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UNITED STATES FORCES, JA[redacted]

COMMAND HISTORY

1980

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JAPAN

REVIEW: 30 SEP 2001

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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 1980. 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 (MAJOR William P. Bock, USA) who maintained overall responsibility for its preparation and publication. Staff division inputs were written by MAJ D. D. Bowden, USA, Mr. R. Y. Nikaido, Dr. W. R. Vizzard, Dr. F. Richter, Mr. C. J. Whiting, and LTC R. C. Willis, USA.

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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, continued to serve as Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan throughout 1980.

SERVICE COMMANDERS (U)

5AF: Lieutenant General William H. Ginn, Jr., USAF, continued to serve as Commander, Fifth Air Force throughout 1980.

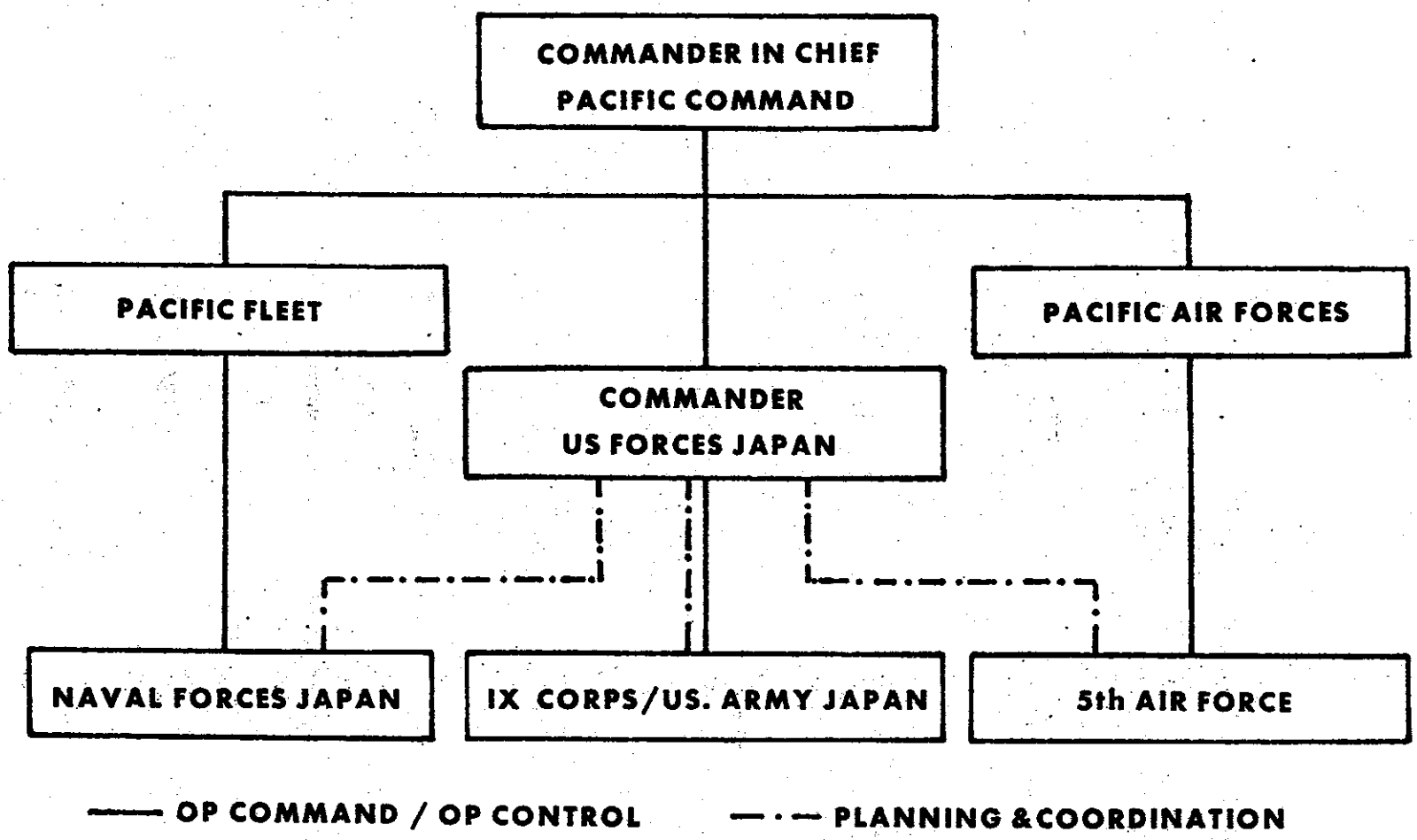
USARJ: Lieutenant General Roscoe Robinson, Jr., USA, replaced Lieutenant General John Q. Henion, USA, as Commanding General, U.S. Army Japan/IX Corps on 18 June 1980.

NAVFORJ: Rear Admiral Donald L. Felt, USN, replaced Rear Admiral Lando W. Zech, Jr., USN, as Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan on 12 June 1980.

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS (U)

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

ORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND



Personnel Strength (U)

(U) Calendar Year 1980 witnessed a slight decrease of 158 military personnel for USFJ. A comparison by service is as follows:

	31 Dec 79	31 Dec 80	Change
Okinawa			
USA	1303	1255	-48
USN	2377	2387	+10
USMC	18174	18248	+74
USAF	9277	9083	-194
SUB TOTAL	31131	30973	-158
Mainland			
USA	1153	1076	-77
USN	4036	11882	+7846*
USMC	3480	3726	+246
USAF	5549	5458	-91
SUB TOTAL	14218	22142	+7924
TOTAL	45349	53115	+7766

*Accounting figure increase of Seventh Fleet homeported military personnel.

(U) DOD civilian personnel, dependents, and local national employees strength figures for 31 December 1980 are depicted below. DOD civilians have increased by 78 from 31 December 1979 strength level. Dependents have decreased by 393 and local national employees decreased by 183 from 31 December 1979 strength level.

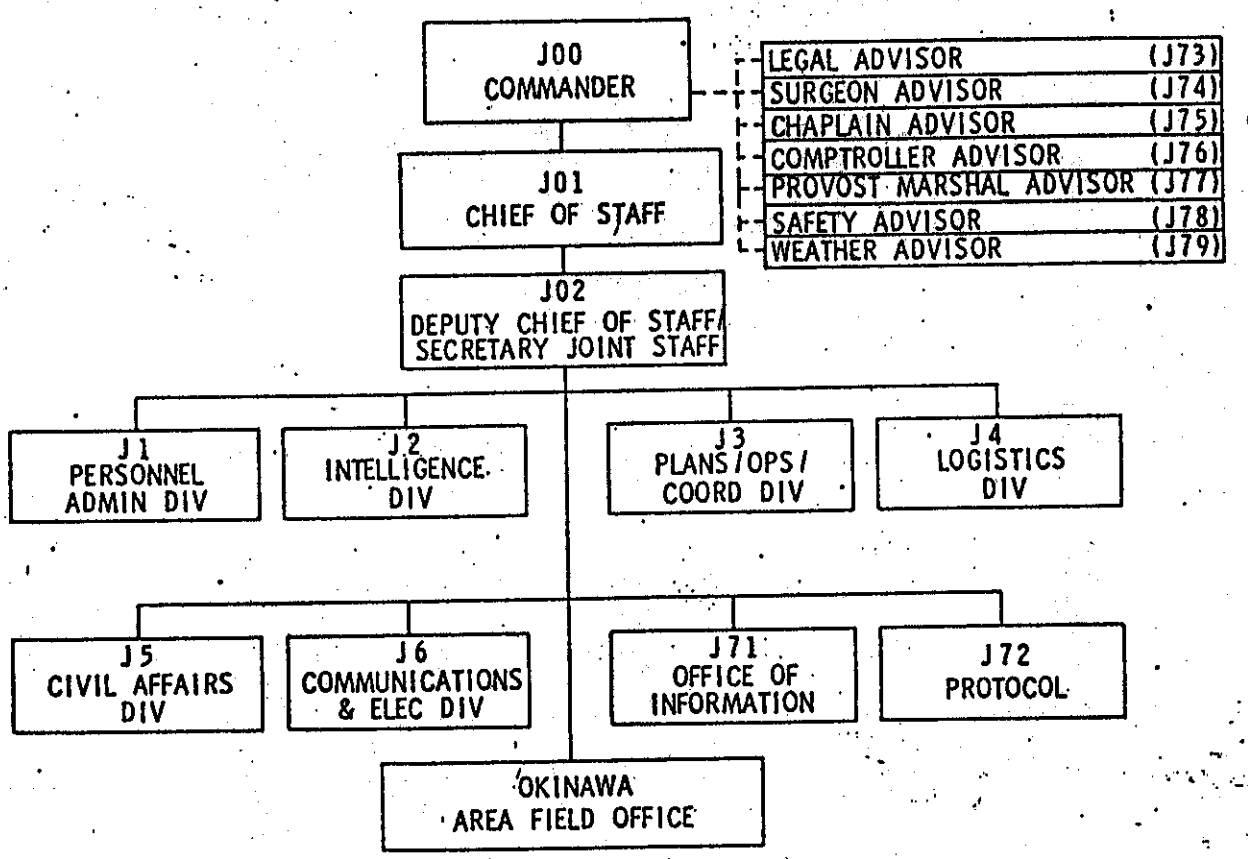
	DOD CIVILIANS	DEPENDENTS	LN
Okinawa			
USA	150	1546	833
USN	129	1708	2799
USMC	181	3071	0
USAF	752	9081	3526
SUB TOTAL	1212	15406	7158
Mainland			
USA	653	2393	2990
USN	465	7538	7420
USMC	22	975	0
USAF	755	7060	3103
SUB TOTAL	1895	17966	13513
TOTAL	3107	33372	20671

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

HQ USFJ ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS (U)

(U) The Terms of Reference (TOR) and functions of HQ USFJ remained unchanged during calendar year 1980. The HQ USFJ organizational chart follows:

HQ USFJ ORGANIZATION CHART



Headquarters Strength as of 31 December 1980 (U)

			Authorized	Assigned
USA		Officer	15	15
		Enlisted	8	7
	Sub Total		23	22
USN		Officer	10	9
		Enlisted	5	6
	Sub Total		15	15
USAF		Officer	19	19
		Enlisted	13	12
	Sub Total		32	31
USMC		Officer	8	8
		Enlisted	2	2
	Sub Total		10	10
Civilians		(U.S.)	38	34
		(MLC)	8	8
	Sub Total		46	42
TOTAL			126	120

Key Personnel Changes (HQ USFJ) (U)

Chief of Staff, J01

Major General Marc A. Moore, USMC, replaced Rear Admiral Robert P. McKenzie, USN, on 25 June 1980.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J3

Colonel George Holt, Jr., USAF, replaced Colonel Roy L. Thompson, USAF on 26 June 1980.

Chief, Protocol Section, J72

Major Bertram G. Hahn, USAF, replaced Major Gary L. McKenzie, USAF, on 2 August 1980.

Surgeon, J74 (CNFJ)

Captain John E. Carr, USN, replaced Captain Bernard L. Johnson, USN, on 16 June 1980.

Comptroller, J76

Colonel Gordon L. Wohlfeil, USAF, replaced Major Leo V. Spinelli, USAF, on 1 November 1980.

Chief, Okinawa Area Field Office

Lt Colonel John P. Hodor, USA, replaced LTC Douglas O. Fingles, USA on 15 August 1980.

JOINT MANPOWER PROGRAM (JMP) (U)

(U) The FY81 JMP for HQ USFJ, which was submitted to CINCPAC and JCS on 22 December 1979, was approved by JCS message 251931Z Jun 80. Of seven additional positions requested, five were approved for addition:

J1 - Supply Clerk/Typist, GS
J3 - Secretary/Steno, GS
J4 - Facilities Management Assistant, GS
J6 - Computer Systems Operator, E-5, USN
J72 - Administrative Specialist, E-5, USA

Disapproved were:

J3 - Administrative Supervisor, E-7, USAF
J6 - Computer Operator, E-5, USAF

The result was an increase in total authorizations from 121 to 126.

(U) Outstanding actions at year's end included:

An out-of-cycle change to the FY81 JMP which was submitted to CINCPAC via J1 message 140730Z Aug 80 for addition of an Interservice Support Coordinator (GS, Navy) in the J4 Logistics Division.

An out-of-cycle change to the FY81 JMP which was submitted to CINCPAC via J1 message 230545Z Oct 80 for redesignation of a Computer Operator (51150B, USAF) to a Programming Specialist (51151), USAF) in the J6 Communications-Electronics Division.

HQ USFJ FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (U)

(U) HQ USFJ's FY80 funding allocation for program 2 (P2) was established on 8 April 1980, with the receipt of CINCPAC message 071810Z Apr 80. This message informed the Commander, USFJ that the Chief, Naval Operations had approved $379,000 in additional funding to support the expanded HQ USFJ mission and staff. Although the total funding for P2 during FY80 was $162,000 short of that identified by the budget, the headquarters was able to carry on mission essential activities.

(U) Plans to acquire word processing equipment with productivity enhancement monies granted in FY79 did not materialize. These funds were originally granted for the purchase of the IBM System 6 which, when demonstrated for the headquarters, did not seem to offer the best alternative for the expenditure of these funds. Subsequently, a study of other possibilities was begun to identify the most cost effective system that could meet the requirements of the headquarters. The field of possibilities now includes

IBM's Displaywriter and Wang's System 20. Fuji Xerox and Olivetti both have systems which may meet the headquarters needs and are being studied as possible alternatives. A decision on which system will be selected will be made by June 1981.

(U) Mr. Dale Jensen, Field Support Activity for Chief of Naval Operations and Captain Glenn L. Gaddis, CINCPAC Comptroller (J72), visited HQ USFJ 5 through 8 October 1980. The purpose of their visit was to discuss budgetary requirements as they related to cost sharing, bilateral planning and increased staffing. The command briefing was presented on 6 April followed by a round table discussion of above-mentioned areas with selected HQ USFJ staff officers. Both visitors met with Lt Gen Ginn, COMUSJAPAN and also visited the Naval Supply Depot at Yokosuka for briefings and a tour of the new computer facility.

SECTION III -- Personnel and Administration

BANKING (U)

(U) Mr. Emanuel Rosen, SES-4, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Management Systems), Mr. Victor Toulme, SES-2, Director for Banking, International Finance and Professional Development, Mr. James Sandidge, GS-15, Assistant for Banking and Contract Financing, and Mr. Martin R. Handel, Chief, General Accounting Branch, Army and Air Force Exchange Service visited Japan 12 through 15 November 1980 as part of the Far East review of military banking facilities. The group was accompanied by LCDR Peter Winget, USN, Assistant Comptroller, CINCPAC.

(U) On 14 November the banking party traveled to Yokosuka Naval Station, Atsugi Naval Air Facility, Camp Zama and back to Yokota. At each location a guided tour of military banking and credit union facilities was conducted. This was a most beneficial aspect of the Japan visit as it provided Mr. Rosen the opportunity to personally assess the condition of each of the facilities he visited.

HOLA/COLA (U)

(U) Colonel James J. Reilly, USAF, Executive Officer of the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee and four members of the Committee conducted a tour of the Far East to discuss local allowance problems with commanders and brief on current perspectives and initiatives in the allowance area. During their tour of Japan, they met with the Commander, USFJ, the Commander, USARJ, and the Okinawa Area Coordinator (OAC). Additionally, they met with the installation commanders at Kadena Air Base, Yokota Air Base, Misawa Air Base and Camp Zama. Tours of local off-base and base housing were conducted at all locations as were tours of most local shopping areas. The Per Diem Committee representatives were in Japan from 5 through 13 November 1980.

(U) Local gains in HOLA/COLA came about during the year because of the 1 through 10 February 1980 survey and the significant decline in the dollar's value against the yen. One major gain was the granting of a partial HOLA for lot house owners at Misawa Air Base. This allowance reflected recognition of the unusually long and cold winters at Misawa and the soaring costs associated with heating fuels. Although the relief granted by this allowance was small, it has provided a basis from which to request meaningful adjustments when conditions change significantly enough to warrant them.

YEN APPRECIATION (U)

(U) 1980 proved to be difficult for the U.S. Dollar against the Japanese Yen. Yearly averages were (Yen to One Dollar):

January	¥238.38	May	¥230.03	September	¥215.46
February	¥243.11	June	¥219.00	October	¥209.27
March	¥248.76	July	¥220.52	November	¥212.65
April	¥252.03	August	¥224.75	December	¥210.79

The yearly average rate was $227.06; the high daily rate was ¥263.41 on 9 April and the low daily rate was ¥206.63 on 31 December. The final daily rate for 1980 was the lowest it had been since 27 March 1979 when the yen/dollar rate reached ¥206.61 per dollar.

CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS (U)

(U) During the 1980 U.S. Government agencies in Japan required U.S. currency replenishment of $123,409,137. Of this amount only $2,935,969 was returned to the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank as retrograde currency. The remainder of these funds ($120 million) represent the amount of U.S. dollars being used as currency on the local Japanese economy.

(U) In addition to U.S. currency needs, the military establishment in Japan acquired $602,973,799 worth of yen to support official operations. Quasi-official activities such as the Japan and Okinawa Exchanges, Naval Exchange and service clubs acquired $172,189,943 worth of yen in support of their operations. Personal purchases of yen amounted to only $70,466,731 worth of yen. All yen purchases represent expenditures on the Japanese economy. Total yen purchases for 1980 were $845,630,473 worth of yen. This amount has no relation to the $120 million which was mentioned above.

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) The Subcommittee met six times during 1980 to discuss the Japanese proposed increase to the road use tax. During the last two meetings, 9 October and 23 December, the U.S. side requested exemption from the power-resources development tax as this tax falls within the purview of Article XII of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). At the final meeting of the year, both issues were addressed in writing by the U.S. side and presented to the Japanese. The U.S. side made it clear that the amount of taxes now being paid for maintenance of Japanese roads by SOFA personnel was in excess of the amount necessary to maintain the roads on a pro rata basis for type vehicles being operated. An offer was made by the U.S. side to study the issue in terms of a unitary tax which would require the Japanese to look at all taxes now being paid by SOFA personnel for the use of Japanese roads. The Japanese agreed to study the U.S. side's proposal.

(U) The power-resources development tax issue was also under study by the Japanese side at year's end. The Japanese have stated that an exemption from the tax would be meaningless in that there would be no way to reduce the actual billings. The U.S. proposal does provide a means through which an exemption from the tax could be obtained and a savings realized. The Japanese side of the Subcommittee is expected to respond to both issues during the first meeting in the new year.

(U) During the year the Japanese Chairmanship of the Finance Subcommittee passed from Mr. Tomitaro Yazawa to Mr. Ichizo Miyamoto. U.S. membership changes included USARJ Representative Colonel Jhung, USA to Colonel Pettersen, USA; CNFJ Representative Captain Abernathy, USN to Captain Stumbaugh, USN; and 5AF Representative Colonel Nowakowski, USAF to Major Spinelli, USAF to Colonel Wohlfeil, USAF.

OVERSEAS COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (OCFC) (U)

(U) The 1981 OCFC was conducted in Japan from 8 September through 20 October 1980. The goal of the campaign was to provide every member of USFJ an opportunity to contribute. The significant effort made by project officers and key persons is reflected in the fact that over 97% were contacted. Final results indicated that $825,716 was contributed with an average gift of $27.50 per individual. This year's contribution totaled $36,314 less that last year. This was attributable to this year's campaign having 2,005 fewer potential contributors and being the first campaign where dollar goals and percentages were strictly prohibited. Headquarters USFJ personnel contributed $4,316 compared to $3,476 last year.

GIRL SCOUTS (U)

(U) The District Office remained at Camp Zama during 1980.

Camping (U)

(U) Resident Camp Tama '80 served approximately 180 girls from six neighborhoods during two sessions. The Girl Scouts of Japan also participated as both campers and core staff. A Cadette Adventure Unit (Tama North) was held at Misawa and served American and Japanese Girl Scouts. This unit was attended by girls from four of our neighborhoods. The increasing expense of liability insurance, combined with an after camp evaluation of the experience and training level of personnel available to conduct a Resident Summer Camp prompted a Board review of our District camping goals during the November Board meeting. The Board voted to discontinue the Resident Camp Structure for future camping seasons. The Board feels this eliminates the emotional necessity to hold "Camp Tama" - no matter what the cost. This change in attitude allows a broader based District camping program with available personnel and resources. A series of special events tailored to the various age groups and with a greater emphasis on primitive camping are being planned for the 1981 Summer Camping Season. It is expected that the Tama name and international tradition will be carried forwarded to the special events, in fact, that the special events will be conducted at the Tama facility.

International Event (U)

(U) During April and May, adults from our District attended a formal 60th Anniversary celebration for the Girl Scouts of Japan and another for the Tokyo Council.

(U) The Commissioner United States Girl Scouts-Mainland Japan (USAGS-MJ) received on behalf of members of the national organization who helped rekindle the Girl Scout Program in Japan after the World War II. Many

Girl Scout and Japanese political dignitaries were also on stage for these award ceremonies. A plaque was designed and presented to the Girl Scouts of Japan to congratulate the Japanese Girl Scouts on this anniversary of shared girl scouting experiences.

(U) The week after Camp Tama a delegation from USAGS-MJ attended an International 60th Anniversary Camp held in Nagano Prefecture. During this camp a special two day ceremony was attended by the Crown Princess of Japan and her daughter. Delegates were presented to the Crown Princess and this meeting was broadcast on Japanese television news program.

Training (U)

(U) Two trainers and Arlene Bartlow, Director, Services to Troops on Foreign Soil (TOFS) visited the District during the year. Both trainers are from councils in the States and competed with other trainers to be selected for the seminars in Japan. This had an extra bonus in that the trainers national sent also brought fresh ideas from two different locations in the States. During the spring outdoor program training was held in four neighborhoods. An Outdoor Program Administration Training Session was held at Camp Tama. Five neighborhoods participated in this training. In the fall the Director combined a training for neighborhood chairmen with her staff visit. Representatives from seven of nine neighborhoods were in attendance. During the fall a week long new Program Training Seminar was held at Camp Zama. This training included basic skills for our own delegates to use when training in their neighborhoods. Representatives from eight neighborhoods received this training.

Program (U)

(U) In addition to the all new Girl Scout program from National the District introduced several new patch programs. It is hoped these programs enable the leaders to provide a balanced program for their troops while working on the National program. Due to the constant rotation of trained leaders and the ever present shortage of trainers it is hoped these programs will help the leaders learn what a balanced program is and enhance their ability to work with the National program.

General (U)

(U) The District Store was increased to serve the immediate needs to Troop Program. This store has been transferred to Yokosuka Neighborhood on a permanent basis and will be funded by the District. One part time clerk will be paid from District funds but it is planned the store will be operated by volunteers from Yokosuka Neighborhood. It is hoped that by separating this resale chore from the Commissioner's office, our volunteer commissioner will be better able to serve the program, training and administrative needs of the district.

BOY SCOUTS (U)

(U) The Boy Scouts of America program, provided through the Far East Council, continues to be active in Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, Thailand, and the Philippines. Mr. Richard L. Weidman serves as the Council Scout

Executive. Volunteer management includes Lieutenant General William H. Ginn, Jr., USAF, Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan as Council President and Major General Marc A. Moore, USMC, Chief of Staff, U.S. Forces, Japan as Executive Vice President.

(U) Funding support for the scouting program was provided in large part through the Sustaining Membership Enrollment Campaign (SME) which raised $66,980. The Far East Council 26th Annual Meeting was held in Baguio, Republic of the Philippines and hosted by the Philippines District. Highlights of the meeting were presentations of the Silver Beaver awards to volunteer scouters for exceptional service to youth. More than 800 Cub Scout-age and Scout-age boys attended Cub Day camps and summer camps throughout the Council Territory. In addition, scouting units take advantage of international scouting events, thereby enhancing the concept of the World Brotherhood of Scouting.

CHAPTER 2

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

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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 Air Force Intelligence spaces and to be used jointly by U.S. Forces, Japan and Fifth Air Force, has been delayed since June 1979. It is now scheduled for completion in April 1981. All of the components, except the Modex 2400 modem, have arrived on site and are awaiting installation. The satellite and landline circuits are currently operational and will be immediately available after installation and checkout of the equipment. USFJ/J2 coordinates with CINCPAC J211A as the point of contact for the PACOM IDHSC. [8]

JOINT VISIT TO HOKKAIDO (U)

(U) The Intelligence Chiefs of the JSO, JDA and USFJ visited Hokkaido from 24-27 June 1980 to obtain first hand knowledge of the general strategic characteristics of Hokkaido which will be supportive in bilateral defense planning. MGen Hirotake Yabe, J2, JSO and Colonel Jack A. Dodds, J2, USFJ, visited JSDF units at Wakkanai (18th AC&W Sq), Asahigawa (2nd Army Division), Sapporo (Northern Army HQ), Chitose (2nd Air Wing), Rebun Island (301st Coastal Observation Unit) and Matsushima (4th Air Wing). With good weather and an excellent helo flight plan, reconnaissance of valleys, highways, bridges and beaches in the central and northwestern portions of Hokkaido on the north bound leg was achieved while the return trip allowed the reconnaissance from Wakkanai southeast along the coastal beaches, highways, bridges and valleys back to Sapporo. The reconnaissance covered the presumed attack routes on Hokkaido. Discussions with both military and civilian personnel afforded greater insights to Soviet/Japan relation, economic interest and the impact of U.S. and Soviet pressures on the Japanese.

