

[753.4]



# UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

## COMMAND HISTORY

### 1981

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

THIS DOCUMENT IS CLASSIFIED  
BY THE COMMANDER, US FORCES,  
JAPAN

REVIEW: 30 SEP 2001

UNCLASSIFIED  
UNCLASSIFIED

PREFACE

(U) CINCPACINST 5000.5F, 28 January 1982, 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 1981. 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 the 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 Joseph B. David, 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, Ms C. B. Higuchi, Mr. C. J. Whiting and LTC R. C. Willis, USA.

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Letter of Promulgation	i
Title Page	iii
Preface	iv
Table of Contents	v
 CHAPTER 1 -- STATUS OF THE COMMAND (U)	 1
SECTION I -- U.S. FORCES, JAPAN (U)	1
Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan (U)	1
Service Commanders (U)	1
Command Relationships (U)	1
Personnel Strength (U)	3
SECTION II -- HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, JAPAN (U)	4
HQ USFJ Organization and Functions (U)	4
Headquarters Strength as of 31 December 1980 (U)	5
Key Personnel Changes (HQ USFJ) (U)	5
Joint Manpower Plan (JMP) (U)	6
HQ USFJ Financial Management (U)	7
SECTION III -- PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION (U)	8
Banking (U)	8
HOLA/COLA (U)	8
Dollar/Yen Values (U)	8
Currency Requirements (U)	8
Finance Subcommittee (U)	9
Bilateral Planning on Personnel and Administration (U)	10
Overseas Combined Federal Campaign (OCFC) (U)	10
USA Girl Scouts - Mainland Japan (U)	10
Boy Scouts of America (U)	12
 CHAPTER 2 -- INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (U)	 13
SECTION I -- UNILATERAL TOPICS (U)	13
Coordination within U.S. Intelligence Community (U)	13
1982 PACOM Foreign Disclosure Workshop (U)	14
Intelligence Data Handling System (U)	14

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION II -- COMBINED U.S./GOJ AFFAIRS (U)	15
Bilateral Planning on Intelligence (U)	15
Intelligence Release Program (U)	16
Joint Visit to Kyushu (U)	17
FOOTNOTES (U)	18
CHAPTER 3 -- PLANS AND OPERATIONS (U)	19
SECTION I -- PLANS (U)	19
United States-Japan Bilateral Planning (U)	19
SECTION II -- EXERCISES AND TRAINING (U)	21
B-52 SAFE HAVEN OPERATIONS (U)	21
POLL Station 81 (U)	21
TEAM SPIRIT 81 (U)	22
ULCHI-FOCUS LENS/POTENT PUNCH 81 (U)	22
Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics (DACT) (U)	23
Combined JSO-USFJ Command Post Exercise (CPS)(U)	23
JGSDF-JASDF-USMC Junior Officer Exchange Program (JOEP)(U)	24
Use of Aircraft Ordnance at Camp Fuji (U)	25
FCLP Facility: Hyakuri AB (U)	25
Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation Range (ACMI/R)(U)	26
Recommended Change to CINCPACINST S3020.2H (COMUSJAPAN TOR) (U)	26
Aircraft Noise Abatement (U)	27
Command Sponsored Liaison Observation Visits (U)	27
US Forces Use of Airports In Japan (U)	28
FOOTNOTES (U)	30
CHAPTER 4 -- LOGISTICS (U)	33
SECTION I -- PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS (U)	33
Update on Construction Support in Japan (U)	33
Worldwide Petroleum Conference (U)	33
Low Sulphur Heating Fuel (U)	33
Koshiba Terminal Tank Fire (U)	33
SECTION II -- FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS	34
Introduction and Overview (U)	34
Unresolved SCC Actions (U)	35
Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) Activities (U)	35

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

Facility Locations and Adjustments (U)	36
Okinawa Land Lease Renewal (OLLR) (U)	36
Field Carrier Landing Practice (U)	37
A-300 Airbus Misawa Air Base (U)	38
Misawa Air-to-Ground Range (RIPSAW) (U)	39
Misawa Airfield Development Plann Assessment Panel (U)	39
Okinawa Regional Land Utilization (U)	40
Sanno Hotel Replacement (U)	42
USAF Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) System in Japan (U)	42
Misawa Land Utilization Plan (U)	43
Camp Fuji Airstrip (U)	45
Environmental Issues (U)	46
 SECTION III -- HOST NATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (U)	 48
Introduction and Overview (U)	48
Relocation Programs (U)	48
 SECTION IV -- INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS AND PROGRAMS(U)	 50
Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Program (U)	50
Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement (U)	51
Military Customs Inspection Program (U)	51
Joint Logistic Staff Study Group (U)	52
 FOOTNOTES (U)	 53
 CHAPTER 5 -- CIVIL AFFAIRS (U)	 54
SECTION I -- JOINT COMMITTEE (U)	54
General (U)	54
Topics (U)	55
SECTION II -- LABOR AFFAIRS (U)	57
General (U)	57
Annual Wage Negotiations (U)	57
Reduction in Retirement Allowance (U)	57
Recruiting Study Group (U)	57
Administration (U)	57
SECTION III -- GOVERNMENT RELATIONS (U)	59
US-Japan Security Relations, the SOFA, and Japanese Politics (U)	59
Subcommittee on Security Consultative Committee (SCC)(U)	62
POV Inspections in Okinawa (U)	63
GOJ Vehicle Emission Standards (U)	63
Increased Importation of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (FFV) for Military Use (U)	64
Importation of Live Insects for Scientific Study (U)	64

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES	65
CHAPTER 6 -- COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS (U)	68
SECTION I -- PLANS AND POLICY (U)	68
Communications Bilateral Planning (U)	68
HQ, USFJ Coordination Center Required Operational Capability (ROC) (U)	68
DCS Reconfiguration in the Kanto Plain (U)	68
The Interim US COMSEC Plan for Japan FY 82-86 (U)	70
MITRE (U)	70
SECTION II -- FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT (U)	71
Shared Use of US Controlled Frequencies (U)	71
Frequency Subcommittee (U)	71
Radio Regulatory Bureau Observed Radio Day (U)	71
Principle of Frequency Allocation (U)	71
SECTION III -- WORLD WIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (WWMCCS) (U)	72
WWMCCS Network Improvements (U)	72
Training (U)	72
System Requirements (U)	72
Level 6 Computer Installation (U)	72
FOOTNOTES (U)	74
CHAPTER 7 -- FACILITATIVE ASSISTANCE (U)	74
Background and Organization (U)	74
FOOTNOTES (U)	75
CHAPTER 8 -- PROVOST MARSHAL ADVISOR (U)	76
USFJ/National Police Agency Meeting (U)	76
Tri-service Provost Marshal Workshop (U)	76
USFJ/National Police Agency Meeting (U)	76
CHAPTER 9 -- WEATHER ADVISOR (U)	77
SECTION I -- INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS (U)	77
Background/Update of Proposed USFJ-JSDF Agreement (U)	77
SECTION II -- OTHER INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS (U)	78
Relay of Tropical Cyclone Data (U)	78
Weather Central Training for JSDF (U)	78

# UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

## SECTION III -- CONTINGENCY PLANNING (U) 79

Background/Update on Bilateral Planning (U) 79

Development/Test Actions In Support of Bilateral Concepts(U) 79

APPENDIX I - DISTINGUISHED VISITORS (U) 81

APPENDIX II - CHRONOLOGY (U) 86

GLOSSARY (U) 100

INDEX (U) 113

UNCLASSIFIED

## 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 US 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 US-Japan relationships among and between Department of Defense agencies; Department of Defense agencies and the US Ambassador; and Department of Defense agencies and the Government of Japan.

(U) Lieutenant General Charles L. Donnelly, Jr., USAF replaced Lieutenant General William H. Ginn, Jr., USAF as Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan on 5 August 1981.

##### SERVICE COMMANDERS (U)

5AF: Lieutenant General Charles L. Donnelly, Jr., USAF replaced Lieutenant General William H. Ginn, Jr., USAF as Commander, Fifth Air Force on 5 August 1981.

USARJ: Lieutenant General Roscoe Robinson, Jr., USA continued to serve as Commanding General, U.S. Army, Japan/IX Corps throughout 1981.

NAVFORJ: Rear Admiral Donald L. Felt, USN, continued to serve as Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan throughout 1981.

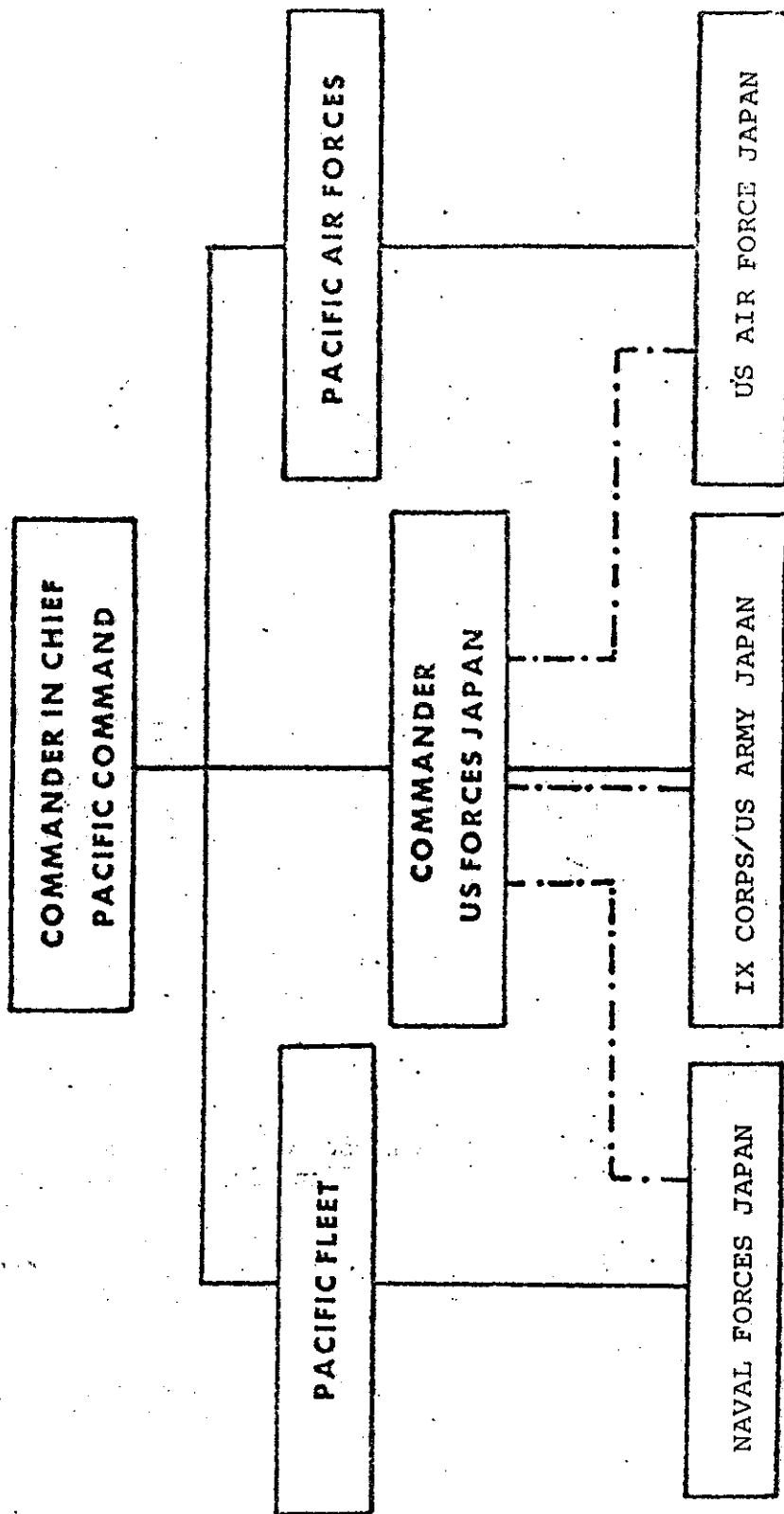
##### COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS (U)

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

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

# ORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND



UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Personnel Strength (U)

(U) Calendar Year 1981 witnessed a decrease of 1898 military personnel for USFJ. A comparison by service is as follows:

	<u>31 Dec 80</u>	<u>31 Dec 81</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
USA			
USN	1255	1284	+29
USMC	2387	1162	-1225
USAF	18248	20211	+1963
SUB TOTAL	9083	9091	+8
	<u>30973</u>	<u>31748</u>	<u>+775</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
USA			
USN	1076	1104	+28
USMC	11882	10872	*-1010
USAF	3726	2095	-1631
SUB TOTAL	5458	5398	-60
	<u>22142</u>	<u>19469</u>	<u>-2673</u>
TOTAL	53115	51217	-1898

\*Accounting figure decreased on Seventh Fleet homeported military personnel.

(U) DOD civilian personnel, dependents, and local national employees strength figures for 31 December 1981 are depicted below. DOD civilians have increased by 1,627 from 31 December 1980 strength level. Dependents have decreased 1121 and local national employees increased by 569 from 31 December 1980 strength level.

	<u>DOD CIVILIANS</u>	<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	<u>LN</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
USA			
USN	157	2025	819
USMC	190	2302	2851
USAF	591	3270	0
SUB TOTAL	790	8817	3600
	<u>1728</u>	<u>16414</u>	<u>7270</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
USA			
USN	673	2231	3061
USMC	1381	7143	7795
USAF	159	784	0
SUB TOTAL	793	5679	3114
	<u>3006</u>	<u>15837</u>	<u>13970</u>
TOTAL	4734	32251	21240

UNCLASSIFIED

(

—

UNCLASSIFIED

HEADQUARTERS STRENGTH AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1981 (U)

		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
USA	Officer	15	15
	Enlisted	8	8
	Sub Total	23	23
USN	Officer	10	10
	Enlisted	5	6
	Sub Total	15	16
USAF	Officer	19	19
	Enlisted	13	13
	Sub Total	32	32
USMC	Officer	8	8
	Enlisted	2	2
	Sub Total	10	10
Civilians	(US)	39	37
	(MLC)	8	8
	Sub Total	47	45
TOTAL		127	126

KEY PERSONNEL CHANGES (HQ USFJ) (U)

Commander/Commander  
5 AF

Lieutenant General Charles L. Donnelly, USAF, replaced Lieutenant General William H. Ginn, Jr., USAF, on 5 Aug 1981.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J2

Colonel Francis V. Varallo, USA, replaced Colonel Jack A. Dodds, USA, on 11 August 1981.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J4

Colonel Robert T. Carney, USMC, replaced Colonel Bruce A. Truesdale, USMC, on 14 July 1981.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J5

Colonel Frank L. Day, USA, replaced Colonel Raymond Deitch, USA, on 12 June 1981.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Legal Advisor, J73 (5AF)

Colonel George M. Nakano, USAF, replaced Colonel William A. Martin, USAF, on 14 July 1981.

Surgeon, J74 (USAF Yokota Hospital)

Colonel Fred O. Bargatze, USAF, assumed the functional responsibility of J74 on 24 June 1981. The J74 position had previously been held by Captain John E. Carr, USN. This action resulted from a change in policy that released COMNAVFORJAPAN of the J74 responsibility.

Provost Marshall, J77 (5AF)

Colonel Harry K. Rogers, USAF, replaced Colonel Franklin D. Ott, USAF, on 1 August 1981.

Safety, J78 (5AF)

Lieutenant Colonel John P. Steffen, USAF, replaced Lieutenant Colonel Edward A. Martinelli, USAF, on 29 September 1981.

JOINT MANPOWER PROGRAM (U)

(U) As a result of JCS message 141622Z Oct 81, the FY82 HQ USFJ Joint Manpower Program, which was submitted to CINCPAC and JCS on 1 July 1981, was approved. The total authorized Headquarters strength remained at 127 due to disapproval of request for the following five additional positions:

- J1 - Personnel Officer, 7324, 03, USAF
- J1 - Administrative Specialist, 0000, E5, USN
- J1 - Personnel Administrative Specialist, 75B20, E5, USA
- J3 - Administrative Supervisor, 0000, E7, USN
- J6 - Programmer/Analyst, GS, USN

(U) An out-of-cycle change request to the FY82 HQ USFJ Joint Manpower Program was forwarded via message (COMUSJAPAN/J1 280310Z Oct 81) to CINCPAC. Request was based on J4's need for increased manpower to support the host nation funded construction program. Positions requested:

- Facility Engineering Officer, 1302, 04, USMC (FY82)
- Facility Engineering Officer, 21C00, 04, USA (FY82)
- Civil Engineer, 5516, 04, USAF (FY82)
- Administrative Specialist, 70250B, E5, USAF (FY82)
- Administrative Specialist, 71L20, E5, USA (FY82)
- Engineering Staff Officer, 21C00, 04, USA (FY84)
- Facility Engineering Officer, 5516, 04, USAF (FY85)

(U) FY83 HQ USFJ Joint Manpower Program was approved/signed by

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Major General Moore and forwarded to CINCPAC and JCS. FY83 total authorized strength is projected to increase by an additional two positions. Along with the five additional positions requested for J4 in the out-of-cycle change for FY82, total projected authorized strength for FY83 is 134.

HQ USFJ FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (U)

(U) - HQ USFJ received \$1,712,000 total program 2 (P2) funding for FY81. This amount was adequate to meet expenses but only after approximately \$60,000 in desired travel was cancelled; some \$28,000 in required equipment and furniture went unpurchased; and a savings of \$64,000 was realized because of a labor lag. Cancelled travel included roughly \$15,000 in Foreign Evaluation Liaison and \$45,000 in HQ USFJ mission required travel. Some of the equipment required by this headquarters but not purchased included \$6,000 worth of specialized engineer drafting equipment, \$6,000 in floor coverings, \$10,000 in new desks, tables and chairs and \$6,000 in office machines.

(U) - Plans to acquire word processing equipment with productivity enhancement monies granted in 1979 resulted in the purchase of two IBM Displaywriters. In addition, two IBM Displaywriters were rented. The new equipment was placed in J1, J3, J4, and J5 with J1 and J4 receiving the purchased items and J3 and J5 receiving the rented machines.

(U) Mr Dale Jensen, Field Support Activity for Chief of Naval Operations (OP-09BF), and Capt Malcom C. Reeves III, CINCPAC Comptroller (J72), visited HQ USFJ on 18 November 1981 to discuss budgetary requirements. The command briefing was presented, followed by a round table discussion with J-Division representatives. Prior to the briefing and discussions, Mr Jensen and Capt Reeves, escorted by CAPT Hille (J1) met with Lt Gen Donnelly (Commander, USFJ).

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

### SECTION III -- PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

#### BANKING (U)

(U) Mr. Ronald L. Adolphi and Mr. Dennis Hudner from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) visited HQ USFJ 17 through 19 November to review ongoing military banking data processing projects and gain necessary information prior to approval of further projects designed to upgrade military banking facilities' automation capabilities throughout the Pacific Command. Principal contacts were with Mr. Blake, Manager Chase Manhattan Bank; Mr. Hughes, Manager American Express Bank; and Mr. Smith, Defense Contracting Auditing Agency at Yokohama.

#### HOLA/COLA (U)

(U) There were no visits to HQ USFJ by members of the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee during 1981. The 1981 HOLA/COLA survey was conducted 1 through 10 February and in accordance with the provisions of Appendix D of the Joint Travel Regulation, Volume I.

#### DOLLAR/YEN VALUES (U)

(U) 1981 was a rather unstable year with respect to dollar/yen values. Monthly averages were (yen to one-dollar):

Jan ¥203.01	Apr ¥215.40	Jul ¥231.75	Oct ¥231.73
Feb ¥205.61	May ¥219.92	Aug ¥234.61	Nov ¥225.16
Mar ¥208.94	Jun ¥224.65	Sep ¥230.08	Dec ¥218.54

The yearly average rate was ¥220.78, down by ¥6.28 from the previous year. The highest daily rate was ¥247.63 on 5 August 1981 and the lowest daily rate was ¥199.23 on 7 January 1981. The year opened with a rate of ¥206.63 and closed with a rate of ¥221.12.

#### CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS (U)

(U) During 1981 the Central Funding Activity at Kadena brought in \$258,462,000 from the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank in California and returned, as retrograde currency, \$2,512,200. The difference of \$255,949,800 represents the amount of US dollars being leaked into the local economy by US Government personnel and their dependents stationed in Japan. The term leakage is used to describe the amount of cash that is not circulated within the system but siphoned off into the local economy. Theoretically, replenishment of US currency should amount only to the amount of retrograde; however, American dollars are freely exchanged on the Japanese economy and not returned to the system.

