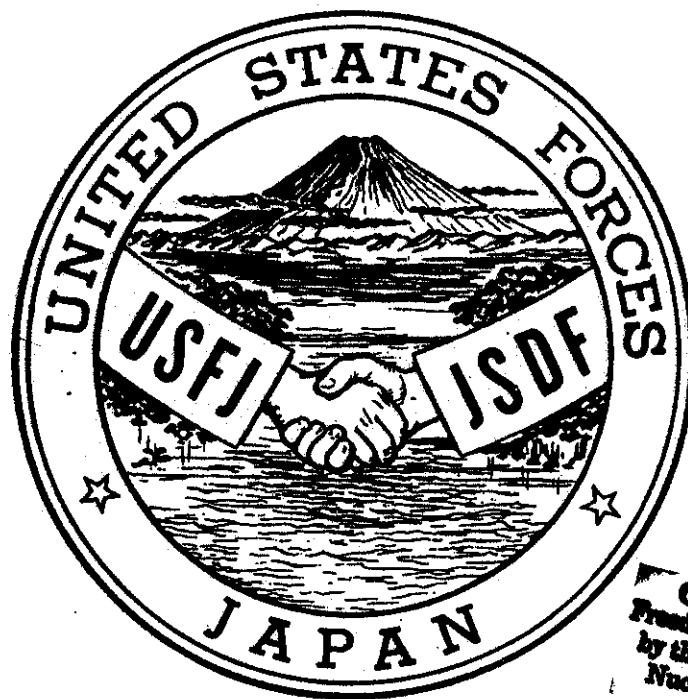


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UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN COMMAND HISTORY 1982

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CHAPTER 1

STATUS OF THE COMMAND

SECTION I -- US FORCES, JAPAN

COMMANDER, US FORCES, JAPAN (U)

(U) The Commander, US Forces, Japan (COMUSJAPAN) plans, directs and supervises the execution of missions and responsibilities assigned to him by the Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC). He establishes and implements policies to accomplish the mission of the United States Forces in Japan. 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 continued to serve as Commander, US Forces, Japan throughout 1982.

SERVICE COMMANDERS (U)

5AF: Lieutenant General Charles L. Donnelly, Jr., USAF continued to serve as Commander, Fifth Air Force throughout 1982.

USARJ: Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA replaced Lieutenant General Roscoe Robinson, Jr., USA as Commanding General, US Army, Japan/IX Corps on 4 September.

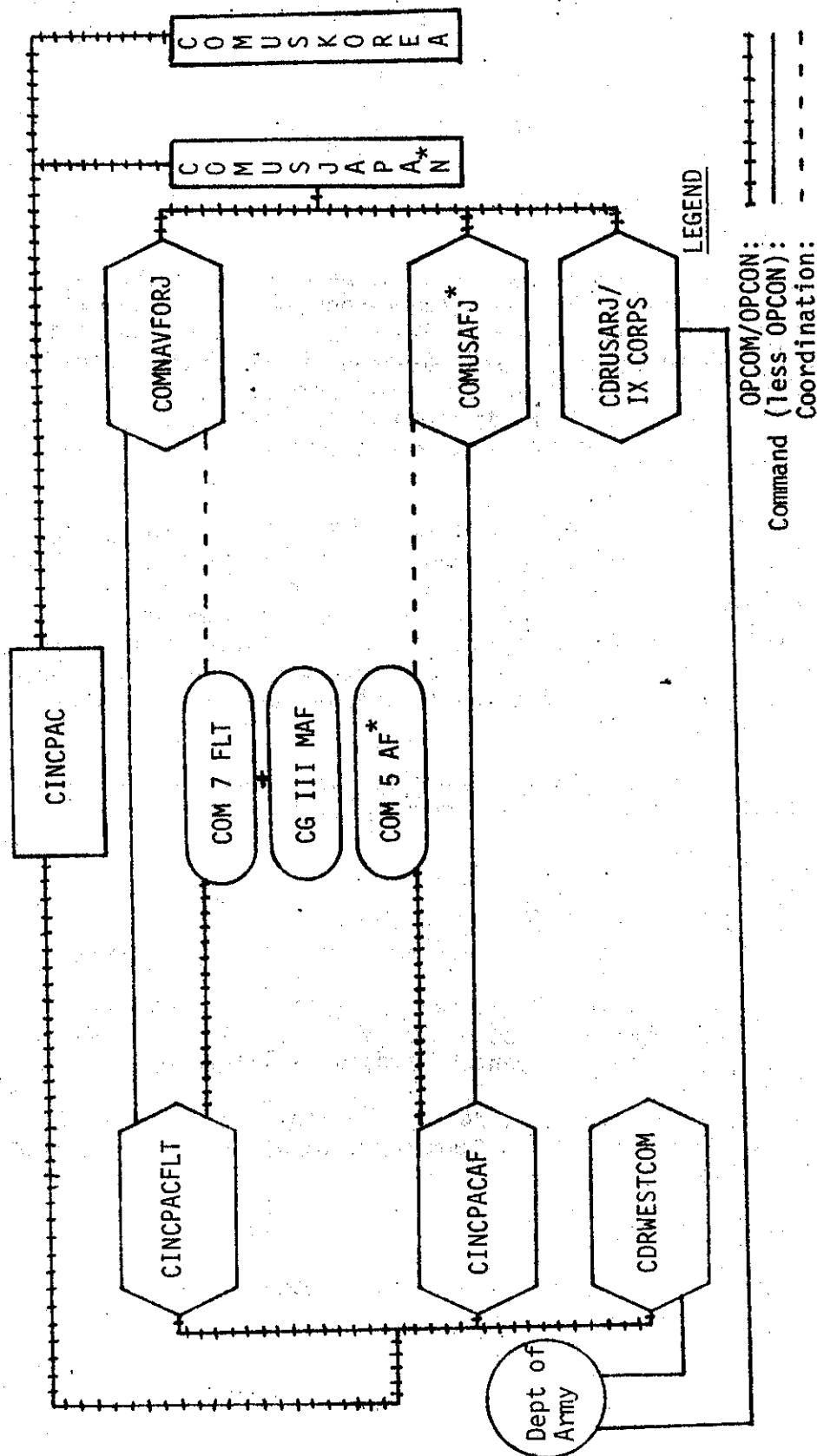
NAVFORJ: Rear Admiral Gerald W. MacKay, USN replaced Rear Admiral Donald L. Felt, USN as Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan on 2 November.

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS (U)

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

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COMUSJAPAN COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS



* The Commander, USFJ is also the Commander, USAFJ and the Commander, 5AF.

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PERSONNEL STRENGTH (U)

(U) Calendar Year 1982 witnessed an increase of 814 military personnel for USFJ. A comparison by service is as follows:

	<u>31 Dec 81</u>	<u>31 Dec 82</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
USA	1,284	1,330	+ 46
USN	1,162	2,727	+1,562
USMC	20,211	19,870	- 341
USAF	9,091	9,408	+ 317
SUB TOTAL	<u>31,748</u>	<u>33,335</u>	<u>+1,587</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
USA	1,104	1,124	+ 20
USN	10,872	11,053	*+ 181
USMC	2,095	863	-1,232
USAF	5,398	5,656	+ 258
SUB TOTAL	<u>19,469</u>	<u>18,696</u>	<u>- 773</u>
TOTAL	51,217	52,031	+ 814

*Accounting figure increased on Seventh Fleet homeported military personnel.

(U) DOD civilian personnel, dependents, and local national employees strength figures for 31 December 1982 are depicted below.

	<u>DOD CIVILIANS</u>	<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	<u>LN</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
USA	150	1,308	805
USN	192	1,755	2,846
USMC	605	2,479	0**
USAF	483	9,062	3,702
SUB TOTAL	<u>1,430</u>	<u>14,604</u>	<u>7,353</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
USA	666	2,241	3,065
USN	1,380	7,992	7,844
USMC	155	851	0**
USAF	357	6,554	3,118
SUB TOTAL	<u>2,558</u>	<u>17,638</u>	<u>14,027</u>
TOTAL	3,988	32,242	21,380

**USMC LN Employees are funded by the USN and are included in the USN LN figures.

SECTION II - HQ, U.S. FORCES, JAPAN (U)

HQ USFJ ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS (U)

(U) The Terms of Reference (TOR) and Functions of HQ USFJ remained unchanged during calendar year 1982. Chart 1, below, shows the HQ USFJ organization prior to the 3 May implementation of the HQ USFJ functional staff realignment. After 3 May, the organization was as indicated in Chart 2.

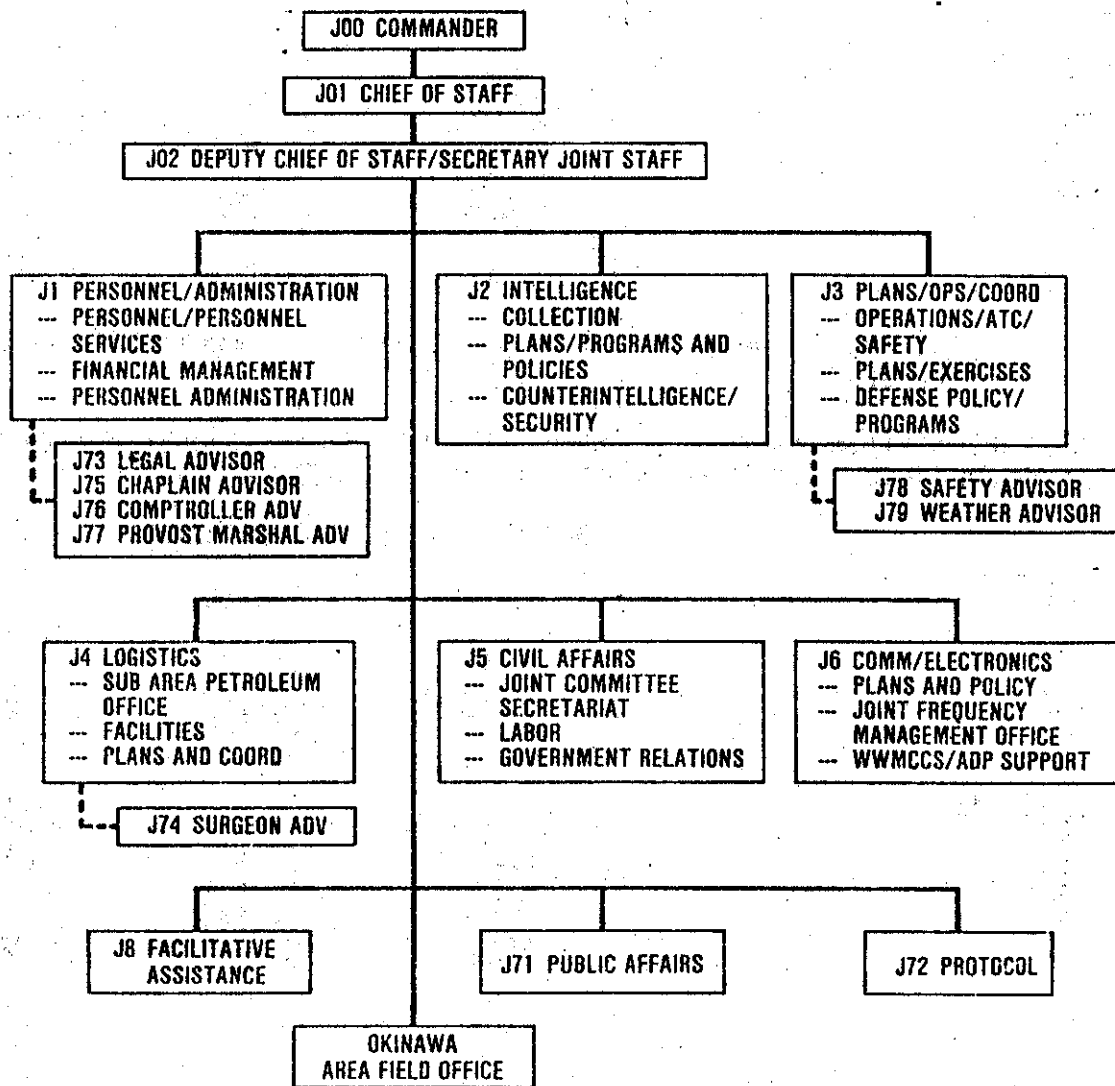


CHART 1

(U) HQ USFJ ORGANIZATION AFTER 3 MAY

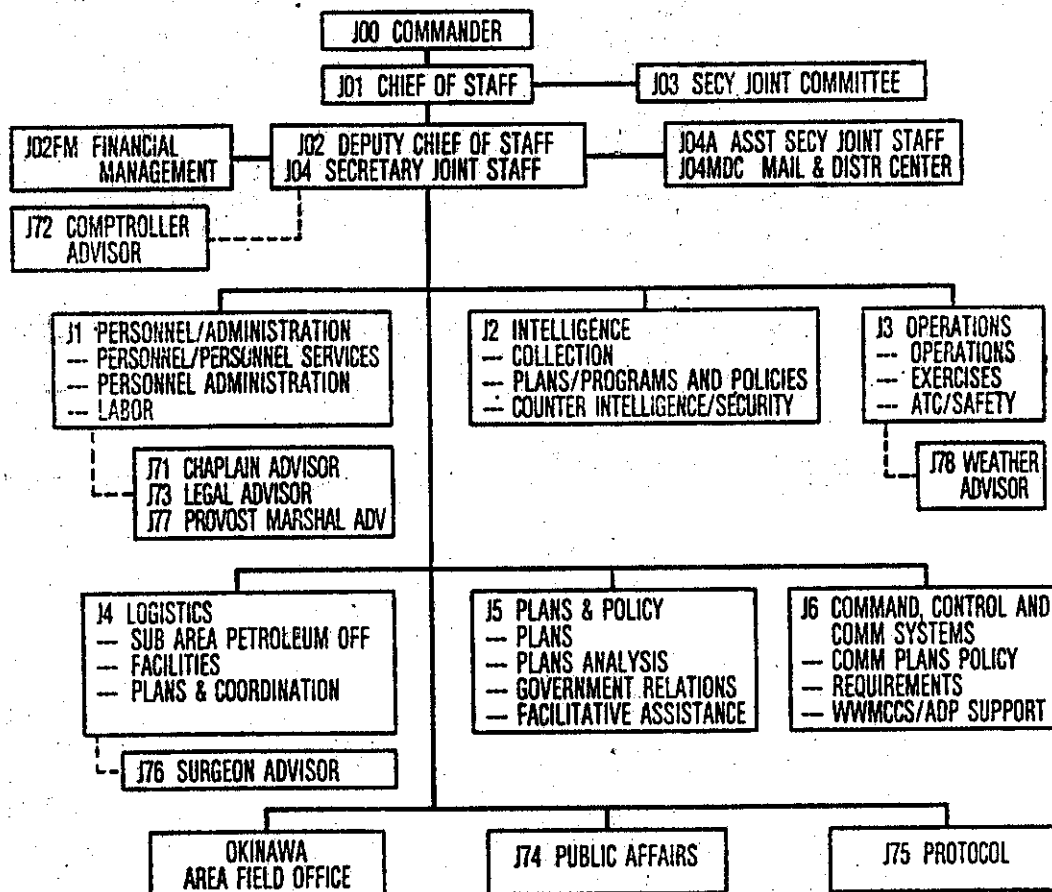


CHART 2

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HQ USFJ STAFF REALIGNMENT (U)

(U) A study of the organizational structure of HQ USFJ was conducted at the request of the Commander, USFJ, and was directed by the Chief of Staff, USFJ. The study was conducted during the period November 1981 - April 1982. COMUSJAPAN informed HQ CINCPAC by message in April of the content and conclusions of the study. Initial trial implementation of a functional staff realignment was 3 May. Following a 60-day review period, formal submission of the realignment was made for HQ CINCPAC action and forwarding to JCS for approval in accordance with JCS MOP 173.

(U) The purpose of the staff realignment was to better comply with JCS Pub 2 and to support the mission of the Commander, US Forces, Japan (COMUSJAPAN). The major organizational change was a realignment of plans responsibilities from J3 to J5. This also focused the major government-to-government interaction at the policy level in a single division (J5). Other realignments involved placing the Secretary of the Joint Committee function directly under the Chief of Staff, realigning the Labor Branch from J5 to J1, placing financial management and message distribution activities under the J02, vice J1, and reorganizing the J6 function into a C3S division.

(U) All other divisions remained as they appear in the FY82 Joint Manpower Program (JMP). No changes were required to manpower authorizations.

HEADQUARTERS STRENGTH AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1982 (U)

		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
USA	Officer	16	16
	Enlisted	8	8
	Sub Total	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>
USN	Officer	10	10
	Enlisted	6	6
	Sub Total	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
USAF	Officer	20	20
	Enlisted	13	13
	Sub Total	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>
USMC	Officer	9	9
	Enlisted	3	3
	Sub Total	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Civilians	(US)	40	40
	(MLC)	8	8
	Sub Total	<u>48</u>	<u>48</u>
TOTAL		132	133

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KEY PERSONNEL CHANGES (HQ USFJ) (U)Chief of Staff

Major General David B. Barker, USMC, replace Major General Marc A. Moore, USMC, on 23 July.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J1

Captain Craig L. Barnum, USN, replaced Captain Edward W. Hille, USN, on 30 April.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J6

Colonel Niel K. Weatherbie, USAF, replaced Colonel Harold Donath, USAF, on 12 July.

Director Public Affairs Office, J74

Colonel Thomas Lapolt, USAF, replaced Colonel Robert Rayfield, USAF, on 30 July.

Chief Protocol Office, J75

Major Kenneth R. Emerson, USAF, replaced Major Bertram G. Hahn, USAF, on 14 August.