(U) Trip report was provided CINCPAC and DIA. From this trip, the J2 coordinated and prepared a slide briefing of the tour and necessary background data to present Hokkaido to visitors. Joint trips give invaluable assistance on a long term basis in bilateral planning. [14]

FOOTNOTES

1. Memo, 19 Feb 80, Subject: U.S. Intelligence Meeting.

2. COMUSJAPAN 140030Z Mar 80.

3. COMUSJAPAN 180430Z Jun 80.

4. USFJ Letter, 20 Aug 80, Subject: JACCAC.

5. USFJ Letter, 20 Oct 80, Subject: JACCAC.

6. DIA 160104Z Feb 80.

7. COMUSJAPAN 220705Z Feb 80.

8. HQ USFJ History, 1979, p. 10.

10. COMUSJAPAN 110300Z Jul 80.

11. CINCPAC 050851Z Nov 80.

12. COMUSJAPAN 270330Z Feb 80.

13. USFJ Letter, 28 Feb 80, Subject: U.S. Directives Relating to Security Policies and Procedures.

14. Fact Paper, 11 July 1980, Subject: JSO, JDA/J2 - USFJ/J2 Joint Trip to Hokkaido.

CHAPTER 3

PLANS AND OPERATIONS

SECTION I -- PLANS AND STUDIES

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United States - Japan Bilateral Planning (U)

(U) A J3 staff visit to Hq PACOM was held during the period 27 September-2 October 1980 to discuss bilateral planning with CINCPAC/J5 action officers. The J3, J32 and J311 attended.

Recommended Change to CINCPACINST S3020.2H (COMUSJAPAN TOR) (U)

(U) In April 1980, a briefing was provided to COMUSJAPAN on problems relating to our ability to coordinate combined exercises and training involving U. S. Forces and the Japanese Self Defense Forces (JSDF). The briefing recommended that the commander approve a proposed change to the COMUSJAPAN Terms of Reference (TOR) to increase COMUSJAPAN's authority to coordinate a variety of combined actions.

(U) The original draft of the proposed change was submitted to the Commander, U. S. Forces Japan in May for his review. COMUSJAPAN approved the proposal and recommended that the draft be carried back to Hq Pacific Command (PACOM) for staff informal review and comments prior to formal submission. The draft of our recommended change to the TOR was hand carried to Hq PACOM and discussed with various Hq PACOM staff members the week of 16-20 June 1980. The draft was reviewed by Hq PACOM J3, J30, J31, J32, and J35. They agreed with the proposed draft and offered no recommended changes. The draft was also reviewed by the PACOM J56 Branch (OPR for the TOR). In general, they agreed with the direction and thrust of the Hq USFJ recommendations. The changes and modifications they recommended were designed to make the proposal more marketable to both the CINCPAC Staff and the CINCPAC Service Components. The draft proposal for the TOR change was updated to include the CINCPAC Staff comments and recommendations and was signed and sent to CINCPAC on 14 July 1980.[1]

(U) On 4 November 1980, CINCPAC distributed a proposed revision to the Hq USFJ recommended change to the TOR.[2] This was distributed to the CINCPAC Service Components and COMUSJAPAN for comments. On 21 November 1980, COMUSJAPAN submitted comments and recommended changes to the CINCPAC proposal.[3] Telephone contact on 2 December 1980 with the Hq PACOM/J56 yielded the information that the Hq PACOM/J56 had received the COMUSJAPAN proposed changes to the Hq PACOM/J56 draft and the Hq PACOM/J56 had no objections to our changes but they had asked the Service Components in Hawaii to review Hq USFJ changes. The Service Components had no objections to Hq USFJ changes. The Hq PACOM Staff anticipated briefing the CINCPAC/J5 and their Chief of Staff in early December and then brief the Commander in Chief Pacific Command (CINCPAC). They did not expect any problems with the proposed change and anticipated they would formally publish the new TOR (in message form) in late December with a follow-up printed change to CINCPACINST S3020.2H in January 1981.

(U) On the morning of 20 December 1980, the Hq USFJ Chief of Staff received a phone call from the Hq PACOM/J50 who advised that the Commander in Chief Pacific Command had cancelled his TOR briefing with his staff. In lieu of a briefing, the staff package concerning our TOR change was submitted for CINCPAC's review. The Commander in Chief Pacific Command returned the package marked "I see no necessity for this change." The Hq PACOM/J50 further advised that there would be no further correspondence on the matter. He advised that his phone call "constitutes the official CINCPAC response to LT GEN GINN's letter."

(U) As of the close of the reporting period, the CINC's decision to disapprove the proposed TOR change had little impact. However, without the added coordinating authority contained in the TOR change, future involvement by COMUSJAPAN in an increased tempo of USF/JSDF combined activities will be severely hampered.

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Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics (DACT) (U)

(U) 1980 witnessed an expanded Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics (DACT) exercise schedule compared to the previous year's schedule. Several DACT exercises were becoming routine between those U. S. Forces/JASDF organizations located in proximity to one another, e.g., Kadena AB and Naha AB, and MCAS Iwakuni and Tsuiki AB. Four DACT exercises were of special significance: (1) Cope North 80-2 DACT, 16-23 February 1980, (2) Cope North 80-3 DACT, 5-11 April 1980, (3) Cope North 80-4 DACT, 16-21 June 1980, and (4) the USN/JASDF DACT exercise, 1-5 December 1980.

(U) Cope North 80-2 DACT was very significant in that this was the first combined exercise in which U. S. Forces (F-15's from the 18th TAC Fighter Group) operated from a JASDF base (Nyutabaru Air Base). The exercise culminated a year long effort between the U.S. Government and the Government of Japan to conduct a combined exercise from a JASDF installation.[8]

(U) Participating in Cope North 80-3 at Misawa AB were the JASDF 2nd and 3rd Wings and the 33rd Tactical Fighter Wing (F-15's), from Eglin AFB, on deployment to Korea for TEAM SPIRIT'80.[9] This marked the first time CONUS F-15's had participated in a Japanese combined exercise, and consequently provided a rare opportunity for a CONUS unit to exercise air combat tactics and maneuvers with the JASDF.

(U) Cope North 80-4 DACT was unique in that the 154th Composite Group, Hawaii Air National Guard, deployed to Japan for a combined exercise. This was a significant opportunity for air crew cross talk, the cross flow of air combat maneuvering tactics, and the familiarization of the 154th Composite Group with the operations of the JASDF organizations.[10]

(U) In early December, the U. S. Navy was able to participate in their first DACT since the formal conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding. The DACT was conducted at Misawa, A-7's from the USS MIDWAY (CV-41) opposed JASDF aircraft from the 7th Wing (F-4EJ's and F-104J's, Hyakuri AB) and the 3rd Wing (F-1's, Misawa AB).[11]

(U) A notable trend appearing in several DACT exercises in 1980 was the inclusion of additional events, e.g., air-ground gunnery, air intercept training, and unit deployment operations. Complex scenarios were developed to support these activities, and included supplemental inputs for realism (e.g., intelligence briefings on the threat). This trend towards complex combined air exercises, of which DACT remained a most important aspect, and was expected to continue in 1981.

JGSDF/USMC Junior Officer Exchange Program (JOEP) (U)[12]

(U) The JOEP continued as a program enthusiastically supported by Third Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) and the JGSDF. Channels, on the U. S. side, for coordination were set up as follows: initial program for the Japanese Fiscal Year would go from Headquarters U. S. Forces Japan to Commander Naval Forces, Japan, with information copy Commander Seventh Fleet and Commanding General III MAF. Once this initial proposal was concurred in by all concerned, then further traffic could be direct between III MAF and Hq USFJ with information copies to the others. Sixteen Marines attended winter training in Hokkaido with the 11th Division, Northern Army in February 1980. JGSDF was unable to fund a planned exchange in January-February. Six JGSDF officers were hosted by 1st Battalion, 1st Marines in Okinawa in May 1980. In a locally arranged exchange four additional JGSDF officers from Okinawa also participated.

In the same month Battalion Landing Team (BLT) 3/4 hosted nine JGSDF officers at Camp Fuji. In September 1980 five Marines (funding precluded ten as originally planned.) were hosted by the 4th Division of Western Army on Kyushu. Also, that month seven JGSDF were hosted by BLT 3/9 at Camp Fuji. In November-December 1980 six JGSDF officers were hosted by 3d Reconnaissance Battalion in Okinawa. In December a Marine Colonel observed a JGSDF exercise of a unit of the Middle Army. If funding were to hold out, plans remained for approximately thirty officers each year from each side.

(U) A new program was developed and initiated during 1980. In response to a U. S. perception of a need to provide the JSDF with advice and assistance in coordinating air and ground operations, an exchange program involving the Marine Air Wing (MAW) of III MAF and the Air and Ground Self Defense Forces was initiated. Although the U. S. Army and Air Force relationships would be closer to that needed by the Japanese, III MAF with the Wing-Division relationship was the closest example available. On 4 March 1980 an orientation class on air support was given to the JSDF jointly by Fifth Air Force and IX Corps. In April a preliminary meeting sponsored by the Joint Staff Office and Hq, USFJ was held to arrange a Wing-JSDF exchange program to be referred to as JOEP (air). The program devised would be a quarterly exchange of five-day visits involving ten Marine Officers and five ASDF and five GSDF. The Marines would be approximately evenly split between helicopter and fixed-wing pilots. The total number involved would be forty per year from each side. The ASDF were fixed wing oriented and the GSDF were helicopter oriented. Both sides would present a program involving orientation on both types of operations capped with an exercise involving air support (hopefully both fixed and helo) of a ground operation. The first actual visits were less than planned. Two ASDF and two GSDF officers visited a Wing Air Support Exercise in Okinawa 28-30 May. The exercise involved complete air support, including live air-to-ground attacks and helicopter assaults, of an amphibious landing. In July ASDF and GSDF hosted nine Marines at Hyakuri Air Base in the Kanto area and Ojoji Training Area in the Tohoku region. In August 1st Marine Air Wing (1st MAW) hosted five GSDF and five ASDF officers at MCAS Iwakuni and MCAS(H) Futenma, Okinawa. In December First MAW hosted seven ASDF officers at Iwakuni and Futenma. Funding restraints prevented full program start-up in 1980. A full forty officer exchange was anticipated for 1981. To place all the exchange programs between the III MAF and JSDF on a firm foundation, a JFY 81 (April 1981-March 1982) planning meeting was held 21 November 1980. In addition to the two primary exchange programs discussed earlier, exchange visits of approximately thirty field grade exercise observers from each side, and two small squad-sized unit exchanges were proposed. The Ground Staff Office also desired to formalize visits by the GSDF aviation school and staff college instructors. Confirmation of these proposals would come in February 1981 after budget approval.

TRAINING AREA PROBLEMS (U)

Firing Across Okinawa Prefectural Highway 104 (U)[13]

(U) The firing of United States Marine Corps artillery over Okinawa Prefectural Highway 104 from two gun positions in the Central Training Area in Okinawa was routine during the majority of 1980. On each occasion 50-100 demonstrators (generally the same people) held a rally near the gun position and at the gate to Camp Hansen, but did not cause any real problem. Newspaper coverage was routine. As a result of a range fire in the Hansen impact area, Igei village threatened to block scheduled firing over the Highway in November. A meeting of the Tri-Partite Committee was scheduled for 26 November. Defense Facilities Administration Bureau (DFAB) Naha and Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) Tokyo requested that artillery firing over Highway 104 be postponed until an apology for the fire and measures for fire protection could be presented by the U. S. side at the Tri-Partite meeting. Marine Corps Base Camp Butler agreed to cooperate and firing was supported by the prefectural police on 10 December without major incident. A gas blowby, caused by improper seating of a 155mm round, caused a minor visual sensation which was played up by the press in the routine reports of the firing.

Range Fire at Camp Hansen (U)

(U) A fire at the Camp Hansen impact area that burned from 29 October to 1 November 1980 led to formal protests in the U. S. - Japan Joint Committee, claims for damages, and exaggerated press reports of damage and danger to private properties and Okinawa citizens. Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, Naha felt that Marines may have been lax in initiating response to the fire, in that no specific control action was taken until it burned outside the impact area. This was normal practice since impact area fires occurred frequently and normally burned themselves out, or were put out by the blast from subsequent high-explosive firing. Additionally, because of the possibility of duds being present in an impact area, it was dangerous to enter the area for fire fighting.

(U) The fire was blown out of proportion by the press, the local, prefectural and national governments of Japan. The Director General of DFAA inquired directly of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Forces Japan, what efforts were being made in fighting the fire. These matters should have been handled strictly between Marine Corps Base Camp Butler and Naha DFAB. Hq USFJ staff efforts were directed at lowering the level at which negotiation on the subject would take place.

(U) Since an area off-base of approximately 100x400 meters was burned and no major damage done, long range problems are not envisioned. In a Tri-Partite Committee meeting held 26 November 1980, Commanding General Marine Corps Base Camp Butler apologized for the fire and outlined fire protection measures which were strengthened after the fire. Although the fire would not remain a major issue, it would be mentioned regularly in the Okinawan press in the following year.

Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield (U)

(U) Opposition to parachute training at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield appeared to have been quelled in December 1979.[14] However, in January 1980, opposition was again raised against night operations. On 12 February 1980, Yomitan-son (village) headman (mayor) Mr. Yamauchi caused the cessation of night training by putting heavy equipment in the drop zone. On 13 February, night training was held with the support of about 200 military police (MP) and Japanese police. Other night jumps were held throughout February and early March with the support of a few MP's and about 200 Japanese police.

(U) In mid-March, in response to pressure from leftist Okinawa Diet members, a memorandum was submitted from the Director General DFAA to the Facilities Subcommittee of the U. S. - Japan Joint Committee formally requesting the U. S. to look for a new training area.[15] Following the submission of the memorandum there were a number of successful day training jumps which were held without incident. Night jumps were not held, on a U. S. initiative to minimize opposition. The U. S. replied to the Japanese memorandum on 19 August 1980 that U. S. Forces would be agreeable to a new area if it were suitable in all respects, including convenience.[16]

(U) After a hiatus of five and a half months, a night parachute jump was held at Yomitan. Mayor Yamauchi held a protest rally with 100-150 demonstrators but did not interfere with the training. Sixteen MP's and 230 Japanese police were present during the training. On 1 September 1980 in a memorandum to the Facilities Subcommittee the Government of Japan (GOJ) proposed an ad hoc working group be established under the Facilities Subcommittee to look into a suitable substitute area for the paradrop training function.[17] In October 1980 control of the Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield passed from Commander Fleet Activities Okinawa to Commanding General Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler.

(U) On 18 november 1980, U. S. Chairman of the ad hoc working group (AWG), Lieutenant Colonel F. X. Chambers, Jr., Hq USFJ and GOJ Chairman, Mr. Fukusaku, DFAA Tokyo held a preliminary conference to establish procedures for the working group. Since the facility, facility manager, users and GOJ local facility office, Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau (DFAB), were all in Okinawa, it was determined to have Naha DFAB present a list of proposed new locations to Camp Butler G3 who would examine them in light of USF requirements. If a proposed new location appeared to be suitable, it would be recommended to the AWG, which would review the site and proposal at a formal meeting in Okinawa. GOJ hoped to reach agreement on a new site by February or March 1981. If found acceptable, formal papers would be forwarded to the Facilities Subcommittee for review and forwarding to the Joint Committee for approval. Parachute operations would not cease at Yomitan until an appropriate/acceptable alternate facility was open for parachute operations. On the same date, 18 November, Camp Butler submitted coordinated requirments for paradrop training to Naha DFAB.

(U) On 28 November, Naha DFAB informally proposed to the Assistant G3, Headquarters, Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler, Kadena Ammunition Storage Area be used as an alternative drop zone. On 17 December 1980, U. S. and GOJ local representatives inspected the proposed area. Rather than being flat and clear as at Yomitan, the Kadena area contained many gullies and hills, was heavily treed, crisscrossed with paved and dirt roads and a power line, and had many bunkers and buildings. A large engineering effort would have been required to make it usable. DFAB indicated informally that it would probably be too expensive and that Bolo Point Range, a reverted former U. S. facility, would be examined. Nothing further was accomplished during 1980, however, paradrop operations continued at Yomitan as desired by the U. S. Forces.

Water Paradrop Areas (U)

(U) On 21 August 1980, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) asked for information concerning an alleged training incident off shore of Yomitan Son, Okinawa on 6 August. An Okinawan newspaper had reported Air Force aircraft and parachutists were training in an unauthorized water area. On 28 August 1980, since MOFA received what they considered insufficient information, a formal oral statement of protest and request for official information was presented to the Joint Committee.[18] Air Force representatives at Kadena Air Base meanwhile had informed Naha DFAB on 27 August that the training did occur and it was the only time that the area was used for the purpose. Subsequently, Hq Fifth Air Force verified that training had actually occurred on 6, 12 and 18 August. 33rd Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron was under the impression that the area was a U. S. training area authorized under the SOFA. Prior to reversion, the water area had been a designated training area, but was no longer on the list of approved areas. On 11 September 1980, Chief of Staff, U. S. Forces Japan, the U. S. Representative on the Joint Committee submitted a written statement to the Joint Committee indicating regret for the inadvertent use of the area.[19]

(U) 33rd Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron had a continuing need for water training areas with varying surf conditions for parachute training. The squadron would submit through Hq Fifth Air Force requests for additional water parachuting areas and changes to conditions of use for existing water areas to permit parachuting. The water area utilized for the training in August was adjacent to Bolo Point which might be offered as a substitute land parachuting area to replace Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield. If this were to be so, Hq USFJ staff would attempt to acquire the water area at the same time.

Use of Aircraft Ordnance at Camp Fuji (U)[20]

(U) Although the GOJ Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) supported the U. S. position that the use of Mark 76 practice (blue) bombs and several other types of aircraft ordnance was authorized under the conditions of use for East Fuji Maneuver Area (EFMA), ordnance firing or dropping had not been conducted for several years.

(U) On 19 August 1980, Range Company (USMC), Camp Fuji attempted to schedule 20mm cannon, 7.62mm machine gun and 2.75 inch rocket firing from AH-1 helicopters on 10 and 15 September 1980 in EFMA. On 27 August, Commanding Officer, Range Company, Camp Fuji was informed by Chief Maneuver Control Division, Fuji Schools, JSDF, (the normal scheduling agent for Japan Defense Agency (JDA) and the facility manager under the conditions of use,) that the scheduling matter was referred to the Ground Staff Office for decision. Further, that a response would not be forthcoming until a thorough review of the safety aspects of the matter by the aviation school was completed. This was expected about March 1982.

(U) In a meeting concerning this matter on 4 September DFAA representatives (Mr. Teramoto and Mr. Miyamoto) acknowledged that 7.62mm machine gun, 20mm cannon, and 2.75 inch rockets were authorized to be fired from helicopters under the conditions of use for EFMA. Practice bombs dropped from fixed wing aircraft are also authorized. The Joint Committee agreement on EFMA area specified that JDA would administer and schedule use of EFMA. JDA had appointed the Commandant of Fuji Schools (JGSDF) as agent for the agency. Fuji Schools therefore was responsible for safety of the area. As a result, the DFAA could do nothing to assist the accommodation of the U. S. training requirement until there was military to military agreement between the Commandant Fuji Schools and the Commanding Officer, Range Company, Camp Fuji, the U. S. Forces agent. Once safety standards were approved, DFAA could assist in tempering local population opposition to the firing. DFAA desired to see the matter resolved favorably (attributed to Mr. Senshu, Chief Facilities Coordination Officer). Mr. Teramoto suggested a meeting between the J3, Hq USFJ and the Director for Education and Training, GSO.

(U) A rough translation of a local agreement appeared in the Japanese papers between Commandant Fuji Schools and the municipal leaders in the area surrounding EFMA and reported far more than the Joint Committee approved conditions of use. A draft letter to Mr. Senshu, Chief Facilities Coordination Officer, from the Hq USFJ, J3, requesting clarification of the matter was shown to Mr. Teramoto. Mr. Teramoto suggested that the letter might more properly be addressed from the Hq USFJ, J4, or U. S. Chairman of the Facilities Subcommittee. Mr. Teramoto further asked for a copy of the draft letter for study. (Subsequent to this meeting he asked that the letter be delayed while unofficial coordination on the matter was being accomplished).

(U) On 18 September 1980, after much difficulty in arranging a meeting, Hq USFJ, J3, met with Lieutenant General Nakamura, Director for Education and Training, GSO. Lieutenant General Nakamura acknowledged that the problem was not really safety standards, but was the political relationship between the GSDF and the people living near EFMA. He stated that the safety standards would be formally approved in four or five months. When the safety standards were approved, the Commandant, Fuji Schools would commence coordination with the local people to permit GSDF helicopter firing as well as U. S. Forces use. Subsequent to the September meeting, U. S. Forces decided to refrain from attempts at scheduling live firing of aircraft ordnance until March or April 1981.

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(U) In November 1980, GSO representatives requested some details on safety information regarding TOW missile firing tests of which they had been aware Hq USFJ had not obtained this information, since the source was not identified, at the close of the year.

SECTION III -- OTHER OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Aircraft Noise Abatement (U)

(U) There were no formal meetings of the Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee (ANAS) during 1980 although there were frequent informal discussions as in previous years with most discussions in 1980 focusing on Kadena and the transition to F-15 aircraft. During the previous year the Japanese Chairman, ANAS, had requested formal Subcommittee meetings with the intention of making the substance of these meetings public to publicize DFAA activities designed to counter the adverse effects of noise from aircraft flights and ground engine maintenance runs. DFAA also indicated a desire to publicly air a number of other unrelated issues as a means of coping with pressure from Okinawa Prefectural Assembly. This pressure caused the Japanese Chairman, ANAS, to attempt to obtain a Joint Committee agreement that would appear to limit U. S. Forces activities at Kadena as the Japanese public perceived was true for Atsugi and Yokota. These formal meetings were never held since the U. S. Chairman could not agree in advance to public release of Subcommittee activites. The Japanese Chairman accepted the U. S. position that unilateral policies had been more effective in reducing nightime operations, as evidenced by the quarterly aircraft operations data provided to DFAA, than any Joint Committee agreement that was likely to be reached.[22] The subject surface again during the summer of 1980. The Commander's guidance to the staff questioned the advisability of the Joint Committee addressing this subject since U. S. Forces could not accept any limitations that would reduce the opearational flexibility of U. S. Forces flight activities.[23] The DFAA Director General met with the Chief of Staff in October 1980 to informally discuss a number of issues including GOJ desired to reduce aircraft flights and engine runs in the evening hours at Kadena. The Chief of Staff's response on the subject of Kadena flight activities continued to follow the previously stated position of the U. S. Chairman, ANAS, as well as incorporating the Commander's cautions regarding operational flexibility.[24] The Chief of Staff also drew heavily on the fact that F-15 aircraft were significantly quieter than F-4 aircraft previously assigned to 18TFW at Kadena.[25]

Ad Hoc Subcommittee to Review Selected Joint Committee Agreements (U)

(U) The subcommittee did not convene during the course of 1980. The most recent formal action of the subcommittee occurred on 6 February 1979 whereupon the following subjects were placed before the subcommittee:

1. Review of Annexes 1 and 2 of the Air Traffic Control (ATC) Agreement

2. Review of Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee (UOS).

The U. S. Chairman submitted an identification of problems related to Annex 2 of the ATC Agreement. The Japanese Chairman submitted a proposal regarding Annex 1 of the ATC Agreement and the TOR for the UOS.[26] Since that time Hq USFJ completed interservice coordination on a draft of a new proposed Annex 1. This coordination was completed in December 1979 and held ready for presentation when the Japanese Chairman called the next meeting.[27] On 2 October 1980 an advance copy of the draft proposal was delivered to the Civil Aviation Bureau Safety Inspector for review but the continuting quandary within GOJ in trying to balance the concept of privileged information as it related to aircraft accident investigation with the assignment of penal responsibility precluded reconvening the subcommittee during CY-80.[28] The arrival of an Aviation Safety Officer in June 1980 to provide full time technical expertise within the J3 Division was expected to facilitate the necessary coordination of U. S. and GOJ activities related to future aircraft mishaps and safety investigations.

