur. At the same committee, Mr. Ito said the size of the imaginary invading force the SDF is prepared to cope with single-handedly is 1-2 divisions.
- 6 Apr (U) Keen Wind Conference was held at JSO. Agenda items covered current status of the study, schedules, and problem areas.
- 7 Apr (U) The Seventh Meeting of the SDC/Logistic Panel was held in Tokyo. This was the last meeting of the panel and, at the recommendation of the USFJ/J4 and with the concurrence

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of CINCPAC, an Ad Hoc Logistic Staff Study Group was formed to take its place.

- 7 Apr (U) Approximately 0.48 acres of real estate at Yokohama Cold Storage Warehouse, FAC 3617 were released to the GOJ.
- 9 Apr (U) In a nationwide survey conducted by the Yomiuri Shimbun, 53.7% of those polled were concerned with national defense. In reply to a question "Do you think the U.S. will defend Japan based on the Security Treaty in an emergency?" 21% responded yes, 28% no and 32.2% don't know.
- 10 Apr (U) The OSD/ISA Regional Director for Japan told newsmen in Washington there is room for improvement in Japan-U.S. rear support systems to be used in an emergency in the Korean Peninsula. A staff officer explained "rear support systems" means comprehensive weaponry systems including missiles, ammunition, fuel, and pilot training. He said a full scale study of the matter, including the possibility of JSDF-USFJ joint use of ammunition and fuel has already been started in Tokyo by the SDC.
- 10 Apr (U) Yomiuri Shimbun reported government sources revealed the GOJ's intention to comply as much as possible with American requests for cost sharing. The article indicated the "Ohira view" would be relaxed.
- 10 Apr (U) A JASDF F104J crashed at sea killing the pilot. The accident occurred southeast of Kyushu in the R109 (LIMA) training area.
- 11 Apr (U) Former JDA Director General Sakata said a critical time in Korea had occurred twice during his time in JDA. The first was when Kim Il Sung went to China just before the fall of Saigon and the second was the 17 Aug 1976 incident at Panmunjom. He said American reaction to the latter was excellent and exercises such as Team Spirit helped prevent North Korean miscalculations.
- 11 Apr (U) JDA Director General Kanemaru told newsmen he had instructed his staff to study if a "West German system," whereby costs for U.S. Forces presence in Germany are offset by West German purchase of U.S. goods and government bonds, may be appropriate for use by Japan.
- 11 Apr (U) COMUSJAPAN called a conference to discuss a JASDF proposal to locate a NIKE unit at Misawa AB.
- 12 Apr (U) At the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee, Foreign Minister Sonoda explained the "foreign office views" on the construction of substitute facilities for USFJ is reference

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material and not the official position of MOFA. Supplementing this, American Affairs Bureau Director Nakajima presented the government intention to continue observing the 1973 "Ohira view" which denies Japanese construction of USFJ facilities other than in a strict system of substitution.

13 Apr (U) At the DSP convention, party chairman Sasaki criticized the tendency of Japanese people to regard parties favoring the Security Treaty as conservative and those against it as reformist. He said the conservative or reformist nature of a party should be determined based on its approach to economic affairs.

13 Apr (U) Housing Allowances and Cost-of-Living Allowances in Japan were increased.

14 Apr (U) JDA Director General Kanemaru met with JSP Secretary General Ishibashi in the first of a series of meetings between the Director General and Opposition leaders.

14 Apr (U) U.S. Government sources were reported as saying DOD was accepting the Japanese proposal for training fighter pilots in the U.S.

14 Apr (U) JDA announced a four day combined U.S.-Japan naval exercise east of the Izu Islands. Maritime Self Defense Force participants were five destroyers, two submarines, and one tanker. U.S. participants were one carrier, one cruiser, three destroyers, and one supply ship.

19-20 Apr (U) Twenty-five students and seven instructors of the JMSDF Staff College, accompanied by VADM Kineo Terabe, toured and received briefings at selected U.S. military installations on Okinawa.

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- 20 Apr (U) Japanese newspaper reports on cost sharing reported U.S. Forces expenses in Japan as \$1 billion, of which \$400 million is for labor. The article also said Japan spends about \$500 million in support of U.S. Forces activities.
- 21 Apr (U) A Yokota based USAF helicopter made an emergency landing at Shinagawa Park baseball field, approximately two miles west of Hardy Barracks, Tokyo. No injuries or property damage incurred.
- 21 Apr (U) President Carter announced in Washington the number of troops to be pulled out of Korea this year would be reduced from three to one battalion. Reason for the change was failure of Congress to approve military aid for Korea to compensate for planned troop withdrawals.
- 22 Apr (U) An expended tank gun shell was found on the beach in Nago City, Okinawa. A protest was filed with USFJ requesting suspension of long range firing.
- 23 Apr (U) Okinawa City, formerly known as Koza City, elected a conservative mayor for the first time in 20 years.
- 25 Apr (U) The Provost Marshal Advisor (J77) sponsored a USFJ Provost Marshals' Workshop at HQ USFJ. Workshop items included the New Tokyo International Airport at Narita; traffic change in Okinawa; centralized vehicle registration in Okinawa; boat licensing and inspection; blackmarketing; and National Police Agency concerns.
- 25 Apr (U) At the 429th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, the GOJ passed a memorandum to the U.S. side on the Sanno Hotel replacement in response to the U.S. memorandum which was presented to them at the FSC on 29 October 1976. The GOJ memorandum stated GOJ must vacate the Sanno by 26 December 1980, proposed a site in Tokyo for its replacement, proposed establishing a special working group for detailed replacement studies, and noted that it will require about 18 months for construction plus a long time to coordinate design and construction matters.

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- 26 Apr (U) Newspaper stories announced 72 F-15 fighters would be assigned to Kadena AB by the middle of 1980 as replacements for the existing F-4 Phantoms of the 18TFW.
- 27 Apr (U) COMUSJAPAN and Chief of Staff, USFJ met with the Honorable Sunao Sonoda, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Keisuke Arita, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tashijiro Nakajima, Director General, American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yoshiyasu Sato, Director, Northeast Asian Bureau, MOFA, and Mr. Minoru Tamba, Director, Security, MOFA. Much of the discussion concerned Exercise Team Spirit and comments were also exchanged relative to Minister Sonoda's upcoming summit meeting in Washington. Mr. Sonoda expressed a desire to meet with COMUSJAPAN about every three months to discuss mutual matters with a frank exchange of ideas.
- 27 Apr (U) Presidential Advisor Brzezinski spoke to the U.S.-Japan Society in New York. The speech was interpreted in Japan by one group as reassurance of a continued strong U.S. presence in the Asia-Pacific area and by another as a sure sign the U.S. was going to ask Japan to pay a larger share of the cost of stationing U.S. Forces in the Pacific.
- 28 Apr (U) Following a tour of American military facilities in the U.S., a Nihon Keizai reporter felt the U.S. was arranging a new strategic framework for its Pacific forces. Other papers' editorials also commented on a U.S. shift from defense centered Pacific strategy to an economic centered strategy.
- 30 Apr (U) The ROK implemented legislation declaring 12 mile territorial waters.
- 30 Apr (U) Approximately 250.11 acres of real estate at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield, FAC 6027 were released to the GOJ.
- 1 May (U) JDA guidelines for drafting JFY 79 working programs were completed. The guidelines called for introduction of AEW aircraft in JFY 79 and formation of an armored division by JFY 80.
- 2 May (U) Prime Minister Fukuda met with administration leaders in Washington, DC. Senate Financial Affairs Committee Chairman Long told newsmen that Japan should increase its defense expenditures even if it means changing the Constitution. Secretary of State Vance and the Prime Minister talked about policies towards China, Korea, the

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Middle East, and Africa.