STAFF ADVISORChaplain, J71, (5AF)

Colonel Donald W. Ullrich, USAF, replaced Colonel Newton V. Cole, USAF, on 24 May.

Comptroller, J72 (5AF)

Colonel Reynold J. Thompson, USAF, replaced Colonel Gordon Wohlfeil, USAF, on 10 August.

Provost Marshall, J77 (5AF)

Colonel Gary G. Allison, USAF, replaced Colonel Harry K. Rogers, USAF, on 21 September.

Safety, J78 (5AF)

As part of the HQ USFJ functional staff realignment, the position of Safety Advisor was deleted during 1982, and the safety function was incorporated in the J3 Division.

JOINT MANPOWER PROGRAM (U)

(U) A modified version of the HQ USFJ Out-of-Cycle Change Request for the FY 82 JMP₂ was approved by CINCPAC, subject to technical review by the services.² Four additional HQ USFJ engineering officer billets to support the Host Nation Funded Construction program (J4), and two clerical billets, one military and one civilian, were approved.

(U) Approval of the HQ USFJ FY 83 JMP₃ subject to service review, was received from CINCPAC on 20 September.

(U) New Procedures and Requirements:

a. (U) JCS changes to JMP procedures included change to an earlier suspense date for the FY 84 JMP to JCS, from 1 December to 1 October, in order to give JCS and the services time to incorporate manpower requirements in the development of the Service Program Objective Memorandums.

b. (U) JCS Memorandum of Policy 173: Manpower for Joint and International Activities, 7 May 1981, directs that all requests for staff increases ". . . must be as a result of a directed Secretary of Defense/Joint Chiefs of Staff new mission or program, or authorized by a Program Decision Memorandum, or Decision Package Set. Other than the above, new positions requested must be accompanied by compensating trade-offs, of like Service and grade, from within existing command resources." COMUSJAPAN letter dated 10 September to CINCPAC and JCS provided Priority Listing of Uncompensated Billets and Impact Statements in response to this requirement, and evaluated the current and potential functions of the Headquarters with the conclusion that the ability of the Headquarters to accomplish its full mission, as outlined in the Terms of Reference, would depend on the provision of additional billets.

c. (U) Enhanced Manpower Management for Joint Activities, the subject of CINCPAC 080031Z Oct 82, required the identification of the lowest 3% priority billets for each category (officer, enlisted and civilian) currently authorized in the FY 83 JMP, and a priority listing of the low priority billets with associated impact statements.

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SECTION III - BILATERAL PLANNING (U)

Issues Concerning Appendix 1 to Annex E of OPLAN 5051

(U) The special role of assumptions in Annex E, Personnel, of DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051 (U) was illustrated during the plan review process that occurred during 1982. CINCPAC msg 232307Z Feb 82 had recommended a major rewrite of Appendix 1 ("Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Other Detained Persons (EPW/CI/DP)) to Annex E after reviewing the draft version of 5051 COMUSJAPAN msg 130001Z Mar 82 had requested support for the recommendation from CINCPAC.

(U) A message clarifying the purpose for the assumption was dispatched to CINCPAC in April.

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SECTION IV - - PERSONNEL ACTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION (U)

OVERSEAS COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (U)

(U) United States Forces, Japan achieved a 96.9 percent contact rate and collected a total of \$1,292,595.61 during the 1983 Overseas Combined Federal Campaign conducted 14 October - 22 November. The total collected represents an increase of 25.4% over the \$1,030,461.10 collected in 1981. The average contribution was \$33.70 per individual.

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

- Army - 100% contact rate, \$70,777.89 total collected, \$34.83 average contribution.
- Navy/Marines - 95.4% contact rate, \$881,646.57 total collected, \$33.29 average contribution.
- Air Force - 99.7% contact rate, \$340,171.15 total collected, \$34.58 average contribution.

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF YOUTH (U)

(U) A representative of the National Opinion Research Center, acting under the supervision and coordination of DOD, visited Japan to take the fourth year sample for this major five year survey of American youth conducted by DOD/Department of Labor. HQ USFJ/J1 located the respondents, all of whom had been interviewed in each of the three previous years, and provided the facilities for the confidential interviews.

(U) The survey, which interviews 12,000 non-military youth and approximately 1,100 individuals on active duty with the four military services in the CONUS and overseas, gathers needed information regarding factors which affect the decision of American youth to enter or not enter the military, and determines how the experience and training received in the military affect their careers.

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, US Forces, Japan as Council President and Major General David B. Barker, USMC, Chief of Staff, US Forces, Japan as Executive Vice President.

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(U) Funding support for the Scouting program was provided in large part through the Sustaining Membership Enrollment Campaign (SME) which raised \$84,000. The Far East Council 28th Annual Meeting was held in the Philippines and hosted by the Philippines District. Highpoint of the meeting was the 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 took advantage of international Scouting events, thereby enhancing the concept of the World Brotherhood of Scouting. Council Scouts participated in a Japanese hosted celebration of the 75th anniversary of Scouting in Meiji Park, and joined hundreds of Japanese Scouts in the annual Patrolaree at Camp Tama. Throughout the year, joint activities took place involving Far East Council Scouts and their Japanese Buddy Units.

(U) Recruiting and training volunteer Scout leaders is an ongoing priority of the Far East Council. An all new BSA program was launched in September called "Tiger Cubs" for seven year old boys and their parents. The Tiger Cub program represents a new fourth part of Scouting, joining Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting and Exploring. This sort of enrichment of the Scouting program results in Scout retainability, membership growth and financial support, and is supported by the Far East Council Executive Board.

USA GIRL SCOUTS - MAINLAND JAPAN (U)

(U) In 1982 over 1200 girls were served in the nine Girl Scout neighborhoods of Mainland Japan - from Misawa to Sasebo. The District Office remains at Yokosuka. The office is staffed by one part-time clerk typist funded by the District. The District Store, also at Yokosuka, is now run part-time by a volunteer clerk.

(U) The Girl Scout resident camping program was held in August at Camp Tama.

Cadettes	July 26-31	32 girls
Brownies	July 29-31	24 girls
Juniors	August 1-8	100 girls

(U) Training for all leaders was held in all neighborhoods. Yokosuka invited other neighborhoods to participate in their basic leader training. Yokota held a Junior leader fiesta in December. This was attended by leaders from mainland Japan as well as Korea and Okinawa.

(U) Each neighborhood participates with Japanese Girl Scouts on a neighborhood level. In addition, most neighborhoods have set up a sister troop program or a sister Scout program. The District Commissioner has represented USA Girl Scouts at several Japanese Girl Scout functions.

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(U) In November the following officers were elected.

Mrs. Nelda C. Pressly
Mrs. Jeanne Radford
Mrs. Sally Moriniti
Mrs. Bette Driver

Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner
Secretary
Treasurer

SECTION V - LABOR AFFAIRS (U)GENERAL (U)

In January, the Local National (LN) employee workforce numbered 21,007. At the end of December 1982, there were 21,380 employees. During the year, there were only 13 Reduction in Force (RIF) actions. USFJ thus continued to experience the stability of workforce which has marked the past three years.

LABOR SITUATION (U)

The labor situation has been characterized by an attitude of mutual cooperation and candor between USFJ and GOJ as co-managers of the labor force, both parties have developed and presented initiatives in the areas of employee benefits, cost saving and recruiting, to name a few. Continued efforts are committed to providing the skills and numbers needed for the USFJ workforce over the next ten years, at the best possible cost to the US.

WAGE FREEZE (U)

This year, for the first time in 30 years, there was no annual wage increase for USFJ employees. This came as a result of the Government of Japan (GOJ) decision to freeze the pay of National Public Service (NPS) employees, and the principle of linkage of NPS and USFJ employees wage scales. This principle establishes that USFJ employee's wages will be raised at the same time and in the same degree as wages of NPS employees. There was no decision made as to the extent and timing of any 1983 pay raise.

LABOR RELATIONS (U)

Labor unrest was at a significantly low level of activity. Zenchuro conducted a two-hour strike, affecting only Okinawa, on 13 April. The purpose of the strike was in support of the Spring Labor Offensive. The strike was a unilateral action on the part of the Okinawa branch of Zenchuro. On 16 December, Zenchuro conducted another two-hour strike at all US installations in Japan. As in the Okinawa strike the purpose was opposition to the wage freeze and a demand for the implementation of the wage hike recommended by the national Personnel Authority. In both cases, the strikes caused no disruption of activities and were devoid of any effect on the wage freeze.

MODIFICATIONS TO MLC (U)

There were 17 modifications to the MLC during the year. Subject of modifications ranged from newly established job definitions to changes in the computation of retirement allowance and salary adjustments, and the settlement of the administrative expense rate.

FOOTNOTES

1. COMUSJAPAN 260415Z Apr 82
2. CINCPAC 222141Z Mar 82, retransmitting JCS 191658Z Mar 82.
3. CINCPAC 202251Z Sep 82, retransmitting JCS 172310Z Sep 82.

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CHAPTER 2

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SECTION I -- UNILATERAL TOPICS

PACOM FOREIGN DISCLOSURE WORKSHOP (U)

(U) The Sixth PACOM Foreign Disclosure Workshop was held at Yokota Air Base, Japan on 25 October. This was the second consecutive year the workshop was hosted by Headquarters, US Forces Japan but this years conference was held under a different format. Previous workshops assembled Foreign Disclosure Officers from the entire PACOM area resulting in a large gathering. Furthermore, issues presented were germane only to certain of the attendees. The previous conference revealed that the disclosure situation relating to the Republic of Korea (ROK) is quite different from that of Japan and other countries in the PACOM area. In order to make the PACOM Foreign Disclosure Workshop as meaningful as possible, the 1982 conference was split into two sessions, one in the ROK and the second one in Japan.¹ The Japan session was attended by representatives of the US intelligence community in the Kanto Plain area. Mr. Francis P. Kennedy, Chief Foreign Disclosure, DIA conducted the workshop. Mr. Charles W. Haas, CINCPAC Foreign Disclosure Officer, also attended. Topics of discussion covered the National Disclosure Policy, National Disclosure Policy Committee, CINCPAC's role in foreign disclosure, releases of unclassified military intelligence information and declassification and public releases. The workshop was most productive. The attendees gained a better appreciation of the mechanics and processes involved in the disclosure of classified military information to a foreign government. Also, attendees recognized the need for coordination within the US intelligence community in order to maintain full control of classified military information released to foreign governments.

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(U) Exercise Proud Saber 83 was considered a valuable exercise for all concerned. It enabled commanders and staffs at all levels to examine doctrine, systems, techniques and procedures critical to military success in the Pacific.

TEAM SPIRIT 82 (U)

(U) Team Spirit 82 was a JCS directed, CINCPAC-sponsored, joint/combined military exercise conducted by Combined Forces Command (CFC) Korea, 8 February through 26 April. Headquarters, US Forces Japan provided information concerning exercise participation by Japan-based US Forces to the American Embassy, Tokyo, which in turn provided that information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. J3 also provided a briefing on the exercise to the American Embassy, Tokyo personnel and coordinated with Combined Forces Command (CFC) Korea to provide Team Spirit planning and execution briefings to the Joint Staff Office, and the Ground, Maritime, and Air Staff Offices. Headquarters, US Forces, Japan personnel attended the major planning conference for Team Spirit held in Korea in December 1981.

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(U) Fifth Air Force then signaled their readiness to move on to Phase II in concert with the Japan Self Defense Force (JASDF). Target date was in March or April. HQ, US Forces Japan, in conjunction with the American Embassy Tokyo, reassessed the political climate following Phase I activity and determined conditions were favorable to implement Phase II. JASDF, however, then requested postponement for political considerations as they were reluctant to commence Phase II flying activity while the Diet was in session.

(U) In July representatives of the Third Air Division (3AD-SAC), Fifth Air Force, and JASDF met again to make arrangements to initiate Phase II shortly after Diet adjournment. Start date was scheduled for 31 August, with the inaugural flight planned for the Papa Training Area (RJD 571) offshore southwestern Kyushu. This location differed from the original Phase II concept which called for the first flights to occur in the vicinity of Okinawa and then progress to the airspace near Kyushu. By that time, however, operations in either area were not expected to produce any appreciable difference in political ramifications vis-a-vis the other. Phase II training commenced on 31 August and continued throughout the remainder of the year, with little apparent media attention or public reaction.

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USE OF AIRCRAFT ORDNANCE AT CAMP FUJI (U)

(U) The concerted efforts by US Forces to develop and reinstitute procedures for conducting live fire training from helicopters within the East Fuji Maneuver Area (EFMA) attained successful culmination during January. A detachment of AH-1J Cobra helicopters from Marine Flight Helicopter Squadron 267 (HML-267) staged from Yokota Air Base to conduct a live fire exercise during 18-20 January. This exercise occurred after some eighteen months of effort at the service level and by HQ US Forces Japan to coordinate with the¹² Government of Japan and the Japan Self Defense Forces on this issue.

FIELD CARRIER LANDING PRACTICE (FCLP) FACILITY (U)

(U) During 1982, the US pressed to acquire a suitable field carrier landing practice facility in the Kanto Plain for the USS MIDWAY aircrew members. To improve FCLP training opportunities in the Kanto Plain, plans were made to conduct simultaneous FCLP at Atsugi and Yokota during the period of 16-19 February with subsequent flights 2-6 March. While Commander, US Naval Forces Japan, HQ, US Forces and American Embassy, Tokyo supported the idea, objection on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) to conducting FCLP at Yokota AB persuaded the US not to conduct such training at Yokota. To demonstrate the US resolve on the issue, the Chief of Staff, HQ, US Forces Japan (Chairman of the US delegation) made an oral statement during the 476th meeting of the Joint Committee on 25 February requesting the Government of Japan (GOJ) to act as soon as possible to provide the US Forces with a suitable facility in the Kanto Plain at which to perform FCLP. During the 477th Joint Committee meeting on 11 March, the Acting GOJ Representative presented an oral statement indicating the GOJ recognized the need to conduct FCLP and would attempt to meet the US Government request; he added his observation that it would be difficult to do so. During the Security Subcommittee (SSC) meeting of 30 August - 1 September, the Commander, US Forces Japan emphasized the need for a suitable facility in the Kanto Plain to meet the requirements of the US Navy. The Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) conducted a study that revealed Hyakuri Air Base and Yokota Air Base were the only facilities in the Kanto Plain having runways which were structurally capable of supporting continuous FCLP without further upgrade. DFAA indicated a proposal was being prepared requesting the use of Hyakuri AB for FCLP which would be presented to the Mayor of Hyakuri and Prefectural Governor after the mayoral elections in the spring of 1983. In December, the US began to develop a plan to support conducting E-2B FCLP at Yokota AB. In an attempt to accommodate FCLP operations in the Kanto Plain and decrease the duration of noise at any one location, the US began investigating the possibility of changing the conditions of use at Atsugi via the Facilities Subcommittee. Enclosure 9 of the 69th Joint Committee minutes dated 19 September 1983, restricted the number of aircraft in

the FCLP pattern to two aircraft.¹³ US officials wanted to study the impact of increasing that number to four aircraft in the pattern. This restriction was imposed by the Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee (ANAS) and to initiate a change would require such a recommendation from the ANAS. However, prior to the US making a formal request to the ANAS, some positive noise data was required. On 14 December, a request was made to Commander, Naval Forces Japan to provide such data: a noise-flight contour study comparing two and four aircraft, an assessment of time saved by having four aircraft in the pattern, and any statements of training impacts on operational readiness due to insufficient FCLP training.¹⁴ Response was expected in early January 1983.

AIRCRAFT NOISE ABATEMENT (U)

Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee (U)

(U) The subject of aircraft noise abatement was a matter of attention for the Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee (ANAS) of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Joint Committee. The subcommittee held its last formal meeting on 13 May 1976. Although no formal meetings of the ANAS were held during 1981 or 1982, there was a continuation of occasional informal discussions between responsible counterparts on the US and Japan governments. On 17 March, the GOJ Chairman of the ANAS visited the US Chairman, the central topic of discussion being noise issues in Okinawa. The GOJ Chairman advised that the "Kadena Base Noise Protection Group", representing some 601 persons, had filed suit against the Government of Japan for payment of damages arising from operations at Kadena Air Base. The Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) was preparing documentation for the defense, which they expected to present in court on 20 May.¹⁵ The GOJ Chairman also stated that during recent Diet deliberations the subject of noise at Kadena had been raised, and he said he felt a meeting of the subcommittee might be desirable. His notion was that DFAA faced likely embarrassment in the Diet since there had not been a meeting of the subcommittee in over six years, and that holding a meeting would both ease that difficulty and dispel the perception that the US was reluctant to meet and attempt to resolve the problem. The Japanese Chairman was advised that US authorities at Kadena AB were making every effort to be good neighbors, and that many unilateral actions had been taken to reduce noise. In addition, the US position was reiterated: if the US agreed to hold a meeting of the ANAS "just to be meeting" in an effort to mollify local residents near Kadena, that action would probably generate public pressure against DFAA to show "positive results". The US view, to continue, was that any such "results" would almost unavoidably equate to limitations on operational capabilities. Further, should there be any occasion on which operations might exceed published "limitations", many questions would be generated, even though the wording of such limitations would specify the exemption "unless

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operationally required". The GOJ Chairman countered, arguing that a mere statement by the US during a formal ANAS meeting would be sufficient to ameliorate the situation. HQ, US Forces Japan authorities nevertheless continued to defer formal meeting of the ANAS and as of the close of the reporting period, the meeting of 13 May 1976 remained the last, and there was no firm date for the next formal meeting.