Command-Sponsored Liaison-Observation Visits (U)

(U) Background.

(U) Discontinuation of the Military Assistance Advisory Group-Japan (MAAG-Japan) on 4 July 1969 did not bring to an end all the functions performed by that organization up to that time. Separation was effected between residual functions pertaining to the Military Assistance Program and those of liaison/evaluation/observation which had up to that time been undertaken by MAAG-Japan as an integral effect of physical presence of MAAG personnel with Japanese troop and field organizations. Seven specific areas of the "residue" would be transferred to COMUSJAPAN:[29]

-- Maintain liaison and rapport with the Japan Defense Agency (JDA) and Japan Self Defense Forces (JSDF);

-- Observe and participate in JSDF maneuvers and exercises;

-- Evaluate JSDF combat and operational capabilities;

-- Advise on force structure;

-- Make annual recommendations to CINCPAC on JSDF force structure through annual Joint Strategic Objective Plan (JSOP) inputs;

-- Develop operational concepts, tactics, and doctrine in coordination with JSDF.

(U) On CINCPAC recommendation,[30] service component headquarters in Hawaii provided appropriate "residual function" tasking to service headquarters in Japan.[31] To allow for effective COMUSJAPAN overview of the activities by the services in Japan in this respect, funding was provided, initially under accountability of the Mutual Defense Advisory Office (MDAO) (partial "successor" to MAAG-Japan), and travel arrangements for visits under the program were implemented through USFJ Policy Letter 55-4 (18 December 1970).[32] On 1 January 1972, funding for the travel was transferred from the Military Assistance Program (MAP) funds of the MDAO into the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funds of COMUSJAPAN.[33] For that purpose, COMUSJAPAN was directed to include the subject travel costs in the O&M portion of COMUSJAPAN's budget submission directly to CINCPAC rather than the previous pattern of submitting the request to MDAO.[34]

(U) Directive Revision.

(U) Revision of USFJ Policy Letter 55-4 (Residual MAAG Functions, dated 20 March 1973) had been initiated in late 1976, administrative complications delaying completion of that project until spring 1980. Further re-examination of the program in connection with that administrative undertaking brought emphatic restatement[38] of the special values of the trips, the services in Japan stressing the evergrowing importance of the visits as significant portions of their interface with their respective counterparts.

(U) Reassessment.

(U) One effect of funding suspensions (occurring in 1978, 1979 and 1980) was the interruption and/or cancellation of several planned visits to service counterparts. This generated more than simple inconvenience, inasmuch as it caused Japanese forces to cancel scheduled events, often entailing loss in committed funds as well as necessitating program reconfigurations. An additional and more significant impact was some indication of hesitation on the part of some Japanese units to undertake to receive such visits, given the relative uncertainty of actual occurrence.

(U) When projected against the growing importance of the counterpart relationship, particularly as the service-to-service level effects of bilateral planning were coming more to be felt, this Japanese hesitancy placed the U.S. services in a difficult position. While in some instances U.S. services could furnish funds from their own resoures, the diversion meant displacement of service priorities. The unanswerable question was whether individual services could, in fact, successfully press budget submissions to receive funds through service (not joint) channels for liaison/observation purposes if joint funding was to cease. From the financial control viewpoint, the question could be raised whether joint service channel funding was the efficient mode of control for what would be considered inherent and integral functions of any service command in a foreign area interfacing with local country counterparts.

(U) Calendar Year 1980 Activity.

(U) During calendar year 1980, travel under the program was jeopardized by a decision to block use of Navy Operations and Maintenance (O&M, N) funds for "MAAG Residual Travel."[40] When provided with supplemental information and explanatory rationale by COMUSJAPAN,[41] the Hq PACOM view was adjusted to recognize the validity of using O&M, N funds for the program and the point was re-emphasized that the term "MAAG Residual Function" was a "misnomer."[42] In the meantime, issue of travel orders under the program had been suspended,[43] but was resumed shortly thereafter upon receipt of the revised Hq PACOM view.[44] Suspension was once again imposed in late September 1980 when funds apportioned for the program (FY 80) were fully committed;[45] when fiscal year 1981 opened, travel was again resumed.

(U) Activity under the program during the reporting period rose by some 31% of planned mandays over calendar year 1979 (table below). Total fund commitments rose during the same period by 22%. The difference of increase in rates was at least partially attributed to increasing use of organizational aircraft rather than commercial flights.

COMMAND-SPONSORED LIAISON-OBSERVATION VISITS (U)				
Mandays	CY 1979	CY 1980	1ST QTR FY 1980	1ST QTR FY 1981
Army	53	157	7	48
Navy	26	26	Ø	Ø
Air Force	169	175	22	21
Total	248	358	31	69
Funds Committed	$17,529	$22,582	$2,697	$8,053

Japan Defense Agency White Paper (U)

(U) Continuing the pattern set in 1976, the Japan Defense Agency on 5 August 1980 released the fifth annual (1976-1980) edition of Defense of Japan (the Defense White Paper). Sixth in the total series, the first having been issued in 1970, the 1980 number followed the format used in 1978 and 1979. Part I dealt with the World Military Situation, Part II with Japan's Defense Policy, and Part III covered Current Defense Situation and Issues.

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JDA Mid Term Operations Estimate (U)

(U) Beginning in 1958, the Japan Defense Agency (JDA) undertook a series of four "Defense Buildup Plans" (DBP), essentially equipment purchase programs, the last being completed at the end of March 1977.[47] Before the fourth plan was completed, the National Defense Council (NDC), and Cabinet on 19 October 1976 approved a new National Defense Program Outline,[48] designed to provide a guide for Japan's future. It had also been decided on no immediate renewal of a set-period type "buildup plan" as successor to the DBPs, rather, an internal JDA working document was projected, which would furnish a frame for procurement requests over the period 1980-1983. The fundamental purpose of this "Mid Term Operations Estimate"[49] would be to achieve the equipping and manning of the force levels projected by the National Defense Program Outline. The MTOE would be reviewed annually and redrawn every three years, thus the second cycle would cover the period 1983-1987.[50]

(U) In response to U. S. pressures and recommendations, the late Prime Minister Ohira agreed to set as a goal the completion of the MTOE procurement and manning actions by the end of 1983 rather than 1984, "shortening" or accelerating the period of the MTOE.[51] An additional outcome of this decision was in effect transforming the MTOE from an internal JDA working paper into a "fifth defense buildup plan," although that name was not used.

(U) Analysis was undertaken in Hq USFJ to determine the prospects for actually completing the MTOE by the end of 1983. Inasmuch as full, detailed information could not be assembled, the study was made accepting the absent portions as being relatively small and not sufficient to nullify general validity. It was found that within the limits of the information available and using best estimates when not, it was within the realm of economic likelihood that MTOE could be completed by the end of 1983. This evaluation was qualified with due regard for political features:[52]

> In view of the difficulty experienced by the GOJ in obtaining the nominal 7.61 percent growth in defense spending for JFY 81, increases of 12 percent for the next two years do not seem likely unless major shifts in attitude develop by the time those spending decisions have to be made.

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Continuation of Aftermath from September 1977 RF-4B Accident (U)

(U) The crash of a USMC RF-4B aircraft in September 1977 continued to be a topic of discussion, albeit with markedly diminished intensity, throughout this reporting period. Media attention was sporadic, and official discussion on the subject largely moved into the adjudication and claims settlement phases so there was very little direct involvement on the part of the J3 Division. In August 1980, Headquarters, U. S. Forces Japan forwarded to CINCPAC a partial list of questions posed by the Government of Japan (GOJ) related to repair work performed within CONUS on the RF-4B engine afterburner section. Hq USFJ further asked for a copy of the Navy JAG Manual investigation report on the accident.[53] A response to GOJ questions and an abridged copy of the JAG Manual report were received and relayed to GOJ. Subsequently, the Yokohama District Public Prosecutor's Office appeared to abandon further efforts to prosecute the aircrewmen and maintenance repairman due to lack of evidence and the determination that Japan lacked primary jurisdiction over the case. Apart from this, a damage suit was filed on behalf of the victims and relatives.[54] Resolution of this latter suit was still pending at the close of the reporting period.

FOOTNOTES

1. COMUSJAPAN Ltr of 14 JUL 80, Subj: CINCPACINST S3020.2H
2. CINCPAC 041851Z NOV 80
3. COMUSJAPAN 210525Z NOV 80
4. 3AD 292000Z OCT 80
5. 3AD 211430Z NOV 80
   HQ SAC 212030Z NOV 80
6. COMUSJAPAN 090535Z DEC 80
7. CINCPAC 191146Z OCT 80
8. 5AF 130100Z FEB 80
9. 5AF 180818Z JAN 80
10. 5AF 220620Z MAY 80
11. COMNAVFORJAPAN 220629Z NOV 80
12. Hq USFJ History, 1979, pg 21
13. Hq USFJ History, 1979, Pg 22
14. Hq USFJ History, 1979, pgs 23-24
15. FSJG-473-1703-JI/HA, 18 MAR 80
16. FSUS-482-2333-R(N), 19 AUG 80
17. FSJG-483-1743-JI/HA, 1 SEP 80
18. Minutes of the 442d Meeting of the Joint Committee, 28 AUG 80
19. Minutes of the 443d Meeting of the Joint Committee, 11 SEP 80
20. Hq USFJ History, 1979, pg 24
21. Hq USFJ History, 1979, pgs 26-27
22. J33 Ltr to J4, 8 OCT 80, Subj: Aircraft Noise Problem at Kadena Air Base
23. J00 Memo to J5, 5 AUG 80, Subj: Aircraft Noise Problem at Kadena Air Base

24. J33 Ltr to J4, 22 OCT 80, Subj: USF Aircraft Noise Abatement Policy for Kadena

25. J33 Talking Paper, 15 OCT 80, Subj: Kadena Aircraft Noise

26. Ad Hoc Subcommittee Minutes, 6 FEB 79

27. J3 Staff Summary, 31 DEC 79, Subj: Revised Draft Annex 1 to ATC Agreement

28. J33 Memo, 15 MAR 79, Subj: Comments on Ad Hoc Subcommittee - Japanese Proposals on Accident Investigations

29. COMUSJAPAN 270201Z MAY 69
CINCPAC 290336Z MAY 69
CINCPAC 150135Z JUN 69

30. CINCPAC 210444Z JUN 69

31. CINCPACAF 211900Z JUN 69
CINCPACFLT 092041Z JUL 69
CINCUSARPAC 192223Z JUL 69

32. USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, 22 FEB 73, Subj: Revision to USFJ Policy Letter 55-4 (U)

33. CINCPAC 182133Z DEC 71

34. CINCPAC 182133Z DEC 71

35. CDRUSARJ 180801Z MAR 75

36. COMNAVFORJAPAN 310451Z MAR 75
COMUSJAPAN 250020Z MAR 75
5AF/DO Ltr, 9 APR 75, Subj: Residual MAAG Functions (U)
USARJ/AJGS-DA Ltr, 12 APR 75, Subj: Residual MAAG Functions (U)

37. Hq USFJ History 1976, pg 35-36
Hq USFJ/J73 Ltr, 8OCT 76, Subj: SECSTATE 132137Z AUG 76

38. Cf. Hq USFJ History 1977, pgs 50-51

39. USFJPL 55-4 of 12 JUN 80

40. CINCPAC 190035Z JAN 80

41. COMUSJAPAN 220338Z JAN 80

42. CINCPAC 230529Z JAN 80

43. COMUSJAPAN 220339Z JAN 80

44. COMUSJAPAN 250611Z JAN 80

45. COMUSJAPAN 250435Z SEP 80

46. AMEMB TOKYO 13751/060707Z AUG 80

47. Bōei Handbukku, 55 nenpan (1980 Defense Handbook), Tokyo: Asagumo Shimbunsha, 1980, pgs 24-40.

48. Japan Defense Agency, Defense of Japan 1977, Tokyo: Japan Defense Agency, 1977, pgs 143-150.

49. The name of the project did not lend itself to easy translation into English, and was variously called "Intermediate/Mid-Range/Mid-Term/Defense/Operations/Program/Estimate". The closest informal translation of the Chinese characters (STC: 0022/2601/2814/0523/6015/4480) was "Mid-Period Working Assessment".

50. Bōei Handbukku, 55 nenpan, pgs 41-42

51. COMUSJAPAN 260523Z FEB 81

52. COMUSJAPAN 260523Z FEB 81

53. COMUSJAPAN 212345Z AUG 80

54. Japan Times, 27 DEC 80

CHAPTER 4

LOGISTICS

SECTION I - PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANTS

UPDATE ON CONTRACT SUPPORT IN JAPAN (U)

(U) During 1980 five 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 supplied low sulphur heating fuel and diesel. Maruzen Oil also supplied JP4, JP5, and kerosene. Nippon Mining and Kyodo Oil contracted for JP5 and diesel, respectively. Interest in obtaining DFSC contracts increased among Japanese oil companies throughout the year, a marked change from the 1974-78 period following the Arab oil embargo.

UPDATE ON U.S. ARMY MILCON PROJECT (U)

(U) The construction of three 20,000 barrel tanks at the Okinawa Kuwae II tank farm to replace six 10,000 barrel tanks was well underway by the end of 1980.[1] Survey work to lay out the tanks and access roads was completed. The concrete bottom for Tank #3 was in place, with erection of the steel tank in progress.[2] Estimated completion date is October 1982.

JAPAN-WIDE POL CONFERENCE (U)

(U) On 11 and 12 June HQ USFJ hosted a POL conference at the Sanno Hotel. On the 13th of June the location of the conference was switched to the Tsurumi Fuel Depot in Yokohama for a visit by conference attendees. Organizations represented at the conference included 5th AF, USARJ, COMNAVFORJAPAN, USAGO, NSD Yokosuka, Sasebo and Tsurumi DFSP's, and the Petroleum Distribution System Korea (PDSK). Major topics included: DFSC purchase program, oil spill reporting, FSII and ASA-3 injection systems, DFSC funding of fuel transportation charges to exchange sales outlets, and contingency fuel transportation planning. The conference provided a good opportunity for the coordination of several items of common concern.

GOJ PETROLEUM FACILITY REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (U)

(U) Construction continued on several Government of Japan (GOJ) funded replacement bulk petroleum facilities included in the various projects under the Facilities Improvement and Relocation Program. At Sasebo, the 710,000 barrels of jet fuel storage authorized for construction at Iorizaki under the Facilities Improvement Program is well underway.[3] Floors for both tanks are complete with wall and roof support construction in progress. Estimated completion date is April 1982.[4] On Okinawa, the construction of the new tankage included in the Naha Relocation Program is on schedule. Because of problems in site selection, the GOJ delayed

initiation of construction on a 40,000 barrel tank in the Kuwae II Area. The problem is now resolved and construction is expected to begin during 1981.[5] The three 100,000 barrel tanks under construction at Chimu-Wan #1 are to be completed by 31 December 1981. Interior supports on two of the tanks are completed, bottom plates on the third are in place, and tank shell erection has begun. The 100,000 barrel tank under construction at Chimu-Wan #2 has an estimated completion date of 30 July 1981. Construction of the 40,000 barrel tank at Chimu-Wan #2 and the 20,000 barrel tank at Chimu-Wan #3 are also nearing completion with a projected availability date of 30 June 1981.[6]

PETROLEUM 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 capacity and strategic location close to the key Korean shipping ports. For normal peace-time support, U.S. Forces in Korea have relied on Korean refineries to meet the bulk of their fuel requirements. In early 1979 a world-wide petroleum shortage forced Korean refiners to reduce support commitments to U.S. Forces in Korea. As a result, U.S. terminals in Japan were required to provide fuel support for U.S. Forces in Korea during the remainder of CY 79. This requirement continued during 1980 with 1,653,000 barrels of JP4 and 580,000 barrels of DFW shipped to Korea from U.S. terminals in Japan.[7] Korea's heavy reliance on U.S. terminals in Japan was ended in December 1980 when Korean refineries once again contracted to provide total requirements for U.S. Forces in Korea.

DFSC - JAPANESE CONTRACTOR MEETING (U)

(U) On 12 and 13 November 1980, a meeting between representatives of DFSC, Washington, DFR-PAC, Hawaii, and Japanese oil companies took place in the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo.[8] Company representatives from Maruzen Oil, Asia Oil, Kyodo, Nippon Mining, Nippon Oil, and Kygnus Oil were present at the meeting. The meeting was considered necessary to familiarize oil company representatives with DFSC contracting procedures. Many of the companies had not done business with DFSC since termination of contracts in 1973 as a result of the Arab oil embargo. Among the items discussed were interpretation of contract clauses, billing procedures, quality surveillance inspection, quantity determination, and delivery modes. The meeting was very beneficial to all parties and has resulted in increased interest among Japanese oil companies in obtaining DFSC contracts.

YOKOTA AIR BASE CONVERSION TO LOW SULPHUR HEATING FUEL (U)

(U) In October 1980, the 475ABW, Yokota Air Base, voluntarily converted from DFM to low sulphur fuel oil to reduce pollution of the Japanese environment.[9] The conversion required supplemental DFSC contracts for 7,850,000 gallons of low sulphur fuel oil.[10] No difficulties were encountered in adding Yokota Air Base to the list of organizations supported by low sulphur fuel oil shipments for the Tsurumi Terminal. The conversion was permanent and an additional 8.5 million gallons of FS1

was contracted for the following year.[11]

PETROLEUM PRICE INCREASE (U)

(U) The ever rising price of oil on the world market forced the Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) to make a drastic adjustment in bulk petroleum standard prices effective 1 February 1980.[12] Before this date, the standard price which DFSC charges all DOD customers had been adjusted only in small increments. The 1 February 1980 adjustment brought a 114 percent jump in the price of motor gasoline ($.59 to $1.26), 113 percent for JP4 ($.55 to $1.18) and 111 percent for kerosene ($.61 to $1.29). This understandably had a severe financial and morale impact on U.S. Forces personnel. The price adjustment, however, was necessary to reimburse DFSC for the actual cost of purchasing fuel and providing transport to worldwide destinations. On 25 September 1980, an additional price increase was announced for motor gasoline[13] ($1.26 to $1.37). In October DFSC rolled back the increase to $1.26, where it remained at the end of 1980.[14]

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SECTION II - FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

(U) During 1980, a number of facilities actions were completed, including the acquisition of over 400 acres at Nyutabaru Air Base and additional areas at Seburiyama Communication Station. Total release of Haneda Service Annex was effected, and Atago Communication Site was consolidated with Iwakuni Air Base. Eight partial releases were approved by the Joint Committee. As of 31 Dec 80, there were 118 U.S. installations (120,559.37 acres) in Japan.

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 1980 at Kadena Air Base. The last increment

of 99 family housing units at Kadena Air Base was completed in December 1980. Also, a supplemental list of four projects was funded in JFY 80. Completion of these and a few remaining support 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 upon in principle. Of this total, 34 were completed by the end of 1980. Of the 13 remaining release actions, four were actively pursued during 1980. The major effort involved POL facilities, Kubasaki School, and Makiminato Housing Area. The replacement school construction, which began in 1979, is almost finished. The first increment of 153 family housing units at Camp Kuwae was funded in JFY 79 and is approximately 30% completed. Also, an additional 68 units were funded in JFY 80. A total of 751 units, in addition to miscellaneous support facilities, remain to be funded and constructed before the Makiminato Housing Area can be released. There was little or no activity on the other release actions, primarily because of opposition from the landowners.

(U) During the XVIth SCC, 12 releases were tentatively agreed to with only three of the 12 releases completed by the end of 1980. The Camp Schwab range and Army POL Depot construction continued through 1980. Work associated with the cross-country POL pipeline is expected to continue for at least two more years.

FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE ACTIVITIES (U)

(U) 1980 saw an increased level of activity of the Facilities Subcommittee (FSC), as indicated below.

Number of meetings	23
U.S. Memoranda	90
Japanese Memoranda	73
MEMO	102

(U) Of the 102 MEMOs presented to the FSC, 101 were approved by the Joint Committee and became government-to-government agreements affecting facilities and areas of U.S. Forces in Japan. In addition to the exchange of formal memoranda, the FSC continues to serve as an important forum for informal discussions by representatives of the two governments on the problems that arise in conjunction with U.S. facilities and areas in Japan.

FACILITY LOCATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS[15] (U)

(U) U.S. Forces installations in Japan at the start of 1980 comprised 119 facilities and areas. During the year one facility was totally released and there were eight partial releases. These releases accounted for a total of 230.02 acres (93.09 hectares). There were two acquisitions, both on the mainland, totaling 443.39 acres (179.44 hectares). Additionally, there was one consolidation in mainland Japan (Atago Communication Site into Iwakuni AB) involving 32 acres (12.95 hectares). This action had no affect on the total area, but did reduce the number of U.S. Forces installations by one. As a result of the above actions, for the first

time since the Okinawa Reversion of 15 May 1972, the total area of U.S. Forces installations showed a net increase of 1.7% over the preceding year. Thus, as 1980 ended, there were 118 U.S. Forces installations totaling 120,559.35 acres (48,790.37 hectares). Of this total, 69 installations were located in mainland Japan and 49 in Okinawa.

(U) Releases were generally small in nature, the largest being a partial release of 226.31 acres (91.59 hectares) at the Naha Air Force/Navy Annex. The one total release, involving 0.27 acres (1100 square meters), was Haneda Service Annex. The two acquisitions were at Seburiyama Communication Station 0.09 acres (348 square meters) and Nyutabaru Air Base 443.3 acres (179.28 hectares). The consolidation action involved the merger of Atago Communication Site with Iwakuni Air Base.

OKINAWA LAND LEASE RENEWAL (OLLR) (U)

(U) Upon the reversion of Okinawa to GOJ administrative control in 1972, land belonging to owners who refused to sign land leases with the GOJ was authorized for use by the USG under the provisional law "Use of Public Lands ... in Okinawa Prefecture". This law expired on 14 May 1977. A new law was enacted by the Japanese Diet which extended the provisional use of land for an additional five years until 14 May 1982. To provide a more favorable climate for passage of this provisional land use law, considerable effort was made by HQ, USFJ and the DFAA to reduce to around one percent the number of land owners who refused to sign land leases. The new law included an additional provision which required the GOJ to locate and verify all property boundaries on Okinawa by 1982. The responsibility for the verification of property boundaries within USFJ facilities and areas was assigned to the DFAA. Upon expiration of the new provisional land use law in 1982, rights to use land required by U.S. Forces, but not under lease agreements, can only be acquired by the DFAA pursuant to the law on eminent domain as it relates to the enforcement of SOFA.

(U) The land verification process started by the DFAA in 1977 continued through 1978. With the full cooperation of HQ, USFJ, the DFAA made steady progress and was able to complete the boundaries verification work in 1979. Concurrently, the DFAA continued their efforts in reducing the number of holdout landowners throughout 1979 and into 1980. Finally, the DFAA, having reached an impasse in negotiations with certain landowners, requested reactivation of the Facilities Adjustment Panel (FAP). This panel was the forum for GOJ-USG discussions on this matter during 1977 and 1978. The first meeting of the reactivated FAP was held on 3 June 1980, at which time the GOJ submitted a request for release of certain parcels of land at nine US installations and an update of data previously provided.[16] Four more FAP meetings were held during 1980 to discuss the request of the GOJ for information about partial releases of land at certain US installations in Okinawa. As a result of these meetings, the number of US installations containing disputed land was reduced to six by the year's end: Kadena Ammunition Storage Area, Sobe Communication Site, Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield, Futenma Air Station,

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US Army POL Depot (Kuwae Tank Farm #1), and the Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield. Discussions regarding these six installations will continue in 1981.

A300 AIRBUS MISAWA AIR BASE (U)

(U) On 6 June 74, the GOJ requested the use of 1,817,363 sq meters at Misawa AB.[17] This request was approved by the Joint Committee on 19 December 1974.[18] Under Article II 4(a) of SOFA, the initial agreement provided for joint use of the airfield pavements (i.e., runway, taxiway, etc.) for a maximum of three flights per day. Additional Joint Committee approval allowed training and proficiency check flights of up to 800 times per year.[19] Toa Domestic Airline's (TDA) DC-9-41 service began on 10 May 1975 with two round-trip flights between Tokyo and Misawa, and one round-trip flight between Misawa and Sapporo. Passengers and baggage are processed at an off-base terminal and bused to and from the aircraft. On 15 June 1978, the Joint Committee authorized TDA to increase the number of round-trip flights to five per day.[20] On 4 September 1980, the GOJ requested joint use of additional areas and land at Misawa AB for the purpose of constructing an exit taxiway.[21] They also requested a change to previously agreed upon conditions of use for civil aircraft to allow replacement of the 128 passenger DC-9-41 aircraft(s) by the 281 passenger A300 airbus. On 9 Dec 80, the FSC approved increased civil operations pending the completion of an airfield pavement's survey and any upgrading

54 which may be necessary.[22]

OKINAWA LAND UTILIZATION PLAN (U)

(U) As of 31 December 1980 there were 118 US Forces installations located throughout Japan. Forty-nine of these installations, comprising approximately 60,000 acres, are located in Okinawa. These facilities occupy 11% of the total land area of the prefecture and 20% of the land area of the main island of Okinawa. Both the number of installations and the land area have been steadily declining since 15 May 1972 when Okinawa reverted to the administrative control of the Government of Japan (GOJ). At the time of reversion, there were 88 US installations in Okinawa, encompassing approximately 71,000 acres.