- 3 May (U) During Prime Minister Fukuda's and President Carter's Washington summit, the President reconfirmed continuous American presence in Asia and indicated support for the proposed Japan-China peace treaty.
- 4 May (U) HQ USFJ submitted to CINCPAC an assessment of the petroleum industry in Japan. Specific points highlighted in the report included assessments of Japan's capability to transport bulk petroleum products, the petroleum industry's vulnerability to sabotage, and the availability of excess storage capacity.
- 8 May (U) Former Assistant Secretary of Defense Sullivan, presently the Project Director, Atlantic Council, told Asahi reporters the U.S. Navy has no capability to guard Japanese merchant ships in an emergency.
- 9 May (U) General Hiroomi Kurisu, Chairman of the Joint Staff Council, accompanied by a party of four JSDF staff officers and Lt Gen George G. Loving, COMUSJAPAN, toured and received briefings at selected US military installations on Okinawa.
- 9 May (U) At the 430th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, the Japanese were requested to provide information on the GOJ position regarding Ie Jima encroachment. The Acting Japanese Chairman said GOJ would have to cope with the problem carefully since farming in the safety zone had been taking place since 1957 and that GOJ pressures to remove the farmers might disrupt U.S. training due to anti-base activities which could be generated by local anti-war landowners.
- 10 May (U) In a speech in Hawaii, Vice President Mondale stressed America will (1) remain a military leader in the Asia

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Pacific area, (2) seek trade expansion and economic cooperation, and (3) closely watch protection of human rights in the area. Japanese editorials commented that his visit to five Asia-Pacific countries played a makeshift role for President Carter's Asia policy and did not dispel ASEAN countries unrest.

- 11 May (U) Twenty-one instructors and students of the Japan National Defense College, accompanied by RADM Michio Takeda, and 10 students and five staff officers of the JASDF Air Staff College, accompanied by Maj Gen Masamitsu Sonobe, toured and received briefings at selected U.S. military installations on Okinawa and observed Marine Corps training.
- 12 May (U) The "Narita Airport Security Bill" passed the Diet. The new law is expected to be used to eliminate radical strongholds near Narita.
- 14 May (U) Hisahiko Okazaki was appointed Director General of the JDA Foreign Relations Office replacing Hirako Otsuka.
- 15 May (U) Editorials on the 6th anniversary of Okinawa's reversion to Japan pointed out increasing number of landowners feel it is better to lease their land to U.S. Forces rather than call for a total return of their land.
- 15 May (U) In a news interview, Ambassador Mansfield made the points (1) the U.S. has plans to increase its Pacific naval power to correspond with changes in Soviet strength, (2) Japan is making ample efforts for defense now and the U.S. has no complaint, and (3) the U.S. will not negotiate with North Korea without South Korea's concurrence.
- 15 May (U) USARJ requested the Okinawa realignment be announced 31 May 1978 indicating RIF of 800 employees between 31 August 1978 and 30 September 1978, and transfer of 400 with certain functions on 30 September 1978.
- 17 May (U) The Diet decided to extend its current session for 30 days until 16 June.
- 18 May (U) A USAF F-4D crashed and burst into flames at a range in Camp Hansen, Okinawa. No civilian damage occurred and both pilots were safely rescued. The concern of the people in the area and the GOJ prompted a letter to USFJ/J3 from Masaya Okuyama, Director, General Affairs Department, DFAA.

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- 19 May (U) In a speech to the Osaka Defense Association, JDA Director General Kanemaru stated Japan should voluntarily increase its share of support for the stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan.
- 20 May (U) Narita Airport formally opened. All planned international flights landed amidst heavy security precautions.
- 22 May (U) The Japanese Supreme Court advised the plaintiffs (residents) and defendant (state) to try and settle the lawsuit over aircraft noise pollution at Osaka International Airport through reconciliation. The plaintiffs accepted this advice while the state withheld immediate reply until views of various agencies concerned with similar cases involving USF and SDF bases could be coordinated.
- 22 May (U) A Japanese think tank proposed Japan spend 3-5% GNP on overall national security to include military defense, stockpiling, and military exchanges in 1985.
- 22 May (U) Japanese editorials expressed suspicion about a series of U.S. denials of withdrawal from Asia. The papers pointed out that despite denial by U.S. authorities, a withdrawal is underway and Japan should ask for increased U.S. ground troops in Asia.
- 23 May (U) At the 431st meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, the GOJ expressed concern about the large number of EOD-caused (explosion related) incidents that had recently occurred in Okinawa.
- 23 May (U) A Congressional delegation which toured China in January presented a report to Congress urging abolishment of the U.S.-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty and to enter into diplomatic relations with Peking within a year.
- 24 May (U) In a report analyzing the U.S. FY 79 Budget, Brookings Institute pointed out withdrawal of the Marines in Japan and homeporting a second aircraft carrier in Japan as two possible areas for savings.
- 24 May (U) Returning from his trip to China, Presidential Advisor Brzezinski met with Prime Minister Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sonoda in Tokyo. He reportedly made the following

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points: (1) China has no objection to the American idea that U.S.-Japan relations are important to stability in the Far East, (2) China is looking forward to a treaty with Japan, (3) The U.S. reaffirmed its intention of strengthening ties with China and normalization within terms of the Shanghai Communique, and (4) American and Chinese views on Korea did not harmonize.

- 25 May (U) Foreign Minister Sonoda presented to the Diet a three stage plan for negotiations with the ROK over the Takeshima issue.
- 29 May (U) The MSO decided it urgently needed to acquire 50 patrol ships and 18 aircraft totaling 15.3 billion yen to contend with increased troubles involving territorial issues.
- 30 May (U) Newspapers reported an informal JDA study on the possibility of SDF participation in UN peace preservation activities overseas had recently been initiated.
- 5 Jun (U) JDA decided to construct a tri-service training area on Iwo Jima to allow for realistic training not possible under current restrictions on mainland training areas. Newspapers noted the strategic value of such a base in defending sea lanes to the south.
- 6 Jun (U) SECDEF Brown stated during a speech in Chicago the U.S. will dispatch her military forces to the Japan Sea if the Soviet Union concentrates military power in and around that area during an emergency.