(U) In addition to US currency needs, US Government Agencies in Japan purchased \$962,470,770 worth of yen. This yen was distributed as follows:

UNCLASSIFIED

- Official Use	\$697,241,077
- Quasi-Official	174,362,673
- Individual	<u>90,867,020</u>

Total \$962,470,770

#### FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) The Finance Subcommittee met only twice during 1981 to discuss a Japanese proposal to increase the Road Use Tax and a US Government proposal for exemption from the Power-Resources Development Tax. Both issues were under discussion in 1980 and continued throughout 1981 without any major concessions being agreed upon for either of the issues. At year's end, both sides did agree that small working groups should be formed to try to arrive at some common bases.

(U) The status of progress and negotiations associated with the two subjects listed above is as follows:

a. (U) Road Use Tax - The Japanese Side contends that the Road Use Tax is directly linked to the Japanese Automobile and Light Vehicle Taxes and, as such, the Road Use Tax should be increased at the same time and at the same rate as the Automobile and Light Vehicle Taxes. The US Side does not agree with the Japanese on this point and insists that road use tax increases are now and have been since 1954 a subject for negotiations. The Joint Committee agreements of 1954, 1975 and 1977 clearly state that revisions must be requested through the Joint Committee. The Japanese Automobile and Light Vehicle Taxes are personal property taxes from which SOFA personnel are exempted under the provisions of Article XIII of the Status of Forces Agreement. Therefore, increases in any personal property taxes have no application to rate adjustments in the Road Use Tax.

b. (U) Power-Resources Development Tax - This tax was levied at a rate of 80 yen per 1,000 KWH in 1974 and US Forces in Japan began paying it without objection. In May 1980 the rate was increased to 300 yen per 1,000 KWH and subsequent thereto a proposal for relief was introduced at the Joint Committee and referred to the Finance Subcommittee in September 1980. Negotiations on this subject have centered on two issues specified in Article XII of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) as necessary in order that US Armed Forces be granted exemption: First, the tax must be readily identifiable. The US Side contends that it is. The Japanese Side contends that it is not. Second, the tax must be significant. The US Side contends that an increase from 80 yen to 300 yen per 1,000 KWH has caused the tax to exceed 1% of the gross purchase price and 1% has been considered by both the Governments of the United States and Japan to be a significant amount in other contexts. The total payments now exceed \$1 million per year. The Japanese Side contends that 1% in this case is not significant. The SOFA does not define "significant."

UNCLASSIFIED

OVERSEAS COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (U)

(U) United States Forces, Japan achieved a 97.2 percent contact rate and collected a total of \$1,030,461.10 during the 1982 Overseas Combined Federal Campaign conducted 14 September - 23 October 1981. The total collected represents an increase of 24.8% over the \$825,716 collected in 1980. Average contribution was \$29.52 per individual. This is the first campaign in which United States Forces, Japan has collected over one million dollars.

(U) Specific figures for the service components are as follows:

Army	- 100% contact rate, \$64,408.50 total collected, \$33.79 average contribution.
Navy/Marines	- 98% contact rate, \$678,002.20 total collected, \$28.58 average contribution.
Air Force	- 96% contact rate, \$288,050.40 total collected, \$31.02 average contribution.

USA GIRL SCOUTS - MAINLAND JAPAN (U)

(U) In April 1981 the following people were elected as District Officers:

UNCLASSIFIED

Mrs. Kathryn Cook	Commissioner
Mrs. Laura Estrada	Deputy Commissioner
Mrs. Lynette Ott	Secretary
Mrs. Bette Driver	Treasurer

The bylaws were changed, and annual elections will now be conducted in November. The District Office was moved from Camp Zama to Yokosuka.

(U) The District funds two part-time positions, a secretary at the District Office and a clerk at the District Store.

#### Camping (U)

(U) The new District Commissioner had previously agreed to direct the resident camp at Tama. There were three special events.

Brownie Revel, July 10-12	46 Girls
Cadette Round-up, July 13-17	30 Girls
Junior Jamboree, July 18-25	49 Girls

(U) While at Tama, the first through eighth grade Girl Scouts participated in a variety of programs, including swimming, with a certified Water Safety Instructor; craft skills; badge earning; and learning how to coexist with nature.

#### Training (U)

(U) Starting the first of August the District Commissioner visited eight of the nine neighborhoods to conduct a variety of training sessions. Irene Bareis, a trainer sent by Girls Scouts USA, arrived the first of October to give additional training, including four days in Iwakuni.

#### Fall Board Meeting (U)

(U) In November in accordance with the new election date the following District Officers were elected:

Mrs. Nelda C. Pressly	Commissioner
Mrs. Jeanne Radford	Deputy Commissioner
Mrs. Sarah Hendricks	Secretary
Mrs. Bette Driver	Treasurer

#### International Events (U)

(U) The District was represented at several events with the Japanese. International Friendship Day brought hundreds of Japanese and US Girl Scouts together. Various neighborhoods had exchanges with Japanese Girl Scouts on age levels as well as individual sister Scouts. Each US troop has a counterpart Japanese troop, and US Girl Scouts can work toward an International Badge through projects with Japanese Girl Scouts. The

International Badge can only be won by Girl Scouts while they are overseas.

#### Program (U)

(U) The neighborhoods continue to move toward the all new Girl Scout program, which is only the second overall program change the Girl Scouts have undertaken. Recognizing the "Three Faces of Scouting" and the diverse roles available to women in the modern world, the main goal of the program is to prepare each Girl Scout to cope with a changing world. Yokosuka and Yokota neighborhoods each had a girl finish her requirements for a First Class Award, the highest award available in the Girl Scout program.

#### 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 Charles L. Donnelly, 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 \$79,964. The Far East Council 27th Annual Meeting was held in Okinawa and hosted by the Okinawa District. Highlights of the meeting were presentation 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.

(U) Recruiting and training volunteer Scout leaders is an ongoing priority of the Far East Council. A new Junior Leader Training Course was introduced during the year with great success. This type of program enrichment results in Scout retainability, membership growth and financial support, and is supported by the Far East Council Executive Board.

UNCLASSIFIED

1981 PACOM FOREIGN DISCLOSURE WORKSHOP (U)

(U) At the request of PACOM, USFJ/J2, in conjunction with 5AF/IN, hosted the 1981 PACOM Foreign Disclosure Workshop from 9 to 11 December at Yokota Air Base, Japan.<sup>3</sup> This was the fifth annual workshop and the first time that it was held in Japan. There were approximately 40 attendees from PACOM organizations, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the Service Headquarters. Discussions covered a broad range of foreign disclosure issues affecting bilateral relations, operations, and combined military exercises. Specific issues were the General Security of Information Agreement,<sup>4</sup> the 1981 CINCPAC release package, sale of EW systems, Foreign Disclosure Automated Data System reporting, and the National Foreign Disclosure Policy.

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 Headquarters, US Forces, Japan and Fifth Air Force, was completed in September. The IDHS system will now provide USFJ/5AF intelligence analysts with the capability to obtain information from most of the intelligence data bases held world-wide to include Defense Intelligence Agency, National Photo Interpretation Center, Community Online Intelligence Network System, Intelligence Center, Pacific and Headquarters, Pacific Command. This coupled with an analyst-to-analyst capability will enable USFJ/5AF analysts to determine the most current intelligence available on a wide variety of subjects. Final system checkout and hardware familiarization with the model 40 teletype terminal, basic training in sign-on/sign-off procedure, IDHS II mail service, and "trouble shooting" procedures were provided by a PACOM IDHS representative during 26-30 September. Additional training and assistance was provided during the period 1-6 October by an IPAC representative. While training to date has centered on basic system operation and familiarization, it is envisioned that future training for USFJ/5AF personnel will be considerably more indepth. USFJ/J2 coordinates with CINCPAC J211A as the point of contact for the PACOM IDHS.<sup>5</sup>

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

JOINT TRIP TO KYUSHU (U)

(U) The Intelligence Chiefs of the JSO, JDA and USFJ visited Kyushu from 27-29 October. This Joint Trip provided the initial opportunity for the new USFJ/J2 to visit Japanese operational units and observe/evaluate their operational capabilities. MGen Akira Igarashi, JGSDF, J2, JSO and Colonel F. V. Varallo, J2, USFJ visited JSDF units at Kumamoto (HQ Western Army, JGSDF), Fukuoka (4th Army Division) and Kasuga (HQ Western Air Force, JASDF). At each unit a thorough briefing was presented outlining mission, area of responsibility, status of forces, training and equipment, and present and future plans. Discussions with both military and civilian personnel afforded greater insight to US/Japan relations, Japanese military preparedness and operational capabilities, and Japanese civilian attitudes toward the military. Meetings were held with LTG Kozaburo Kawazu, Commanding General, Western Army, JGSDF, LTG Toshiyuki Imada, Commander 4th Division, JGSDF, and LTG Nobuo Ike, Commanding General Western Air Force, JASDF. Joint trips are invaluable not only for assistance on a long term basis in bilateral planning but for establishing personal/institutional cooperation and rapport between senior members of HQ US Forces, Japan and the Japanese Self Defense Forces.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. COMUSJAPAN 100722Z Nov 81
2. Detachment 4, Foreign Technology Division Letter, 29 Dec 81,  
Subject: MOU - S & T Coordinating Committee (U)
3. CINCPAC 240106Z Oct 81
4. SECSTATE 042134Z Dec 81
5. CINCPAC 090015Z Sep 81
6. JOI Memorandum, 16 Jan 81, Subject: CINCPAC Proposal for  
Continued Bilateral Planning with the Japanese (U)
8. J2, JSO, JDA Letter, 18 Apr 81, Subject: 7th U.S. - Japan Conference
9. USDAO Tokyo 230015Z Jun 81
10. COMUSJAPAN 120022Z May 81
11. COMUSJAPAN 142345Z Sep 81
12. J2, CINCPAC Letter, 4 Dec 81, Subject: The Crisis in Poland
13. COMUSJAPAN 082305Z Oct 81

UNCLASSIFIED

CHAPTER 3  
PLANS AND OPERATIONS  
SECTION I -- PLANS

UNITED STATES - JAPAN BILATERAL PLANNING

(U) The CINCPAC-JSO (Joint Staff Office) Exchange Conference was held during the period 6-12 December in Japan. (During 1981, JSO did not visit CINCPAC in Hawaii due to JSO funding constraints.) Rear Admiral R. W.

UNCLASSIFIED

Chewning, USN, CINCPAC J5 led the delegation which included Colonel R. Deitch, USA, from JCS J5 and CINCPAC staff officers from J3, J4, J5 and C3S. Mutually beneficial discussions were held on the status of bilateral planning, U. S. defense policy and strategy, and JSO planning procedures. Through these discussions, all participants gained a better understanding of the nature of the bilateral planning process.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION II -- OPERATIONS, EXERCISES AND TRAINING

B-52 SAFE HAVEN OPS (P. VI)

EXERCISES AND TRAINING (U)

POLL STATION 81 (U)

(U) U. S. Forces Japan, Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Japan and U. S. Army Japan/IX Corps participation was enhanced because both commands planned for the exercise and provided Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) items for inclusion in the Control Staff Instructions (COSIN). It was apparent, as a result of this exercise, that the benefit derived and level of participation obtainable during this type of exercise was dependent upon prior planning and the quantity and quality of MSEL items developed and submitted for inclusion in the COSIN.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

TEAM SPIRIT 81 (U)

(U) TEAM SPIRIT 81 was a JCS-directed exercise conducted 1 February - 10 April. Although HQ USFJ monitored much of the exercise planning and execution message traffic, HQ USFJ did not participate in the exercise. Exercise requirements for HQ USFJ centered on providing information to the American Embassy, Tokyo, which in turn provided information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, concerning exercise participation by Japan-based US Forces. J3 also provided a briefing on the exercise to American Embassy, Tokyo personnel and coordinated with Combined Forces Command (CFC) Korea, with assistance from U. S. Army Japan, to provide TEAM SPIRIT planning and execution briefings to the Joint Staff Office (JSO), and the Ground, Maritime, and Air Staff Offices.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

DISSIMILAR AIR COMBAT TACTICS (DACT) (U)

(U) The progress in the DACT arena through the COPE NORTH series of exercises again in 1981 showed program improvement.<sup>8</sup> This series provided a basis for further development of defense cooperation between Japanese and US Forces. In addition, the COPE NORTH exercises provided realistic joint/combined tactical training to Air Force units, units of the Seventh Fleet, and units of the Japanese Self Defense Force.

(U) DACT exercises in 1981 included Air-to-Ground operations, Refueling Operations, Search and Rescue Operations, and Airborne Warning and Control System Operations. Complex scenarios were developed with special importance put-upon threat development and the intelligence picture. The political situation at Nyutabaru continued to improve with each exercise and, although demonstrations were held, they were peaceful in nature and the number of participants continued to decline. Combined air exercises were expected to continue to grow in complexity and sophistication as the DACT program continued.

COMBINED JSO-USFJ COMMAND POST EXERCISE (CPX) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) The final After Action Report on FOREST BLADE 82, to be published in early 1982, would task each staff division within the headquarters to work toward resolving problems identified during the exercise.

JGSDF-JASDF-USMC JUNIOR OFFICER EXCHANGE PROGRAM (JOEP) (U) 10

(U) The JOEP program for 1981 expanded to include ground, air, small unit, and field grade officer exchanges. This extensive program was enthusiastically supported by the Japanese Self Defense Force and the USMC. The coordination for this program remained the same as previous years. The program for 1982 would be coordinated by a committee to include Seventh Fleet, United States Army Japan, and Ground Self Defense Force for all ground exchanges. Air exchanges would be coordinated by Joint Staff Office and HQ USFJ with Air Staff Office, Ground Staff Office, and III Marine Amphibious Force.

(U) During 1981 there were nine ground exchanges, eight air exchanges, six small unit exchanges (10-12 personnel) and five field grade officer exchanges. The total number of personnel exchanged by service was: USMC hosted 115, JSDF hosted 109. JOEP had been extremely beneficial in providing opportunities for the U. S. - Japanese Junior Officers to observe

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

the activities of respective units in order to increase mutual understanding. The program increased in scope as indicated above and had proven to be an invaluable cultural and professional interface between the American and Japanese armed forces.

#### USE OF AIRCRAFT ORDNANCE AT CAMP FUJI (U) 11

(U) Throughout 1981, efforts were made at several levels to gain cooperation from agencies of the Government of Japan (GOJ) to conduct live firing from helicopters within the East Fuji Maneuver Area (EFMA). Although some progress was perceptible, 1981 ended without live firing being conducted or scheduled.

(U) In late 1980, USFJ/J3 expected to be able to schedule live firing in March or April 1981 but was subsequently informed by the Joint Staff Office (JSO) that no decision could be made before August 1981.<sup>12</sup> A meeting between Major General Marc A. Moore, USMC, Chief of Staff, USFJ and Lieutenant General Ei'ichi Muramatsu, Vice Chief of Staff, Ground Self Defense Force (GSDF) was held on 4 June and it was determined that the GSDF was unable to resolve the matter.<sup>13</sup> On 6 August, Major General Moore discussed the issue with Mr. Toru Hara, Vice Minister, Japan Defense Agency (JDA) who concurred that the matter should be resolved outside of the Joint Committee and stated he would address the matter immediately.<sup>14</sup> There was a subsequent meeting at Camp Fuji on 26 August attended by USFJ and GSDF representatives. At the meeting, it was determined that new range safety procedures developed by GSDF were acceptable (although highly restrictive) and that it was possible to conduct live firing if the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) approved.<sup>15</sup> An attempt was then made to schedule live firing from 22 to 28 November but this effort was thwarted by a conflict with a local agreement on "free entry days" to cut grass.<sup>16</sup> It should be noted that these "free entry days" exceeded the conditions of use established for EFMA and were part of the controversy related to the local agreement existing between the Commandant, Fuji Schools and the local municipalities regarding use of EFMA. At the close of the year efforts were continuing to schedule live firing during January 1982.

#### FCLP FACILITY: Hyakuri AB (U)

(U) Efforts to acquire the use of a suitable Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) facility in the Kanto Plain area continued in 1981.<sup>17</sup> After negotiating in both formal and informal forums to gain limited use of Hyakuri AB for FCLP, Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) informed the U. S. side in November that it would be practically impossible at that time to coordinate the use of Hyakuri. DFAA indicated this reluctance was related to the noise associated with conducting FCLP and the unfavorable impact such an activity would have on the upcoming elections in early 1983 for incumbents. Even after the elections to be held in 1983 DFAA would be unable to forecast a favorable outlook on negotiating the limited use of Hyakuri AB for conducting FCLP. As 1981 closed, the US side was seriously examining the increased use of Atsugi NAF and initiation of FCLP at Yokota AB to satisfy FCLP training requirements in the Kanto Plain.

UNCLASSIFIED

AIR COMBAT MANEUVERING INSTRUMENTATION RANGE (ACMI/R) (U)

(U) There was an immediate need for a better air to air range facility with the introduction of the F-15 in Okinawa. The Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) was first approached in August 1980 with the ACMI concept. DFAA agreed with the need for such a system but expressed concern at acquiring the required land, sea and airspace.<sup>18</sup> In February 1981 the DFAA issued a qualified commitment to support the USAF efforts, but more information was requested.<sup>19</sup> Following this qualified commitment by the DFAA, the USAF programmed FY 81 funds to install the ACMI system. A detailed site survey was conducted by US Forces in late June and the information provided to the DFAA. The formal request for the the GOJ to provide ACMI airspace, water and land surface areas under Article II of the SOFA was presented 11 August at the 506th Facilities Subcommittee meeting.

(U) Some of the major problems facing the GOJ were: compensation negotiations with fishermen's unions, Okinawan sensitivity to military base problems and the acquisition of a new facility, successful consensus building involving various GOJ agencies and several prefectural assemblies, and resolution of acquisition of needed airspace for ACMI. The DFAA had indicated that all of the problems involved with the establishment of ACMI seemed solvable by the DFAA with the exception of airspace which was under the jurisdiction of the Civil Aviation Bureau (CAB), Ministry of Transport. CAB indicated high use of the requested airspace for radar vectoring and spacing and retention of the area by the Naha Area Control Center was vital to assure the safe control and operation of aircraft in the vicinity of Okinawa. Also, CAB felt that the US Forces already had excessive airspace in Okinawa and that to acquire additional military training airspace would be politically sensitive. It appeared that a stalemate had been reached at the DFAA/CAB level.<sup>20</sup> Subsequent meetings with the CAB emphasized US Forces willingness to negotiate, trade or alter airspace to secure approval in principle of the ACMI. CAB was studying the entire airspace system in the Okinawa area. At a meeting on 18 December, CAB stated they would be prepared to give an answer/proposal by the second week in January 1982.<sup>21</sup>

(U) During recent discussions between the Embassy and MOFA, and MOFA and CAB, the Embassy and MOFA had supported the need for the ACMI. In December, J3 forwarded a letter to CAB formally requesting the proposed ACMI airspace and support in obtaining approval in principle.<sup>22</sup> Tradeoffs would be required in order to obtain the ACMI, but US Forces remained willing to negotiate. Negotiations continued with GOJ to expedite a favorable conclusion.

RECOMMENDED CHANGE TO CINCPACINST S3020.2H (COMUSJAPAN TOR) (U)

(U) Efforts to revise COMUSJAPAN's Terms of Reference (TOR) continued in 1981.<sup>23</sup> In May, COMUSJAPAN forwarded amplifying rationale to support modification of the TOR to CINCPAC.<sup>24</sup> In August, CINCPAC advised COMUSJAPAN that the TOR was approved and would be incorporated into the next update of CINCPACINST S3020.2H.<sup>25</sup> In late 1981, J3 made a study of the new TOR and indicated their views on the impact and significance of each

UNCLASSIFIED

change/addition. This draft was provided to the staff HQ USFJ on 16 December for comment. As 1981 closed, consolidated staff comments were to be incorporated into a final version to be forwarded to COMUSJAPAN following internal staffing.<sup>26</sup>

#### AIRCRAFT NOISE ABATEMENT (U)

(U) There were no formal meetings of the Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee (ANAS) during 1981 although there were frequent informal discussions as in previous years. Most informal discussions in 1981 focused on Kadena AB and the transition to F-15 aircraft. Mr. Akira Oba, the Japanese Chairman, ANAS, requested a formal Subcommittee meeting to discuss the adverse effects of noise from aircraft flights and ground engine maintenance runs at Kadena. Lieutenant Colonel Cocciolo, USAF, the U. S. Chairman, countered that the U. S. side could not agree in advance to public release of Subcommittee minutes and that if a meeting were held, pressure would be brought to bear to show some positive action on the part of the ANAS. Mr. Oba felt the simple fact of holding a meeting, even without release of minutes, would pacify local protesters.<sup>32</sup> The real concern was that any discussion of the unilateral noise abatement actions taken at Kadena would result in a limitation of operational requirements.

