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# UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

## COMMAND HISTORY

Obtained under the  
Freedom of Information Act  
by the Nautilus Institute  
Nuclear Policy Project

# 1979

Obtained under the  
Freedom of Information Act  
by the Nautilus Institute  
Nuclear Policy Project

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 the calendar year 1979. 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) While not duplicating the histories of the Services in Japan, this history does cover the relationships between HQ USFJ and other headquarters when it is considered of interest.

(U) Compilation of this history was under the cognizance of division staff officers 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 division inputs were written by Mr. G.R. Marchacos, Mr. R.Y. Nikkaido, Dr. W.R. Vizzard, Dr. F. Richter, LTC D.W. Daignault, USA, LTC M.K. Lane, USA, SrA R.C. Shano, USAF, and Mrs. S. Law.

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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 those 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 William H. Ginn, Jr., USAF, assumed command as Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan on 14 June 1979, replacing Lieutenant General George G. Loving, Jr., who retired on 1 July 1979.

Service Commanders (U)

5AF: Lieutenant General William H. Ginn, Jr., USAF replaced Lieutenant General George G. Loving, Jr., USAF, as Commander, 5AF, on 14 June 1979.

USARJ: Lieutenant General John Q. Henion, USA continued to serve as Commanding General, U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps throughout 1979.

NAVFORJ: Rear Admiral Lando W. Zech, Jr., USN, continued to serve as Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan throughout 1979.

Command Relationships (U)

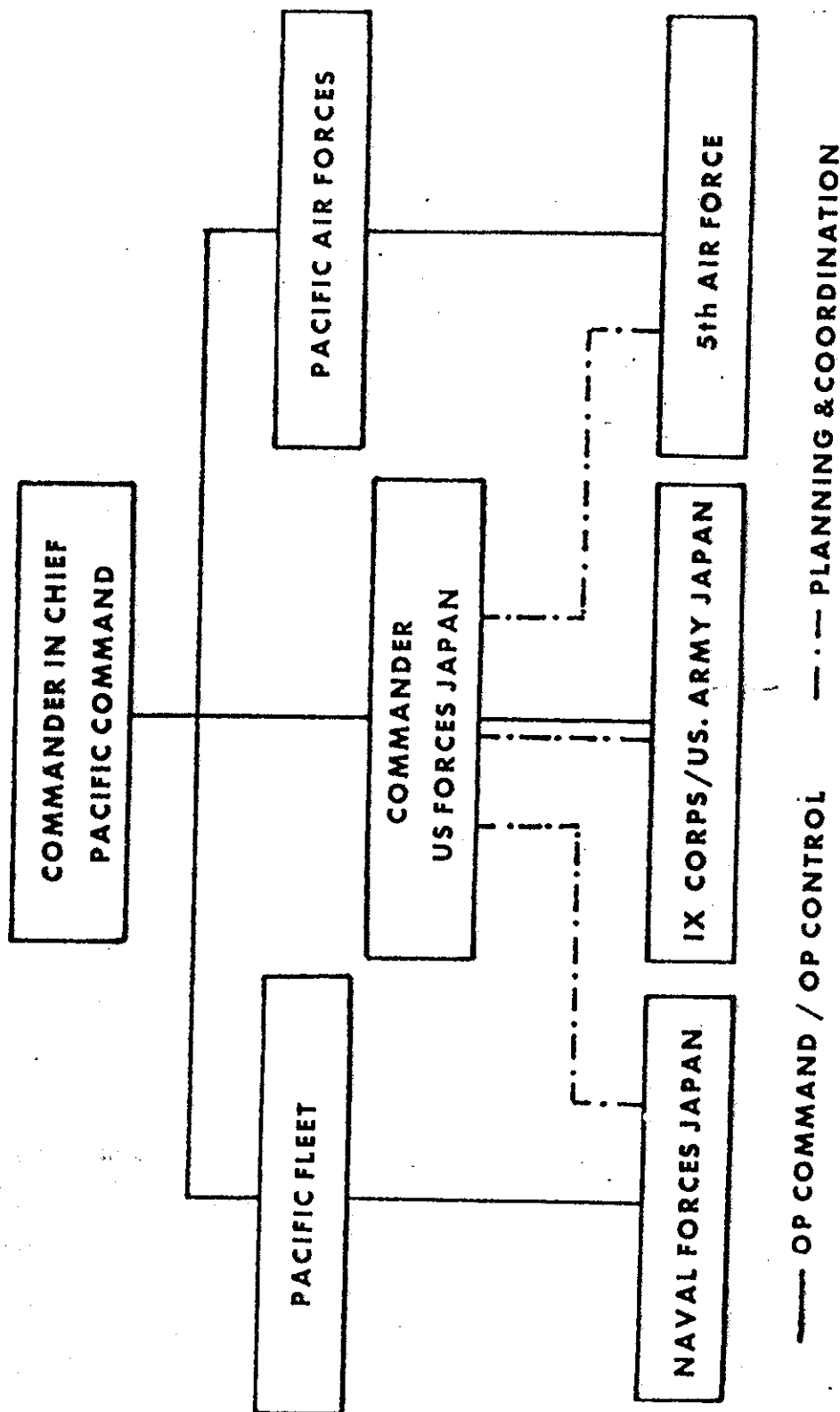
(U) The following chart depicts COMUSJAPAN's command relationships:

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# ORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND



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Personnel Strength (U)

(U) Calendar Year 1979 witnessed a slight increase of 412 military personnel for USFJ as of 31 December 1979. A comparison by service is as follows:

	<u>31 Dec 78</u>	<u>31 Dec 79</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>OKINAWA</u>			
ARMY			
NAVY	1391	1303	-88
USMC	2595	2377	-218
AIR FORCE	17690	18174	+484
SUB TOTAL	<u>8889</u>	<u>9277</u>	<u>+388</u>
	30565	31131	+566
 <u>MAINLAND</u>			
ARMY			
NAVY	1138	1153	+15
USMC	3842	4036	+194
AIR FORCE	3888	3480	-408
SUB TOTAL	<u>5504</u>	<u>5549</u>	<u>+45</u>
	14372	14218	-154
 TOTAL	 44937	 45349	 +412

(U) DOD civilian personnel, dependents and local national employees strength figures for 31 December 1979 are depicted below. DOD civilians have decreased approximately 3.7 percent from 31 December 1978 strength level. Dependents and local nationals have decreased approximately 2.3 percent from 31 December 1978 strength level.

	<u>DOD CIVILIANS</u>	<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	<u>LN</u>
<u>OKINAWA</u>			
ARMY			
NAVY	154	1542	911
USMC	335	1418	2768
AIR FORCE	---	3208	---
SUB TOTAL	<u>747</u>	<u>9921</u>	<u>3506</u>
	1236	16089	7185
 <u>MAINLAND</u>			
ARMY			
NAVY	591	2569	3054
USMC	432	6986	7412
AIR FORCE	---	989	---
SUB TOTAL	<u>770</u>	<u>7132</u>	<u>3203</u>
	1793	17676	13669
 TOTAL	 3029	 33765	 20854

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Headquarters Strength as of 31 December 1979 (U)

		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
ARMY			
	Officer	15	15
	Enlisted	7	6
	Sub Total	22	21
NAVY			
	Officer	12	10
	Enlisted	5	5
	Sub Total	17	15
AIR FORCE			
	Officer	19	18
	Enlisted	12	12
	Sub Total	31	30
USMC			
	Officer	6	4
	Enlisted	2	1
	Sub Total	8	5
CIVILIANS			
	(U.S.)	34	29
	(MLC)	8	8
	Sub Total	42	37
TOTAL		120	108

Key Personnel Changes (HQ USFJ) (U)Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan, JOO

Lieutenant General William H. Ginn, Jr., USAF, replaced Lieutenant General George G. Loving, Jr., USAF, on 14 June 1979.

Secretary Joint Staff/Deputy Chief of Staff, JO2

Captain Tommy H. Warren, Jr., USN, replaced Colonel Louis H. Buehl, USMC, on 12 July 1979.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J2

Colonel Jack A. Dodds, USA, replaced Colonel Richard A. Hatch, USA, on 15 August 1979.

Public Affairs Officer, J71

Colonel Robert E. Rayfield, USAF, replaced Colonel Glenn E. Wasson, USAF, on 19 October 1979.

Legal Advisor, J73

Colonel William A. Martin, USAF, replaced Colonel Karl W. Stephens, USAF, on 31 March 1979.

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Chaplain, J75

Colonel Newton V. Cole, USAF, replaced Colonel John T. Naughton, USAF, on 25 May 1979.

HQ, USFJ Financial Management (U)

(U) The USFJ FY 80 budget was developed from the standpoint of a vastly expanded mission and a 20 percent increase in personnel. The budget request was \$1,759,000 for program 2 (P2) and \$283,000 for program 3 (P3). Available funding for P3 has not presented a problem; however, P2 funding has the annual planning figure (APF) of \$1,218,000 was \$541,000 short of projected needs and \$52,000 less than the headquarters labor costs. Labor costs include: (1) United States Civil Service Employees, (2) Master Labor Contract Employees, and (3) Transportation/Administrative Employees. Because of this obvious budget dilemma, additional funding should not create a major problem. When the resource authorization is received or at the mid-year review, whichever comes first, this problem will be defined in detail. At that time additional funding will be requested.

(U) Additional funding for productivity enhancement was received in the amount of \$19,000 on 13 September 1979. These monies will be used to acquire word processing equipment. After extensive study of several possibilities, the field was reduced to two candidates, the IBM System 6 and the Wang Model 20. Acquisition of this equipment is expected to take place prior to the close of FY 1980.

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Boy Scouts (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 Lieutenant General W. H. Ginn, Jr., USAF, as Council President and Rear Admiral Robert P. McKenzie, USN, as Executive Vice President.

(U) Funding support for the Scouting Program did improve during 1979, with \$69,000 being raised through the Sustaining Membership Enrollment Campaign (SME). In addition to the SME campaign, a Swing A Club for Scouting Golf Tournament sponsored by the U.S. Army Japan, Atsugi NAF, and the 475th Air Base Wing, Yokota, Japan, enhanced the image of Scouting with the public and provided needed income to sustain support for the Far East Council and its program for youth.

(U) The Far East Council 28th annual meeting was held in Baguio, Republic of the Philippines, and hosted by the Philippines District, FEC/BSA. Highlights of the meeting were the presentation of the Silver Beaver awards to volunteer Scouters for exceptional service to youth.

(U) Cub Scout Pack 376 qualified three Cub Scouts in the National Cub Scout Physical Fitness Championships. Explorer Yvette Young was selected to represent the Far East Council at the 9th Annual National Explorers President Congress in Washington, D.C. in April.

(U) In addition to the awards, more than 700 Cub Scout-age and Scout-age boys attended Cub day camps and summer Scout camps throughout the Council territory.

Girl Scouts (U)

(U) Rotation of military personnel resulted in a major turnover of district officers for 1979. The Girl Scout office was moved from Yokota Air Base to the ACS Building, Camp Zama on 1 May 1979.

(U) During June, three members of the district staff attended a luncheon hosted by Girl Scouts of Japan, at which members of the Girl Scouts of Japan were honored by their own government for social services to youth.

(U) Twenty-seven USA Girl Scouts and three leaders, from four neighborhoods, attended a three-day international camp in Nagoya, during August. This camp was sponsored by the Girl Scouts of Japan and the local government.

(U) During November, 68 USA Girl Scouts, from two neighborhoods, attended a one-day rally with the Kanagawa Girl Scouts of Japan, in Ofuna.

(U) A professional trainer from National Headquarters in New York visited for two weeks during September and October. Training was given for Leaders and Neighborhood Chairmen at Misawa, Yokohama, Yokota, and Zama. Seven Neighborhoods participated in these training sessions.

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CHAPTER 2

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SECTION I -- UNILATERAL TOPICS

INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYSTEM (U)

(U) The installation of the Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS) at Yokota Air Base, located in the 5th AF Intelligence spaces and to be used jointly by U.S. Forces, Japan and Fifth Air Force, scheduled for completion in June 1979, has been delayed. While all components of the system at USFJ have been installed, additional switching equipment is necessary at the CINCPAC terminal<sup>2</sup> to insure connection at Camp Smith, Hawaii.<sup>3</sup> Completion of the circuit now estimated to be late March 1980, is also dependent upon the availability of a combination of land lines and satellite circuits which are to become available during late February 1980.<sup>4</sup> USFJ/J2 coordinates with CINCPAC J211A as the point of contact for the PACOM IDHSC.

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FOOTNOTES

1. COMUSJAPAN 260500Z Mar 79.
2. NAVSEEACT PAC 202236Z Dec 79.
3. CINCPAC 190319Z Dec 79.
4. DCA 041335Z Dec 79.
5. Joint Planning Document for JSDF-USFJ Studies for the Defense of Japan and Draft Defense Plan 5098, 13 Jul 79.
6. Draft ANNEX BRAVO to the Draft Defense Plan 5098, 30 Jul 79.
7. Draft Intelligence Glossary of Terms in support of the Draft Defense Plan 5098, 30 Jul 79.
8. J2/JSO Draft Appendix Two to ANNEX BRAVO, Defense Plan 5098, 17 Sep 79.
9. J2/USFJ Draft Appendix Two to ANNEX BRAVO, Defense Plan 5098, 1 Sep 79.
10. Joint JSO/USFJ Draft Appendix Two to ANNEX BRAVO, Defense Plan 5098, 18 Dec 79.
11. J2/JSO Intelligence Estimate in Support of Draft Defense Plan 5098, 18 Dec 79.
12. Fact Paper, 11 Dec 79
13. Fact Paper, 12 Dec 79, Subject: Timely Release of Intelligence to the Japanese.
14. CINCPAC 092227Z Jan 80.
15. Policy Issue Paper, 10 Jan 80, Subject: Increased Sharing of Intelligence Holdings (U).
16. USFJ Letter, 18 May 79, Subject: Fourteenth Combined Intelligence Staff Conference.
17. USFJ Letter, 26 Dec 79, Subject: Fifteenth Combined Intelligence Staff Conference.
18. USFJ msg 160545Z Mar 79.
19. CINCPAC msg 150304Z Sep 79.

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(U) A logistics staff study group was formed under the combined direction and supervision of the Chief, J4/JSO and the HQ USFJ/J4 section.

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Keen Wind (U)

(U) By January 1979, the computer model had been developed and all planned analysis work had been completed. A few refinements to the model were still being worked out, and some additional analysis was being done using different variations in the defensive order of battle.

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SECTION II -- OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

EXERCISES (U)

(U) TYPHOON TOM IV. TYPHOON TOM IV, an exercise originated by the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan was a readiness and communications test. It was designed to evaluate procedures for declaring and disseminating tropical cyclone Conditions of Readiness (COR) for the Kanto Plain in accordance with USFJ Policy Letter 355-1. The exercise scenario included necessary weather and COR with simulated inputs for services to conduct full scale tropical cyclone disaster preparedness exercises. It simulated, during a five-day period, a typhoon which struck the Tokyo/Kanto Plain area. The scenario allowed a realistic progression through all Conditions of Readiness (COR). The primary disaster preparedness phase began with the declaration of COR 2 on the morning of 23 May and ended with an "all clear" on the afternoon of 24 May.

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JGSDF/USMC Junior Officer Exchange Program (JOEP) (U)<sup>9</sup>

(U) The initial exchange of officers for short, quid-pro-quo, informal training observation visits took place in November 1976, with Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan designated as the point of contact for coordination with Ground Staff Office (GSO). Five United States Marine Corps (USMC) and three Japan Ground Self Defense Force (JGSDF) officers were exchanged in 1977. The USMC exchanges were funded by Headquarters, United States Forces Japan (HQ USFJ). In 1978 the exchange grew to thirteen USMC and twenty-one JGSDF officers, with USMC officers again funded by HQ USFJ. During the latter part of 1978, in recognition of the growth of the JOEP and the necessity for more frequent liaison between HQ USFJ/J3 and the 3d Marine Division, direct liaison was approved. Direct liaison was revoked again during the Seventh Fleet Scheduling Conference in Yokosuka during October 1979. The formal channel established was HQ USFJ to Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan to Seventh Fleet to Third Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) to 3d Marine Division. Since all parties were information addressees, and no intermediate passing messages were initiated, the actual channels were unchanged. In 1979 officers from 3d Force Service Support Group and 1st Marine Air Wing were included in the exchanges. Therefore, by the end of the year III MAF was the primary Marine Coordinating Agent. In February 1979, ten USMC officers attended cold weather training and exercises with the 11th Division in Hokkaido. Eight JGSDF officers observed 3d Battalion, 9th Marines training in Okinawa during March 1979. Exercise FORTRESS GALE, held in Okinawa 18 August to 1 September 1979, was observed by thirteen JGSDF officers. They were spotted by newsmen, but the Japanese Defense Agency was able to satisfactorily answer questions because the officers' uniforms were prominently marked with tape as observers. Five USMC officers observed a training evaluation of the 13th Regiment 12th Division at Sekiyama in Niigata Prefecture in September. An exchange of ten JGSDF officers scheduled with Battalion Landing Team (BLT) 2/4 at Camp Fuji 21-27 October 1979 had to be cancelled because of a serious fire in the camp 19 October 1979. Attempts to reschedule this exchange were unsuccessful. Ten JGSDF officers trained with BLT 2/4 at Camp Fuji in December. In addition to the junior officers, a Lieutenant Colonel observed JGSDF training to Camp Fuji in November with the purpose in mind of developing ideas for combined exercises or training in Fall 1980. A JGSDF major was scheduled to do the same type of observation with BLT 2/4 at Camp Fuji in October 1979, but was also deterred by the fire on 19 October. JGSDF was unable to reschedule this observation. Planned exchanges for the Japanese fiscal year were to total 30 USMC and 23 JGSDF officers.

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Firing Across Okinawa Prefectural Highway 104 (U)<sup>13</sup>

(U) The firing of United States Marine Corps artillery over Okinawa Prefectural Highway 104 from Gun Positions 15 and 16 in the Central Training Area in Okinawa became routine in 1977 and 1978. Effectiveness and numbers of demonstrators continued to decline in 1979. Firing was held successfully throughout the year. Demonstrations were mild, non-violent, and of short duration.

Okinawa Daito Jima (ODJ) (U)<sup>14</sup>

(U) ODJ, an aerial and naval gunfire range (R183) (Facility No. 6088) in restricted area India India, approximately 220 nautical miles southeast of Naha, Okinawa, had been a continuous matter of discussion with Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA), Government of Japan. Representatives of DFAA met with members of J3, Headquarters, United States Forces Japan (HQ USFJ), and repeated the 1978 request that use of ODJ during April through June, and December be limited as much as possible, and with six day open blocks, to afford Japanese Miyazaki Fisherman's Union members the opportunity to fish in the restricted area. J3, HQ USFJ passed the request to Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan (COMNAVFORJAPAN), at the same time indicating that consideration should be given to the matter, but that meeting operational and training requirements were of prime concern. COMNAVFORJAPAN envisioned no problem in honoring this request.

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Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield (U)

(U) Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield (Facility No. 6027) used for parachute training, became a problem during 1979. As early as February 1979 agricultural encroachment had begun to interfere with training. Efforts by Commander, Fleet Activities Okinawa to have Defense Facilities Administration Bureau (DFAB) Naha remove farmers from the training area met with no cooperation. DFAB indicated that previous coordination with the Air Force when the Air Force controlled the facility had resulted in tacit approval of the farmers use of the drop zone because of failure to pursue the elimination of the encroachment to the Joint Committee. Coupled with a conflict between Yomitan Son and the Government of Japan over ownership of the land, it meant that DFAB did not intend to act on the matter. Although hindered by the crops which covered essentially all but paved areas on the facility, training continued without major interference until November. The headman of Yomitan Son announced that he would block night training of the 33rd Aerospace Rescue Recovery Squadron on 6 November 1979. There was a small demonstration by the deputy headman, the fire chief, and a few observers, but the training essentially continued as scheduled. A spotter chute designed to test wind conditions drifted off the facility and was retrieved by local inhabitants and publicly exhibited as a danger to the villagers. This incident was tied by local papers to the firing by an unknown person of a hand held parachute flare in Kin Son on 5 November 1979 as another example of callous U.S. disregard of the safety of the Okinawan people. A formal verbal protest was lodged by the Defense Facilities Administration Agency. A formal apology concerning the incident was sent to Naha DFAB by the Air Force at Kadena.

(U) Night parachute training was scheduled for 13 November. Approximately 500 demonstrators were present at Yomitan, but there was no confrontation because the training had to be cancelled due to high winds.

(U) The next jumps were scheduled for the nights of 19 and 20 November. The prefectural assembly also scheduled an extraordinary plenary session on 20 November to discuss Yomitan. On 16 November the headman or mayor of Yomitan presented to the Consul General a petition calling for suspension of training and release of the facility by the United States.

(U) On 20 November, the Air Delivery Platoon of Third Force Service Support Group was conducting daylight parachute operations. Approximately 500 demonstrators were in the area of the drop zone.

At 0700, the Marine Corps Base Camp Butler G-2/3 was blocked from entering the facility. Approximately 250 demonstrators surrounded the car. Led by the headman or mayor of Yomitan Son, Mr. Yamauchi, the crowd rocked the vehicle so violently that there was apprehension that it would overturn. Local police and American military police moved the demonstrators away from the vehicle. Later, at approximately 0930, when the Marines parachuted into the drop zone they were surrounded and assaulted by about 60 demonstrators. With the help of military police and Kadena police, the Marines were extricated. Some of the Americans involved suffered bruises and other minor injuries, but there were no serious injuries. As a result of the assault, in the interest of safety, further training was cancelled. The Chief of Staff, Headquarters, United States Forces Japan (C/S, HQ USFJ) delivered an oral protest of the incident at the 426th Joint Committee Meeting of 21 November 1979. The Commanding General of Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler delivered a formal written protest to the Director of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau on 20 November 1979.