Kadena AB Noise Suit (U)

(U) In preparing the defense position in the first oral proceedings of the Kadena Noise Suit (to be held 20 May), the Japanese Chairman of the ANAS requested: 17. US concurrence to publicly release two documents for use in court, an excerpt of the Minutes of the 10th meeting of the ANAS (30 October 1974) 18 and a letter of 11 December 1979 from the US Chairman to the Japanese Chairman of the ANAS. 19 The former listed examples of noise reduction measures as of that time period, and the latter gave examples of additional procedures. The US Chairman responded on 19 May 20 concurring in release contingent upon Joint Committee approval. In addition, he provided an update of the procedures based on information received from the HQ, Fifth Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Operation 21 together with a review of the then-current provisions contained in the DOD Flight Information Publication Planning Document. 22

US FORCES USE OF AIRPORTS IN JAPAN (U)

(U) Paragraph 1, Article V of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) provided "...vessels and aircraft operated by, for, or under the control of the United States for official purposes shall be afforded access to any port or airport of Japan free from toll or landing charges." 23 Paragraph 2 of the same Article provided "The vessels and aircraft mentioned in paragraph 1 ... shall be accorded access to and movement between facilities and areas in use by the United States armed forces and between such facilities and areas and the ports or airports of Japan." 24 During 1981 several incidents had occurred restricting US Forces exercise of these SOFA provisions, which prompted HQ, US Forces Japan officials to discuss the issue with and seek clarification from officials of the Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB). 25 During 1982 only two such incidents took place. On 9 June, a proposed USAF T-39 flight to Osaka for official business was cancelled because Osaka authorities refused landing permission except for emergency conditions. 26 The second incident occurred on 24 August, when the Akita Prefectural Government refused permission for a US Navy C-1 aircraft to land at Akita airport, saying they could not see any urgent need for such a flight. The landing permission had been requested by US Navy authorities at Misawa Naval Air Facility for a flight to transport a Navy medical officer to Akita to evaluate the condition of

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a US Navy seaman, hospitalized in Akita City, for possible medical evacuation.²⁷ Despite initial refusal of permission, the C-1 landed at Akita, and the medical officer called for immediate evacuation. Later that day, a USAF C-9 medevac aircraft landed at Akita airport (with appropriate permission) and evacuated the seaman. Word of the local authorities' refusal to accord US Forces with SOFA rights had been passed to the US Naval Attache and subsequently to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). MOFA authorities had immediately notified the Akita Prefectural Government officials that the airport management personnel were obliged by the SOFA to permit use of their airport by US Forces aircraft for official purposes.²⁸ Japanese vernacular and English-language media gave considerable play to the incident, and some local political officials in the prefecture took advantage of the anti-American propaganda to supplement their individual political posturing. While the incident offered an opportunity for formal protest, and officials of HQ, USFJ were prepared to enter such a protest, the rapid and favorable action by MOFA was considered sufficient.

(U) On 5 January, COMUSJAPAN forwarded a letter to the American Ambassador in Tokyo sharing his views concerning issues confronting US Forces, Japan as we entered 1982. One of the issues noted was infringement of US SOFA rights regarding US Forces use of Japanese Airports. The primary interest was concern for a continuing erosion of training readiness limiting our readiness for combat.²⁹ At the GOJ "bureau" level, only one formal request (12 January) was made during 1982 to the JCAB seeking to resolve the issue of US Forces use of Japanese airports.³⁰ Nevertheless, many informal discussions were held with officials of the Safety Inspector General of the JCAB in an attempt to resolve the issue. At the meeting of 11 August, a background paper on the subject,³¹ outlining previous infringements, was presented to the JCAB officials. Work was begun in HQ, USFJ in late December to prepare a detailed compilation of the subject, the purpose being to bring the issue before the Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee of the SOFA Joint Committee. Knowing there were mutually incompatible differences between the US and Japanese sides, HQ, USFJ authorities anticipated the issue would be elevated to the Joint Committee level for deliberations. Work on compiling the information was underway when the reporting period closed.

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

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(1) (U) US would cooperate with JCAB in its effort to realign visual omni-range (VOR) airways within Naha Flight Information Region (FIR) basing it on the Okinawa Air Traffic Control Agreement (dated 15 May 1972).

(2) (U) The basis for the realignment of VOR airways would be the standard of JCAB (Kuko No. 834, dated 26 February 1978).

(3) (U) In case of an outage of Yaedake air route surveillance radar, should it become necessary to establish a departure route in accordance with the standard as stated in (2) above, the US would ensure the protected airspace of the route and an ATC airspace during the period of outage.

(4) (U) Works pertaining to (1) above would be initiated as soon as possible, the promulgation of new airways, airspaces, etc., would be completed by the time of promulgation of the ACMI area.

(5) (U) To revise the operation agreement including the procedures as concerned to ACMI area. (Naha ACC/Okinawa App. Control LOA).

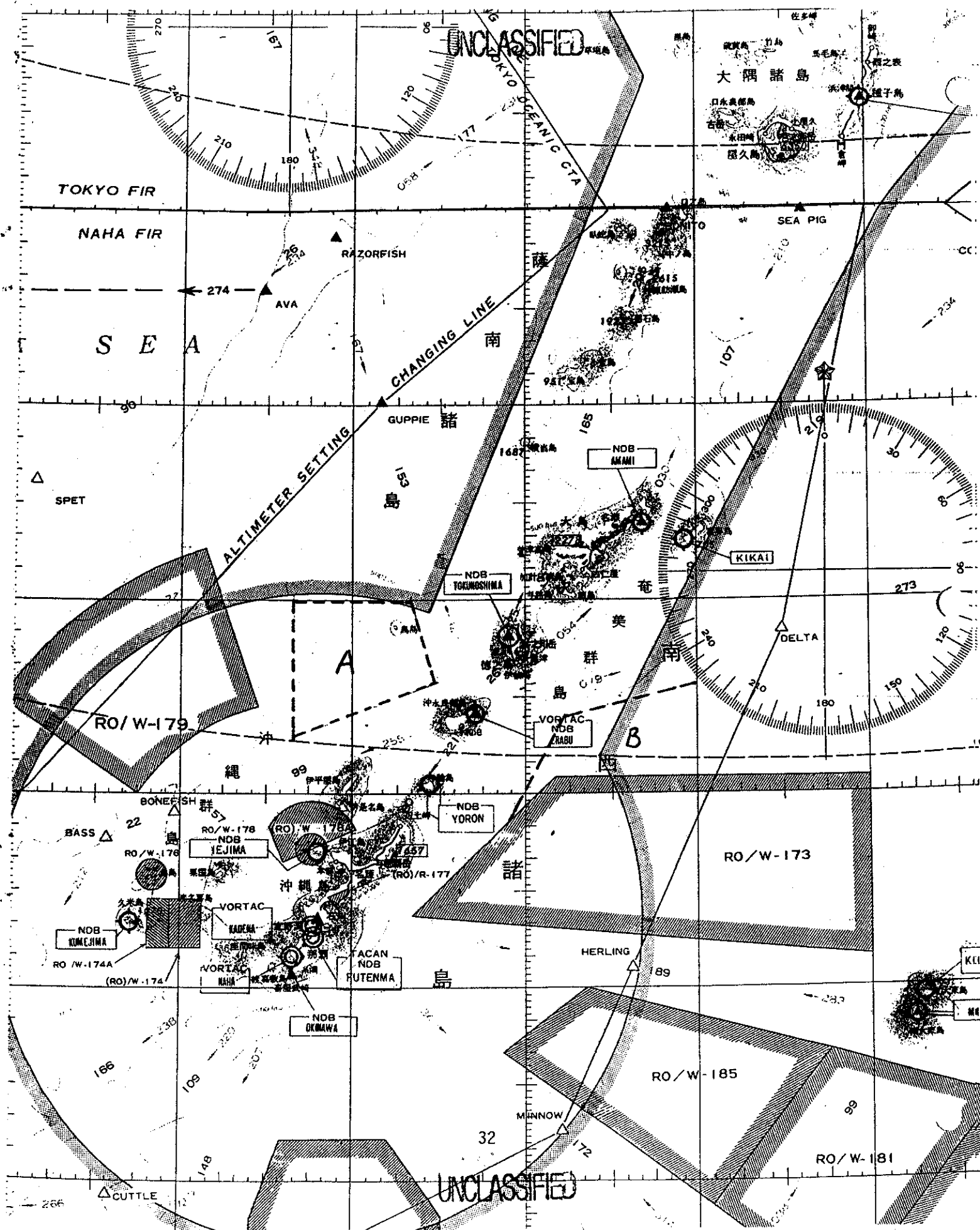
(6) (U) All shuttle flights between Kadena Airbase and ACMI area would be conducted within the Okinawa Approach Control Airspace.

(7) (U) To relocate R129.

(8) (U) To lower the ceiling of R130 from 23,000 feet to 20,000 feet mean sea level (MSL).

(9) (U) Reduce US airspace ("W" areas) by a greater amount in size than the portion of airspace required for the ACMI area in the north west corner of W173.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Commander in Chief Pacific FOREST BLADE After Action Report, Ser S13, of 10 JAN 83
2. Commander in Chief Pacific EXERCISE PROUD SABER 83 Evaluation Report, Ser S814, of 17 DEC 82
3. Ibid
4. Commander in Chief Pacific, EXERCISE ULCHI FOCUS LENS 82, Observation Report, Ser S652, of 25 OCT 82
5. HQ USFJ History 1981, pp. 22-23
6. COMUSJAPAN 310600Z DEC 81;
5AF 290515Z JAN 82
7. 5AF 290515Z JAN 82
8. COMUSJAPAN 120158Z FEB 82
9. HQ USFJ/J3 Talking Paper of 4 JUN 82, subj: B-52 AI/ECM Training;
HQ USFJ/J3 Talking Paper of 2 JUL 82, subj: B-52 AI/ECM Training
10. 5AF 260855Z JUL 82;
COMUSJAPAN 090833Z AUG 82
11. COMUSJAPAN 142345Z DEC 82
12. HQ USFJ List 1981, pp. 25;
HQ USFJ/J3 Memo to J01/J02 of 21 JAN 82, subj: Helicopter Live Fire at FMA
13. Inclosure 9, Minutes, 69th JC, 19 SEP 63
14. COMUSJAPAN/J3 140137Z DEC 82
15. HQ USFJ/J311 Memo to J3 of 19 MAR 82, subj: Kadena Air Base Noise Problem
16. Ibid
17. Ltr from Japanese Chairman of ANAS to US Chairman of 7 May 82, subj: Submission of Papers to the Court in Defense of GOJ against Kadena Noise Suit
18. Excerpt from Minutes of 10th Meeting of ANAS, 30 OCT 74

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19. Ltr from US Chairman of ANAS to Japanese Chairman of 11 DEC 79
20. Ltr from US Chairman of ANAS to Japanese Chairman of 19 May 82
21. Ltr, 5AF/DO to HQ USFJ/J3 of 18 May 82, subj: Kadena Noise Suit Against GOJ
22. DOD Flight Information Publication Planning Document AP/3, pp. 5-41 and 5-42
23. Agreement under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan, regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan, 19 January 1960 ("Status of Forces Agreement" -- "SOFA") (entered into force 23 June 1960, TIAS 4510.
24. Ibid
25. HQ USFJ/J3 Background Paper, 9 AUG 82, subj: US Forces use of airports in Japan.
26. Ibid
27. COMUSJAPAN 250501Z AUG 82
28. Ibid
29. USFJ/CC ltr of 5 JAN 82, to Ambassador Mansfield, American Embassy, Tokyo
30. USFJ/J2 ltr of 12 JAN 82, to Mr. Yasuo Wakuda, Safety Inspector General, Japan Civil Aviation Bureau.
31. HQ USFJ/J3 Background Paper, 9 AUG 82, subj: US Forces use of airports in Japan
32. Minutes, 506th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting, 11 AUG 81
33. HQ USFJ/J42 Talking Paper of 25 NOV 81, subj: ACMI
34. Ltr from US Chairman to Japanese Chairman of CAS of 29 DEC 81, subj: ACMI
35. HQ USFJ/J3 Talking Paper of 20 JAN 82, subj: ACMI
36. HQ USFJ/J3 Point Paper of 25 JAN 82, subj: ACMI
37. Minutes of the 33rd Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee Meeting 22 JAN 82

38. USFJ/CC ltr of 26 JAN 82 Defense Minister ITO, subj: ACMI
39. Deputy Director General, DFAA ltr of 2 FEB 82 to Maj Gen Moore (HQ USFJ/J01)
40. Minutes of the 34th Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee Meeting, 22 FEB 82
41. Ltr from Japanese Chairman to US Chairman of CAS of 17 MAR 82, subj: Establishment of the ACMI Range (Reply)
42. Ltr from Mr. Araki (CAB) to Lt Col Cocciolo (HQ USFJ/J311) 8 JUN 82
43. COMUSJAPAN/J5 300745Z JUL 82, pp. 8
44. COMUSJAPAN 240800Z SEP 82, subj: Japan ACMI
45. HQ USFJ/J4 Memorandum for Record of 30 SEP 82, subj: Discussion Points at Meeting with Gen Bedke
46. HQ USFJ/J42 Memorandum to J4, 10 DEC 82, subj: Key Comments at Meeting with Mr. Matsui at JCAB
47. HQ USFJ/J311-J42 Memorandum for Record, 10 DEC 82
48. COMUSJAPAN/J3 130658Z DEC 82, subj: Negotiations on ACMI Airspace
49. COMUSJAPAN/J3 130658Z DEC 82, subj: Negotiations on ACMI Airspace
50. CINCPAC 170256Z DEC 82, subj: Negotiations on ACMI Airspace
51. COMUSJAPAN/J4 200203Z DEC 82, subj: Japan ACMI
52. Talking Paper/J42, 27 DEC 82, subj: Japan ACMI
53. Memorandum for Record/J3, 28 DEC 82, subj: ACMI Airspace Negotiations

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CHAPTER 4

LOGISTICS

SECTION I - PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANTS (POL)

UPDATE ON CONTRACT SUPPORT IN JAPAN (U)

(U) Five Japanese oil companies were awarded contracts for delivery of 974,200 barrels of products to US fuel depots in Japan. Nippon Oil provided fuel to meet the petroleum needs of small US facilities located in remote areas of Japan. Asia Oil supplied low sulphur heating oil and black oil. Maruzen Oil contracted for low sulphur heating oil, JP5, and diesel. Nippon Mining and Kyodo Oil contracted for JP5 and diesel, respectively. Japanese oil companies continued to show interest in obtaining Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) contracts, a trend prevalent following the 1974-78 cut-off of Japanese oil supplies to US Forces.¹

KOSHIBA TERMINAL TANK FIRE (U)

(U) On 13 October 1981, an explosion and fire occurred in JP4 fuel storage, Tank No. 6, at the Koshiba Terminal, Yokohama. The 203,000 barrel underground tank, which contained 153,000 barrels of JP4, burned for approximately four hours, engulfing nearby power poles and maintenance equipment. Some windows were shattered in adjacent residential areas when Tank No. 6 exploded, but the fire was contained with no injuries to civilian or military personnel. Results of the formal investigation, released in January, indicate that the cause of the explosion and subsequent fire cannot be determined with certainty.²

T-1 TANKERS RELEASED TO REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) (U)

(U) The USNS Alatna was deployed to the Far East as one of the replacements for USNS Rincon and USNS Petaluma, which were leased to the ROK Navy in February. The USNS Nodaway, the same class vessel as Rincon and Petaluma, was shifted from Mid-Pacific (MIDPAC) to operate with the Alatna in the Japan/Korea theater.³ Agreement with the Republic of Korea provides for the utilization of the leased T-1's for support of US Forces during contingencies. This action effectively increased the number of T-1 resources available to US Forces in the Pacific from three to five.

VISIT TO JAPAN BY COMMANDER OF DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER (DFSC) (U)

(U) Rear Admiral William J. Ryan, Commander, DFSC, visited POL activities in Japan in May and June. Topics discussed with HQ, USFJ personnel included Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) assumption of Defense Fuel Support Point Military Construction, temporary storage contracts in Japan as a satisfactory alternative to US funded construction, and

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DFSC's interest in additional storage and bulk fuel contracts with Japanese contractors.⁴ The DFSC Commander's visit, the first from a member of the headquarters element since November 1980, resulted in an increased number of Japanese oil company responses to the subsequent DFSC solicitation for bulk fuels. However, the relatively high prices quoted in the additional Japanese tenders prevented the realization of increased in-country contracts.

CONTRACT STORAGE AT MATSUYAMA (U)

(U) On 1 June, Maruzen Oil Company initiated a DFSC contract for 3.1 million barrels of petroleum storage at Matsuyama, Japan. The initial contract is for one year, with an option for four additional one year contracts. The products stored include jet fuel, diesel fuel, and Navy Special Fuel Oil (NSFO). Filling of the tanks commenced in early summer and was completed in November. DFSC now has sufficient bulk petroleum stored in Japan to assure contingency stocks are available for support of US Forces. However, commercial storage is not viewed as a long-term solution. The five year duration of the contract will provide sufficient time to initiate permanent corrective actions to return all US Forces tankage to a serviceable condition.⁵

GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN (GOJ) PETROLEUM FACILITY REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (U)

(U) Construction continued on several GOJ funded replacement bulk petroleum facilities included in the various projects under the Facilities Improvement and Relocation Programs. At Sasebo, the 707,000 barrel capacity jet fuel storage reconstructed at the Iorizaki POL Depot has been completed and is currently in JP5 storage service.⁶ The return to service of this Sasebo tankage, which compromises six percent of US Forces wholesale storage in Japan, represents a significant improvement in the ability to sustain US Forces capabilities during a contingency. On Okinawa, the construction of the new tankage included in the Naha relocation program is due for completion in early 1983.⁷ The receipt of this 500 thousand barrels of new equivalent storage resited at Chimu Wan will further enhance US Forces petroleum readiness.