(U) The "Hush House," a long standing noise abatement project at Kadena, was dedicated on 14 December.<sup>33</sup> The hush house, capable of testing KC-135 and E3A engines on or off the aircraft, was expected to reduce the noise pollution. Nevertheless, further requests from GOJ to hold a formal ANAS meeting were anticipated.

#### COMMAND-SPONSORED LIAISON-OBSERVATION VISITS (U)

(U) The command-sponsored liaison-observation visits program<sup>34</sup> instituted following discontinuation of Military Assistance Advisory Group-Japan in 1969 was continued during calendar year 1981. Overall activity in the program during calendar year 1981 was severely curtailed owing to funds shortage (see table).

COMMAND-SPONSORED LIAISON-OBSERVATION VISITS (U)			
PERIOD	CY 1979	CY 1980	CY 1981
PROGRAMED			
MANDAYS			
ARMY	53	157	6
NAVY	26	26	13
AIR FORCE	169	175	79
TOTAL	248	358	98
FUNDS			
COMMITTED	\$17,529	\$22,582	\$9,686

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

5<sup>2</sup>

(U) On the basis of limited funds coming available, the services were advised on 5 August "request for travel orders will be processed on an austere basis".<sup>40</sup> Four sets of orders were issued from that date until the close of the fiscal year.<sup>41</sup> With the opening of fiscal year 1982, Department of Defense funding remained unconfirmed (and would remain so through the end of calendar year 1981). The services in Japan were notified by telephone of the "mission essential only" basis on which travel requests would be considered. During the final calendar quarter of 1981 only two sets of travel orders were processed under this program.<sup>42</sup>

U. S. FORCES USE OF AIRPORTS IN JAPAN. (U)

(U) Article V of the SOFA guaranteed US Forces access to any Japanese airport for official purposes. However, this SOFA right continued through 1981 to be restricted. The only successful attempt at landing military aircraft at Narita International Airport was Ambassador Mansfield's USAF helicopter flight to and from Narita to meet former President Carter on 17 August. The event had the total support of the US Embassy and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), therefore, coordination was expedited.<sup>27</sup> Following the Ambassador's flight, a Government of Japan (GOJ) official commented that U. S. Forces should not construe the flight as a precedent for future military use of Narita. This political environment was the result of a previous Minister of Transport stating publicly to the Diet that no military aircraft would use Narita. Civil Aviation Bureau (CAB) officials

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

acknowledged that the SOFA provided U. S. Forces aircraft access but they saw no way to change this policy of no military use without generating tremendous problems for the GOJ. U. S. Forces Japan/J33 suggested CAB might want to state that the Minister meant to say there would be no military training flights at Narita, which US Forces could abide by, but surely the Minister did not pretend to be able to amend implementing treaty provisions of SOFA merely by making a statement to the Diet.<sup>28</sup> Additional examples of military aircraft being denied access to Narita included: (1) In February 1981 a Flying Tiger Military Airlift Command (MAC) contract flight attempted to divert to its weather alternate due to pitot heat failure and was denied landing, first at Narita and then Haneda as an alternate, and advised by Haneda that MAC contract flights could only land on military bases;<sup>29</sup> (2) In March 1981, a Trans America (TA) MAC contract flight was holding in the Yokota area while Yokota was below minimums. The TA station manager called Narita to arrange servicing as requested by the pilot. The Narita Airport authority told him that TA could not come there since CAB had advised that no MAC contract flights could use either Narita or Haneda, only military bases; and<sup>30</sup> (3) In November 1981, coordination was attempted to transport COMUSJAPAN to Narita by helicopter. When confirmation on the helo landing spot to complete ground transportation arrangements could not be obtained, the mission was cancelled.<sup>31</sup> There had been several problems during 1981 with US Forces using Japanese airports; the aforementioned Narita problems, use of Miyakojima as a refueling stop, and delay in approving a flyability check at Naha to allow practice approaches for pilot familiarization and use of Naha as an alternate for Kadena. In December 1981, a C-130 filed for Naha, but could not obtain a clearance. In an attempt to land at Naha using visual meteorological conditions (VMC), the aircraft was turned away during the approach. Based on SOFA rights, flights into Japanese airports should follow standard procedures without the voluminous coordination thus far required. Discussions with CAB remained devoid of satisfactory results.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. HQ USFJ History, 1980, pg 22
2. CINCPAC 052231Z AUG 81
3. HQ PACAF 172130Z JUN 81
4. COMUSJAPAN 210446Z AUG 81
5. COMUSJAPAN 140750Z SEP 81
6. CINCPAC 031715Z OCT 81; CINCPAC 030330Z NOV 81
7. COMUSJAPAN 310600Z DEC 81
8. HQ USFJ History, 1980, pg 24
9. HQ USFJ History, 1980, pgs 24-25
10. HQ USFJ History, 1980, pgs 25-26
11. HQ USFJ History, 1980, pgs 29-31
12. JSO/J3 Ltr of 14 April 1981, Subj: Air Delivered Ordnance at East Fuji Maneuver Area.
13. USFJ/J01 Ltr to LTGEN Muramatsu of 5 June 1981, Subj: (Helo Firing at EFMA).
14. J01 Memo to J00 of 6 August 1981, Subj: (Helo Firing at EFMA).
15. USFJ/J01 Ltr to Mr. Yoshino of 27 August 1981, Subj: USFJ Report of Meeting at Fuji Schools Concerning Helicopter Gunship Firing at Fuji Maneuver Area.
16. Camp Fuji 160615Z NOV 81.
17. HQ USFJ History, 1980, pg 31.
18. 5AF 300231Z AUG 80.
19. DFAA to J4 Talking Paper of 2 February 1981, Subj: ACMI.
20. HQ USFJ/J42 Talking Paper of 25 November 1981, Subj: ACMI.
21. HQ USFJ/J3 Talking Paper of 20 January 1982, Subj: ACMI.
22. Ltr from U. S. Chairman to Japanese Chairman of CAS of 29 December 1981, Subj: ACMI.

UNCLASSIFIED

23. HQ USFJ History, 1980, pgs 20-21.
24. COMUSJAPAN 010608Z MAY 81.
25. CINCPAC 220755Z AUG 81.
26. HQ USFJ/J01 Memo to J1, J2, J4, J5, J6, J8, J71, and J73 of 16 December 1981, Subj: COMUSJAPAN Items of Reference (TOR).
27. AMEMBASSY Tokyo/14580/070932Z AUG 81  
COMUSJAPAN/J3 110826Z AUG 81  
HQ USFJ/J311 Memo to J3, undated, Subj: Helo Flights into Narita International Airport.  
HQ USFJ/J311 Memo for Record of 12 August 1981, Subj: Helo Transportation for Ambassador to Narita.  
HQ USFJ/J311 Memo to J3 of 19 August 1981, Subj: Helo Transportation for Ambassador to Narita.  
HQ USFJ/J311 Memo for Record of 24 August 1981, Subj: Helo Transportation for Ambassador to Narita.  
AMEMBASSY Tokyo Memo to J3 of 27 August 1981, Subj: Helo Transportation for Ambassador to Narita.  
HQ USFJ/J311 Memo to AMEMBASSY of 3 September 1981, Subj: 8/24/81 Helicopter Mission Taking Ambassador to Meet Former President Carter.
28. HQ USFJ/J33 Memo to J00 of 26 March 1981, Subj: US Forces Use of Narita.
29. HQ USFJ/J33 Memo to J3 of 6 April 1981, Subj: MAC Contract Flights Using Narita.
30. HQ USFJ/J33 Memo to J3 of 6 April 1981, Subj: MAC Contract Flights Using Narita.
31. HQ USFJ/J3 Memo to J01/J02 of 27 November 1981, Subj: Helo Transportation to and from Narita.
32. HQ USFJ/J33 Memo of 14 January 1982, Subj: Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee (ANAS).
33. AMCONSUL Naha/404/150655Z DEC 81.
34. HQ USFJ History, 1980, pgs 33-36.
35. CINCPAC 100019Z FEB 81.
36. COMUSJAPAN 110900Z FEB 1981.
37. COMUSJAPAN 170305Z FEB 1981.
38. HQ USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet of 26 March 1981, Subj: Command Sponsored Liaison-Observation Visit Program.

CLASSIFIED

39. COMUSJAPAN autographed comments (ampersands and "w/" sic) on HQ USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, Subj: Command Sponsored Liaison Observation Visit Program, of 26 March 1981, date-stamped 30 March 1981.
40. COMUSJAPAN 050225Z AUG 81
41. TA 0014, HQ USFJ of 7 August 1981.  
TA 0016, HQ USFJ of 19 August 1981.  
TA 0017, HQ USFJ of 2 September 1981  
TA 0018, HQ USFJ of 2 September 1981
42. TA 0001, HQ USFJ of 6 November 1981.  
TA 0002, HQ USFJ of 6 November 1981.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

## CHAPTER 4

### LOGISTICS

#### SECTION I - PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANTS

##### UPDATE ON CONTRACT SUPPORT IN JAPAN (U)

(U) Five Japanese oil companies were awarded contracts for delivery of 560,000 barrels of products to US fuel depots in Japan for the calendar year 1981. Two of the companies, Kyodo and Nippon Mining, were awarded their first contracts since the Arab oil embargo of 1973-74 forced the cutoff of Japanese suppliers to US Forces.<sup>1</sup>

##### WORLDWIDE PETROLEUM CONFERENCE (U)

(U) The Sub-Area Petroleum Officer, Japan, attended the Worldwide Petroleum Conference at Cameron Station, VA, from 23-25 June.<sup>2</sup> The topics discussed which impacted on US Forces in Japan included the worldwide shortfall in ocean tankers for transport of DOD bulk fuels, support for the Indian Ocean fleet, requirements for the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, and JCS criteria and strategy for host nation support for POL. The SAPOJ participated in the CINCPAC presentation on the overall POL posture in the COMUSJAPAN sphere of influence.

##### LOW SULPHUR HEATING FUEL (U)

(U) Two Japanese oil companies were awarded contracts for delivery of 550,000 barrels of low sulphur heating fuel (FS1) to US fuel depots in Japan for the period 1 July 1981-30 June 1982. The low sulphur heating oil is used by various US bases for air pollution abatement.<sup>3</sup>

##### KOSHIBA TERMINAL TANK FIRE (U)

(U) Koshiba Tank No. 6 On 13 October, Tank K-6 (200,000 bbl capacity) at Koshiba Terminal, containing 153,000 bbls of JP4, was damaged by fire. The cause of the incident is being investigated by the Navy and the results should be known in early 1982. The product in Tank K-6 was evacuated to alternate tankage with minimal loss.<sup>4</sup> The fire had little impact on readiness, but it did generate a significantly heightened GOJ interest in the adequacy of fire and safety measures at US POL facilities.

UNCLASSIFIED

## CHAPTER 4

### LOGISTICS

#### SECTION II - FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

##### INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

(U) Field surveys for the preparation of an Okinawa regional land utilization plan were conducted by the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command during the March-April period. The first draft of this much-needed plan was issued in October, and reviewed and discussed during a December conference on Okinawa by service representatives. Consensus was reached on the areas requiring follow-on studies, with agreement that family housing and community services planning should be given priority.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

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 1981 at Kadena Air Base. The last increment of four projects at Kadena Air Base was funded in JFY 80. Completion of these remaining support projects and the Air Mail Terminal (scheduled for funding in JFY 82) will constitute the last increment of projects before 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 1981. Of the 13 remaining release actions, three were actively pursued during 1981. The three actions were several Okinawa POL facilities, the Kubasaki School, and the Makiminato Housing Area. The replacement school construction has been completed. The first increment of 153 family housing units at Camp Kuwae was funded in JFY 79 and was also completed. An additional 168 units were funded in JFY 80 and 81. A total of 652 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 XVth SCC, 12 releases were tentatively agreed to with only three of the 12 releases completed by the end of 1981. Work associated with the cross-country POL pipeline, which is the only active project now underway, is expected to continue for at least two more years.

FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE (FSC) ACTIVITIES (U)

(U) There was a 20% increase in the number of FSC memoranda and Joint Committee (JC) MEMO's processed during 1981 when compared to 1980. These actions are summarized below.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Number of FSC Meetings (491st-514th)	24
US Memoranda	118
GOJ Memoranda	65
US MEMO's	19
GOJ MEMO's	55

(U) Of the total 183 memoranda passed, 140 were approved by the FSC. Sixty-six of the total 74 MEMO's were approved by the JC and became government-to-government agreements. In addition to the exchange of formal documents, the FSC has continued to serve as an important forum for informal discussions by representatives of the two governments on the problems that arise in conjunction with the US facilities and areas in Japan. During 1981, considerable effort has been expended on the acquisition of additional facilities/areas and the joint use of suitable GOJ/JDA facilities.

#### FACILITY LOCATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS (U)

(U) At the start of 1981, there were 118 USFJ installations totalling 120,559.37 acres. During the year there were 13 land releases: two total and 11 partial. These releases accounted for a 90.884 acres (36.35 hectares) reduction in real estate holdings by the USFJ. There were no acquisitions or consolidations of facilities. In response to the Facilities Improvement and Relocation Programs, several releases not involving land -- i.e., buildings, structures, etc. -- did occur. These releases had no affect on the total USFJ real estate holdings as of 31 December. The total land releases were 60% less than 1980, ranging from the US Army Medical Center release of 49.71 acres to the release of 0.02 acres at Camp Zama.

(U) As of 31 December, there were 116 USFJ installations totalling 118,943.39 acres (47,577.36 hectares). Of these totals, 68 installations totalling 56,038.39 acres (22,415.36 hectares) were located in mainland Japan and 48 installations totalling 62,905 acres (25,162 hectares) were on Okinawa.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FIELD CARRIER LANDING PRACTICE (FCLP) (U)

(U) In late December 1980 USFJ/J4 recommended that the Commander, USFJ, meet with the Chief of Staff, Japan Air Self Defense Force (JASDF) on the FCLP problem. An informal meeting took place on 13 January. At that time the Commander elaborated the need for a Kanto Plain FCLP base and introduced the requirement to conduct an FCLP evaluation at Hyakuri Air Base during the latter part of January 1981. The meeting concluded with the Chief of Staff indicating that the JASDF supported the FCLP concept but that noise was the biggest problem. Approval for the flight evaluation was not received, however, resulting in a meeting between the Chief of Staff, USFJ, and the Director General, DFAA, on 29 January. The Chief of Staff was to obtain approval for the one day flight evaluation now scheduled for February. On 9 February the Director General responded that the JASDF, DFAA, and JDA Internal Bureau concur that the

UNCLASSIFIED

flight evaluation could not take place until the Joint Committee approved Hyakuri Air Base for FCLP. The DFAA informed USFJ/J4 on 29 February that the request had been returned to them after being coordinated by JDA and JASDF. On 6 March the DFAA presented a questionnaire on FCLP operational requirements. A coordinated US Navy response to the questionnaire was provided to DFAA on 14 April. This initiated a JCAB request to begin formal discussion in order for the GOJ to gain a full understanding of FCLP operations. Meetings took place on 22 May, 17 June, and 3 August which included representatives of DFAA, JCAB, ASO, USFJ, CNFJ, and the USS Midway. It was learned through these meetings that the JASDF is experiencing a good relationship at Hyakuri AB with the local government and people, a situation which they do not want to jeopardize. It was also learned that the JASDF is restricted in their flight operations at Hyakuri AB. The JASDF can fly only on Mondays and Wednesdays between the hours of 0800-1200 and 1300-2000. On 14 August the Chief of Staff, USFJ, met with the Vice Chief of Staff, ASO, and the Director General, DFAA. The results of these meetings were the first positive indication that GOJ was ready to negotiate at the local municipal level as a counter proposal was received on 19 August for FCLP operations at Hyakuri AB. The proposal restricted usage as follows: use of Hyakuri AB four times a year, for four days (Monday and Wednesday), thirty landings a day, terminating at 2000 hours. Aircraft operations were limited to JASDF standards. The USG replied on 25 August, concurring with the proposal with the exception that the maximum number of landings would be unlimited, hours of operation would be from 1600 to 2145, and the pattern operations would be in accordance with Naval Air Training/Operating Procedures Standardization Manual.

(U) Representatives from the DFAA and the JDA made a visit to Misawa on 27-28 August to observe FCLP operations being conducted by the US Navy. On 16 October the Chief of Staff, USFJ, met with the Director General, DFAA, and was told that the use of Hyakuri AB for FCLP would have to wait until after the local elections in 1983. DFAA followed up with a memorandum on 4 December which stated that local opposition would jeopardize the Spring 1983 elections for the mayor and town assembly members if FCLP were allowed. On 16 December the USFJ made a formally requested change to the Noise Abatement Subcommittee recommendation approved during the 69th Joint Committee, 19 September 1983. The USG requested that the number of aircraft allowed in the pattern at Atsugi NAS be increased from two to four.6

UNCLASSIFIED

MISAWA AIR-TO-GROUND RANGE (RIPSAW) (U)

(U) The Joint Committee formalized the installation of two marine lanterns at the Ripsaw Range in order to warn fishermen when the range was in use.<sup>9</sup> The installation of the lanterns was a condition the fishermen imposed at the time the USG requested a change in the hours of operation at the Ripsaw Range. On 8 February 1974 the USG formally requested changing the hours of use at Ripsaw Range from 0700 to 2000 hours during the months of April through September and to 0900 to 2200 hours during the months of October through March. The extended time is to allow night operations for aircrews during the periods when darkness occurs at later hours. The GOJ has been responding to this request on a year-to-year basis.

MISAWA AIRFIELD DEVELOPMENT PLAN ASSESSMENT PANEL (MADPAP) (U)

(U) There were four main problem areas which were identified in 1980 but were not resolved at the beginning of 1981. These areas were:

a. Possible interference with existing USN/USAF communication installations by proposed new JASDF transmitters;

b. Possible relocation of perimeter road, security fence, and skeet range;

c. Concern on the part of the USAF that JASDF Hardened Aircraft Shelter (HACS) design was not large enough to accommodate the largest tactical aircraft in the JASDF inventory, i.e., the F15;

d. The deteriorated condition of the pavement comprising the north parallel taxiway, which would be the primary ingress/egress to the HACS site, poses a definite Foreign Object Damage (FOD) hazard.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Discussion took place in early 1981, between USFJ/CNFJ, USAF, and JASDF to determine the appropriate location for siting the ExC transmitter. Sites on Misawa AB were evaluated but it was determined that it was too congested primarily because of Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Ripsaw Range was then evaluated and it was determined that it would be the best location for siting. Approval from the US Navy for siting the antennas at Ripsaw was received on 22 July. The DFAA was still attempting to obtain local municipal concurrence at year's end. Items b, c, and d were satisfied through project design. On 4 September the GOJ presented a draft memorandum to conclude the joint use area requested for review and study by the USG. During the MADPAP working group on 30 November 1981, discussion took place as to the mechanics for formalizing the 8 September memorandum to the Joint Committee. The GOJ side was still uncertain as to how this matter should be presented and took it for further study.

OKINAWA REGIONAL LAND UTILIZATION PLAN (U)

(U) Since the reversion of Okinawa to the administrative control of Japan on 15 May 1972, the US Forces have released 40 installations and returned 7,894 acres to the Government of Japan (GOJ). In addition, as a result of XIV, XV, and XVI SCC agreements, there are another 5,370 acres that have been committed for eventual release. In view of these past and pending releases and other actions in Okinawa, HQ USFJ/J4 initiated action in 1980 to obtain the concurrence of the Japan service headquarters, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines, for a unified regional land utilization plan for all DOD agencies in Okinawa.

A

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

MISAWA LAND UTILIZATION PLAN (U)

(U) The various agencies occupying Misawa Air Base (USAF, USN, US Intelligence Community, JASDF, JCAB, Toa Domestic Airways) have all been planning for their own present and future needs. Indications are that these plans have remained independent and may not consider the needs and plans of other agencies. On-site visits have revealed that the

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

same real estate or facilities are, in some cases, being planned for use by these different agencies for completely different functions. The beddown of aircraft seems to be the area of most concern, with more than one agency competing for space for parking, facility support, and siting of new construction. A mission change for Misawa would probably have a serious impact on the already crowded facility. It is estimated that with Misawa's existing missions and various agency contingency plans, only one-third of the aircraft could be parked. This does not consider the impact on support and facility requirements.