(U) At the direction of the Chief of Staff, HQ USFJ, parachute training at Yomitan scheduled for the week of 26 November 1979 was postponed indefinitely to allow the Japanese Government time to take actions to resolve the Yomitan situation.

(U) A prefectural assembly delegation from Okinawa visited HQ USFJ on 27 November 1979 to submit a resolution and protest over the spotter parachute incident on 6 November. The resolution and protest were accepted without comment.

(U) In a series of discussions in late November and early December between Naha DFAB Director Nemoto and the Yomitan Son officials, agreement was apparently reached that the Yomitan Son officials would not interfere with training if the matter of relocation of the Yomitan Son training area was raised to the Joint Committee level. On 17 December, parachute training resumed without incident.

#### Use of Blue Bombs at Camp Fuji (U)<sup>15</sup>

(U) Fleet Marine Forces in Japan had very limited opportunities for coordinated air-ground close air support training. The East Fuji Maneuver Area (EFMA) afforded the best facilities to achieve training objectives through the use of jet

aircraft delivered Mark 76 practice (blue) bombs. The Government of Japan (Defense Facilities Administration Agency - DFAA) supported the U. S. position that the use of blue bombs is authorized under current range regulations at the EFMA. Local Defense Facilities Administration Bureau officials and the JGSDF Eastern Army had opposed the use of blue bombs because of their view that associated jet noise would be an irritant to local civilians. DFAA directed Defense Facilities Administration Bureau to re-examine the use of blue bombs. Further discussion was expected in early 1979, following the Yamanashi Prefecture Gubernatorial elections in late January 1979. DFAB then indicated that the matter could not be decided until after the renewal of land leases for EFMA by GOJ in March 1980. Close air support operations were held without ordnance drop throughout the year.

#### Misawa Air-to-Ground Range (U)

(U) The Misawa Ripsaw Range (Ripsaw/Amagomori Range, R-130) was used by the USS MIDWAY (CV-41) aircrews to maintain qualifications when the Air Wing was shore based. Since February 1974, the United States Navy, through Headquarters, United States Forces Japan (HQ USFJ) negotiations with the Government of Japan, had been trying to change the hours of operations to obtain more night training during the summer months, April through September. Negotiations for a permanent settlement to the hours of operations issue were extensive, and at times seemed at an impasse. Temporary settlements occurred, on a limited, case-by-case basis, in 1977 and 1978. In May 1979 the Government of Japan agreed to amend the hours of operation at Ripsaw Range as follows:

1. From 0700 - 2000 daily to 0900 - 2200 daily.
2. The change was effective 21 May 1979 for the remainder of the month of May and for the months of June, July August and September 1979.
3. The change was for a maximum of 15 days per month, and for the six month period, a maximum total of 60 days.
4. For the periods of use between 2000 and 2200, local U. S. officials would normally notify the local Defense Facilities Administration Office (DFAO) 15 days in advance of intended use.



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5. For unforeseeable circumstances, prior notification will be no less than five days.

6. Remainder of the year the hours of use will continue to be 0700 - 2000 daily.<sup>18</sup>

(U) In addition, an "understanding" was reached between Headquarters, United States Forces Japan and Defense Facilities Administration Agency, coordinated with Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Japan and Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific, regarding touch and go's after 2200 hours except when operational requirements dictate otherwise; and in such case, every effort should be made to notify the Misawa DFAO in advance.<sup>19</sup> With the expiration of the above on 30 September 1979, the United States Government once again restated its desire for a permanent solution to the issue of extended hours of operation.

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Japan International Aerospace Show '79 (U)

(U) The sixth triennial Japan International Aerospace Show (JIAS '79) was held at Iruma Air Base 17-25 November 1979. COMUSJAPAN was designated executive agent and coordinator for U.S. Military participation in the airshow.<sup>39</sup> The show's sponsors, Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies, Inc., and the Japan Civil Aviation Promotion Foundation, in attempting to make JIAS '79 the largest Japanese airshow to date, requested fifteen U.S. military aircraft entries for static display and/or aerial demonstration. Due to operation commitments and priorities, plus additional availability limitations, the following aircraft participated: AV-8A, A-6, A-4, OV-10, CH-53, AH-1, C-5A, C-130, F-4, F-15 and P-3C. Aerial demonstrations were not approved, but a departure fly-over maneuver was permitted.<sup>40</sup>

(U) Rain or overcast skies prevailed during almost the entire 9-day show. Despite the inclement weather, closing day witnessed 34,800 spectators viewing the extensive in-door exhibits (109 exhibitors) and out-door aircraft displays (77 different types of static display). This brought total attendance to 268,000, significantly less than the 480,000 which attended JIAS '76.<sup>41</sup>

(U) The U.S. Forces aircraft display was a major highlight of the airshow. The C-5A, AV-8 and F-15 were especially popular and were viewed closely by thousands of spectators. The overall impact on community relations was extremely significant and favorable to the United States military. JIAS '79 provided an excellent platform for continuing an effective Public Relations program within the PACOM, and especially in Japan.

Command-Sponsored Liaison-Evaluation Visits (U)

(U) The program of CINCPAC-funded command-sponsored liaison-evaluation visits continued<sup>42</sup> during the reporting period; the calendar year 1979 activity showing a marked increase over that of 1978.<sup>43</sup> Programmed mandays of activity for the services in Japan were up some 89% over the 1978 programming, total fund commitments up some 61%. The discrepancy -- sometimes growing at a rate apparently greater than that of cash costs -- was attributed partly to longer periods of temporary duty at the location(s) visited (thus lower net travel costs per visit) and to increased use of organizational travel.

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Command Sponsored Liaison-Evaluation Visits (U)				
	CY 1978	CY 1979	1stQtr FY 1979	1stQtr FY 1980
subtotal committed (services)	\$10,881	\$17,529	\$1,882	\$2,697
mandays Army	59	53	16	9
mandays Navy	17	26	0	0
mandays AirForce	55	169	0	22
subtotal services mandays	131	248	16	31
subtotal committed Hq USFJ TRAVEL	\$2,822	\$3,048	\$602	\$1,131
mandays Hq USFJ	57	58	14	24
Total Committed	\$13,703	\$20,577	\$2,484	\$3,828
Total mandays	188	306	30	55

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Japan Defense Agency White Paper (U)

(U) Continuing the pattern set in 1976, the Japan Defense Agency on 24 July 1979 released the fifth annual (1975, 1976, 1977, 1978) edition of Defense of Japan (the Defense White Paper).<sup>44</sup> Sixth in the total series, the first having been issued in 1970, the 1979 number followed the format used in the 1978 publication. Part I reviewed the International Military Situation; Part II dealt with Japan's Defense Policy; Part III was devoted to the Current Defense Conditions and Problems.

Visits to U. S. Facilities (U)

(U) As in earlier years,<sup>46</sup> Japanese military school and military unit groups continued the practice of visiting United States Forces bases and organizations in Japan. While these visits were predominantly an integral part of the training programs of the Japanese forces, the visits were, from the standpoint of the U. S. Forces, almost entirely a matter of public relations efforts, the U. S. Forces providing orientation briefings, base tours, and equipment displays. Visits to U. S. bases in Honshu were coordinated through the J3 Division, Headquarters, U. S. Forces Japan, and those in Okinawa through the USFJ Okinawa Area Field Office, the exception to this being that visits between U. S. and Japanese counterpart services were handled directly without Headquarters, U. S. Forces Japan involvement. A special feature of interest in the visits was the strong emphasis given by the Japan Air Self Defense Force Officer Candidate School to visits of its students to U. S. Forces bases in Okinawa, particularly the benefits gained from exposure to the U. S. Marine Corps facilities and demonstrations. An interesting feature of the overall program of visits was the absence of participation by either the Japan Ground or Maritime Self Defense Force Officer Candidate Schools in visits to U. S. Forces bases and organizations across service counterpart lines.

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USFJ Command Briefing (U)

(U) Preparation and upkeep of the United States Forces Japan command briefing remained a responsibility of the J3 Division during the reporting period. Being a vehicle intended to present the Commander's overview of his responsibilities and activities, the USFJ command briefing was the subject of meticulous attention, particularly to assure suitability of format and content for the intended audiences. Parties to whom the briefing, in one or another of its forms, was presented during calendar year 1979 included senior elective and appointive officials of the United States Government, Congressional Staff personnel, senior U. S. and foreign military officers, and distinguished civilian visitors.

(U) Data on briefings which were not requested through the Secretary, Joint Staff (coordination-scheduling agent for command briefings) were not available for this report.

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(U) At the meeting of 23 February 1979, the only part played by MOFA was that of introduction with the Director, International Affairs Division, Criminal Investigation Bureau, JNPA speaking on behalf of GOJ. The Director repeated his previous assertion that U. S. Forces had not provided satisfactory answers to JNPA questions. The Director stated he was making this request to USFJ as representatives of the military and to U. S. Embassy as representing the United States Government, so the response that USFJ did not have the answers to their questions was unacceptable.<sup>49</sup> The United States side accepted JNPA questions for study.

(U) Following the 23 February 1979 meeting, USFJ requested COMNAVFORJAPAN provide as many answers as possible to JNPA questions without compromising the privileged status of the aircraft accident investigation report. This request was made in view of the information JNPA would be expected to obtain through a Freedom of Information Act request or through litigation in civil court.<sup>50</sup>

(U) After staffing through Navy channels, CNFJ restated the general policy that further requests for information from any source on this accident would be rejected. In order to permit JNPA to close their investigation they did answer the four questions JNPA had deemed necessary. These answers provided dates and facility names that performed afterburner repair and engine overhaul.<sup>51</sup>

(U) J3 replied to JNPA via letter forwarded through the U. S. Embassy providing the answers that would enable JNPA to close their investigation while declining to provide additional answers or to make maintenance or flight crews available for questioning.<sup>52</sup>

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(U) The last activity on this subject was on 25 July 1979 when J3 forwarded selected quotes from OPNAVINST 3750.6L which governs U. S. Navy aircraft accident investigation reports along with restrictions on uses of information contained in these reports. MOFA was advised through the American Embassy that we had previously supplied information to allow JNPA to close their investigation, but should MOFA deem it necessary to continue on behalf of JNPA they should direct any future questions through their Embassy in Washington in accordance with the quoted OPNAV Instruction.

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FOOTNOTES

1. HQ USFJ History 1978, pp. 20-23
2. COMUSJAPAN 090704Z AUG 79
3. CINCPAC 220250Z AUG 79
4. COMUSJAPAN 250732Z OCT 79
5. CDRUSARJ 010301Z NOV 79
6. HQ USFJ History 1978, pp. 23-25
7. HQ USFJ History 1978, p. 34
8. Article II, 4(b) of the U. S. - Japan Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) provided for U. S. Forces to use facilities and areas for limited periods of time. The extent of the application of the SOFA was specified by the Joint Committee in agreements on the use of such areas and facilities.
9. HQ USFJ History 1978, p. 35
10. COMUSJAPAN 210627Z NOV 78
11. 5AF 080730Z DEC 78
12. 5AF 040635Z APR 79
13. HQ USFJ History 1978, p. 36
14. HQ USFJ History 1978, p. 35
15. HQ USFJ History 1978, p. 36
16. HQ USFJ/J3 Background Paper, 18 Sep 78, Subj: Misawa Air-to-Ground Range (RIPSAW)
17. HQ USFJ History 1978, p. 37

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18. Joint Committee Memo No. 1377, 10 May 79, Subj: Change of Conditions for use of Misawa Air-to-Ground Range, FAC 2012
19. COMUSJAPAN 210438Z MAY 79
20. HQ USFJ History 1977, p. 45
21. COMFAIRWESTPAC 150002Z APR 78
22. COMFAIRWESTPAC 150002Z APR 78
23. 5AF 110905Z MAY 78
24. HQ USFJ/J31 Memo for Record, 22 May 78, Subj: Discussion of USN FCLP Requirements with DFAA
25. DFAA Talking Paper, 1 Jun 78, Subj: Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP)
26. HQ USFJ/J31 Fact Paper, 8 Jun 78, Subj: Evaluate Kisarazu for FCLP
27. COMNAVFORJAPAN 250810Z AUG 78
28. HQ USFJ/J4 Memo for Record, 27 Jun 79, Subj: FCLP at Kisarazu AB (FAC 3033)
29. COMUSJAPAN 090652Z AUG 79
30. American Consul Naha 016/120921Z JAN 79
31. American Consul Naha 016/120921Z JAN 79
32. HQ SAC 081830Z OCT 79
33. COMUSJAPAN 220314Z OCT 79
34. USFJ/J31 Memorandum for Record, 25 Oct 79, Subj: Protesters - Concerning the B-52 Evacuation to Kadena
35. 3ADIV 061730Z DEC 79
36. USFJ/J33 Memorandum for Record, 16 Jan 79, Subj: Ad Hoc Subcommittee to Review Selected Joint Committee Agreements

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37. USFJ/J33 Memorandum for Record, 16 Jan 79, Subj: Ad Hoc Subcommittee to Review Selected Joint Committee Agreements
38. USFJ/J33 Memorandum for Record, 16 Jan 79, Subj: Ad Hoc Subcommittee to Review Selected Joint Committee Agreements
39. CINCPAC 130141Z JUN 79
40. CINCPAC 310433Z AUG 79
41. COMUSJAPAN 062855Z DEC 79
42. HQ USFJ History 1978, p. 45
43. See Table, p.
44. HQ USFJ History 1978, pp. 31-32  
HQ USFJ History 1977, pp. 40-41
45. AMEMB Tokyo 13255/250956Z JUL 79
46. HQ USFJ History 1978, pp. 45, 47
47. HQ USFJ History 1978, pp. 47-48
48. American Embassy Tokyo (E. M. Featherstone) Memorandum of Conversation, 18 Sep 78, Subj: F-4 Crash Investigation
49. J33 Memo for Record, 1 Mar 79, Subj: RF-4B Crash in Yokohama, Sep 77, with U. S. Notes of the Meeting at the Foreign Ministry on 23 February 1979 Concerning Information Requested by GOU in the RF-4B Matter
50. COMUSJAPAN 050555Z APR 79
51. COMNAVFORJAPAN 150240Z JUN 79
52. USFJ/J33 ltr, 26 Jun 79, Subj: JNPA Questions on RF-4B Accident  
USFJ/J33 ltr, 26 Jun 79, Subj: JNPA Questions on RF-4B Accident
53. AMEMB Tokyo 12532/130954Z JUL 79
54. USFJ/J3 ltr, 25 Jul 79, Subj: Police Investigation of RF-4B Crash

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CHAPTER 4

LOGISTICS

SECTION I - PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANTS

Update on Contract Support In Japan (U)

(U) In 1979 a number of Japanese contractors supported U.S. Forces fuel requirements. Nippon Oil provided fuel to meet the petroleum needs of small U.S. facilities located in remote areas of Japan. Asia Oil and Maruzen Oil continued to supply low-sulfur heating fuel to U.S. bases. However, in the summer of 1979 both Asia and Maruzen announced that because of the world wide shortage of petroleum they would only be able to meet 29% of U.S. Forces low-sulfur needs.<sup>1</sup> In September 1979, HQ USFJ personnel informed a number of activities including Public Works Center (PWC) Yokosuka and Marine Corps Air Station<sup>2</sup> (MCAS) Iwakuni that they would no longer receive low-sulfur heating fuel. They would receive DFM instead; thus the activities were unable to comply with Japan's environmental pollution control laws. By October the petroleum shortage had eased and both Maruzen and Asia Oil offered and received awards to supply more low-sulfur product. As a result HQ USFJ was able to reinstate supplies of low-sulfur heating fuel to MCAS Iwakuni in early December.<sup>3</sup> At year's end both Asia and Maruzen again offered to supply additional quantities of fuel and it appeared there would be sufficient stocks to also support PWC Yokosuka for the remainder of the 1980 heating season.

U.S. Army MILCON Project Approved (U)

(U) In 1979 HQ U.S. Army Japan (USARJ) was informed that Congress had approved a \$3.7 million dollar construction project for new petroleum tankage on Okinawa. This Military Construction (MILCON) project was allocated for the construction of three, 20,000 barrel tanks at the Kuwae II tank farm. These new tanks will serve as replacement storage for six, 10,000 barrel tanks, scheduled to be torn down. This project represented the first MILCON Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) project in Japan since the 1950's.

Monobuoy Repair (U)

(U) Through the coordinating efforts of HQ USFJ, representatives from IMODCO International Inc. conducted a material inspection in 1978 on the fuel monobuoy at Chimu-wan. As a result of this inspection, the company recommended the monobuoy undergo a complete overhaul sometime in 1979. In the spring of 1979, USARJ made arrangements for IMODCO to overhaul the monobuoy in the late fall of 1979. On 9 November, United States Army Garrison Okinawa (USAGO) announced that the monobuoy would be turned over to the contractor on 30 November and would be out of service for 45 to 60 days while undergoing repairs. Because this left no practical operational method for introducing JP4 to Kadena AB, HQ USFJ made a strenuous effort to insure all available JP4 storage was topped-off prior to 28 November. These efforts included the transporting of 90,000 barrels of JP4 to Chimu-wan from Naha in late November.<sup>5</sup> As a result, when the monobuoy was taken out of service, Kadena AB had a four to six month supply of jet fuel. At year's end the repairs on the monobuoy were on schedule and it was not expected that these repairs would affect Kadena's air operations.

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Japan-Wide POL Conference (U)

(U) On the 25th and 26th of June COMUSJAPAN hosted a POL Conference at Yokota AB for representatives of the various commands in Japan. Organizations represented at the Conference included USARJ, USAGO, Fifth Air Force (5TH AF), Naval Forces Japan (NAVFORJ), 475th Air Base Wing (475th ABW), Naval Supply Depot (NSD) Yokosuka, and the Defense Fuel Support Points (DFSP) at Sasebo and Tsurumi. A wide range of topics of common interest were discussed at the Conference, including: pollution control procedures, techniques of negotiating with the Japanese Government, the delivery of MOGAS to the Exchanges, the Petroleum Damage Deficiency Report (REPOL) and the Petroleum Capabilities Report (POLCAP) reporting procedures, the Facilities Improvement Program, and the administrative changes included in CINCPACINST 4020.5K. All attendees agreed the Conference was very beneficial and recommended that it become an annual event.

Petroleum Tank Fire at Tsurumi Fuel Terminal (U)

(U) At 1735, 27 July 1979, lightning struck Tank 306, a 78,000 barrel JP4 tank at the Tsurumi Terminal in Yokohama. At the time of the fire 64,663 barrels of JP4 were stored in the tank. Fire department trucks and personnel from the Tsurumi Fuel Detachment, Fleet Activities Yokosuka, and the City of Yokohama responded to the fire. The quick and decisive manner in which the personnel reacted was commendable. Without such action larger damage would have resulted. By 2115, the fire was extinguished and the reflash watch was set. There was no loss of life in the incident but the top of Tank 306 was completely ruptured, and the tank sides were slightly buckled. At one of the spots where the sides were buckled, fuel started leaking at 1400 on the afternoon of the 28th. A small earthen dike was built around the tank to contain the leaking fuel and the product level in the tank was lowered by barging fuel to another terminal. The fuel loss as a result of this incident was negligible. However, Tank 306 itself suffered extensive damage and could only be brought back to service after replacement of the top two rings of the tank as well as the top of the tank itself (approximately one-third). Japanese fire officials visited the site of the fire and issued a press release that was an accurate and unbiased description of the incident.<sup>10</sup>

Avgas Tankage Reduction (U)

(U) The amount of Avgas has been declining in recent years as aircraft requiring this product have been retired from the active inventory. Since 1978, CINCPAC has attempted to reduce the amount of tankage allocated to AVGAS at the various DFSP's.<sup>11</sup> In compliance with CINCPAC's desires, HQ USFJ has made a determined effort to reduce the amount of AVGAS tankage in Japan. On Okinawa, tank N-5, a 20 M/BBL tank at Naha, was reallocated to MGI service. Kadena AB now stores all the AVGAS for military activities on Okinawa, and there is no DFSP storage allocated to that product on the island.<sup>12</sup> On Mainland Japan all AVGAS storage at DFSP Sasebo (106,000 barrels) has been eliminated and is now used to store DFM. At the present time the only DFSP tankage on Mainland Japan devoted to AVGAS Service is Tank 309 (a 10,000 barrel tank) at Tsurumi and Tank 15 (a 32,000 barrel

tank) at Koshiba. It is expected that these tanks will remain in AVGAS service for a few more years as Iwakuni, Atsugi, Misawa, and Korean bases still require the product. While the amount of tankage devoted to AVGAS is sufficient to meet in-country needs, it will severely limit the Japan DFSP's ability to support out-of-country requirements, without replenishment.<sup>13</sup>

#### Petroleum Tank Repair Program (U)

(U) Many of the POL tanks in Japan were built by the Japanese Imperial Forces in the early 1920's and require a heavy investment in both maintenance and repair funds. The Services have not been hesitant in providing the funds for needed projects. The Navy approved a \$12.5 million program for POL repair projects in FY 79 and FY 80. The Army has allocated \$8 million from FY 79 to FY 82 for various repair projects on Okinawa. The Army started their repair program by renewing the bolted-steel tanks at the White Beach Terminal. During this program each of the bolted-steel tanks was taken apart, renewed, and then reassembled. The Navy's repair program concentrated on renewing tanks at the Koshiba Terminal and was well underway at year's end.<sup>14</sup>

#### Increased POL Support to Korea (U)

(U) U.S. fuel terminals in Japan have always played a key role in the contingency plans for the defense of Korea because of their large size and strategic location close to key Korean shipping ports. For normal peace-time support, U.S. Forces in Korea have normally relied on Korean refiners to meet the bulk of their fuel requirements. However, in early 1979, the world-wide petroleum shortage forced many Korean refiners to reduce their support commitments to U.S. Forces in Korea. As a result, additional fuel support was required from U.S. terminals in Japan. In 1979, over five times more fuel was shipped from U.S. terminals in Japan to Korea than in 1978. The largest increase was in JP4; 852,000 barrels of JP4 fuel were shipped in 1979, as compared to 118,000 barrels in 1978. This represents a 700% increase. It is expected that Korea's heavy reliance on U.S. terminals in Japan for fuel support will continue through 1980 and into the foreseeable future.<sup>15</sup>

#### GOJ Petroleum Facility Replacement Program (U)

(U) The Government of Japan (GOJ) continued to build replacement POL facilities in 1979, as part of the various Relocation and Facility Improvement Programs. At Sasebo, plans were completed for the GOJ to build approximately 660,000 barrels of jet fuel storage at Iorizaki under the Facilities Improvement Program.<sup>16</sup> The GOJ also agreed to construct 100,000 barrels of new tankage at the Akasaki Terminal to replace old tankage located at Yokose Terminal, which is being returned to the GOJ. At the Tsurumi Fuel Complex, the GOJ finished construction work on four tanks at the Koshiba Terminal, totaling 112,000 barrels of storage. This new tankage replaced old tankage located on Koshiba property, which was returned to the GOJ. On Okinawa, the construction of new POL facilities,

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as part of the Naha Relocation Program, continued to make progress.<sup>17</sup> Work was well under way on the repair of the Three-legged Mooring, and the new submarine line to the Tengan Monobuoy was also in place. Site development was started on the new tankage at Chimu-wan, and plans were completed for the relocation of a large section of the Chimu-wan-Kadena pipeline onto Kadena AB.