(U) The US-Japan Environmental Subcommittee met on 5 Sep 1980. At this meeting the results of the environmental observations performed by GOJ during CY 1979 were presented.[36] Review of the observations results was in process by the service headquarters as the year ended. During the meeting the GOJ presented a formal request for continuing the environmental observations of US installations during 1980 and 1981. These observations would place primary emphasis on air quality sampling of boiler plants at Camp Kuwae and Iwakuni Air Base. Service concurrence was obtained and subsequently approved by the Joint Committee.[37] The preliminary phase of the observations was completed in the late fall of 1980. The final phase of observations is to be complete before 31 March 1981.

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SECTION III - HOST NATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

(U) In 1979, USFJ generated two new concepts: 1) centralized funding for District Engineer Japan (DEJ) design and construction agent services and 2) multi-year programming for FIP. The concept of centralized funding continued to be staffed at CINCPAC and SECDEF levels through 1980 and will likely be implemented in FY 82. CINCPAC approved the concept of multi-year FIP programming in June 1980 and it is now being implemented for the JFY 82 FIP budget call.[38]

(U) In JFY 80, the GOJ budgeted over ¥40 billion into the Host Nation Construction Program (HNCP) for new and continuing efforts under the Relocation Construction Program (RCP) and the Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). Relocation construction is progressing smoothly with no major obstacles; however, funding support for this program seems to be diminishing. On the other hand, JFY 80 funding for FIP increased 20 percent over JFY 79. Construction of all FIP projects initially funded with JFY 79 funds was well underway by the end of 1980.

(U) The services and the DEJ, after several years spent in coordination and revision, finally agreed upon USFJ Policy Letter 86-1, which concerns Government of Japan (GOJ) funded construction. It was published on 17 March 1980.[39] This document provides uniform guidance to all US Forces activities regarding the management of HNCP and should result in more efficient implementation of both RCP and FIP.

RELOCATION PROGRAMS (U)

(U) In JFY 80 the GOJ budget for relocation projects was ¥14 billion. This represents a significant reduction over the previous years budgets. The major items funded in JFY 80 included: (1) sixty-eight family housing and miscellaneous community support facilities at Camp Kuwae; (2) a cross-country POL pipeline from Tengan Pier to Kadena AB; (3) replacement facilities at Yokosuka for release of the Navy Enlisted Men's Club and the Mikasa area; (4) completion of remaining JFAP projects; (5) replacement facilities at Yokota Air Base related to the Route 16 widening; and (6) miscellaneous community support facilities at Yokosuka related to the release of the Yokohama Dependent Housing Area. In general, construction progressed smoothly with no major obstacles. Unless a political need arises for the early release of such facilities as Naha Port, future relocation construction programs will probably be funded at lower levels than in past years.

FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FIP) JFY 79 (U)

(U) The implementation of the JFY 79 FIP progressed at a very rapid pace. On 6 Feb 80, agreements between the USG and GOJ were reached on the Detailed Definitive Drawings (DDD's) for 3-bedroom high rise, 2-bedroom townhouse, 3-bedroom townhouse (enlisted), 3-bedroom townhouse (officer), and 4-bedroom townhouse.[40] These DDD's, in addition to those agreed to in 1979, completed the development of DDD's for the JFY 79 FIP.

(U) Negotiations continued on the US request that the KC-135 hush house, which will be constructed at Kadena AB, should also have the capability to handle the E-3A. The GOJ finally agreed to this request and the basic plan for this project was agreed to on 6 August 1980.[41] Because of the large increase in costs, the additional funds necessary for this change will be funded by the GOJ in the JFY 81 FIP budget.

(U) Discussions on air conditioning for JFY 79 FIP projects that qualify for air conditioning under the DOD criteria continued until June 1980. Finally, on 4 June 1980, the GOJ was informed that the USG will purchase the chiller units for the air conditioning systems for the JFY 79 FIP high rises and bachelor housing (except Misawa) because the GOJ appeared to have extreme difficulty in providing the units and time was running out for their timely purchase.[42] The GOJ finally agreed to install the USG furnished chillers.

(U) On 6 Feb 1980, agreements were reached on details of all remaining JFY 79 FIP projects.[43,44,45,46] The GOJ entered into the construction contracts by 31 March 1980 for all FIP projects, and contractors were on site at most locations by April 1980. Once the contractors arrived on site, construction of the facilities moved rapidly. By the end of 1980, construction progress at the various locations was as follows: bachelor housing at Iwakuni--95%; bachelor housing at Misawa--90%; bachelor housing at Yokota--70%; family housing at Yokota--40%; family housing at Atsugi--35%; POL Tanks at Iorizaki--30%; and hush house at Kadena AB--20%.[47]

FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FIP) JFY 80 (U)

(U) On January 1980, the US-Japan Joint Committee approved the JFY 80 FIP, subject to the approval of and funding by the Diet. The coordination of related details was referred to the Facilities Subcommittee.[48] The JFY 80 FIP included the following projects:

a. Construction of dependent housing: 72 units at Misawa AB; 70 units at Yokota AB; 72 units at Camp Zama; and 72 units at Iwakuni AB.

b. Survey and design of dependent housing: 24 units at Misawa AB; 12 units at Camp Zama; and 16 units at Iwakuni AB.

c. Survey for the construction of dependent housing for U.S. Fleet Acitivities Yokosuka.

d. Reconstruction of bachelor housing at Misawa AB, Camp Zama, and Atsugi AB.

e. Construction of bachelor housing at Yokosuka, Camp Courtney, and Makiminato Service Area.

f. Survey and design of bachelor housing at Kamiseya Naval Communication Facility.

g. Survey and design of incinerators at Camp Zama and Yokota AB.

h. Construction of sewage treatment facilities at Camp Zama, Camp Courtney, Camp Schwab, Camp Hansen, and Iwakuni AB.

i. Construction of a messing facility at Makiminato Service Area.

j. Survey and design of: 1) ship waste collection and treatment facility at U.S. Fleet Acitivites, Yokosuka, 3) sewage treatment facility at Yokosuka, and 4) sewage treatment facility at Camp Fuji.

k. Survey for an aircraft hush house at Atsugi AB.

l. Construction of safety related facilities at Camp Hansen and Camp Schwab and the survey and design of additional safety related facilities at Camp Schwab.

(U) The JFY 80 FIP totaled 27.3 billion yen, a 20 percent increase over the JFY 79 FIP. The categories of facilities in the program remained basically the same as in JFY 79 FIP; however, this program included the construction of bachelor housing at U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Makiminato Service Area, and Camp Courtney without the need for "quid," which was not the case in JFY 79.

(U) On April 1980, the Diet approved the JFY 80 FIP without any changes. The Facilities Subcommittee referred the entire JFY 80 FIP to the FIRP for further coordination and implementation on 13 May 1980.[49]

(U) Numerous discussions with the GOJ on air conditioning for dependent and bachelor housing resulted in an agreement for the GOJ to provide central air conditioning commencing with the JFY 80 FIP for all dependent and bachelor housing in Okinawa and all bachelor housing and high rise dependent housing in mainland Japan, except Misawa.

(U) The design of dependent housing and standard modular bachelor housing (65,000 SF) in JFY 80 was based on the Detailed Definitive Drawings (DDD's) developed for the JFY 79 FIP.

(U) Preparation of the basic plans (detailed scope) of each of the line items began in earnest after referral of the program to the FIRP. By the end of 1980, agreements were reached on the basic plan for all line items except those at Camp Zama, and their agreement was expected in January or February 1981.

(U) The development of the DDD's for non-standard or new type facilities, which comprises about 30-35 percent of the total design, progressed far enough in 1980 so that agreements are expected in early 1981. This should enable the GOJ to complete the construction designs and award construction contracts in accordance with their budgetary and fiscal guidelines.

FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FIP) JFY 81 (U)

(U) In January 1980, this headquarters began actively working with the services to develop the JFY 81 FIP. Guidance was provided in March to service headquarters in Japan with responses requested by 15 April.[50] Because of a visit by Prime Minister Ohira to the US on 1 May 80, the DFAA compressed the schedule for initial discussions with the US, thereby requiring all service responses by 1 April.[51,52,53,54,55] Based on these responses, this headquarters developed a draft integrated program which consisted of family and troop housing projects (still USFJ's top priorities); environmental projects; other personnel support facilities project; and, as in past FIPs, operational projects. This integrated program was submitted to the services in Japan for comments and concurrence.[56] The services' comments indicated that the program did not meet their expectations.[57,58,59,60] These comments were incorporated, to the extent possible, into a recommendation in early May to CINCPAC for the JFY 81 FIP.[61] The recommendation included approximately 48 million dollars (at 225 yen/dollar) of carry-over projects from JFY 80, 154 million dollars in primary projects, and an additional 44 million dollars in supplemental projects--in case the GOJ did not accept some of the primary projects.

(U) Because of the pressing need by DFAA for the JFY 81 recommendations, and based on telephone concurrence from OSD/CINCPAC, the USG proposal for the JFY 81 FIP was submitted to the GOJ on 31 May 1980.[62]

(U) Coordination and negotiations of the USG recommended projects commenced with the GOJ through the DFAA. As in the past, the DFAA conducted site visits and displayed an insatiable appetite for information and detail, resulting in occasional misunderstandings. However, these problems were eventually resolved. Primary emphasis during negotiations with the DFAA was on family and troop housing. In addition, this headquarters again placed heavy emphasis on the need for the GOJ to provide operational facilities. By the end of August, a draft defense budget was formulated, which included all but two projects recommended by USFJ. Because of the favorable political climate and public support, the DFAA decided to take on the USG request for operational projects for the first time in the JFY 81 FIP. While funds are being sought only for survey and design of these projects, it represented a breakthrough in the category of projects the GOJ had been reluctant to provide through the FIP. The draft FIP budget, approximately 32.7 billion yen, is a 20 percent increase over the JFY 80 FIP.

(U) In December, the JFY 81 FIP survived the GOJ Cabinet's approval with only slight changes. All of the line items remained in the program at the same scope recommended by the Defense Agency in August 1980.

MULTI-YEAR FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (U)

(U) In April 1980, HQ USFJ requested assistance and approval from CINCPAC to develop the FIP on a multi-year basis commencing in JFY 82 rather than continuing with the current practice of developing and submitting the FIP on a one year basis.[63] CINCPAC approved the proposal in June 1980.[64] Subsequently, this headquarters outlined detailed implementing guidance for a multi-year FIP based on a three year programming cycle and scheduled a meeting on 23 October 1980 of service representatives to complete procedures.[65] Following this meeting, initial program guidance for the JFY 82 FIP was initiated in November 1980, with service responses to this headquarters scheduled for 15 February 1981.[66]

CENTRALIZED FUNDING FOR DISTRICT ENGINEER OF JAPAN (DEJ) (U)

(U) In 1979, efforts were initiated to establish a source of central funding for the design and construction services of the DEJ's Host Nation Construction Program. These efforts continued through 1980, primarily at the CINCPAC and the JCS level. In January 1980, USFJ submitted a comprehensive package outlining proposed procedures and rationale to support centralized funding for the DEJ's services.[67] The package was coordinated by CINCPAC in Hawaii and forwarded to the JCS with recommendations and rationale. Prospects for full support of the centralized funding program at the Washington level are extremely good. This concept should be implemented during FY 82.

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SECTION IV - INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS, AND PROGRAMS

DEFENSE RETAIL INTERSERVICE SUPPORT (DRIS) PROGRAM (U)

(U) During 1980, the Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) met on 21 February, 3 June, and 17 September.[68,69,70]

(U) As in the previous year, the DRIS FY 78-82 Plan dominated activities of the Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG). The following DRIS studies were completed in 1980:

a. Mainland Japan:

(1) Audiovisual Services.

(2) Safety.

(3) Training.

(4) Medical Services.

(5) Mail Delivery.

(6) Administrative Services.

(7) Administrative Office Space.

(8) Printing and Reproduction.

(9) Furniture Management.

b. Okinawa:

(1) Education Services.

(2) Military Personnel Services.

(3) Social Actions.

(4) Disaster Preparedness.

(5) Training.

(6) Personnel Property Shipping Offices.

(7) Furniture Management.

(8) Computer and Data Processing and Micrographic Services.

(9) Medical Supply Support.

(U) Although no consolidation of functions was recommended in any of the studies, the study on Disaster Preparedness (Okinawa) resulted in a one-time saving of approximately $3,000 by enabling the Marine Corps to forego the construction of a gas chamber. By using the Air Force facility at Kadena Air Base, the Marines not only avoided building their own gas chamber, but also realized intangible benefits in terms of reduced travel time and transportation support needed to move personnel requiring training from the southern camps to Camp Hansen.[71]

(U) A meeting of interservice support coordinators (ISC's) in Japan was held on 20 August 1980 to review, discuss, and determine the time sensitivity of support categories and their subfunctions. The results of the meeting showed that the Services had different criteria and thus disagreed on many of the response times. Instead of identifying specific support categories as time sensitive or non-time sensitive, a definition of time sensitivity applicable, in general, to all support categories was developed and is being included in the revised USFJ Policy Letter 400-6, 16 January 1981, for guidance of JIRSG sub-study groups.[72]

(U) A request for subsistence and beverage support for the American Embassy, Beijing, was coordinated between Hq USFJ, Hq USARJ, CNFJ, and the American Embassy, Tokyo. As a result, arrangements were made for USARJ to provide beverage support, while Naval Supply Depot (NSD) Yokosuka and the Naval Commissary Store Region, Yokosuka, were to furnish commissary support until arrangements with the Defense Subsistence Region, Pacific, could be worked out.69

SUBCOMMITTEE ON VEHICLE MOVEMENT (U)

(U) As noted in the HQ USFJ history for 1979, one of the major problems concerning movement of overweight/oversized vehicles on Okinawa is the desire to move tracked vehicles (tanks, retrievers) into the Northern Training Area. The Ministry of Construction (MOC) still has not confirmed movement along the two routes leading to this area. Another letter, requesting again that movement be allowed, was submitted to the MOC in December and is still awaiting a response.

(U) USFJ Policy Letter 400-3, subject: Movement of Overweight/Oversize United States Forces Vehicles in Japan, has undergone major revision and is in the final stages of coordination and staffing.

CONTRACT CONCILIATION PANEL (U)

(U) The Contract Conciliation Panel (CCP) met on four occasions--24 June, 22 July, 11 September, and 10 November of 1980--to seek an amicable settlement of the dispute between the Okinawa Prefectural Government (OPG) and the Contracting Office, PACAF Contracting Center, Okinawa. The dispute concerned the method of payment and the actual amount owed for sewage services at Kaden AB from 1 January 1979 until time of final resolution.

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After considerable discussion and exchange of information, the panel agreed to establish a framework by which both parties to the dispute would be invited to negotiate a settlement. The framework consisted of the proposed method and rate of payments. Representatives of OPG, PACAF Contracting Center, Okinawa, and the 18th Combat Support Group met at Yokota Air Base under the auspices of the CCP on 9, 10, and 11 December. As a result, the parties agreed to formulae for settlement of sewage charges for the period of 1 January 1979 through 31 March 1980, and from 1 April until changed by mutual agreement. The parties also agreed to continue discussions on changes/termination of the present contract and/or establishment of a new agreement.

MILITARY CUSTOMS INSPECTION PROGRAM (U)

(U) The Military Customs Program is a DOD directed program with the Department of the Army assigned as executive agent. The purpose of the program is to eliminate the illegal introduction of narcotics, dangerous drugs, controlled substances, and merchandise into the United States through DOD channels and assist other government agencies in enforcing the laws and regulations of the U.S. concerning customs, agricultural, and immigration border clearances. Inspections are performed on: 1) passengers and accompanied baggage, 2) DOD sponsored cargo, 3) personal property (household goods, POV, and unaccompanied baggage), and 4) aircraft and ships.

(U) The U.S. Customs Advisor (GS-13), who is provided by a memorandum of understanding between DOD and the U.S. Customs Service, was relocated from Okinawa to Mainland Japan.

(U) At the end of the year, there were 450 full and part-time Military Customs Inspectors (MCI's) working in the program. During 1980, MCI's inspected or examined: 137,092 passengers and crew members; 28,280 shipments of unaccompanied baggage and household goods; 1,548 POV's; 108,320 DOD cargo shipments; and 10,432 aircraft.

JOINT LOGISTIC STAFF STUDY GROUP (U)

(U) The fourth meeting of the study group was convened on 8 April 1980, at the Joint Staff Office (JSO) in Tokyo. The meeting was opened with brief introductory remarks by the JSO/J4 and J4/U.S. Forces Japan (USFJ). The meeting continued with formal presentations followed by discussions on the following topics. Of particular note is the fact that all presentations by the JSO were in English without Japanese translation, an indication that the language barrier which has existed in the past may be lessening, thereby enabling more direct dialogue on mutual logistic systems and problems.

b. (U) Pacific Area Senior Officers Logistics (PASOL). The acting chief, U.S. Embassy Tokyo, Mutual Defense Assistance Office (MDAO), provided a briefing on the purpose and organization of the PASOL. The next PASOL, held in Korea on 28 April 80, was the first time that Government of Japan (GOJ) provided representation (observers) to the forum.

c. (U) Petroleum Management Activities. A briefing was presented by USFJ on the petroleum management activities and responsibilities of the sub-area petroleum office, Japan. Each Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) fuel terminals located in Japan were described. The presentation concluded with a summary on the service's tank repair program and the amount of fuel support received from Japanese contractors.

d. (U) Status of Foreign Military Sales (FMS). The JMSDF provided a presentation on their FMS program and an overview of the interface between the various procurement agencies which respond to JMSDF requirements. Problems relating to: (1) long lead times, (2) price fluctuations, (3) delays in cost settlements, and (4) doubt as to the program functioning during an emergency. At the conclusion of the briefing, the J4/JSO expressed a desire to initiate additional study to examine additional areas for procurement through FMS, using the logistic study group as a vehicle.

e. (U) Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) 1980 Defense Budget. A representative of J4/JSO provided a presentation on the JFY Defense Budget, which was approved by the Japanese Diet on 4 April 1980. The total JFY 80 defense budget was 2.23 trillion yen, which represents a 6.5 percent increase over the budget for FY 79. It was indicated that the FY 80 budget places emphasis on the development of equipment, promotion of research and development, and improvement of defense facilities.

(U) The fifth meeting of the study group was convened on 17 October 1980 at the JSO in Tokyo with the following agenda items discussed:

b. (U) USFJ Facility Programs. An overview briefing was provided by USFJ which covered the current six active relocation construction programs and the Facilities Improvement Program (FIP).

d. (U) Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Program.

(1) (U) A briefing on DRIS provided an outline of program concepts, how the DRIS program is being carried out in Japan, and highlights of the DRIS FY 78-82 plan. The introdution covered the purpose and scope of the program, the dominant user concept, support categories, reimbursement for support, and exclusions from the program. Information on the program in Japan included COMUSJAPAN responsibilities and functions of the various DRIS organizations. DRIS FY 78-82 plan highlights included a brief history of the plan, summaries of studies completed to date, and some of the benefits/problems which have surfaced as a result of the DRIS studies in Japan.

e. (U) Study, expansion of JGSDF ammunition storage capability.

(a) (U) Construction of additional storage magazines (aboveground, underground, underwater) at existing facilities.

(b) (U) Creating new storage facilities by:

(1) (U) New construction within maneuver areas.

(2) (U) Use of unused caves.

(3) (U) Use of commercial contractors.

(4) (U) Procurement of new land.

(c) (U) Increasing the number of existing waivers.

(d) (U) New construction techniques.

(2) (U) Although the above are viable solutions to expanding storage capabilities for ammo, numerous limitations exist:

(a) (U) Availability of land to construct additional above or below ground storage is very limited and costly.

(b) (U) Underwater storage is limited by the kinds of ammo which can be stored underwater, i.e., bulk explosives (pollution and cost must also be considered).

(c) (U) There is much resistance to using existing maneuver areas for storage at the expense of much needed training facilities.

(d) (U) There are very few caves which are unused and are suitable for storage.

(e) (U) Commercial storage creates physical and military security problems.

(3) (U) New construction techniques being considered include:

(a) (U) Slant range construction.

(b) (U) Construction of new or utilization of existing natural barriers.

(c) (U) Use of shock absorber materials.

(4) (U) An appeal was made to the U.S. side by the JGSDF to provide available data concerning shock absorber construction materials. The Mutual Defense Assistance Office representative at the meeting suggested that ammunition storage techniques be introduced as an item under the data exchange program (this will be pursued by this headquarters). In addition, USARJ is investigating other Army sources of information on this matter. CINCPAC assistance in providing available data is also being solicited. Although the briefing considered only JGSDF requirements and concerns, the JMSDF and JASDF are also facing similar problems.

3. (U) The logistic staff study group continues to fulfill its charter of expanding communications between our respective military bodies. The

quality and timeliness of data discussed improves with each meeting and is a valuable forum for achieving a better understanding of each other's logistic systems.

FOOTNOTES

[1]U.S. Army Military Construction Project B920-711, DD Form 1391, 30 Jan 79.

[2]HQ USAGO Contract No. 80-2/0711, HQ USAGO Form 19-964, 31 Dec 80.

[3]Facilities Subcommittee MEMO to the Joint Committee, No. 1418, 19 Feb 80.

[4]Construction Progress Report, PODCO-12, District Engineer, Japan, for period ending 31 Dec 80.

[5]Formal Minutes of XIV Meeting of SCC, 23 Jan 79.

[6]Contract No. 04-AR-6076-101, HQ USAGO Form 19-964, 31 Dec 80.

[7]Data compiled from 1980 MSC 4020.4 reports.

[8]DFSC 152350Z Sep 80.

[9]COMUSJAPAN, J41 080415Z Aug 80.

[10]COMUSJAPAN, J41 030025Z Oct 80.

[11]Overseas Petroleum Requirements (475th ABW), Air Force Form 62, 30 Sep 80.

[12]DFSC Price Bulletin No. 80-1, 1 Feb 80.

[13]DFR-P 222252Z Sep 80.

[14]DFR-P 011832Z Oct 80.

[15]USFJ/J42 Real Estate (History, Summary, Releases) File 1980.

[16]FAP Memorandum FAP-1980-1 (JG), 2 June 80.

[17]Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSJG-333-1297-TN/UO, 4 June 74.

[18]Facilities Subcommittee MEMO to the Joint Committee, No. 1091, 17 Dec 74.

[19]Ibid.

[20]Facilities Subcommittee MEMO to the Joint Committee, No. 1330, 13 June 78.

[21]Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSJG-483-1742, 1 Sep 80.

[22]Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSJG-489-2361-B(AF), 3 Dec 80.

[23]Memorandum for the Joint Committee JCJ-369-700-HA, 14 July 77.

[24]392nd Joint Committee Meeting Minutes, MEMO No. 1325, 6 June 78.

[25]Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-432-2159-T(N), 5 June 78.

[26]Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-434-2162-S(N), 6 July 78.

[27]Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-325-1680-S(N), 8 Feb 74.

[28]Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSJG-453-1645-TN/NS, 8 May 79.

[29]COMUSJAPAN 080015Z Aug 80.

[30]COMUSJAPAN 232235Z Oct 80.

[31]417th JC meeting, FSC MEMO 1381, 26 June 79.

[32]419th JC meeting, FSC MEMO 1390, 9 Oct 79.

[33]AMCOMSUL NAHA 120304Z Nov 80.

[34]DEPCOMMARCORBASESPAC(FWD) ltr 3/JAS/sk; 11000: 4 Feb 81; subject: Range Fire at Camp Hansen, FAC 6011.

[35]Executive Order 12088, 13 Oct 78. "Federal Compliance with Pollution Standards."

[36]Environmental Subcommittee Memorandum ESGOJ-5-2, 5 Sep 80.

[37]Minutes of the 446th Joint Committee Meeting, 23 Oct 80.

[38]CINCPAC 130354Z June 80.

[39]USFJ Policy Letter, 17 Mar 80, Subject: Government of Japan Funded Facilities Construction.