(U) The US Navy has a squadron of P-3's based at Misawa. In preparation for the Midway going to sea, Misawa is used for Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) and to support Navy aircraft utilizing the Ripsaw Range. The JASDF has the Northern Air Defense Force Headquarters at Misawa and a squadron of F-1 fighter aircraft. Eight E-2C submarine finder aircraft are being purchased by the GOJ between 1983 and 1986. These aircraft will be stationed at Misawa and operated by the JASDF. The GOJ has significant construction underway in support of the JASDF (hangars, administration, and parachute facility) with plans being developed for more construction. Two Hardened Aircraft Shelters (HACS) have been funded and will be constructed in 1982 in support of the E-2C's. Twenty one more HACS's are scheduled for future years construction programs. During the November meeting of the Misawa Airfield Development Plan Assessment Panel (MADPAP), it was learned that Misawa AB had high level GOJ interest. Furthermore, it was learned that the GOJ has plans underway to construct a new control tower in either 1982 or 1983.

(U) Toa Domestic Airlines has been increasing civil air service to Misawa. They have operated five daily flights of DC-9 service since 1974. In April of this year two of the flights were converted to the A-300 Airbus, an increase to 345 passengers from 124 DC-9 passengers. At the same time, A-300 Airbus service was approved by the Joint Committee. Significant expansion plans were also approved: within the next year Toa will expand the passenger terminal, parking ramp, and taxiway access. Although these facilities will be constructed outside the base, Toa still utilizes the aerodrome facility and any further increase of service could seriously affect military operations.

(U) The GOJ has begun manufacturing F-15 aircraft under US license. They will also purchase large numbers of F-15, P-3C, and E-2C aircraft from the US in the next few years. Informal discussions indicate that the JASDF would like to base some of these aircraft at Misawa.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Misawa Air Base is a strategic northern facility for the USG. It is the only location where the USG has an airfield and nearby air-to-ground range in the north. It is seen as vital to the defense of northern Japan. Misawa is becoming very constrained within its boundaries, with new construction underway and planned. This will make future expansion difficult if not impossible. Portions of the base proper have previously been released or are under joint use with the GOJ.

(U) In view of the importance of this limited northern real estate and its high level interest, the USFJ initiated a proposal for the development of a consolidated regional land utilization plan for the Misawa complex. The USFJ concept is to evaluate all military real estate in the Misawa area, to include Misawa AB, Misawa Air-to-Ground Range (Ripsaw), Hachinohe POL Depot, Yokowame Communication Site, and the two JSDF bases in the vicinity (Hachinohe Air Base, and Camp Hachinohe). This concept received support and was submitted to CINCPAC for approval and funding. USFJ anticipated that funding would come from OSD with an independent agency (Army Corps of Engineers) performing the actual study. It is the concern of USFJ that the intent of PACAF is only related to Misawa AB and will exclude the relationship of all other military facilities in the area. In order to fully utilize available real estate, efficiently and effectively, satisfying as many needs as possible, the entire complex must be considered. This was a major concern on the part of USFJ and had not been resolved at year's end.

#### CAMP FUJI AIRSTRIP (U)

(U) During mid-year 1981 the 316th Tactical Airlift Group, Yokota Air Base, came to USFJ with a requirement for a C-130 landing zone within Fuji Maneuver Area. A landing zone in that location would benefit both the USAF in special operation training and the USMC for turn-over of training elements entering and departing Camp Fuji. The C-130 aircraft could directly airlift USMC training elements from Okinawa to the Fuji Maneuver Area, diminishing the need for sea and surface transportation, which now must use Yokohama North Dock or Numazu Beach. The site selected for the airstrip is an existing dirt runway, Nashigahara Airfield, in the North Fuji Maneuver Area. The USAF's favorable evaluation of the airfield site resulted in a USMC combat engineering survey team from Camp Butler developing an upgrade construction project. The scope of the project was provided to USFJ in December. USFJ will approach DFAA to determine if the upgrade and proposed aircraft operations are within the conditions of use. This determination will dictate fur-

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

ther action.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (U)

FROM: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Aircraft noise has become another focal point of complaints. Kadena AB, Yokota AB, and NAF Atsugi are under constant pressure to reduce operations.

1075 1075 1075

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

## CHAPTER 4

### LOGISTICS

#### SECTION III - HOST NATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

##### INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

(U) In 1979, USFJ proposed a new concept for establishing centralized funding for the services of the District Engineer of Japan's (DEJ) design and construction agent. The concept of centralized funding continued to be staffed at CINCPAC and SECDEF levels through 1981 and was included in the FY 82 MILCON appropriations.

(U) In JFY 81, the GOJ budgeted nearly ¥50 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 is diminishing because the USG desires no further consolidation. On the other hand, JFY 81 funding for FIP increased 20 percent over JFY 80. Construction of all but one of the FIP projects initially funded with JFY 79 funds was completed and construction of projects funded in JFY 80 was well underway by the end of 1981.

##### RELOCATION PROGRAMS (U)

(U) In JFY 81 the GOJ budget of relocation projects was ¥16.4 billion. The major items funded in JFY 81 included: (1) 68 family housing units at Kadena AB relocated from Makiminato Housing Area; (2) 96 family housing units at US Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, relocated from Nagai Dependent Housing Area; (3) enlisted men's club at Yokosuka; (4) communication facilities at Camp Courtney and Awase Communication Station; (5) miscellaneous community support facilities at Yokosuka; and (6) POL facilities on Okinawa. 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. Further large scale relocation programs will likely not be generated because current assets represent the minimum required to fulfill our mission.

(U) Another relocation program during calendar year 1981 was the Okinawa Expressway extension project. Negotiations and coordination on the extension continued at the ad hoc working group level. Outstanding problems are those related to the relocation of ammunition storage facilities to Camp Fuji and the selection of a suitable site

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- (8) Survey for utilities systems at US Fleet Activities, Sasebo;
- (9) Survey and design for reconstruction of oil tankage at Yokose POL Depot;
- (10) New construction of bachelor housing, survey and design for bachelor housing and track vehicle maintenance facility, and survey for remodelling of bachelor housing at Camp Schwab;
- (11) New construction of bachelor housing, survey and design for bachelor housing, and survey for remodelling of bachelor housing at Camp Hansen;
- (12) Survey for remodeling of bachelor housing at Camp Courtney;
- (13) Site development for 60 units of dependent housing and relocation of existing facilities to develop site for dependent housing at Camp Shields;
- (14) New construction of 132 units of dependent housing, site development for 126 units of dependent housing, and survey and design for hardened aircraft shelters at Kadena Air Base;
- (15) Survey for remodeling of bachelor housing and for utilities systems at Camp Zukeran;
- (16) New construction of bachelor housing, survey and design for aircraft fuel hydrant system, and survey for remodeling of bachelor housing at Futenma Air Station;
- (17) Installation of sewage collection system and survey for quay reconstruction at Naha Port;
- (18) The hush house installation program of aircraft noise suppressors KC-135 at Kadena Air Base will be modified so that the hush house can accommodate either E-3A or KC-135.
- (U) The JFY 81 FIP is valued at approximately \$150 million (¥32.705 billion), and, for the first time since its inception, it includes designs of operationally related facilities. It is considered a major breakthrough for the GOJ to fund this type of facility under the FIP.
- (U) On 28 December, DFAA advised USFJ that the Cabinet approved the draft JFY 82 FIP budget. The draft budget is estimated at ¥40,882 billion, which represents a 25 percent increase over the previous year's budget. The proposed program is predominantly troop and family housing and environmentally related projects. Also, for the first time, it includes construction for operational support facilities.

## CHAPTER 4

### LOGISTICS

#### SECTION IV - INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS, AND PROGRAMS

##### DEFENSE RETAIL INTERSERVICE SUPPORT (DRIS) PROGRAM (U)

(U) Meetings of the Japan DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB) were held on 18 March and 7 October.<sup>12,13</sup> Meetings of the Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) were held on 13 January, 14 May, 26 August, and 16 December.<sup>14,15,16,17</sup> The 14 May meeting was attended by the DOD DRIS Program Manager, the PACOM DRIS Program Coordinator, and participants of the PACOM Interservice Support Coordinators (ISC) Training Conference. Meetings of ISCs in Japan were held as follows:

a. 2 February - to review, discuss, and develop recommendations on the draft DOD 4000.19-R. Recommendations reflecting the views of the majority of services were forwarded to CINCPAC on 24 February.

b. 9 November - to review, discuss, and make recommendations on duplication of support capabilities at Misawa Air Base, and to identify categories of support warranting DRIS studies.<sup>18</sup>

(U) The Japan JIRSG hosted the PACOM Interservice Support Coordinators (ISC) Training Conference, 12-14 May, at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo.<sup>19</sup> Some 55 ISCs, comptrollers, and logistics personnel, and JIRSG members from Hawaii, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Guam attended. Mr. Costa E. Apostolakis, DOD DRIS Program Manager, delivered the keynote address. Overall conference leader was LTC Jim Graham, CINCPAC DRIS Program Coordinator. Conference activities consisted of workshops/seminars, briefings, and a question-answer session involving the DRIS Program Manager.

(U) The following DRIS studies were completed during 1981:

a. Consolidation of Medical Supply Support on mainland Japan, 21 January.

b. Personal Property Shipping Office Consolidation, mainland Japan, 10 February.

c. Duplication of Administrative Aircraft Support, Kanto Plain, 12 February.

UNCLASSIFIED

- d. Disaster Preparedness, mainland Japan, 30 April.
- e. Communications Services, mainland Japan, 14 August.
- f. Commercial/Military Vehicles and Vehicle Equipment and Components, 17 August.
- g. Civilian Personnel, Okinawa, 31 July.

(U) A revised USFJ Policy Letter (400-6), DRIS Program in Japan, incorporating local procedures for JIRSG sub-study groups (SSGs), was published on 16 January.<sup>20</sup>

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON VEHICLE MOVEMENT (U)

(U) The Ministry of Construction (MOC) finally confirmed the movement of overweight/oversized tracked vehicles to the Northern Training Area.

(U) Coordination was completed on the revision of USFJ Policy Letter 400-3, subject: Movement of Overweight/Oversized Vehicles in Japan. The problems remaining involve the services properly submitting the required documentation for each vehicle request, as well as MOC clarifying their requirements and possibly eliminating redundant documentation for routes and vehicle combinations already approved.

(U) The USMC is seeking a port facility as an alternate to Imazawa Beach, Numazu, for use during high surf conditions and other emergencies. Shimizu Port, Shizuoka Prefecture, was proposed as an alternative, and at year's end a draft memorandum for access to the port was being coordinated among Japanese ministries and agencies as well as within USFJ. After access is acquired, there remains the problem of finding a route for tracked vehicles on trailers between Shimizu Port and Camp Fuji, entailing possible bridge reinforcement.

#### MILITARY CUSTOMS INSPECTION PROGRAM (U)

(U) The Military Customs Program is a DOD directed program with the Department of 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 to 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, is located at Yokota AB.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) At the end of the year there were 437 full and part-time military customs inspectors (MIC's) working in the program. During 1981, MCI's inspected or examined 51,000 passengers and crew members; 29,452 shipments of unaccompanied baggage and household goods; 1,416 POV's; 29,163 DOD cargo shipments; and 11,123 aircraft.

JOINT LOGISTIC STAFF STUDY GROUP (U)

(U) The sixth meeting of the study group was convened on 10 April at the Joint Staff Office (JSO), in Tokyo. This was the first meeting for Major General Shozo Takigawa, newly assigned J4/JSO. After brief introductory remarks by the Director, JSO, J4/JSO, J4/USFJ, and J42/CINCPAC, briefings and associated discussions centered on: (1) the bilateral logistic planning process; (2) Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) 1981 defense budget; (3) Article 103 of the Self Defense Force (SDF) law "Expropriation of Properties During Defense Operations"; (4) Near Term Prepositioned Ships (NTPS); and (5) present and future plans for survivability of JASDF facilities. Of particular interest to the US representatives was the briefing on Article 103. Since this law cannot be invoked until an order for defense operations has been issued, and since it contains no punitive provisions for those who refuse to comply, its effectiveness is extremely limited. The Japanese Defense Agency (JDA) also recognizes the problem and stated that they would study possible emergency legislation to solve it.

(U) The seventh meeting of the logistics staff study group was held 30 October at the JSO in Tokyo. This meeting marked the beginning of a more permanent forum, operating under a new charter set forth in a combined Terms of Reference. Copies of the new charter were formally exchanged during the meeting. After opening remarks by the Director, JSO, J4/JSO and J4/USFJ, major topics addressed were: (1) Logistics problems encountered during joint US Navy/Japanese Maritime Self Defense Forces (JMSDF) training exercises; (2) HQ CINCPAC Logistics and Security assistance Directorate (J4) duties and responsibilities; (3) JSDF joint transportation during a contingency; and, (4) US strategic mobility overview. The key issue addressed during this meeting was the first topic which dealt with the inability of JMSDF to provide reciprocal refueling support to US Navy ships involved in joint JMSDF/US training exercises. Resolution hinges on the JDA's success in obtaining revisions to existing Japanese laws. The other topic of mutual concern and interest addressed the JSDF contingency movement requirements. The JSO briefer explained that through efficient use of Japan's large civil transportation capability the JSO does not foresee any insurmountable problems in satisfying Japanese contingency requirements. However, their ability to provide contingency transportation support to both JSDF and US Forces requires further study.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. DFSC Contract DLA 600-81-D-0427
2. DFSC 23020Z Apr 81
3. DFSC Contract DLA 600-81-D-1823,24
4. NSD Yokosuka 130600Z Oct 81
5. FAP Memorandum FAP-1980-1(JG), 2 June 1980
6. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum, FSUS-514-2457-WB(N)
7. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum, FSJG-496-1770-TN/NS, 16 December 1981
8. Facilities Subcommittee MEMO to the Joint Committee, No. 1530, 24 March 1981
9. Facilities Subcommittee MEMO to the Joint Committee, No. 1569, 29 September 1981
10. Facility Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-506-2422, 11 August 1981
11. MEMO No. 1520, 452nd Joint Committee Minutes, Incl. 18, "Improvement of USFJ Facilities and Areas (JFY 1981-1982)," 29 January 1981
12. Minutes of the Japan DPRB, 18 March 81
13. Minutes of the Japan DPRB, 7 October 81
14. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG, 13 January 81
15. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG, 14 May 81
16. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG, 26 August 81
17. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG, 16 December 81
18. Minutes of the meeting of ISC's, 9 November 1981
19. Minutes of the PACOM ISC Training Conference, 12-14 May 81
20. USFJPL 400-6, 16 January 81.

UNCLASSIFIED

## SECTION II - LABOR AFFAIRS

(U) General. The U.S. Forces in Japan began the year with 20,671 Local National (LN) employees, and ended the year with 21,240 LN employees.<sup>1</sup> These workforce figures, when coupled with only 43 Reduction in Force (RIF) actions for the same period, indicate the achievement of a relative measure of stability of employment, when compared with the past ten year period.

(U) Annual Wage Negotiations (1981). On 30 December negotiations between USFJ and DFAA concerning the wage increase for local-national employees were successfully concluded. The agreement reached provided a pay increase of 5.23 percent, retroactive to 1 April 1981 and mirrored the pay increase granted to National Public Service (NPS) employees of the Government of Japan.

(U) Reduction in Retirement Allowance. On 30 December, USFJ and DFAA agreed to revise the USFJ local national employees' retirement allowance in the same proportion as that legislated by the National Diet for NPS employees. This agreement closed negotiations which had been underway since October of 1980. The enactment of the NPS bill by the Diet, in November of 1981, strengthened the USFJ bargaining position. Zenchuro, the employees union, conducted demonstrations against the reduction of retirement allowance during November and two nation-wide strikes of limited duration during December 1981. The agreement resulted in a cost avoidance saving to USFJ of some \$36 million in accrued retirement allowances for the present workforce, by reducing the percentage of payment from 120 percent to 113 percent over the next 3 years. The savings apply to all categories of separation except resignation. In addition to the substantial cost savings, the successful conclusion of the negotiations established the precedent of linkage with NPS wage and benefit scales in a downward, as well as upward trend, and affirmed the principle of annual wage negotiations.

(U) Recruiting Study Group. On 2 December 1981, Phase I of the Joint Recruitment Study was formally accepted by USFJ and DFAA. Phase I consists of issues and programs which can be readily implemented without need for lengthy coordination or substantial budget increases. In summary, it provides expansion of recruiting activities by DFAA and prefectural governments; emphasis on internal promotions to fill vacancies by USFJ; and development of new job descriptions by both parties to meet accession requirements in trades positions.

(U) Administration. On 15 June 1981, Lieutenant Colonel Phillip D. Newsom, USAF assumed the position of Chief, Labor Branch, vice Lieutenant Colonel Donald O. Knutson, USAF. On 1 July 1981, Major Paul D. Merryman, USA assumed the position of Labor Personnel Officer, vice Lieutenant Colonel Robert Kulvich, USA. In August of 1981, two

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

civilian positions, a GS-11 and a GS-4 Clerk-Typist, were deleted from the manning document.

UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET

### SECTION III - GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

#### US-Japan Security Relations, the SOFA, and Japanese Politics (U)

(U) The US-Japan security relations have become stronger during the year and Japan's role further solidified with Japan exerting efforts to take added responsibility in regional security. Japan is becoming deeply cognizant of the tense international situation which may affect Japan's own survival. The major international situation which directly affects US-Japan security relations is, of course, the Soviet Union. Other matters of concern include Soviet forces in Afghanistan, the conflicts between Iran and Iraq, the crisis in Poland, and of particular concern to Japan, the rapid buildup of Soviet military forces in the Far East which makes the international situation for Japan more tense, unstable and complex.<sup>27</sup> Japan has also taken the position that it is necessary to assume a basic attitude of taking responsibility for Japan's own defense,<sup>28</sup> and as a member of the Western camp, Japan must think of its defense in connection with the serious defense efforts of other Western countries.

(U) In US-Japan bilateral planning, the security dialogue between our two nations during 1981 was further strengthened by a number of meetings and visits. Prime Minister Suzuki's summit meeting with President Reagan; Director General Omura's meeting with Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Secretary of State Haig; a Sonoda-Haig meeting in Washington; CODEL visits to Japan addressing security and defense issues, and continued progress on US-Japan bilateral planning and informal meetings between COMUSJAPAN and the Chairman of Joint Staff Council, the highest military echelons of the two countries in Japan. JCS Chairman General Jones visited Japan and lauded Japan-ROK relations. Asst SecDef Lorenzo and Dir Wada of JDA Equipment Bureau agreed to promote mutual exchange and joint research regarding military technology. JDA DirGen Omura was visited by numerous defense officials from the US, such as Admiral Hayward, Chief of Naval Operations; Deputy Asst SecDef Armitage, in charge of East Asian-Pacific Affairs; General Guthrie, CG, US Army Material Development and Readiness Command, former Secretary of State Kissinger; Admiral Long, CINCPAC, who stressed the importance of a division of defense roles between the US and Japan for defense cooperation.<sup>29</sup> Deputy Secretary of Defense Carlucci met with JDA leaders and received briefings on JFY82 defense budget.

(U) Internationally, of significant concern to Japan is the accelerated increase of Soviet military capability in the Far East. Some obvious examples are: Soviet has established a new Air Force command in Sakhalin which<sup>30</sup> is composed of a unified air defense force and a forward air force; Soviet Pacific Fleet will make an official call to DaNang under agreement between the Soviet Union and Vietnam;<sup>31</sup> Japanese Air Force and Maritime SDF have sighted Soviet Navy ships proceeding through Tsushima Straits, supposedly being deployed to the

SECRET

155

Indian Ocean;<sup>32</sup> two Soviet TU-95 aircraft made a reconnaissance flight called "Tokyo Express" along Japan's Pacific Coast,<sup>33</sup> and Soviets are using a Japan-made floating dock at Vladivostok.<sup>34</sup> The 1981 Japan Defense White Paper estimates that Soviet Army has deployed 51 divisions in the Far East, and Soviet Pacific Fleet vessel strength to be approximately 800.<sup>35</sup> Concerned by Soviet military buildup in the Far East, Prime Minister Suzuki directed the Japan International Institute, a private organ unrelated to governmental ministries and agencies, to conduct a study of the total Soviet national strength on military, economic and other capabilities.<sup>36</sup> The drastic increase of the North Korean Armed Forces in the past ten years<sup>37</sup> has also added to the potential threat to Japan's security.

(U) Prime Minister Suzuki was the first incumbent Prime Minister to visit Hokkaido to observe The Northern Territories (Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu) which Japan claims is an integral part of Japan - a claim which the Soviet Union adamantly rejects. Despite Japanese assertions, the Soviets deny the existence of any territorial problems between Japan and Soviet Union and further state any campaign by Japan would have an adverse effect on Japan-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union states it would never waive the sovereignty over the islands, no matter what challenges Japan may develop.<sup>38</sup> The Soviet buildup in The Northern Territories now permits the conduct of regiment-level exercises. This means that the Soviet military strength in areas surrounding Japan now has practical war potential.<sup>39</sup> Since there are diametrically opposed views regarding the possession of The Northern Territories, between Japan and the Soviet Union, the issue remains a difficult matter to solve.