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SECTION II - FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Introduction and Overview (U)

(U) During 1979, a number of actions pending at the end of 1978 were resolved. The long-standing problem concerning liability clauses in joint use agreements was settled, at least for the present, with wording acceptable to both the United States Government (USG) and the Government of Japan (GOJ).<sup>18</sup> This cleared the way for the processing of numerous joint use cases.<sup>19</sup> The US abandoned plans to construct a Loran station at Kashiwa and released this installation to the GOJ. Navy requirements for real estate to conduct a hydrographic survey off the coast of Honshu were dropped due to the development of new navigational aids.<sup>19</sup> When the survey is rescheduled, the resolution in joint use liability will allow the survey to proceed, since only notification to the GOJ will be required. Progress was made with regard to finding a location for Navy Field Carrier Landing Practice as discussions were held with DFAA on the suitability of using Kisarazu AB.<sup>20</sup> There was little apparent progress, however, on the extension of hours for the Misawa Ripsaw Range.

(U) Environmental matters continued to be dealt with in a low-key manner to the satisfaction of both governments through the Environmental Subcommittee. There were no major issues or incidents which brought US installations or activities into environmental focus. Major activities in facilities and environmental matters are discussed below.

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Facility Locations and Adjustments (U)

(U) U.S. Force's real estate at the beginning of 1979 was comprised of 123 facilities. During the year, four facilities were totally released and ten facilities partially released. These releases totaled 545 acres, reflecting a reduction in acreage of approximately 0.5 percent. At year's end, U.S. Force's real estate consisted of 119 facilities totaling 120,346 acres. Of this total, 70 were located in mainland Japan and 49 in Okinawa.

(U) Releases during the year were generally small in nature, the largest being a partial release of 239.89 acres at the Fuji Manuever Area (FAC 3183). Facilities totally released were Kasugabaru Area (FAC 5002), Ihajo Kanko Hotel (FAC 6090), Kashiwa Communications Site (FAC 3035) and Yaka Rest Center (FAC 6018). There were no acquisitions during the year, although at year's end final details of the Nyutabaru AB acquisition were being worked out between USFJ, DFAA, 5th AF, and JASDF.

Unresolved SCC Actions (U)

(U) Of the two release actions in which agreement in principle was reached at the XIVth Security Consultative Committee (SCC), the release of Naha AF/Navy Annex has not been completed. However, relocation construction continued through 1979 at Kadena Air Base. The final increment of the primary list of projects was funded in JFY 79. This increment included 99 family housing units and support facilities at Kadena Air Base. Also, during 1979, a supplemental list of projects was agreed upon by the GOJ with funding programmed for JFY 80. Completion of these projects will constitute the last increment of projects for the release of the Naha AF/Navy Annex.

(U) At the XVth SCC, 47 partial or total releases were agreed to in principle. Of this total, 34 were completed by the end of 1979. Of the 13 remaining release actions, four were actively worked on during 1979. The major effort involved Kubasaki School and Makiminato Housing area. The replacement school construction began in 1979 and is expected to be completed in 1980. The first increment of 153 family housing units at Camp Kuwae was funded in JFY 79. An additional 68 are programmed for JFY 80. A total of 751 units remain to be constructed, in addition to miscellaneous support facilities, before Makiminato Housing Area can be returned. The remaining release actions with no activity in 1979 were primarily due to opposition from landowners to the release of the facilities. During 1979, Naha Cold Storage,<sup>23</sup> Ihajo Kanko Hotel,<sup>24</sup> and Yaka Rest Center<sup>25</sup> were released.

(U) During the XVIth SCC, 12 releases were agreed to in principle, with only three of the 12 releases completed by the end of 1979. Four other release proposals were actively worked on in 1979, but no releases were made.



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Okí Daito Survey (U)

(U) In February 1979, members of the DFAA visited HQ USFJ to discuss the use of Okí Daito Jima, FAC 6088. Subsequent to this visit, various data were provided to the DFAA, and in April 1979, the DFAA requested permission to make a survey of phosphate deposits on Okí Daito Jima. Due to the possible hazards on Okí Daito, USFJ insisted that the survey be a joint use agreement with an appropriate "hold harmless" clause. The DFAA was very reluctant to agree to this requirement but finally submitted a formal request for joint use to the FSC on 2 June 79. The survey was later postponed due to weather. It is expected that this survey will be conducted in 1980 based on the agreement reached in 1979.

Hold Harmless (U)

(U) Intensive discussions between HQ USFJ and the DFAA resulted in agreement on the long-standing "hold harmless" issue. Final resolution was reached in February 1979. The disagreement had long revolved around Articles II and XVIII of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). Both sides compromised and settled for less than what they thought to be a completely satisfactory solution. All joint use memoranda now contain wording that is mutually acceptable. This problem now appears to be solved.

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Okinawa Expressway Extension (U)

(U) Informal coordination continued through 1979 on the planned Southern extension of the Okinawa Expressway, from Nago City to Naha City. The proposed route passes through the western half of Higashionna Ammo Storage Annex, the southwest tip of Camp Shields, and the western edge of Kadena Air Base; it bisects Tycon Plaza Family Housing and continues through the western edge of Kishaba Terrace Family Housing at Camp Zukeran. It is anticipated that the GOJ will press to formalize the extension and begin construction in 1980.

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### SECTION III - HOST NATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

#### Introduction and Overview (U)

(U) Nineteen seventy-nine saw the implementation of an entirely new GOJ funded construction program - the Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). This program, distinct from ongoing relocation construction programs, was an outgrowth of cost sharing discussions in 1977 and 1978 and was formerly termed Facilities Cost Sharing.<sup>31</sup> HQ USFJ received direction from higher headquarters that it would act as the single point of contact for all GOJ funded construction programs, which would include cost sharing as well as relocation programs.<sup>32</sup> Much of 1979 was devoted to intensive coordination between HQ USFJ, the Service Component headquarters in Japan, the Japan Engineer District (JED) and the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) on creating the machinery to institute the first (JFY 79) program approved by the Joint Committee.<sup>33</sup> The development of procedural agreements, reorganization of US-GOJ working arrangements, and developments of designs are discussed below.

(U) Programs continued to proceed smoothly, as the mechanism of the US-GOJ Relocation Panel (later changed to Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel-FIRP) has proved very workable. Funding levels for the relocation program dropped from 27 billion yen in JFY 79 to 14 billion yen in JFY 80. The original JFY 80 draft budget contained 23 billion yen, but was reduced in the face of overall GOJ belt-tightening in the JFY budget. It became evident in 1979 that the DFAA was interested in formalizing procedures in the relocation program at both the central level (USFJ-DFAA) and local levels. Several memoranda of understanding were signed which satisfied the DFAA, but which still left room for negotiation of details. DFAA had attempted to limit participation of the District Engineer Japan in both FIP and FIRP, but USFJ firmly insisted that it was DOD policy to use the District Engineer as the U.S. design and construction monitoring agent, unless specifically exempted. DFAA gradually accepted that position, and by year's end the issue had been mainly resolved. The Services in Japan were not uniformly supportive of the District Engineer's involvement since they would be required to pay for these services out of operations and maintenance funds; this cost would amount to about 3% of the estimated project cost. In order to use the District in conformance with DOD policies, USFJ pushed for establishment of centralized funding so that local commands would not have to budget for this. At year's end a comprehensive plan was being developed.<sup>34</sup>

(U) In 1979 USFJ also studied ways to plan the FIP on a multi-year rather than on an annual basis. Multi-year planning would enable the USG to know, in the long term, what GOJ plans to construct for the U.S. Forces. By year's end a concept was being developed for consideration by the Services. In summary, 1979 was marked by a dramatic increase in activity and workload for HQ USFJ in expanded coordination and management of two distinct programs, representing more than \$200 million per year of host nation construction.

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Establishment of FIRP (U)

(U) As a result of the newly generated Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) and because of its similarity to the ongoing Relocation Construction Programs, the Relocation Panel (RP) was renamed the "Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel (FIRP)." <sup>35</sup> The revised Terms of Reference (TOR) for FIRP remain basically the same as the RP as does the membership of the panel. The major revision for implementation of FIP projects versus relocation construction projects is that the design and construction of FIP projects will be guided by Detailed Definitive Drawings (DDD) agreed to at the USFJ/ DFAA level. In the RP the details of relocation construction projects are handled at the local level.

Relocation Programs (U)

(U) In JFY 79, the GOJ budgeted over 25 billion yen for various relocation projects and programs. Approximately 80 percent of the budget was allocated to: 1) completing most of the Japan Facilities Adjustment Program (JFAP) projects; 2) building the first increment of 152 family housing units at Camp Kuwae; 3) completing Route 16 widening related projects; and 4) completing Yokohama Housing Relocation Program (YHRP) projects. The remainder of the budget was distributed to: 1) completing the Kubosaki High School replacement facility; 2) initiating replacement of the cross-country POL pipelines; 3) completing projects associated with the release of the Mikasa Area and the Navy Enlisted Men's Club; 4) initiating relocation of Tengan Communications Site to Camp Courtney; and 5) carrying out other minor relocation efforts. After several years, agreement was finally reached on procedural matters between DFAA and JED for the execution of design and construction of relocation projects in Okinawa. This agreement should result in smoother and more timely coordination of engineering documents and construction. In general, implementation of relocation construction programs and projects progressed smoothly with no major problems encountered. Both sides are working more closely than ever before.

JFY 79 Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) (U)

(U) On 28 December 1978, the U.S.-Japan Joint Committee approved the JFY 79 FIP, subject to approval and funding by the Diet and referred the coordination of related details to the Facilities Subcommittee. <sup>36</sup> The JFY 79 FIP included the following projects:

- a. Reconstruction of bachelor housing at Misawa Air Base.
- b. Reconstruction of bachelor housing at Iwakuni Air Base.
- c. New construction of 210 units of dependent housing and reconstruction of bachelor housing at Yokota Air Base.
- d. New construction of 210 units of dependent housing at Atsugi Air Base.

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e. Reconstruction of oil tankage at Iorizaki POL Depot.

f. Installation of noise suppressors for KC-135's at Kadena Air Base.

(U) On 27 February 1979, the FSC tasked the U.S. and GOJ chairmen of the Relocation Panel to study and make recommendations for implementing the FIPs.<sup>37</sup> Subsequently, the U.S. and Japanese sides commenced to study the method for implementing the FIP. The target date for concluding the agreement on the method of implementation was set for 31 March 1979, in order that implementation of the FIP could proceed immediately upon funding approval by the Diet. On 3 April 1979, the Diet passed the JFY 79 FIP without change; however, agreement on the method of implementation was not concluded by the target date. Intense negotiations continued until finally, on 26 July 1979, the U.S. and Japanese chairmen of the Relocation Panel concluded their negotiations and forwarded their recommendation to the FSC.<sup>38</sup> This agreement recommended that the Relocation Panel be changed to the Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel (FIRP) and its responsibilities be expanded to include the implementation of FIPs. The proposed terms of reference and policy for implementing the FIP were submitted to the Joint Committee through the FSC on<sup>39</sup> 3 August 1979. This recommendation was approved by the Joint Committee.

(U) Concurrently with the discussions on FIP implementation, preliminary discussions on designs were held to insure their timely availability. Early in these discussions, however, a difference developed between the DFMA and the U.S. Navy on the design of the replacement of POL tanks I-3 and I-4 at Iorizaki. The U.S. Navy wanted the replacement tanks to be of conventional, above ground, cylindrical design; the GOJ wanted to design an underground, pre-stressed, concrete tank. The GOJ approach was based on their perception that the U.S. Navy wanted to maximize the replacement tankage. Accordingly, their budget request was based on this approach. On the other hand, the U.S. was concerned about the maintenance and reliability of uniquely designed POL tanks and was willing to accept a greater than 50% reduction in replacement capacity. After<sup>40</sup> many months of discussions, CINCPACFLT finally agreed in September 1979 to accept the GOJ proposed design.

(U) On 7 August 1979, the first<sup>41,42</sup> meeting of FIRP was held. On that day the FSC referred the JFY 79 FIP<sup>41,42</sup> to FIRP for implementation. Immediately, both the U.S. and Japanese sides<sup>43</sup> began to work to implement the program. A working group was established<sup>43</sup> for the KC-135 hush house project at Kadena; negotiations began on the extent of matters to be coordinated at the local level as required by the policy for implementing the FIP; and negotiations began on reaching agreement on detailed<sup>44</sup> definitive designs for the JFY 79 FIP projects. On 7 November 1979, agreements were reached on matters to be coordinated at the local level and on the Detailed Definitive Drawings (DDD) for the 2-bedroom high rise, 180 SF and 270 SF BEQ's and Junior BOQ's. The District Engineer Japan signed the DDD as the U.S. technical advisor. At this meeting the U.S. side

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officially requested that the GOJ provide air conditioning in all facilities that qualify under DOD criteria. The GOJ side indicated that they had encountered many problems, mostly financial; however, they would continue to study the problem. By year's end no definite answer had been received from the GOJ.

(U) The project for the hush house at Kadena Air Base was of great concern to the GOJ. No known structure had been constructed to completely enclose a multi-engine aircraft the size of the KC-135 for sound suppression purposes during ground run-ups. In this regard, the GOJ requested detailed data and information. Many delays occurred, mainly because much of the data was not available locally. To further complicate the design of the hush house, where it was disclosed that the E-3A would be stationed at Kadena AB, the USG requested the GOJ to include in the design of the KC-135 hush house the capability to handle the E-3A. Intense discussions were held on this matter; however, at the end of 1979 no commitment was made by the GOJ.

(U) In all other area, progress continued. Agreement was reached in December<sup>45</sup> on the basic plan for the projects at Yokota Air Base. Negotiations on designs for the remaining types of projects continued with considerable progress being made. At year's end, while much remained to be done to implement the JFY 79 FIP, enough progress was made during 1979 to ensure a successful FIP program.

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Centralized Funding for District Engineer Japan (U)

(U) In December 1978, OSD reaffirmed its previous policy designating the Japan Engineer District (JED) as the monitor for the design and construction of all GOJ funded relocation projects and expanded the JED's role to include all GOJ funded construction.<sup>50</sup>

(U) The fast moving GOJ programming, budgeting and funding system presented problems to Services in funding for JED services using local O&M funds. There was an insufficient amount of time for Services to budget funds between GOJ programs approval and the time when JED Services were required. The start of the Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) further added to the problem of Services securing the necessary funding for JED services. Consequently, in mid-May 1979,<sup>51</sup> this HQ provided rationale for and recommended to CINCPAC that funds required for JED services to monitor design and construction of GOJ funded construction be provided through a centralized funding system directly to JED through the office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE). CINCPAC supported this HQ's concept of a centralized funding system and in September 1979<sup>52</sup> recommended establishment of such a system to JCS. As a result, JCS in November 1979<sup>53</sup> saw the merit of a centralized system and tasked CINCPAC to develop and provide: 1) a detailed outline of the proposed central funding system addressing, inter-alia, the definition of design/construction agent services and costs; 2) the method for prorating each Services requirement, planning, programming and budgeting cycles; and 3) the method of reimbursement. Subsequently, on 22 November 1979,<sup>54</sup> CINCPAC tasked this HQ to coordinate with Service components in Japan and JED procedural and time phasing requirements. At the end of 1979, USFJ was preparing a comprehensive recommendation to CINCPAC.

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SECTION IV - INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS, AND PROGRAMS

Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Program (U)

(U) During 1979, the Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) met on 24 January 79, 4 June 79, and 29 October 79.<sup>55,56,57</sup> The DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB) met on 12 July 79.<sup>58</sup> The DRIS FY-82 Plan dominated activities of the DRIS Program in 1979.

(U) On 29 October 79, Mr. Gus Apostolakis, the DRIS Program Manager, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), presented an orientation on the DRIS Program and briefed members of the Japan JIRSG and representatives of various sub-study groups (SSGs) on mainland Japan. LtCol A. Smith, CINCPAC DRIS Program Coordinator, who accompanied Mr. Apostolakis, presented CINCPAC's views on the program and responded to questions. A similar presentation was provided on Okinawa 3 November 1979.

(U) Actions related to the DRIS FY 78-82 Plan, completed during 1979, were as follows:

a. In addition to standing SSGs established in USFJPL 400-6,<sup>59</sup> the following ad hoc SSGs were formed to review/study various administrative and logistic support categories in mainland Japan and Okinawa:

- (1) Storage-Warehousing
- (2) Administrative Services
- (3) Chaplain/Religious Services
- (4) Safety
- (5) Community Services
- (6) Supply and Maintenance
- (7) Audiovisual Services
- (8) Disaster Preparedness
- (9) Weather Services

b. Initial milestone plans were submitted to CINCPAC on 13 July 79,<sup>60</sup> and changes forwarded on 21 August 79.<sup>61</sup>

c. Three studies (Chaplain/Religious Services, Weather Services on Okinawa, and Weather Services on mainland Japan), recommending against consolidation/cross-servicing, were completed during 1979. Study results were being coordinated through Service channels for submission to CINCPAC.

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(U) After Mr. Apostolakis' visit, it became necessary to have each U.S. Forces facility in Japan complete matrix forms on inventory of administrative/logistic capabilities to identify areas of duplication. By the end of 1979, matrix forms were completed and submitted to HQ USFJ for review by interservice support coordinators.

#### Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement (U)

(U) As noted in the history for 1978, one of the problems concerning movement of overweight/oversized vehicles on Okinawa was referred to the Roads and Bridges Panel of the Facilities Subcommittee for verification of road/bridge conditions. At an informal meeting on 23 January 79, between the U.S. Chairman of the Roads and Bridges Panel and an official of the Ministry of Construction (MOC), Government of Japan, a proposal was made that the U.S. Forces identify the heaviest/largest vehicle combinations and the route on Okinawa considered to be most critical for mission accomplishment. By an administrative memorandum dated 30 May 1979,<sup>62</sup> the MOC, Road Traffic Control Division, informed HQ USFJ that movement of M51 recovery vehicles (on M793 transports) was possible over 16 of the 18 routes indicated. Two routes to the Northern Training Area on Okinawa could not be confirmed because roads were allegedly unimproved and not passable.

(U) The Joint Committee had approved an easement consisting of a concrete slab, 4.5 by 14 meters across Route 13 (now Highway 329) on Okinawa, for crossing of U.S. Forces tracked vehicles.<sup>63</sup> Sometime during May-June 1976, a local Okinawa agency covered the easement with asphalt to fill in cracks in the concrete pavement. Although the Marines had temporarily suspended the use of the easement since mid-1976, they planned to reuse it for crossing of tracked vehicles.<sup>64</sup> On 26 March 79, HQ USFJ submitted a Memo to the Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, requesting restoration of the concrete slabbing. The matter was subsequently referred to the Facilities Subcommittee at which the Japanese side agreed to restore the easement.

(U) In order to coordinate vehicle movements for Exercise "Fortress Gale," scheduled for August 79, the Assistant Chief of Staff/J4, HQ USFJ (U.S. Chairman of the Subcommittee), called on the Director General, Road Bureau, MOC (Japanese Chairman of the Subcommittee), on 31 July 79, to request consideration for self-propelled movement of tracked vehicles over a 400 meter stretch on National Route 329, Okinawa, between Blue Beach and the Central Training Area. On 3 August 79, MOC telephoned HQ USFJ stating that, because of road conditions and political considerations, the GOJ could not agree to such movements. This was confirmed in a letter (dated Summer 1979) from the Director-General, Road Bureau to the Assistant Chief of Staff/J4.<sup>65</sup>

(U) During 24 - 26 September 79, members of HQ USFJ/J43 visited Okinawa to gain familiarity with routes required for movement of military overweight/oversized vehicles. Observations of routes were made from the air and ground. Discussions were held with personnel of Marine Corps Base, Camp S. D. Butler, and the 3rd Force Service Support Group.<sup>66</sup> Details of the trip are contained in trip report of 4 October 1979.