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- 6 Jun (U) JDA spokesman told the Lower House Cabinet Affairs Committee that JDA was studying the dispatch of SDF personnel overseas to participate in UN peace preservation activities. Legislative Bureau Director Sanada told the committee the SDF may be sent abroad under the Constitution as long as their dispatch is not related to "use of force".
- 6 Jun (U) At the 432nd Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, the U.S. passed a new memorandum on the extension of hours for using the Misawa Air-to-Ground Range. This request proposed another interim measure for the summer of 1978 until a permanent change can be made based on the U.S. request passed to GOJ at the 325th FSC in February 1974.
- 7 Jun (U) GOJ sources reported Soviet landing exercises were being conducted on Etorofu Island.
- 8 Jun (U) JDA Defense Bureau Dir-Gen Ito told the Lower House Cabinet Affairs Committee that JDA had confirmed movement of Soviet transports to Etorofu Island but not that landing exercises were conducted. He attributed the previous days press reports of landing exercises to General Kurisu's personal judgement of random facts. Newspapers commented on the difference between uniformed and civilian analysis of intelligence data.
- 9 Jun (U) JDA Director General Kanemaru told newsmen he received a report on the Soviet military exercises on Etorofu from General Kurisu on June 5. He continued to say it was regrettable to see judgements differ between the JSC and the internal bureaus but he now had two reports in hand with different conclusions.
- 12 Jun (U) Secretary of State Vance published a declaration by President Carter that the U.S. would not use nuclear weapons other than for defensive purposes against non-nuclear nations.
- 12 Jun (U) Newspapers reported a new JDA policy for military R&D to enable Japan to catch up with western nations in certain areas.
- 12 Jun (U) JDA Dir-Gen Kanemaru met with DSP leaders to discuss defense issues. The DSP leaders urged NDC reorganization, establishment of a Diet committee on defense, and LDP understanding of "civilian control".
- 15 Jun (U) FY 79 JMP was approved by JCS.

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- 16 Jun (U) While speaking to a U.S.-Japan business leaders conference in Tokyo, Ambassador Mansfield's remarks were interpreted as a U.S. desire for upgrading SDF capabilities.
- 16 Jun (U) A bill authorizing petroleum stockpiling passed the Diet. According to the GOJ plan, five million kilo liters of oil will be stockpiled during the current JFY. The first ten tankers with stockpiled petroleum are expected in August.
- 16 Jun (U) GAO presented a report to the Senate Appropriations Committee calling for revision of the wage schedule used by U.S. Forces Japan to pay Japanese employees.
- 19 Jun (U) The mayor of Kawasaki City filed a protest against a USN A-6 jettisoning fuel over Kawasaki on 15 June. The action occurred while the aircraft was at an altitude of 1800 meters during a post-takeoff emergency.
- 19 Jun (U) Former JDA Director General Sakata, presently chairman of the LDP Security Affairs Research Committee, arrived in Seoul to meet with Korea National Assemblymen to discuss the Far East situation and the USFK withdrawal.
- 19 Jun (U) Yokohama Chapel Center, FAC 3672, consisting of 1.94 acres of real estate, was totally released to the GOJ.
- 19 Jun (U) DSP Chairman Sasaki met with Vice President Mondale and officials of the U.S. National Security Council to discuss relations with China.
- 20 Jun (U) JDA Dir-Gen Kanemaru met in Washington with Secretary of Defense Brown. Cost sharing, projected U.S. force structure in the Pacific, and RIF's in Okinawa were among the subjects discussed.

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- 29 Jun (U) JDA Dir-Gen Kanemaru told the Upper House Diet Affairs Committee General Kurisu made an error in evaluating the Soviet actions on Etorofu.
- 30 Jun (U) Partial release of real estate occurred as follows: approximately 0.41 acres at Army POL Depots, FAC 6076 and approximately 4 acres of real estate at Naha Port, FAC 6064.
- 30 Jun (U) Local National labor strength declined from 1 April level of 22,138 to 20,087.
- 2 July (U) During a press interview on his European tour, JDA Dir-Gen Kanemaru made the following points: he was impressed by the resolute efforts of West Germany for national defense; he indicated there is an American separation from Asia and, as to whether the U.S. would really aid Japan in a contingency, he stated it is a matter of trust between the nations.
- 3 July (U) Japanese newspapers reported DOD confirmed that a plan for military aid to Japan was presented to JDA Dir-Gen Kanemaru during his U.S. visit. The plan reportedly calls for the dispatch of 5 aircraft carrier groups and 20 tactical fighter squadrons.
- 4 July (U) At the Lower Audit Committee, DFAA Dir-Gen Watari indicated the GOJ intended to increase the Japanese share of USFJ upkeep in JFY 78. At the same committee meeting, JDA Defense Bureau Director Ito said the age of complete dependence on the U.S. under the MST is over, and that the SDF has acquired some strength of its own over the last 20 years.
- 5 July (U) Seventh Meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Co-operation was held in Tokyo.
- 5 July (U) The JSP compiled an initial draft party policy for national security. The draft admits the lack of reality

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in the present policy for "unarmed peace and neutrality" and calls for an increase in Japanese "bargaining power" so the nation may cope with changes in the international situation.

- 6 July (U) MITI Minister Komoto announced a study is underway to increase the crude oil stockpile from the present JFY 82 goal of 100 days to 120 days.
- 7 July (U) The MSDF training squadron departed Yokosuka on a 130-day cruise including port calls in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico.
- 8 July (U) The vernacular press reported U.S. plans to reduce the number of U.S. troops in Taiwan by half or to 500 by October. An alleged USG source revealed the U.S. is studying total suspension of military and economic aid to Taiwan in and after 1980.
- 10 July (U) Approximately 16.66 acres of real estate at Camp Asaka, FAC 3048 were released to the GOJ.

- 13 July (U) A six-man LDP team led by LDP Policy Research Board Chairman Esuki (former JDA Dir-Gen) arrived in Seoul to hold conferences about Japan-ROK economic cooperation and security affairs.
- 13 July (U) Transportation Minister Fukunaga acknowledged that USF postal trucks pick up and deliver mail at Narita in response to a JCP questionnaire.
- 14 July (U) Vernacular press reported Chinese Deputy Chairman Tan Chen-lin told visiting retired SDF officers the SDF should be strengthened enough to defend Japan single-handedly and China would not consider this increased strength a menace.
- 14 July (U) DSP Chairman Sasaki clarified his party's medium to long-range goals as support of multi-lateral security, con-

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struction of an energetic welfare society, and alteration of the industrial structure to improve employment. Multi-lateral security was described as seeking political security through the "maintenance of the Japan-U.S. security system in the foreseeable future".