(U) Another issue of deep concern to Japan in her international relations is the Japan-ROK relationship. Republic of Korea (ROK) made a request for Japanese Governmental assistance in economic aid of \$6 billion over a period of five years. The rationale for this drastic aid was that the ROK's defense efforts are helping to maintain peace and stability in the entire Far East, and also that it serves as a bulwark to the defense of Japan.<sup>40</sup> Japan acknowledged the ROK's defense efforts; however, Japan stated it could not give military aid in the name of defense and security. The ROK's request is ten times the annual aid given by Japan to the ROK, and Japan-ROK discussion re governmental assistance reached a deadlock. Prime Minister Suzuki stated he would visit the ROK when ministerial-level meetings were completed and an agreement reached on the issue; however, no ministerial-level meetings have been held in 1981. A complicating factor is the choice of Seoul as a site for the 1988 Summer Olympic Games. The ROK will need funds in advance to commence construction of appropriate buildings and improvement of the roads for the many visitors anticipated for that occasion.

(U) On the domestic political scene, the Suzuki administration, inaugurated in 1980 at the dramatic death of PM Ohira, consolidated its base by reshuffling the Cabinet in November 1981. Prime Minister

Suzuki ended up with a stronger and more efficient cabinet while keeping the LDP rival factions reasonably satisfied, although he was severely criticized by opponents for appointing a "gray" official (Susumi Nikaido, Secretary General) of the Lockheed scandal to the second highest post in the Suzuki administration. Suzuki changed his low posture of inheriting the Ohira government and established a independent Suzuki administration. He introduced a series of administrative reforms, stating he will stake his political life on Diet passage of the "Administrative Reform" package, which was passed at the Extraordinary Diet session. The centerpiece of the reform is a plan to eliminate the budget deficit without increasing taxes and by slashing government expenditure, cutting back on welfare subsidies and by eliminating underused national railways in rural areas.

(U) Suzuki made three trips abroad - to the ASEAN nations in January, to attend a summit meeting with President Reagan in May and to the Ottawa summit meeting in July. In the Joint Communique of the Suzuki-Reagan meeting, Suzuki promised increased defense efforts, but aroused confusion in Japan concerning the perception of the word "alliance", as used in the Joint Communique. This led to the subsequent resignation of Foreign Minister Ito. Suzuki met with President Reagan again at the Ottawa conference and settled the Joint Communique confusion.

(U) In the realm of defense, 7.754 percent<sup>41</sup> increased appropriations over the previous year were approved. (Total defense budget ¥2,586 billion.) This has given JDA the prospect of accomplishing the Mid-Range Defense Program for JFY 80-84 earlier than programmed. In regards to Japan's defense budget, the US no longer speaks in terms of "what percent of GNP" but in terms of "what Japan requires to defend her country". However, in absolute terms, the defense budget is only one-fourth of the social security spending and only one-half the allotment for education.<sup>42</sup> This aspect is purposely not considered when the opposition parties attack the extraordinary increase in defense appropriations. The JFY 82 defense budget, for the first time since the establishment of the Self Defense Forces, has included budgetary appropriation for "exercises," which has heretofore been referred to as "studies".<sup>43</sup>

(U) In regards to security planning, two items were considered under the 1978 US-Japan Defense Guidelines - measures to prevent or deter aggression against Japan, and steps to be taken in the event Japan is attacked. The addition of a third item is, how to respond to an emergency in the Far East in an area outside Japan. If an emergency occurs in the Far East, specifically on the Korean peninsula, Japan certainly cannot remain aloof regarding the matter because peace and stability on the Korean peninsula are of vital concern to Japan. The US and Japan are entering discussions of the so-called "facilitative assistance" in such a case; i.e., Japan's providing bases and rendering various assistance to the US in an emergency in the Far East.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Some occurrences which began to threaten the Prime Minister's hold on power include the SSBN George Washington accidentally sinking the Japanese freighter, Nissho Maru, on April 9th and allegedly leaving the scene without rescuing the crew, and the cutting of longlines of Japanese fishing vessels in the Sea of Japan during an MSDF-USFJ joint naval exercise. As previously mentioned, the reference to US-Japan relationship as an "alliance" caused the resignation of Foreign Minister Ito, and verbal gaffes uttered by his successor, Sonoda, reflected on PM Suzuki as a leader. The Sonoda-Haig meeting in New York, and the Suzuki-Reagan meeting in Ottawa reaffirmed Japan's commitment to the alliance relationship with the US. In addition, former Ambassador Reischauer set off a storm of controversy by stating in an exclusive interview with a Japanese journalist that, in spite of Japan's three non-nuclear principles, the Japanese Government had tacitly accepted the presence of nuclear weapons on US vessels transiting Japanese ports. Reischauer stressed the importance of N-power balance with the Soviet Union and to the need of N-munitions presence on US warships in Japanese territorial waters. He mentioned that the verbal agreement which exempted temporary N-port calls from prior consultation was based on Japan-US Security Treaty.<sup>44</sup> GOJ spokesman denied the existence of any such agreement.

(U) One significant contribution to the ruling LDP party regarding Japan's defense and security was the sudden changeover of the Clean Government Party (CGP) that it would recognize the constitutionality of the Self Defense Forces and would support the Japan-US Security Treaty. CGP members visited ROK and acknowledged that military tension does exist on the Korean peninsula and recognized that security on the peninsula affects peace and security of Japan and Northeast Asia. The political transition of the CGP moved them away from the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), which favors unarmed neutrality and abrogation of the Security Treaty. This transition is an important shift in Japan's defense policy greatly in favor of US objectives, because the very influential Clean Government Party was one of the four middle-of-the-road opposition parties.

#### Subcommittee on Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (U)

(U) The SSC was established in 1967 as a forum for informal exchange of defense and security issues. Participation is at the Ambassadorial-Vice Minister-Asst Secretary level, with uniformed personnel from both the US and Japanese sides participating. The SSC is not a decision-making forum.<sup>45</sup>

UNCLASSIFIED

Japanese delegation responded and reviewed Japanese domestic political constraints, stating that GOJ will do as much as national consensus will permit. Japan also expressed willingness to strengthen defense technology cooperation with the US, but referred to the legal ban on military-related exports which requires GOJ to move with caution. On cost-sharing, GOJ representatives recognized the need for increased contribution but noted such measures must be within framework of US-Japan Status of Forces Agreement. US side stressed importance of Japan moving ahead with required defense improvements.

#### POV INSPECTION IN OKINAWA (U)

(U) The two-year phase in of the Japanese takeover of inspection of US Forces POV's in Okinawa which commenced on 1 January 1981, continued without noteworthy incidents. Costs of inspection and repairs ran somewhat below the original projections, totaling roughly \$360.00 for parts, labor and inspection against the original estimated cost of \$500.00.<sup>48</sup> Part of this savings doubtless reflects the junking of very old cars which obviously would not pass inspection or which it would be uneconomical to prepare for inspection - thus lowering the average costs.

(U) A favorable development for the serviceman occurred in October. The Per Diem Committee approved two index point increases in COLA for servicemen except those living in the Kanto Plains and Tokyo City to offset higher costs for inspection of POV's.<sup>49</sup>

#### GOJ VEHICLE EMISSION STANDARDS (U)

(U) The DOD embargo on utilizing government transportation to ship to Japan POV's manufactured after 31 March 1976 continued in effect. It is now almost 100% effective since it applies to all POV's newer than six model years old. An initiative was again pursued to ascertain if diesel-powered POV's might be exempted from the DOD embargo, under the assumption they had a reasonable chance of passing the emission inspection.<sup>50</sup> It became apparent that the Japanese Land Transportation Offices (LTO's) currently have the diesel inspection responsibility and the services were accordingly requested to contact the respective LTO's for up-dating. Although return from Services were not all available at the end of the reporting period, it appears that lack of uniformity in results will again argue against a partial exemption in favor of diesels.<sup>51,52,53</sup>

(U) Efforts continued to assist the servicemen by persuading Japanese auto companies to offer delivery of new foreign POV's in Japan for immediate export to US on government transportation. Although no substantial progress was reported here, use of Guam as a port of delivery was being made to avoid long ocean transportation costs to CONUS.

UNCL

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

(U) The Commander, Air Force Commissary Service (AFESA) submitted a request for reexamination of the possibilities for relaxation by Government of Japan on prohibited import items for use in military commissaries.<sup>54</sup> Such an initiative appeared to be not productive in view of the unsuccessful all-out effort for relaxation made by USFJ in 1979.

(U) As a basis for decision, consumption and pricing data on prohibited FFV's were assembled from the Services commissaries.<sup>55</sup> This information will be exchanged among the Services and forwarded to AFESA to advise all of the extent of this problem and to serve as a reference point at such time as Services and AFESA review their FFV operations.

Importation of Live Insects for Scientific Study (U)

(U) GOJ verbally indicated they had no basic objection to the plan of the US Army Pacific Environmental Health Engineering Agency (USAPACHEA) to import live insects for laboratory study.<sup>56</sup> Application for permission will be submitted to GOJ through normal procedures. Purpose of the study is to develop data on the protection of foodstuffs and resistance of insects to pesticides. The laboratory will have to be modified; however, to accommodate this type of project and funds for this are being requested by USAPACHEA through their budgetary channels.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

23. Report on Local National Labor Work Force Strength, dated 31 December 1981.
24. Memorandum of Confirmation of Agreement in Principle on the 1981 Pay Adjustment for USFJ Employees, dated 30 December 1981.
25. Memorandum of Confirmation of Agreement in Principle on Revision of Retirement Allowance for USFJ Employees, dated 30 December 1981.
26. USFJ-DFAA Recruitment Study, Immediate Plan, dated 2 December 1981.
27. Joji Omura, JDA Defense White Paper 1981.
28. Ibid.
29. Japanese Press Translations, HQ USFJ, Vol 19, #50, 26 Jun 81.
30. Sankei Newspaper, 5 Oct 81.
31. Sankei Newspaper, 7 Oct 81.
32. Sankei, Asahi, Yomiuri Newspapers, 9 Oct 81.
33. Asahi, Yomiuri Newspapers, 23 Dec 81.
34. Nihon Keizai, Sankei Newspapers, 3 Oct 81.
35. Asahi, Sankei Newspapers, 23 Oct 81.
36. Mainichi, Nihon Keizai Newspapers, 23 Sep 81.
37. Yomiuri Newspaper, 29 Jul 81.
38. Sankei Newspaper, 28 Aug 81.
39. Sankei Newspaper, 9 Sep 81.
40. Japanese Press Translations, HQ USFJ, Vol 19, #66, 21 Aug 81.
41. Our Times, Japan Times, 17 Jan 82.
42. Ibid.

UNCLASSIFIED

43. Memo for Record, Working Breakfast Meeting, 14 Jan 82.
44. Japanese Press Translations, HQ USFJ, Vol 19, #39, 19 May 81.
45. AMEMB Tokyo 13434/271021Z Jul 79.
46. CINCPAC 121736Z Jun 81.
47. Ibid.
48. OAF0 Study - (17 Aug 81)
49. Per Diem Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee 021445Z  
Oct 81.
50. Ltr USFJ. 11 December 1981; Subject: Emission Inspection by  
Land Transportation Office (LTO's) on Diesel-Powered Vehicles.
51. USARJ, 150800Z Jan 82 same subject as above.
52. COMNAVFORJ ltr Feb 82 same subject as above.
53. 5th AF-Ltr 19 Jan 82 same subject as above.
54. Ltr Cdr Hq Air Force Commissary Service, 28 October 1981,  
personal to Lt Gen Donnelly.
55. Ltr, Hq USFJ, 24 Dec 81, subject: Prices for Fresh Fruits and  
Vegetables (FFV's) Procured Locally for Commissary Use.
56. Visit, CDR, USAPACHEA, To Yokohama Quarantine Office o/a 1 Nov  
81.

UNCLASSIFIED

## CHAPTER 6

### COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

#### SECTION I - PLANS AND POLICY

##### HQ USFJ COORDINATION CENTER REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (ROC) (U)

(U) The revised ROC was forwarded to CINCPAC on 26 March, validated and forwarded to the JCS on 10 July. JCS formally acknowledged receipt and assigned a control number (20-87) on 30 July. Naval Shore Electronic Engineering Activity Pacific (NAVSEEACTIONPAC) has been tasked to provide Technical Analysis/Cost Estimate (TA/CE) and Project Engineering. NAVSEEACTIONPAC estimates that the TA/CE will be completed in August 1982 and will cost approximately \$25,000.

(U) The selection of an interim Coordination Center location, - or Phase II - was made. The Coordination Center will share space in the basement of Building 714. Being an interim arrangement, the objective was to limit disruption to present operations. This location will meet the requirement of economically providing limited capability (secure voice, facsimile, and teletype) which can be implemented in the near-term coincident with initial operating capability of the JSDF Defense Coordination Center (DCC).

(U) The permanent site - or Phase II - will be in the basement of a new wing to Building 714 being constructed by the Japanese. Detailed coordinated planning is on-going to include advanced C3I systems and executive aids in the permanent facility.

##### DCS RECONFIGURATION IN THE KANTO PLAIN (U)

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

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) On 15 April, a Government of Japan (GOJ) official from the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) advised a USFJ/J4 representative that the GOJ could accept the requirements outlined in the 1 April 1980 memorandum. Although this was considered an informal agreement, it constituted a major milestone in negotiations with the GOJ on this project. On 1 June,<sup>2</sup> the Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) formally agreed to refer to the Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel (FIRP) the US proposal for the Kanto Plain Reconfiguration (KPR). The action of the FIRP is to quantify the requirements for construction associated with the KPR. The FIRP will ultimately recommend to the Joint Committee (JC) via the FSC to resolve fine details at local US/GOJ levels.

(U) Due to the significant milestones accomplished by the GOJ, USFJ/J6 hosted a "DCA/US Japan Communications Planning Conference." This conference was held on 21-22 July and included communications planners from all interested agencies. The overall goal of the conference was to discuss the interrelated issues involved in US/Japan communications planning and its potential impact on various DCS Five Year Plan (FYP) programs, especially the KPR and digitization of systems in the Kanto Plain.

(U) Towards the end of the year, the USAF, as program manager for the KPR, concentrated efforts to obtain funding for purchase of new equipment to meet US/GOJ established timetables for project completion.

(U) To secure total release of Tengan Communications Site, the Government of Japan has agreed to provide a new digital (DCM) communications system from Camp Hansen to Camp Courtney to Chibana to Camp Zukeran to include all radio/multiplex equipment, antenna system and associated technical control and interface equipment needed to integrate the new system into the existing microwave system. Camp Courtney was selected as the relay site for Tengan relay functions and the GOJ has completed construction of the building which will house the microwave equipment when it becomes available. The estimated completion date for this project is 1982.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) The year ended with agreements on the final form the document would take. Signing was projected during first quarter 1982.

MITRE (U)

(U) MITRE representatives visited USFJ between 15-21 November to discuss plans for establishing the USFJ Coordination Center. They provided draft copies of MITRE UNP-6445, USFJ Coordination Center Implementation Concepts and Alternatives, 6 November 1981 and discussed its contents in detail during their in-briefing. During this visit, the MITRE team learned of the USFJ plans to develop the USFJ Coordination Center in two phases. They discussed this new development with the Logistics Division Chief and were informed that the design of the new wing could begin in April 1983 and construction completed in early 1984. Since a decision had not been made on the location of the phase one system (at that time) MITRE agreed to provide a detailed strawman configuration layout that can be used as discussion aids by all concerned.

UNCLASSIFIED

## SECTION II - FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT

### SHARED USE OF US CONTROLLED FREQUENCIES (U)

(U) On 1 May the US requested the Japan membership clarify the Radio Regulatory Bureau's (RRB) position on shared use of US controlled frequencies by JDA counterparts. The RRB would study this problem and submit an answer at a future Technical Liaison Channel meeting.

(U) On 17 July the Radio Regulatory Bureau submitted an answer on shared use of US controlled frequencies. Their position is that all requests for shared/training uses must be submitted for coordination through the Technical Liaison Channel. RRB position was based on the Japan Radio Law, which prohibits any blanket use of frequencies, without prior approval of the RRB.

### FREQUENCY SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) On 22 May the Frequency Subcommittee met at the Sanno Hotel to approve Annex A thru D of the US-Japan Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement (TEA). Following the business meeting, US Forces Japan hosted the annual banquet.

(U) On 26 May the agenda of the 29th Frequency Subcommittee meeting and documents F71 and F72 were forwarded to the Secretary, US/Government of Japan Joint Committee. These documents were approved by the Joint Committee on 5 June.

### RADIO REGULATORY BUREAU OBSERVED RADIO DAY (U)

(U) On 1 June the Radio Regulatory Bureau observed Radio Day at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. Communications managers from COMUSJAPAN and component services participated.

### PRINCIPLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATION (U)

(U) Revised Principle of Frequency Allocation for Japan was received in November. The document had been revised to conform with changes made at the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) Geneva 1979 and effective 1 January 1982. The Joint Frequency Management Office with the assistance of several agencies translated the document and distributed an unofficial copy to those concerned with frequency management. It is anticipated that the Japanese Government will not print an official English language version until mid-1983.

UNCLASSIFIED

### SECTION III - WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (WWMCCS)

#### WWMCCS NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS (U)

(U) Efforts to improve computer and communications difficulties continued in this calendar year. The dual-host connection approved last year<sup>7</sup> became operational in March.<sup>8</sup> This satellite circuit provides USFJ users direct access to the PACOM WWMCCS computer in Hawaii. The Design Review of the overall COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS network<sup>9</sup> was completed by Naval Shore Electronic Engineering Activity Japan.<sup>10</sup> This study recognized the connectivity to Hawaii as a major step toward improving continuity of operations but recommended additional backup capabilities at our computer site. Consequently, we initiated an engineering design for a backup system configuration.<sup>11</sup>

#### TRAINING (U)

(U) USFJ/J63 sponsored Joint Operational Planning System (JOPS) and WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) training.<sup>12,13</sup> JOPS orientation courses were conducted twice by mobile training teams from the Armed Forces Staff College (AFSC), Norfolk, Virginia. Japanese Self Defense Force officers were invited to observe this training and to participate in classroom discussions about joint planning. Thirty-four members of the Self Defense Forces received this orientation. In addition, the AFSC instructors conducted a flag and general officer seminar for the Chief of Staff and USFJ Directors. Using instructors from Air Force Air Training Command, hands-on training for JOPS, WIN, and the Joint Deployment System was provided.

#### SYSTEM REQUIREMENT (U)

(U) Expansion of WWMCCS in Japan progressed smoothly. Terminal equipment for the Commander, Naval Forces Japan; Commander, Submarine Group Seven; and 5AF and USFJ users arrived.<sup>14,15</sup> The 5AF and USFJ terminals were installed in November while the other terminals must await the arrival of crypto equipment. A remote line printer was approved for the Commander, US Army Japan.<sup>16</sup> This printer will allow USARJ personnel to print computer products on site rather than travel to Yokota AB. A terminal for the 18TFW at Kadena arrived for installation in July 1981.<sup>17</sup> As soon as the Air Force provides the communications and COMSEC support equipment it will be installed.<sup>18</sup> Finally, studies have been initiated that will lead to Military Sealift Command<sup>19</sup> and Third Marine Amphibious Force<sup>20</sup> joining the COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS network.

#### LEVEL 6 COMPUTER INSTALLATION (U)

(U) The replacement computer approved last year<sup>21</sup> was installed in November.<sup>22</sup> Advertised to provide the most up-to-date remote network processing capability, doing things its predecessor could not, the Level 6 has not yet performed to expectations.<sup>23</sup> Resolution of Level 6 problems promise to be a formidable task for next year.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. (U) USFJ/J4 Minutes of Defense Communication System Reconfiguration (DCSR) Meeting, 22 April 1981.
2. (U) Minutes of the 501st meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee, 1 June 1981.
3. (U) DIRNSA Msg 170141Z Jan 81 (C)
6. (U) JCS Msg 101741Z Dec 81 (S)
7. CINCPAC Msg 092320Z Dec 80
8. DCA Msg 091701Z Jan 81
9. USFJ/J63 Project Order #N6287480P009007, dated 17 February 1980
10. NAVSEEACT Japan P-4078, Ser 391, 9 July 1981
11. USFJ/J63 Project Order #N6287481P09016
12. USFJ/J63 Letter, 7 April 1981
13. USFJ/J63 Letter, 2 October 1981
14. CNO Memorandum Serial #942/623167
15. COMUSJAPAN Msg 060050Z July 1981
16. CNO Memorandum Serial #942/345522, 31 July 1981
17. COMUSJAPAN Msg 060050Z July 1981
18. COMUSJAPAN Msg 250130Z September 1981
19. USFJ/J63 Project Order #N6287481P09034, 21 September 1981
20. USFJ/J63 Project Order #N6287482P09010, 14 December 1981
21. CNO Memorandum Serial #942/623201, dated 21 November 1980
22. NAVSEEAC Japan Letter P4974, Serial 714, dated 24 November 1981
23. COMUSJAPAN Msg 140534Z December 1981

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

## CHAPTER 7

### FACILITATIVE ASSISTANCE

#### BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION (U)

(U) Facilitative Assistance (FA) is provided for under Article VI of the Mutual Security Treaty<sup>1</sup> and the guidelines for Defense Cooperation,<sup>2</sup> as approved by the XVII Security Consultative Committee Meeting of November 1978. Facilitative Assistance is defined as support the Government of Japan may provided to the United States in the event of a regional contingency which will have an important influence on the security of Japan.<sup>3</sup>

(U) The Lower Division (working body) will carry out the studies. Lower Division membership includes: Director, Facilitative Assistance, HQ USFJ (USG Chairman); Director, Security Affairs Division, MOFA (GOJ Chairman); Director, Defense Division, JDA; American Embassy representative; JDO representative(s); HQ USFJ, J3, J4, and J5 representatives.<sup>4</sup>

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

NOTES:

1. (U) Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between United States of America and Japan, 19 January 1960.
2. (U) Guidelines for Japan-United States Defense Cooperation, 27 November 1978.
3. (U) Terms of Reference for the Facilitative Assistance Study Group, undated.