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FOOTNOTES

1. DFSC Contract Awards to Asia and Maruzen Oil.
2. COMUSJAPAN 1723067Z Sep 79.
3. COMUSJAPAN 120611Z Dec 79.
4. U.S. Army Military Construction Project B920-711, on DD Term 1391 of 30 Jan 79.
5. USAGO 090920Z Nov 79.
6. COMUSJAPAN 140645Z Dec 79.
7. COMUSJAPAN 140855Z Jun 79.
8. NSD Yokosuka 271000Z Jul 79.
9. NSD Yokosuka 280600Z Jul 79.
10. NSD Yokosuka 030800Z Aug 79.
11. CINCPAC 040336Z May 78.
12. COMUSJAPAN 170643Z Apr 79.
13. COMUSJAPAN 010154Z Feb 79.
14. Weekly 1884 reports from the various terminals.
15. Data compiled from 1979 MSO 4020.4 reports.
16. Facilities Subcommittee, Memo No. 1418, 19 Feb 80.
17. Formal Minutes of the XIV Meeting of the SCC, 23 Jan 79.
18. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS 447-2200, 13 Feb 79.
19. DMA Branch Office Atsugi 180125Z Oct 79.
20. USFJ/J4 Ltr, subj: FCLP at Kisarazu AB, 26 Mar 79.
21. FSC Memorandum FSUS 464-2270, 23 Oct 79.
22. Details contained in undated Japanese Air Staff Office Concept paper.
23. FSC Memorandum for the Joint Committee, Memo No. 1366.
24. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-461-2255.
25. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-463-2264.
26. JCS 161339Z Aug 79.

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27. Memorandum dated 27 Feb 79 of meeting between Col. Mundt, HQ USFJ, and Mr. Tamba, MOFA, held on 23 Feb 79, subj: Hold Harmless Provisions, Joint Use Agreement.
28. Executive Order 12088, 13 Oct 78. "Federal Compliance with Pollution Standards."
29. Environmental Subcommittee Memorandum ESGOJ 4-2, 2 Aug 79.
30. Minutes of the 421st Joint Committee Meeting, 13 Sep 79.
31. USFJ History 1978, p. 76.
32. CINCPAC Instruction 1101.2A, 29 Jun 79, subj: Construction Area Responsibilities.
33. Joint Committee Minutes (404th Meeting), 28 Dec 78.
34. CINCPAC 220036Z Nov 79.
35. FSC Memorandum for the Joint Committee, Memo No. 1390, 1 Aug 79.
36. Joint Committee Memorandum, 28 Dec 78, Subj: Improvement of USFJ Facilities and Areas.
37. Minutes of the 448th meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, 28 Feb 79.
38. Memorandum to the Facilities Subcommittee, 26 Jul 79, subj: Implementation of the USFJ Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel.
39. Memo No. 1390, 1 Aug 79, subj: Establishment of the Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel.
40. CINCPACFLT 120201Z Sep 79.
41. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSJG-459-1659, subj: Improvement of USFJ Facilities and Areas, 7 Aug 79.
42. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-459-2251, subj: Improvement of USFJ Facilities and Areas, 7 Aug 79.
43. Minutes of the First Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel Meeting, 8 Aug 79.
44. Minutes of the Fourth Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel Meeting, 7 Nov 79.
45. Minutes of the Fifth Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel Meeting, 14 Dec 79.
46. COMUSJAPAN 250532Z Jan 79.

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47. COMUSJAPAN 180958Z Apr 79.
48. CINCPAC 230409Z Jun 79.
49. COMUSJAPAN 192325Z Aug 79.
50. SECDEF 081726Z Dec 78.
51. COMUSJAPAN 180458Z May 79.
52. CINCPAC 140215Z Sep 79.
53. JCS 150454Z Nov 79.
54. CINCPAC 220035Z Nov 79.
55. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG Meeting, 6 Feb 79.
56. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG Meeting, 7 Jun 79.
57. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG Meeting, 21 Jun 79.
58. Minutes of the DFRB, 23 Jul 79.
59. USFJ Policy Letter 400-6, DRIS Program in Japan, 29 May 79.
60. HQ USFJ/J43 Ltr, 13 Jul 79, subj: DRIS FY 78-82 Plan.
61. HQ USFJ/J43 Ltr, 21 Aug 79, subj: DRIS FY 78-82 Plan.
62. Ministry of Construction, Road Bureau, Road Traffic Control Division, Administrative Memorandum, 30 May 79, subj: Suitability of Movement of U.S. Forces Overweight/Oversized Vehicles.
63. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum to the Joint Committee, Memo No. 871, 15 May 72, subj: Camp Hansen.
64. HQ USFJ Memorandum (SVMUS 9-012-M) to the Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, 26 Mar 79, subj: Self-Propelled Crossing of AAV's Over Route 329.
65. Letter from the Director-General, dated Summer 1979, to the Assistant Chief of Staff, J-4.
66. HQ USFJ/J43 trip report, 4 Oct 79.
67. COMUSJAPAN 130330Z Mar 79.
68. COMUSJAPAN 160503Z Oct 79 and 242323Z Oct 79.

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CHAPTER 5

CIVIL AFFAIRS

SECTION I - GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

U.S./Japan Security Relations, The SOFA, and Japanese Politics (U)

(U) U.S./Japanese security relations have never been stronger and Japan's own role in regional security is developing favorably.<sup>1</sup> Statistically, the polls showed another all time high in acceptance of the Mutual Security Treaty and Self Defense Forces.<sup>2</sup> The security dialogue between the two nations during 1979 was furthered by a number of meetings and visits, exchange visits between Defense Chiefs Brown and Yamashita, CODEL visits to Japan addressing security matters, continued discussions on bilateral planning, and a series of recurring informal meetings between COMUSJ and Chairman, JSC.

(U) Internationally, significant events impacting on U.S./Japan security relations were the USSR invasion of Afghanistan, the buildup of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, and the buildup of Soviet Naval Forces in the Pacific. Other international events relating to Japanese security and regional stability included the assassination of ROK President Park Chung-Hee, Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, China's invasion of Vietnam and the decision to suspend temporarily the withdrawal of U.S. troops in Korea. Significantly, most of these events highlighted the current vulnerability of Japan - particularly her oil lifeline to the Middle East. As a result, during 1979 Japan tended to draw closer to the U.S. in defense matters and to take a more receptive attitude towards discussions of security problems and towards military appropriations.

(U) Domestically, the Soviet military buildup on the Northern Islands elicited a formal GOJ protest to the Soviet Union and there was much discussion in the media concerning the MSDF announcement of anticipated participation in RIMPAC 80 naval exercises. The U.S. "swing strategy" also received much coverage in the vernacular press. Here, the U.S. took pains to reassure Japan that "swing" was only a study, rather than a U.S. policy or strategy; and in any event would not adversely affect Japanese security.

(U) Bilateral planning for the defense of Japan was carried out between USFJ and JDA utilizing the Guidelines approved in 1978.<sup>3</sup> Interchanges on security matters at the highest levels were reflected in visits to Japan by President Carter, CODEL's Nunn and Wolff, Secretary of Defense Brown and CJCS General Jones. Japanese visitors to Washington included Prime Minister Ohira, Foreign Minister Sonoda, JDA Director-General Yamashita and CJSC General Takeda. Also of bilateral security interest was the 11th meeting of the Subcommittee to the Security Consultative Committee (SSC) held in Honolulu.<sup>4</sup> U.S. leaders reiterated USG intentions of maintaining the U.S. presence in the Far East and Japanese leaders reemphasized reliance on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

(U) No major problems in interpretation of SOFA arose during the year. It was necessary, however, to assert at the local level, the rights of U.S. Forces to conduct paradrop training at the Yomitan facility in Okinawa. GOJ continued

to increase its contribution towards the presence of U.S. Forces in Japan. There was also a marked softening in the long-standing JSP hardline regarding the Mutual Security Treaty.

(U) On the domestic political scene, 1979 will be noted for a two-month near paralysis of governmental functions caused by bitter infighting among the LDP for party leadership. This followed the dissolution of the Lower House and a reelection which saw the LDP barely maintaining their majority. Incumbent Prime Minister Ohira continued as LDP party president and Prime Minister. The second Ohira cabinet followed in November 1979. Except for "outsider" and renowned economist Okita, the cabinet was appointed out of factional considerations and maintained a pro-U.S. coloring.

#### Security Consultative Subcommittee (SSC) (U)

(U) The SSC was formed in 1967 to serve as a forum for an informal exchange of ideas on security issues. Participation is at the Ambassadorial-Vice Minister-Assistant Secretary Level with uniformed participation on both sides. It is not a decision-making forum.<sup>5</sup>

(U) The XI meeting was held in Hawaii from 31 July to 2 August 1979. American topics included: (1) SALT II, (2) Asian Situation, (3) Defense Efforts of NATO nations, and (4) Present and Future American Military Plans in the West Pacific Area. Japanese delegates outlined (1) The Basic Japanese Defense Policy, (2) 1980-84 Defense Buildup Program, (3) Present Defense Power of Japan, and (4) 1979 Defense White Paper.<sup>6</sup>

#### JDA Director-General Visit to Headquarters USFJ (U)

(U) JDA Director-General Yamashita visited Headquarters, United States Forces, Japan, Yokota Air Base, on 6 August 1979. This first formal visit by an incumbent JDA Director-General was at the invitation of Lieutenant General William H. Ginn, Jr., Commander, USFJ and was characterized by him as symbolic of ever better Japanese-U.S. security relations. Mr. Yamashita exchanged views with the Commander on the military situation in the Far East and the present state of U.S. Forces in Japan.<sup>7</sup> General Ginn also provided some insight on NATO which Mr. Yamashita planned to visit after conferring with Secretary of Defense Brown in Washington in mid August 1979.

#### Exercise Fortress Gale (U)

(U) Exercise Fortress Gale, the largest military exercise held in Japanese waters and on Okinawa since the end of World War II was conducted between 18-30 August 1979.<sup>8</sup> Special precautions were taken to not recreate memories of the 1945 invasion of Okinawa. The exercise went very well with the Marines achieving their training goals with minimum disturbance to the local populace. Although the exercise generated the predictably negative local Okinawa press, the reaction in major Japanese daily papers was mixed. There was a tacit acknowledgement of the importance of the exercise combined with an array of reservations concerning timing, safety measures, Okinawan sentiment and implications for Japanese Self Defense Forces.<sup>9</sup>

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GOJ Vehicle Emission Standards (U)

(U) The impact of the DOD embargo on shipping to Japan POV's manufactured post 31 March 1976, continued to increase during 1979. Efforts were pursued to compensate for the losses suffered by owners of late model POV's through disposition or storage of new vehicles in CONUS and to obtain relief from GOJ emission standard requirements.

(U) Although no progress was reported in obtaining actual compensation for losses, USFJ succeeded in having Japan designated as an area exempt from the prohibition on shipping foreign POV's (FPOV's) to U.S. at government expense.<sup>10</sup> Thus, the POV owner may be able to purchase an export model FPOV and send it to CONUS free from added transportation charges. Implementation of this process was being discussed with Japanese auto companies at the end of the reporting period. A requirement for one-year ownership prior to shipment was also being evaluated.

(U) No progress was achieved during 1979 in obtaining favorable consideration from GOJ to our renewed proposals for relief from the strict vehicle exhaust emission standards.

(U) In January 1979, DOD requested certain new initiatives be proposed to GOJ in Joint Committee.<sup>11</sup> These were designed to permit the U.S. Forces POV owner to drive his post 31 Mar 76 POV in Japan during his tour based on Japanese acceptance of California emission standards or assumption of a part of the inspection cost. USFJ added an additional alternative restricting the operation of these POV's to the duration of the owner's tours. The memorandum also allowed for alternate GOJ proposals and was submitted to U.S.-Japan Joint Committee on 25 January 1979.<sup>12</sup> At the 412th Joint Committee meeting, GOJ replied that their previous proposals, which were not practicable for USFJ, were the best they could do.<sup>13</sup>

(U) SECDEF, in October 1979, advised that renegotiation of POV problem at the diplomatic level is no longer considered to be a possible alternative and that feasibility of an inspection facility on the West Coast will be reexamined by OSD.<sup>14</sup> Additional military initiatives in Japan were under consideration at the year end.

POV Inspection in Okinawa (U)

(U) During 1979, Okinawa Land Transportation Office (LTO) initiated a determined drive to take over U.S. Forces POV inspection, up to now carried out by U.S. military inspection stations. At a meeting on 7 May 1979, LTO verbally presented demands for a drastically revised POV inspection system. The new requirement is for POV's to be inspected at Japanese-licensed garages, repairs to be made as required and for vehicles to be then presented to LTO for final inspection and registration. Japanese inspection forms will replace the current Service forms. As there are some 20,000 POV's in Okinawa, Japanese control of the inspection process will result in much higher inspection and repair costs to POV owners with the inevitable junking of many POV's which cannot meet the more strict Japanese standards.

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(U) Faced with similar requests in the past, the Okinawa Area Coordinator (OAC) succeeded in delaying final action. However, this is not a viable alternative now, in view of LTO insistence based on SOFA and U.S.-GOJ prior agreements in Joint Committee.<sup>15</sup> The Ministry of Transportation was contacted informally by this headquarters but deferred to Okinawa LTO.

(U) Subsequently, Okinawa Area Field Office (OAF0), the prefecture Defense Facilities Administration Bureau and the Okinawa General Administration Bureau, together developed a plan for a modified inspection system.<sup>16</sup> The proposed system provides:

- a. Vehicles will be inspected/repaired on U.S. bases by locally certified garages as concessionaires using OWAX oil, parts, etc.
- b. Local concessions will be made on some Japanese standards as applied to U.S. POV's.
- c. A two-year phase-in will be allowed.

Evaluation of this proposal was proceeding at year end.

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

(U) Efforts to obtain relaxation from Government of Japan (GOJ) on prohibited import items for use in military commissaries were continued during 1979. These actions were in response to an August 1978 request of Maj. Gen Burkett, Commander Air Force Commissary Service (AFESA).

(U) As regards relaxation of prohibited FFV items: Department of Agriculture (USDA) promised full cooperation with the military including certifications based upon inspection, apparent freedom from pests, treatment extended, subsequent safeguarding, and origin in designated areas.<sup>17</sup> American Embassy, Tokyo and the Services subsequently assisted in preparation of Memorandum to U.S.-Japan Joint Committee which was submitted to the 410th Meeting, 22 March 1979.<sup>18</sup> Based on U.S. guarantees of above safeguards, this memorandum requested GOJ to permit importation of some frequently used FFV's which are presently prohibited. GOJ turned down the U.S. request at 425th Joint Committee, 8 March 1979.<sup>19</sup> No further action is currently contemplated.



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SECTION III

LABOR AFFAIRS

General (U)

(U) The U.S. Forces in Japan employed 20,854 Local National (LN) workers at the close of 1979 under the indirect hire system involving three agreements with the Government of Japan (GOJ).<sup>71</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 Japan including Okinawa.

(U) In accordance with CINCPAC guidance, the U.S. Forces administer local national labor policy 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 develops USFJ labor positions and negotiates with the DFAA on behalf of COMUSJAPAN.

(U) 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 country.<sup>72</sup> In keeping with the spirit of this policy, annual USFJ/DFAA wage negotiations are traditionally based on Diet-approved adjustments affecting National Public Service (NPS) workers' salaries, which are in turn based on the annual GOJ National Personnel Authority (NPA) survey of wages in the private sector.

a. (U) Second Round Labor Cost Sharing.<sup>73</sup> After four months of negotiation, on 17 April DFAA and USFJ negotiators agreed on the contract terms implementing the second labor cost sharing agreement of 28 December 1978. Subsequently another four months of joint DFAA-USFJ efforts were required to develop implementing procedures. The new agreement was effective retroactively to 1 April 1979.

The JFY 1979 JDA budget provided for expenditure of ¥7.2 billion for the first labor cost sharing agreement of December 1977 -- (involving social insurance premiums, administrative costs, and employee welfare expenses) and ¥6.8 billion for the second agreement of December 1978 (involving the 10% USFJ Differential, language allowance, and part of retirement allowance). The total JFY 1979 value of the two agreements was approximately ¥14 billion or \$62 million (at ¥225 to 1\$).

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During 1979 DFAA and USFJ continued to discuss three issues emanating from the December 1977 first-round agreement, as the December 1978 second-round agreement confirmed that these discussions would continue. The three subjects of these discussions were procedures for contracting, application of Japan labor laws, and employment forecasts.

b. (U) Annual Wage Negotiations. On 10 August the National Personnel Authority (NPA) recommended an average 3.7 percent wage increase for Japan's National Public Service, the lowest increase in twenty years. The NPA recommendation to the Diet and Cabinet also called for reduction of certain employee benefits; specifically, less step increases after age 56.

On 25 September DFAA proposed to USFJ that the same 3.7 percent increase be granted to U.S. Forces workers, but indicated there should be no benefit reduction, such as the NPA-proposed change in the step increase system. In October and November HQ USFJ replied to DFAA that USFJ would negotiate the wage increase but would also insist on concurrently modifying the step increase system.

On 4 December the Diet passed the NPS wage revision, including both the wage increase and the step system modification, and on 15 December CINCPAC approved USFJ's proposed bottom-line bargaining strategy, to grant the same wage increase as NPS and insist on the same step increase modification.

USFJ negotiators then proposed to DFAA that the two issues--wage increase and step modification--be resolved simultaneously. DFAA, under strong union pressure (see Strikes by Local National Employees, p. 69) took the position that the wage increase should be agreed to and implemented immediately and the step issue be left unresolved.

At the close of the year USFJ and DFAA negotiators continued to maintain their respective positions.

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d. (U) Reductions-in-Force. Reductions in the U.S. Forces Local National (LN) labor force totaled 521 employees, with separation of 388 employees on Okinawa and 133 on mainland Japan during 1979. LN personnel reductions during 1979 were minor compared with previous years and were accomplished with relatively little labor unrest.<sup>77</sup> Had the U.S. Army Realignment RIF been completed in 1978 instead of being extended into 1979, the 1979 RIF total would have totaled only about 300 for the year.

e. (U) Strikes by Local National Employees. No strikes occurred during 1979. Zenchuro Union, representing all U.S. Forces local national employees, ordered a 24-hour strike for 27 December 1979 to emphasize union demands for settlement of the 1979 wage increase. This strike was postponed because allegedly satisfactory progress was being made in wage negotiations.

f. (U) Modifications to the MLC, MC, and IHA. A total of 38 modifications to the MLC, MC, and IHA provisions were concluded with the DFAA during 1979, facilitating the employment, retention, and administration of the local national work force.

g. (U) DFAA Labor Administrative Fees. Through October 1979 USFJ and DFAA representatives continued to negotiate DFAA claims for labor administrative fees for the period 1 April 1975 through 31 March 1978. DFAA maintained that the balance owed was ¥2 billion (\$8.8 million).

In October, DFAA failed to respond to USFJ's counterproposal and made no subsequent attempts to resume negotiations.

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FOOTNOTES

1. COMUSJAPAN Briefing to CODEL Wolff, 10 Jan 80.
2. JDA Defense Bulletin, Vol III, No. 1, Sep 79.
3. HQ USFJ History, 1978, pp. 20-23.
4. COMUSJAPAN 150523Z Aug 79.
5. AmEmbassy Tokyo 13434/271021Z Jul 79.
6. COMUSJAPAN 150523Z Aug 79.
7. Japan Times, 7 Aug 79.
8. AMCONSUL Naha 270717Z Jul 79.
9. AmEmbassy Tokyo 220640Z Aug 79.
10. Per Diem Tvl and Tr Alws Committee 211915Z Dec 79.
11. SECDEF 060001Z Jan 79.
12. 406th Joint Committee Meeting, 25 Jan 79.
13. 412th Joint Committee Meeting, 19 Apr 79.
14. SECDEF 130001Z Oct 79.
15. SOFA, Article X, 6th Joint Committee, 18 Jun 1952.
16. OAC 260057Z Dec 79.
17. USDA 061545Z Feb 79.
18. Minutes, 410th Joint Committee Meeting, 22 Mar 79, para.
19. Minutes, 425th Joint Committee Meeting, 8 Mar 79, para.
20. Minutes, 1st Joint Committee meeting, 23 Jun 60, para 9f.
21. Minutes, 416th Joint Committee meeting, 21 Jun 79, para 7.
22. Minutes, 419th Joint Committee meeting, 17 Aug 79, para 3a.
23. Minutes, 421st Joint Committee meeting, 13 Sep 79, para 3.
24. Minutes, 422d Joint Committee meeting, 27 Sep 79, para 4a.