- 14 July (U) Dr. Inoki, former Principal of the National Defense College, told newsmen the Peace and Security Research Institute scheduled to start operations this October will take security conditions in the Asia-Pacific areas as the principal subject for study. Other subjects for study will include crisis control systems in Japan, Japanese security and economic policies, and the outlook for the MST in the 1980's. Dr. Inoki is slated as Director of the Institute. The Institute is to be supported by JDA and business circles.
- 15 July (U) MOFA sources provided the press with a "new" GOJ interpretation of Article 24 of the SOFA. The interpretation consisted of two points: (1) Japan may share expenses for the construction of new USFJ facilities, and (2) Japan may share, with Diet approval, expenses for USFJ labor employment.
- 17 July (U) Approximately 0.04 acres of real estate at Atsugi Air Base, FAC 3083 was released to the GOJ.
- 17 July (U) Four defense industry organizations, Keidanren Defense Production Committee, Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies, Japan Shipbuilders Association, and the Japan Ordnance Industry Association petitioned JDA for sufficient procurement orders to maintain their business operations in the black.
- 17 July (U) Philippine News Agency announced the delivery of 12 LST's from a Japanese arms maker. It was explained the LST's were former U.S. ships which had been overhauled in Japanese shipyards.
- 17 July (U) The two-day Bonn summit conference of the seven advanced nations ended after issuing a joint declaration. The Japanese commitment included a 7% GNP rate, increase of imports and restraint of exports during the current fiscal year. The U.S. promised to reduce inflation, reduce U.S. dependence on imported oil, to bring domestic oil prices up to international levels and to increase exports.
- 18 July (U) At the 434th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee encroachments at the Ie Jima Airfield were again discussed.

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The U.S. Chairman brought up this matter because of the potential danger to the local people. GOJ responded by noting that there are many difficult problems associated with the range and GOJ was still studying the problem. The U.S. side also passed a memorandum modifying the permanent U.S. requirements for the Misawa Air-to-Ground Range. The modified U.S. requirements had resulted from several recently held U.S./GOJ meetings and correspondence between MG Lynn and Mr. Watari.

- 18 July (U) Approximately 1.54 acres of real estate at Kasugabaru Area, FAC 5002 were released to the GOJ.
- 18 July (U) Vernacular press reported U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense McGiffert told visiting Dietmen the U.S. desires the GOJ to bear \$100 million in USFJ maintenance costs.
- 19 July (U) At U.S. House of Representative hearings on U.S.-ROK relations, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Doolin and former USFK Commanding General (Ret) Stilwell stated Japan should increase its role in Asian security affairs. Gen Stilwell contended Japan should study its own strategic policy in view of increasing Soviet military strength in the Far East.
- 19 July (U) In a speech to the National Press Club, JDA Dir-Gen Kanemaru stated his intention to increase R&D appropriations to assist local production as much as possible. On TV, Dir-Gen Kanemaru acknowledged the USSR is of primary concern for Japanese defense activities.
- 19 July (U) In a press conference, JSC Chairman General Kurisu pointed to the possibility of the SDF taking supra-regulatory actions to cope with a situation in a contingency. Under the present regulations, the SDF cannot counter aggression before an order for defense actions is issued.
- 20 July (U) It was reported in Japan that Chinese leaders told visiting U.S. Congressmen they don't oppose continued presence of U.S. bases in Japan as long as the Japanese acknowledge the presence of those bases.
- 21 July (U) An agreement was signed between the GOJ and local authorities permitting the nuclear powered ship Mutsu to enter Sasebo port for repairs.
- 24 July (U) JDA Director-General Kanemaru decided to replace Gen Kurisu as Chairman, JSC, in view of his remarks on supra-regulatory actions. General Takehiko Takashina was named as Gen Kurisu's successor. This is the first time a JSC Chairman has been replaced for his public statements.

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- 24-25 Jul (U) RADM Robert P. McKenzie, Chief of Staff, U.S. Forces Japan, visited Okinawa to receive orientation briefings and tour selected U.S. military facilities.
- 24-26 Jul (U) Accompanied by two staff members and a Naha DFAB representative, Mr. Minoru Tamba, Director, Security Division, American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs paid courtesy calls upon service commanders in Okinawa, the Consul General, and visited selected U.S. military facilities.
- 25 July (U) Approximately 6.03 acres of real estate at Sagami General Depot, FAC 3084 were released to the GOJ.
- 25 July (U) The Japan-ROK Cooperative Committee, (composed of political and business leaders from both countries) chaired by former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi, met for a two-day session. Korean members expressed concern over a Sino-Japanese peace treaty's effect on Korean stability.
- 25 July (U) Most papers in Japan published the world military outlay and arms export figures announced by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
- 26 July (U) The vernacular press cited a DOD published report as stating the Soviet Union would overtake the U.S. in 1982 with respect to nuclear armaments.
- 27 July (U) Prime Minister Fukuda instructed JDA leaders to promote studies of emergency law legislation and a system of joint defense operations in an emergency. He also instructed JDA authorities to study a civil defense plan to protect the people.
- 27 July (U) U.S. House Appropriations Committee referred the biggest defense budget in history to the full House. Committee Member Addabbo expressed strong objections to American spendings for the defense of Japan.

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- 28 July (U) "Defense of Japan 1978", (Defense White Paper) was issued in Tokyo. The Cabinet acknowledged the JDA drafted 1978 White Paper, and also acknowledged the Prime Minister's earlier instruction to JDA for the study of legislation regarding SDF actions in an emergency.
- 28 July (U) All vernacular papers picked a NHK documentary featuring sales of U.S.-made weapons as a "must see" television show.
- 31 July (U) USARJ realignment action originally scheduled for public release on 31 May was released on 31 July. Press release stated approximately 800 USARJ MLC employees would be separated on 31 October; additionally 24 IHA would also be separated but half of these IHA employees would be re-hired by the gaining service. Functions for transfer to the USAF and USMC were identified and it was stated that the majority of the LN personnel associated with these functions would be offered transfer.
- 31 July (U) Approximately 6.67 acres of real estate at Naha Air Force/Navy Annex, FAC 6066 were released to the GOJ.
- 31 July (U) In a public address, JDA Director-General Kanemaru said he believes Japan, Taiwan and the ROK form a community sharing the same fate. He made the point if the U.S. severs ties with Taiwan it will pose security problems to Japan and the ROK.
- 1 Aug (U) At the 435th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, the U.S. advised GOJ that Ikego Ammo Depot use had diminished but that the Navy still had a continuing need for the facility for storage and other requirements.
- 1 Aug (U) In the first installment of a serial feature, "Thinking of Japanese Security" Sankei newspaper dealt with West German law in the time of national emergency compared with the present state of affairs in Japan.
- 3 Aug (U) The GOJ decided to send 20 civilian personnel from MOFA, the National Police Agency, and other organizations to serve with the UN peace preserving force in Namibia, Africa. They are the first Japanese Nationals sponsored by the government to join a UN peace corps. The government decision was based on a judgement that the time has come for Japan to support UN peace preservation activities with man-

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power as well as with financial contributions. In the future the GOJ will study the possibility of participation of SDF personnel in a UN peace corps.