GROUP 000000000000

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CHAPTER 8

PROVOST MARSHAL ADVISOR (J77)

USFJ/NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY MEETING (U)

(U) A National Police Agency (NPA) meeting was held at the Sanno Hotel on 31 August 1981. Major General Moore, Chief of Staff, USFJ, was introduced to the new Deputy Commissioner General, NPA, Mr. Shimoinaba. Gen Moore praised and thanked Mr. Shimoinaba for the outstanding support given by the Japanese police during rallies and demonstrations against US installations. Mr. Shimoinaba commented that the superb working relationship between the military officials and the Japanese police contributed towards the successes in dealing with such rallies and demonstrations. Some of the topics discussed included: Japanese press helicopter overflights of Yokosuka and the increasing number of drug related crimes in Japan. Mr Shimoinaba spoke of the importance he places on maintaining a forum for effective and frank communication through USFJ-NPA meetings. The meeting was adjourned with Gen Moore suggesting the next meeting be held at Yokota AB and subsequently, alternating the meeting site between Yokota and the NPA facility.

TRI-SERVICE PROVOST MARSHAL WORKSHOP (U)

(U) On 24 November 1981, the provost Marshal Advisor for HQ USFJ hosted a Tri-Service Provost Marshal Workshop at Yokota AB. The workshop was attended by all Provost Marshals from mainland Japan and Okinawa. The Opening remarks were made by the Chief of Staff, Maj General Moore, USFJ. Major topics included: The merits of removing US Government ID and grade designations from vehicles frequently used to transport Flag/General officers and VIP visitors through Japanese communities to offset possible terrorist/dissident actions, ration control for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, realignment of criminal/traffic accident investigative jurisdiction in Tokyo, service initiatives to stop/control introduction of drugs into Japan, and measures to enhance the security of US installations, resources, and people against terrorist/dissident actions. The workshop provided a good forum for exchange of ideas for Provost Marshals of USFJ.

USFJ/NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY MEETING (U)

(U) A USFJ/National Police Agency meeting was held on 20 November 1981 at Yokota AB. The Chief of Staff, USFJ met with the Deputy Commissioner General, National Police Agency. Some of the major topics discussed were: Flying of Japanese press helicopters over Yokosuka; introduction of illicit drugs into Japan by various connections including the active and retired US military members and their dependents, and developing a bilateral study group (National Police Agency/USFJ) on anti-terrorism. Additionally, the Deputy Commissioner General, National Police Agency expressed his appreciation for the cooperation received from the US Forces in the recent incident involving an explosion of an oil storage tank near Yokosuka. The meeting was followed by a USFJ mission briefing and a tour of Yokota AB.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

## CHAPTER 9

### WEATHER

#### SECTION I - INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

##### BACKGROUND/UPDATE ON PROPOSED USFJ-JSDF AGREEMENT (U)

(U) Negotiations to achieve a USFJ-JASDF weather data exchange agreement were begun in November 1979, to replace outdated USAF Air Weather Service (AWS) JASDF Air Weather Service Group agreements. Negotiation under the auspices of USFJ was undertaken because increasing DOD restrictions on international agreement prerogatives limited AWS ability to deal with a new agreement. In turn, due to the fact that the former JASDF weather central and weather communications system had recently become joint SDF operations, the final negotiated draft of the agreement achieved in late 1980, was a USFJ-JSDF (all services) document. In February, the U. S. side submitted the draft agreement to the Joint Committee recommending it be referred to the Meteorological Subcommittee for consideration. During the next several months there were various negotiations between USFJ, MOFA, JDA, and the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) (who provides the Japan side of the Meteorological Subcommittee), including a formal meeting between the Weather Advisor and the Director General of JMA. In late November 1981, MOFA officially referred the matter to JMA for action along with a MOFA-prepared redraft. At that time, an apparent conflict between the proposed agreement and the GOJ Meteorological Service Law was discovered, necessitating further negotiations between JMA and JDA. As of the end of 1981 the matter was still under negotiation.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION II - OTHER INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS

RELAY OF TROPICAL CYCLONE DATA (U)

(U) In May, USFJ assistance was requested by the Joint (USNUSAF) Typhoon Warning Center Guam (JTWC) in arranging a relay of certain JTWC bulletins through the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) to the Australian Bureau of Meteorology. The Weather Advisor worked with, and coordinated between, JTWC, JMA, and the Australian Embassy (Tokyo), to finally bring about a successful test of the relay in September.

WEATHER CENTRAL TRAINING FOR JSDF (U)

(U) In early 1981 the JASDF Air Staff Office (ASO) weather officer requested assistance from the Weather Advisor in obtaining a weather central training program for a JASDF officer of the JSDF Joint Weather Central. The Weather Advisor worked with and coordinated between, the ASO weather officer, the USAF Air Weather Service (AWS), and the Mutual Defense Assistance Office (MDO) (U. S. Embassy), to establish the availability of a training program within AWS, suitable to JSDF needs, to assist the ASO weather officer in proper submission of the training request, and to encourage MDO support of the request when submitted by JASDF. Some specific actions included the Weather Advisor escorting ASO weather officer to MDO for personal discussions with MDO staff officers, and the Weather Advisor visiting with JASDF 4th Technical School which trains JASDF and JGSDF weather officers to gain background knowledge on JSDF weather training practices and capabilities.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED  
APPENDIX I

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

1 January - 31 December

6-11 Jan	Brigadier General William C. Louisell, USA Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention
8 Jan	General Goro Takeda, ASDF Chairman, Joint Staff Council
10-18 Jan	Reverend Charles L. Burgreen, GS-16E Bishop, Office of the Bishop for the Armed Forces, the Episcopal Church Center and Reverend Dr. William A. Johnson, GS-16E Canon Theologian
26-29 Jan	Major General Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC Okinawa Area Coordinator/Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler
27-30 Jan	Brigadier General James A. Teal, USA Commander, Headquarters, USAICS
28 Jan	Joint Service Reception -1981
12 Feb	General Goro Takeda, ASDF Chairman, Joint Staff Council and General Ryoichi Yamanda, ASDF Chief of Staff, Japan Air Self Defense Force
13 Feb	Mr. Charles L. Desaulniers, GS-16 Defense Intelligence Officer for East Asia and Pacific
11-13 Mar	Brigadier General Richard G. Cardillo, USA Deputy Commander/Chief of Staff, WESTCOM
12-16 Mar	Dr. T. Benjamin Massey, GS-16E Chancellor, University of Maryland
15-16 Mar	Major General John K. Davis, USMC CINCPAC/J3
19-25 Mar	Mrs. Eloise B. Waite, GS-18E Vice President, Service to the Armed Forces (American Red Cross)
23-27 Mar	Admiral John B. Hayes, USCG Commandant, US Coast Guard
26 Mar	Ambassador Bruce Rankin Canadian Embassy, Tokyo

# UNCLASSIFIED

4-8 Apr General John R. Guthrie, USA  
Commanding General, Headquarters Department of the Army  
Readiness Command

5-8 Apr Mr. Richard L. Armitage  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, East Asia Pacific  
and Inter-American Affairs, International Security Affairs

6-8 Apr Major General James Rockwell, USA  
CINCPAC, Director CGS Directorate

7-8 Apr Major General Stephen G. Olmstead, USMC  
Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force/Third  
Marine Division

9 Apr Reverend Orris Kelly, GS-16E  
Associate General Secretary, The United Methodist Church

9 Apr Mr. Bob M. Dukes, GS-16  
Chief, DOD Special Representative, Japan

9 Apr Admiral Tsugio Yata, MSDF  
Chairman, Joint Staff Council

28-30 Apr Rear Admiral Bernie E. Thompson, USCG  
Commander, 14th Coast Guard District

1-4 May Rear Admiral Joseph H. Miller, USNR  
Mobilization Billet, Staff Medical Officer, Medical Corps

5 May Major General Drake Wilson, USA  
Director, Military Programs, Office of the Chief of  
Engineers

7 May Japan Defense Agency, Civilian Officials

13-16 May Brigadier General Marvin C. Patton, USAF  
Executive Director Supply Operation, Defense Logistic  
Agency

13-16 May Major General Kenneth Dohleman, USA  
Chief of Staff, U.S. Forces Korea/Eight Army

13-17 May Reverend Magnus P. Lutness, GS-16E  
Executive Director, Division of Service to Military  
Personnel, the Lutheran Council in the USA

19-21 May Major General Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC  
Commanding General, Marine Corps Base Camp Butler/  
Okinawa Area Coordinator

27 May General Toshimichi Suzuki, GSDF  
Chief of Staff, Ground Self Defense Force

UNCLASSIFIED

29-30 May General John A. Wickham, Jr., USA  
CINC United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command;  
Commander US Forces, Korea/Eight U.S. Army

3 Jun Mr. William Sherman  
Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy, Tokyo

6 Jun Major General Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC  
Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler/  
Okinawa Area Coordinator

10-12 Jun Lieutenant General Joseph K. Bratton, USA  
Chief of Engineers, Headquarters, Department of the Army

12 Jun Mr. Alexander M. Haig  
Secretary of State

26 Jun Ambassador Klaus Blech  
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

7-13 Jul Dr. T. Benjamin Massey, GS-17E  
Chancellor, University of Maryland

14 Jul Major General A. N. Stubblebine, III, USA  
Commander, USA INSCOM

16-19 Jul Major General Duane H. Stubbs, USA  
Commander, Army and Air Force Exchange Service

20 Jul General Sumio Murai, GSDF  
Chief of Staff, Ground Self Defense Force

24 Jul Major General John Phillips, USMC  
Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler/  
Okinawa Area Coordinator

27 Jul Messrs Vance Hyndman and Bill Barnds  
Staff Delegates, House Foreign Affairs Committee

28 Jul Ambassador Sir James Plimsoll  
Australian Embassy

29 Jul Mr. Isuke Watanabe  
Director General, Defense Facilities Administration  
Agency

4-6 Aug Major General Stephen G. Olmstead, USMC  
Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force/Third  
Marine Division

5 Aug Change of Command, USFJ

6 Aug Lieutenant General William J. White, USMC  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Aviation, Headquarters Marine Corps

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

13 Aug Mr. Minoru Tamba  
Director, Security Division, North American Affairs Bureau

28 Aug Rear Admiral William M. Zobel, USN  
Commander Naval Facilities Engineering Command

31 Aug-1 Sep Mr. Richard M. Solomon, GS-16E  
Research Director, Head, Social Science Department,  
Rand Corporation

9-12 Sep Mr. Robert P. Schaffer, SES-3  
Director, Office of Inspection, U.S. Customs Service

14 Sep Air Chief Marshall Sir Robert Freer  
Commandant, Royal College of Defense Studies

16-18 Sep General Robert H. Barrow, USMC  
Commandant of the Marine Corps

21 Sep-1 Oct Mr. James W. Jamieson, GS-18E  
General Manager, San Diego Navy Credit Union

21-23 Sep Mr. Robert A. Stone, SES-4  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Facilities,  
Environment and Economic Adjustment

25 Sep Mr. Richard G. Bruner, GS-17  
Executive Director, Technical and Logistic Services,  
Defense Logistics Agency

26-29 Sep Mr. Frank C. Carlucci, III  
Deputy Secretary of Defense

27-30 Sep Lieutenant General William J. Hilsman, USA  
Director, Defense Communication Agency

1-2 Oct Brigadier General Henry Hatch, USA  
Division Engineer, USA Engineer Division Pacific

8 Oct RADM Howard H. Haynes, USN  
Commander, Pacific Division, NAVFACENGCOM

13, 16-19 Oct Dr. J. Frank Culpepper, GS-16E  
Representative, Church of God

14 Oct Ambassador Miller, New Zealand Embassy  
Ambassador Valdes, Philippine Embassy  
Ambassador Watanankun, Thai Embassy

24-27 Oct Mr. G. E. Lavean, SES-4  
Chief, Systems Engineering Division, Defense Communications  
Engineering Center

UNCLASSIFIED

27 Oct-4 Nov Mr. Robert Cranston, SES-4  
Armed Forces Information Service Director

29 Oct-1 Nov Dr. A. Carl Hart, GS-16E  
Dr. Gerald Palmer, GS-16E  
Southern Baptist Convention

10-12 Nov Brigadier General Donald J. Delandro, USA  
Executive Director, Military Postal Service Agency

12-13 Nov Lieutenant General John H. Miller, USMC  
Headquarters Marine Corps, Plans, Policy and Operations

15-17 Nov Mrs. Hardy (Marion) Watson, GS-16E  
National President, Ladies Auxiliary to the VFW

17-18 Nov Mr. Dale Jensen, SES-4  
Director, Field Support Activity

19-22 Nov Mr. Jack W. Flynt, GS-16E  
National Commander, American Legion

7-8 Dec Rear Admiral Robert W. Chewning, USN  
CINCPAC/J5

7-9 Dec Major General W. R. Maloney, USMC  
CINCPAC, Director of Operations (J3)

10-15 Dec General David C. Jones, USAF  
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

30 Dec Cardinal Terence Cooke, GS-18E  
Military Vicar for Catholics in the Armed Forces

UNCLASSIFIED

APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY

1 January - 31 December 1981

- 1 Jan 81 (U) It was reported that LDP Diet members, concerned with national defense, are working to obtain approval for SDF participation in UN peacekeeping operations. The US Government's supposed dissatisfaction with the Japanese 7.61% increase in FY81 defense spending over FY80 is said to be behind this push.
- 9 Jan 81 (U) Three USF LST's arrived at North Pier, Yokohama Port, carrying 810 Marines and 150 vehicles and proceeded to Camp Fuji for training.
- 10 Jan 81 (U) Elements of the 3rd Marine Division moved a large number of equipment and personnel from Camp Fuji to Yokohama. The movements on 9-10 January marked the first time since April 1975 that a sizeable force of American military personnel and equipment has entered/left Japan through Yokohama. Although the American action posed no legal problems, Yokohama City Mayor Saigo and Kanagawa prefecture Governor Nagasu protested the action.
- 12 Jan 81 (U) During his testimony before a Senate Foreign Affairs Committee hearing, Secretary of State designate Haig said it was inadvisable for the U.S. to comment openly on Japanese defense spending. Although he feels the American Government's concern over Japanese defense appropriations is natural, he feels any concern should be conveyed to the Japanese Government through unofficial channels. He criticized statements issued during the Carter administration on the 7.6% defense budget increase over FY 80.
- 19 Jan 81 (U) USF and SDF began fighter aircraft training in the air space north of Okinawa Honto (main island). Participating in the exercise were USAF F-15 aircraft from Kadena AB and JASDF F104J aircraft from Naha Base.
- 21 Jan 81 (U) Japan Defense Agency announced plans to replace the American made BADGE system with a locally produced system before the end of FY 81. Procurement of the locally procured BADGE system is expected in FY 83 with total expenses amounting to Y200-300 million.
- 22 Jan 81 (U) Defense Facilities Administration Agency signed Master Labor Contract/Indirect Hire Agreement contract modifications implementing the 4.61% annual wage increase previously concluded on 30 Dec 1980.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

22 Jan 81

(U) Joint Staff Office (JSO)/J3 and staff were briefed by Hq U.S. Forces Japan/J3, J35, J351 on Exercise TEAM SPIRIT 81, to be held February-April 1982 in Korea.

30 Jan 81

(U) During an Upper House session, Japan Communist Party Chairman Miyamoto claimed that a nuclear unit has been assigned to MCAS Iwakuni. He urged the government to ask the U.S. to withdraw the unit from the base. Foreign Minister Ito replied that it is inconceivable for the U.S. to have brought N-weapons into Japan without prior consultation with Japan.

3 Feb 81

(U) ROK President Chun, speaking before the National Press Club in Washington, said the ROK is a fortress for defense of Japan and the U.S. in the Pacific theater.

4 Feb 81

(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.

4 Feb 81

(U) The first hearing on the September 1976 USF Phantom crash damage compensation suit was held in the Yokohama District Civil Court.

7 Feb 81

(U) A group of "anti-war" landowners filed a suit with the Naha District Court demanding the Prime Minister rescind his authorization of continued compulsory requisition of their land areas, including portions of the Kadena compound, for use by US Forces.

9 Feb 81

(U) HQ, USFJ asked the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Office of Management and Budget for an exception to the President's hiring freeze to permit continued hiring of local nationals. The request emphasized the need for an ongoing local national recruitment program to replace anticipated retirees.