[40]Seventh FIRP meeting, 6 Feb 80.

[41]Thirteenth FIRP meeting, 6 Aug 80.

[42]Eleventh FIRP meeting, 4 June 80.

[43]FIRP Memorandum 7I, 6 Feb 80.

[44]FIRP Memorandum 8I, 6 Feb 80.

[45]FIRP Memorandum 9I, 6 Feb 80.

[46]FIRP Memorandum 10I, 6 Feb 80.

[47]Construction Progress Report, Report Symbol PODCO-12, 31 Dec 80.

[48]430th Joint Committee Meeting Minutes, MEMO 1415, 31 Jan 80.

[49]Minutes of the 476th FSC meeting, 13 May 80.

[50]COMUSJAPAN 200025Z Mar 80.

[51]COMUSJAPAN 270800Z Mar 80.

[52]CDRUSARJ 310745Z Mar 80.

[53]COMNAVFORJAPAN 010010Z Apr 80.

[54]DEPCOMMARCORBASESPAC(FWD) 310432Z Mar 80.

[55]DAF 020650Z Apr 80.

[56]COMUSJAPAN 150310Z Apr 80.

[57]5AF 240720Z Apr 80.

[58]DEPCOMMARCORBASESPAC(FWD) 240315Z Apr 80.

[59]COMNAVFORJAPAN 232340Z Apr 80.

[60]CDRUSARJ 230430Z Apr 80.

[61]COMUSJAPAN 020125Z May 80.

[62]USFJ/J4 ltr to DIRGEN DFAA, 31 May 80.

[63]COMUSJAPAN 030450Z Apr 80.

[64]CINCPAC 130354Z June 80.

[65]COMUSJAPAN 050300Z Oct 80.

[66]COMUSJAPAN 212352Z Nov 80.

[67]USFJ/J42 ltr, Subj: GOJ Funded Construction for USFJ, 14 Jan 80.

[68]Minutes of the Japan JIRSG Meeting, 7 Mar 80.

[69]Minutes of the Japan JIRSG Meeting, 17 June 80.

[70]Minutes of the Japan JIRSG Meeting, 15 Oct 80.

[71]Mar Cor Base, Camp S.D. Butler ltr, Ser 4105, subj: Completed DRIS Study, 30 Sep 80.

[72]USFJ Policy Letter 400-6, 16 Jan 81.

CHAPTER 5

CIVIL AFFAIRS

SECTION I - GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

U.S./JAPAN SECURITY RELATIONS, THE SOFA, AND JAPANESE POLITICS (U)

(U) Strengthening of U.S.-Japanese security relations continued during 1980.[1] Conferences between Japanese and U.S. top defense leaders, exchange of views between members of Congress and Japanese defense officials, XII U.S.-Japan Security Subcommittee, and day-to-day interface at U.S.-Japan defense working levels were prominent during 1980. With these frank exchanges of views on the various defense issues, a secure foundation is being built for Japan-U.S. defense cooperation.[2]

(U) More specifically, top defense leaders coming to Japan from Washington D.C. included Secretary of Defense Brown (January-December 1980); Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Robert Komer (September 1980), Deputy Secretary of Defense for Research and Development Perry (May 1980); General Meyer, U.S. Army Chief of Staff (June 1980); General Barrow, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps (March 1980); Lieutenant General Lawson, USAF, Director of Plans and Policy, CJCS (Annual JCS/JSO Exchange Visit, May 1980). In addition, Admiral Long, Commander in Chief Pacific, conferred with Japanese defense leaders and CODELS Wolff and Solarz discussed defense issues with Japanese officials in Japan. The security dialogue also continued with 1980 visits in the opposite direction. Defense issues were discussed at the Carter-Ohira summit on 1 May in Washington D.C.[3] Other top Japanese leaders discussing security in Washington D.C. included Foreign Ministers Okita (March 1980) and Ito (September 1980); JDA Director General for Foreign Relations Okazaki (June 1980); former JDA Director General Sakata, Chairman of Lower House Special Committee on Security (November 1980); and General Takeda, Chairman JSO (May 1980). At the Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan level, discussions on bilateral planning continued with much progress being made in implementation of the approved Guidelines for Defense Cooperation. In sum, security dialogue progressed impressively during 1980.

(U) On the international scene, 1980 was a time of significance for U.S.-Japan security relations. Reflecting U.S.-Japan reaction to Russia's Afghanistan incursion, Japan continued her economic boycott of USSR coupled with a cold shoulder to further progress in the joint economic development projects desired by USSR. Soviet military activity continued in the North Pacific, on the disputed Northern Islands, in Afghanistan, and in utilization of bases in Vietnam. The U.S. countered with a strong military presence in the Persian Gulf - reacting to both the Soviet buildup in Afghanistan, and to the Iranian situation. The China-Vietnam border standoff continued, reflecting PRC dissatisfaction over Cambodia and distrust of Russia's support of the Vietnam incursion. Specific international occurrences of significance included: outbreak of the Iran-Iraq conflict; lapse of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance; and

passage of a crippled Soviet submarine through Japanese territorial waters; violation of Japanese air space by a Soviet Badger on a search mission; Kim Dae Jung trial and death sentence, and visit to Japan of PRC Chairman Hua-Kuo Fung (later eased out by Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaopeng).

(U) The increasing tension in Asia had its effect on Japanese attitudes towards defense. A heightened receptivity to formerly tabooed or sensitive subjects allowed for public airing of bilateral planning, MSDF participation in RIMPAC 80, dissimilar air combat training (DACT), dispatch of Japan-based U.S. Forces to Team Spirit, views on the constitutionality of defensive nuclear weapons, dispatch of SDF overseas and amending of the Constitution. Special budgetary treatment was also accorded security. Meanwhile, public opinion polls revealed a continuing trend towards increased public approval of JSDF as well as a substantial percentage in favor of the Mutual Security Treaty.4

(U) The year saw no major problems in the interpretation/application of SOFA. Some strains appeared in U.S. Forces relations with neighboring communities in Okinawa due to incidents such as a mountain fire caused by training activities at the Camp Hansen range and F-15 and OV-10 accidents - all in Okinawa, but local protests did not hamper the exercise of U.S. Forces training rights. GOJ protested U.S. Forces parachute training offshore of Yomitan outside U.S. facilities and areas as not authorized under Article II of SOFA and the U.S. regretted the inadvertent use of the unauthorized sea area.[5]

(U) GOJ again increased its contribution to the support of U.S. Forces in Japan in the areas of facilities improvement and master labor contract costs.[6]

(U) There were significant developments in 1980 on the domestic political scene. A surprise vote of nonconfidence precipitated a Lower House election in addition to the Upper House election which was scheduled for July. During the campaign, on 12 June, incumbent Prime Minister Ohira suffered a fatal heart attack. The election on 22 June resulted in a resounding vote of confidence in the Liberal Democratic Party which gained a firm majority in both Houses. Zenko Suzuki was chosen Prime Minister and reconfirmed by being selected party chairman in the November party convention. Prime Minister Suzuki's cabinet was evaluated as a cabinet based on balance of factions, with much practical business ability and expected to carry out a resolute economic policy.[7]

SECURITY CONSULTATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE (SSC) XII (U)

(U) The SSC was formed in 1967 at the Vice Minister-Assistant Secretary level and was intended as a forum for a more informal, frank exchange of views on security issues than was possible at the Security Consultative Committee. There is always heavy participation from Washington D.C. and uniformed attendance. SSC is not a decision making forum.[8]

(U) SSC XII was held in Honolulu, Hawaii from 30 June - 2 July 1980. Areas discussed included Global Political-Military Situation, Current

East Asian Situation, Mid-Term Defense Estimate, Cost Sharing, Status of U.S.-Japan Combined Exercises and Training, Recent Security and Defense Debate in Japan, and U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation 1985-1995.[9]

RIMPAC 80 - 26 FEBRUARY-18 MARCH 1980 (U)

(U) This is a biennial multi-nation naval exercise participated in this year by U.S., Australia, New Zealand, Canada and, for the first time, Japan. Some 43 vessels, 200 planes and 20,000 men were involved.[10] Protection of sea lanes against submarine and other attacks in view of the growing Soviet naval buildup in the Far East was described by the media as the basic reason for the exercise.[11] Despite some Opposition questions, MSDF participation did not cause significant difficulties in Japan.

POV INSPECTION IN OKINAWA (U)

(U) Commencing 1 June 1980, Japanese authorities in Okinawa started to phase in Japanese inspection of U.S. Forces POV's, with U.S. concurrence. The U.S. Forces were able to delay but could not prevent the changeover from the former U.S. inspection, since the Japanese are legally entitled under SOFA, Article X, to carry out the inspection.

(U) The agreed procedures provide for a two-year phase in for reinspections starting 1 January 1981 while Japanese inspections for new registrations began on 1 June 1980. The Okinawa Area Exchange (OWAX) will let contracts for one and two year inspections to off-base certified garages and will provide available parts and lubricants to keep costs down. The local Land Transportation Office, in turn, is allowing some modifications to Japanese vehicle safety standards for benefit of U.S. Forces.[12] The new inspection system was estimated to cost an additional $240 for new parts and labor for a total inspection cost of $500.00, although actual costs have been running slightly lower.[13]

GOJ VEHICLE EMISSION STANDARDS (U)

(U) The DOD embargo on shipping to Japan POV's manufactured after 31 March 1976 continued in effect. Its impact continued to grow since the embargo now applied to some five vehicle model years. Additional initiatives were formulated for countering the application of Japanese POV emission standards but were not formally undertaken during the period.

(U) Under a decision reached at the very end of 1979, owners of foreign POV's (FPOV's) may ship them to U.S. at government expense.[14] A liberal interpretation of the requirement for one-year ownership prior to shipment was also approved.15 Based upon the foregoing, negotiations with Japanese auto companies were carried out during 1980 designed to obtain delivery of new FPOV's in Japan with subsequent shipment on government transportation. This attempt to assist U.S. service personnel did not achieve tangible results by the end of the reporting period.

IMPORTATION OF LIVE INSECTS FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY (U)

(U) U.S. Army Pacific Environmental Health Engineering Agency (USAPACHEA) requested assistance in securing GOJ concurrence with their plan to import live insects for scientific study and laboratory examination. The purpose of the program is to develop data on the protection of foodstuffs and the resistance of the insects to pesticides. Coordination with GOJ on the proposed importation was in process at year's end.[16]

LABOR AFFAIRS

SECTION III

GENERAL (U)

(U) The U.S. Forces in Japan employed 20,671 Local National (LN) workers at the close of 1980 under the indirect hire system involving three agreements with the Government of Japan (GOJ).[64] Under the indirect hire system the GOJ's Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) acts as the legal employer, providing the labor force to satisfy U.S. Forces' labor requirements. 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 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.[65] 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.

ANNUAL WAGE NEGOTIATIONS (1979 and 1980) (U)

(U) On 28 January 1980, USFJ and DFAA negotiators reached agreement[66] on the USFJ local national wage increase package for 1979. The agreement provided the same pay increase - 3.7 percent retroactive to 1 April 1979 - as had been granted to Japan's National Public Service (NPS) employees. Also, USFJ was successful in obtaining agreement in principle to implement a provision comparable to that portion of the NPS wage package which reduced the cost of step increases for senior employees. This achievement was considered significant, and had met with strong DFAA and union resistance, as it established a precedent for USFJ insistence on benefitting from the cost avoidance portions of NPS wage packages.

(U) Subsequently, however, DFAA negotiators resisted USFJ proposals to

implement the revised step increase system. Not until 26 Dec 80, after USFJ declined to enter negotiations for the 1980 wage increase, was the USFJ side able to obtain final DFAA agreement on revised step increase procedures. Then USFJ and DFAA were quickly able to agree on 30 December 1980[67] to the same pay increase as had been granted to the GOJ's National Public Service employees: 4.61 percent retroactive to 1 April 1980.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE MLC, MC AND IHA (U)

(U) A total of 12 modifications to the MLC, MC and IHA provisions were concluded with the DFAA during 1980, facilitating the employment, retention, and administration of the local national work force.

REDUCTION-IN-FORCE (U)

(U) Reductions in the U.S. Forces Local National labor force totaled 294 employees, with separation of 126 employees on Okinawa and 168 on mainland Japan during 1980. LN Personnel reductions during 1980 were again very minor adjustments when compared with large scale reductions of previous years.

STRIKES BY LOCAL NATIONAL EMPLOYEES (U)

(U) No significant strike activity occurred during 1980.

(U) Zenchuro Union, representing all U.S. Forces local national employees did threaten several small scale, limited duration demonstrations and strikes. However, all nation-wide strikes were cancelled before their scheduled time. Small scale demonstrations were conducted at several U.S. Forces installations on 25 January 1980 and 18 December 1980 to emphasize union demands for settlement of the 1979 and 1980 wage revisions.

(U) A one-hour strike was conducted in Okinawa on 31 January 1980 to protest the reduction in force of 55 MLC employees. On 26 February 1980 there was picketing at Naha Military Port in Okinawa for the same reason.

FOOTNOTES

1. COMUSJ Statement before Senate Armed Services Committee, 6 Feb 80.
2. White Paper on Defense - Defense of Japan JFY 80 - JDA, August 1980, pg. 25.
3. Prime Minister Ohira News Conference, Ottawa, Canada, 5 May 1980.
4. Polls: Junior Chamber of Commerce, March 1980.
   Tokyo Shimbun - 27 September 1980.
   Mainichi News - 10 October 1980.
   Japan Opinion Research Institute - 13 October 1980.
5. U.S.-Japan Joint Committee - 442nd Meeting, 28 August 1980.
   443rd Meeting, 11 September 1980.
6. Fiscal 1980 Defense Budget - Japan Defense Agency, pgs 7, 8.
7. Japanese Press Translations, Vol. 18, No. 57, 18 July 1980.
8. American Embassy Tokyo 13434/271021Z July 1979.
9. USFJ Unofficial Minutes of the Twelfth U.S.-Japan SSC, July 1980.
10. USICA Tokyo 190640Z Mar 80.
11. Ibid. Also Mainichi editorial - 10 March 1980.
12. 18TFW 030700Z Aug 80.
13. OAFO study, "Vehicle Registration Fees", and telecon Ohira-Whiting, 28 Jan 81.
14. Per Diem Tvl and Tr Alws COMTE 211915Z Dec 79.
15. Per Diem Tvl and Alws COMTE 141600Z Mar 80.
16. Ltr, Hq USARJ, AJGD-TS, Importation of Live Insects for Scientific Study, 30 July 1980.

64. Report on Local National Labor Situation and Developments (Oct - Dec 80) dated 30 Jan 81.
65. CINCPAC Instruction 12200.3A, 13 Oct 72, Subject: Personnel Administration for U.S. Forces Non-U.S. Citizens Civilian Employees ~~in PACOM~~.
66. Memorandum of Confirmation of Agreement in Principle on 1979 Pay Adjustment for USFJ Employees, dated 28 January 1980.
67. Memorandum of Confirmation of Agreement in Principle on 1980 Pay Adjustment for USFJ Emoloyees and Amendment to Memorandum of Confirmation of Agreement in Principle on 1979 Pay Adjustment and Understanding of Retirement Allowance Issue, dated 30 December 1980.

CHAPTER 6

COMMUNICATIONS

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

(U) Computer and communications difficulties documented in the CY 1979 history abated partially due to actions taken in CY 1980. A datascope circuit monitoring device was installed to reduce troubleshooting time.[1] The following additional actions were initiated and remain open at the end of this calendar year: a replacement computer was requested and was approved for delivery in CY 1981;[2] a dual-host connection improving continuity of operations was approved for activation in CY 1981;[3] and a design review of the overall COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS network was initiated to insure technical compatibility of all system improvements.[4]

(U) A forty-five day test of the Japan-Hawaii computer connectivity was accomplished from 29 Sep 1980 to 12 Nov 1980.[5] The purpose of the test was fourfold: to evaluate the previously untested computer software for the dual host operation; to verify that the tested software could work over a satellite connection; to determine the areas of ADP technical operation which could impact on the utility of the system to users, and to determine the ease or difficulty of transferring functions to the Hawaii system. The test provided a considerable amount of data, as documented in the COMUSJAPAN Test Report,[6] which is being used for planning the permanent connectivity in Mar 1981.

(U) The installation of a WWMCCS terminal for Commander, Naval Forces, Japan was approved.[7] With this installation in CY 1981, the integration of all COMUSJAPAN subcrdinate component command centers within the COMUSJAPAN and PACOM WWMCCS networks will be complete. With the activation of the WMWCCS Intercomputer Network for the host COMUSKOREA computer, access to WWMCCS computers and users worldwide became available to COMUSJAPAN's WWMCCS users.[8]

(U) USFJ/J63 sponsored Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS) training taught by mobile training teams from the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia.[9,10] Japanese Self Defense Force officer personnel were invited to observe this training and to participate in classroom discussions about joint planning. Twenty-two members of the Self Defense Forces received the orientation into Joint planning coincident with this training.

FREQUENCY SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) The annual meeting of the Frequency Subcommittee, U.S./Japan Joint Committee, was hosted by the Japanese side on 9 May 1980 at the Tokyo Norin Nenkin Kaikan. 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.[11]

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 Presidential visit during the State Funeral of the late Prime Minister Ohira. On 1 Jul 1980 the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) contacted this office and provided a tentative plan for communications support for the upcoming Presidential visit. American Embassy had also received a similar plan through State Department channels. It was mutually agreed between the Embassy communications representatives and COMUSJAPAN/J6 to follow the same course of action as was taken on the previous Presidential visit in 1979. Accordingly, the frequency coordination channels prescribed by the Status of Forces Agreement in obtaining frequencies for U.S. Forces use was followed. Radio frequency requests to the Radio Regulatory Bureau (RRB), Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications were submitted for the required frequencies.[12]

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

(U) The next U.S./Japan C-E Study Group meeting will be hosted by JSDF during Feb 1981.

GAO REVIEW OF ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES (ECCM) IN PACOM (U)

(U) Mr. John M. Schaefer and Mr. Brian McCauley, of the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), Logistics and Communications Division were in Japan on 6-26 Jul 1980[14] conducting a review of defense planning for ECCM capabilities in tactical communications and Command/Control Data Systems in PACOM. Mr. Frank S. Heard, team chief, joined the above personnel on 24-26 Jul 1980.[15]

(U) The review concentrated on the jamming threat posed by current/projected enemy doctrine and equipment, and the current/planned anti-jamming capabilities of U.S. and their impact on maintaining interoperability with allied forces systems.[16]

(U) Specific objectives of the review were to determine from the perspective of military organizations/equipment users in the Pacific theater of operations: (1) the existing/projected electronic countermeasures threat to tactical communications and critical command and control data systems, (2) existing anti-jamming capabilities and shortcomings, (3) the impact of not having needed equipment and plans for providing electronic countermeasures-resistant communications until ECCM equipment is fielded, and (4) consideration given to ensuring that ECCM equipment will be interoperable with communications equipment used by our allies.

(U) The review was discussed with planning, communications, command and control, and intelligence personnel at the organizations identified below:[17]

HQ USFJ, Yokota AB
HQ 5AF, Yokota AB
U.S. Naval Forces, Japan, Yokosuka
SEVENTH FLEET, Yokosuka
18th Tactical Fighter Wing, Kadena AB
III MAF, Okinawa

(U) The GAO personnel made no unusual requests. There were no conclusions, recommendations or opinions drawn of any significance since the visit to Japan was only a small portion of a total worldwide audit. Additional visits in the future could be a possibility.

DCS RECONFIGURATION IN THE KANTO PLAIN (U)

(U) This is a continuing project involving the relocation and consolidation of the AUTODIN switch at Camp Drake and the AUTOVON and Technical Control Facility at Fuchu AS to Yokota AB.

(U) A meeting was held on 5 Mar 1980 with GOJ representatives from the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA). The DFAA reps stated that due to difficulties associated with the sale of land and related

budgetary constraints, the GOJ would find it difficult to provide an AUTOVON-type switch and a microwave relay at Tama Annex.

(U) Armed with this information, the USG designed a new memorandum and submitted its new requirements to the FSC on 1 Apr 1980.[19] The new memo deleted the AUTOVON requirement and the Tama microwave relay.

(U) Subsequent to the 1 Apr 1980 memo, U.S. and Japanese representatives have met frequently to discuss further problem areas concerning the reconfiguration project. No further formal progress was made during 1980.

(U) Model 40 teletype and associated equipments are connected to the AUTODIN via a dedicated/shared access line. The terminals are capable of establishing a point-to-point connection or conference with any SI terminal in the AUTODIN system.[22]

(U) The program proceded through the site survey phase, to receipt of the planning package and installation drawings on 13 Apr 1979, and site preparation (Aug 1979). COMSEC (KG-13), red and black patch panel,

and wiring and conduit to CAF area, were installed by Air Force/NAVSEEACT in Aug 1979.[23]

(U) Installation of the ROC 4 & 9 was delayed because of non-receipt of Model 40 teletype equipment from the manufacturer. Final acceptance of the Yokota terminal was made on 25 Aug 1980.[24]

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.[25] In late 1977 the 71st Signal Battalion (PROV) prepared an Okinawa DCS Reconfiguration Plan which was approved by USACCJ and U.S. Army Japan (AJCE) during Jan 1978.[26] 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 Sep 1978.[27]

(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 Communications Site and the construction of a generator building Kadena AB to house three generators which will be moved from Tengan to Kadena AB. The USG formally submitted on 30 Oct 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.[28] Agreement (Memorandum No. FIRP-11R) was reached at Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel (FIRP) level on general scope of Tengan Communications Site. This was accepted and referred to the Joint Committee by the Facilities Subcommittee on 21 Mar 1980 and approved by the Joint Committee on 24 Mar 1980.[29]

(U) COMUSJAPAN/J4 is continuing negotiations with the Japanese Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) as to the options concerning release of Tengan. The discussion centers around the installation of digital or anology microwave links by the Japanese government.[30]

MITRE CORPORATION COORDINATION CENTER STUDY (U)

(U) In response to a CINCPAC request for C2 Improvement Projects we advised CINCPAC on 2 May 1980 of a requirement for a Hq USFJ Command and Coordination Center for 120K O&M for FY81.[31] These funds were for contracting a study to be performed to ascertain the characteristics and parameters of a USFJ Command and Control system. This project was listed as CINCPAC priority 3 to JCS on 21 May 1980.[32]

(U) MITRE Corporation, under contract to CINCPAC, had a staff of three personnel (headed by Mr. Fred Chess), visit Hq USFJ during the period 16-28 Nov 1980 to discuss and gather data for the functional requirements of a USFJ Command and Coordination Center.[33] In gathering information for their study the team met with more than 40 individuals from Hq USFJ, 5AF, 1956 Comm Gp, DCA NWP, COMNAVFORJ and USARJ. In all they visited sites and talked to personnel at Yokota AB, Fuchu AS, Yokosuka Naval Base and Camp Zama.[34] The MITRE team will provide Hq USFJ with the following three reports during FY81:[35]

a. (U) Functional Requirements.

b. (U) Alternative System Configurations.

c. (U) Alternative Procurement Approaches.

(U) The team will provide Hq USFJ their draft understanding of the Functional Requirements in mid-Feb 1981. They will follow that up with another visit around mid-Mar 1981 for further review and discussions. The final MITRE study will be completed during FY81.

HQ USFJ COORDINATION CENTER REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (U)

(U) The ROC will be resubmitted to CINCPAC in early 1981.

FOOTNOTES

19. Minutes of the 474th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, 1 Apr 80.

20. COMUSJAPAN Document 1 Dec 80. Subject: Study on Bilateral U.S./Japan Communications Compatibility Interoperability.

21. JCS 2308/663-6, 5 Aug 76.

22. NAVSEEACT P-4882/SP-52 Ser 215, 13 Apr 79.

23. 5AF OPSCOMM NCOIC ltr, 14 Aug 79.

24. 5AF/DC Indorsement, 25 Aug 80 to NAVSEEACT P-4882, Ser 477, 5 Aug 80.

25. USFJ Command History 1979, p. 74.

26. USARJ ltr (AJCE), 23 Jan 78, DCS Reconfiguration Plans for Okinawa.

27. DCA PAC ltr P441, 8 Sep 78, Subj: System Engineering Study for MITS Okinawa and Supporting Facilities.

28. Minutes of the 464th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, 30 Oct 79.

29. Minutes of the Facilities Subcommittee Memo No. 1426, 19 Mar 80 (accepted and referred to the Joint Committee on 21 Mar 80 and approved by the Joint Committee on 24 Mar 80).