- 4 Aug (U) MOFA published a 1978 diplomatic blue paper confirming the need for Japan to play a positive role in the settlement of international disputes.
- 4 Aug (U) At a news conference, DSP Secretary-General Tsukamoto favored as "a matter of course" the government's study of emergency law legislation.
- 7 Aug (U) NLC Secretary General Nishioka indicated positive support by his party for the government's study of emergency law legislation.
- 7-8 Aug (U) Lt Gen Marion L. Boswell, USAF, Chief of Staff, CINCPAC, visited Okinawa for orientation briefings and a tour of selected U.S. military facilities.
- 8 Aug (U) Dr. Daniel Ellsberg told Kyodo Press Service he has information indicating tactical nuclear weapons had been taken to MCAS Iwakuni for storage from the late 50's to the late 60's.
- 9 Aug (U) U.S. House of Representatives approved the FY 79 budget which contains provisions precluding foreign national employees from being paid above "prevailing rates".

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- 10 Aug (U) The Liaison Council of Governors of Major Prefectures Having Relations with Military Bases filed a request with JDA for stabilized employments of Japanese workers by USFJ.
- 11 Aug (U) DFAA Director General Watari told newsmen that the government has finally decided to offer new facilities to USFJ for billeting and to incorporate funds necessary for this construction in a FY 79 JDA budget request.
- 13 Aug (U) Japanese-Chinese Foreign Ministers signed Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty.
- 15 Aug (U) U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee passed a motion for establishment of a Japan-U.S. Parliamentary Conference to be held in 1979.
- 16 Aug (U) CGP announced its support for the projected emergency law legislation.
- 17 Aug (U) After monitoring Yokota aircraft noise for 49 days, the Tachikawa City administration observed noise to be in excess of permissible limits almost every day.
- 18 Aug (U) Vernacular press reported DOD clarified its policy for reducing Army functions in Okinawa including withdrawal of approximately 1600 Army personnel and the discharge of 850 JN base workers. USAF is to assume management of Chibana Base.
- 18 Aug (U) Hachinohe Small Arms Range, FAC 2061 was totally released to GOJ. It was comprised of 9.0 acres of real estate and used by the USG under limited conditions under Article II 4 (B) of the SOFA.
- 19 Aug (U) The press reported JDA resolved to disburse about ¥22 billion as the Japanese share of USFJ facilities costs. The money will be expended in the construction of new housing units, BOQs and remodeling of barracks at major USF bases in Japan.
- 22 Aug (U) At an LDP study meeting on 22 August, party Secretary-General Masayoshi Ohira warned against the mounting argument for emergency law legislation. At the same meeting Executive Board Chairman Nakasone gave his arguments for revision of the constitution.
- 22-23 Aug (U) Mr. George F. Allen, Minority Staff Assistant for Defense Appropriations and Military Construction Appropriations, House Appropriations Committee, visited Okinawa to

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review military construction programs and related projects.

- 22-Aug- (U) A GAO team conducted a survey of military postal  
15 Sep activities in Japan. An out briefing was provided to the  
USFJ Chief of Staff and Service representatives at HQ USFJ.
- 23-24 Aug (U) Lt Gen Philip D. Shutler, USMC, JCS Director of  
Operations, received briefings and tours of selected U.S.  
military facilities on Okinawa.
- 23 Aug (U) JDA and DFAA published their FY 79 budget requests to  
include (1) introduction of E2C aircraft, (2) intensified  
sea-air watches, (3) increase in defense of military  
bases, (4) increase in ammunition stock piles and (5)  
increased sharing of USFJ costs.
- 28 Aug (U) It was reported in the press that CINCPAC stated the  
probability of U.S. military securing Pacific-Asia lanes  
in a contingency would perhaps be no more than 50-50  
during the early days of belligerency.
- 28 Aug (U) During questioning by DSP, SDF Chiefs of Staff said  
USF will act against possible attacks on American bases  
here regardless of a Japanese Prime Minister's operational  
order for the SDF.
- 30-31 Aug (U) Mr. Tomishi Dozaki, Deputy Director General, DFAA,  
toured selected Air Force relocation construction sites and  
the Marine Corps tank trail on Okinawa.
- 31 Aug (U) It was reported that a State Department information  
officer stated recent Japanese moves for defense power in-  
creases are consistent with U.S. Government policy of seek-  
ing qualitative improvement of the Japanese defense capa-  
bilities. Editorially this statement was taken as indicating  
the U.S. Government is seeking Japanese defense spending  
beyond the framework of 1% GNP.
- 1 Sep (U) Johnson Air Base, FAC 3051 was totally released to the  
GOJ.
- 5 Sep (U) CGP opposed "basically" the legislation of an emer-  
gency action law. This policy change came after assess-  
ment of public opinion and a closer study of the matter.
- 6 Sep (U) Zenchuro Union representing all U.S. Forces LN em-  
ployees in Japan officially notified DFAA of a series of  
strikes against U.S. Forces installations in Okinawa to be  
held in September in protest against the planned RIF of em-  
ployees.

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- 8 Sep (U) JDA Director General Kanemaru reportedly stated he does not see the need for legislation against a surprise attack. He feels people are mixing up the study of emergency law legislation with surprise attacks.
- 9 Sep. (U) Deputy General Chief of Staff Chang Tsai-Chien of the Chinese People's Liberation Forces stopped enroute to Mexico and paid courtesy visits to JDA Vice Director General Maruyama, Chairman JSC, Gen Takeshima, and GSDF Chief of Staff Gen Nagano.
- 11 Sep (U) LTG Noboru Yokoyama, Commandant, JGSDF Officers' Candidate School and 300 students and faculty members received briefings and toured USMC facilities on Okinawa.
- 12 Sep (U) The ruling and opposition party representatives on the Parliamentary System Council agreed to establishment of a "Special Committee on Security-Defense Affairs" in the Diet, possibly during the next regular Diet session.
- 13 Sep (U) During a party for an LDP Dietman, JDA Director General Kanemaru referred, for the first time, to a need for Japanese reconnaissance satellites.
- 18 Sep (U) The 85th extraordinary Diet session convened in a ceremony held at the Upper House chamber.
- 18 Sep (U) USFJ issued a press release on 18 September modifying the realignment/RIF announcement made on 31 July. The release stated RIF for 31 October had been reduced from 827 to 250 and that the number of employees for transfer on 1 October had been increased from 400 to 575. Additionally it was stated the remaining excess personnel (approximately 399) would be released incrementally through mid-1979.
- 19 Sep (U) Zenchuro union representing all U.S. Forces in Japan officially notified DFAA strikes scheduled for 20 and 29 September had been cancelled. Reason for the cancellation was the favorable reaction by the Union to the USFJ press release of 18 September.