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25. Minutes, 425th Joint Committee meeting, 8 Nov 79, para 3a.
26. HQ USFJ History, 1978, p. 107.
27. HQ USFJ History, 1978, p. 106.
28. Minutes, 421st Joint Committee meeting, 13 Sep 79, para 6.
29. Minutes, 420th Joint Committee meeting, 30 Aug 79, para 4a; 424th Joint Committee meeting, 25 Oct 79, para 3c.
30. Minutes, 405th Joint Committee meeting, 11 Jan 79, para 6.
31. Minutes, 406th Joint Committee meeting, 25 Jan 79, para 4b.
32. Minutes, 408th Joint Committee meeting, 22 Feb 79, para 6.
33. Minutes, 413th Joint Committee meeting, 4 May 79, para 9.
34. Minutes, 414th Joint Committee meeting, 17 May 79, para 8.
35. Minutes, 414th Joint Committee meeting, 17 May 79, para 6.
36. Minutes, 415th Joint Committee meeting, 7 Jun 79, para 7.
37. Minutes, 416th Joint Committee meeting, 21 Jun 79, paras 5, 6.
38. Minutes, 427th Joint Committee meeting, 6 Dec 79, para 4c.
39. Minutes, 420th Joint Committee meeting, 30 Aug 79, para 6.
40. Minutes, 425th Joint Committee meeting, 8 Nov 79, para 4.
41. Minutes, 426th Joint Committee meeting, 21 Nov 79, para 4.
42. Minutes, 424th Joint Committee meeting, 25 Oct 79, para 4.
43. Minutes, 427th Joint Committee meeting, 6 Dec 79, para 7.
44. HQ USFJ History, 1978, p. 106.
45. Minutes, 413th Joint Committee meeting, 4 May 79, para 5.
46. Minutes, 428th Joint Committee meeting, 20 Dec 79, para 6c.
47. Minutes, 412th Joint Committee meeting, 19 Apr 79, para 5a; 414th Joint Committee meeting, 17 May 79, para 3; 415th Joint Committee meeting 7 Jun 79, para 3a.

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72. CINCPAC Instruction 12200.3A, Subj: Personnel Administration for U.S. Forces Non - U.S. Citizens Civilian Employees in PACOM, 13 Oct 72.
73. Memorandum to the Joint Committee, Re: Labor Costs, 28 Dec 78.
74. COMUSJAPAN 290630Z Dec 78.
75. Report on Local National Labor Situation and Developments (April-June 1979), 31 Jul 79.
76. COMUSJAPAN 080800Z Jun 79.  
AMEMB Tokyo 120932Z Jun 79.  
CINCPAC 130016Z Jun 79.  
SECDEF 292115Z Jul 79.  
COMUSJAPAN 210816Z Nov 79.  
CINCPAC 240303Z Nov 79.  
SECDEF 101912Z Dec 79.  
COMUSJAPAN 110911Z Dec 79.  
CINCPAC 120012Z Dec 79.  
SECDEF 180132Z Dec 79.
77. Report on Local National Labor Situation and Developments (October - December 1979), 31 Jan 80.

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CHAPTER 6

COMMUNICATIONS

DCS RECONFIGURATION IN THE KANTO PLAIN (U)

(U) This project involves the relocation and consolidation of the AUTODIN switch at Camp Drake and the AUTOVON and Technical Control facility at Fuchu AS to Yokota AB. COMUSJAPAN/J6 provided the impetus to consolidate fragmented ideas and plans into one crystallized concept to capture the JCS's attention to validate and approve Yokota as prime facility for the Kanto Plain Reconfiguration (KPR) project. The following constitutes an encapsulation of events in 1979 for the KPR.

(U) The most significant item in July was the submission of a revised memorandum to the Facilities Subcommittee during its 458th meeting on July 24, 1979. The new memorandum basically changed the original memorandum of April 22, 1977 to reflect Yokota as prime facility vice Camp Zama for the KPR. Significant items of the memo were the inclusion of a digital microwave facility at Tama Annex and a digital AUTOVON switch to be provided by the GOJ.<sup>4</sup>

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 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>5</sup> In late 1977 the 71st Signal

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( Battalion (PROV) prepared an Okinawa DCS Reconfiguration Plan which was approved by USACCJ and U.S. Army Japan (AJCE) during January 1978.<sup>6</sup> As a result of this initial plan, CINCPAC subsequently tasked DCA PAC to develop a System Engineering Study for MITS Okinawa and Supporting Facilities. This study was completed by DCA PAC on 8 September 1978.<sup>7</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. The USG formally submitted on 30 October 1979 to GOJ (Facilities Subcommittee) a Quid Pro Quo (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.<sup>8</sup>

(U) The draft Management Engineering Plan for DCS Reconfiguration in Okinawa is still being coordinated by DCA PAC.<sup>9</sup> Current milestones reveal that the project will not be completed earlier than December 1980.

SAC GIANT TALK (U)

(U) Some success in Giant Talk frequency negotiations occurred on 22 February, 1978 when the RRB authorized the use of the disputed frequencies for U.S. Forces on a non-interference basis to JDA until JDA could rechannel their communications equipment to replacement frequencies. However, progress toward a permanent solution proceeded slowly due to JDA efforts to insure that the full cost of rechanneling (Yen 5.5 million; approximately \$27,000) would withstand Diet examination.<sup>11</sup>

(U) During negotiations conducted on 15 March 1979, communications representatives from JDA and COMUSJAPAN/J6 agreed to the following plan of action.<sup>12</sup>

a. (U) JDA would assume the full cost of rechanneling. Funds were included in the budget for fiscal year beginning 1 April 1979.

b. (U) U.S. Forces could have the frequencies requested for Giant Talk use and U.S. Forces would advise the RRB to provide JDA with the required replacement frequencies.

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c. Rechannelling efforts would be initiated by JDA in May, 1979 and would be completed by 31 October, 1979.

d. In the interim period, U.S. Forces and JDA would share the use of the two Giant Talk frequencies with the same priority (mutual non-interference). In the event of interference, a means of resolution would be determined between the two parties.

(U) On 25 October, 1979 JDA advised that all replacement crystals had been procured and rechannelling was progressing; however, due to some delays at JMSDF locations, the projected completion date of 31 October 1979 would not be met.<sup>13</sup> The rechannelling project was subsequently completed on 13 December, 1979 and the Joint Frequency Panel, U.S. Military Communications-Electronics Board, was requested to assign the Giant Talk frequencies to SAC.<sup>14</sup>

U.S./JAPAN COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS (C-E) STUDY GROUP (U)

1. (U) U.S./Japan C-E Study meetings<sup>15</sup> were held on the following dates with agenda items<sup>16</sup> as indicated:

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2. (U) The next meeting was scheduled to be hosted by HQ USFJ sometime in January 1980.

#### JAPAN-KOREA MICROWAVE RADIO SYSTEM (U)

(U) DCS communications between Japan and Korea were improved during 1978 with the installation and cutover of a 96 channel PCM/TDM Microwave System between Changsan, Korea and Seburiyama, Japan via Tsushima Island. This project was completed under phase I of a two phase concept. Phase II provided for bulk encryption of the 96 channel microwave system using CI-15 encryption system.

(U) The USAF was designated lead military department to provide encryption devices. The CI-15 encryption equipment consists of KH-34 bulk encryption and HN-74 interfacing equipment. Encryption occurs at the digroup level (1.544 MBPS, 24 voice channels).<sup>17</sup>

(U) Personnel from the 1843 EES arrived Seburiyama, Japan on 15 May 1979 and commenced installation of bulk encrypters.<sup>18</sup>

(U) The 96 channel microwave system, using bulk encryption devices, is now regarded as a successful forerunner to future digitalized configuration in the Japan-Korea communications complex.

#### WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (WWMCCS) (U)

(U) Congressional interest in the WWMCCS effectiveness prompted briefings and surveys at USFJ and other commands during 1979. OJCS, the WWMCCS System Engineering Organization (WSEO) and Service and Unified representative canvassed major operational users concerning problems and needs of the system.<sup>21</sup> The results of the surveys were published in a report to be used as a major input to the DOD report to Congress on the modernization plans of WWMCCS, which is scheduled for January 1980.<sup>22</sup> Two visits were made to Yokota, with WSEO

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interviewing LGen Loving in January and LGen Ginn in October, as well as Division Chiefs, action officers and ADP personnel. The major outcome is an objective, mission-oriented modernization of the WWMCCS.

(U) Requirements for WWMCCS support and equipment were identified for USFJ,<sup>23</sup> COMSAF,<sup>24</sup> COMNAVFORJAPAN,<sup>25</sup> and COMSUBGRU7.<sup>26</sup> J63 briefed COMNAVFORJAPAN and COMSUBGRU7 over the year on the status of WWMCCS, the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) and the dual host connection to the CINCPAC/CINCPACFLT WWMCCS computer. In December both requested feasibility studies to install terminal equipment. When the COMNAVFORJAPAN terminal is installed, all component command headquarters in Japan will be interconnected with USFJ. USFJ acquired an additional tape drive, which arrived damaged and is awaiting repair. This drive will be necessary when the dual host connectivity with Hawaii is activated. The COMSAF terminal was requested in February 1979 and validated by OJCS in October. At year's end, planning was active for an anticipated installation in May 1980.

(U) Computer and communications difficulties in the COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS began on 6 April and continued through October.<sup>27</sup> Computer equipment malfunctions, computer program errors and stops, communications equipment configuration and operation problems, communications network deviations, and technician's standard procedures all intertwined to produce a simultaneous and complex problem situation. Working to resolve them were Honeywell engineers and managers, Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity (NAVSEEACT) engineers from Hawaii and Japan, Defense Communication Agency personnel from Japan, Hawaii and Washington D.C., and all operator and maintenance agencies involved in the COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS. USFJ/J63 sent a synopsis of findings to all agencies in August 1979, with numerous recommendations for improvement being studied for implementation.<sup>28</sup> One recommendation being staffed at year's end was the replacement of the H735 remote processor with a Level 6 system. This action would provide better communications protocols and permit stand-alone processing in Japan, thereby minimizing data communications network difficulties.

(U) J63 hosted three formal training sessions for WWMCCS users. The WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) use was taught by Air Training Command (ATC) from 14-17 August 1979. The Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS) was taught by teams from Armed Forces Staff College and from ATC, from 3-18 October 1979. In addition to formal training, J63 provided orientation and demonstrations to all Japan user organizations. ADP Training for J63 technicians in data base management and job control language was accomplished in Hawaii and Korea.

(U) Throughout the year, J63 briefed several flag officers and civilians on the COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS. MGen Dougleday (OJCS/C3S), VADM Gravely (DCA), Dr. Dineen (ASD, C<sup>3</sup>I), and BGen Kastner (USARJ/AJCS), and staff visitors were included. Specific items addressed included the present and anticipated level of user activity, the history of and approach to network deficiencies, the nature of user satisfaction, and the status of present projects and acquisitions.

(U) The Naval Regional Data Automation Center (NARDAC) finished a study of the dual host environment COMUSJAPAN will have in CY 1980.<sup>29</sup> NARDAC supports PACOM joint WWMCCS activities with computer programming and system analysis. Their study noted that J63 is inadequately manned to provide the needed support when two hosts are connected. The NARDAC efforts for COMUSJAPAN this

year included the creation of the Japan Integrated Command and Control System (JICCS). This system was created to simplify user interface with the computer and to place the bulk of time-consuming actions into the ADP activity, rather than into user actions. At year's end, message preparation and reconnaissance reporting had been significantly streamlined. All component services and HQ USFJ can productively use the system.

(U) The WWMCCS Terminal for the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Japan, was installed in September 1979. It had been validated in early FY 1979.<sup>30</sup> Numerous staff visits between J63 and the USARJ command center personnel, and timely support by NAVSEEACT Japan, the WESTPAC WWMCCS engineering agency, insured both on-time installation and user preparation for the installation.

(U) Capt Michael Ryan, USAF, reported to duty on 16 October 1979, as Chief, WWMCCS Operations/Plans.

(U) The electromagnetic compatibility program in Japan is managed by COMUSJAPAN who functions as the CINCPAC point of contact for the conduct of all frequency coordination and assignment matters. Prior to 1 October 1979, these functions were accomplished through the COMUSJAPAN Joint Frequency Coordinating Office (JFCO) which was co-located with the Frequency Allocations Branch (J62), Communications-Electronics Division (J6). Service component technical representatives assigned to the JFCO were under the command control of their respective service component commands with technical supervision and operational direction being exercised by the COMUSJAPAN Area Frequency Coordinator (AFC). This concept of frequency management had evolved since the end of World War II and had proven effective in coordinating frequency requirements.

(U) In March, 1979, the realities of austere manning precluded HQs 5AF from providing technical representation to the JFCO.<sup>31</sup> This led to the development of a new concept of frequency management which recognized and compensated for these conditions.

(U) USFJ Policy Letter 100-17, Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Policy, was promulgated on 1 June, 1979 and tasked the services to continue to provide full-time technical representation to the JFCO. However, concurrent with the publication of this policy, COMUSJAPAN/J6 submitted a recommended change to the FY80 Joint Manpower Program (JMP) which would augment the J62 Branch with sufficient personnel to perform all JFCO functions.<sup>32</sup> These additions were approved and the new concept of frequency management was implemented on 1 October 1979.

(U) Implementation of this concept has enabled COMUSJAPAN to perform joint actions with assigned personnel and has freed service component commanders to redirect the efforts of their frequency management technicians to perform unilateral service functions. At year's end, USFJ Policy Letter 100-17 was being revised to reflect these changes.

#### ALL SOURCE INFORMATION COMMUNICATION (ASICOM) HUB (U)

(U) Installation of the All Source Information Communications (ASICOM) Hubbing Unit started 21 February 1979 in the 5AF CAF by a NAVSEEACT installation

team.<sup>33</sup> The system was tested back-to-back on 24 February 1979, with a satisfactory test in-house and through loop to Yokota Technical Control. Conditioned acceptance by the 5AF/DC of the ASICOM Hub installation was concluded on 21 March 1979,<sup>34</sup> with final acceptance by 5AF/DC of this project being on 8 November 1979.<sup>35</sup>

#### FREQUENCY SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) The annual meeting of the Frequency Subcommittee, U.S./Japan Joint Committee, was hosted by the U.S. side on 15 June 1979 at the Sanno 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 Donath, Assistant Chief of Staff, J6.<sup>36</sup>

#### SATELLITE TERRESTRIAL LINK, KPTV IMPROVEMENT PLAN (U)

(U) Department of Defense Public Affairs (OASD/PA) through Armed Forces Information Service (AFIS) and American Forces Radio and Television (AFRT) provides approximately 38 satellite events per year to AFRT television outlets. AFIS pays for all satellite charges but the local outlets must fund the terrestrial link from the receive station to the TV station. The TV outlet which provides TV programming in the Kanto Plains (KPTV) has no terrestrial link. Satellite events are recorded at FEN-Clark and the tapes are distributed to KPTV and other FEN-TV outlets via military air. Such a system violates the two precepts upon which the satellite service is based--timeliness and dependability. Although military aircraft routinely fly between Clark AB and Yokota AB, the flights are often cancelled or delayed for various reasons. Military air between Yokota and Misawa and Iwakuni is sporadic. AFKN in Korea has a terrestrial link; however, military air between Korea and Yokota is also sporadic.

(U) In an effort to improve TV programming in the Kanto Plain, COMUSJAPAN approved the FEN-Yokota proposal to:

- a. (U) Interconnect the NTT television relay center in Tokyo (via NTT cable) with Hardy Barracks.
- b. (U) Equip a van with necessary electronic equipment to record TV tapes.
- c. (U) Provide for taping of programs at Hardy Barracks.
- d. (U) Air the taped programs over KPTV.
- e. (U) Schedule duplicate tape deliveries via commercial freight service to Misawa, Iwakuni and Kadena.

(U) In February 1979 FEN obtained a cost quote of \$81,500 from KDD to install the cable. Army and Air Force agreed to pay proportional shares of this installation (Army-\$14,670; Air Force-\$66,830). Subsequently, PACAF procure-

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ment center negotiated a contract which requires KDD to provide TV transmission service to a vanized recording facility at Hardy Barracks by 30 June, 1980.<sup>37</sup> Concurrently, FEN estimated the cost of required modifications to a mobile van as \$80,000. The Navy, unable to provide funds for the cable installation, agreed to provide \$80,000 worth of recording equipment on a permanent loan basis. At year end this project was progressing on schedule. The proposed service will significantly enhance the FEN AFRTS mission of informing and entertaining the military audience in Japan.

#### PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT (U)

(U) COMUSJAPAN/J6 was the focal point for coordinating the efforts of service component commands in providing essential communications support for the Tokyo Economic Summit and Presidential Visit. In late March 1979, the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) provided the American Embassy, Tokyo, with frequency requirements for essential Presidential communications. It was mutually agreed between Embassy communications representatives and COMUSJAPAN/J6 that it would be advantageous to follow the frequency coordination channels prescribed by the Status of Forces Agreement in obtaining frequencies for U.S. Forces' use. Accordingly, this Headquarters requested the Radio Regulatory Bureau (RRB), Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications provide the required frequencies.<sup>38</sup>

(U) Extensive coordination was required with the RRB as the majority of the WHCA requirements were in highly congested frequency bands. The RRB engineered an alternate frequency plan and WHCA rechanneled their communications equipment to alternate frequencies.<sup>39</sup>

(U) Overall coordination of C-E support was effected through a series of informal conferences to exchange information between supporting and supported agencies. Service component representatives were briefed by the WHCA staff on communications support plans and were advised that further requirements would be leaved upon the Embassy for resolution. COMUSJAPAN/J6 became involved in providing minor C-E logistical support when Embassy resources proved insufficient to satisfy all WHCA requirements.

#### REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS (ROC's) FOUR AND NINE (U)

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(U) Model 40 teletype and associated equipments will be connected to the AUTODIN via a dedicated/shared access line. The terminals will be capable of establishing a point-to-point connection or conference with any SI terminal in the AUTODIN system.<sup>41</sup>

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(U) This program has proceeded through the site survey phase, to receipt of the planning package and installation drawings on 13 April 1979,<sup>42</sup> and site preparation (August 1979). COMSEC (KG-13), red and black patch panel, and wiring and conduit to CAF area, installed by Air Force/NAVSEEA in August 1979.<sup>43</sup>

(U) Final installation of the Model 40 teletype and facility operation is scheduled for January 1980.<sup>44</sup>

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## FOOTNOTES

1. HQ PACAF/DCX Cost Study Kanto Plains Reconfiguration, 30 Jan 79.
2. CINCPAC 180219Z Apr 79.
3. JCS 051849Z Jun 79.
4. Minutes of the 458th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, 24 Jul 79.
5. USFJ Command History 1978, p 122.
6. USARJ ltr (AJCE), 23 Jan 78, DCS Reconfiguration Plans for Okinawa.
7. DCA PAC ltr P441, 8 Sep 78, Subj: System Engineering Study for MITS Okinawa and Supporting Facilities.
8. Minutes of the 464th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, 30 Oct 78.
9. DCA PAC ltr P440, 23 Nov 79, Subj: Management Engineering Plan (MEP) (Abbreviated) for the Reconfiguration of the Military Integrated Telephone System (MITS), Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.
10. USFJ Command History, 77, pp. 124-125.
11. USFJ Command History, 78, pp. 123-125.
12. COMUSJAPAN 190518Z Mar 79.
13. COMUSJAPAN 250528Z Oct 79.
14. COMUSJAPAN 170406Z Dec 79.
15. USFJ Command History 1978, p. 125.
16. U.S./Japan C-E Study Group Agendas, HQ USFJ/J6 file 10-C.
17. Management Engineering Plan (MEP) (Abbreviated) for Bulk Encryption of the Japan-Korea Digital Microwave System--Phase II, 22 Feb 79.
18. PCA 190135Z May 79.
19. DIRNSA 012305Z Aug 79.
20. PCA 020130Z Aug 79.
21. JCS/WSEO visit 26/27 Jan 79, WSEO/CNO visit 15 Sep 79.
22. The Final Report on the Survey of Users Perceptions of and Opinions About WWMCCS ADP, 6 Dec 79.



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23. USFJ System Development Notification, 2 Aug 79.
24. USFJ System Development Notification, 26 Feb 79.
25. COMNAVFORJAPAN 070610Z Dec 79.
26. COMSUBGRU7 050449Z Dec 79.
27. USFJ/J63 computer operation log entries and multiple message traffic.
28. COMUSJAPAN 090506Z Aug 79.
29. NARDAC Technical Report 10K1004 TR-01, "Dual Hosting Study," Jun 1, 79.
30. OJCS Memo, Ser PMO-246-78, 25 Oct 78.
31. 5AF/DC ltr, 23 Jan 79, Review of Draft USFJPL 100-17.
32. USFJ/J6 ltr, 1 Feb 79, Increase to U.S. Forces, Japan, FY80 Joint Manpower Program (JMP).
33. 1956CG/DONOA ltr, 7 Mar 79, Subj: Relocation of ASICOM Network Hubbing Unit to 5AF/CAF.
34. 5AF/DCX Staff Summary Sheet, 31 Oct 79, Subj: Final Acceptance of ASICOM Hub Installation.
35. 5AF/DC 1st Ind to NAVSEEACT ltr P-1909, Ser 579, 4 Oct 79, Subj: ASICOM INSTLN 5AF, EFA Project I.D.1909; Final Acceptance of.
36. U.S./Japan Frequency Subcommittee Document F68 15 Jun 79.
37. Contract Nr. F62562-75-C-0155, PACAF Contracting Center, Japan and Kokusai Denshin-Denwa Co., Ltd., 10 Sep 79.
38. Technical Liaison Channel Coordination Document, FBUS 5107, 14 May 79.
39. Communications Support Plan, WHCA, dtd 31 May 79. Frequencies contained in this plan authorized by COMUSJAPAN/J6 ltr, Subj: Authorization for use of Radio Frequencies, dtd 13 Jun 79.
40. JCS 2308/663-6, 5 Aug 76.
41. CINCPAC 6124 Ser 2035, 4 Oct 78.
42. NAVSEEACT P-4882/SP-52 Ser 215, 13 Apr 79.
43. 5AF OPSCOMM NCOIC ltr, 14 Aug 79.
44. CINCPAC/J6124/J61 060113Z Nov 79.