JAPAN-WIDE PETROLEUM CONFERENCES (U)

(U) On 25 and 26 February, HQ, USFJ hosted a POL conference at Sasebo. Organizations represented at the conference included Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC); Commander, Naval Forces, Japan (CNFJ); US Army, Japan (USARJ); Fifth Air Force (5AF); HQ, USFJ; Military Sealift Command Far East (MSCFE), and Commander Task Force (CTF) 73. Major topics included: Operational Plans (OPLAN) supportability, availability of tank truck and rail car assets, NSFO inventory levels, T-1 tanker usage during contingencies, and Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) support in Japan.⁸ A follow-up conference, agreed upon at the February conference, was held on 6 and 7 October at Yokota AB. Major topics discussed were OPLAN supportability, Facilities

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Improvement Program (FIP) funding, contract storage in Japan, and support at Misawa Air Base.⁹ Both conferences provided considerable progress in the formulation and execution of measures to improve sustainability of US Forces during contingency operations.

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CHAPTER 4

LOGISTICS

SECTION II - FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

(U) Excellent progress has been made on obtaining a microwave relay site in Tokyo to allow the Far East Network (FEN) live broadcasting from the tower satellite terminal.

(U) The basic study on Okinawa Regional Land Utilization was completed, and two follow-up studies were started, one in the area of family housing and community support facilities, and the other concerning domestic water resources. Progress on obtaining air, sea, and land sites for the installation of an Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) system in Japan seemed very promising at year's end. Unfortunately, the much needed Aomori (Misawa) regional real estate requirements study had not materialized by the end of the year. The Camp Fuji C-130 airstrip initiative, also, has met with little success.

(U) A major new initiative of the year was the USAF plan to beddown up to 48 F-16's at Misawa. The USMC decision to increase accompanied tours on Okinawa and the mainland, along with the Commando Port initiative, will have a significant impact on facilities and construction.

UNRESOLVED SECURITY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (SCC) ACTIONS (U)

(U) Of the two release actions in which agreement in principle was reached at the XIVth SCC, only the final release of Naha AF/Navy Annex

remains to be completed. The Air Mail Terminal, last project to relocate, was funded in JFY82 and should be completed in 1983.

(U) At the XVth SCC, 47 partial and total releases were agreed upon in principle. Of this total, 25 were completed by the end of 1982. Of the 12 remaining release actions, two actions involved several Okinawa POL facilities and the Makiminato Housing Area. The first 221 family housing units at Camp Kuwae have been completed. An additional 256 units were funded in JFY80, JFY81, and JFY82. A total of 496 units, in addition to miscellaneous support facilities, remain to be funded and constructed before the Makiminato Housing Area can be released by May 1987. 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 through 1983.

FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE (FSC) ACTIVITIES (U)

(U) FSC activity continued at a high level during 1982. Actions are summarized below:

Number of FSC Meetings (515th - 536th)	21
US Memoranda	66
GOJ Memoranda	65
US MEMO's	27
GOJ MEMO's	74

FACILITIES LOCATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS (U)

(U) As of 31 December there were 119 USFJ installations totalling 140,537 acres (56,214 hectares). Of these totals, 71 facilities and areas totalling 78,293 acres (31,317 hectares) were located in mainland Japan and 48 installations totalling 62,244 acres (25,162 hectares) were on Okinawa.

Major releases included:

Yokohama Beach DHA, 31 May
Shinyamashita DHA, 31 March

Major acquisitions included:

Camp Takigahara	1.9 acres
Camp Higashichitose	17.3 acres
Hokkaido Chitose Maneuver Area	21,567 acres
Chitose AB	642.5 acres
Komatsu AB	407.7 acres

FIELD CARRIER LANDING PRACTICE (FCLP) (U)

(U) The search continues for a FCLP site in the Kanto Plain. The Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) budgeted ¥10,000,000 for JFY83 to conduct an extensive study to find a suitable FCLP site. The DFAA's preliminary studies have determined that the only locations where the runways are structurally capable of sustained FCLP are Yokota AB and Hyakuri AB (JASDF). The DFAA recommended that the Noise Abatement Subcommittee convene to resolve a USG request to change the number of aircraft allowed in the pattern at Atsugi from two to four.

(U) The USAFJ concurred in the proposed use of Yokota AB for conducting jet FCLP. Night Landing Practice (NLP) was scheduled for Yokota during February and March. MOFA's concern over local repercussions caused the US Embassy to intervene, resulting in the exclusion of Yokota AB for jet FCLP. NLP periods subsequently were conducted at Misawa AB, Iwakuni AB, Atsugi AB, Japan; Cubi Point, Philippines; and Whidbey Island, Washington. Use of Atsugi AB brought on a storm of protest from the local communities and Diet members. This prompted the GOJ to request that the USG emphasize the use of Misawa AB and Iwakuni AB. At year's end, CNFJ and the Midway Air Group expressed an interest in utilizing Yokota AB for E-2B, propeller driven, FCLP. Both sides continue to seek a solution to this problem.

ADDITION TO IWO JIMA COMMUNICATIONS SITE (U)

(U) On 11 May, HQ, USFJ/J3 asked that CNFJ provide data on requirements for air, sea, and land area to support future exercises and training in the Iwo Jima area. A response was provided on 18 June by draft memorandum requesting the acquisition of airspace, water, and land area. The response was provided too late for DFAA to capitalize on the success of the 4-6 April exercise. Mr. Suzuki, Mayor of Tokyo-to, has since taken a middle of the road approach. He agrees to conducting exercises when addressing supporters and disagrees with conducting exercises when addressing any opposition. The mayor is faced with re-election in 1983.

(U) On 21 July a group of officials from the Tokyo Metropolitan Office and the elected administrator from Ogasawara Village met with DFAA officials. They noted that Iwo Jima is under the administrative control of Ogasawara Village and the Tokyo Metropolitan government, and they expressed deep concern about conducting future exercises on Iwo Jima. The former inhabitants are of the opinion that use of Iwo Jima for exercises would eliminate any chance for them to be allowed to return to the island in the future. The National Land Agency (NLA) is studying the possibility for future habitation by the island's former occupants. This study is scheduled to be completed in mid-JFY83. The relatives of the war victims have also surfaced and are expressing strong opposition to conducting exercises. Their main issue is recovery of the remains of the war dead.

(U) It appears that such issues as re-election politics and opposition groups have soured any negotiating position for the DFAA. The situation could preclude any hope for the acquisition of additional land area. The DFAA has indicated informally that the water training areas adjacent to the existing joint use beaches (Invasion Beach and Shipwreck Beach) are the only areas they are in any position to negotiate for. The DFAA further indicated that the Amphibious Objective Area (AOA) should be secured for future exercises by Notice to Airman (NOTAM) and hydropac unless the USG intends to conduct live firing training within this area.

(U) The NLA is conducting a study that could prove the island is unsuitable for habitation. At that time, acquisition of additional land area would become easier. The DFAA has provided the draft USG memorandum to their Tokyo Defense Facilities Administration Bureau (DFAB) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) for study and determination of what is acceptable for negotiation at the present time.

A-300 AIRBUS MISAWA AIR BASE (U)

(U) TDA has been operating DC-9 commercial airline service to and from Misawa AB since 1975 under a Joint Committee agreement.¹⁰ This provided for joint use of the airfield pavements (runway and taxiway) for a maximum of three flights a day. On 13 June 1978, the Joint Committee authorized TDA to increase the number of flights at Misawa to five, utilizing the same DC-9 aircraft. On 24 March 1981, the Joint Committee approved use of the larger A-300 Airbus to replace the DC-9's and additional joint use area of land for the purpose of constructing an exit taxiway. As a condition for allowing A-300 flights into Misawa, a pavement analysis and evaluation was to be conducted to determine if the existing runway and taxiways would safely support the A-300 Airbus. If this analysis determines that the airfield pavement would not meet safety standards in supporting the additional loading of the A-300, the GOJ would expeditiously perform construction upgrade to meet required standards at no cost to the USG. The USG agreed, however, to share costs if such upgrade would reduce USG expenditures for maintenance and repair. It was also agreed that if upgrade was required, limited A-300 operations (reduced frequency and weight) could take place before any upgrade, if safe operation could be certified and guaranteed by the GOJ.

(U) The initial analysis of existing pavement surveys and construction data indicated that portions of the pavement did not meet safety standards for continuous operation of the fully loaded A-300 Airbus. Therefore, limited (2 flights a day) and reduced weight A-300 service was allowed to commence on 1 April 1980. Physical evaluation of pavements validated the initial analysis, in that upgrade construction was required. The Joint Committee memorandum did not specify the agency that would perform the upgrade (the US Navy or the Joint Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB)).¹¹ This was to be determined at

the local level as there may have been advantages in having the USG perform the upgrade and receive reimbursement. The JCAB asked that the US Navy contract for the upgrade construction of the south parallel taxiway. The Navy made the determination that they do not have the authority to administer a contract for a foreign government outside the United States. The US Army Corps of Engineers, Japan Engineering District (JED), expressed interest in the project and determined that it was within their authority. The JED will design, construct, and perform construction surveillance for TDA on a reimburseable basis.

MISAWA AIR-TO-GROUND RANGE (U)

(U) The US Navy has submitted through the Facilities Subcommittee two memoranda requesting a change to the conditions of use for the Misawa Air-to-Ground Range. The first memorandum requested an extension of the hours of operation to 2200 hours during April through September to allow for night time training.¹² The second memorandum requested use of the Laser Weapons Guidance System for the guiding of air delivered ordnance.¹³

(U) The DFAA has responded on a year by year basis to the request for extension of hours. They intent to provide a permanent change after the compensation agreement with the local fishing association is renegotiated in late 1983. The DFAA has accepted the use of the Laser Weapons Guidance System as within the current conditions of use for the range, as it is a guidance system and not a weapons system. The DFAA realizes that there is some hazard to personnel associated with the use of the system, but it is satisfied that the danger is almost non-existent with current safety procedures.

(U) The DFAA expects to pay additional compensation in exchange for a consensus to extend the hours of operation. Since the laser system is within DFAA's interpretation of the conditions of use, the DFAA does not want to make this an issue for compensation negotiations. US Navy regulations require a warning sign where laser systems are used. The DFAA has asked that posting of the range make no mention of laser systems and that the memorandum to the FSC be withdrawn. If the Navy does not comply with DFAA's request, the locals at Misawa could make use of the laser an issue of compensation. Such costs are rising. For example, in 1973, ¥1,000,000,000 (\$4,347,826) was paid in compensation. In 1981 the amount paid was ¥1,928,000,000 (\$8,382,608). The posting issue remains the major obstacle to conclusion of this action.

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

(U) The DFAA was unable to gain a consensus to site the E-2C transmitters at the Ripsaw range, and it was decided by the JASDF to site them at the JASDF Chitose Air Base. Resiting of the Hardened Aircraft Shelters (HACS) to comply with USAF safety clearance criteria

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required additional joint use land area. Coordination of the additional land area with GOJ agencies delayed submission of a modified memorandum until December. Although formal agreement had not been reached, the JASDF began construction of two HACS in March and requested approval to begin overlaying the east half of the north parallel taxiway in November. The USAF approved the siting of the E-2C facilities in principle. At year's end, the memorandum requesting joint use was being studied by the USAFJ and CNFJ.

(U) Delivery of the first two E-2C's was scheduled for 26 January 1983. The E-2C's will arrive at Yokosuka by ship. They will then be offloaded to a smaller barge and taken to Kisarazu Air Base where the aircraft will be depreserved and flown to Misawa.

FAR EAST NETWORK (FEN) TV MICROWAVE RELAY SITE (U)

(U) On 23 December 1980, a memorandum was submitted to the Facilities Subcommittee for the acquisition of space on a tall building in downtown Tokyo for the purpose of installing a TV microwave relay site for FEN.¹⁴ This relay site would retransmit live stateside TV programs received at Hardy Barracks via cable service from Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Public Corporation (NTTPC), Tokyo Satellite Terminal, to FEN studios at Yokota AB.

(U) FEN first established a requirement for a microwave link from downtown Tokyo some two to three years ago, after the installation of the cable between NTTPC Central Tokyo Studios and Hardy Barracks. The cable provides limited, live TV service from the US via satellite but must be recorded at Hardy Barracks and transported by vehicle to Yokota for broadcasting. Time for this operation takes some four to eight hours, depending upon the program length. FEN began looking for a means to provide direct service between Hardy Barracks and FEN Yokota. It was determined that the most economical means was the installation of a microwave repeater site.

(U) In early July, the DFAA proposed the Keio Plaza Hotel as a location for the microwave site. The DFAA, through the Tokyo DFAB, is currently negotiating FEN requirements with Keio Plaza. The Frequency Subcommittee met on 17 December and approved frequencies for the installation. This was the last major step to allow the Tokyo DFAB to proceed with a GOJ lease arrangement with Keio Plaza. The DFAA plans to complete the lease agreement by February 1983.

OKINAWA REGIONAL LAND UTILIZATION PLAN (MILPRO-OKI) AND FOLLOW-UP STUDIES (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

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(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.

(U) As the result of an early analysis of the draft requirements, it became apparent that several areas would not be adequately addressed because of scope and funding limits. Those areas identified as requiring further in-depth study were:

(a) Family Housing and Community Services

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- (b) Training Facilities
- (c) Ports, Aerial Ports and Supply Facilities
- (d) Communication Facilities
- (e) POL Storage and Pipeline Systems
- (f) Ordnance Storage and Pier Facilities
- (g) Water Resources/Storage/Distribution System

(U) In February, HQ, USFJ/J4 asked CINCPAC to designate a DOD planning agent for family housing/community service follow-up study. The Pacific Ocean Division (POD), US Army Corps of Engineers, was designated as the DOD planning agent for this study, utilizing centralized funds. Concurrently, CINCPAC was asked to designate an agent to accomplish the water resources study, the second most critical follow-up study. The PACNAVFACENGCOM was designated as the planning agent for this study, utilizing in-house funding.

(U) For both of these studies, the responsible planning agent is contracting for the services of an Architectural-Engineering (A/E) firm. Each of the A/E firms is following essentially the same procedure in developing its study. Utilizing the scope of work statement, they will develop a data gathering plan and related work sheets, conduct on-site visits to gather data, and reduce complied data to written form. It is anticipated that both studies will be completed in March or April 1983.

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REGIONAL REAL ESTATE REQUIREMENTS STUDY FOR THE AOMORI COMPLEX (U)

(U) There are several agencies occupying Misawa AB, including the USAF, US Navy, US intelligence community, JASDF Forces, and TDA. Indications from on-site visits are that the various agencies have plans and programs for Misawa. In some cases, the different agencies are planning to use the same real estate. The USAF has conducted planning conferences at Misawa to program the beddown of F-16 aircraft. This planning and programming effort was not oriented toward the joint arena.

(U) Misawa AB is a strategic northern facility for the USG and steadily becoming more so for the GOJ. It is the only location with an airfield and nearby air-to-ground range. It is seen as vital to the defense of northern Japan and Korea, and serves as an extremely valuable operations complex to the intelligence community. Misawa is becoming very constrained within its boundaries. Future expansion will be difficult, if not impossible, with private construction --

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around the perimeter and outlying areas -- underway and planned for into the future. Much of the base proper has previously been released or is under joint use with the GOJ (TDA, JCAB, JASDF). Misawa AB is dependent upon other local US real estate either as a source of supply or storage. Circumstances require consideration of all northern real estate in a comprehensive plan to include future programs. Limited space, constrained expansion capability, and difficulty of acquiring new land at US facilities and areas forced the USG to look to other military real estate such as JSDF installations. Consideration of all military (USG/GOJ) facilities and areas and prefectural/municipal plans will allow optimum use of available vital northern real estate to accommodate GOJ and USG requirements.

(U) In November 1981, HQ, USFJ requested that CINCPAC approve the concept of the study; obtain DOD funds, and task a planning agent to conduct the study. Based on the HQ, PACAF position that master planning is a service responsibility, CINCPAC tasked PACAF to conduct the study and prepare a master plan for Misawa AB. The intended PACAF study ignores installations other than Misawa AB, however, and would result in a master plan for Misawa that essentially considered only Air Force requirements.

(U) Once the USAF Commando Port initiative was known, HQ, USFJ on 4 June, again requested CINCPAC to support the regional real estate study. In view of PACAF's progress on the Misawa AB study and their leading interest at Misawa, CINCPAC directed PACAF to accomplish a land utilization study.

CAMP FUJI AIRSTRIP (U)

(U) The DFAA has determined that use of the Nashigahara airstrip for proposed C-130 operations is not within current conditions of use. The JDA Research Institute has for several years included a line item in the defense budget for the construction of a tracked vehicle test track at the Nashigahara Air Field site. Approval for the construction rests with the Yamanashi Prefectural Governor. The Governor has ignored addressing this subject, which has caused JDA to slip the funding for the past four years. DFAA has stated that until the JDA obtains approval from the Governor, construction or use of the airfield is not possible. The USG must now await favorable political decisions before further progress can be made.

COMMANDO PORT (U)

(U) On 29 June, representatives from HQ, USFJ and the American Embassy officially informed the MOFA, the JDA, and the DFAA of the US proposal to beddown up to 48 F-16's at Misawa during FY85-88. At that time, the GOJ was also requested to provide selected facilities to support the beddown. On 30 September, Mr. Ito, Director General, JDA, advised Secretary of Defense Weinberger that the GOJ agreed, in principle, with the proposed Commando Port initiative. Mr. Ito

(implied that the GOJ would provide the request within the established FIP, but will work to expand it to accommodate both the "normal" FIP and proposed Commando Port projects. Later discussions between HQ, USFJ and DFAA representatives also indicated that approval of Commando Port projects in the FIP will be contingent upon US congressional approval of companion Military Construction (MILCON) projects.