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- 21 Sep (U) JDA said a careful study is to be made to find a legal basis to justify SDF counteractions against a surprise attack prior to an operational order from the Prime Minister.
- 23 Sep (U) It was reported that USFJ has informally requested Japan offer a new base for the training of Midway aircraft in addition to NAF Atsugi. Kisarazu Base and Iwo Jima Base (after it is expanded) are being contemplated by JDA officials.
- 24 Sep (U) The first Japanese tanker to join the government project for seaborne oil stockpiles came from the Mid East carrying about 264,000 kilo liters of crude petroleum.
- 24 Sep (U) A nationwide opinion survey conducted by Yomiuri Shimbun indicated that about 1/2 of the eligible voters interviewed were more or less interested in the emergency law legislation issue. Approximately 25% believe a surprise attack is possible and 50% feel this isn't a likely possibility.
- 26 Sep (U) At the 439th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, the U.S. passed a memorandum proposing release of Makiminato Housing Area, FAC 6061 which is a major item in the Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan (OBCP) and which was endorsed at the 15th SCC. 972 housing units and related support facilities are involved in this relocation project and construction work will span several years to complete. The U.S. Chairman also reiterated the strong appeal to GOJ to conclude a permanent solution to the issue of hours of operation of the Misawa air-to-ground range.
- 29 Sep (U) During a conversation between Adm Weisner, CINCPAC, and Gen Takeshina, JSC Chairman, at the JDA office, CINCPAC reportedly revealed that the Soviet Union has not secured her military base in Cam Ranh Bay of Vietnam despite Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's recent remark that the bay is now virtually used by Soviets.
- 29 Sep (U) It was reported that U.S. military sources revealed to JDA personnel that TU26 Backfire strategic bomber aircraft were at a Soviet Air Force Base in the Far East.
- 30 Sep (U) Accountability for Makiminato Service Area, FAC 6054 and Naha Service Center, FAC 6065 was transferred from the Army to the USMC.

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- 30 Sep (U) Accountability for Okuma Rest Center, FAC 6004 and the Chibana Area, approximately 2,342 acres of Kadena Ammunition Storage Area, FAC 6022, was transferred from the Army to the USAF.
- 30 Sep (U) During an Upper House plenary session Foreign Minister Sonoda said that Japan would not declare nullification of the so-called "Taiwan clause" in the 1969 Japan-U.S. joint statement. He was also reported as saying there is no change, as the result of the conclusion of the Japan-China Peace and Amity Treaty, in the interpretation that "Far East" includes Taiwan.
- 30 Sep (U) A USF telex message was erroneously routed to the Shimiza Branch of the Kumamoto Central Credit Bank, Kumamoto City. The banking office said they already burned the message which was concerned with treatment of the M142 mock bomb.
- 30 Sep (U) Local National labor strength declined from 1 July level of 22,087 to 21,749.
- 1 Oct (U) When Prime Minister Fukuda inspected ASDF Komatsu Base, Ishikawa Pref, it was the first time in 13 years that an incumbent Prime Minister had visited a JSDF base.
- 1 Oct (U) Press reports contribute the reductions in force size to redesignation of the "U.S. Army Garrison, Okinawa" as "U.S. Army Support Activity, Okinawa".
- 3 Oct (U) After discussions in Washington, leaders of the Japanese and American labor groups, Sohyo and AFL-CIO, have agreed to resume friendly relations. Relations had been strained since 1965 when their opinions differed over the Vietnam war.
- 5 Oct (U) The U.S. Senate approved the FY 79 National Defense Budget after deleting the clause freezing pay hikes for JN workers.
- 6 Oct (U) General Shigeto Nagano, Chief of Staff, Ground Self-Defense Force, accompanied by LTG Seichi Kato, Commanding General, Western Army, and MG Shimpei Ano, Commanding General, 1st Combined Brigade, visited selected Marine Corps facilities on Okinawa for briefings and for observation of training exercises.

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- 7 Oct (U) It was reported that the Brookings Institute will soon publish a report on reorganization of U.S. Forces in Asia recommending changes such as partial withdrawal of Marines from Okinawa; transferring the withdrawn troops to Navy amphibious helicopter carriers; transferring three of the six aircraft carriers from the Pacific to the Atlantic and the assignment of all 5 new Navy LHA's to the Pacific.
- 16 Oct (U) The nuclear powered ship Mutsu entered Sasebo Port in spite of maritime demonstrations designed to block her entry (for an approximately 3-year stay for repairs and overhaul of her nuclear reactor).
- 16 Oct (U) Prime Minister Fukuda reportedly stated in the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee that the Japan-China Treaty has the character of a nonaggression pact, therefore the application of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty to the Chinese area is inconceivable. Editorially, this was interpreted as a substantial change to the so-called "Taiwan Clause" of the 1969 Japan-U.S. joint communique.
- 19 Oct (U) The GOJ publically revealed it had received a formal proposal from the U.S. to talk about revision of Japan-U.S. nuclear agreement, purportedly placing some restrictions on reprocessing.
- 20 Oct (U) Messrs. Donald Smith and Terry Peel, Professional Staff Members, House Appropriations Committee, visited Okinawa to acquaint themselves with military construction programs and facilities as well as organizational missions.

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- 20 Oct (U) Housing Allowances and Cost-of-Living Allowances in Japan were increased.
- 20 Oct (U) The JSP announced its views stating the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty are contradictory to each other in spirit.
- 20 Oct (U) While speaking in New York, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reportedly stated that Japan's interest in national security will increase and possibly by the middle of 1980, JSDF will have considerable military power.
- 23 Oct (U) Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, during his talks with Prime Minister Fukuda, used phraseology interpreted as showing Chinese support for the SDF and Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.
- 24 Oct (U) Results of a public opinion poll conducted in the U.S. by the Potomac Associates, an American private research organization, were published showing 32% feel U.S. Forces should take action to defend ROK should it be attacked by North Korea while 52% were opposed to such defensive action by USFK. Regarding Japan, 50% said U.S. should take defensive action if Japan is attacked by the Soviet Union or China and 32% were against such action.
- 27 Oct (U) JDA announced the following changes upon retirement of Vice Director General Maruyama: DFAA Director General Akira Watari as JDA Vice Director General; JDA Procurement Office Director Seishi Tamaki as DFAA Director General; JDA defense Bureau Director Keiichi Ito as NDC Secretariat Chief; Accounting Bureau Director Toru Hara as Defense Bureau Director; and JDA Chief Secretary Katsumi Takeoka as JDA Procurement Office Chief.
- 27 Oct (U) Housing Allowances and Cost-of-Living Allowances in Japan were increased.
- 27 Oct (U) A U.S. Navy P3C made a forced landing in Aluetian waters and the crew was subsequently rescued by a Soviet fishing boat. The survivors and the bodies of three crewmen arrived at Yokota AB enroute to the U.S. on 2 Nov.
- 30 Oct (U) Hachioji Office of the Tokyo District Court held its 11th hearing concerning Yokota AB aircraft noise. A DFAA official testified that Japan has no right to re-

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strict the USF rights to control Yokota AB.