APPENDIX I

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

1 January - 31 December

17-21 Jan	Dr. William C. Valdes, GS-17 Staff Director, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Civilian Personnel Policy)
18-19 Jan	Lt Gen Gerald J. Post, USAF Director, Defense Logistics Agency
19-26 Jan	Rt Rev Charles L. Burgence, GS-16E Bishop for the Armed Forces, The Episcopal Church Center, and Rev Canon William A. Johnson, GS-16E Canon Theologian, Cathedral of St. John the Divine
28-30 Jan	ADM John B. Hayes, USN Commandant, US Coast Guard
29-31 Jan	Brig Gen Kenneth L. Robinson, USMC Commanding General, Marine Corps Base Camp Butler/ Okinawa Area Coordinator
29 Jan-5 Mar	James H. Babcock, GS-17E Director, Intelligence Systems, OSAD (C3I) and William T. Kvetas, Jr., GS-18E Director, Program and Budget Office Intelligence Community Staff
9-10 Feb	RADM Robert B. Fuller, USN JCS Deputy Director for OPS (Reece & Electronic Warfare)
12-15 Feb	Brig Gen Joseph Racke, USA Deputy Director, Operations and Readiness, Defense Communications Agency
12-15 Feb	VADM Samuel L. Gravely, Jr., USN Director, Defense Communications Agency
13-15 Feb	Robert Levine, PL313, GS-17 DCEC, Engineering Team
18-21 Feb	Irving Luckom, PL313 Technical Advisor, DIA Systems Planning Office
18-22 Feb	William T. Kvetkas, GS-18E Director, Office of Programs and Budget Intelligence Community Staff, DCI

19 Feb-3 Mar Lt Gen Richard L. Lawson, USAF  
Director, J5, UJCS

24 Feb The Honorable W. Michael Blumenthal  
Secretary of the Treasury

1-3 Mar Bishop Edward L. Tullis, GS-16E  
The United Methodist Church and  
Rev James P. Rickards, GS-16E

4-11 Mar Robert W. Workman, GS-16  
Director, DOD Schools, Pacific

7-12 Mar Dr. Ben Massey, GS-17E  
Chancellor, University of Maryland

9-10 Mar Senator Spark M. Matsunaga (D-HI)

10-12 Mar Dr. John Toll  
President, University of Maryland

19-21 Mar RADM H. D. Arnold, USN  
COMMATVAOWINGPAC and  
RADM R. C. Mandeville, USN  
COMLATWINGPAC

20-24 Mar Gen Louis H. Wilson, USMC  
Commandant of the Marine Corps

24-28 Mar Pascale A. Petosa, GS-16  
Staff Director, ODASD (Director, Compensation and  
Position Management)

25-26 Mar Lt Gen Eugene Tighe  
Director of DIA

4-6 Apr Mr. John C. Taylor, GS-16  
Deputy, Engineering Division, HQ AAFES

6-8 Apr Gen Bernard W. Rogers, USA  
Chief of Staff, US Army

8-11 Apr RADM D. B. Shelton, USN  
CINCPAC, J5

10-12 Apr Gunther K. Rosinus, GS-17  
CINCPAC Staff Advisor

11-12 Apr Maj Gen Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC  
CG III MAF/3rd MARDIV and  
Maj Gen Kenneth L. Robinson, USMC  
CG MCB Camp Butler

18-21 Apr	VADM C. A. H. Trost, USN Deputy CINCPACFLT
19, 24 Apr	CODEL Hawkins Committee on Education and Labor
22-26 Apr	Dr. Robert W. Tindall, GS-16E Administrative Secretary and Director of Chaplaincy Services, The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
30 Apr-5 May	Mr. Arthur Bronson, GS-17E Vice President Board of Trustees, Los Angeles Community College
2 May	Mr. Milton Zaslow, GS-18 Deputy Director for Telecommunications and Computer Services, NSACSS
5 May	The Honorable Juanita Kreps Secretary of Commerce
7-9 May	Maj Gen Van C. Doubleday, USAF J3, JCS, Deputy Director for Operations (Command Control and Communications Systems)
14 May	DOCA PACOM, GS-16E
15-17 May	Maj Gen Kenneth L. Robinson, USMC CG Camp Butler/OAC
28-31 May	Mr. Paul Hyman, GS-17 OASD Director for Transportation and Distribution Policy
31 May-2 Jun	Brig Gen Henry J. Hatch, USA Division Engineer, US Army, Engineering Division, PAC OCN
1 Jun	Group Captains Hunter/Ramus Defense and Air Attache British Embassy
2 Jun	Ambassador Robert S. Strauss Ambassador at Large
12-13 Jun	Maj Gen Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC CG, III MAF/3rd MARDIV
13-14 Jun	Maj Gen George A. Edwards, Jr. CC/Det 1, 314th Air Division
13-14 Jun	Brig Gen James R. Brown, Jr. CC, 313AD/18TFW

30 Jun-2 Jul Maj Gen Howard Estes, Jr.  
USAF, Deputy Director for Field Management and  
Evaluation, and Deputy Chief, Central Security  
Service

9-11 Jul Brig Gen Andrew P. Chambers, USA  
CINCPAC, J1

13-18 Jul Mr. Andrew Marshall  
Director, Net Assessment/OSD

15-17 Jul Maj Gen Andrew Pringle, Jr., USAF  
Commander, 3rd Air Division, SAC

16-18 Jul Maj Gen Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC  
CG MCB Camp Butler/Okinawa Area Coordinator

16-18 Jul Maj Gen William R. Maloney, USMC  
CG 1st MAW

17-27 Jul RADM Withers M. Moore, (CH), USN  
Deputy Chief of Chaplains, Office of Chief of Chaplains

27-31 Jul Maj Gen Thomas E. Clifford, USAF  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (PA)

27 Jul Gen Takehiko Takashina, GSDF  
Chairman, Joint Staff Council

29-31 Jul RADM Ernest Tissot, Jr., USN  
Incoming CINCPAC, J5

5-7 Aug CODEL Charles Wilson

6 Aug Minister Ganri Yamashita  
Minister of State for Defense

11-14 Aug Maj Gen R. B. Solomon, USA  
CINCPAC, Deputy Chief of Staff

15 Aug Gen Ryoichi Yamada  
Chief of Staff, JASDF

16 Aug Gen Goro Takeda  
Chairman, Joint Staff Council

23 Aug Joint Staff College Visit

23-26 Aug Brig Gen Frank Baker, USA  
Deputy Director, Plans and Programs, Defense  
Communications Agency

23-31 Aug Maj Gen Valentine A. Sieferman  
TAG, Hawaii

REF ID: A66150

24-25 Aug	CODEL Pritchard and Dicks
25 Aug	Vice President Mondale
3-9 Sep	Brig Gen H. Norman Schwartzkopf Deputy Director, Plans CINCPAC
13-16 Sep	Mr. Roy F. Linsenmeyer, PL313 Chief Research and Analysis, CINCPAC Staff
14-18 Sep &	Mr. Richard Danzig, GS-18 Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs Logistics)
16-19 Sep	Maj Gen Henry A. Hatch, USMC Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics, HQ USMC
16-18 Sep	RADM Milton J. Schultz, Jr., USN Deputy Director, TAC/Theater C3 Systems, C3S Directorate, OJCS
17-29 Sep	Mr. James W. Jamieson, GS-18E General Manager, San Diego Navy Federal Credit Union (SDNFCU)
18-22 Sep	ADM Maurice F. Weisner, USN CINCPAC
21-28 Sep	Rev Ike Barnett Associate Director, Presbyterian Council for Chaplains and Military Personnel
23-25 Sep	VADM Samuel L. Gravely, Jr., USN Director, Defense Communications Agency (DCA)
24-27 Sep	Lt Gen A. W. O'Donnell, USMC CG, FMFPAC
26-28 Sep	Brig Gen Duane H. Stubbs, USA Commander, AAFES
8-10 Oct	Brig Gen Edward Honor, USA International Logistics Branch, J-4, OJCS
12-16 Oct	Gen David C. Jones, USAF Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
14-17 Oct	Mr. Frank A. Tapparo, GS-16 Director, Asia Division, OASD, PA&E
16-20 Oct	Maj Gen Kenneth L. Robinson, USMC Commanding General, 3rd Marine Division

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17-20 Oct	VADM Robert P. Coogan, USN COMNAVAIRPAC
21-23 Oct	Dr. G. P. Dinneen Assistant Secretary Defense, C3I
1-3 Nov	VADM James S. Gracy, USCG Commander, Pacific Area
2-4 Nov & 7-12 Nov	Mr. Joseph J. Carniglia, GS-16E National Defense Services to the Armed Forces American Red Cross, Wash D.C.
6-9 Nov	Gen Kenneth McLennan, USMC Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and Chief of Staff, Headquarters Marine Corps
11-14 Nov	Rev A. Carl Hart, GS-16E Director, Chaplains Division, Southern Baptist Convention
12-15 Nov & 17-20 Nov	RADM C. F. Horne, III, USN COMINELWARCOM
21-27 Nov	Mrs. Vona Houtz, GS-16E National President of the Ladies Auxiliary VFW
4-5 Dec	Maj Gen William L. Nicholson, III, USAF Director, DMA
14-16 Dec	Lt Gen Freddie L. Poston, USAF Chief of Staff, PACOM
19-20 Dec	ADM Donald C. Davis, USN CINCPACFLT

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APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY

1 January - 31 December 1979

4 Jan (U) The vernacular press reported the Maritime Staff Office is planning to institute a mine laying aircraft squadron consisting of 12 C-130 Hercules transports by 1984.

(U) Okinawa Prefecture Governor Nishime filed a protest with Brig Gen Robinson concerning the accidental shooting of the Kyoda area, Nago City, on 29 December. It was reported that Gen Robinson promised to suspend firing practices until inquiries into the cause of the accident had been completed.

(U) A 4-man Senate Military Affairs Study Team led by Senator Nunn left Washington to visit five Asian countries (Philippines, Thailand, China, Japan and ROK). The team will reportedly collect materials that may be used to decide future American security policy towards Asia.

5 Jan (U) The Finance Ministry's FY 79 national defense budget plan allotted 0.903% of GNP to defense which is the same rate as FY 78.

9 Jan (U) Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told a visiting U.S. Senate team that defense collaborations of ASEAN, presence of a strong U.S. Navy in the west Pacific, and a JSDF increase are desirable.

10 Jan (U) The vernacular press reported JDA plans total reexamination of the air defense system in FY 79. The proposed reexamination will result in the replacement of the present BADGE system and NIKE missile.

(U) First landing of U.S. military contract flight at Narita (New Tokyo International Airport); Northwest Orient Airlines charter, 252 passengers, flight originated Seattle for Osan AB Korea, fuel stop at Yokota AB, take off for Korea, pilot reported mid-air collision with bird over Miho, cracked left pilot's window, declared emergency, safe landing at Narita.

11 Jan (U) It was reported that during a visit by Senator Nunn and two others from the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, Prime Minister Ohira was given an oral message from President Carter stating relations with Japanese are very important. Prime Minister Ohira was reported to have emphasized the need for mutual understanding in the area of economic problems.

(U) It was decided at an NDC meeting that four E-2C aircraft will be purchased and the Finance Ministry will disburse the necessary funds in the JFY 79 budget.



- 15 Jan (U) FY 80 JMP was submitted to CINCPAC and JCS. New missions plus a significant increase in interaction between this headquarters and the Japanese security establishment resulted in 20 additional manpower authorizations being proposed.
- 16 Jan (U) The vernacular press reported that a JDA source foresees the possibility that the 6-month Marine rotation system will lead to a reduction of Marine troops in Okinawa.
- (U) A report on Senator Nunn's visit, to be published at the end of the year, will reportedly contain the following points: (1) Regarding stability of Asia situation, it is felt U.S.-Japan relations are more important than U.S.-China relations; (2) Due to continuing tension on the Korean peninsula, it may be desirable to cancel troop withdrawal; (3) Although taking the Soviet threat seriously, China is lagging in modernization of their equipment; (4) Normalization of U.S.-China relations and the Japan-China peace treaty will contribute to long-term stability of Asia; (5) U.S. Forces base at Subic Bay, PI will become increasingly important.
- (U) According to the vernacular press, a JDA military specialist sees the Russian Navy as having an edge in the Far East by 1981 or 1982.
- 17 Jan (U) At the 16th national CGP convention in Tokyo, CGP executives present proposed an FY 79 action plan for conditional reorganization of the SDF and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. They also presented a basic policy plan which included opposition to emergency law legislation.
- 19 Jan (U) The vernacular press reported that it was announced in Washington that the USAF would assign four E-3A Sentry aircraft to Kadena AB, Okinawa from July 1979 to July 1980.
- (U) USFJ and DFAA commenced MLC/MC/IHA contract modification negotiations to implement the terms of the labor cost sharing agreement of 28 December 1978. (This 1978 agreement called for GOJ annual labor cost sharing of about \$35 million, in addition to a previous 1977 labor cost sharing package valued at about \$30 million.)
- 31 Jan (U) At a meeting on the lawsuit against aircraft noise, Muneaki Tajiri from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government sharply criticized the government for its lukewarm posture toward base plane noise. He expressed doubt that noise reduction measures at Yokota AB, approved by Japan-U.S. Joint Committee in 1963, were faithfully practiced.
- 3 Feb (U) During a Lower House Budget Committee meeting, JCP Secretary General Tetsuzo Fuwa claimed his party had obtained a roster of Marine personnel attached to Iwakuni and Futenma who deal with nuclear weapons. He feels this is an indication that nuclear weapons have possibly been brought into this country. JDA Director-General Yamashita stated the evidence of this roster does not necessarily mean nuclear weapons have been brought into Japan.

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- 3 Feb (U) Nihon Keizai commented editorially on Secretary of Defense Brown's FY80 national defense report to Congress saying the report gives the impression that the Soviet Union cannot afford to develop operations against Europe and Asia at the same time. The paper stated a discrepancy existed between the SECDEF report and JCS Chairman General Jones' report stating North Korea and Vietnam are the most serious military threats.
- (U) In discussing the ammunition stockpile, the vernacular press reported that JDA has resolved to continue the present policy of buying local produce except for a few special types of British-Swedish ammunition as the price advantage of American over Japanese products isn't as big as originally estimated.
- 5 Feb (U) A protest was delivered to the Soviet Ambassador from Foreign Office Counselor Takashima protesting Soviet military buildup on Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands and requesting these facilities be removed as soon as possible.
- (U) During a meeting of the Lower House Budget Committee, Foreign Minister Sonoda indicated there was no intention to exclude Taiwan from the term "Far East" despite normalization of relations between U.S. and China.
- 8 Feb (U) According to Izvestia, a Russian Government organ, base consolidation on Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands is a "counter-step" to the alleged "anti-Soviet" Japan-U.S.-China rapprochement.
- 9 Feb (U) JDA Director-General Yamashita told a meeting of LDP committees and divisions on national defense and diplomacy that there is no immediate need for changing the defense policy as a result of the Soviet base consolidation on the two northern islands.
- 11 Feb (U) A feature in the Yomiuri quoted JDA experts' views stating the primary objective of the Russian base consolidation is defense of Okhotsk Sea and will not pose an immediate threat to Japan.
- 13 Feb (U) U.S. Government and Government of Japan began talks in Tokyo to revise present nuclear energy agreements.
- (U) Foreign Minister Sonoda appointed American Affairs Bureau Director Nakajima to assume directorship of the Treaties Bureau, replacing Seiichi Omori who is ill.
- 14 Feb (U) The Keidanren Defense Production Committee is to conduct a review of defense systems and will present its findings and proposals to the government in June.
- 15 Feb (U) Ad hoc committees in both houses of the Diet unanimously voted for the removal of Soviet military facilities from Kunashiri and Etorofu. The JCP abstained from voting in both houses.

- 15 Feb (U) JDA Director-General Yamashita, in reply to a letter in the Asahi Reader's Forum, stated that a Japanese defense power not only served to repel foreign aggression but also helped maintain a balance of power in neighboring areas.
- 16 Feb (U) During a Lower House Budget Committee meeting, JDA Director-General Yamashita acknowledged that present laws may have to be revised to support Japan-U.S. joint defense activities.
- 20 Feb (U) The GOJ has decided to legalize the proposed Japanese-USF labor cost sharing by drawing out a "new interpretation" of Article 24, SOFA.
- (U) Justice Minister Furui suggested to Prime Minister Ohira that Japan should seriously consider its policies toward the U.S. and China avoiding a "fall into the ravine between U.S. and China" as their relations deepen.
- 21 Feb (U) At the Lower House Budget Committee, Director General Yamashita referred to the Soviet armed forces in the Far East as a latent threat to the Japanese national defense.
- (U) At an Upper House plenary session, a motion against Soviet military bases on the northern islands was adopted. JCP abstained.
- 23 Feb (U) The government presented three SDF related bills to the Diet proposing (1) an increase of MSDF and ASDF personnel, (2) establishment of a submarine flotilla, and (3) a monthly pay increase for reservists.
- 26 Feb (U) Prime Minister Ohira and Ambassador Mansfield reportedly share the view that economic problems should be solved without letting them grow into political issues.
- 28 Feb (U) DFAA Director General Tamaki told the Upper House Audit Committee that it was possible the Americans might present a new request regarding sharing of USFJ costs.
- (U) It was revealed that the Environment Agency requested, in writing, that the Transportation Ministry and JDA push projects for aircraft noise abatement near civilian and military airfields.
- 1 Mar (U) USS Darter (SS 576) officially assigned forward family residency program at Sasebo vice homeport San Diego.
- (U) The Brookings Institute conducted a study concerning reorganization of Armed Forces in Northeast Asia and recommended (1) reduction of conventional-type aircraft carriers from 6 to 3; (2) assignment of 3 to 5 helicopter carriers with 2 Marine battalions; and (3) pulling the 3rd Marine Division from Okinawa back to Hawaii.

- 4 Mar (U) U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal met with several GOJ leaders during a stopover in Tokyo enroute to the U.S. from a visit in Peking. His talks reportedly covered problems dealing with trade friction, economic cooperation with China and the Japan-U.S. summit meeting and Tokyo summit meeting.
- 5 Mar (U) The Cabinet Information Office conducted a survey revealing 86% (79% in 75 poll) supported SDF and 5% (8%) did not. 66% of those surveyed said the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is useful for peace and security of Japan; 12% didn't think so and 22% did not give a clear reply.
- 7 Mar (U) JDA Director General Yamashita told the Lower House Budget Committee that in an emergency the command forces of U.S. and Japan would work separately and will not be subject to direction of the other.
- 9 Mar (U) It was reported that two E3A planes participating in Team Spirit flew from Kadena AB for Saudi Arabia via the Indian Ocean. According to the press the Foreign Office feels the flight from Okinawa was not subject to prior consultation as the planes were not assigned to USFJ.
- 14 Mar (U) Last P2J delivered by Kawasaki Heavy Industries (contractor) to Japan Maritime Self Defense Forces. First (of total 83) delivered 30 September 1969.
- (U) JOPS briefing presented to staff officers of Joint Staff Office, Ground, Maritime, and Air Staff Officers at Joint Staff Office.
- 15 Mar (U) In commenting on a report to Congress that 8-inch guns capable of mounting conventional and nuclear warheads have been deployed in Okinawa, Director Tamba, Security Section, Foreign Office, has denied the nuclear aspect saying no "prior consultation" had been held between Japan-U.S. concerning nuclear weapons being located in Okinawa.
- 16 Mar (U) Lt Gen Osamu Kozaki, JASDF, Chief, J3, Joint Staff Office, reassigned as Commanding General, Western Air Defense Force (Kasuga); Maj Gen Koya Hamaya, JASDF, assigned as J3/JSO.
- (U) During a recent speech in Tokyo, Ambassador Mansfield was said to have proposed a plan to establish a Japan-U.S. joint study group to give counsel to USG and GOJ regarding solutions to economic problems.
- 17 Mar (U) Yokota RAPCON obtained first altitude block and flight corridor from Tokyo Area Control Center that allowed USS Midway aircraft to fly from the ship to Atsugi without usual clearance delays.
- (U) The Foreign Office published a view refuting a U.S. House Trade Subcommittee report (Johns Report) concerning the trade imbalance between Japan and the U.S. pointing out that America misunderstands the state of Japanese economic affairs. Japan is studying a plan

concerning government procurements that will be acceptable to — both governments.

- 18 Mar (U) Prime Minister Ohira spoke at the Defense Academy graduation and stressed that the SDF should not pose a threat to any country but should be a true war deterrent.
- 21 Mar (U) The JDA has completed drafting the outline for a 5-year major defense equipment program (FY 80-84) seeking a gradual increase of defense related budgets. The plan is to include (1) Reorganization of the GSDF division system (2) replacement of old MSDF escort ships, (3) renewal of the BADGE system and (4) replacement of Nike and Hawk missiles.
- 23 Mar (U) In a speech before the Upper House Budget Committee, JDA Counselor Okazaki gave the following views regarding the Russian Pacific Fleet: (1) Soviet Union is expected to assign the 43,000 ton aircraft carrier to its Pacific Fleet, (2) JDA is checking the influence Russian reinforcement may have on Japan and the eastern Pacific area. Concerning the U.S. 7th Fleet, Okazaki stated there will be an increase of Spruance-class destroyers from 6 to 9, carrier based aircraft are being switched from F4's to F14's and a Los Angeles class nuclear submarine will soon be assigned to the Pacific.
- 25 Mar (U) In 1978, Okinawan income from tourism reached ¥133,144 million whereas income from the presence of military bases was about ¥100,000 million.
- 26 Mar (U) Representatives of USFJ/J3, Seventh Fleet Staff, and U.S. Embassy briefed Ministry of Foreign Affairs action officers on Fortress Gale.
- 28 Mar (U) GSDF Chief of Staff Shigeto Nagano, during a speech to the Japan Defense Society meeting, stated it is time for Japan to reexamine its national defense policy.
- 29 Mar (U) U.S. Forces, Japan (Hq USFJ, services) Operations-Training-Plans Conference held at Camp Zama.
- (U) During meetings of two Upper House committees, opposition parties made an issue of GSDF Chief of Staff Nagano's speech before the Japan Defense Society on 28 March, suggesting a review of Japan's defense policy. In reply, Prime Minister Ohira and JDA Director-General Yamashita were quick to caution opposition parties against arguing the entire government policy based on the words of one government service member.
- 30 Mar (U) Locally developed F1 aircraft (replacement for F86-F's) were formally placed on alert status at Misawa Base for the first time.