(U) The GOJ has been requested to provide a total of 25 line items, consisting of troop housing, family housing, munitions operations, personnel support, base support, and environmental projects. The largest single line item is the requirement for 952 family housing units. It presents the greatest problem for the GOJ because of the need to complete the first 248 units by April 1985. The location that was selected (Security Hill) and conceptually planned for the family housing units has been rejected by the operating agency, thus compounding an already difficult problem.

(U) At year's end there appeared to be many problems that must be overcome to successfully implement Commando Port: specifically, the selection of a suitable family housing site; congressional support of MILCON; an adequate level of FIP funding to support both the normal FIP and proposed Commando Port projects; and timely construction of facilities to meet a required beneficial occupancy date.

(U) On 4 March, OSD approved the Marine Corps initiative to increase accompanied tours in Japan. This initiative will increase the family housing requirement on Okinawa by 4,708 units and by 612 units at Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS). In addition, the Commando Port initiative will increase the family housing requirement at Misawa AB by 952 units. The unfunded deficit of family housing units for mainland Japan and Okinawa now stand at approximately 9,500 units.

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CHAPTER 4

LOGISTICS

SECTION III - HOST NATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

(U) Relocation programs remained fairly modest during the year, with two exceptions: negotiations on the Okinawa Expressway relocation program progressed to the point where agreement seems very near, and the GOJ announced a desire to accelerate release of the Makiminato Housing Area.

(U) The most exciting action took place in the FIP, in which the funding for the 1982 program increased by 25% over the 1981 program. Indications are that the 1983 program will increase by 23%. This will bring the total value of the FIP, since inception in 1979, to approximately 783 million dollars.

(U) The most significant development in FIP management was the development of a mid-to-long range program that, for the first time, provides a framework within which both the USG and the GOJ can visualize and realize the US Forces FIP construction requirements.

RELOCATION PROGRAMS (U)

(U) In JFY82 the GOJ budget for relocation projects was ¥8.9 billion. The major items funded in JFY82 included: (1) 100 family housing units at Kadena AB, relocated from Makiminato Housing Area; (2) five family housing units at US Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, relocated from Nagai Dependent Housing Area; and (3) communication facilities at Yokota Air Base and Fuchu Air Station. 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) The Okinawa Expressway extension project represents another relocation program. Negotiations and coordination on the extension continued at the ad hoc working group level. At year's end, it appears that scope and siting work will be completed in the April or May 1983 with construction to begin within the year.

ACCELERATED RELEASE OF MAKIMINATO HOUSING AREA (MHA) (U)

(U) The release of MHA was agreed to, in principle, in January 1974 at the 15th SCC. Since then, replacement facilities have been incrementally programmed and constructed with the objective of

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completing all relocation by 1989 or 1990. The intent was to delay release of MHA until a large number of new units could be constructed under the FIP. In mid-June, DFAA advised HQ, USFJ that under the special expropriation law certain parcels of land on MHA must be released by 14 May 1985 and that the remainder of MHA must be released by 15 May 1987. This means that the remaining 596 family housing units and miscellaneous support facilities will be accelerated from the 1989 or 1990 time frame and programmed in the JFY83 and JFY84 relocation construction programs in order to meet the required release dates. The JFY83 program will include the construction of 240 two-bedroom units and a school at Kadena AB.

FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FIP) (U)

(U) Seventeen FIP projects funded in JFY79, JFY80, and JFY81 valued at \$124 million were completed in 1982. These projects include 214 family housing units, 673 bachelor rooms, and four sewage treatment plants. Construction is underway on 33 line items and design is in progress on 64 others.

(U) On 1 February, the G0J offered the following JFY82 FIP to the Joint Committee, subject to budgetary approval by the Diet:¹⁵

- (1) New construction of 48 units of family housing, reconstruction of bachelor housing and a dining hall, survey and design for bachelor housing and a hanger fire protection system, design for a water service system, and survey for a hanger fire protection system at Misawa Air Base;
- (2) New construction of headquarters' addition, reconstruction of bachelor housing, and installation of incinerator at Yokota Air Base;
- (3) Installation of incinerator and survey and design for drainage system at Camp Zama;
- (4) New construction of bachelor housing, dining facility and an elementary school, reconstruction of bachelor housing, and survey and design for aircraft parking apron at Atsugi NAF;
- (5) Survey and design for sewage treatment plant at Sagami General Depot;
- (6) Reconstruction of bachelor housing at Fukaya Communication Site;
- (7) Reconstruction of bachelor housing, dining facility and a personnel center at US Fleet activities, Yokosuka and survey for dependent housing for US Fleet Activities, Yokosuka;
- (8) Reconstruction of a day care center at Sagamihara Dependent

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Housing Area;

- (9) Survey for a landing facility at Numazu Beach Training Area;
- (10) New construction of bachelor housing and a dining hall, reconstruction of bachelor housing, installation of a dolphin for tankers and an aircraft noise suppressor at Iwakuni MCAS;
- (11) Survey for sewage disposal facility at US Fleet Activities, Sasebo, and Tategami Basin Port Area;
- (12) Reconstruction of oil tankage at Akasaki POL Depot;
- (13) Reconstruction of oil tankage at Yokose POL Depot;
- (14) Reconstruction of base camp complex and vehicle maintenance facility at the Northern Training Area;
- (15) New construction of bachelor housing, track vehicle maintenance facility, communication and electronic maintenance shop, and organic unit storage at Camp Schwab;
- (16) New construction of bachelor housing and organic unit storage at Camp Hansen;
- (17) New construction of 100 units of dependent housing and bachelor housing, and survey and design for 160 units of dependent housing at Camp Shields;
- (18) New construction of 124 units of dependent housing and hardened aircraft shelters, reconstruction of bachelor housing, survey and design for hardened aircraft shelter, and survey for utilities systems and oil filter/separator at Kadena Air Base;
- (19) Survey for hospital sprinkler system at Camp Kuwae;
- (20) New construction of bachelor housing, installation of sports facilities, and survey and design for oil filter/separator at Camp Zukeran;
- (21) New construction of maintenance hangar, installation of aircraft fuel hydrant system, and survey for sewage disposal line at Futenma Air Station;
- (22) New construction of dispensary at Makiminato Service Area;
- (23) Reconstruction of quay at Naha Port;
- (24) Installation of POL fire protection system and survey and design for POL line reconstruction at Army POL Depots.

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(U) The JFY82 FIP is valued at approximately \$185 million (\$40.8 billion). Previous year's programs were comprised primarily of family and unaccompanied personnel housing, environmental, and community support projects. The JFY82 FIP included funds for the construction of operationally related facilities, the first time such projects were funded since the inception of the FIP. This major breakthrough was accomplished several years before the GOJ originally thought it was possible.

(U) On 30 December, the DFAA advised HQ, USFJ that the cabinet approved the draft JFY83 FIP budget estimated at ¥50.3 billion, which represents an increase of 23% over the previous year's program.

MID-TO-LONG RANGE FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM (FIP) (U)

(U) The continuing growth and interest being generated by the FIP dictated a need to develop a mid-to-long range (10 year) FIP plan. Such a plan was developed by HQ, USFJ/J4 in July, and was subsequently presented to representatives of service headquarters in Japan and Hawaii, the American Embassy, CINCPAC, OSD, JCS, and members of the congressional staff. The plan has been well received by all agencies and has been acknowledged as a practical baseline from which to guide future programs. Basically, the plan encompasses: (1) a continuing growth in the level of funding from \$230 million in JFY83 to \$400 million in JFY89 and then level funding (based on constant dollars); (2) dedicating 50, 15, and 35 percent, respectively, to family housing, community support, and "other" projects; (3) overcoming the projected family housing deficit of nearly 10,000 units in 10 program years; (4) satisfying the most urgent facility requirement of each of the services; and (5) funding "hard core" change-of-mission projects above the normal growth curve of the FIP. The mid-to-long term plan will remain flexible in order to meet the most current planning factors.

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CHAPTER 4

LOGISTICS

SECTION IV - INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS, AND PROGRAMS

DEFENSE RETAIL INTERSERVICE SUPPORT (DRIS) PROGRAM (U)

(U) A meeting of the Japan DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB) was held on 17 September.¹⁶ Meetings of the Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) were held on 31 March, 16 June, and 13 October.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ The 13 October meeting of the Japan JIRSG was held for the first time on Okinawa, with most of the Okinawa sub-study group chairmen in attendance.

(U) During 1982, the following DRIS studies, under DRIS FY78-83 Plan, were completed:

a. Storage and Warehousing, Okinawa (ZZ 80111-005), 31 March 1982.²⁰

b. Supply and Maintenance, Okinawa (ZZ 81212-002), 19 May 1982.²¹

c. Follow-on Study on Furniture Management, Okinawa (ZZ 80181-003), 9 September 1982.²²

d. Audiovisual Services, Okinawa (ZZ 80253-006), 4 August 1982.²³

e. Packing and Crating, Misawa (JA 82102-001), 18 November 1982.²⁴

(U) In December, by direction of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics), the Administrative Aircraft Support Ad Hoc Sub-Study Group, Mainland Japan, conducted a reevaluation of the previously completed study on Administrative Aircraft Support Kanto Plain (JA 74161-001) to determine the feasibility for establishment of a single service manager. After weighing the various advantages and disadvantages, the Sub-Study Group concluded that the current scheduling procedures provide for necessary coordination to avoid duplication of support requirements and satisfy customer demands. In addition, operational control of equipment and personnel is retained by the services, thus facilitating training, management of service oriented flying hour guidelines, and scheduled maintenance. It also found that a single manager, in lieu of the current scheduling procedures, would result in increased costs and manpower. The Japan JIRSG and COMUSJAPAN concurred in the study group recommendations, which were forwarded to CINCPAC on 30 December.²⁵

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(U) As of December 1982, there were a total of 372 Interservice Support Agreements (ISA's), valued at \$61,448,226 in Japan.²⁶

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 US 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 US Customs Advisor (GS-13), who is provided by a memorandum of understanding between DOD and the US Customs Service, is located at Yokota AB.

(U) At the end of the year there were 638 full and part-time military customs inspectors (MCI's) working in the program. During 1982, MCI's inspected or examined 115,806 passengers and crew members; 35,431 shipments of unaccompanied baggage and household goods; 1,369 POV's; 64,643 DOD cargo shipments; and 8,020 aircraft.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON VEHICLE MOVEMENT (U)

(U) During 1982 the US Chairman submitted ten memoranda to the Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, receiving confirmation for movement of 51 tractor/trailer combinations over 83 routes. Cooperation between HQ, USFJ and the Ministry of Construction (MOC) in facilitating requests for confirmation continued to proceed smoothly. The MOC continues to be vigilant, however, in requiring strict adherence to the GOJ's regulations and standards. An example is MOC's insistence on limiting divisible cargo to a maximum of 20 metric tons on an open trailer.

(U) Japanese ministries and agencies are still coordinating an FSC memorandum requesting the joint use of Shimizu Port in Shizuoka Prefecture for use as an alternative facility to Imazawa Beach, Numazu, during high surf conditions. Once access to Shimizu Port is acquired, it will be necessary to find a route for the transport of tracked vehicles to Camp Fuji.

(U) The USMC on Okinawa submitted a draft proposal to MOC through HQ, USFJ that would reduce the number of approved routes on Okinawa. The underlying concept is that of an interlinking network of routes covering the island, rather than routes that only connect facilities which frequently overlap. At year's end, MOC was still studying the proposal.

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COMBINED LOGISTICS STAFF STUDY GROUP (C-LOG) (U)

(U) The eighth meeting of C-LOG was convened on 2 April at the Joint Staff Office (JSO) in Tokyo. Four subjects of mutual interest were addressed. US members briefed on: (1) US Security Assistance Program and (2) the Air Force Centralized Intermediate Repair Logistics System (CILS) and Centralized Intermediate Repair Facility (CIRF). The Japanese presented briefings on: (1) the FY82 Defense Budget and (2) Rationalization, Standardization, Interoperability (RSI). Key points from the Japanese briefings were: (1) the JFY82 defense budget increases allow for continued equipment procurement, personnel strength increases, and expanded research and development efforts; and (2) RSI in the Japan Ground Self Defense Force (JGSDF) is being studied, emphasizing major end items. The GOJ policy that requires the domestic production of parts complicates attainment of mutual RSI of US and Japanese equipment.

(U) The ninth meeting of C-LOG was held 22 October at the JSO in Tokyo. This was the first meeting for Major General Ryuzo Yabunaka, newly assigned JSO/J4. Welcoming comments by Colonel R.T. Carney, HQ, USFJ/J4, highlighted the accomplishments of the group since its inception; i.e., completion of the first joint DEFPLAN 5098/5051 and the successful completion of three combined Command Post Exercises. Briefings and associated discussions centered on: (1) Japanese 1981 Mid-Term Defense Program Estimate, (2) the Japanese Air Self Defense Force (JASDF) computer system, (3) the US Joint Deployment System, and (4) logistics aspects of DEFPLAN/OPLAN 5051.

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FOOTNOTES

1. DFSC Contracts DLA600-81-D-1823, 1824, 1829; DLA600-82-D-0468, 0482, 0485, 0525, 1469, 1881, 1882, 1883
2. CNFJ Yokosuka JA 220440Z Jan 82
3. COMSCFE Yokohama JA 280817Z Feb 82
4. DFRPAC Cp H.M. Smith HI 302354Z Apr 82
5. DFSC Contract DLA600-82-C-0235
6. DFSC Cameron Station VA 182004Z Mar 82
7. CDRUSAPDSO Cp Kinser JA 100856Z Dec 82
8. COMUSJAPAN Yokota AB JA 100715Z Feb 82
9. COMUSJAPAN Yokota AB JA 132316Z Sep 82
10. Joint Committee MEMO 1091, 17 Dec 74
11. Joint Committee MEMO 1530, 24 Mar 81
12. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-325-1680, 8 Feb 74
13. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-515-2458, 12 Jan 82
14. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-490-2367, 23 Dec 80
15. Joint Committee MEMO 1596, 29 Jan 82
16. Minutes of the Japan DPRB, 7 Oct 82
17. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG, 31 Mar 82
18. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG, 30 Jun 82
19. Minutes of the Japan JIRSG, 5 Nov 82
20. Study on Storage and Warehousing, Okinawa (ZZ 80111-005), 31 Mar 82
21. Study on Supply and Maintenance, Okinawa (ZZ 81212-002), 19 May 82
22. Follow-up Study on Furniture Management, Okinawa (ZZ 80181-003), 9 Sep 82
23. Study on Audiovisual Services, Okinawa (ZZ 80253-006), 4 Aug 82
24. Study on Packing and Crating, Misawa (JA 82102-001), 9 Sep 82
25. HQ, USFJ/J4, letter, 30 Dec 82, subj: JIRSG Study, Duplication of Administrative Aircraft Support, Kanto Plain
26. DRIS Master Data Selection No. 18, 14 Dec 82, Defense Logistics Services Center, Battle Creek, Michigan 49016

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CHAPTER 5

PLANS AND POLICY

SECTION 1 - PLANS

UNITED STATES-JAPAN BILATERAL PLANNING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES (U)

DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051 (U)

DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051 PHASE I TPFDD REFINEMENT CONFERENCE (U)

(U) Representatives from HQ, USFJ J4 and J5 participated in the Time Phased Forces and Deployment Data (TPFDD) Phase I refinement conference for DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051, at Headquarters Joint Deployment Agency, MacDill AFB, FL. 10-14 May. Because this conference was to be the first Phase I refinement for the new 5051 plan, a PRE-TPFDD refinement conference was held at HQ, USFJ 15-19 March. Represented at the conference were planners from JDA, CINCPAC, HQ USFJ, USARJ, CNFJ, and USAFJ. Problem areas were identified and discussed to insure their resolution prior to the actual Phase I conference. The PRE-TPFDD Conference lead the way to a very successful Phase I TPFDD refinement. The Phase I refined TPFDD accurately validated/identified specific forces, actual non unit related personnel and cargo movement requirements, and met the time phasing desired by CINCPAC for the first 90 days of the OPLAN. The Phase II TPFDD refinement is scheduled for 14-19 March 1983.

PREAPPORTIONMENT CONFERENCE 18 August (U)

(U) A Preapportionment Conference was chaired by HQ USFJ J5 on 18 August. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the development of a preapportionment plan for the initial execution of DEFPLAN-OPLAN

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5051 and provide a better understanding of the appropriate joint and component channels to develop and coordinate this plan. The conference was attended by representatives from HQ, USFJ, USAFJ, USARJ, CNFJ and 7FLT. As a result of the conference, a draft preapportionment plan was developed for inclusion into the plan upon completion of further refinement.

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SANITIZED TPFDD FOR EXERCISE FOREST BLADE 83 (U)

(U) Following DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051 Phase I TPFDD Refinement Conference, HQ, USFJ/J5 began preparing a TPFDD for use in Exercise Forest Blade 83. A bilateral exercise TPFDD was developed following JCS guidelines.¹⁴ In June the sanitized TPFDD was forwarded to CINCPAC for review and approval prior to release to the JSDF.¹⁵ Authorization for release of the first 90 days of the Exercise Forest Blade 83 TPFDD was granted by CINCPAC on 30 August.¹⁶ The exercise TPFDD was forwarded to the JSDF on 10 September¹⁷ and used effectively during Exercise Forest Blade 83, 4 - 8 October.