- 31 Oct (U) First increment RIF of 249 USARJ MLC LN employees on Okinawa was accomplished in accordance with 18 September 1978 press release. 24 USARJ IHA employees were also separated, with 14 immediately rehired by the Air Force.
- 31 Oct (U) It was reported that Ambassador Mansfield, during a speech in Orlando, Florida, warned that increased spending for Japanese Defense could affect the strategic balance in Northeast Asia.
- 31 Oct (U) Eighth Meeting of Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation was held at Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The guidelines for Defense Cooperation were recommended to be reported to the Security Consultative Committee.
- 1 Nov (U) CY 79 OCFC completed. Record high in contributions was realized for the third consecutive year. Total contributions was \$826,522.14, an average contribution of \$20.69.
- 1-15 Nov (U) Housing and Cost-of-Living surveys were completed during this period. Surveys would normally be accomplished during early February; however, due to significant changes in the local economy, an earlier survey was agreed to by the PDT&TA Committee.
- 6 Nov (U) GOJ representatives indicated that a labor cost sharing package of \$35 million would be proposed to U.S. SECDEF in return for \$3 million increase in certain wage benefits to the level provided Japan NPS employees.
- 6 Nov (U) JDA Vice Director General Watari denied the government intends to increase Japanese share of USFJ labor costs above the amount contained in the recently formulated plan so long as present SOFA regulations continue to exist.
- 7 Nov (U) A ceremony formally activating the newly established Combined Forces Command of the U.S. Forces Korea and the ROK was conducted in Seoul, Korea.
- 8 Nov (U) The Maritime Safety Agency will put five 1,000 ton patrol ships into commission between 8-29 November. They are the first of a group of 24 patrol ships the agency is scheduled to build by the end of JFY 79 to protect expanded

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Japanese fishing zones.

- 8 Nov (U) U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown arrived at Haneda for his conference with Director General Kanemaru on 9 Nov.
- 8 Nov (U) A GOJ source reportedly stated he believed negotiations for normalization of relations between U.S. and China would be in full swing by the end of the year.
- 9 Nov (U) The Japan-U.S. Parliamentary Political Council will hold its first symposium in Tokyo, 13-18 November. Topics for discussion will include military and security affairs and the Japanese role for peace and security of East and Northeast Asia.
- 9 Nov (U) U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown and JDA Director General Kanemaru met in Tokyo. Items discussed included cost sharing, discharge of U.S. Forces employees in Okinawa, Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, and developments in the international situation, i.e., impact of the conclusion of Japan-China peace treaty and Soviet military buildup in the Far East.
- 13 Nov (U) The Foreign Office published results of two public opinion polls conducted in the U.S., reportedly giving views of the general public which revealed the following: (After a survey of the average American), 53% or 7% more than last year said Japan is trustworthy and 23% did not think so. 27% or 11% more than last year wanted steps taken to restrict U.S. imports from Japan. 47% (42% last year) pointed to Japan as an important partner of America concerning maintenance of peace and security in Asia. In the survey of the learned classes 43% named China as the key nation in future development and security of the Asia-Pacific area, 38% to Japan and 13% to Russia. 85% thought the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was useful and 82% felt it was useful to the security of the U.S.
- 13 Nov (U) During a press interview after the opening session of the Japan-U.S. Interlegislative Symposium, it was reported that American Congressmen, including House Armed Services Chairman Price, made the following comments: Japan should shoulder responsibility for defense of sea lanes in an emergency; Japan should not limit its defense outlay to 1% of GNP and Japan's Constitutional restrictions make its

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defense power ineffective.

- 15 Nov (U) During the second session of the Japan-U.S. Interlegislative Symposium, U.S. Congressmen and Japanese Diet members of opposition parties (CGP, DSP, and NLC) discussed problems of mutual concern such as trade, agriculture, fishing, energy and military diplomacy.
- 16 Nov (U) Yukio Kurabe replaced Naozo Mabuchi, retiring as JDA Equipment Bureau Director.
- 16 Nov (U) Mr. Seiichi Omori, Director General, Treaties Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), accompanied by 14 MOFA officials, visited selected military facilities on Okinawa to gain a better understanding of issues within Okinawa.
- 17 Nov (U) USFJ formally agreed to 3.84% wage increase for Japanese workforce.
- 20 Nov (U) The CGP has decided to incorporate into its JFY 79 action policy, Chairman Takeiri's "private view" acknowledging the existence of the SDF.
- 21 Nov (U) JDA announced that the JASDF and USAF are scheduled to conduct a joint exercise, Operation Cope North, from 27-30 November.
- 21 Nov (U) During the opening ceremony of a new U.S. Consulate Office in Sapporo, Ambassador Mansfield stated emphatically that the U.S. would forever remain a Pacific nation.
- 21 Nov (U) During an interview with a Sankei staff writer, Rep Bob Wilson (R-Calif) reportedly mentioned that there is a new thought growing in Congress to ask Japan for larger increases in her defense burdens if Japan cannot resolve, through economic means, her big surplus with the U.S.
- 21 Nov (U) At the 442nd Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee the new Director General of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, Mr. S. Tamaki, was welcomed. The Acting U.S. Chairman requested the status of GOJ negotiations on Ie Jima and was informed that GOJ is still studying the problem.
- 21 Nov (U) GOJ formal labor cost sharing proposal was presented to USFJ.
- 27 Nov (U) Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (SCC) XVII acknowledged guidelines drafted by Subcommittee for Defense

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Cooperation (SDC) for Japan-U.S. defense cooperation in an emergency. After the SCC meeting, Foreign Minister Sonoda and Ambassador Mansfield had a private talk and reportedly agreed it was inappropriate to change SCC component members.

- 27 Nov (U) For the first time in the history of LDP, an incumbent President lost a presidential election. LDP Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira won by a large margin over his closest rival, Prime Minister and LDP President Takeo Fukuda.
- 27 Nov (U) Zenchuro union announced strikes and demonstrations in an effort to gain automatic pay increases (tied directly to NPS pay raises) and a reduction in number of employees affected by the Okinawa realignment. Sit down demonstrations were scheduled for 4-6 December 1978 and strikes for 2 hours were scheduled for 13 December 1978 and for 48 hours 20-21 December 1978.
- 28 Nov (U) Japanese National Defense Council and Cabinet approved Guidelines for Defense Cooperation.
- 30 Nov (U) 47 LN employees on Okinawa were separated according to plan. (First increment release of approximately 399 remaining LN employees affected by the USARJ Okinawa realignment.)
- 1 Dec (U) Masayoshi Ohira assumed LDP presidency at an extraordinary party convention becoming the 9th President in LDP history.
- 1 Dec (U) Housing Allowances and Cost-of-Living Allowances in Japan were decreased.
- 2 Dec (U) DFAA reported that 4th installment of FY 78 base grants (paid to local municipalities near military bases) amounted

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to ¥9,946.5 million.