- 2 Apr (U) Secretariat Chief Akira Shioda and Public Office Director Shigeaki Tsukihara were reportedly reprimanded by Director General Yamashita concerning an exaggerated public message in a weekly magazine last December. The JDA message appearing in the December 28, 1978 issue of Weekly Senkei said there were 496 flights of unidentified aircraft close to the Japanese territory (mostly newest type jet fighters) when actually the number was about 40% of figure given and they were mostly bomber aircraft.
- 3 Apr (U) During an Upper House Budget Committee session, a CGP member referring to deployment of M-10 guns, asked if nuclear shells had been brought to Okinawa. JDA Counselor Okazaki stated deployment of the guns does not mean N-deployment as they are designed for both conventional and nuclear use. JDA Director General Yamashita stated no request for "prior consultation" had been received from the U.S. and Foreign Minister Sonoda told the committee that U.S. authorities stated "promise regarding N-deployment has always been observed."
- (U) The Diet passed the FY 79 national budget bill.
- 5 Apr (U) GSDF Chief of Staff General Nagano is scheduled to tour ROK 30 Apr-4 May. This is the first time a top JSDF officer has visited South Korea except when attending special ceremonies such as ROK Forces anniversaries.
- 7 Apr (U) During a meeting in Williamsburg, VA, Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda and U.S. Secretary of State Vance agreed to try and settle the pending question of Japanese government procurements based on a proposed Japanese compromise plan before the Japan-U.S. summit.
- 9 Apr (U) During his visit to the U.S., Foreign Minister Sonoda visited Secretary of Defense Brown to exchange views on Japan-U.S. security matters.
- 12 Apr (U) While speaking to a group of young Japanese business leaders in Tokyo, JDA Director-General Yamashita indicated his concern over the Soviet military buildup in the Far East.
- 16 Apr (U) Nihon Keizai urged Prime Minister Ohira to question President Carter about the U.S. fulfillment of military roles and responsibilities in the 80's. The paper reports that some doubt exists among defense related quarters regarding U.S. capability to defend Japan in an emergency.
- 19 Apr (U) Speaking to a Japanese civil organization in Tokyo, former Secretary of State Kissinger discussed U.S. Japan relations and world politics. It was reported he stressed the point that it was absurd for Japan to leave her national defense solely to the care of a country 9,000 miles away but if Japan tried to defend resources and national interests with her own force she might become nationalistic which would benefit no one.

- 22 Apr (U) According to latest JDA figures, U.S. Forces manpower in Japan has been reduced by approximately 2000 since the Okinawa reversion in 1972. JDA sources are especially concerned with the tendency to decrease the Marine Corps, the only combat force stationed in Japan.
- 23 Apr (U) Prime Minister Ohira, addressing JSDF leaders as supreme commander of JSDF, stressed the need to have closer Japan-U.S. defense cooperation in maintaining security of Japan. JDA Director General Yamashita also spoke at this meeting attended by all general flag officers of the 3 services.
- 25 Apr (U) JDA has reportedly drawn up a basic policy regarding uniformed personnel exchanges with China and Soviet Union. The policy is to keep "equal distance" with China and Soviet Union.
- 26 Apr (U) Speaking at a Lower House plenary session, Prime Minister Ohira stated that during the Japan-U.S. summit meeting he would like to mutually confirm a rigid maintenance of the MST in furthering defense cooperation between the 2 countries and also stressed that Japan should have a moderate self-defense power, avoiding the power game of the big nations.
- 28 Apr (U) JDA Director-General Yamashita published guidelines for a FY 80 work program. The program is to include plans for (1) organization of a GSDF armored division, (2) conclusion of F-15 and P3C aircraft procurement contract, (3) replenishment of MSDF operational materials and (4) modernization of ASDF BADGE system.
- (U) During a press conference, Prime Minister Ohira reportedly expressed the opinion that qualitative improvement of the SDF was needed but indicated his intention to limit national defense outlay to less than 1% of GNP.
- 30 Apr (U) General Shigeto Nagano, JGSDF, Chief of Staff, JGSDF, visits Korea at invitation of Chief of Staff of Republic of Korea Army. First visit of Japanese GSDF Chief of Staff to Korea on an official invitation.
- 2 May (U) Following their summit talks, Prime Minister Ohira and President Carter issued a joint statement confirming continuation of friendly and cooperative relations between the 2 countries to include maintenance of military strength in East Asia, improvement of Japanese defense power and withdrawal of U.S. troops from ROK without affecting peace and security of Korean peninsula.
- (U) Metal pieces, possibly fragments of shells fired by a USMC artillery unit, landed in an Okinawan motorway parking area making holes in the concrete. DFAA requested Hq USFJ to look into the matter. After complete investigation, USFJ concluded the fragments were not in the parking area as a result of artillery firing and so informed GOJ. DFAA agreed.

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- 3 May (U) Reformist groups, calling for protection of present constitution, and conservative groups, stressing the need for revising it, held rallies around the country in observance of Constitution Day.
- 5 May (U) Vernacular papers attributed the following remarks to Prime Minister Ohira during meetings in New York and Washington: (1) He seeks stabilization of currency exchange rate, (2) He felt a strong Japanese national power behind the successful summit meetings, (3) Japan will try to attain a 6.3% economic growth in FY 79, (4) He is concerned with the decline of American prestige over Watergate and Vietnam and hopes Japan can help restore U.S. leadership in the world community.
- 8 May (U) The Darter, a conventional-type submarine attached to the 7th Fleet, entered Sasebo Naval Station, reviving the station as a homeport for a U.S. Navy ship.
- 10 May (U) USFJ and DFAA completed MLC/MC/IHA contract modification negotiations implementing the labor cost sharing agreement of 28 December 1978. (This agreement called for GOJ annual labor cost sharing of about \$35 million, in addition to a previous 1977 labor cost sharing package valued at about \$30 million).
- 13 May (U) GSDF Chief of Staff General Shigeto Nagano flew to the U.S. at the invitation of U.S. Army Chief of Staff Bernard W. Rogers.
- 14 May (U) JDA Director General Yamashita, during an interview, reportedly stated that effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security system and full Japanese defense efforts are necessary in order to cope with Russian military reinforcements in the Far East.
- 15 May (U) Fragments of USMC flare bombs were found at a golf practice center and a recreation center for prefectural officials in Igei, Okinawa. There was no damage, however, Deputy Governor Higa of Okinawa Prefecture expressed his intent to ask GOJ officials to look into the conditions for use of bases. The flare dropping was verified as accidental.
- 16 May (U) JDA Director General Yamashita reportedly will ask the U.S. to assign another N-powered carrier to the U.S. Pacific Fleet in the early 1980's to cope with the increasing strength of the Russian Pacific Fleet.
- 17 May (U) A high ranking ROK Government source reportedly revealed that Japan, the ROK and the U.S. are studying a plan to establish a tripartite security system in order to tighten their unity for the security of Northeast Asia and the Korean Peninsula.
- 21 May (U) MSDF staged an exercise for news reporters. The exercise, conducted in the Pacific waters between Yokosuka and Miyako Island, demonstrated various types of operations including air attacks on submarines.



- 23 May (U) During a speech at a National Politics Research Society meeting, JDA Director General Yamashita indicated GOJ's intention to continue increased sharing of USF costs for the next fiscal year.
- (U) Japan-ROK Parliamentarian League concluded its general meeting in Tokyo issuing a joint statement calling for suspension of the USFK withdrawal program.
- 26 May (U) Japanese share of USF costs in FY 80 is under study and it has already been decided to increase the amount in FY 80. JDA feels it is necessary to formulate a concrete plan before Director-General Yamashita visits the U.S. in mid-August.
- 30 May (U) Parliamentary System Study Council ruling and opposition party representatives agreed on a plan to create special committee in both Houses of the Diet for discussion of defense and security problems.
- 31 May (U) JDA sources reportedly revealed that a U.S. plan to create a new fleet possibly called the Indian Fleet, had been shelved. They feel DOD authorities have formulated a policy to try using elements of the 6th Fleet in deployment of American sea power to the Mideast.
- (U) Governor Nishime told newsmen that the GOJ and USF will establish a council to discuss base issues and economic and cultural problems concerning Okinawa prefecture and U.S.
- 2 Jun (U) Yomiuri conducted an opinion poll on May 26-27 revealing 37.6% of those surveyed supported the Ohira cabinet compared with 38.5% in a previous survey.
- 5 Jun (U) It was reported that JDA will issue a directive, in the name of ASDF Chief of Staff General Takeda, to operational units and pilots of ASDF regarding use of weapons against aircraft violating Japanese territorial sky. The directive, to be titled "unified view on the use of weapons," will contain the following points: (1) Use of weapons is not included in category the Criminal Code calls individual right of self defense but constitutes a just act of administration under the Self Defense Forces Law, and (2) Individual pilots are not to be subjected to criminal accusation for that.
- (U) JDA sources have confirmed the Soviet Union has shipped heavy guns and combat vehicles to one of the northern islands (probably Etorofu) where base construction is underway.
- 8 Jun (U) A flare cannister, like those used in USFJ training exercises, landed on the front yard of the Prime Minister's official residence in Tokyo. After investigation, U.S. Forces concluded the incident was a prank and identified the perpetrator as a serviceman on leave from Camp Fuji.

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- 14 Jun (U) Change of command ceremonies were conducted at Yokota AB, Lt Gen William H. Ginn, Jr., became the new Commander of U.S. Forces in Japan replacing Lt Gen G. G. Loving.
- (U) The 87th regular Diet concluded its 175th session. A stalemate still exists between ruling and opposition parties concerning the aircraft import scandals, mainly over the prosecution of Matsuno and the subpoenaing of ex-Prime Minister Kishi.
- 18 Jun (U) SALT II was signed by U.S. President Carter and President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union in Vienna. The GOJ indicated its welcome of the signing of SALT II and hoped it would contribute to detente and hopes further efforts will be made in SALT III for reduction and limitation of N-armaments.
- 19 Jun (U) Yasuhiro Nakasone, senior LDP member and ex-JDA Director General, called for an amendment to the war-renouncing clause of the constitution, requesting recognition of SDF presence.
- (U) Kazue Hayoshi, a victim of the 1977 U.S. Phantom jet crash in Yokohama City, left the hospital for the first time in the year and 9 months since the crash. She also lost 2 children in the crash.
- 24 Jun (U) President Carter arrived for the Tokyo Summit.
- 25 Jun (U) During pre-Tokyo Summit talks, Ohira and Carter reportedly agreed on a plan to restrict oil import by major world countries.
- 28 Jun (U) Presidential Advisor Brzezinski met with JDA Director General Yamashita and discussed the military situation in Asia.
- (U) Top leaders of Japan, U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada began 2-day discussions at the Guest House in Tokyo, marking the beginning of the Tokyo Summit. Topics discussed were the energy question and Indo-Chinese refugees.
- 29 Jun (U) The two-day session of the Tokyo Summit concluded after issuing an 8-point "Tokyo Declaration" including an item concerning restricted oil import target figures by individual participating nations.
- 1 Jul (U) Local National Labor Strength at beginning of period - 21,084.
- (U) JSDF marked its 25th year - in 1954 JDA and SDF laws went into effect.
- 3 Jul (U) Air Force announced RIF of 89 MLC employees on Okinawa effective 30 September 1979. 82 of these 89 employees were originally transferred from the Army realignment RIF. AF funding levels projected for FY 80 will allow continued employment for 30 to 40 of the employees now scheduled for RIF.

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- 5 Jul (U) The U.S. Coast Guard formally notified DFSA of their plans to return Kashiwa Communications Site, Chiba Prefecture, to Japanese control on 14 August.
- 6 Jul (U) JDA Director General Yamashita approved the retirement of JSC Chairman, Gen Takehiko Takashina. ASDF Chief of Staff General Goro Takeda will assume duties as JSC Chairman and Gen Ryoichi Yamada, presently Commander, Air Defense Command, will become ASDF Chief of Staff. These changes will become effective 1 August 1979.
- (U) USFJ and DFSA representatives reached agreement on a Table of Uniforms and procedures which provides for items to be procured by the GOJ for MLC and IHA employees under labor cost sharing.
- 9 Jul (U) USFJ and DFSA representatives commenced negotiation on the final settlement of the MLC Administrative Fee rate for JFY's 1975, 1976 and 1977.
- 10 Jul (U) JASDF Southern Composite Air Division and USAF 18 TFW are conducting a joint drill, the first of its kind to be conducted in the Okinawa air training zone. Aircraft involved will be F104J from JASDF base at Naha and U.S. F4D aircraft from Kadena Air Base.
- 11 Jul (U) Maj Gen Kenneth L. Robinson, Commander, USMC Okinawa Bases, assumed command of the 3rd Marine Division from Maj Gen Calhoun J. Killeen. Gen Killeen is currently the USFJ Okinawa Area Coordinator and Deputy Commander, Marine Corps Base Pacific (Forward).
- 12 Jul (U) DACT Exercise. The first Joint U.S.-Japanese Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics (DACT) Exercise ever held off Okinawa was successfully concluded on 12 July 1979. USAF F-4 aircraft from Kadena AB and JASDF F-104s from Naha participated in the exercise.
- 13 Jul (U) Joint Staff Office-Hq U.S. Forces Japan Joint Planning Directive issued.
- 14 Jul (U) The first two F-15 Eagles arrived at Kadena AB to provide maintenance training prior to operational placement on Okinawa of 72 F-15's during the next year, starting this fall. The squadrons will be assigned to the 18 TFW, 3rd Air Division. (Base OI quoted in Japan Press).
- 18 Jul (U) DFSA informed USFJ of plans to convert mainland MLC payroll operations from the current manual system to computers.
- 20 Jul (U) President Carter announced that further withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from ROK will be halted until 1981. During a press conference later than day, Presidential Advisor Brzezinski read the President's statement which included these points: (1) To freeze withdrawal of combat units of U.S. 2nd Infantry Division

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from ROK, (2) to partially reduce the number of U.S. support units in the ROK by the end of 1980 and (3) to re-examine the USFJ withdrawal plan in 1981. Japan maintains a vital interest in security on the Korean Peninsula.

21 Jul (U) JSP Chairman Asukata announced an "Asukata Doctrine" which calls for broad association between his party and various classes of people as well as labor unions aimed at forming a reformist coalition regime in the 1980's.

24 Jul (U) The JDA 1979 Defense White Paper received wide news media coverage. One topic stressed was Soviet military buildup in the Far East during the past year. As the military strength increases, the White Paper emphasized the need to attain the goals prescribed in the National Defense Program Outline.

(U) During a news conference in Shizuoka, Prime Minister Ohira indicated his intention to increase taxes in order to put the deficit stricken national finance on a sound basis. This and other statements regarding increasing taxes adversely affected the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) during the later Lower House campaign.

(U) Assuming political responsibility for his involvement in the aircraft impact scandal, ex-JDA Director General Raizo Matsuno of the LDP tendered his resignation as a Diet Member of the Lower House Speaker.

26 Jul (U) JDA Director General Yamashita returned home, completing his 2-day official tour of South Korea. This was the first visit to South Korea of a JDA Director General while in office. Before departing Seoul, Yamashita conducted a press conference at the Japanese Embassy. He stated that talking with South Korean Premier Choi and Defense Minister Ro and seeing South Korean military facilities with his own eyes were very significant.

1 Aug (U) Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel formulated under the Facilities Subcommittee to coordinate implementation of all host nation funded construction.

2 Aug (U) The Security Consultative Subcommittee (SSC) concluded its 11th meeting. Vice Director General Watari talked to newsmen and said American delegates explained (1) SALT II, (2) recent Asian situation, (3) defense efforts of NATO nations, and (4) present and future American military structures in the West Pacific area. Japanese delegates outlined (1) the basic Japanese defense policy, (2) 1980-84 defense buildup program (3) present defense power of Japan, (4) 1979 Defense White Paper.

7 Aug (U) The Maritime Safety Agency, with Cabinet approval, released a white paper on maritime security which points to the need for efficient coverage of the expanded Japanese territorial waters and economic sea zones with the combined use of patrol aircraft and ships.

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- 11 Aug (U) JDA Director General Yamashita departed Japan enroute to defense talks with Defense Secretary Brown in Washington D.C., to be followed by a visit to NATO. Stopping off in Hawaii, he was given a detailed briefing by Admiral Weisner, CINCPAC, on the general military situation in the Pacific.
- 14 Aug (U) The leaders of four "middle-road parties" (Clean Group Party, Democratic Socialist Party, New Liberal Club and United Socialist Party) agreed to join hands in the next general election to try to prevent the Liberal Democratic Party from increasing its seat in the Lower House.
- 16 Aug (U) JDA Director General Yamashita and Secretary of Defense Brown met in a regular U.S.-Japan defense leaders conference to discuss matters of mutual interest to include (1) the military aspect of the international situation and (2) Japan-U.S. security system. Also included in the conference were JDA Defense Bureau Director Hara, JDA Councilor Okazaki (in charge of foreign affairs) and for the U.S. side, Assistant Secretary of Defense McGiffert and JSC Chairman Jones.
- 20 Aug (U) JDA Director General Yamashita met with NATO Deputy Secretary General Petrignani at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. Following this he met with General Rogers, Supreme Commander, SHAPE. At both meetings the parties involved shared the same views on the military situation in Europe and the Soviet threat and agreed on continued general exchange of information.
- 22 Aug (U) Hq USFJ forwarded to the Service Commands copies of the 1979 DOD study of foreign national pay plans which concluded that excessive USFJ labor costs had been fully absorbed by labor cost sharing, thus complying with recent GAO and Congressional instruction.
- 23 Aug (U) A JDA leader disclosed that during their meeting in Washington, JDA Director-General Yamashita and Secretary of Defense Brown mutually confirmed a plan to extend the Japan-U.S. joint military exercises to include ground forces.
- 27 Aug (U) Landing drills on Okinawa, part of exercise "Fortress Gale", were observed by General Nagano, GSDF Chief of Staff, and senior officers of the three Japanese services. General Nagano was reported as saying he felt a great disparity in capabilities between GSDF and USF.
- (U) The JASDF and USAF started a joint air combat drill at Misawa AB. The drill, the 5th this year, will last 4 days and will include 2 F104J's from the JASDF Komatsu Base, Oshikawa Prefecture, and 2 F4D's from USAF Kadena Base, Okinawa.
- 28 Aug (U) The Executive Committee, recently formed by reformist groups of Okinawa including political parties and labor unions, held a rally in Naha City. The rally, attended by about 7,000 representatives of reformist organizations, was conducted to demonstrate an objection to the amphibious exercise "Fortress Gale".

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- 28 Aug (U) JDA published the JFY 80 defense budget request. It amounted to ¥2,296 billion or 9.6% greater than FY 79, and, as in JFY 79 approximately .9% of GNP. Major items include: (1) Initiation of a study to replace BADGE (air defense) system (2) additional procurement of 34 F-15's and 10 P3C's, (3) Procurement of locally produced (first of the kind) air-to-ship missiles and (4) Initiation of preparatory work to convert Iwo Jima into an air training station. For sharing USFJ costs, JDA is requesting ¥20.5 billion for U.S. facilities (30% greater than JFY 79) and ¥7 billion for U.S. Forces labor costs (above JFY 79 level).
- 30 Aug (U) The JASDF Western Air Defense Force and 1st MAW, USMC, started joint air combat drills in Northern Kyushu airspace, using MCAS Iwakuni as the operating station. The drills will last for 2 days.
- (U) JDA announced the organizational setup of the new GSDF armored division which will be created by amalgamating the 7th Division and 1st Tank Group in Hokkaido. The new division, to be created in the next fiscal year, is to have 232 tanks in its inventory.
- 1 Sep (U) Vice Admiral Foely, Commander, 7th Fleet, announced completion of Fortress Gale.
- 3 Sep (U) The 88th extraordinary Diet session was convened. This session, although planned to take up some unfinished business from the prior session, was basically designed to set the stage for Lower House dissolution to be followed by a general election. Following convocation, Prime Minister Ohira, in policy speeches to both Houses, emphasized the need for increased taxes.
- 6 Sep (U) Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu, during a Japan Press Club interview in Tokyo, made the following comments regarding the Senkaku Island problem: (1) Sovereignty over the Senkakus rests with China, (2) China is ready to "shelve" the sovereignty in order to facilitate (China-Japan) joint development of the Senkaku seabed oil field, (3) Troubles that arise in the meantime can be solved through talks.
- (U) A Foreign Office leader sharply reacted to Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu's statement concerning the sovereignty of the Senkaku Islands saying they belong to Japan. He could not understand why Gu Mu made such remarks while staying in Japan.
- 7 Sep (U) With the advice and approval of the Cabinet, the Lower House was dissolved in accordance with Article 7 of the Constitution. Shortly after Diet dissolution, a cabinet meeting was held and it was decided to announce on the 17th that there will be a general election on October 7.
- 9 Sep (U) Annual Misawa Airshow sponsored by JASDF. U.S. military aircraft on static display; event attended by 60,000 spectators.