JSO-CINCPAC EXCHANGE VISIT (U)

(U) In September VADM Inoyama, JSO J3, and LTCOL Nakao, a member of JSO J3 Command and Coordination Section, visited CINCPAC as part of the annual exchange program. VADM Inoyama's visit was hosted by RADM Chewing, CINCPAC J5. The briefings and discussions that were held were mutually beneficial and laid the ground work for a highly successful CINCPAC visit to Japan in November.

CINCPAC-JSO EXCHANGE VISIT (U)

(U) The CINCPAC-JSO (Joint Staff Office) Exchange visit was held during the period 29 November - 3 December. Rear Admiral R.W. Chewing, USN, CINCPAC J5 led the delegation which included Colonel M.C. Wehmhoner, USAF, from JCS J5. During the exchange conference JSO presented briefings on Bilateral SLOC Defense Study, Japanese Review and Approval of DEFPLAN, combined Training and Exercises, and DEFPLAN 5051. In turn the CINCPAC delegation presented briefings on Interoperability and the Crisis Action System. Following the briefings the CINCPAC delegation and three officers from HQ USFJ toured Japanese Self Defense Force and civilian facilities with VADM Inoyama, JSO-J3. Among those visited were the Air Proving Wing, colocated with the 2nd Air Depot at Gifu AB, which has as its primary function the test, evaluation and basic operational research of aircraft, missiles, and electronics; Kawasaki Heavy Industry, Gifu Works, which is under contract for F-15J production; HQ, Middle Army, commanded by LTG Taki; and the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Kobe Shipyard and Engine Works.¹⁸

USFJ-JSO JOINT TRIP (U)

(U) HQ USFJ/J5 and JSO/J3 conducted a joint trip to Hokkaido during the period 6-9 July. The U.S. participants were: Col F.L. Day, USA, Asst. Chief of Staff, J5; LCDR J.D. Sullivan, USN, Plans Officer/J5; MAJ J.C. Hendricks, USA, Plans Officer/J5. The Japanese participants were: VADM T. Inoyama, JMSDF, Chief, J3, JSO, LTCOL M. Hoshino, JASDF, JSO/J3; LTC K. Shigemura, JGSDF, JSO/J3. The purpose of the trip was to observe the terrain in strategic areas, to observe key JSDF facilities, and to discuss defense planning issues with various unit commanders. Helicopter observation flights were made of the Wakkanai,

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Otoineppu, and central Hokkaido areas. Units visited were: JSDF Base, Wakkanai, and its tenant commands, JMSDF Wakkanai Detachment, JGSDF 301st Coast Observation Unit, and JASDF 18th Aircraft Control and Warning Group; 2nd Division, JGSDF, Camp Asahikawa, 2nd Artillery Regiment, JGSDF, Camp Asahikawa; Northern Army, JGSDF, Camp Sapporo; 7th Armor Division, JGSDF, Camp Higashi Chitose; and 2nd Air Wing, JASDF, Chitose AB. Mutually beneficial discussions were held and all US participants gained a better understanding of the defense needs in Hokkaido and of the capabilities of the various JSDF units.

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JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION CONFERENCE (U)

(U) The Joint Planning and Execution Conference (formerly called the JOPS Conference) was held 7-16 July. The conference is conducted by the JCS for all organizations, world wide, to discuss planning and executions topics. The conference provided an excellent forum to discuss short and long-term improvements to policies, procedures, and systems for conventional planning, mobilization, deployment and execution functions. This conference proved to be invaluable for logistics and force planners from the standpoint of keeping them abreast with the latest changes to the planning and execution process.

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SECTION II - PLANS ANALYSIS

USFJ-JSO JOINT TRIP (U)

(U) HQ USFJ/J5 and JSO/J5 conducted a Joint trip during the period 20-22 October. US-J5 participants included: Col F. Day, USA, Asst Chief of Staff, J5; Lt Col A. Christie, USAF, J53; Maj R. Camp, USAF, J541; and Maj J. Chalmers, USA, J531. JSO/J5 participants were: MG M. Ishii, JGSDF, Chief JSO/J5; Capt K. Ishida, JMSDF, Chief Operations Analysis Sec, JSO/J5; Lt Col Y. Saito, JASDF, Med Range Plans Sec, JSO/J5; LTC O. Shioyama, JGSDF, Med Range Plans Sec, JSO/J5; and Lt Cmdr M. Yamashita, MSDF, Research Section, JSO/J5.

(U) The trip was hosted by JSO/J5 and departed the morning of 20 October by C-1 from Iruma Air Base enroute to Komatsu Air Base where the party was met and given a briefing/tour by MAJGEN Takei, Commander of the 6th Air Wing. The group spent the night in Komatsu. The following morning the group toured the Eihei-ji Shrine, Kutani Factory, and visited with the Executive Officer of the 14th Infantry Regiment in Kanazawa. The tour departed Kanazawa the following morning enroute to Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Nagoya, where they received briefings and tours of the facilities which included the licensed construction of US F-15 fighter aircraft. Upon completion of the tour, the party departed from Komaki Air Base, returning to Iruma Air Base.

(U) Before departing Iruma Air Base, the tour group discussed the information gained from the tour and exchanged the customary tokens.

(U) The trip was considered to be mutually beneficial in furthering better appreciation of Japanese efforts towards defense and fostering closer working relations/understanding between the tour members.

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SECTION III - GOVERNMENT RELATIONS (U)

US-JAPAN SECURITY STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIP WITH JAPAN (U)

(U) The US-Japan security relationships have not only continued its strong ties during the year but has expanded the realm of bilateral partnership between the two countries with Japan exerting more efforts to assume added responsibilities for regional security and defense of her country by increasing combined training exercises, commencing of joint studies for Japan to assume defense of 1,000 nautical miles of sealane of communications, transfer of military technology to the United States, and increased dialogue for Japan-ROK military cooperation. The Japanese people are becoming increasingly cognizant of the imminent international situation which they face regarding defense. The major international situation of concern has and continues to be the increasing military buildup of the Soviet Union in the Far East.

(U) An opinion poll indicated 70% of the people were gravely concerned on the possibility that Japan may be subject to foreign armed attack or undue foreign political pressure backed by military strength.²⁴ Director General Ito of Japan Defense Agency (JDA) stated that no nation today can hope to maintain security by itself without considering national security in context of international solidarity, and that Japan should earnestly increase its defense efforts as a member of the Western camp.²⁵ Prime Minister Suzuki in his New Year message expressed his determination to make steady efforts to increase Japan's defense capability and that the increase in Japan's JFY82 defense budget was not done under foreign pressure.²⁶ The Prime Minister also stated that Japan should have a unique defense policy appropriate for her sea grit nation and assume a "hedgehog" defense posture.²⁷ Prime Minister Nakasone, who succeeded Suzuki on 27 November, stated he intends to modify the current 1% of GNP frame for defense expenditure and does not take US request for the increase as a pressure, and that security of sealanes of communication in an emergency is extremely important.²⁸ He also favored revision of the Constitution stating it would be wrong to argue that the revision of the Constitution is taboo since current Constitution was established during Occupation years when Japan was under foreign influence.²⁹

EXCHANGE OF VISITS (U)

(U) The security dialogue between Japan and the US continued with a number of visits by DOD members to Japan and by Japanese defense officials visiting the US. Secretary of Defense Weinberger visited Japan and presented a letter to PM Suzuki from President Reagan, stating that the US highly evaluated Japan's 1982 defense budget and hoped for greater efforts in the future regarding defense.³⁰ SecDef also expressed strong US desire for military technological cooperation with Japan; he made reference to potential Soviet threat and hoped Japan would defend Japan's sealane to 1,000 nautical miles. Prime

Minister Suzuki asked SecDef Weinberger to pass a four-point Government of Japan (GOJ) position to President Reagan - that unity of Western nations is important, that Japan is ready to intensify economic sanctions against Soviet Union if necessary, that China should not be driven toward the Soviet Union, and that economic friction between Japan, US and Europe should be solved through dialogues.³¹

(U) Other visits by military members included Admiral Long, CINCPAC, who visited Japan twice, the first participating in the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) meeting in January and another visit just prior to the change of leadership in the Japanese ruling LDP in October. Long lauded Japan's defense efforts, and stated US expected the new Japanese administration to continue its steady defense efforts.³² Secretary of the Army March visited JDA Dir Gen Ito and acknowledged Japan's efforts in the high rate of defense budget for JFY82. Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman called on JDA Dir Gen Ito and emphasized the need for free nations to collaborate to cope with the Soviet military buildup. Secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr visited JDA and highly evaluated Japan's efforts in compiling the JFY82 defense budget and stated there is no change in US policy regarding the Far East. Adm Foley, CINCPACFLT, visited JDA and MSO Chief of Staff Admiral Maeda and agreed on need for increased cooperation between US Seventh Fleet and JMSDF for increased combined exercises.³³ In the realm of prominent civilian members having interest in defense matters, Vice President Bush visited Japan and met with Japanese government leaders and discussed the Taiwan issue, economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and disarmament. Other prominent foreign visitors to Japan included President Mitterrand of France who desired to expand cooperation in science and technology and reactivate international economy. British Premier Margaret Thatcher visited Japan and expressed hope for Japan to protect her searoads and her own country in face of increasing Soviet military buildup. She also mentioned Britain's desire for Japan to purchase BAe146 and Harrier aircraft from Britain.³⁴

(U) Of significance was the visit of Director General Ito, Japan Defense Agency (JDA), to the United States in late September at which time he formally expressed Japan's acceptance of the proposed USAF deployment of F16's to Misawa Air Base in northern Japan. The F16 is tasked mainly with ground attack and its flight radius of over 925 km would reach southern part of Sakhalin. It also has capability of carrying N-bombs. The US requested deployment of 40-50 F16's to Misawa over a period of about four years beginning in 1985, which would form one air wing consisting of two squadrons being operated under control of Fifth Air Force at Yokota Air Base. Dir Gen Ito stated he would do his utmost to share costs in constructing facilities at Misawa for this purpose. The deployment was welcomed by Japan as it would serve to balance military capability against Soviet buildup in this area and demonstrate US commitment to Japan.

USSR ATTITUDE TOWARDS JAPAN (U)

(U) Internationally, the relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union is one of softening and hardening. On the one hand, the Soviet Union is attempting to moderate its stand with Japan by such acts as conducting a roundtable three-day conference in which a Joint Communiqué was adopted to conclude a taxation treaty between the two countries,³⁵ which would promote Japan-Soviet economic and cultural exchanges. Soviet Sea Transportation Minister Guzenko attended this meeting which was the first time in two years and four months that a The Soviet Ambassador to Japan was replaced by Vladimir Pavlov, who was formerly Ambassador to Hungary. It is believed he was selected because Soviet recognizes the growing importance of Japan in Asia and wants to seek a stabilized relationship with Japan on a long-range basis through the able capability of the experienced diplomat. Soviet State Chief Brezhnev made a bid for reconciliation with Japan and China.³⁷ Also, a Soviet general-rank military officer stated the N-weapon SS20's are deployed in the Far East to cope with China and US aircraft carriers and submarines, and that they are not aimed at Japan.

(U) On the other hand, Soviet military activities continue to increase tension in the Far East. Soviet Backfires have been deployed to Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam.³⁸ A Japan Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF) vessel spotted two Soviet Kara Class missile cruisers and a Krivak II class missile destroyer west of Okinawa which JDA believed were new elements to augment the Soviet Pacific Fleet.³⁹ On 14 September three Soviet Backfires were observed by Japan Air Self Defense Force (JASDF) interceptors flying over the Sea of Japan.⁴⁰ JASDF radar also caught images of six other unidentified aircraft.⁴⁰ An intelligence analyses revealed that Soviet Pacific Fleet secretly constructed a submarine base at Shimushir in Kurile Islands and assigned attack-type submarines for operations.⁴¹ It also became known that the Soviet Union constructed a dock in Cam Ranh Bay for Soviet strategic N-missile submarine stopover.⁴²

(U) Notwithstanding the accelerated increase in military buildup in the Far East, Soviet Union strongly protested against Japan's acceptance of US plan to deploy F16's to Misawa Air Base. Also, the Soviet Union informally requested Japan for another floating dock for civil use.⁴³ However, since the first floating dock which a private company sold to the Soviets caused controversy as it was being used to repair the carrier MINSK assigned to the Russian Pacific Fleet, the Japanese manufacturer rejected the bid. JDA speculates that Soviet State Chief Brezhnev's death on 10 November 1982 would not change Soviet policy on military buildup, although some Japanese circles are hopeful for possible development in the Japan-Soviet territorial issue after Brezhnev, though majority opinion is there would be no change in Soviet basic policy.⁴⁴ The newly assigned Dir Gen Tanikawa to JDA stated he does not feel Soviet will transpose its potential threat into action immediately,⁴⁵ but may take action should instability spread around the world.

EXERCISES (U)

(U) In the wake of increasing Soviet military activities, US-Japan joint and combined training exercises have increased, with the scale of exercises expanding and becoming more complex. Of greatest significance among the exercises was the Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) exercise which was held March 23 - April 29 in the Central Pacific area, participated in by five countries (US, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan) which was the largest in history in number of ships, personnel and duration - a total of 60 ships, more than 120 aircraft and over 29,000 personnel.⁴⁶

(U) Unilateral US and unilateral JSDF exercises increased, along with expanded US-Japan combined exercises. One of the many exercises conducted independently by US Forces was a live ammo firing practice using two 8-inch self-propelled guns and four 155mm howitzers conducted by US marine Corps in Okinawa; this was the first time such guns were used. Iwo Jima was approved as a US training site and a three-day USMC exercise, the first since the island was returned to Japan in 1968⁴⁷ was held. Exercises by the Japan Self Defense Forces (JSDF) also increased. The Ground Self Defense Forces (GSDF) conducted a map exercise at more than 50 command offices throughout Japan under command of GSDF Chief of Staff, General Murai. GSDF also staged an exercise at East Fuji Maneuver Area to demonstrate total fire power of its major weapons. A three-service joint SDF exercise was held under hypothesis that the enemy was invading Hokkaido, followed by a map exercise at Japan Defense Agency (JDA). During this exercise, it was ascertained that the authority of the Chairman of the Joint Staff Council (JSC) was too limited to unify the three services.⁴⁸

(U) In the realm of US-Japan combined exercises, the three services of both sides conducted various types of combined training. More Self Defense Force bases were offered to the US for joint use which resulted in more combined training. The number of major JASDF and JGSDF bases placed for joint use reached seven, plus five air defense radar sites.⁴⁹ A US-Japan ground exercise was conducted for the first time with a battalion-level JGSDF force and company-level US Force. A GSDF-USA combined command map exercise was held, with the objective of commander and staff officers becoming aware of US exercises and operations. On Navy exercises, a five-day anti-submarine training was conducted by JMSDF-Seventh Fleet in the Sea of Japan. Also, an MSDF exercise was held from Tokyo Bay to Iwo Jima and in Tsugaru Straits with participation of US Navy ships, which was aimed at anti-submarine and air defense training. On Air Force training, a US-Japan combined air training was held in Misawa Air Base where JASDF officers rode on USAF AWACS and JASDF aircraft received data supply from US controllers of the AWACS. Also, JASDF and USAF commenced combined air drills around Chitose Base in Hokkaido, which was the 42nd Japan-US combined air training, and the first exercise to be held in Japan's northern territory of Hokkaido. Further, the first Japan-US combined command post exercise (CPX) was held during the year. These combined exercises intensified US-Japan friendship, especially in deepening mutual

understanding as it involved person-to-person contacts by conducting the joint exercises.

SECURITY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (SCC) MEETING (U)

(U) The 18th SCC meeting was held January 8 in Tokyo. Principal participants were Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, JDA Director General Ito, US Ambassador Mansfield and CINCPAC Admiral Long. At this meeting, the US and Japan agreed to initiate a joint study on bilateral cooperation in an emergency in the Far East outside Japan based on the guidelines decided at the previous SCC meeting. US participants pointed out the increasing North Korean military capabilities and Soviet military buildup in the Far East and expressed their desire for further Japanese defense efforts. Foreign Minister Sakurauchi indicated positive Japanese posture to extend economic assistance to South Korea. ⁵⁰

SUBCOMMITTEE OF SECURITY CONSULTATIVE (SSC) MEETING (U)

(U) 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. ⁵¹

(U) The 14th SSC meeting was held on 30, 31 August and 1 September in Hawaii. The USG spoke of increasing Soviet military buildup and sought cooperation of allied nations to cope with the threat. Ambassador Mansfield expressed hope for Japan to accomplish the JFY81 Mid-Term Defense Plan earlier, if possible. Admiral Long, CINCPAC, stated Soviets are assigning fourth generation aircraft to its Far East Forces, replacing third generation aircraft such as the MIG-23 and Backfires. On sealane defense, the US proposed to share roles in an emergency, for Japan to take role to blockade the three straits (Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima), defend 1,000 nautical miles on sealane of communication, while the US takes offensive roles such as striking the home base of the Soviet Pacific Fleet. ⁵²

(U) The GOJ explained Japan's defense capability and indicated Japan's view that there are no serious moves in Asia by the Soviet military buildup as there are in other parts of the world. The GOJ also stated that Japan's capability for sealane defense must remain within realm of individual self-defense rights. It was agreed to continue discussions on sealane defense based on the 1978 Guidelines for US-Japan Defense Cooperation. ⁵³

JAPAN'S DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND POLICIES

(U) In his New Year message, Prime Minister Suzuki expressed his determination to make steady defense efforts, that Japan should endeavor to defend her own country with her own hands, and that Japan's

defense program guideline goals should be attained as early as possible. The Administrative Reform package, which the Prime Minister stated he would stake his political life to pass the Diet, is facing financial difficulties. The reform was a plan to eliminate the budget deficit without increasing taxes and by slashing government expenditures, cutting back on welfare subsidies and other national funds, including reduced defense expenditures. What became a great surprise to all circles was Prime Minister Suzuki's abrupt resignation as LDP Party President which he announced on 12 October, stating that it was necessary to establish a fresh and strong structure under a new leader to ensure true harmony and unity of the party. After deliberations to select a successor by unanimous agreement ended in failure, a primary election was held with four candidates competing; it resulted in an overwhelming victory of Yasuhiro Nakasone, which obviated the necessity for a final election. As Nakasone has held the post of Director General of JDA during the period January 1970 to July 1971, he is well-versed on defense matters and is deeply concerned that US-Japan relationship progress harmonisouly.