30. COMUSJAPAN/J4 Minutes of Tengan Communications Site Meeting, 21 Nov 80.

31. COMUSJAPAN/J6 (C) 020521Z May 80.

32. CINCPAC (S) 210513Z May 80.

33. CINCPAC 070313Z Nov 80.

34. The MITRE Corporation/050-CP-40 ltr, 4 Dec 80, Subj: Trip Report.

35. The MITRE Corporation/D50 ltr, 4 Dec 80, Subj: USFJ Coordination Center Briefing.

36. COMUSJAPAN/J6 (S) ltr, 7 Oct 80.

37. COMUSJAPAN/J00 (C) ltr, 8 Sep 80.

38. CINCPAC (S) 210513Z May 80.

FOOTNOTES

1. USFJ/J63 Project Order #N6287480P009012, 31 Mar 80.
2. CNO Memorandum Serial #942/623201, 21 Nov 80.
3. CINCPAC 092320Z Dec 80.
4. USFJ/J63 Project Order #N6287480P009007, 27 Feb 80.
5. CINCPAC 190003Z Aug 80.
6. USFJ "COMUSJAPAN/PACWRAC WWMCCS Access Test Report," 15 Jan 81.
7. CNO Memorandum Serial #942/623167.
8. COMUSKOREA 122326Z Jun 80.
9. USFJ/J63 ltr, 16 May 80.
10. USFJ/J63 ltr, 20 Oct 80.
11. U.S./Japan Frequency Subcommittee Document F70, 9 May 80.
12. Technical Liaison Channel Coordination Documents FBUS 5290/FSJ5277, 2 Jul 80 and FBUS 5291/FSJ5278. The RRB showed complete cooperation and engineered a frequency plan for support of the Presidential visit. All but two (2) of the requested frequencies were approved, the RRB was able to offer substitutes for the two (2) denied uses. All WHCA frequency requirements were met with no serious problems encountered.
13. U.S./Japan C-E Study Group Meeting Agenda, Hq USFJ/J6 File 10B.
14. GAO Notice of General Accounting Office Visit, Assignment Code 941203, 27 May 80.
15. GAO Notice of General Accounting Office Visit, Assignment Code 941203, 18 Jul 80.
16. USFJ/J01 Report, RCS 7500-1, Subj: GAO Review of Defense Planning for Electronic Counter-Countermeasures Capabilities in Tactical Communications and Command/Control Data Systems (Code 941203), 10 Sep 80.
17. Ibid.
18. Minutes of the 458th Meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, 24 Jul 79.

FOOTNOTES

39. CINCPAC (C) 012146Z Nov 80.

40. CINCPAC/C3SRD (C) ltr Ser C248, 3 Nov 80.

APPENDIX I

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

1 January - 31 December

5-9 Jan	STAFFDEL Jerome S. Coleman O&M Analyst, Defense Appropriations Subcommittee
5-7 Jan	STAFFDELS Robert W. Davis, Jr. and Austin G. Smith, PSM House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee
13-14 Jan	The Honorable Harold A. Brown Secretary of Defense
20-23 Jan	Admiral Robert L. Long, USN Commander in Chief Pacific
20-23 Jan	Rear Admiral D. Earl Brown, USN Fleet Surgeon, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet
27-30 Jan	Rear Admiral James B. Busey, USN Audit General of the Navy
7-10 Feb	Brigadier General Albert J. Kaehn, USAF Commander, Air Weather Service (AWS)
11-13 Feb	Brigadier General Charles B. Jiggetts, USAF CINCPAC/J6
12-17 Feb	Brigadier General Thomas C. Nelson, USA Deputy Director, Operations and Readiness Defense Communications Agency
27 Feb	General Toshimichi Suzuki, GSDF Chief of Staff, Ground Self Defense Force
28 Feb-2 Mar	Reverend Douglas Blair, GS-16E and Dr. William Oglesby, Jr., GS-16E Visitation and Pastoral Care, The United Methodist Church
6-14 Mar	Mr. David B. Wolf, GS-17E President of Los Angeles Metropolitan College
10-16 Mar	Dr. Benjamin Massey, GS-17E Chancellor, University of Maryland
12-14 Mar	Rear Admiral Carol C. Smith, Jr., USN PROS DCOS OPS and Plans, CINCPACFLT
12-14 Mar	The Honorable John H. Moxley, III Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health Affairs

15-17 Mar	Rear Admiral David F. Lauth, USCG Commander, 14 Coast Guard District
17-19 Mar	Civilian Aides to the Secretary of the Army (40 aides)
23 Mar	1980 Far East Continuing Legal Educational Seminars
25 Mar	Visit of National War College
28-29 Mar	Major General John K. Davis, USMC CINCPAC, Director for Operations
29 Mar-1 Apr	General Robert H. Barrow, USMC Commandant of the Marine Corps
3 Apr	Major General J. C. Pennington, USA HQ DA, The Adjutant General
3-6 Apr	Reverend Orville Hagen, GS-16E Director, Church of God, Far East Command, Military Affairs
11 Apr	Visit of Japan Defense Society Members
11-17 Apr	Mr. Charles L. Desaulniers, GS-16E Defense Intelligence Officer for East Asia and Pacific
14-17 Apr	Mr. Nicholas Platt Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (East Asia, Pacific and Inter-American Affairs), International Security Affairs
20-25 Apr	Reverend S. David Chambers, GS-16E Director, The Presbyterian Council for Chaplains and Military Personnel
26-29 Apr	Reverend T. E. Gannon, GS-16E The Assemblies of God
27 Apr-1 May	Dr. John T. McCuen, GS-16E Vice Chancellor, Los Angeles Metropolitan College Overseas
28 Apr	Brigadier General Richard W. Wilmot, USA DOD HUMINT Study Team (Pacific Team)
29 Apr-5 May	Mr. Frederick Neuman, SES/04 Director, DCAA
1 May	Colonel Johnny H. Edmundson, USAF Chief, Mutual Defense Office (Incoming)
6-9 May	Major General Robert C. Gaskill, USA Deputy Director, Defense Logistics Agency
8 May	Visit of newly appointed JDA civilian officials

10-11 May	Lieutenant General Freddie L. Poston, USAF CINCPAC, Chief of Staff
14-15 May	Major General Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC Okinawa Area Coordinator and Major General William R. Maloney, USMC Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing
14-18 May	Mr. Arthur Fellwock, GS-16E Junior Vice Commander, VFW
26-31 May	Lieutenant General Richard Lawson, USAF JCS/J5
27 May-1 Jun	Dr. William J. Perry Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering
29-30 May	Lieutenant General A. W. O'Donnell, USMC CG, FMFPAC
29 May	Farewell Luncheon for Mr. Seishi Tamaki Director General, Defense Facilities Administration Agency
1-22 Jun	Mrs. Phillip M. Knox, GS-18E National Chairman of Volunteers, American Red Cross
10-12 Jun	Major General Emmett W. Bowers, USA Commanding General, Defense Personnel Support Center
11-12 Jun	Rear Admiral Donald Jones, USN Commander, Amphibious Group 1
13-14 Jun	General Richard H. Ellis, USAF Commander In Chief, Strategic Air Command
15-18 Jun	Mr. Victor L. Lowe, GS-16 Director, Far East Branch, International Division, General Accounting Office
16 Jun	Mr. Akira Watari Former Administrative Vice Minister, JDA
17 Jun	Rear Admiral D. Linn Felt, USN Commander, Naval Forces, Japan (Incoming)
18-22 Jun	Brigadier General Charles H. Edmiston, Jr., USA Commander, MTMC Western Area, DARB, CA
19 Jun	Lieutenant General Roscoe Robinson, USA Commander, US Army, Japan/IX Corps (Incoming)
23 Jun	Mr. John Pereira, GS-18 Director, Foreign Broadcasting Information Service

23 Jun	Major General William Rolya, USA Commander, US Army Intelligence and Security Command
24-25 Jun	Major General Jerry R. Curry, USA Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)
25 Jun	Major General Marc A. Moore, USMC Chief of Staff, US Forces, Japan (Incoming)
29 Jun	Transit of Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie
3-5 Jul	General Edward C. Meyer, USA Chief of Staff, United States Army
9 Jul	President Jimmy Carter
13-19 Jul	Lieutenant General Eugene F. Tighe, USAF Director, DIA
14-17 Jul	General Volney F. Warner, USA US CINCREDCOM
15 Jul	Mr. William Clark Political Counsellor, US Embassy, Seoul, Korea
21 Jul	Major General Kenneth L. Robinson, USMC Commanding General, 3rd Marine Division Major General Stephen G. Olmstead, USMC Commanding General, 3rd Marine Amphibious Force Major General William H. Fitch, USMC Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing
2-8 Aug	Mr. Roy F. Linsenmyer, SES Level IV Chief, CINCPAC Research and Analysis Office, J77
10-14 Aug	Brigadier General Allen M. Goodson, USA Commander, Defense Property Disposal Service
29 Aug	Mr. Robert Immerman Political Counselor, US Embassy, Tokyo (Incoming)
16-19 Sep	Brigadier General James Thompson, USA HQ PACOM, J50
17-19 Sep	Mr. Herbert Goertzel, SES IV WWMCCS Technical Support Manager
19-21 Sep	Dr. William J. Perry Under Secretary of Defense Research and Engineering
21-23 Sep	Mr. Robert W. Komer Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

24 Sep	Rear Admiral Ralph G. Bird, USN CINCPAC/J4
1-3 Oct	Major General Duane C. Stubbs, USA Commanding General, AAFES
3 Oct	Mr. Eugene Becker, GS-17 DOD, Ft Meade Md
3 Oct	Brigadier General Paul H. Hodges, USAF Deputy Director for Operations (Reconnaissance and Electronic Warefare/C3CM)
4-7 Oct	General John A. Wickham, USA CINCUNC/CFC and CDR USFK/EUSA
6-11 Oct	Major General Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC Okinawa Area Coordinator, Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler
7-8 Oct	Major General Robert B. Solomon, USA Deputy Chief of Staff, CINCPAC
17 Oct	Colonel Minsoo Kang Korean Air Attache, Korean Embassy, Tokyo
17 Oct	Mr. Toru Hara Administrative Vice Minister, Japan Defense Agency (Dinner)
19-25 Oct	Rear Admiral Eugene E. Tissot, USN CINCPAC/J5
20-30 Oct	Rear Admiral Bernie Thompson, USCG Commander, 14th Coast Guard District
23 Oct	Brigadier General Bernard M. Herring, USA Chief of Staff, US Army, Japan
25 Oct	Brigadier General Thomas J. Flynn, USA Deputy Commander for Intelligence, US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)
7-10 Nov	Lieutenant General Edward J. Bronars, USMC Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower
9-11 Nov	Major General Patrick J. Halloran, USAF Deputy Director for Strategic C3 Systems, OJCS
9-22 Nov	Vice Admiral Robert H. Scarborough, USCG Vice Commandant, US Coast Guard

9-13 Nov	Mr. Harold Daniels, GS-17 Chief of Bravo Group of the National Security Agency/ Central Security Service
12-14 Nov	Mr. Emanuel Rosen, SES-4 Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Management Systems
19-22 Nov	Mr. Rowland A. Morrow, SES-4 Director, Counterintelligence and Investigative Programs, ODUSD(PR), CI&IP
19-26 Nov	Brigadier General Henry J. Hatch, USA Division Engineer, US Army Engineering Division, PAC
26 Nov-1 Dec	Brigadier General Allen K. Ono, USA Executive Director Military Postal Service Agency (MPSA), Washington, D.C.
29 Nov-2 Dec	Lieutenant General Freddie L. Poston, USAF CINCPAC, Chief of Staff
1-4 Dec	Rear Admiral Lewis H. Seaton, MC, USN CINCPAC Surgeon
3-8 Dec	Mrs. Jeanette Frank, GS-16E National President of the Ladies Auxiliary, VFW
3 Dec	Mr. Hayao Koga Deputy Director General, Defense Facilities Administration Agency
8-11 Dec	Mr. Michael J. Kogutek, GS-16E National Commander of the American Legion
11-13 Dec	The Honorable Harold A. Brown Secretary of Defense
13 Dec	Mr. Robert B. Pirie Assistant Secretary of Defense
14-15 Dec	Mr. Eugene H. Kopf Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research, Development and Logistics)
15-16 Dec	Major General Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC Okinawa Area Coordinator, Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler
22 Dec	Ambassador Hugh Cortazzi, K.C.M.G. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY

1 January - 31 December 1980

4 Jan 80 (U) The 3rd Marine Amphibious Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps, sent 4,000 personnel of the 3rd Marine Division, Okinawa, to the ROK for the start of Operation MAGEX 80.

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(U) Reportedly the government has authorized 20 million yen from the FY80 national budget for a central command center to be operated by JDA. The central command center, to be established as part of an emergency readiness system, will begin operation in FY82.

9 Jan 80 (U) The Blue Ridge, flagship of the 7th Fleet, departed Yokosuka reportedly to engage in a routine mission in the Philippine Sea.

10 Jan 80 (U) During speech before the Foreign Correspondents' Club, Tokyo, Representative Lester L. Wolff proposed the United States and Japan establish a common defense fund for the defense of the Asia-Pacific area.

(U) The JSP and CGP, hoping to replace the conservative LDP-led regime, reached agreement on general policies for a coalition government.

14 Jan 80 (U) Secretary of Defense Brown arrived in Tokyo on the 14th enroute home from a China tour. He met with Prime Minister Ohira, JDA Director-General Kubota and other Government of Japan leaders. During the meeting with Prime Minister Ohira he expressed his desire for further GOJ efforts in the area of defense. Brown reportedly sought a raise in Japanese defense appropriations over 0.9% of GNP. Ohira, agreeing that defense is an important matter stated the GOJ would like to make efforts to this end while trying to consolidate consensus of people with attention to changes in the international situation and to the financial and economic conditions of this country.

(U) Finance Minister Takeshita, speaking before the Foreign Correspondents Club, denied the government intention to change the Japanese defense appropriations from the present 0.9% GNP level.

17 Jan 80 (U) Representatives from Japan, U.S., ROK, and Taiwan met in Washington to discuss security affairs in northeast Asia and Pacific. Representative Price of the U.S. who participated in

the meeting as an observer reportedly stated that GOJ policy of keeping defense expenditures to less than 1% of GNP is no longer realistic.

19 Jan 80 (U) Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) arrested three former and active GSDF officers charged with passing military secrets to a secret intelligence agent. Arrested were: Major General (Ret) Yukihisa Miyanaga, formerly attached to the GSDF Central Materials Office; and Warrant Officer Tsunitoshi Oshima, member of the Investigation Division, GSDF Staff Office, and 1st Lt Elichi Kashii, GSDF Materials Office.

(U) Police investigators have confirmed a Hokkaido fisherman, now under detention for offering information and material to Soviet frontier guards, did pass them photos of SDF bases, defense white papers and yearbooks of Japan.

21 Jan 80 (U) The Japan Peace Committee, Japan Council of Gensuikin (anti-Nuclear Council) and other pacifist organizations staged anti-RIMPAC demonstrations in Yokosuka City.

22 Jan 80 (U) During a visit to Japan, Admiral Robert L. Long, CINCPAC, paid a courtesy call on JDA Director-General Kubota. Adm Long reportedly briefed Kubota on the U.S. naval deployment in the Indian Ocean, saying the threat in the Indian Ocean is important not only to the U.S. but to Japan as well.

23 Jan 80 (U) The Foreign Office reassigned Yoshio Okawara (Ambassador to Australia) to the post of Ambassador to the U.S.

25 Jan 80 (U) An ASDF Sidewinder air-to-air missile exploded at Naha Air Base, Okinawa while it was under regular maintenance check. One ASDF Sergeant was killed and 3 other persons were injured. This has been the first missile explosion accident the ASDF has had since its inauguration in 1958.

(U) Two MSDF ships departed Yokosuka Port bound for Hawaii to participate in the upcoming RIMPAC 80 exercise.

(U) Following a yearend New Year recess, the 91st Diet session was resumed with the opening ceremony being held at the Upper House in the presence of the Emperor.

28 Jan 80 (U) Commenting on JSP Chairman Asukata's general interpellation speech at the Lower House plenary session, both Asahi and Nihon Keizai reported the JSP position on the Security Treaty remains unchanged. In his speech, Asukata was reported to have stated it is becoming more dangerous than before for Japan to firmly maintain the Security Treaty with the U.S.

29 Jan 80 (U) Secretary of Defense Brown's U.S. FY81 national defense report to Congress was reported in all vernacular papers. As

noted in Japanese papers, the report (1) recalls contributions of U.S. Forces in Japan to east Asia as a deterrent power, evaluating capabilities of Marine Corps and Air Force units stationed in Okinawa to reach a danger point faster and more economically than if they were positioned in the States, (2) calls for Japanese enlargement of her present defense buildup program, (3) refers to need for combined planning efforts across the U.S., West Europe and Japan in the area of military power increase, (4) points to growing possibility of the U.S. military power in Japan and vicinity being deployed to other areas of the world in a contingency.

(U) Prime Minister Ohira, answering Opposition party questions during a Lower House plenary session, reportedly stated that transfer to the Mideast of Marines based in Japan will pose no problems in terms of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. The Security Treaty does not authorize use of U.S. bases in Japan as combat operation stations, he said.

(U) Vice Admiral Tsugio Yata (Commander in Chief, SDF Fleet) was appointed as MSDF Chief of Staff, replacing Admiral Ryohei Oga who will retire from the Service.

2 Feb 80 (U) JDA Director-General Kubota resigned, taking responsibility for GSDF espionage. The same day Prime Minister Ohira decided to appoint Kichizo Hosoda as Kubota's successor. GSDF Chief of Staff General Nagano also resigned as a result of the espionage and Lt Gen Toshimichi Suzuki will succeed him as GSDF Chief of Staff.

4 Feb 80 (U) Kichizo Hosoda became new JDA Director-General during a ceremony at the Imperial Palace. During a press conference later that day, Hosoda commented that he feels the Russian military poses a "serious threat" to Japan.

(U) First of the Near Term PrePositioning Ships (NTPPS) stationed at Diego Garcia arrived in Naha for examination and rehabilitation of equipment. Of the seven ships involved, three would proceed to Naha at six month intervals for this evolution.

5 Feb 80 (U) According to the Sankei in its report of Lt General Ginn's Testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, the General made the following points: (1) Under guidelines for U.S.-Japan defense cooperation, the Japanese will be assuming greater responsibility for security. The U.S. will continue to encourage Japan to strengthen the JSDF and modernize their equipment. (2) Japanese Constitution does not prohibit increased defense spending and 1% GNP for defense is not necessarily based on Constitution. (3) A carrier task force should be assigned to Western Pacific as the deployment of 7th Fleet carriers to the Indian Ocean has resulted in a larger decrease of U.S. naval presence in NE Asia, arousing great misgivings in Japan and elsewhere. (4) USF in Japan are tasked with defense of Japan and support of American

commitments in the region. (5) Japanese islands provide major logistic and communication bases for U.S. Forces in Western Pacific. (6) Plans for Japan-U.S. cooperation in an emergency will be detailed in guidelines for defense. General Ginn was reported to have stated that a Japan-U.S. operation coordination machinery (for effective operations of two forces against armed attacks in Japan) is supposed to be established in 1982.

9 Feb 80 (U) Foreign Minister Okita denied USFJ Commander Lt General Ginn's recent Congressional testimony concerning establishing coordination machinery for U.S.-Japan joint operations in an emergency in 1982. Okita's understanding is that such machinery may be established when the need arises.

14 Feb 80 (U) Vice Admiral Carlisle A. H. Trost assumed command of 7th Fleet replacing Vice Admiral Sylvester R. Foley who has been designated to the post of Deputy Chief of Naval Operations.

15-19 Feb (U) Strategic Mobilization Exercise (STRATMOBEX) held at Naha in conjunction with offload of second of NTPPS. Approximately 100 personnel of 7th Marine Amphibious Brigade observed the offload and familiarized themselves with the equipment and its condition.

15-21 Feb (U) COPE NORTH 80-2, first combined USAF (Fifth Air Force) - JASDF (Japan Air Self Defense Force) exercise to be conducted from a JASDF Air Base, takes place.

16 Feb 80 (U) USAF and JASDF started joint drills at ASDF Nyutabaru Base, Miyazaki Prefecture amidst opposition demonstrations by some local inhabitants. USAF and JASDF continued their second day of training as scheduled.

(U) Prime Minister Ohira told the Lower House Budget Committee that GOJ would tackle the problem of Japanese car export to U.S., hoping to prevent the question from developing into political and economic issues.

19 Feb 80 (U) Ex-Foreign Minister Sonoda, acting as a special GOJ envoy, departed on a Mideast tour. Purpose of the tour is to ascertain what political role Japan can assume in the Mideast and Southwest Asian areas where stability has been shaken by the Soviet intervention into Afghanistan affairs.

20 Feb 80 (U) The Midway and its escort ships returned to Yokosuka from the Indian Ocean after an unusually long tour of 5 months. On hand to welcome them were the new 7th Fleet Commander VADM Trost and high ranking officials including MSDF Yokosuka District Commandant and Yokosuka Mayor Yokoyama. This unusual welcome was explained by Mayor Yokoyama - "because they are protecting Japanese tankers." The Yokosuka Chamber of Commerce and Industry plans to hold a welcome home party, the first of its kind, on the

28th to thank the crewmen for their efforts. The Midway displayed a banner with Japanese letters reading "People of the Midway love the Japanese."

21 Feb 80 (U) Lt General Ginn, USFJ/5AF Commander, paid a courtesy call on JDA Director-General Kichiro Hosoda at the JDA office. During the 30 minute meeting they exchanged views on defense problems. Hosoda explained GOJ intention to increase defense efforts with people's understanding and cooperation thereby meeting American desires. General Ginn conveyed growing view among some American Congressmen that Japan should give more consideration to defending herself and her sea transport lanes. Vice Admiral Trost, 7th Fleet Commander, paid a separate courtesy call on the JDA Director-General.

(U) Prime Minister Ohira met with Ambassador Mansfield at the Prime Minister's official residence. Prime Minister Ohira indicated the government intention to steadily increase Japanese defense efforts while paying attention to the national financial conditions.

22 Feb 80 (U) Radicals, apparently anti-RIMPAC elements, assaulted four MSDF communication facilities in Yokosuka City and Chiba Prefecture cutting telephone and microwave circuits.

24 Feb 80 (U) JDA announced details of the RIMPAC exercise to be conducted in the central Pacific. The exercise scheduled to begin on 26 February and lasting 3 weeks will include warships, aircraft and personnel from U.S., Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

26 Feb 80 (U) Soviet Ambassador Polyansky called on Asia-Europe Bureau Director Muto of the Foreign Office to convey rejection by his government of GOJ protests concerning Soviet espionage activity in Japan, invasion of Afghanistan and military buildup.

27 Feb 80 (U) At a Senate hearing, Secretary of Defense Brown reportedly stated he thinks Japan can afford to increase her national defense spending up to about 1% of GNP. Regarding further increase he added it was up to Japan to decide by taking into consideration various domestic political factors and her international relations with neighboring countries.

29 Feb 80 (U) Vice Admiral Trost, 7th Fleet Commander, paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Okita. During the meeting, Okita relayed to Trost that Japan relies largely on the 7th Fleet for her national security and expressed the hope for continued close relations. Okita further explained discussions developing recently in the Diet over national security and gave his view tht Japanese public opinion is changing in favor of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

1 Mar 80 (U) U.S.-ROK joint exercise Team Spirit began in ROK and is scheduled to last 51 days. 160,000 American and ROK forces are participating in the exercise.

2 Mar 80 (U) GOJ sources revealed that Foreign Office and JDA authorities have fixed a policy for the government to bear one-half of USFJ labor costs amounting to some ¥ 40 billion (about $200 million). (Was later refuted.)

4 Mar 80 An F4D Phantom accidentally dropped its two fuel tanks onto the the runway at Kadena AB from an altitude of 20 meters. The fuel tanks burst into flames on the runway. The first were extinguished in 10 minutes and there were no casualties. The runway was closed for 30 minutes.

(U) Midair collision between USMC F-4 (VMFA 212) and JASDF F-1 (3d Wing) aircraft in airspace of R129 operations area. Limited damage to both aircraft; pilots unaware of midair impact, both aircraft recovered safely at Misawa AB.

7 Mar 80 (U) Foreign Minister Okita presented what Mainichi terms as a final government view that "peripheries of the Far East" as referred to in the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty do not include the Persian Gulf.

8 Mar 80 (U) It was reported, after a survey in the U.S. in September of 1,065 American citizens interviewed, 54% favored American use of armed forces in the defense of Japan in the event Japan is attacked by foreign forces.

(U) The Lower House passed the FY80 national budget bill as proposed by the government. They immediately referred it to the Upper House. According to Constitutional provisions, the bill will become law on 6 April regardless of actions by the Upper House.