- 4 Dec (U) Speaking at a session of the Research Institute of Japan, former Defense Academy President (now Director of the Peace and Security Research Institute) urged increasing Japan's defense outlay to 2% of the GNP during the 1980's in order to contribute to security of East Asia and West Pacific.
- 5 Dec (U) The Yokohama City Assembly adopted an Anti-Emergency Law Motion against legislation of laws in time of emergency.
- 4-6 Dec (U) USFJ Japanese employees staged peaceful sit down demonstrations as announced 27 November 1978.
- 6 Dec (U) Approximately 0.32 acres of real estate at Ikego Ammunition Depot, FAC 3087 were released to the GOJ.
- 7 Dec (U) Mr. William C. Sherman, Deputy Chief of Mission, American Embassy, Tokyo visited to acquaint himself with the organization, mission, and functions of U.S. military forces on Okinawa.
- 7 Dec (U) Ohira Cabinet was formed with Ganri Yamashita appointed as Director General Japan Defense Agency (State Minister for Defense).
- 7 Dec (U) New JDA Director General Ganri Yamashita is expected to become one of the leaders of the LDP party. During a press interview Dir Gen Yamashita stated he would like the SDF to be deeply rooted among the people.
- 10 Dec (U) Junji Nishime, conservative candidate supported by LDP, NLC and DSP, won the Okinawa Pref gubernatorial election, defeating his reformist rival Hideo Chibana, former Chairman of the Okinawa Pref Assembly. Nishime, formerly an LDP Lower House member, is Okinawa's first conservative governor.
- 11 Dec (U) During a session of the Hachioji Office of the Tokyo District Court, Mr. Tomio Mochizuki, former Chief of the Pollution Research Center, presented results of noise survey he conducted near Yokota AB from 1960 through Nov 1977. He pointed out a lack of provisions to restrict military aircraft noise. DFAA official Toshiro Sanjo testified for the defendant (the State) that it is difficult from the viewpoint of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty to restrict USF aircraft flights and U.S. Forces need to conduct flight training.

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- 11 Dec (U) During an interview with newly installed JDA Director General Yamashita, he was reported as stating that the job of JDA is first of all to firmly maintain the Japan-U.S. security system and to upgrade Japanese defense power while making sure SDF wins the trust of the people. He feels JDA appropriations can stay within 1% of GNP for the time being.
- 12 Dec (U) USFJ and DFAA met to develop the implementation plan for JFY 79 labor cost sharing.
- 12 Dec (U) The government appointed 23 parliamentary vice ministers to serve in the newly inaugurated Ohira administration. Motoharu Arima was named JDA Parliamentary Vice Minister. Mr. Arima has assumed such posts as Labor Vice Minister and Vice Director of the LDP Foreign Affairs Division.
- 12 Dec (U) JDA Director General Yamashita stated he did not think the U.S. will withdraw from Asia. The line of policy laid down by former JDA Director General Kanemaru to increase Japanese share of USFJ costs should be maintained in view of the important nature of Japan-U.S. relations. The civilian control system in JDA will be abided by under the existing constitution.
- 13-14 Dec (U) Director General Seiji Tamaki, Defense Facilities Administration Agency, accompanied by two DFAA officials, visited selected U.S. military facilities on Okinawa and paid courtesy calls to selected commanders.
- 14 Dec (U) GSDF Chief of Staff General Nagano briefed newsmen on his recent tour of Southeast Asia where he had exchanged views with local military leaders on the Asian situation. He said a common desire of Southeast Asian countries is that Japan should be firm enough as a stabilized power in Northeast Asia to influence China and the Soviet Union and that Japan should expand its military force.

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- 15 Dec (U) Defense Minister Yamashita issued joint planning directive to JSO and Japanese services.
- 15 Dec (U) U.S. and China published a joint communique stating they would establish diplomatic relations 1 January 1979. Prior to the announcement President Carter relayed the information to Prime Minister Ohira via the hot line.
- 17 Dec (U) It was reported that JDA fears U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan might result in an increase of Russian military strength in the Far East.
- 17 Dec (U) The MOFA reportedly feels normalization of Sino-American relations will almost nullify the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in the Taiwan area.
- 19 Dec (U) At the 444th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, the U.S. Chairman submitted a Memorandum (FSUS-444-2192) which requested the GOJ construct a sewage treatment facility at U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, FAC 3099.
- 20 Dec (U) 49 more LN employees on Okinawa were separated according to RIF plan. Approximately 279 remain to be separated.
- 20 Dec (U) Foreign Minister Sonoda told the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee that it is no longer necessary to include Taiwan in the scope of the "Far East" following normalization of U.S.-China relations.
- 20 Dec (U) Okinawa Pref Governor Junji Nishime reportedly said he would like to have a review of conditions for USF use of Okinawa bases.
- 22 Dec (U) At a meeting of the National Defense Council, conferees agreed to set the rate of JFY 79 defense appro-

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priations at 0.9% or more of the GNP.

- 23 Dec (U) Foreign Minister Sonoda told an Upper House committee that the government will consult with U.S. and China, after the U.S.-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty is dissolved, to determine if Taiwan is to be included in the term "Far East".
- 23 Dec (U) The Diet adjourned for a year end-New Year recess after ratifying two treaties concerning Japan-Soviet fishing operations.
- 28 Dec (U) The DFAA announced the vicinities of three military airfields (Komatsu, Iwakuni, and Kadena) are areas requiring noise relief measures under the Defense Facilities Arrangement Law. This will be the first time the State has provided subsidies under this law to communities near military installations.
- 29 Dec (U) Approximately thirty 50 caliber bullets fired from USMC M58's impacted in Kyoda area of Nago City, Okinawa, damaging a local residence. The Kyoda area is located about 4km from the Camp Schwab shooting range.
- 31 Dec (U) Local National Labor Strength declined from 1 October level of 21,749 to 21,479.

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GLOSSARY

AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Service
AB	Air Base
ABC	American Broadcasting Corporation
ACC	Area Control Center
AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
ACoS	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

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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
CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet

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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, U.S. Naval Forces Japan
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COBNEA	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, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan
COMSEC	Communications Security
COMUSJAPAN	Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan
COMUSKOREA	Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea
COMFLEACTS	Commander, Fleet Activities
COM7THFLT	Commander U.S. 7th Fleet
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
CONUS	Continental U.S.
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CROF	Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities
C/S	Chief of Staff
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Department of the Army
DAO	Defense Attache Office

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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)
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
GOCO	Government Owned Contractor Operation
GOJ	Government of Japan
GSDF	Ground Self Defense Force (Japan)
GSO	Ground Staff Office (Japan)

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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
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JASDF	Japan Air Self Defense Force
JCAB	Japan Civil Aviation Bureau
JCI	Japanese Compulsory Insurance
JCP	Japan Communist Party

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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
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

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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
MBBLs	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
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

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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
NAVAID	Navigation Aid
NAVFORJ	Naval Forces Japan
NAVSEEACT	Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity
NBC	National Broadcasting Company; Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NBCD	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
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

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NPA	National Police Agency (Japan)
NSD	Naval Supply Depot
NSFO	Navy Special Fuel Oil
OAC	Okinawa Area Coordinator
OAFD	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
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

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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
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

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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
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

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UCU	United Credit Union
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UOS	Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee
UPI	United Press International
USAGO	U.S. 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
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
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
5AF	Fifth Air Force

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