(U) The Director General of JDA was also succeeded by Kazuo Tanikawa who is likewise pro-America, and feels Japan-US combined training should be constantly conducted since the two countries have cooperative relationships under the Security Treaty. Regarding the constraint of the defense budget being within 1% of GNP, Tanikawa stated there would be no immediate change of policy but foresees possibility of change arising some day. He also is of the view that friction over defense affairs should not expand any further and there is no possibility of Japan being involved in collective self-defense rights in connection with sealane defense.⁵⁴

DEFENSE OF SEALANES OF COMMUNICATION (U)

(U) The USG requested Japan assume the responsibility of defending up to 1,000 nautical miles of sealanes of communication, and JDA drafted its view on this matter. JDA sources revealed that the Japan-US joint study on sealane defense would be to map out joint counter operations for defense of sealanes in order to reveal shortcomings in Japan's defense capabilities, and that the joint study would be conducted within scope of individual self-defense rights.⁵⁵ However, there seems to be a discrepancy between JDA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in that MOFA takes the position that sealane defense involves only Article V (emergency involving Japan only) as opposed to JDA's position of including contingencies in the Far East (Article VI situation) of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).⁵⁶ In this respect, Iwo Jima has also come into the limelight as an important island for Japan's defense of the sealanes. Joint study of sealane defense by the US and Japan will commence as soon as practicable.

MILITARY TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION (U)

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(U) US-Japan military technological cooperation has been a subject of great concern during the year. Under this cooperation, the US anticipates Japan to share costs for developing military equipment as a subcontractor and to have Japan supply US with good quality parts at low cost and to export US products to Japanese munitions market. This has been under joint study by MOFA, JDA and MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry), but the three government ministries/agency faced on impasse in their interpretation of the three-point Arms Embargo Regulation which has hindered its progress. MITI, in the beginning, took a prudent posture but later stated that joint research and development of military technologies by US and Japan are not subject to the GOJ three-point embargo rules. The GOJ is concerned should US become directly involved in a dispute with a third country. MOFA decided on a policy to provide technological cooperation to the US even when the US becomes involved directly in international disputes if (1) military technology is used for self defense only (2) the US obtains Japan's consent prior to actual use and (3) the US will not transfer them to a third country.⁵⁷ As a result of an ad hoc working group meeting on Japan-US cooperation in advanced technology, a joint recommendation which advised the establishment of machineries to prevent frictions between the two countries regarding technology exchange, was formulated.⁵⁸ MITI Minister Abe highly evaluated the recommendation. Prime Minister Nakasone instructed MOFA to draw out a final plan on technological cooperation prior to his scheduled visit to Washington in January 1983.⁵⁹ This final plan is being drafted.

DEFENSE BUDGET

(U) Due to financial difficulties facing Japan during the year, the Finance Ministry set a negative ceiling on JFY83 budget requests from government offices, making a rigid cost-cutting request to JDA to suspend personnel recruitment and decreasing training exercises to one-half. Notwithstanding this request, GOJ acknowledged JDA to increase its defense budget for JFY83 by 7.346% (¥190 billion) over JFY82. PM Suzuki took the position that the increase is minimum necessary to accomplish the National Defense Program Outline and the JFY81 Mid-Term Defense Program (JFY83-87 timeframe). The USG conveyed to Japan its view that serious issues between Japan and the US would ensue should GOJ fail to increase defense budget over JFY82 budget. US Ambassador Mansfield asked JDA Dir Gen Tanikawa to make efforts to increase JFY83 defense budget to 7.75%, which is same as last year. Japan's Ambassador to the US Okawara advised PM Nakasone to assure 7.346% increase over JFY82 as requested by JDA, stating the feeling in US is that Japan's defense efforts are not sufficient in light of international situation involving Japan and Japan's national power.⁶⁰ The JFY83 defense budget was finally set at 6.5% over the JFY82 defense appropriation. Although slightly less than the original JDA request for 7.35% increase, it is an outstanding increase in light of retrenched JFY83 national budget. Defense allotment for JFY83 signifies 0.978% of GNP, compared with JFY82 which was 0.933%.⁶¹ JDA feels it is inevitable that Japan's defense expenditure will exceed 1%

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of GNP in JFY83, and had started to study procedural steps on how and when to change the 1976 decision of 1% or less of GNP.⁶²

JAPAN-ROK RELATIONSHIP (U)

(U) A problem which is becoming of increasing concern to Japan is the Japan-ROK relationship, economically and militarily, which Japan can no longer disregard. At a Japan-US-ROK seminar⁶³ ROK demanded that Japan look at the real state of affairs arising in the Korean peninsula and stressed the need for Japan and ROK to have better understanding of each other's situation for better contribution to the security of Northeast Asia. However, ROK Foreign Office stated ROK cannot receive cooperation from Japan in an emergency because there is no security cooperation agreement between ROK and Japan, but that it is possible to cooperate through the US-Japan Security Treaty structure. Lt General Donnelly, COMUSJAPAN, stated that Japan and ROK should fight against a Soviet attack to ROK in cooperation with the US, and hoped for close military cooperation between Japan and ROK in order to prepare to fight against a common foe.⁶⁴ ROK requested Japan to provide ROK with the defense policy of Japan, to which Japan consented. Japan's basic defense policy was provided ROK through diplomatic channels which it emphasized (1) principle of peace in accord with peace-oriented Constitution (2) the three-point non-nuclear principles and (3) concept of exclusively defensive capability. MOFA instructed that this basic policy guidance of Japan be provided to Japan's neighboring countries through the respective local Japanese embassies.⁶⁵

SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES' VIEW ON JAPAN'S DEFENSE BUILDUP (U)

(U) The countries in Southeast Asia (Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia) are mounting concerns that Japan is increasing her defense capability and that it would pose a threat to their country, as happened in WWII. However, on the other hand, they are keenly concerned of Soviet moves in the Asia Pacific area. These nations do not want to see Japan increase her defense strength by sacrificing economic cooperation with their countries. Philippine President Marcos critically remarked on Japan's increasing defense efforts, to which the Japanese Ambassador replied that the Philippines need not worry as long as Japan's defense capability is incorporated into the US framework. Visiting Singapore Foreign Minister asked Japan to brief ASEAN on what role Japan intends to play regarding security of the Pacific area. Indonesia Foreign Minister indicated concern over the US request for increased defense efforts by Japan, pointing to defense of sealanes requested by the US which will extend to the Southeast Asian area.

(U) SecDef Weinberger, in his tour of five Southeast Asian and Oceanian countries, stated that no revival of militarism will result as Japan prepares to defend her own country and neighboring areas. The SecDef stated Japan has no intention or capability to become militaristic as it previously was as it can build up power to defend

itself only under existing constitutional restrictions.⁶⁶ MOFA became extremely concerned on growing suspicions of Asian countries on Japan's defense increase and compiled a new policy guidance on Japan's security affairs and her basic concept of defense policy, and instructed her embassies in the Asian countries to pass the guidelines to the respective countries.

POV INSPECTION IN OKINAWA (U)

(U) The two-year phase-in of the GOJ takeover of inspections of US Forces POV's in Okinawa starting 1 January 1981 continued throughout 1982. There were no significant incidents and the military population appeared to have adjusted quite well to the changed inspection situation. This was probably due in part to the revised costs of inspections and repairs which did not rise as much as had been anticipated. This aspect is being carefully monitored and during 1982, cost of the POV inspections carried out by the Exchange in conjunction with GOJ averaged \$236.00 for parts, labor and inspection of Japanese models which are generally in use.⁶⁷ This is a two-year cost and is not an excessive amount to ensure that a POV is safe and in good running condition. As the inspection takeover in Okinawa is fully implemented, the only major area where USFJ still carry out the POV inspection for the Japanese is the Tokyo-Kanagawa complex which includes Yokota Air Base, Camp Zama and Yokosuka/Atsugi.

(U) Compensation for servicemen outside of the Kanto Plains and Tokyo City to offset the higher cost of POV inspections in these areas was continued by the Per Diem Committee. A two index point increase in COLA for these servicemen has been approved.⁶⁸

GOJ VEHICLE EMISSION STANDARDS(U)

(U) The DOD embargo on utilizing government transportation to ship to Japan POV's of US Forces personnel manufactured after 31 March 1976 continued in force.⁶⁹ Almost no US-manufactured POV's are now entering Japan since the embargo applies to all vehicles seven model years old, or less. An initiative to press for exemption of diesel-powered POV's from the DOD embargo was not pursued, based on information from the Services. Lack of assurance that diesel-powered POV's would be subjected to uniform Japanese inspection criteria and practices after arrival made further pursuit of this course of action inadvisable.⁷⁰

(U) Efforts continued during 1982 to find benefits to compensate the serviceman, in part, for losses suffered when he was compelled to dispose of or store his POV in the United States prior to coming to Japan. These included:

- a. Persuading Japanese auto manufacturers to offer delivery of new POV's in Japan for immediate export to the United States. (Japan has been designated an area from which foreign POV's (FPOV's) may be shipped to the United States by servicemen on government

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transportation.) Japanese auto companies did not respond, partly because such shipments would count against their quotas on shipment to CONUS.

b. Use of Guam as a port of delivery for new FPOV's was expanded. This cuts ocean transportation costs, since government transportation is used from Guam. Toyota company undertook an initiative to deliver new FPOV's to Guam, following the examples of Honda and Subaru. US Customs Service clarified that the new owner personally taking delivery of the FPOV in Guam will relieve the vehicle from US customs assessments.

c. It has been verified that camper type FPOV's seating six or more people are being allowed entry into many states of the US with only routine safety modifications. Emission controls do not appear to be a problem here.

INCREASED IMPORTATION OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (FFV'S) FOR MILITARY USE (U)

(U) As background information for later use in forming commissary policy for Japan, consumption and pricing data on prohibited FFV's previously assembled from the Services, were forwarded to the Air Force Commissary Service.⁷³ There appears to be little hope, however, of securing relaxation of GOJ prohibitions on importation of designated FFV's.

REDUCING FREQUENCY OF ANTI-RABIES CANINE INNOCULATIONS (U)

(U) GOJ law requires such inoculations semi-annually. Serums used by US Forces veterinaries on base, however, are effective from one to three years. The US therefore requested GOJ agreement to reducing the frequency from semi-annually to annually. After some negotiations, GOJ Health and Welfare Ministry agreed that inoculations for dogs living on base could be given once annually while the ⁷⁴current semi-annual system was continued for those living off base. At the end of 1982, USFJ was still attempting to get the Ministry to issue a written instruction to this effect to their subordinate agencies.

PINE BARK BEETLE (SAWYER) ERADICATION PROGRAM (U)

(U) Depredations to the Ryukyuan pine trees from the pine bark beetle infestation have been continuing for several years. A large portion of the infected trees are on Kadena AB and in the Marine installations in Okinawa. The US forces in Okinawa have been making strenuous efforts to combat the beetle menace but it is unfortunately spreading. On the fiscal side, the Marines have 1.3 million dollars which should finance their complete program to cut and burn infested tress, while in FY82, Kadena has received \$500,000 for the purpose against a 3.1 million dollar complete requirement.

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(U) Various remedies are available. The one generally followed by US Forces to date is to cut and burn infected trees. (There are an estimated 125,000 such trees on Kadena and more are in danger.) Other methods include aerial spraying, ground spraying, use of predators, resistant strains of pines, infection of micro-organisms and chemicals, among others. Important developments in 1982 included a November visit by a delegation from the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly who met with HQ, USFJ, outlined their concerns and were assured of US Forces readiness to work actively towards a resolution of the problem.⁷⁵ The same month a full scale meeting on the problem was held at Sanno Hotel. This included a session with US Forces entomologists and engineering personnel from the Services (including PACAF and Okinawa representatives) and a session with the same personnel with scientific and technical representatives of the Health and Welfare Ministry and Defense Facilities Administration Agency. The situation was updated by both governments, future alternatives were discussed and \$500,000 in matching funds by G0J was suggested. A good rapport between both sides was established and the G0J was made aware of the US concern and willingness to cooperate in any way possible to control or stamp out the infestation.⁷⁸

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SECTION IV - FACILITATIVE ASSISTANCE

BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION (U)

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

(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; JPO representative(s); HQ USFJ, J3, J4, and J5 representatives.

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52. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 20, #70, 3 Sept 82
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CHAPTER 6

COMMAND, CONTROL & COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS DIVISION

SECTION I - PLANS AND OPERATIONS

STAFF REALIGNMENT (U)

(U) A study of the organizational structure of Headquarters, United States Forces, Japan was conducted during the period November 1981 - April 1982 at the request of the Commander, USFJ and directed by the Chief of Staff. Trial implementation of the proposed structure began in May 1982 followed by a 60-day review and formal submission to CINCPAC. The realignment resulted in the J6 Division title and function being changed to "Command, Control and Communications Systems Division (J6)." The Assistant Chief of Staff, J6 became the focal point and single manager for all C3S matters, responsible for developing all policies, plans and programs necessary to provide adequate C3S support for COMUSJAPAN and component commands in the conduct of joint and combined military operations. Major changes within the Division included creation of a Requirements Branch (J62) formed by division internal restructuring and by the addition of one billet (Marine Corps O-5) from J3. Mitre representative(s) (funded temporarily by CINCPAC) were also projected into the new J62 branch for systems planning studies. The Frequency Management Branch (formerly J62) was incorporated into the Plans and Operations Branch (J61). Provisions were made to establish a fourth branch (Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control Systems (JINTACCS), predicated on future JCS approval of the "Pacific Command Combined Interoperability Plan" (PACOM CIP). The CIP is a broad CINCPAC initiative establishing theater interoperability standards and encompassing the JCS-directed JINTACCS program. The new organization is depicted in the J6 organizational chart.

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FREQUENCY SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) On 28 May the Frequency Subcommittee met at the Shiba Prince Hotel to sign and approve documents for annexes A thru D of the US/Japan Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement (TEA). This meeting is alternately hosted by the Radio Regulatory Bureau (RRB) and HQ, US Forces Japan. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss and sign various documents that formalize frequency actions which the Technical Liaison Channel (TLC) working group had coordinated during the past year. GOJ attendees included the Director General, Radio Regulatory Bureau and various other division heads within the Radio Regulatory Bureau. The HQ, USFJ delegation was led by Col Donath, USFJ/J6.

(U) On 28 May the agenda of the 30th Frequency Subcommittee meeting and document F74 were forwarded to the Secretary, US/Government of Japan Joint Committee. These documents were approved by the Joint Committee on 17 June.

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SECTION II - REQUIREMENTS

HQ USFJ COORDINATION CENTER (COORDCEN) (U)

(U) On 4-5 May the USFJ Coordination Center Phase I Mid-Design Review was held at HQ, USFJ. Requirements were reviewed and communications capabilities to support those requirements were finalized. During April and May, a MITRE Corp. team conducted extensive on-site interviews of HQ USFJ, Fifth Air Force (5AF), Defense Communications Agency-Northwest Pacific (DCA-NWP), and selected component staffs. The purpose of these interviews was to generate a detailed listing of the functional requirements for the USFJ COORDCEN. On 10-13 August the team coordinated comments on their draft document titled: MITRE Technical Report 8491, 5 Volumes, Subj: USFJ Coordination Centers: Detailed Requirements. All staff sections and 5AF Directorate of Operations (DO), and 5AF Intelligence (IN) were contacted and comments on the subject document incorporated on the spot. On 23 November MITRE Corp. published and distributed the 5-vol. set of reports (Final Report). USFJ endorsed the document and requested MITRE Corp. provide wide distribution of the document.³⁶ The document will provide the major portion of the input into the Technical Analysis/Cost Estimate (TA/CE) required by JCS in order to approve CINCPAC Required Operational Capability (ROC) 20-81. The TA/CE will be completed by Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity (NAVSEEAECT) Japan in 1983. On 17 September, CINCPAC forwarded \$625,000 CINC Initiative Funds to NAVSEEAECT Japan for Phase I, a "bare bones" implementation, of the COORDCEN project. Initial equipment procurement started in the Fall of 1982 and will continue in 1983. The funds also cover the cost of engineering and installation by NAVSEEAECT.

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JSDF-USFJ COORDINATION SYSTEM STUDY (U)

(U) On 22 April, the tasking directive for JSDF-USFJ Coordination System Study was signed by Major General Marc A. Moore as Co-Chairman of the Joint Planning Committee (JPC).³⁹ The signing culminated more than one year of bilateral negotiation on the content of the document which, in its final form, directs the JPC and the Ground, Air and Maritime Planning Sub-committees to conduct studies to determine bilateral coordination requirements for the combined defense of Japan. Copies of the document were sent to all component commands. Future actions in 1983 will initiate the actual study by the HQ, USFJ.