10 Mar 80 (U) The MSDF and other forces participating in RIMPAC 80 have gathered their 43 ships southeast of Hawaii to practice missile warfare which will climax the exercise. According to Japanese and American military sources in Hawaii, two MSDF ships have practiced ASW operations as component elements of an escort group for the USN carrier, Constellation. They have also conducted sea combat drills with 12 ships from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

16 Mar 80 (U) The U.S. Navy N-sub Aspro and N-cruiser Long Beach entered White Beach Naval Station in Okinawa. It is the first time since Okinawa reversion that two USN nuclear warships have entered Okinawa at the same time.

(U) A Yomiuri opinion poll regarding GOJ posture toward international affairs indicates the support rate for the continuing Japan-U.S. Security Treaty has reached nearly 60%.

19 Mar 80 (U) MSDF announced RIMPAC exercise was terminated and MSDF's P2J aircraft will return to Atsugi in late March and the two escort ships will return to Yokosuka in early April.

20 Mar 80 (U) All vernacular papers reported on Foreign Minister Okita's meeting with Secretary of Defense Brown and other U.S. government leaders. Matters of mutual interest, including Japanese defense increase, were discussed. Okita presented GOJ position that Japan cannot afford to increase her self-defense power greatly in a short period but will make efforts for a steady increase. Brown was reported to have voiced the American desire for a "steady and significant increase" of Japanese defense spending and Japanese sharing of USFJ upkeep.

22 Mar 80 (U) Midway entered Sasebo Port, the first time a combat carrier has visited Sasebo Port in 7 years.

(U) General Robert H. Barrow, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, arrived at USMC Futenma AS for a 5-day inspection of Marine forces in Okinawa.

23 Mar 80 (U) The Science-Technology Agency (STA) announced its underwater radioactivity monitoring post at White Beach, Okinawa, showed 30-40% higher readings on the 17th and 21st when the N-powered cruiser Long Beach was in port. Although the readings were not so high as to be called "abnormal", the STA has asked American authorities, through the Foreign Office, to check whether this reading is the result of the Long Beach. In answer to STA request for U.S. inquiry into STA findings, a U.S. Embassy Tokyo spokesman said the readings could not be termed "high" or "abnormal."

24 Mar 80 (U) In Foreign Minister Okita's Washington trip report to Prime Minister Ohira he mentioned the U.S. hopes Japan will soon accomplish the JDA drafted 1980-84 defense buildup estimate. The 1980-84 mid-range defense buildup estimate seeks procurement during the 5-year period, of 300 tanks, 180 self-propelled guns, and 110 armored vehicles for the GSDF; 30 vessels, including 16 escort ships and 5 submarines for the MSDF; and 77 F-15s and 4 E2C aircraft for ASDF. According to JDA estimates, the cost to attain this goal will be ¥ 2,700 - 2,800 billion.

25 Mar 80 (U) Japan Ground Self Defense Force Seventh Division (Headquarters Chitose East) reorganized into armored configuration, formal ceremony of inauguration held. First JGSDF Divison to be so reorganized.

(U) A poll conducted by Asahi Shimbun showed an increase in support rate for SDF reinforcement from 18% to 25% over a Dec 78 survey. Support for SDF reduction or abolition decreased to 11% from 16%. The rate favoring status quo of SDF strength was 58% in this survey compared to 61% in previous survey.

27 Mar 80 (U) According to one Foreign Office source, the JDA 1980-84 mid-range defense estimate should be promoted to status of a government defense plan or a formal defense buildup program (authorized by the National Defense Council).

(U) According to news reports, Secretary of State Vance made the following points concerning U.S. foreign policy in the 80's: (1) USF stationed in east Asia not only reinforce American commitments in the region but also contribute, by their mobility, to the protection of common interests the U.S. and her allies have in other areas such as the Mideast. Some vernacular papers took Vance's speech as seeking expansion of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty to allow USF in Japan to make sorties to such regions as the Mideast when necessary. On the 28th a U.S. State Department spokesman stated Vance's speech to the Senate committee should not be seen as seeking a change of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty interpellation.

31 Mar 80 (U) One JDA leader revealed his view regarding promotion of JDA mid-range defense estimate to status of government plan saying it is not feasible, and prefers to study revision of the estimate. Prime Minister Ohira reported to newsmen that he did not mean to imply immediate government acknowledgement of the JDA defense estimate as its plan when he referred to a possible government study of the estimate during a 30 March press conference. He has received no request from JDA to open a National Defense Council meeting on this question and he doesn't intend to hold such a meeting in the near future.

1 Apr 80 (U) During an Upper House Budget Subcommittee meeting, JDA Director-General Hosoda expressed the Agency desire to advance the time table for accomplishment of the mid-term defense estimate by a year.

4 Apr 80 (U) A GOJ source revealed that when Secretary of Defense Brown and Foreign Minister Okita met in Washington, Mr. Brown conveyed a strong American request that JMSDF increase its capability to blockade the 3 Japanese straits in an emergency.

5 Apr 80 (U) Several newspapers reported that the JDA has resolved to try to attain most of the goals of the Mid-range Defense Estimate a year earlier than planned, 1983 instead of 1984. A few of the goals that won't be pushed forward are modernization of the Badge system and selection of replacements for NIKE-J and HAWK missiles. At a meeting between Chief Cabinet Secretary Ito and JDA-SDF leaders, Joint Staff Council Chairman General Takeda requested: (a) tempo of SDF qualitative increase and equipment modernization be speeded up, (b) JDA personnel hold periodic meetings with Prime Minister, (c) Prime Minister tour more SDF bases.

8 Apr 80 (U) President Carter announced a break in relations with Iran and requested Japanese cooperation with sanctions against Iran. GOJ will cooperate in principle with the U.S. and confirmed policies (1) not to offer new credit loans to Iran and (2) not

to import more crude petroleum from Iran than the amount imported last November. A Foreign Office leader stated, however, that Japan would not cooperate completely with the U.S. regarding proposed sanctions against Iran indicating they did not intend to enforce a total export embargo on trade with Japan.

9 Apr 80 (U) The U.S. Embassy passed on to the Science and Technology Agency (STA) the results of American investigations into high radioactivity readings at White Beach, Okinawa, in connection with the visits there of the N-powered cruiser, Long Beach. The message reads as follows: (1) There was nothing unusual in the operation of the Long Beach's reactors during her port calls, (2) It observed operation security rules such as not to release initial coolant water, (3) Nothing unusual was observed in the analyses conducted by the U.S. Navy of sea water and seabed soil after the ship's visits there with regard to radioactive particles. The Americans have concluded the radioactivity recorded by the monitoring posts did not originate from Long Beach.

12 Apr 80 (U) Lt Gen Ginn was interviewed by a reporter from the Mainichi News. The following comments were among those attributed to Gen Ginn: (1) Japan should give greater attention to what she needs in national defense rather than in terms of ratio of expenditures to GNP. (2) Labor cost sharing is important but the problem of facilities is also significant. (3) His understanding of early attainment of Mid-range Defense Estimate is that various goals such as procurement of Type 74 tanks, F-15's and E2C's would be attained in 4 years instead of 5. (4) SOFA revision in connection with GOJ sharing of USFJ upkeep is not necessary. (5) Presence of U.S. Forces in Japan contributes to a quicker response than bringing forces from the mainland 8,000 miles away. (6) Regarding increase in the three JSDF services, he said increased support and understanding of the people and the Diet are needed. (8) A stronger SDF will increase Japan's defense power but doesn't mean it makes them aggressive. The SDF increase will be helpful to U.S. Forces in Japan.

(U) The U.S. Olympic Committee decided to boycott the Moscow Summer Olympic games. Prime Minister Ohira, speaking during a press conference at Gifu City, said he supported the American position.

14 Apr 80 (U) Lt Gen William H. Ginn, Jr., Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan, delivered a speech before the Foreign Correspondent's Club in Tokyo and reportedly emphasized an American expectation that Japan will continue efforts for a steady and significant increase in her defense capabilities. After pointing out 3 factors in the increasing international tension - (1) the large scale Russian military reinforcement in the Far East, (2) The Russian invasion of Afghanistan, and (3) the sitution in Southeast Asia and Iran, he said the Japanese people's interest in the question of national defense has become more realistic than before.

16 Apr 80 (U) Visiting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Nicholas Platt met with JDA Vice Director General Watari. Mr. Watari formally indicated JDA intention of accomplishing the mid-range defense estimate one year ahead of schedule.

17 Apr 80 (U) A Foreign Office official gave the following view to a lower House Committee: (1) In case Japan is under foreign attacks, blockade may be accomplished in a Japan-U.S. joint action without "prior consultation". (2) In case a need for blockading the straits arises, even if Japan is not under such attack, relation to American requirement to cope with a contingency in another part of the Far East, the matter must be brought to "prior consultation" between the two countries.

(U) The Security Affairs Section Chief of the Foreign Office acknowledged as true the allegation of a JCP member that chartered Canadian airliners used Yokota AB in the air-lift of Cambodian refugees from Asia to the U.S. The Foreign Office official stated his office is permitting those aircraft to stop at Yokota for refueling as a humanitarian gesture.

19 Apr 80 (U) The U.S. presented a proposal to Japan for coordination of production of enriched uranium between the two countries.

23 Apr 80 (U) 35 senators forwarded a letter to Prime Minister Ohira, via American Embassy, containing the American desire for: (1) increase of Japanese defense capabilities in ASW and mine laying for the blockade of straits near Japan; (2) Japanese purchase of surplus grains resulting from stoppage of Soviet Union and (3) Gratuitous Japanese offer of 100,000 tons of rice to Cambodian refugees.

30 Apr 80 (U) USG sources reportedly revealed the U.S. would not make any request to Japan for a least 3 years regarding increase of Japanese defense efforts, if Japan decides to move up the mid-range defense estimate one year earlier than scheduled.

1 May 80 (U) During their summit talks in Washington President Carter reportedly asked Prime Minister Ohira for early accomplishment of the mid-term Defense Estimate. Prime Minister Ohira stated Japan had made utmost efforts for a defense buildup and would continue her best for the purpose in the future.

2 May 80 (U) A Foreign Office leader stated Prime Minister Ohira did not promise President Carter to advance accomplishment of the JDA mid-range defense estimate. Americans, however, took Ohira's remark as indicating the advance by 1 year and this difference in interpretation could cause a controversy between the two countries.

3 May 80 (U) The n-sub ASPRO will enter Yokosuka NS. The Aspro is the 4th n-sub of the U.S. Navy to enter Yokosuka in the past month. It was suggested that these frequent visits might have something to do with developments in the Iranian situation.

7 May 80 (U) An opinion survey conducted by an American civil research institute, Potomac Associates, has revealed that 54% of the questioned Americans feel that the U.S. should use force to protect Japan in case she is attacked by the Soviet Union. 57% preferred to keep USFJ presence at the present level of strength.

11 May 80 (U) Yomiuri and the Gallup Institute of the U.S. have revealed a wide difference between the Japanese and the Americans in their sense of nationalism. 97.2% of the Americans polled said they feel proud to be Americans and only 88.9% of Japanese felt the same. 42.7% of Americans favored a tax increase for national defense compared to 21% of Japanese. 72.8% of Americans said they would resist with arms if there was a foreign invasion of the U.S. and only 20.6% of Japanese felt the same.

13 May 80 (U) The Lower House held a plenary session to hear Prime Minister Ohira's comments on his talks with foreign leaders on his recent overseas tours. Concerning the Japanese Defense increase, Prime Minister Ohira made the following points: (1) At the Japan-U.S. Summit, President Carter did not ask for advanced attainment of the mid-range defense estimate and Japan did not officially offer to do so either; (2) He also feels the need for continual efforts for defense in light of the international situation; (3) the Government has no intention to change the Cabinet decision that national defense expenditures remain with 1% of the GNP for the time being; (4) Neither the Japan nor U.S. have any intentions of modifying SOFA.

19 May 80 (U) The results of an opinion poll concerning defense of Japan, which was conducted in the U.S. in March, were released recently. Main points of interest concern support of Japan in case of Soviet aggression. 40% of American people at large and 54% of educated Americans said U.S. should send armed forces to help Japan. 18% of Americans at large regard Japan as a "trustworthy and indispensable" ally to the U.S., and 18% as an indispensable but not trustworthy ally. A similar poll conducted in Japan indicated 44% of Japanese believe the U.S. would send its armed forces to this country if Japan were attacked by a foreign country. 7% think the U.S. would do nothing at all to help Japan in case of emergency.

19 May 80 (U) Lt Gen James D. Hughes, Commander, PACAF, announced that three E3A (AWACS) aircraft will be assigned to Kadena AB in July-August this year. He also indicated the possibility that F-4 fighter-bomber aircraft in Kadena will be replaced with F-16 aircraft in the late 1980's.

20 May 80 (U) JSC Chairman General Takeda, now on tour of the U.S., met with JCS Chairman General Jones to exchange views on the Asia-Far East military situation. They also discussed Japanese purchase of American made military equipment for JSDF, including possible procurement of C-130's for use as the next generation air transports.

28 May 80 (U) Deputy Secretary of Defense Perry met with Vice Director-General Watari and other senior JDA officials. A result of this meeting was agreement to initiate a regular consultation between the JDA and DOD to promote cooperation between the two countries in the technical development of defense equipment. The first meeting is expected in the fall.

30 May 80 (U) JASDF announced they will conduct a joint DACT drill with the 154th Composite Air Sq of Hawaii State Air Guard, 16-20 June, in the air training zone over the ocean east of Misawa AB.

1 Jun 80 (U) After a tour of military facilities in the western states and Hawaii, a Mainichi reporter noted American efforts to cope with Soviet military buildup in the Far East and the tension in the Persian Gulf. The tour impressed the reporter with the growing importance of U.S. Forces bases in Japan.

(U) DOD revealed that the 1,800-man Marine amphibious battallion deployed to the Arabian Sea to cope with the Iranian and Afghanistan crisis, were being withdrawn from that sea area. It was indicated that if the situation demanded, the Marines would be returned to that area.

4 Jun 80 (U) Nuclear-powered cruiser Long Beach and carrier Midway entered Yokosuka Naval Station. After entry Yokosuka City Office officials checked sea water and air around the ship and detected no abnormal radioactivity.

6 Jun 80 (U) General Ryoichi Yamada, ASDF Chief of Staff, told newsmen that the McDonnel-Douglas Corporation had completed the first F-15 aircraft to be furnished to Japan. The plane will be delivered to the ASDF in mid-July.

11 Jun 80 (U) Rear Admiral D. L. Felt assumed command of U.S. Naval Forces Japan replacing RADM Lando Zech. Adm Felt commanded the aircraft carrier Midway for 2 years, 1976-1978, which is homeported at Yokosuka.

12 Jun 80 (U) Prime Minister Ohira died of myocardial infarction at Toranomon Hospital where he had been treated since 31 May. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito took office as Acting Prime Minister. The Cabinet resigned en masse in accordance with Article 70 of the Constitution. It will continue to function as a caretaker government under Article 71 until a new Prime Minister is appointed.

16-20 Jun 80 (U) The 154th Composite Group of the Hawaii Air National Guard (HANG) arrived Japan to participate in Cope North 80-4, a DACT exercise with the JASDF 2nd and 3rd Wings. This marks the first such deployment of the unit to Japan.

22 Jun 80 (U) The conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) won an overwhelming victory in the Upper and Lower House elections, retaining a steady majority in both Houses. Also, the Ohira faction of LDP became the biggest party group in the Lower House.

23 Jun 80 (U) Japanese and U.S. officials held a meeting at the Environment Agency in Tokyo to study the effective control of air pollution caused by automobiles.

27 Jun 80 (U) One TU-16 (Soviet military reconnaissance aircraft) tail marking "29" crashes in Japan Sea 0505Z/1415I approximately 3900N/13800E, about 100 km north of Sado Island off Niigata City, Honshu. Two TU-16s in flight, the accompanying TU-16, tail marking "48" circled and departed scene to north. Water reported glassy smooth, crash in sight of Japanese SDF vessel NEMURO, 1500 tons, enroute Ominato. Aircraft sank almost immediately upon impact; underwater explosion reported. Two JASDF F-4s scrambled from Chitose and two from Komatsu; Chitose aircraft returning to base almost immediately; helicopter and Maritime Safety Agency rescue forces assisted in rescue effort. Remains of three dead recovered from water.

(U) The East Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, published a report "Contributions of Japan to the Military Stability of Northeast Asia." According to a Japanese newspaper, the report is against a rapid defense buildup in Japan.

29 Jun 80 (U) Secretary of State Muskie stopped at Yokota AB enroute home from the ASEAN ministerial conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Muskie conducted a brief news conference and commented he had talked with U.S. Ambassador to ROK, Gleysteen, concerning the South Korean issue. He indicated a grave American concern over the ROK issue, including civil liberties.

30 Jun 80 (U) The 12th meeting of the Japan-U.S. Subcommittee of the Security Consultative Committee (SSC) opened in Honolulu, HI.

1 Jul 80 (U) The 12th working level Japan-U.S. Subcommittee to the Security Consultative Committee (SSC) convened in Honolulu, HI on 30 June. There is a strong probability that discussions during the meeting will center on the Japanese defense buildup requested by the U.S.

(U) A group of 15 U.S. Republican Senators presented a solution to Congress proposing a meeting of American and Japanese parliamentarians and scholars to evaluate the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the treaty. Former President Ford, ex-JCS Chairman (Adm) Moorer and other congressmen and scholars will attend the meeting.

2 Jul 80 (U) MITI has decided the C-130 aircraft should be produced locally rather than imported from the U.S.

(U) During his recent visit to Japan, U.S. Army Chief of Staff General Meyer visited with GSDF Chief of Staff General Suzuki. General Meyer suggested establishment of a joint study in transportation of U.S. Army troops to Japan in an emergency plus other supply problems.

5 Jul 80 (U) Due to frequent flights of aircraft from the carrier Midway to and from NAF Atsugi, residents of Machida, Tokyo once again asked the Foreign Office and JDA for a change in course of USF flights to avoid flying over the city. Requests for this change in course have been ongoing since 1964.

8 Jul 80 (U) Kanagawa Prefecture Police investigators concluded "no errors could be recognized on the part of the flyer and maintenance hands" in the crash of a USF RF4B in Yokohama in September 1977. The crash killed 9 Japanese inhabitants. These findings will be referred to the Yokohama District Public Prosecutor's office for final judicial judgement as to whether indictments should be brought against the "American military flyers and ground maintenance men". It is difficult for Japanese men to indict American military men. The Kanagawa Police were investigating the case independently at the request of the District Prosecutor's Office. Police investigators determined a pre-flight check was accomplished IAW established procedures and the flyers bailed out of a burning aircraft.

13 Jul 80 (U) During an interview with Newsweek magazine, JDA Counselor Hisahiko Okazaki reportedly stated the Japanese defense budget will reach 1% of GNP within 3 or 4 years. He said the government intends to build more ships and buy more aircraft.

15 Jul (U) Zenko Suzuki was selected by the LDP to be the Party President succeeding the late Prime Minister Ohira.

(U) The USAF delivered the first of the F-15s ordered by GOJ. The F-15 was delivered to a JASDF team at the McDonnell-Douglas Plant in St. Louis, Missouri. After undergoing various technical tests, the aircraft will be airlifted to Japan by the USAF in March 1981.

16 Jul (U) A 7th Fleet-USMC joint exercise has been underway at Blue Beach and Camp Hansen, Okinawa. The exercise involves the 7th Fleet task force elements and 1800 troops of the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit, 1st Marine Brigade from Hawaii.

19 Jul (U) U.S. State and Defense Department officials have reportedly asked Foreign Office and JDA authorities to increase the defense outlay in the FY81 budget. It was revealed by the GOJ that the U.S. would have to reconsider its posture toward "U.S.-Japan defense cooperation should Japan fail to meet U.S. desires."

21 Jul (U) During a meeting with Foreign Minister Ito, Ambassador Mansfield referred to the defense problems and reportedly said the American posture on defense increases presented by President Carter during the U.S.-Japan summit in May has not changed.

24 Jul (U) The landing gear of an F-15 Eagle folded after touching down on a Kadena AB runway. The pilot bailed out safely. This was the first accident at Kadena involving an F-15.

(U) The USMC conducted a live ammo practice firing at Camp Hansen, the first of its kind in 3 months. About 300 local reformists and unionists held a rally protesting the exercise.

28 Jul (U) Finance Minister Watanabe agreed to JDA's request for a 9.7% increase over the FY80 budget.

29 Jul (U) The government decided to disburse ¥117.107 million for FY80 upkeep of the mutual defense assistance office under the Japan-U.S. mutual defense assistance agreement. GOJ's expenditures last year were ¥105 million.

(U) The aircraft carrier Midway collided with a Panamanian commercial ship in the Balabac Straits between Palawan Island (Philippines) and North Borneo, causing the death of two crewmen, injury to three others and damage to seven aircraft.

1 Aug (U) Prime Minister Suzuki and Ambassador Mansfield met and exchanged views for the first time since Suzuki assumed the premiership. Defense spending was one topic included in the discussion. Prime Minister Suzuki said he welcomes the GOJ decision to give special consideration to defense appropriations in the FY81 national budget plan. He explained how the government, responding to American desires, had recognized a special ceiling of 9.7% for the defense budget request while the general ceiling

Peninsula since North Korean ground power has been generally increased. The U.S. has reportedly conveyed to Japan its plan to discontinue withdrawal plans until 1981. GOJ regards this as a contribution to stabilization of the Korean Peninsula.

(U) A JDA source revealed that next year the GSDF will carry out joint drills with the USMC. Necessary funds will be incorporated in the FY81 budget request of the JDA. According to this source, the 3rd Marine Division in Okinawa will represent the American side.

7 Aug (U) An F-15 Eagle developed mechanical trouble and was forced to make an emergency landing at Naha instead of Kadena AB. The nose landing gear snapped after touching down and the plane overran the runway 150 to 170 meters before coming to a stop. Accidents involving the F-15s may become a big political issue as JASDF is going to add these fighters to its inventory.

(U) GSDF announced it would conduct Hawk missile firing training in the U.S. from 18 August through 29 November. Participating in this annual drill, which was started in 1965, will be 720 personnel selected from 22 GSDF artillery units throughout the country.

15 Aug (U) JDA Director General Omura approved the framework of the FY81 JDA budget request. Included in the framework is procurement of such equipment as 203 mm self-propelled howitzers, a 4,500 ton missile destroyer, a 3,600 ton submarine rescue tender, six C-130's and 30 SAM's for base air defense. After receiving concurrence of LDP committees concerned, the budget request will go to the Finance Ministry.

16 Aug (U) The Defense Production Committee is seeking JDA support in achieving technical and personnel exchanges on a private basis in the field of ultramodern technology and in providing the Japanese with the know-how to use their high quality component parts in systems such as air defense. The Japanese need the American know-how to put the Japanese technology to work.

18 Aug (U) JASDF armed F-104J, F-4EJ and F-1 aircraft with Sidewinder, Sparrow and Falcon missiles supplementing M-61 cannon. First use since 1971, when Sidewinder armament of aircraft of JASDF 6th and 7th Wings was discontinued, Japan having begun licensed production of M-61 cannon.

19 Aug (U) A 1980 diplomatic blue paper was presented by Foreign Minister Ito and referred, for the first time, to the U.S.-Soviet military balance of power. The paper pointed out the necessity of maintaining the Japan-U.S. security system and continued efforts in the defense buildup.

21-23 Aug (U) Soviet ECHO II Class SSN reported surfaced dead in water about 60 KM east of Okinawa, approximately 26-25N/129-18E at 211208I August 1980. Nearby British merchantman radioed for assistance. SSN reported disabled by fire, nine dead and three injured in crew of approximately 100. JMSDF diverted P2J to scene, scrambled MU-2 and one helicopter from Naha AB for rescue assistance. SSN waved off rescue offers. Soviet training vessell MERIDIAN rendezvoused with SSN at 211423I, took onboard over half of SSN's crew. Soviet tug MB-18 arrived on scene 220201I, took SSN in tow at 220930I. Departed Japanese territorial waters, apparently enroute Vladivostok, at 231755I August 1980.

23 Aug (U) In commenting on the defense budget increase, Ambassador to Washington Okawara commented that the U.S. Government is more concerned about how Japan will increase her defense power in FY81 than in the nominal increase in FY81 defense appropriations.

25 Aug (U) Passage of the crippled Russian nuclear submarine through Japanese territorial waters has caused a great deal of controversy. The Foreign Office has regarded the passage as innocent. However, Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa views the Russian action as a violation of Japanese territorial sealanes. The GOJ conveyed a strong protest to the Soviet Government for its disregard of the repeated Japanese warnings.