12 Feb 81

(U) Secretary of State Haig and Japan's Ambassador to the U.S. held their first formal meeting in Washington. Haig reportedly stated that relations with Japan are most important to the U.S. and he would like to see continued efforts between the two countries in further developing and maintaining friendly relations.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 15-19 Feb 81 (U) Strategic Mobilization Exercise (STRATMOBEX) was 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.
- 16 Feb 81 (U) The Japan Bar Association instituted a field survey concerning Naval Forces Japan SP disposal of crimes committed off base which involve American servicemen in Yokosuka. The JBA wants to determine if the SP's are acting beyond their jurisdiction.
- 19 Feb 81 (U) HQ USFJ/J3 hosted meeting of Operations/Plans Chiefs of Services in Japan.
- 20 Feb 81 (U) Lt Gen William H. Ginn, Jr., Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan, testifying before the House Armed Services Committee stated that U.S.-Japan military cooperation is making progress and the Japanese defense increase is proceeding in a desirable direction. Attainment of the mid-range defense estimate goal a year ahead of schedule will require an increase in Japan's defense budget for the FY 81-82 period. Japanese and American defense authorities are working to correct areas of Japanese defense that are weak -- ASW, air defense, logistic supply, combat readiness, command and control, unified military operation and strategic materials stockpile.
- 23 Feb 81 (U) USF authorities notified the Foreign Office that they will permit a JCP team to enter MCAS Iwakuni on or after 22 April for on the spot survey of the base.
- 1 Mar 81 (U) Three helicopters from a Marine battalion in Okinawa were forced to land on the playground of a junior high school in Ehime Prefecture. The helicopters enroute to Iwakuni from Okinawa lost their way in bad weather. The six crewmen stayed overnight in a local civic hall and flew to Iwakuni the next day.
- 2 Mar 81 (U) The first two F-15's ordered by ASDF arrived at USAF Kadena AB, Okinawa for a final recheck and attachment of the Japanese national emblem prior to delivery to the ASDF.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 12 Mar 81 (U) The Tokyo Peace Committee compiled an interim report concerning their observation of Yokota AB activities during Operation Team Spirit 81. The committee began this observation in late January. The report noted the appearance, for the first time at Yokota, of the nuclear capable A4M Skyhawks, which are home based at Cherry Point, North Carolina. According to the committee, in the 38 days observed there were 1,872 aircraft landings and takeoffs at Yokota.
- 18 Mar 81 (U) The USFJ Joint Labor Affairs Committee initiated a study to develop a comprehensive recruitment plan to replace the one half of the local national workforce which is scheduled to retire during the next ten years.
- 24 Mar 81 (U) A UH-1 helicopter based at Camp Zama was forced to land on a farm in Midori Ward, Yokohama City, while enroute to Yokota via Yokosuka NS. There were no personnel injuries or damage to the aircraft or property.
- 25 Mar 81 (U) Japan Ground Self Defense Force Seventh Division (Headquarters Chitose) was reorganized into an armored configuration. First JGSDF Division to be so reorganized.
- 26-30 Mar 81 (U) USFJ sponsored Exercise TYPHOON TOM VI for the Kanto Plains was conducted.
- 27 Mar 81 (U) The first two JASDF F-15s were ferried from Kadena AB to Gifu AB by USAF pilots for tests. Press coverage noted "fresh Rising Sun markings" (the F-15s were delivered to Kadena AB with USAF insignia).
- 30 Mar 81 (U) The Pacific Stars and Stripes announced receipt of approval to convert 67 local national non-appropriated fund employee positions to appropriated funds. Plans commenced to transfer the workers from NAF employment and rehire them under appropriated funds.
- 30 Mar 81 (U) The Kanagawa Prefecture Government and the Yokohama City Administration issued statements protesting the planned overland transportation of approximately 950 military personnel by trucks and jeeps from the North Dock of Yokohama Port to Camp Fuji. In asking for the cancellation of this plan, the Kanagawa Government stated that transportation of the large number of military personnel made the people feel ill at ease.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 2 Apr 81 (U) The JDA has decided to station the ASDF's first F-15 squadron at Nyutabaru base beginning March 1982. A full 18-plane squadron will be in place by March 1983. JDA plans to procure a total of 100 F-15's by FY87.
- 3 Apr 81 (U) At an Upper House Budget Committee meeting P.M. Suzuki denied the possibility of Japan taking over responsibilities of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific area. He emphatically stated what Japan should defend are "the Japanese territory and its adjacent sea areas."
- 4 Apr 81 (U) The ASDF announced that its aircraft made a total of 783 scrambles in FY.80 (23% more than FY.79) against unidentified aircraft that passed through the Japanese ADIZ.
- 9 Apr 81 (U) A collision occurred between the USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSBN-598) and MS NISSHO MARU at approximately 0930L, in the East China Sea, approximately 70 KM WSW of Koshiki Island Chain. NISSHO MARU sunk, two hands lost; minor damage to GEORGE WASHINGTON, no hands lost.
- 11 Apr 81 (U) The press sensationally reported on the collision of the USS GEORGE WASHINGTON and a Japanese freighter, NISSHO MARU, on the ninth in the East China Sea. Ambassador Mansfield called on Foreign Minister Ito to officially express US regret over the incident. All papers editorially criticized the US for not having its sub pick up survivors of the Japanese freighter, and for the delay in reporting the collision.
- 14 Apr 81 (U) GOJ asked the US to conduct a swift investigation into the maritime collision; it confirmed that the sub involved was a SSBN capable of carrying N-arms; the Maritime Safety Agency reported that sea conditions at the time of the collision were not such as to hamper rescue operations; and counsel for the Japanese crew has decided to have direct talks with the US Embassy concerning compensation.
- 16 Apr 81 (U) Foreign Minister Ito stated that GOJ will not seek results of the US investigation on the sub-freighter collision which may touch on military secrets; further he stated that the incident did show that the US is extending its N-umbrella to protect Japan. //
- 22 Apr 81 (U) US Secretary of the Navy stated that US Navy accepts responsibility for the collision between the USS GEORGE WASHINGTON and the NISSHO MARU, and is prepared to begin compensation negotiations. According to US Navy sources, a claim for \$4.2 million has already been filed with the US. Further, while a fishing boat found the corpses of the missing crewmen, the JDA denied that MSDF ships knew of the collision before they rescued the crewmen of the freighter.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- ( 24 Apr 81 (U) USFJ requested the assistance of DFAA in formulating plans for recruitment to replace the large numbers of US Force Japanese employees expected to retire during the next several years.
- 29 Apr 81 (U) USFJ Mid Term Combined Training and Exercise Conference held at Sanno Hotel, representatives of HQ USFJ, USARJ/IX Corps, Seventh Fleet, and Fifth Air Force attended.
- 30 Apr 81 (U) The first P3C of Japan Maritime Self Defense Force order of 45 was delivered to U.S. Navy by Lockheed California Company. The U.S. Navy trained five JMSDF flight crews at Jacksonville, Florida.
- 2 May 81 (U) The GOJ stated it will most likely agree with the US to use the word "alliance" depicting the relationship of the two nations which will be released in a joint communique following the summit meeting of President Reagan and Prime Minister Suzuki. This would be the first time "alliance" has ever been used.
- 6 May 81 (U) The US furnished the GOJ with an interim report the collision between the George Washington and the Nissho Maru. The report is indicative of the US determination to take energetic steps to insure rapid, full, and fair compensation for all damages.
- ( 9 May 81 (U) The MSDF announced it will conduct special anti-sub training with the US Navy in the Japan Sea. This is the first Joint Exercise to be held in the Japan Sea in 10 years.
- 11 May 81 (U) Foreign Minister Ito explained that the Japan-US "alliance" mentioned in the Reagan-Suzuki communique does not specifically mean a military alliance. He said the word means an alliance in the broadcast sense, signifying the close solidarity and friendly relations between the two nations.
- 12 May 81 (U) MGEN Dohleman, Chief of Staff, USFK, during a visit to HQ USFJ presented a proposal to reduce blackmarket activity in Korea by imposing safeguards on mailing packages to Korea through the APO/FPO system. Procedures were developed and implemented on 11 June.
- 12 May 81 (U) A discord is developing between Prime Minister Suzuki and working level officials of MOFA over the Joint communique. While Suzuki states that "alliance" signifies common political economic principles, the Foreign Office has stated that it includes military relations, and that any other meaning given to the word is nonsense.
- 13 May 81 (U) Regarding the US-Japan "alliance", Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa explained that: there exists the Security Treaty which, as a matter of common knowledge, contains security provisions; and that the use of the word "alliance" does not change any of the security relations between the two nations. He thus modified Prime Minister Suzuki's remarks so that the word has no military implication.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 14 May 81 (U) HQ USFJ/J3 hosted meeting of Operations/Plans Chiefs of Services in Japan.
- 16 May 81 (U) Foreign Minister Ito resigned, taking responsibility for confusion caused within the government over the procedures of drawing up the Japan-US joint communique after the Reagan-Suzuki summit. Vice Foreign Minister Takashima also tendered his resignation. Health and Welfare Minister Sonoda will assume the vacated position of Foreign Minister.
- 18 May 81 (U) Long lines of over 100 fishing boats were found to have been damaged, allegedly by US Navy ships in the Japan Sea. The US Embassy expressed regret over the incident while JDA announced it intends to hold the second phase of the joint drill as scheduled.
- 18 May 81 (U) Ex-Ambassador to Japan Reischauer stated that US carriers and cruisers have made port calls in Japan with N-munitions since the 1960's. He further said GOJ should frankly admit this fact. GOJ hopes to calm the situation by holding to their stated position that "port calls here of ships with N-munitions or their passage of territorial waters are subject to prior consultation under the Security Treaty," and that "there has been no request from the US side for such, which GOJ deems as signifying non-introduction of N-arms here."
- 19 May 81 (U) Ex-Ambassador Reischauer told of the existence of a verbal agreement between GOJ and US on exemption of N-port calls and N-transits from "prior consultation" based on the Japan-US Security Treaty. Further, he thinks N-armed US ships and aircraft visit Japanese ports and pass through Japanese territorial waters even now.
- 21 May 81 (U) In response to Reischauer's recent statements, Prime Minister Suzuki reiterated GOJ position to uphold the three-point non-nuclear principle under any circumstance, banning US N-arms from Japan even in case of N-warfare. With regard to port calls here by N-armed US warships or their transiting of territorial waters, Suzuki said the GOJ and US are in accord in the interpretation that these are subjects for prior consultation under the Security Treaty.
- 21 May 81 (U) JDA cancels the Japan-US joint ASW training in the Japan Sea to prevent further damage to local fishing boats.
- 26 May 81 (U) Yokosuka City mayor indicated his objection to the USS MIDWAY's scheduled entry into the Naval Station on 5 June. He said it is not appropriate for the carrier to enter the port amidst the mounting suspicion and unrest among the citizens over the N-introduction issue.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 4 Jun 81 (U) USFJ's Zenchuro union struck for one hour at all US bases to protest possible reduction of Japan National Public Service retirement allowance benefits by the Japan Diet. Zenchuron feared that such a reduction would also be applied to the USFJ workforce.
- 5 Jun 81 (U) Amidst strong protest the carrier Midway entered its homeport of Yokosuka on schedule.
- 8 Jun 81 (U) Four Diet members made an "observation" tour of MCAS Iwakuni. They were the first Diet members ever to enter the base. Afterwards they stated that their suspicion about N-arms there had all the more deepened.
- 17 Jun 81 (U) Two Japanese oil companies were awarded contracts for delivery of 550,000 barrels of low sulphur heating fuel (FS1) to U.S. fuel depots in Japan for the period 1 July 81 - 30 June 82. The low sulphur heating oil is used by various U.S. bases for air pollution abatement.
- 19 Jun 81 (U) USFJ announced that Lt Gen William Ginn, Commander, USFJ, will retire from active service on 1 Oct 1981. The decision of his retirement at this time perplexed some JDA quarters as he has been playing an important role in Japan-US defense affairs.
- 22 Jun 81 (U) For the first time since the 1972 reversion of Okinawa to Japan, the USAF and USMC held a large scale joint exercise in the central part of Okinawa. Because of jet noise from participating aircraft, four local schools suspended class work for a brief time. About 50 local residents held a rally to protest the exercise.
- 24 Jun 81 (U) A MIDWAY crewman stated that the ship transferred its N-weapons to another warship before it entered Yokosuka on 5 June by what were apparently civilian N-experts. He said this was the first time in the past year that the MIDWAY had unloaded N-weapons before entering the port. The carrier has entered Yokosuka 64 times since it was homeported there in 1973. The ship is thus suspected to have entered the port with N-arms several times.
- 27 Jun 81 (U) JDA Director Omura conveyed to Sec. Weinberger a Japanese intention to offer new sea and air space areas near Okinawa, necessary for construction of an ACMI training system. Additionally, Omura informed him of the JDA decision to comply with the US request for starting joint studies of Japan-US cooperative operations under a hypothesis of an emergency happening in another part of the Far East other than Japan.
- 29 Jun 81 (U) JDA Director Omura has determined to seek in the FY82 defense budget a 30-40% increase of Japanese share of USFJ upkeep over FY81.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 6 Jul 1981 (U) DFAA Liaison Office with telecopier capability opens at HQ, USFJ.
- 8 Jul 1981 (U) General Ginn, Commander IIS Forces Japan, spoke at Tokyo Foreign Correspondents Club pointing out a growing Soviet threat in the Far East which far exceeds the level of defense. He stated Japan should defend her sea-lanes not in terms of nautical miles, but to areas extending to "Minami-torishima" and "Okinotorishima" in the Pacific, which is 1,950 km from Tokyo, or beyond the 1,000 nautical mile zone. This was the first time that a COMUSJAPAN has formally referred to the scope of Japanese defense responsibility by mentioning specified names.
- 14 Jul 1981 (U) The Yokota Air Base lawsuit to suspend night aircraft flights was rejected by the Tokyo District Court Hachioji Branch Office. The court did approve the plaintiffs' damage claims. The Presiding Judge ordered the State to pay 114 of the 148 local residents compensation totalling 22,715 million yen.
- 20 Jul 1981 (U) USFJ submitted to DFAA a proposed "Immediate (Short-Term) Recruiting Plan," the first step in formulating USFJ-DFAA plans to replace the large number of IIS Forces Japanese employees scheduled to retire in the next several years.
- 20-23 Jul 1981 (U) Joint Staff Office, with participation of Ground, Maritime, and Air Staff Offices, conducted a combined map exercise at Camp Ichigaya. First such defense exercise of its kind. (Earlier joint exercise was conducted in 1979.) The Chairman, Joint Staff Office and the three service Chiefs of Staff participated. Exercise continued in field 24-27 July 1981.
- 22 Jul 1981 (U) First firing of U.S. Marine Corps eight inch howitzers across Prefectural Highway 104 since Reversion (17 June 1971). Despite protests by local agitators, the firing exercise was completed without incident.
- 24-27 Jul 1981 (U) Japan Self Defense Forces tri-service field exercise was conducted in Western Japan. Field forces of all services participated with over 11,000 personnel involved. This was a continuation of an exercise begun at Camp Ichigaya, Tokyo, 20-23 July 1981.
- 7 Aug 1981 (U) The Japanese National Personnel Authority (NPA) sent a report and recommendation to the Diet and Cabinet to increase pay of Japanese National Public Service (NPS) employees by 5.23% retroactive to 1 April 1981. Traditionally the same increase is granted to USFJ's local national employees.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- ( 11 Aug 1981 (U) The JDA intends to seek a GSDF manpower increase of 1,260 personnel in FY 82 defense budget request. It plans to assign the increased GSDF manpower to the 2nd Division in Asahikawa, Hokkaido.
- 15 Aug 1982 (U) The 1981 Defense White Paper was made public. It stressed the need for each Japanese to have patriotism to defend the country in an emergency. The White Paper foresaw a continued Soviet buildup increase which would be in USSR favor if the status quo continued, and Japan must make efforts to defend itself as one of the Western allies.
- 15-29 Aug 1981 (U) HMAS SWAN (Frigate - D50) (Royal Australian Navy) goodwill visit to Japan. The SWAN engaged in sea maneuvers with the Japan Maritime Self Defense Force off Izu Peninsula and made port calls to Yokosuka (15-18 August), Kobe (21-24 August), and Maizuru (26-29 August). This was the first such exercise.
- 22 Aug 1981 (U) Revised Terms of Reference (TOR) for COMUSJAPAN received from CINCPAC and readdressed to component services in Japan. Revision will be incorporated in next printing of CINCPACINST S3020.2 series.
- 24 Aug 1981 (U) First U.S. military aircraft to land and depart from Narita (Tokyo International Airport). A UH-1 of the 475th Air Base Wing carried U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield and party from Hardy Barracks to Narita and return to meet former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.
- 25 Aug 1981 (U) Asst Secretary of Defense West, in a testimony at a Senate Armed Services Committee, stated the USFJ mission in Japan is to support US military presence in the west Pacific and the Indian Ocean, rather than for the defense of Japan. This statement was made in reply to Senator Levin's remarks suggesting that US threaten to reduce forces in Japan, since Japan is reluctant to share fair defense roles. West explained such action will do harm to US rather than Japan and rejected the proposition. US Government has consistently maintained that commitment for defense of Japan by the US is unchanged.
- 30 Aug 1981 (U) A nationwide public opinion survey indicated 68-72% of eligible Japanese voters regard Japan-US Security Treaty and Article 9 of Constitution as contributing to Japan's security.

95  
00  
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 1 Sep 1981 (U) Ambassador Mansfield delivered to Foreign Minister Sonoda a report in which the US accepted full responsibility for the April 9 sinking of Japanese freighter Nissho Maru in collision with US nuclear submarine George Washington off Kagoshima Prefecture.
- 28 Sep 1981 (U) US Deputy SecDef Carlucci met with GOJ leaders, including Foreign Minister Sonoda and JDA Director General Omura to explain that US defense budget curtailment does not cause any change in basic US policy against the Soviet threat, though it slows down tempo of US defense increase. The Japanese presented briefings on FY 82 budget request with emphasis on modernization of the Japanese sea and air power, increase in SDF war sustainability and increase of USFJ upkeep. Mr. Carlucci indicated US desire to discuss "roles rather than numerical figures".
- 29 Sep 1981- (U) General Osamu Namatame, Japan Air Self Defense Force  
2 Oct 1981 Chief of Staff visited Korea to attend the ROK Armed Forces Day Ceremony and tour military bases at Osan and Chongju. First visit of Self Defense Force officer to Korea in two years.
- 4 Oct 1981 (U) In a statement at the Lower House committee session, Prime Minister Suzuki regarded the 1,000 nautical-mile sealane as being within the scope of Japanese self-defense. Suzuki made the statement in reply to questions from a JCP member who asked about Suzuki's speech before the National Press Club in Washington several months earlier.
- 13 Oct 1981 (U) Tank K-6 (200,000 bbl capacity) at Koshiba Terminal, Yokohama City, containing 153,000 bbls of JP4 was damaged by fire. The cause of the incident is under investigation by the Navy and the results should be known in early 1982. The product in Tank K-6 was evacuated to alternate tankage. The fire was brought under control after four hours; it caused no casualties but slightly injured two local residents.
- 14 Oct 1981 (U) The FY 82 HQ USFJ Joint Manpower Program, which was submitted to CINCPAC and JCS on 1 July 1981, was approved. The total authorized Headquarters strength remained at 127 due to disapproval of request for five additional positions.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 20 Oct 1981 - (U) Former US Defense Secretary Harold Brown predicted that Japan-US relations will not continue long if Japan keeps unilaterally depending on US military force for security. He stressed need for Japan to: (1) share increased defense responsibility including F-15's, E-2's, and P-3's, (2) improve anti-sub combat capability for sealane protection, (3) increase strategic equipment and (4) improve combat readiness system.
- 22 Oct 1981 (U) Yokohama DFAB notified Yokohama City administration that some 610 Marines will be transported overland from Camp Fuji to Yokohama North Dock via the Tomei Express Way and Yokohama roads during Oct 23-28, and that an LST will enter the North Dock on the 27th. Also some 500 Marines and 12 105mm Howitzers will be transported overland to Camp Fuji via the same route. Yokohama City Mayor Saigo protested against the use of Yokohama roads in the transportation of Marines to and from Camp Fuji.
- 27 Oct 1981 (U) The USS MONTICELLO, a 12,500 ton LSD arrived at North Pier, Yokohama with 500 military personnel and 100 vehicles on board. Local reformist groups staged demonstrations protesting against the US use of the dock, which they had been requesting be returned to Japan.
- 27 Oct 1981 (U) Live ammunition firing practice took place at Camp Hansen, Okinawa. It was the 8th live firing in 1981, the highest number held in one year in Okinawa since its reversion. Local reformists held protest rallies.
- 28 Oct 1981 (U) An out-of-cycle change request to the FY 82 HQ USFJ Joint Manpower Program was forwarded to CINCPAC. Request was based on J4's need for increased manpower (five positions in FY82, one position in FY84, and one position in FY85) to support the host nation funded construction program.
- 28-29 Oct 1981 (U) Zenchuro Union conducted sit down demonstrations at all USFJ installations in Japan. The purpose was to protest the proposed reduction in retirement allowance for MLC employees.
- 5 Nov 1981 (U) U.S. Marine Corps Development and Education Command team provided Amphibious Warfare Orientation presentation to middle and senior grade officers of the three Japanese services and selected officials of U.S. forces at Camp Ichigaya. Japanese officers drawn from the four intermediate and three senior service schools, Headquarters Eastern Army, and Joint Staff Office.
- 10 Nov 1981 (U) Lt General Charles L. Donnelly, Commander of US Forces Japan, stated at a press interview that Japan should step up its efforts to protect its sealanes where the Soviet threats are most imminent. He stated that the Soviet threats undoubtedly exist not only for Japan but for the entire free world and that any interruption in the sealanes by the Soviets would be a serious threat to Japan.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 12 Nov 1981 (U) Yokohama City Assembly filed a request with MOFA, DFAA and other government offices concerned seeking early realization of return of Honmoku Seaside and Negishi Housing areas, also the return of Tsurumi and Koshiba oil storage facilities, Yokohama cold storage facility, North Dock, Ikego ammo depot and Kanagawa milk plant. DFAA officials said return of the housing areas will take place during FY 82 at the latest. As for Kanagawa milk plant and Yokohama cold storage facilities, they saw the possibility of the US side asking Japan to offer alternate facilities. DFAA officials did not give any prospect on the return of the Yokohama North Dock.
- 14 Nov 1981 (U) A US Navy representative and an attorney for Japanese victims of the N-sub collision Nissho Maru signed agreement which compensates Y166 million to the deceased skipper and 13 surviving crewmen.
- 18 Nov 1981 (U) GOJ decided to pay compensation for the damage to fishing equipment during the US-Japan combined naval exercise in the Sea of Japan last May. The sum of Y70 million is to be given as "solatium" and is 80% of the total amount of damage.
- 19 Nov 1981 (U) Sixtieth and last V-107A large model transport helicopters was delivered to the Japan Ground Self Defense Force by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.
- 20 Nov 1981 (U) The Finance Subcommittee met at the Japan Ministry of Finance, Tokyo to discuss the Road Use Tax and the Promotion of Power Resources Development Tax. Mr. Ichizo Miyamoto chaired the Japan Side, and Captain E. W. Hille, USN, the U.S. Side.
- 1 Dec 1981 (U) First domestically produced F-15J was delivered by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries to Japan Air Self Defense Force. The aircraft was flown to Nyutabaru AB.
- 2 Dec 1981 (U) FY 83 HQ USFJ Joint Manpower Program was forwarded to CINCPAC and JCS. FY 83 total authorized strength is projected to increase two positions. Along with the five additional positions requested for J4 in the out-of-cycle change for FY 82 (see 28 Oct 81 entry), total projected authorized strength for FY 83 is 134.
- 5 Dec 1981 (U) The US Navy paid Y80 million as solatia and compensation for loss of 13 crewmen of the freighter Nissho Maru when hit by IIS N-sub in East China Sea, April 1981.
- 10 Dec 1981 (U) Two F-15's arrived at ASDF Nyutabaru Base from the US ferried by USAF pilots. They are the first F-15's to be flown by a new ASDF squadron soon to be inaugurated by the Self Defense Forces.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 7-11 Dec 1981 (U) CINCPAC - Joint Staff Office exchange visit conducted at HQ PACOM.
- 11 Dec 1981 (U) Mitsubishi Heavy Industries completed an F-15 Eagle at its factory. This is the first of the fifteen F-15 Eagles to be locally manufactured.
- 14-15 Dec 1981 (U) Third meeting of U.S.-Japan Systems and Technology Forum was held in Tokyo.
- 16 Dec 1981 (U) Zenchuro conducted a 24-hour strike at all USFJ installations to protest the proposed reduction in retirement allowance.
- 17 Dec 1981 (U) JDA paid solatia amounting to Y70 million to two local fishery companies for damage to longlines during a Japan-US combined naval training in the Sea of Japan in May 1981. Compensation was for damage caused apparently by American and/or Soviet naval vessels. Amount was 80% of sum requested by the local fishermen.
- 25 Dec 1981 (U) First three Japan Maritime Self Defense Force P3C aircraft arrive by air at Atsugi AB. Aircraft crews with approximately 50 JMSDF aircrews and maintenance personnel in total in the flight. JMSDF had accepted delivery of aircraft in the United States, crew training was undertaken at Jacksonville, FL.
- 30 Dec 1981 (U) USFJ and DFAA agreed upon the terms of a reduction in the MLC retirement allowance to be effected beginning 1 January 1982. This agreement will provide cost avoidance of some \$36 million dollars for USFJ.
- 30 Dec 1981 (U) Concurrent with the agreement for reduction of retirement allowance, USFJ and DFAA agreed to the terms of the 1982 MLC wage increase of 5.23%, retroactive to 1 April 1981.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