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- 19 Sep (U) After an April fact-finding tour of Japan and China, a U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee team headed by Senator Church, prepared a report. The report published on the 17th stressed the U.S. should prepare to strengthen Japan-U.S. military cooperation if Japan continues to worry about the Soviet military buildup in Asia.
- 20 Sep (U) During the latter's visit to Japan, JDA Director-General Yamashita presented the First Class Order of Rising Sun medal to Admiral Weisner, CINCPAC, to honor him for his "contributions to the friendship between Japan and the U.S. and to the defense of Japan." After the presentation, Admiral Weisner met with JSC Chairman General Takeda and MSDF Chief of Staff Admiral Oga.
- 27 Sep (U) COMFAIRWESTPAC Atsugi-based aircraft and JMSDF 4th Air Group (Atsugi) stand down; second anniversary of USMC RF-4B crash in Yokohama, standdown at request of local authorities for purpose of holding formal funeral service for children who were killed by the crash.
- 29 Sept (U) The first group of F-15 Eagle fighters arrived at Kadena Air Base from the U.S. mainland. These 16 F-15's are the first of those that are to be assigned to the 18 TFW by September 1980 to replace the F-4 Phantoms now assigned in Okinawa.
- 30 Sep (U) Air Force RIF on Okinawa completed with separation of only 31 MLC employees out of the 89 originally announced for separation on 3 July 1979. Extraordinary placement efforts on behalf of these employees resulted in jobs for 46 employees. 8 others were replaced by RIF volunteers and there were 4 RIF cancellations.
- (U) Local National Labor Strength at end of Period - 20,818.

- 2 Oct (U) The GOJ filed a protest with the Soviet Union against deployment on Shikotan Island and military construction on Kunashiri and Etorofu. The Soviet Ambassador refused to accept the protest statement stating there is no pending territorial question between the Soviet Union and Japan and that Japanese representation means reckless interference in Soviet internal affairs.
- (U) JDA Director-General Yamashita, reporting on Soviet military buildup on three northern islands (Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan) included the following observations: (1) Military manpower deployed on the three islands is swelling to the division level; (2) Modernized combat forces seem to be deployed with M124 helicopters and SAM's on Kunashiri and Etorofu; (3) Military training is conducted on Kunashiri and Etorofu; (4) Tents capable of accommodating 2,000 men have been set up on Shikotan Island and ground troops are deployed there.
- 5 Oct (U) Shift of flag ceremony, Seventh Fleet, USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19) becomes flagship vice USS Oklahoma City (CG 5).
- 7 Oct (U) During the general election, the LDP, trying to secure a steady majority in the Lower House, suffered a severe setback. A steady majority would require 271 of the 511 seats but the LDP only retained 248 seats (1 less than at the time the Lower House was dissolved). The JCP and DSP had remarkable gains and the JSP and NLC suffered losses.
- (U) In the Lower House election on 7 October, 23 SDF-related men were elected. They included the incumbent JDA Director-General Yamashita and eight former director generals.
- 9 Oct (U) Ambassador Mansfield reportedly told American newsmen in Tokyo that he had advised U.S. Government authorities to increase U.S. Forces in the Asia-Pacific area to counter the Soviet threat in this area but that his advice has not been fully adopted.
- 12 Oct (U) During a conference with Japanese news reporters in the U.S. Embassy, Ambassador Mansfield emphatically stated that the so-called "swing strategy" is not a U.S. Government policy but is simply one of many studies and plans the U.S. has. He stressed the U.S. will maintain its presence in Asia and will abide by its commitment to defend Asian nations.
- 15 Oct (U) JCS Chairman General Jones visited Japan enroute to ROK. During his visit he talked with Foreign Minister Sonoda and JDA leaders. He also met with Director General Yamashita, Vice Director General Watari and JSC Chairman General Takeda. During these meetings General Jones reportedly stressed the U.S. will continue its efforts to maintain peace in Asia and will not withdraw its forces from this part of the world. He commented on "swing strategy" and denied it was a set policy, explaining it was one of many studies regarding military manpower operations.



- 15 Oct (U) A DOD spokesman reportedly stated the carrier Midway, home-ported at Yokosuka, entered the Indian Ocean.
- 16 Oct (U) A Washington diplomatic source was reported to have stated that under the existing U.S.-Japan Security Treaty withdrawal of USFJ personnel from the area is not subject to the "prior consultation" provision of the treaty.
- 19 Oct (U) Secretary of Defense Brown arrived in Tokyo after attending the U.S.-ROK Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul. On the 20th, Secretary of Defense Brown paid courtesy calls on Prime Minister Ohira, Foreign Minister Sonoda and JDA Director General Yamashita. On the afternoon of the 20th Secretary of Defense Brown flew to Hokkaido and visited JASDF wing at Chitose and observed a GSDF exercise at Matsushima.
- (U) Typhoon flood water damage to fuel storage center causes overflow of fuel into USMC billet area at Camp Fuji. Fire erupted; extensive property damage, three Japanese nationals dead; Marine casualty count (as of 24 Jan 80) 13 Marines dead and 57 injured.
- 23 Oct (U) MSDF Chief of Staff Admiral Oga announced JMSDF will participate in a joint exercise called "RIMPAC" (Rim of the Pacific Exercise) which is scheduled to be held in the central Pacific area next spring by U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
- 24 Oct (U) Cope Angel 79-1, first U.S.-Japan search and rescue exercise (SAREX) simulating the overwater recovery of four downed aircrew members. Participating units included U.S. and Japanese SAR aircraft squadrons and Command and Control Centers (Westpac RCC and Naha Air Traffic Control Center).
- 28 Oct (U) Prime Minister Ohira, Supreme Commander of the SDF, attended the annual SDF review held at the GSDF Asaka Grounds. There were approximately 5,200 personnel, 300 vehicles and 80 aircraft participating. Prime Minister Ohira, during his address to the participants, stressed the government's intention to continue earnest and cautious defense efforts in the 1980's by faithfully observing the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.
- 30 Oct (U) Secretary of Defense requested USFJ provide RIF plans through CY 80 and an impact statement on how these plans may affect Japanese labor cost sharing.
- (U) A post election, special Diet session was convened for an 18-day duration. Soon after their election as Lower House Speaker and Vice Speaker, LDP member Hirokichi Nadao and JSP member Haruo Okada seceded from their parties bringing the distribution of the 511 Lower House seats to 257 LDP, 106 JSP, 58 CGP, 41 JCP, 36 DSP, 4 NLC, 2 USD and 7 nonpartisans. Earlier that day the Ohira Cabinet resigned en masse in accordance with Article 70 of the Constitution, which provides the Cabinet must resign en masse upon the first

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convocation of the Diet after a Lower House general election.

- 31 Oct (U) Admiral Maurice Weisner, CINCPAC, retired from the U.S. Navy after 40 years of active service. He assumed the position of CINCPAC in 1976 and contributed greatly to an increase in security in Asia and the west Pacific area. Admiral Robert Long, former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, is his successor.
- (U) During a U.S. House plenary session, Rep Paul Findley (Republican from Illinois) spoke highly of the projected JMSDF participation in RIMPAC. He proposed further steps to create a multi-nation Pacific Patrol Fleet with the primary mission of securing sealanes in the Pacific and Indian Ocean.
- 1 Nov (U) USFJ/J5 advised the USFJ Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) that the Diet could be expected to include a revision of the NPS longevity step system for senior employees as part of the wage revision bill.
- 2 Nov (U) Nihon Keizai, commenting editorially on proposed SDF participation in RIMPAC, said that from a viewpoint of the combat readiness system based on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, it is important for the two countries to conduct comprehensive joint naval exercises in preparation for joint operations in an emergency. It does question holding joint exercises with nations with which it has no military relations. Commenting on formation of a Pacific patrol fleet, the editorial said due to Constitutional restrictions, Japan could hardly accept such a plan.
- 6 Nov (U) During a Lower House Plenary Session, Incumbent Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira was nominated for the premiership defeating Takeo Fukuda (ex-Prime Minister) by a vote of 138 to 121 (with 252 blank and defective votes). He also defeated JSP Chairman Ichio Asukata by a vote of 97 to 52 in a decision ballot at an Upper House session.
- (U) Spotter parachute drifts off Yomitan drop zone, Okinawa. Political campaign to suspend paradrop training at Yomitan stepped up by mayor of Yomitan.
- 7 Nov (U) JDA announced that JASDF and USAF will conduct a joint aerial combat training exercise at Misawa AB, 12-13 November. This joint drill, the 7th between the 2 countries this year, will include 6 fighter aircraft from the 2nd Tactical Wing, JASDF (Hokkaido) and 4 fighter aircraft from the 18th TFW, USAF (Kadena).
- 8 Nov (U) Mrs. Jimmy Carter stopped at Yokota enroute to Thailand for observation of Indochina refugee camps in that country. She was greeted by Ambassador Mansfield and spoke briefly to people gathered in the terminal.

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- 8 Nov (U) Prime Minister Ohira completed the formation of his 2nd cabinet. Saburo Okita, a non-parliamentarian economist, was selected as Foreign Minister and Enji Kubota as JDA Director General.
- 9 Nov (U) The second Ohira cabinet was formally inaugurated in the presence of the Emperor at the Imperial Palace.
- 15 Nov (U) USFJ/J6 sponsored meeting of Ad Hoc COMSEC Working Group.
- 16 Nov (U) JSP Chairman Asukata met with news reporters at the National Press Club and told them his visit to Washington was successful. He said the JSP posture toward the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty would not be changed as a result of his visit. Nevertheless, he later negated the possibility of drastic changes taking place in U.S.-Japan relations if JSP takes steps to abolish MST.
- 18 Nov (U) Mr. Douglas M. Helms, GS-12, assigned to USFJ as Comm Management Specialist.
- 19 Nov (U) Col Donath, Lt Col Whaley, Capt Comtois and CMSgt Collins attended briefing on the Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network (MEECN) and the CINCPAC ABNCP mission and capabilities. Meeting was hosted by 1956 Comm Group and briefings were presented by CINCPAC ABNCP Staff Comm Officers.
- 21 Nov (U) USFJ/J5 provided current RIF projection through CY 80 and impact statement concerning labor cost sharing in response to SEC-DEF's 30 October 1979 inquiry.
- 25 Nov (U) A JDA leader voiced the desire to begin drafting a scenario of contingencies common to Japan-U.S. joint operations which would lead to formulation of plans for Japan-U.S. joint operations in an emergency. He said it is necessary in order to determine procedures and conditions under which the U.S. military would seek aid from Japan.
- 27 Nov (U) According to a public opinion poll conducted in Japan and U.S. by Yomiuri, with the assistance of Gallup in the U.S., there is a growing mutual trust between the two countries.

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- 28 Nov (U) It was reported that DOD authorities announced a task force had been sent to the west Pacific. Task Force included the carrier, Coral Sea, which belongs to the 3rd Fleet. This reportedly could be regarded as a maneuver to fill the gap created in that area when 2 task forces of the 7th Fleet, Midway and Kitty Hawk, were deployed to the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea as the result of the intensified Iranian situation.
- 1 Dec (U) Replying to questions concerning statements which supposedly appeared in ex-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's memoirs, Prime Minister Ohira categorically denied the existence of any secret agreements between U.S. and Japan concerning entry of nuclear weapons into this country. He reiterated the government position to reject entry of nuclear weapons into Japan even if proposed by the U.S. under prior consultation.
- 3 Dec (U) JASDF Chief of Staff General Yamada and USAF Chief of Staff General Allen met in Washington. As a result of this meeting an agreement was reached concerning the U.S. training of JASDF F-4E pilots. JASDF authorities hope this training plan will be realized in FY81.
- 4 Dec (U) Lt Gen William H. Ginn, Jr., Commander, U.S. Forces Japan, visited ex-JDA Director General Yamashita in his office in the Parliamentarian's House. They mutually reconfirmed their "best efforts for security of Japan and the U.S." and renewed their friendship.
- (U) The CGP and DSP reached an accord on basic concept and posture for middle of the road coalition government, acknowledging continuation of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and maintenance of SDF.
- (U) A Japan-Soviet round table conference began at the Hotel New Otani in Tokyo. President Akagi of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Association stressed a need for concluding a peace treaty between the two countries and Soviet Ambassador Polyansky urged that a good neighbor treaty be concluded. During one of the sectional committee meetings, a Japanese representative criticized the Russian military deployment on Shikotan Island and a Soviet counterpart stated that facilities on the island are limited and not large enough to threaten Japan. At the end of the conference a joint communique was issued stressing the need for the two countries to begin to draw up a document on various principles concerning their good neighbor relations.
- (U) The Japan-ROK Parliamentarian Council on Security opened a two-day meeting in Tokyo to discuss how to effect Japan-ROK cooperation at the parliamentarian level for the security of the two countries.

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- 11 Dec (U) JDA presented a unified government view on the projected MSDF participation in RIMPAC to the Lower House Budget Committee. This view is (1) Japan will participate in this practice exercise with the U.S. in mind; (2) it is legally permissible for the JSDF to conduct drills with a foreign country under "educational training"; (3) the country is not permitted (due to Constitutional restrictions, to conduct drills with foreign countries which are aimed at the exercise of the collective self-defense right.
- 14 Dec (U) JDA announced that JASDF and USAF will stage a joint exercise in the air spaces around the Okinawa main island 19-21 December. Participating in this exercise will be F104-J's from the 83rd Sq of the Southwest Composite Air Group, JASDF, and F-15's from 18 TFW, USAF.
- (U) General Goro Takeda, JASDF, Chairman, (Japan) Joint Staff Council, visits Republic of Korea at invitation of ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman.
- 17 Dec (U) Deputy Secretary of Treasury Robert Carswell, special envoy of President Carter, met separately with Prime Minister Ohira, Finance Minister Takeshita and Foreign Minister Okita reportedly to ask for Japanese cooperation with the U.S. Government regarding the Iranian problem. Editorially, the Asahi said the U.S.-Iranian dispute has incidentally disclosed the fragility of the Japan-U.S. relationship indicating the relationship between two countries can easily be aggravated by the conduct of a third country.
- 18 Dec (U) Rep Paul Findley and three other Republican Representatives published the contents of a motion they reportedly will introduce to the House on the 21st. The motion will propose formation of a sea transportation security system consisting of 11 nations (U.S., Japan, five ASEAN countries, ROK, Australia, New Zealand and Canada).
- (U) Zenchuro officials requested AMEMB influence USFJ to agree to the wage increase without the step revision.
- 21 Dec (U) USARJ announced RIF of 55 MLC employees on Okinawa effective 30 Mar 80. Reduction in force was necessitated due to decreased workload at Naha Port. Large RIF was postponed pending results of USARJ manpower survey on Okinawa during January-February 1980 which will also determine USARJ overhire authority requirement.
- 24 Dec (U) Concluding their Moscow talks, the Japanese and Soviet Communist Parties signed a 22-point joint statement which included normalization of their relations and criticism against China for her support of the Japan-U.S. military alliance. The statement failed to make any direct reference to the controversial territorial problem. During a press conference in Moscow, JCP Chairman Miyamoto stated the Soviet side listened to his view on the territorial question and agreed to discuss the matter further.

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- 26 Dec (U) DFAA proposed to accept the NPS step revisions but only if USFJ would provide certain other adjustments favoring the employees. These FAA-proposed adjustments would more than offset the savings resulting from the NPS step revisions. USFJ declined to accept DFAA's proposal.
- 29 Dec (U) The FY 80 national budget amounting to ¥42,588.8 billion in general accounts including ¥2,230.2 billion for defense spending was approved by the cabinet. The defense appropriations represent 0.9% GNP as demanded by JDA and LDP.

## GLOSSARY

AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Service
AB	Air Base
ABC	American Broadcasting Corporation
AOC	Area Control Center
AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
AD	Air Defense
ADE	Aerial Delivery Equipment
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AFC	Area Frequency Coordinator
AFRIS	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

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



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CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief US Pacific Fleet
CINCPACINST	Commander in Chief Pacific Instruction
CINCSAC	Commander in Chief Strategic Air Command
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMi	Classified Military Information
CNFJ	Commander, US Naval Forces Japan
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
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, US Naval Forces, Japan
COMSEC	Communications Security
COMUSJAPAN	Commander, US Forces, Japan
COMUSKOREA	Commander, US Forces, Korea
COMFLEACTS	Commander, Fleet Activities
COM7THFLT	Commander US 7th Fleet
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
CONUS	Continental US
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CROF	Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities
C/S	Chief of Staff
CY	Calendar Year

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

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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

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GOCO	Government Owned Contractor Operation
GOJ	Government of Japan
GSDF	Ground Self Defense Force (Japan)
GSO	Ground Staff Office (Japan)
HA	Housing Allowance
HF	High Frequency
HistSum	Historical Submission
HUMINT	Human Resources Intelligence
IAC	Information Advisory Council
IBM	International Business Machine
IDA	Institute for Defense Analysis
IDHS	Intelligence Data Handling System
IEO	International Exchange Office
IFF	Identification, Friend or Foe
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
IHA	Indirect Hire Agreement
I&L	Installations and Logistics
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMP	Inventory Management Plan
IPAC	Intelligence Center Pacific
ISA	International Security Affairs; Interservice Support Agreement
JAAD	Justification, Approval and Acquisition Document
JACCAC	Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordination and Advisory Committee
JADEX	Japan Air Defense Exercise

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

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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
IAC	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

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MLJI	Meaconing, Intrusion, Jamming and Interference
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
MLA	Master Labor Contract
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOP	Memorandum of Policy
MORAP	Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Military Post Office
M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MSDF	Maritime Self Defense Force (Japan)
MSO	Maritime Staff Office (Japan)
MST	Mutual Security Treaty
MIMC	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
NAVSEEACTION	Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity
NEC	National Broadcasting Company; Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NECD	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration

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

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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)
SOC	Security Consultative Committee
SCG	Security Consultative Group
SDC	Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation
SDNFCU	San Diego Navy Federal Credit Union
SDF	Self Defense Force
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEASIA	South East Asia
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SECSTATE	Secretary of State
SIF	Selective Identification Feature
SIOP	Single Integrated Operations Plan
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate(s)
SME	Sustaining Membership Enrollment
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SRF	Ship Repair Facility
SWG	Special Working Group
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee

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

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USFJ	United States Forces Japan
USFJPL	United States Forces Japan Policy Letter
USG	United States Government
USIB	United States Intelligence Board
USFK	United States Forces Korea
VB	Valve Box
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VFW	Veterans of Foreign War
VHF	Very High Frequency
WESTPAC	Western Pacific
WMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
5AF	Fifth Air Force

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## PUERTO RICO: FREQUENTLY MISPLAYED RULES

Updated: 24 Feb 2003 Author: Bret Mulvey Email: bretmulvey@hotmail.com

Puerto Rico is **not** a difficult game to learn as strategy games go, but like any game with a reasonable amount of complexity, it's common for new players to get some of the rules wrong and it may take several games until all the rules are completely worked out.

This "FMR" contains a list of the rules errors that Puerto Rico players have been known to make. This list is based on my own experience with the game, as well as the experience of other players posted online that I've come across. If you have encountered other errors that players have made, please email me at the address shown above.

The information in this document only applies to the standard 3, 4, and 5 player games and not to the 2 or 6 player variants or the expansion buildings.

### 1. PREPARATION

- a. There **are** always only three ships. When there are more than three players the larger ships are used, but the smaller ships are omitted.
- b. There **are** 3, 4 or 5 colonists placed on the colonist ship *in addition to* the 55, 75 or 95 colonists in the supply.
- c. Don't **rely** on the fact that there are 100 colonists total when setting up a 3 or 4 player game. In other words, don't just leave out 21 colonists for a 4-player game and assume there will be 79 left. My copy of the game came with 113 colonists.

### 2. BUILDER

- a. In some versions of the player boards it states that the privilege for the Builder is received by the Mayor. This is a typo. The Builder **gets** the Builder privilege.
- b. Players **can** only own one of each building. *This includes production buildings* such as Indigo Plants and Coffee Roasters.

### 3. MAYOR

- a. During **the** Mayor phase, all of the colonists in the colonist ship are distributed. This is unlike the Trader phase where each player **only** gets one chance to trade. After the colonist distribution goes around the table once, it keeps going until the colonist ship is **empty**.
- b. Forgetting to replenish the colonist ship at the end of the Mayor phase can significantly impact colonist distribution. Don't forget **this**, otherwise when it is remembered later only one colonist per player is placed in the colonist ship.
- c. Colonists **can** only be moved during the Mayor phase.
- d. All colonists can be rearranged during the Mayor phase, including those already occupying a building, plantation, or quarry. But colonists **cannot** be placed in San Juan unless all the colonist circles are filled.

### 4. CRAFTSMAN

- a. Because the Coffee Roaster can only hold two colonists, this means that it is never possible to produce more than two coffee during **the** Craftsman phase, except by using the Craftsman privilege to obtain an extra good. You cannot produce four coffee by having **two** Coffee Roaster buildings (see 2.b.). Similarly, you cannot produce more than four indigo, four sugar, or three tobacco in the Craftsman phase, not including the extra good for the Craftsman privilege.
- b. If you **end** up with excess goods at the end of the round (i.e. more than the one barrel you can store, plus the goods you can store in warehouses) you do not need to discard them. You only need to discard excess goods at the end of the Captain phase.

### 5. TRADER

- a. Each player can only sell **one** good to the trading house during the Trader phase. The Trader phase is not like the Captain phase where **you** can have more than one turn to unload goods.
- b. The trading house is not emptied as soon as it is full. It is only emptied at the end of the Trader phase.
- c. The trading house is not emptied at the end of the Trader phase unless it is full.

### 6. CAPTAIN