26 Aug (U) The GOJ announced a unified view on the Russian submarine situation. (1) The Russian sub violated Japanese territorial waters because it came into the sea area in defiance of Japanese representations to the Soviets; (2) Assuming the submarine carried no N-munitions and there will be no sea contamination, the passage will be regarded as innocent; (3) protest action was taken against Russia because the Soviets failed to give prior reply to a Japanese questions as to whether or not the N-sub was carrying nuclear weapons and because they disregarded repeated warnings against coming into Japanese territorial waters.

(U) Politico-Military Bureau Director Reginald Bartholomew of the U.S. State Department met with JDA Vice Director General Hara. Issues discussed included the Japanese defense budget increase and defense buildup.

29 Aug (U) A Japan-U.S. seminar on security affairs convened at a hotel in Tokyo commemorating the 20th anniversary of the U.S.-Japan security treaty.

1 Sep (U) Various USF force base areas are designated by the local municipalities as shelter sites in time of big earthquakes. Procedures for entry of the Japanese people into these areas and evacuation drills have not been worked out to date. In the Negishi Area, Yokohama, the keys to the compound have been given to the local community authorities. In most areas, however, it is sort of an

oral promise. The local municipalities are voicing opinions that procedures should be established for these evaucations. The U.S. side contends the matter should be studied by the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee since it comes under the category of "Japan-U.S. joint use of facilities."

4 Sep (U) The first session of the Japan-U.S. Military Equipment and Technical Conference was held in Washington. This conference was created as a result of a visit to Japan by Undersecretary of Defense Perry for the purpose of promoting exchanges in the field of military technology. The Japanese side had made requests (1) for prompt American delivery of weapons to Japan contracted under MSA, (2) to raise rate of Japanese local production of F-15's, (3) for American permission for licensed Japanese production of Sidewinder A-A missiles and 203 mm self-propelled howitzers, and (4) American technical cooperation in the Japanese development of the next generation tanks and torpedos. The American side indicated a cooperative attitude toward every point requested by the Japanese except in the case of the 203 mm howitzers. On this the Americans withheld commitment.

5 Sep (U) Sasebo Port in Japan has been listed as a suitable homeport for American aircraft carriers. In the West Pacific, two other ports, Subic Bay and Guam, have been picked up. The U.S. is seeking another carrier base abroad to increase Naval mobility. Right now Yokosuka is the only carrier port abroad. There are differing views regarding Sasebo: (1) Second carrier base should be sought in Europe; (2) selection of Sasebo is advisable in view of Japanese technical capability. Foreign Officer Security Affairs Section Chief Tamba has stated that if the U.S. formally requests use of Sasebo as a homeport his office will study the matter carefully.

8 Sep (U) Admiral Hayward, Chief of Naval Operations, testified before a U.S. Congressional hearing concerning the F-15 Eagle. He reportedly stated that the F-14 was the only aircraft capable of intercepting the Soviet Backfire Bomber. If this is the case, it will post a new question as to the appropriateness of the Japanese choice of the F-15 as the mainstay of the Japanese fighter aircraft.

9 Sep (U) A spokeman for the USAF announced in Washington that all USAF F-4 Phantom jet fighters were temporarily suspended as a defect was discovered in the ejection system on aircraft of this type. A total of 1,026 F-4s have been exported to other countries, including Japan. The USAF reportedly has notified all countries about these checkups.

12 Sep (U) A U.S. government source revealed that Sasebo has been dropped from a list of possible homeports for U.S. aircraft carriers.

14 Sep (U) The Foreign Office published results of an opinion poll conducted in the U.S. Compared with a similar poll conducted last year, the number of Americans who regard Japan as an economic threat have sharply increased and those who prefer Japan to China as being important to the American national interests in the Asia-Pacific area largely decreased. The poll results were felt to reflect the unease that American people feel with Japan and the Japanese people.

17 Sep (U) JDA sources revealed that the U.S. Government had notified Japan concerning U.S. policy regarding U.S.-Chinese military technical cooperation. (1) U.S. will expand the extent of its military cooperation with China to the fields of such conventional firearms as rifles and guns, instead of limiting cooperation to arms for no-killing purposes; (2) military cooperation will be developed on a non-governmental basis.

(U) Foreign Minister Ito met with Secretary of State Muskie, Secretary of Defense Brown and Presidential Advisor Brzezinski. Each of these officials reportedly expressed the hope for further defense efforts on the part of Japan.

20 Sep (U) U.S. Undersecretary of Defense William Perry met with Director General Omura and other officials of the JDA. One of the matters discussed was American military techniques to cope with the increasing Soviet threat. Omura and Perry agreed to hold the 2nd Japan-U.S. meeting on equipment and techniques this year.

22 Sep (U) Undersecretary of Defense Komer visited JDA Director General Omura and other JDA officials during his visit to Tokyo. Topics discussed included JFY81 Defense Budget and the Persian Gulf situation.

(U) U.S. and Japanese government defense authorities have agreed to promote Japan-U.S. arms standardization in future development of defense equipment.

25 Sep (U) A lawsuit was filed against the GOJ and two American pilots involved in the September 1977 crash of an RF4 Phanton. The lawsuit was filed by the Torao Shiiba family and asks for ¥139 million yen to compensate for destruction of their home and for burns suffered by the wife as a result of the accident.

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27 Sep (U) Foreign Minister Ito returned to Japan after a visit to the U.S. One thing he mentioned was the need for Japan to enforce effective restrictions to Japanese car imports into the U.S. He reportedly stated American leaders with whom he met seem to place more importance on economic issues than on military questions.

1 Oct (U) The carrier Midway was deployed to the Hormuz Strait as a result of the Iran-Iraq war.

(U) Since Japan relies largely on the Persian Gulf area for oil, a U.S. Government source reportedly stated that Japan should share the responsibility with other Western nations for maintaining security and freedom of navigation in the Hormuz Strait. If Japan does not join the projected multi-nation sea surveillance force, then monetary contributions would be in order.

2 Oct (U) Ms. Crap, Chief, East Asia-Pacific Affairs Section, State Department, and Dr. Platt, a member of the Hoover Research Institute were interviewed during their visit to Japan. The purpose of the visit was to exchange views with Japanese diplomatic and military experts. It was reportedly stated that the American commitment for the defense of Japan would be firmly maintained in the 1980's. They also expressed hope that Japan would try to make more contributions in political and military fields, as well as in the economic field.

(U) An OV-10 Bronco stalled and crashed during a touch and go practice at USMC Futenma Airfield, Okinawa. The cause of the accident which killed one flier and injured another, is being investigated. The Okinawa Prefectural Government sent officials to the base and requested information concerning the accident.

(U) The Justice Ministry advised Japanese shop owners near Yokosuka NS to remove the Japanese Only signs in front of their shops as this is a violation of the servicemen's human rights. At the same time they appealed to the American servicemen to help prevent some of the criminal acts which resulted in the "Japanese only" signs being put up in front of the shops.

4 Oct (U) An E4B advanced airborne command post arrived from Offutt AFB, Nebraska and landed at Kadena on a routine training flight. The E4B functions as the top U.S. command station when Strategic Air Command facilities are destroyed during war.

6 Oct (U) General Wickham, Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea, paid a courtesy call on JDA Director General Omura at the JDA office. Mr. Omura reportedly stressed the importance of peace and security of the Korean peninsula to the peace and security of Japan. He later met with General Takeda, JSC Chairman. General Wickham reportedly proposed activation of Japan-U.S.-ROK military exchanges. Takeda also requested that a Japanese military attache in ROK be allowed to observe U.S.-ROK joint military drills, such as the Team Spirit exercise.

(U) As the result of an article in the 15 September Stars and Stripes which reported a 4.5 square mile area in East Fuji grounds was being used for construction of a permanent combat intelligence training center, the Peace Committee of Shizuoka Prefecture plans to stage a protest demonstration. They claim construction of such a facility is contrary to the spirit of the peaceloving Constitution and the 3-point non-nuclear principles of Japan.

(U) During the plenary session of the Lower House, Prime Minister Suzuki stated that Japan would make efforts to attain defense programming guidelines as soon as possible. This is necessary due to the increasing tension in the international situation.

(U) The Japan Defense Agency plans to conduct map exercises between GSDF and IX Corps, USARJ, during FY81 and combat troop exercises between GSDF and the 3rd Marine Division based in Okinawa during FY82. Through these joint exercises and drills, the JDA hopes to establish better communication between the two forces. The GSDF has begun English language training for the participating troops to alleviate conversational problems during the joint exercises.

7 Oct (U) JASDF announced that they will conduct joint air rescue drills with USAF 14-17 October in the waters south of the Okinawa main island.

(U) During a Lower House plenary session a JCP interpellator contended the U.S. was interfering in Japanese home affairs when the two governments discussed Japanese defense spending. Prime Minister Suzuki stated it is not interference but it is natural for the U.S. to be interested in Japanese defense efforts since the two countries concluded the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

10 Oct (U) The USAF announced that 48 F-16's, the newest model fighter aircraft, will be deployed to ROK the middle of 1981 to replace the same number of F-4's located at the South Korean bases.

11 Oct (U) JDA Director General Omura, speaking before a Lower House Budget Committee, stated he plans to submit 1980-84 JDA mid-range defense buildup estimate to the National Defense Council (NDC) for study. Prime Minister Suzuki acknowledged Omura's plan. Some people feel this is an indication the government intends to promote the JDA mid-range defense estimate to the status of a government plan.

13 Oct (U) Prime Minister Suzuki told the Upper House Budget Committee that under the Constitution Japan cannot use military force to help allied countries, even if they are invaded by a third country.

14 Oct (U) Prime Minister Suzuki told members of the Upper House Budget Committee that the government has no intention of revising the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

(U) The Tokyo High Prosecutor's Office placed an American murder suspect under provisional detention at the request of American authorities. This is the first Japanese detention of an American criminal suspect under provisions of the Japan-U.S. Extradition Treaty.

15 Oct (U) During a meeting of a Lower House Audit Committee JDA Director General Omura and Defense Bureau Director Shiota presented the view that based on the consitution only, there are some nuclear weapons Japan can possess and some she cannot. He added that Japan's 3 Non-nuclear Principles currently prohibit the possession of any nuclear weapons.

16 Oct (U) JDA and ASO are studying a plan to increase the scale of JASDF-USAF joint drills in order to improve Japan-U.S. joint defense capabilities to provide against an emergency. Concrete joint training concepts being contemplated are: (1) Drills between JASDF fighter and USAF B-52's to improve JASDF aircraft's electronic war skills. (2) Joint training operations between JASDF aircraft and American AWAC's and (3) Japanese and American participation in joint defense training between air units, to include radar and SAM missile networks of Japan.

20 Oct (U) Japan-U.S. joint air combat training started at Misawa AB. Training is scheduled to last 4 days.

(U) Prime Minister Suzuki indicated he is willing to visit the U.S. to ensure closer relations and mutual understanding between the two countries. According to Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa, the visit would possibly be scheduled during the time frame of the Ottawa Summit - late July 1981.

(U) Japan was elected to be a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council during the UN General Assembly session.

B

22 Oct (U) Expressing his views before a Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee meeting, Mr. Asao, Director of the North American Affairs Bureau, stated that it does not infringe upon the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty when Okinawa based SR71 aircraft conduct reconnaissance flights over the Mideast. From the Security Treaty standpoint questions may be raised if these aircraft regularly fly reconnaissance missions to the Mideast on a mission for the security of that area only. However, it is not regarded

as a violation of the treaty if some SR71's assigned to Japan fly out of the Far East area occasionally if they keep contributing to the security of Japan and the Far East as a whole.

23 Oct (U) American fighter aircraft participating in joint air training with SDF aircraft conducted target practice at Misawa AB range. American and Japanese observers included DCS of Fifth Air Force Operations and the JASDF Commander. American aircraft taking part in the training included F4E's from Clark AB, Philippines; OV-10's from Osan, Korea; and A4M's from Iwakuni. After the Americans completed their practice, JASDF F1's completed similar practice.

24 Oct (U) According to a former Yomiuri correspondent, the SDF personnel sent to the U.S. under the Japan-U.S. exchange of uniformed officers are warmly received by the American people. The exchange has been rapidly activated after the U.S.-Japan defense guidelines were established and the U.S. request for Japanese defense buildup.

29 Oct (U) A forest fire at Camp Hansen which was apparently ignited during firing practice by Marines burned for 4 days. According to local Okinawa officials approximately 100 hectares (100,000 sq meters) was burned before USF and GSDF were able to extinguish the fire.

30 Oct (U) Japanese operated shops near Yokosuka NS have removed their "Japanese Only" signs at the entrances and changed them to read "Members Only". The "Japanese Only" signs were intended to reduce vandalism but gave servicemen new to the area the impression the Japanese practiced racial discrimination.

31 Oct (U) Ex-U.S. Ambassador to Moscow George Kennan warned that Japan's defense relations with the U.S. might be damaged if Japan increases her aggressive armed force, including development of nuclear weapons.

4 Nov (U) JDA Director General Omura, speaking before the Lower House Cabinet, reported that GOJ intends to send teams to the U.S. and other foreign countries to study and help select new SAM's to replace the existing Nike and Hawk models. JDA would like to complete the selection before the end of FY80. The Patriot missile, developed jointly by the U.S. Army and Marine Corps, is currently favored.

(U) During a talk with Foreign Minister Ito, Ambassador Mansfield reportedly stated that full attainment of the 9.7% defense increase requested by JDA in its FY81 defense budget is a test of Japanese defense efforts.

5 Nov (U) Prime Minister Suzuki expressed surprise at Reagan's unexpectedly great victory. He feels Japan can look foward to continued favorable relations with the U.S.

6 Nov (U) Ex-Navy Secretary William Middendorf reportedly proposed to LDP members that a change to the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty should be discussed at the next Japan-U.S. parliamentarian seminar. This annual seminar is held alternately in Japan and the U.S. and interested Japanese Dietmen and American Congressmen are invited to participate. The LDP feels this is too big a question to be taken up at this time and plans to ask for American reconsideration. The Japanese officials feel this proposal represents American discontent with the "unilateral nature" of the treaty to "bilateral". Amending the treaty to reflect a "bilateral" stand will require constitutional revision. LDP members concerned with defense affairs feel current situtation in Japan does not allow for a change in the Constitution.

9 Nov (U) JDA has recently compiled views voiced by leaders and press commentators of Asian countries concerning Japanese defense buildup. According to the data compiled there is mixed reaction to the defense buildup. The views range from feeling it is necessary due to the present world situation to fear that a defense buildup will result in reduced economic aid to Asian countries.

12 Nov (U) It was revealed that an opinion poll was conducted in June by the Gallup Institute which revealed 84% of the Americans interviewed like Japan very much and 68% feel Japan should be defended by force if it is attacked by a third country.

14 Nov (U) Richard Allen, Chief Advisor to President-elect Reagan on diplomatic affairs reportedly told Japanese newsmen that Japan is a full partner of the U.S. and the central figure in America's Asian policy. He stressed importance of Japan-U.S. defense cooperation on maintaining security of the Pacific sea transport lanes.

17 Nov (U) Naha DFAB took necessary measures to ensure continued use of private land areas in USF Okinawa bases after the provisional law expires in May 1982. Authorities plan to apply the special compulsory land acquisition law related to the SOFA to land area whose owners do not agree to sign contracts for continued land lease. This is the first time that the special land law has been applied to Okinawa base areas. The law was last applied to the Sagami Housing area, Kanagawa Prefecture in 1961.

18 Nov (U) JDA Defense Bureau Director Shiota officially revealed that a hot line will be established between JDA's Central Command Post and HQ USAF. It is necessary to establish some means for liaison and coordination. JDA plans to start CCP operation in FY83.

(U) Ambassador Mansfield reportedly told Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa that he intends to submit his resignation when Mr. Reagan becomes President.

19 Nov (U) Senator Charles Percy, who will assume duties as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee under the new administration held a press conference in Washington. He reportedly asked for Japanese efforts to increase (1) defense outlay within the framework of the Constitution (2) humanitarian aid for refugees, and (3) development aid to progressing nations.

20 Nov (U) USF authorities notified JDA that the Midway would return to Yokosuka on the 26th. Regarding the fact that the mainstay aircraft carriers of both U.S. and Soviet Union in the Far East region are moving north, MSDF feels that the Soviet Minisk might be charged with the mission of watching U.S. 7th Fleet in the southern Pacific waters.

25 Nov (U) DFAA Director General Watanabe expressed his view that constructing shelters for F-15's at Kadena will cause no problem for Japan. Replying to a JCP questioner, Mr. Watanabe regards the shelters to be constructed as facilities Japan is required to furnish based on the SOFA.

28 Nov (U) JDA Defense Bureau Director Shiota mentioned that defense of sea transport lanes and the blockade of Soya, Tsushima and Tsugaru Straits might be possible subjects for study for programming Japan-U.S. joint operations based on the 1978 Guidelines for Defense Cooperation. He indicated that an outline of joint operation programs may be completed by the end of the year.

30 Nov (U) A U.S. military source reportedly stated the U.S. would be obliged to disburse $5 billion dollars annually for the defense of sea transport lands in the Persian Gulf and it will be necessary for Japan to share part of the costs.

2 Dec (U) The Comprehensive Security Council was formally established. Standing members of the council are Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Minister, MITI Minister, Transportation Minister, Chief Cabinet Secretary, JDA Director General, Economic Planning Agency Director General and Science-Technology Agency Director General.

(U) During a press conference at Northern Air Defense Force Headquarters, Misawa, JDA Director General Omura stated a plan is under study for joint training to include 3 SDF Services and the U.S. Forces here in Japan.

10 Dec (U) JDA Director General Omura hosted a luncheon for senior officers of the 7th Fleet. This is the first time such an event has taken place. The luncheon was given to show Japanese appreciation for the contributions the 7th Fleet make in maintaining the peace and security of the area.

(U) The U.S.-Japan conference on defense equipment and technology was held in Tokyo. Views were exchanged concerning Japanese procurement of U.S. made equipment and Japanese expansion of licensed production.

11 Dec (U) Secretary of Defense Brown arrived in Tokyo to attend the fifth Japan-U.S. Conference. Secretary Brown is scheduled to talk with JDA Director General Omura and pay courtesy calls on Prime Minister Suzuki and Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa, acting Foreign Minister. Main topic of discussion is anticipated to be the 9.7% defense budget increase.

15 Dec (U) An LDP Foreign Affairs Research Committee team led by the committee chairman, Zentaro Kosaka, returned from a tour of the U.S. and met with Prime Minister Suzuki to report on results of the tour in the U.S. They later met with newsmen and expressed the view that the U.S has high hopes for GOJ attainment of the 9.7% defense budget increase for FY81.

(U) The Tokyo High Court decided to extradite an American murder suspect to the U.S. under provisions of the Japan-U.S. Extradition Treaty, the first time this has been done.

17 Dec (U) According to a Naval Forces, Japan public announcement, an A7E Corsair off the Midway crashed about 250 km southeast of Tokyo during a routine training flight. The pilot had bailed out of the plane and was rescued.

20 Dec (U) Foreign Office officials are awaiting Secretary of State nominee Haig's selection of Ambassador to Japan and Assistant Secretary in Charge of Asia-Pacific Affairs. These are two key positions concerned with Japanese diplomatic affairs.

24 Dec (U) A metal object which landed near a junior high school in Shimane Prefecture on 16 December was reportly determined to be a Sidewinder missile launcher off a Phantom jet.

26 Dec (U) The Yokohama District Prosecutor's Office ruled that the RF4B crash in September 1977 at Yokohama City was an accident beyond human control. As a result of the decision, U.S. Forces personnel involved in the crash will not be indicted.

30 Dec (U) U.S. Government officials reportedly expressed disappointment with the FY81 Japanese defense budget plan. Mr. Richard Allen who will become Presidential aide to Reagan (in charge of national security affaris) indicated the possibility that the new

administration would ask Japan to increase her defense spending while promoting mutual understanding between the U.S. and Japan.

31 Dec (U) The U.S. Armament Control and Disarmament Agency published statistics which placed Japan 9th, after Saudi Arabia, in military spending in 1978. In terms of ratio to GNP, among advanced nations Japan spent the least money on military affairs.

GLOSSARY

AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Service
AB	Air Base
ABC	American Broadcasting Corporation
ACC	Area Control Center
AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
AD	Air Defense
ADE	Aerial Delivery Equipment
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AFC	Area Frequency Coordinator
AFRTS	American Forces Radio and Television Service
ALCON	All Concerned
ALG	Advisory Labor Group
ALTRV	Altitude Reservation
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AMEMB	American Embassy
AMRS	Auxiliary Military Radio Stations
AMT	Aerial Mail Terminal
ANA	All Nippon Airways
ANAS	Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee
AP	Associated Press
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier
APO	Army Post Office

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

CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief U.S. 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, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COBNEA	Combined Order of Battle, Northeast Asia
COBSNEA	Combined Order of Battle Studies, Northeast Asia
COINS	Community Online Intelligence Network System
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
COMFAIRWESTPAC	Commander Fleet Air Western Pacific
COMIPAC	Commander Intelligence Center Pacific
COMNAVFORJ	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan
COMSEC	Communications Security
COMUSJAPAN	Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan
COMUSKOREA	Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea
COMFLEACTS	Commander, Fleet Activities
COM7THFLT	Commander U.S. 7th Fleet
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
CONUS	Continental U.S.
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CROF	Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities
C/S	Chief of Staff
CY	Calendar Year

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

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

GOCO	Government Owned Contractor Operation
GOJ	Government of Japan
GSDF	Ground Self-Defense Force (Japan)
GSO	Ground Staff Office (Japan)
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 Fight Rules
IHA	Indirect Hire Agreement
I&L	Installations and Logistics
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMP	Inventory Management Plan
IPAC	Intelligence Center Pacific
ISA	International Security Affairs; Interservice Support Agreement
JAAD	Justification, Approval and Acquisition Document
JACCAC	Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordination and Advisory Committee
JADEX	Japan Air Defense Exercise

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

JSZG	Japan Sub-Zone Group
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
JTS	Jet Thermally Stable
KDD	Kokusai Denshin Denwa
KFCP	Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program
KPCP	Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan
LAC	Labor Arbitration Commission
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)
LF	Low Frequency
LN	Local National
LORAN	Long Range Navigation
LOS	Line-of-Sight
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MABS	Mixed Air Battle Simulation (model)
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MARISAT	Maritime Satellite
MBBLS	Thousand Barrels
MBF	Military Banking Facility
MC	Mariners' Contract; Marine Corps
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCEB	Military Communication-Electronics Board
MDAO	Mutual Defense Assistance Office
MF	Medium Frequency
MI	Military Intelligence

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

NDFAB	Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau
NEACC	Northeast Asian Coordinating Committee
NEACOM	Northeast Asian Command
NEMVAC	Non-Combatant Emergency and Evacuation
NHK	Nippon Hoso Kyokai
NIA	Narita International Airport
NM	Nautical Miles
NOFORN	No Foreign Dissemination
NPA	National Police Agency (Japan)
NSD	Naval Supply Depot
NSFO	Navy Special Fuel Oil
OAC	Okinawa Area Coordinator
OAFO	Okinawa Area Field Office
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OBCP	Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan
OCFC	Overseas Combined Federal Campaign
OCS	Officer Candidate School
OJCS	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
OLLR	Okinawa Land Lease Renewal
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
O&M, N	Operations and Maintenance, Navy
OPCON	Operational Control
OPDS	Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

OPLAN	Operation Plan
OPP	OrthoPhenyl 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	OverTheHorizon
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	PrivatelyOwned Vehicle
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
PWRMR	Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement
PWRS	Prepositioned War Reserve Stock
PXL	Interim designation of ASW aircraft to be selected.
QAR	Quality Assurance Representative
QPQ	QuidProQuo
RAPCON	Radar Approach Control
RET	Retired
RIF	Reduction in Force

ROC/CAF	Reconnaissance Operations Center/Command Advisory Function
RNS	Radar Navigation Scoring
ROK	Republic of Korea
RRB	Radio Regulatory Bureau (Japan)
RSG	Range Study Group
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SAPO(J)	Sub Area Petroleum Office (Japan)
SCC	Security Consultative Committee
SCG	Security Consultative Group
SDC	Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation
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 Commitee

TAS	Tactical Airlift Squadron
TBS	Tokyo Broadcasting System
TDA	Toa Domestic Airline
TDY	Temporary Duty
TEA	TelecommunicationsElectronics 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 Occurence Subcommittee
UPI	United Press International
USAGO	U.S. Army Garrison Okinawa
USAGSMJ	United States of America Girl Scouts Mainland Japan
USAGSO	United States of America Girl Scouts Okinawa
USARJ	United States Army Japan
USDAO	United States Defense Attache Office
USCSB	United States Communication Security Board
USDATT	United States Defense Attache
USF	United States Forces

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

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