USFJ GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GENERAL

ACCO	American Chamber of Commerce, Japan - Richard Cropp, Executive Director
ACCO	(U.S.) Army Communications Command, Japan - Colonel Roberts
DAO	Defense Attache Office - Captain Walter Nix, USN
DIAL	Defense Intelligence Agency Liaison
DODSPECREP	DoD Special Representative
EA	Environmental Agency
EML Environ	Environmental and Morale Leave
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FEN	Far East Network
Highway 104	Okinawa; USMC Artillery fired over this road has led to demonstrations
JMA	Joint Mobilization, Augmentation
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution (Part of JMP)
Kanto Plain	Region containing Tokyo, surrounding plains area and 23% of Japanese population
MDO	Mutual Defense Office - Colonel Edmonson
Midway	Carrier based at Yokosuka under the Navy's Overseas Family Residency Program
Narita	New Tokyo International Airport, scene of demonstrations
NAVFORJ	Naval Forces Japan - Read Admiral Donald L. Felt
OAC	Okinawa Area Coordinator - Major General Phillips
OAF0	Okinawa Area Field Office; 5-person USFJ Coordination Office on Okinawa - LTCOL R. P. Hodor, USA
OCFC	Overseas Combined Federal Campaign

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

OFRP	Navy's Overseas Family Residency Program
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
ORF	Official Representation Funds
PAMS	Pacific Area Management Seminar
Quid Pro Quo	"This for That" (Dai Tai Butsu - in Japanese)
Reversion	Okinawa reverted to Japan 15 May 1972
TAC	Tokyo American Club
UNC Rear	Located at Camp Zama; Administrative UN SOFA in Japan
USARJ	U.S. Army Japan - Lieutenant General Roscoe Robinson, Jr
USFJPL	USFJ Policy Letter
VOA	Voice of America
YOMITAN	Parachute Training Site

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

## CONSULTATION

DFAA	Defense Facilities Administration Agency - Mr Yoshino
ES	Environmental Subcommittee - LTC Chapman/Mr Sugimoto
FAP	Facilities Adjustment Panel - LCDR Burns/Mr H. Iwami
FINMIN	Ministry of Finance
FRSC	Frequency Subcommittee - Colonel Donath/Mr Tanaka
GOJ	Government of Japan
"Hold Harmless"	Use in Joint Use Agreement that U.S. is not responsible for death, injury or property damage
JCAB	Japan Civil Aviation Bureau
JDA	Japan Defense Agency
JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency
JNP	Japan National Police
JSO	Japanese Staff Office
JC	Joint Committee - Major General Moore/Mr Asao
LSM	Large Staff Meeting - Embassy
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MST	Mutual Security Treaty
NPA	National Police Agency
Prior Consultation	Major changes in Deployment into Japan of U.S. Forces, major equipment changes and use of facilities and areas as bases for combat operations outside of Japan are subjects for prior consultation
SCC	Security Consultative Committee
SCG	Security Consultative Group
SDC	Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SSC	Subcommittee of the Security Consultative Committee

UNCLASSIFIED

FACILITIES

CROF	Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities
DRIS	Defense Retail Interservice Support
ENCROACHMENT	Physical presence of unauthorized persons, property, crops, etc. on or under U.S. Facilities
FIP	Facilities Improvement Program (GOJ Facilities Cost Sharing Program)
FIRP	Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel. US/GOJ Panel of the Facilities Subcommittee for relocation - related and facilities improvement project construction.
FSC	Facilities Subcommittee - Colonel Carney/Mr Yoshino
HNFC	Host Nation Funded Construction
Ie Jima	Island air-to-ground range off Okinawa (Severe ENCROACHMENT problem)
IJCS	Integrated Joint Communications System
JPO	Joint Petroleum Office
JFAP	Japan Facilities Adjustment Program
JHPC	Japan Highway Public Corporation
KFCP	Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program
KPCP	Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan
KPR	Kanto Plain Reconfiguration
MADPAP	Misawa Airfield Development Plan Assessment Panel
MBF	Military Banking Facility
MORAP	Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel
OBCP	Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan
Ohira View	Quid Pro Quo as basic premise of most GOJ funded relocations and Host Nation Construction
OLLR	Okinawa Land Lease Renewal

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PBD 253 Transfer of US Army logistics functions to other services  
PDSO Petroleum Distribution System, Okinawa  
SAPOJ Sub-Area Petroleum Office, Japan  
Tsurumi Oil Depot near North Pier, Yokohama  
WESTPAC III Follow-on Army realignment plan in PACOM  
II-4-a Provision of the Status of Forces Agreement allowing Japanese temporary use of USFJ areas if approved by Joint Committee  
II-4-b Provision of the Status of Forces Agreement allowing U.S. Forces limited use of facilities and areas as specified by the Joint Committee

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

LEGAL/POLITICAL

Agreed Views	52 Agreements on criminal jurisdiction approved by the Joint Committee
Agreed View 40	40 provides for notification of and waivers of jurisdiction over offenses under Japanese laws
Article 9	Renunciation of war as means of resolving conflicts: article of Japanese Constitution
Article XIV Contractors	US contractors brought to Japan for exclusive service to US Forces and designated under Article XIV of the SOFA
CGP	Clean Government Party (Komeito)
DSP	Democratic Socialist Party (Minshato)
Due Regard	US use of bases in Japan, while very broad rights are granted under Article III of the SOFA, are to be exercised "with due regard for the public safety"
JCP	Japan Communist Party (Kyosanto)
JSP	Japan Socialist Party (Shakaito)
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Jiminto)
NLC	New Liberal Club (Shin Jiyu Club)
Security Treaty (MST)	Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between US and Japan, 1960
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement implementing Article VI, Mutual Security Treaty
Three Non-Nuclear Principles	No nukes (a) to be maintained (b) to be produced (c) to be introduced
USD	United Social Democratic Party (Shaminren)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

LABOR

Burden Sharing	Largest burden sharing arrangement were 7 offset agreements with FRG; about \$11 billion, involved purchase of US equipment, securities at low interest rates and rehabilitation of US military facilities
IHA	Indirect Hire Agreement; all non-appropriated fund employees
JLAC	Joint Labor Affairs Committee
Labor Cost Sharing	Assumption or subsidization of US Forces labor costs by the host country; a part of "burden sharing"
LWR	Local Wage Rate
MC or Mariners Contract	16 Appropriated fund employees employed on vessels in harbors and inland waters
MLC	Master Labor Contract; almost all appropriated funded employees
NPS Employees	National Public Service employees; USFJ salary increases for local national employees are linked with this group
SOHYO	Japan's largest labor federation
DOMEI	Second largest labor federation
ZENCHURO	Union of USFJ employees on the 'mainland'
TCN	Third Country Nationals

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

INTELLIGENCE/OPERATIONS

ACMI	Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation
CI	Counterintelligence
COBNEA	Combined Order of Battle, Northeast Asia
COMINT	Communications Intelligence
DACT	Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics
DEFPLAN	Defense Plan - Bilateral U.S. - Japan Plans
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
ECCM	Electronic Counter-countermeasures
FCLP	Field Carrier Landing Practice
FOREST BLADE	Military Exercise
FOCUS LENS	Military Exercise
GOPHER BROKE	Military Exercise
GUIDELINES	Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation, 27 Nov 78
HUMINT	Human Source Intelligence Collection System
ICR	Intelligence Collection Requirement
INTSUM	Intelligence Summary
IR	Intelligence Report
JOEP	Japan Junior Officer Exchange Program
JOPS	Joint Operational Planning System
JPD	Joint Planning Directive
KEEN STANDARD	Computer Simulation Studies
KEEN WAVE	Computer Simulation Studies
KEEN WIND	Computer Simulation Studies
MAFLEX	Marine Amphibious Force Landing Exercise
NIS	Naval Intelligence Service

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMUNICATIONS

ADP	Automatic Data Processing
ADPE	Automatic Data Processing Equipment
ADSIA	Allied Data Systems Interoperability Agency
AFRTS	American Forces Radio/Television Service
AJCE	Army Japan Communications-Electronics
AMRS	Auxiliary Military Radio System
APACHE	Analysis of Pacific Area Communications from Hardness to EMP
ASC	Automatic Switching Center (AUTODIN)
ASICOM	All Source Information Communications
ATC	Air Traffic Control
AUTOCONET	Automatic Conferencing Network
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
AUTOSEVOCOM	Automatic Secure Voice Communications
AUTOVON	Automatic Voice Network
C2	Command and Control
C3	Command, Control and Communications
C3CM	Command, Control and Communications Countermeasures
C3I	Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence
C3RB	Command, Control and Communications Requirements Board
C3S	Command, Control and Communications Systems
CAOCC	Combined Air Operations Control Center
CDTS	Computer Directed Training System
C-E	Communications - Electronics

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

COMSEC	Communications Security
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CTAN	CINCPAC Teletype Alert Network
CVAN	CINCPAC Voice Alert Network
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DCANWP	Defense Communications Agency Northwest Pacific
DCC	Defense Coordination Center
DCS	Defense Communications System
DEMICS	(Japan) Defense Microwave System
DPSCPACPH	Data Processing Service Center, Pacific, Pearl Harbor
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System
DSSCS	Defense Special Security Communications System
ECCM	Electronic Counter Countermeasures
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
EFTO	Encrypt For Transmission Only
EMATS	(JCS) Emergency Message Automatic Transmission System
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatability
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EW	Electronic Warfare
FYP	Five Year Program
GENSER	General Service
GMF	Ground Mobile Force
IFF/SIF	Identification Friend or Foe/Selective Identification Feature
IJCS	Integrated Joint Communications System
JCCC	Joint Communications Coordinating Committee
JCIS	Joint Command Information System of USFK
JCMC	Joint Crisis Management Capability

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

JFCC	Joint Frequency Coordinating Committee
JFMO	Joint Frequency Management Office
JINTACCS	Joint Interoperable Tactical Command and Control System
JMTSS	Joint Multichannel Trunking and Switching System
JRSC	Jam Resistant Secure Communications
JSIIDS	Joint Service Interior Intrusion Detection System
JTS	Japan TROPO System
KDD	Kokusai Denshin Denwa (Japanese commercial communications company - international operations)
LEVEL-6	Replacement WWMCCS Computer (1FY82)
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
NAVCAMS	Naval Communications Area Master Station
NEC	Nippon Electric Corporation
NHK	Nihon Hoso Kyokai - Japan Broadcasting System
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NTTPC	Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corporation (domestic operations)
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PACWRAC	Pacific Command Regional WWMCCS ADP Center
RCOC	Regional Communications Operations Center
ROC	Required Operational Capability
RP	Restoration Priority
RRB	Radio Regulatory Bureau (Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications)
SCA	Switching Center - AUTOVON
SECORD	Secure Cord Board (AUTOSEVOCOM)
SPINTCOMM	Special Intelligence Communications
TCC	Telecommunications Center

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLAS

TEA	Telecommunications Electronics Agreement
TLC	Technical Liaison Channel (Frequency Subcommittee)
TRI-TAC	Joint Tactical Communications
TTY	Teletypewriter
VIP	Visual Information Processor
WIN	WMCCS Intercomputer Network
WIS	WMCCS Information System
WSGT	WMCCS Standard Graphics Terminal
WMCCS	World Wide Military Command and Control System

UNCLAS

UNCLASSIFIED

WEATHER

AFGWC	Air Force Global Weather Central, Offutt AFB NE
ART VIII	Portion of the SOFA addressing meteorological matters
AWN	Automated Weather Network, USAF-operated world-wide computerized weather teletype system
AWS	Air Weather Service; responsible for weather support to USAF and US Army, staff support to USFJ
COR	See TCCOR
C-ADESS	The Japan Meteorological Agency's central automated communications system in Tokyo
FTCF	Fuchu Technical Control Facility; USAF AFCC facility at which AWN interfaces with Japanese weather circuits
JOWCOM	Joint Weather Communications System; the all SDF automated weather communications system at Fuchu AS
JTWC	Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam (USAF/USN); provides tropical cyclone warnings, etc., for U.S. military installations in the Western Pacific
JDWC	Joint Defense Weather Central; all-SDF weather central at Fuchu AS, largely automated
MS	Meteorological Subcommittee
NAVOCEANCOM	Naval Oceanography Command provides weather support to USN
PADWS	Pacific Automated Digital Weather Switch; part of the AWN, directly responsible for relay of weather data to USFJ weather unit. Located at Hickam AFB, HI
TCCOR	Tropical Cyclone Condition of Readiness, defined in USFJPL 355-1
USAFETAC	USAF Environmental Technical Applications Center; provides climatological support to USAF and US Army

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

## INDEX

### A

A-300 Airbus (U), 38  
Aerial and Naval Gunfire Ranges (U), 25, 39  
Aircraft Noise Abatement (U), 27  
Air Combat Manuevering Instrumentation Range (ACMI/R) (U), 26, 42  
Airports, US Forces Use of (U), 28

### B

B-52 Safe Haven Operations (U), 21  
  
Banking (U), 8  
Bilateral Planning  
    Associated Activities (U), 19  
    Communications (U), 68  
    Government Relations (U), 70  
    Intelligence (U), 15  
    Logistics (U), 33-54  
    Personnel and Administration (U), 70  
    Plans and Studies (U), 71  
    U.S./Japan (U), 19  
    Weather (U), 79  
Boy Scouts of America (U), 12

### C

Camp Fuji  
    Airstrip (U), 43  
    Use of Aircraft Ordinance (U), 25  
CINCPACINST S3020.H, Recommend. Change (U), 26  
CINCPAC/JSO Exchange Conference (U), 20  
Civil Affairs (U), 54-68  
Combined Intelligence Staff Conferences (U), 16  
Combined JSO/USFJ Command Post Exercise (CPX) (U), 23  
Command Relationships (U), 1  
Command Sponsored Liaison Evaluation Visits (U), 27  
Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan (U), 1  
Communications (U), 68-72  
Computers (U), 72  
Conferences: Worldwide Petroleum (U), 33  
Cost of Living Allowance (U), 8  
Currency Requirements (U), 8  
Customs (U), 51

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

## D

DCS Reconfiguration in the Kanto Plain (U), 69  
Defense Facilities Administration (U), 36-37  
Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Program(U), 50  
Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics(U), 23  
Distinguished Visitors (U), 81-85

## E

Emission Standards(U), 63  
Environmental Issues(U), 45, 55  
Exercises  
    (See Individual Exercise Names)  
Exchange Program, JGSDF/USMC Junior Officer Exchange Program(U), 24.

## F

Facilities and Environmental Matters(U), 33-53  
Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel(U), 69  
Facilities Subcommittee Activities (U), 35, 69  
Facility Locations and Adjustments(U) 36  
Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) (U), 25, 37  
Finance Subcommittee (U), 9  
Frequency  
    Principle of Frequency Allocation (U), 71  
    Shared Use of US Controlled Frequencies (U), 71  
Frequency Subcommittee (U), 71

## G

Girl Scouts (U), 10  
Government Relations (U), 59-65

## H

Host Nation Construction Program (U), 48  
Housing Allowances (U), 8  
HQ, U.S. Forces, Japan  
    Coordination Center Required Operational Capability (U), 68  
    Financial Management (U), 7  
    Japan Defense Agency Meeting (U), 37  
    Joint Manpower Plan (U), 6  
    Key Personnel Changes (U), 5  
    Organization and Functions (U), 4  
    Strength (U), 5

# UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

## I

- Importation of Live Insects for Scientific Study (U), 64
- Increased Importation of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (FFV) for Military Use (U), 64
- Intelligence Activities (U), 13-17
- Intelligence Data Handling System (U), 14
- Intelligence Interface (U), 13
- Intelligence Release Program (U), 16
- Interim US COMSEC Plan for Japan FY 82-86 (U), 70

## J

- Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (U), 26
- Japanese Politics (U), 59
- Joint Committee (U), 54-57
- Joint Manpower Plan (U), 6
- Joint Visit to Kyushu (U), 17
- JSO-USFJ Combined Command Post Exercise (CPX) (U), 23
- Junior Officer Exchange Program (JOEP) (U), 24

## K

- Koshiba Terminal Tank Fire (U), 33

## L

- Labor Affairs (U), 57
- Low Sulphur Heating Fuel (U), 33

## M

- Misawa Air to Ground Range (U), 39
- Misawa Airfield Development Plan Assessment Panel (U), 39
- Misawa Land Utilization Plan (U), 43
- MITRE Corporation Coordination Center Study (U), 70

## N

N/A

## O

- Okinawa
  - Land Release Renewal (U), 36
  - Land Utilization Plan (U), 40
  - POV Inspection (U), 63
- Overseas Combined Federal Campaign (OCFC) (U), 10
- Combined Federal Campaign (OCFC), 10

# UNCLASSIFIED

## P

Personnel Strengths, USFJ (U), 3, 5  
Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (U), 33  
Plans and Operations (U), 19-32  
POLL STATION 81 (Exercise) (U), 21  
POL Conference (U), 42  
POV Inspection (U), 63  
Provost Marshall (U), 76

## R

Recruiting Study Group (U), 57  
Radio Day (U), 71  
Radio Regulatory Bureau (U), 71  
Relocation Construction/Consolidation Programs (U), 36, 48  
Required Operational Capabilities (ROC's), Coordination Center (U), 68  
Retirement Allowance, Reduction In (U), 57

## S

Sanno Hotel Replacement (U), 42  
Security Consultative Committee (U), 35  
Security Relations, U.S./Japan (U), 59  
Service Commanders in Japan (U), 1  
Status of Forces Agreement (U), 59  
Subcommittees  
    Facilities (U), 35, 69  
    Finance (U), 9  
    Frequency (U), 71  
    Meteorological (U), 56  
    On Security Consultative Committee (U), 62  
    Vehicle Movement (U), 51

## T

TEAM SPIRIT 82 (Exercise) (U), 22  
Training Areas  
    FCLP Facility, Hyakuri (U), 25  
    Use of Aircraft Ordinance at Camp Fuji (U), 25  
Tri-Service Provost Marshal Workshop (U), 76  
Tropical Cyclone, Relay of Data (U), 78

## U

ULCHI-FOCUS LENS 80 (Exercise) (U), 22  
U.S. Forces, Japan , Organization and Functions (U), 4  
U.S. Forces Use of Airports in Japan (U), 28

## V

Visit: Joint Visit to Kyushu (U), 17

UNCLASSIFIED

W

Wage Negotiations (U), 57

Weather (U), 77

Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) (U), 72

Level 6 Computer Installation (U), 72

Network Improvements (U), 72

System Requirements (U), 72

Training (U), 72

Worldwide Petroleum Conference (U), 33

Y

Yen Appreciation (U), 8

UNCLASSIFIED