COMMUNICATIONS MASTER PLAN FOR JAPAN (U)

(U) On 13 December an initial Mission Essential Circuit List (MECL) was submitted to the PACOM C3S. This was the first step in completing the Joint Multichannel, Trunking, and Switching Systems (JMTSS) architecture required by PACOM Communications Electronics Instruction 2000.4C. On 13-16 December Mr. D. M. Helms went to CINCPAC to discuss the PACOM JMTSS architectural alternatives from a BDM Corp. report. During 1983, HQ, USFJ/J6 will start work on a total, regional, architecture for Command, Control, and Communications in Japan.

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

TRAINING - INTRODUCTION TO WWMCCS (U)

(U) In October, HQ USFJ sponsored two two-day training courses for personnel unfamiliar with the WWMCCS.⁴⁰ These courses, designed to acquaint new users with WWMCCS data processing, its capabilities, and potential, were taught by personnel from Joint Command Information System of US Forces Korea (COMUSKOREA/JCIS). New and prospective users from US Army Japan (USARJ), Fifth Air Force (5AF), Commander, US Naval Forces Japan (CNFJ), Military Sealift Command Far East (MSCFE), Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), and HQ, USFJ attended.

TRAINING - WWMCCS INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK (WIN) (U)

(U) From 26 - 28 April, a training team from HQ, Air Training Command at Keesler AFB, conducted orientation training on WIN.⁴¹ The course was designed to train WWMCCS personnel in the use of WIN software, including teleconferencing, telecommunications network, and the file transfer service.

TRAINING - JOINT OPERATIONAL PLANNING SYSTEM (JOPS)/JOINT DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM (JDS) (U)

(U) HQ USFJ sponsored several training courses for planners and managers interested in JOPS and JDS. From 23 to 25 March, instructors from the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia conducted orientation training.⁴² The objective was to develop an understanding of the procedures and techniques used in JOPS by mid-level staff officers. Japan Self Defense Force officers were invited to observe this training and participate in classroom discussions about joint planning. Twenty members of the Self Defense Forces attended. While here, the instructors conducted a JOPS orientation seminar for flag officers in Japan.⁴³ Four generals, including COMUSJ, and two admirals attended. Another orientation seminar was provided for colonels and Navy captains.⁴⁴ Seventeen colonels attended. A second set of JOPS/JDS training courses and orientation seminars was scheduled for November.⁴⁵ However, due to operational requirements in Korea, CINCPAC cancelled the Japan JOPS training and rescheduled it for Korea.⁴⁶ Personnel in Japan requiring JOPS training were sent to Hawaii and Korea to receive the necessary training.

NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS (U)

(U) The problems identified soon after the new Level 6 mini-computer was installed, persisted.⁴⁷ Operational reliability decreased to a

point that JCS and the Command Control Technical Center (CCTC) of the Defense Communications Agency (DCA) were requested to assist.⁴⁸ On 4 February a technical assistance team visited Korea for testing, and traveled to Hawaii afterwards to continue testing. The team was successful in solving a communication problem which contributed significantly to an improvement in the network operation. Simultaneously, technicians from the Naval Shore Electronic Engineering Activity, Japan, rewired the HQ USFJ computer/communications interface. Combined with these actions, CCTC identified several other system modifications, including a hardware modification by the vendor, to improve the system operation.⁴⁹ As a result, the system operated very well until November when serious communications problems occurred on the circuit between Yokota AB and Hawaii.⁵⁰ CINCPAC tasked DCA to evaluate the problems⁵¹ resulting in hardware changes that stabilized the circuit.⁵² However, testing continues to identify other problems on the circuit. A contributing factor, although it should not have been, was the increase in circuit speed to 9600 baud. In September, the circuit speed was doubled⁵³ to 9600 baud to match the Yokota-Korea circuit which had been increased in August.⁵⁴

SOFTWARE (U)

(U) In March, a decision was made for COMUSJAPAN's message preparation system (MESPREP) to become a PACOM standard.⁵⁵ This software, originally designed for COMUSJAPAN, provides an automated, computer-directed method of preparing and sending messages without typing message forms and submitting them over-the-counter at the message center. Such a procedure has proved successful in exercise situations and promises similar success during crises. Standardization throughout the PACOM occurred in May.

WWMCCS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WIS) (U)

(U) WIS is the name given to the program planned to modernize the "technologically obsolete, operationally archaic, and difficult to support"⁵⁶ WWMCCS. To determine WIS requirements, each service was directed by the respective services to collect the necessary WIS information requirements by site.⁵⁷ In April, a fourteen-member Navy team with representatives from Chief, Naval Operations (CNO), Naval Electronics Systems Command (NAVELEX), CINCPAC, OJCS/J3/J4/C3S, and contractors from MITRE and TRW⁵⁸ visited HQ, USFJ and service components in Japan. The results of their data collection should be available early next year.

SYSTEM CERTIFICATION (U)

(U) An instrumented TEMPEST survey, conducted in March by the Naval Shore Electronic Engineering Activity, Pacific,^{59,60} resulted in continued certification for our system to operate in the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network.⁶¹ Additionally, the mid cycle review of the tri-annual

Security Test and Evaluation (ST&E) checklist was completed satisfactorily in July.^{62,63}

WMCCS ADP SYSTEM SECURITY OFFICER (WASSO) MEETING (U)

(U) In March, HQ, USFJ hosted a meeting of WASSOs from PACOM WMCCS sites.⁶⁴ Since the COMUSJAPAN WMCCS site is connected to sites in Korea and Hawaii, it was important to standardize security procedures so WMCCS users in Japan have only one set of standards to follow. This meeting established the credentials of the HQ, USFJ WASSO to handle all ADP security matters in Japan.

UPDATE ON SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS (U)

(U) Expansion of WMCCS in Japan continued at a steady pace. Terminals for the Commander, Naval Forces Japan and the Commander, Submarine Group Seven were installed on 15 and 19 April, respectively.⁶⁵ These circuits were activated by borrowing communications support equipment; modems ordered for this circuit did not arrive. Receive-only printers also did not arrive because Honeywell stopped manufacturing TEMPEST printers. Consequently, TEMPEST printers were ordered from Systematics General Corporation⁶⁶ but are not expected for a year. The terminal for the 18 Tactical Fighter Wing (18TFW) at Kadena AB suffered similarly. Lacking communications support equipment,⁶⁷ HQ, USFJ/J6 borrowed modems from COMUSKOREA and installed the equipment on 15 May.⁶⁸ Receive-only printers had been ordered in February⁶⁹ but were not expected for a year. (Actually, the printers for all of these projects arrived in November but were missing cables required to connect them to the Honeywell terminals.⁷⁰) The remote line printer (RLP) approved in 1981⁷¹ for the Commander, US Army, Japan, arrived in August. After the circuit was upgraded to 4800 baud,⁷² the RLP was installed.⁷³

NEW SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS (U)

(U) New organizations continued to approach HQ, USFJ to acquire WMCCS access. The technical feasibility study requested for the Third Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF)⁷⁴ was completed in June.⁷⁵ Combined with the System Design Notification (SDN),⁷⁶ this study led to the approval of the requirement⁷⁷ for a terminal and a remote line printer to be installed at III MAF early in CY1983. The SDN for Military Sealift Command started earlier than that of III MAF⁷⁸ but did not fare so well. Although it was submitted in September⁷⁹ and supported at CINCPAC in October,⁸⁰ this requirement stagnated at Headquarters, Military Sealift Command. The anticipated installation date for this equipment is unknown. An SDN was submitted to procure a highspeed remote line printer for the Commander, Naval Forces Japan.⁸¹ Approved at CINCPAC,⁸² this requirement was forwarded to CNO. Another requirement for WMCCS connectivity was submitted for the Commander, Seventh Fleet. This requirement was approved for

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satellite connection back to Hawaii.⁸³ However, in the Base Electronic System Engineering Plan completed in June,⁸⁴ HQ, USFJ was identified as an alternate computer host when the flagship was in port. Consequently, CNO requested a modification to the requirement⁸⁵ permitting connectivity to Hawaii via the HQ, USFJ WMMCCS site. The terminal for the original requirement was installed in December and personnel from HQ, USFJ were on-site to assist with training, testing, and activation.⁸⁶ Finally, a requirement was submitted to CINCPAC to provide three WMMCCS terminals for the HQ, USFJ Coordination Center.⁸⁷

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CHAPTER 7

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

SECTION I - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

HQ USFJ FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (U)

(U) Total program 2 (P2) funding for FY82 was \$2,031,000. A portion of this amount (\$55,000) was received on the last day of the fiscal year to fund the rental of word processing equipment. Funding assistance from CINCPAC was requested and received on two additional occasions resulting in the total funding identified above; once, in response to the mid-year review when \$120,000 was recognized in unfunded needs and again in mid-August following an on site visit by a representative of the CINCPAC Comptroller when \$145,000 was granted to overcome deficiencies caused by foreign currency fluctuation and civilian payroll increases. The total funding proved adequate to meet expenses only after cancelling in excess of \$60,000 in planned TDY travel and considerable in-house economizing in the areas of document reproduction, printing, and transportation support.

BANKING (U)

(U) For the first time HQ, USFJ was responsible for negotiating the yen acquisition rate for all US Forces in Japan. This involved contacting local commercial banks, requesting individual bids, declaring the winning bid and notifying all parties concerned. It also involved, unexpectedly, a rebid amongst three competing banks. Each had submitted the same bid which proved to be the most advantageous for USFJ prior to the rebid process. The winning bid was provided by the Bank of Tokyo, supplier of yen to USFJ for each of the previous two fiscal years.

HOLA/COLA (U)

(U) Capt Gilbert Moore Lindsay (USN), Director of the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee and members of his staff conducted a tour of the Far East to discuss local allowance problems with commanders and to brief on current perspectives and initiatives in the allowance area. During their tour of Japan, they met with the Commander and the Chief of Staff, HQ, USFJ as well as key personnel at Yokota Air Base, Yokosuka Naval Base, Camp Zama, and in Okinawa. Discussions dealt with the Committee's method of establishing housing and cost of living allowances, procedures for effecting change to such allowances, and special considerations for the unusual costs encountered by those stationed in Japan. In addition, "town hall" meetings were held at each of the four visited installations. During these meetings service members and their dependents were able to discuss individual concerns.

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(U) The HOLA/COLA survey was conducted 1 thru 10 February and in accordance with the provisions of Appendix D of the Joint Travel Regulations, Volume 1. The survey resulted in modest increases to cost of living and housing allowances throughout Japan.

(U) A new method of compensation for housing costs was initiated during the year. This method, termed "rent-plus" was designed to reimburse the service member for expenses incurred for housing on the foreign economy based on the rent that the service member pays. This not only provides compensation more in line with actual living expenses, it acts as an incentive for moving into higher quality housing.

DOLLAR/YEN VALUES (U)

(U) During the first ten months of 1982 the dollar improved against the yen. This trend reversed itself sharply during November and December. Monthly averages were (yen to one-dollar):

Jan ¥223.94	Apr ¥245.53	Jul ¥255.65	Oct ¥271.422
Feb ¥235.10	May ¥236.89	Aug ¥258.76	Nov ¥267.865
Mar ¥240.47	Jun ¥250.40	Sep ¥262.46	Dec ¥244.018

The highest daily rate was ¥277.783 on 1 November and the lowest daily rate was ¥218.62 on 7 January.

CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS (U)

(U) During 1982 the Central Funding Activity at Kadena brought in \$54,155,879 from the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank in California and returned, as retrograde currency, \$7,337,040. The difference of \$46,818,839 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 is 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 are not returned to the system.

(U) In addition to US currency needs, US Government Agencies in Japan purchased \$1,158,018,744 worth of yen. This yen was distributed as follows:

- Official Use	\$674,078,955
- Quasi-Official Use	366,958,460
- Individual Use	116,981,329
Total	\$1,158,018,744

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) The US representatives to the Finance Subcommittee met only once during 1982. This meeting was designed to clarify the US position on issues pending before the full Subcommittee. Changes in key members of the Subcommittee on both sides necessitated this review. The US Chairmanship passed from Capt Hille, USN to Col Wohlfeil, USAF on 12 February

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and then to Capt Barnum, USN on 12 May. The Japanese Chairmanship passed from Mr Fujino to Mr Ohashi on 27 July and then to Mr Shinohara on 14 December.

(U) The issues and the status of those issues before the Finance Subcommittee at the close of 1982 were as follows:

a. (U) Road Use Tax - The GOJ 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 does not agree with the GOJ 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. No significant progress on this issue occurred during 1982.

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 SOFA as necessary in order that US Armed Forces be granted exemption: First, the tax must be readily identifiable. The US contends that it is. The GOJ insists that it is not. Second, the tax must be significant. The US contends that it is. The GOJ feels that it is not. The SOFA does not define "significant." No progress on this issue occurred during 1982.

c. (U) High Denomination US Currency - US Forces in Japan requested the concurrence of the GOJ in order to introduce high denomination (larger than \$20 bill) currency into US facilities and areas in Japan. That concurrence came on 2 December in the form of a Joint Committee decision to remove all such restrictions. As the year closed HQ USFJ was awaiting implementing guidance from OASD (Comptroller) thru the CINCPAC Comptroller.

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SECTION II - OKINAWA AREA FIELD OFFICE

OKINAWA AREA FIELD OFFICE (U)

(U) The Okinawa Area Field Office (OAF) functions are an extension of the HQ USFJ staff in support of COMUSJAPAN and the Okinawa Area Coordinator (OAC). It performs advisory and coordinating functions for US military elements on Okinawa, keeping COMUSJAPAN and the OAC informed of activities which are of a joint nature. Its main functions are:

1. Function as an extension of the USFJ joint staff in support of the OAC.
2. Monitor items of HQ USFJ interest on Okinawa.
3. Monitor local political, economic, labor, environmental, and facilities issues which significantly affect US Forces on Okinawa.
4. Provide liaison between OAC and GOJ, Okinawa Prefectural Government, National Police Agency, and other governmental agencies as required.
5. Advise service elements on application of SOFA.
6. Provide executive secretary to the Okinawa Area Coordinating Council.
7. Serve as recorder/interpreter at meetings involving the OAC and representatives of GOJ, OPG, and similar activities.
8. Maintain liaison with the US Consulate General.
9. Advise OAC on Japanese protocol matters.
10. Coordinate official visits of national/GOJ and US distinguished visitors when visit involve more than one service.

OKINAWA AREA COORDINATOR (U)

(U) The OAC is appointed by COMUSJAPAN, subject to CINCPAC approval; and functions in accordance with policies and directives established by COMUSJAPAN. Designated service representatives on Okinawa comprise the Okinawa Area Coordinating Committee (OACC) as an advisory group to the OAC on matters of joint service interest. During the temporary absence of the OAC from Okinawa, interim authority/responsibility associated with the position passes to the most senior general/flag officer of the OACC.

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OKINAWA AREA COORDINATING COMMITTEE (U)

(U) The Okinawa Area Coordinating Council (OACC) met five times during the last year (19 January, 23 February, 27 April, 23 August, and 20 December). At the 19 January meeting Red Feather Community Chest donations totaling 427,094 were presented to Mr. Hirayasu, Vice President of the Okinawa Red Feather Community Chest. Two common subjects discussed at these meetings were the projection of significant visits and Tripartite Liaison Committee meetings. Other topics discussed were:

- Upcoming elections
- FEN satellite broadcasts
- Security of senior officers
- Closing of Korean Consulate in Naha
- Water conservation
- Pine weevil extermination
- Joint service welcome brochures
- Revised USFJ PL 34-6, Girl Scouts of the United States of America
- Proposed USFJ PL 170-1, Temporary Living Allowance
- FLEACT family service center
- Use of Bron by teenagers/servicemen
- Limited JTR

TRIPARTITE LIAISON COMMITTEE (U)

(U) The Tripartite Liaison Committee is made up of the Okinawa Prefectural Government, Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, and the OACC members. Hosting of this meeting is rotated. On 1 June, the fifth meeting of the Tripartite Liaison Committee took place and was hosted by the Defense Facilities Administration Bureau. Representing the Okinawa Prefectural Government was Governor Nishime; the Defense Facilities Administration Bureau was represented by Mr. Senshu, Director; and MGEN Phillips, OAC, represented the US.

Agenda Items (U)

- Disposition of the Public Provisional Land Use Law
- Cost Sharing Projects 1982
- Training at the Central Training Area
- Prohibition of training in unauthorized areas
- Realignment and consolidation of the U.S. Forces facilities and areas agreed at the 14th, 15th and 16th meetings of the Japan-United States Security Consultative Committee.

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HOLA/COLA (U)

(U) During January, the OAF0 coordinated HOLA/COLA surveys among all service personnel on Okinawa. The HOLA survey included all eligible personnel residing off base as of 31 December except those personnel on TDY or leave. This was the first HOLA survey taken under the Rent-Plus housing allowance system. The following areas of concern to the military community were surfaced:

a. (U) In July 1981 Okinawa commenced water rationing. Rationing continued on a day-on, day-off basis until June 1982 and resulted in related expenses. Paper and plastic products were used for dining. Plastic water receptacles were required to store water for personal hygiene and purified water was purchased for consumption. For members with infants, paper diapers became a necessity. Purchase of items required because of water rationing average \$1.45 per day per family.

b. (U) Electricity costs continued to reflect lower prices because of the extreme conservation measures taken by the military community. Conservation techniques included: no cooking in ovens; no air conditioners during summer months nor heating during winter; unplugging water heaters except for about an hour each day; etc. In spite of this severe measure, the estimated electricity cost was approximately \$100 per month.

c. (U) The purchase of supplemental appliances was necessary as part of the initial occupancy costs for members living off base.

(1) (U) Supplemental heating was required during the winter months. Kerosene space heaters at a cost of approximately \$65.00 each gallon and normally provided 12 hours of heating.

(2) (U) Transformers or voltage regulators are needed for US made appliances and electronic equipment. Transformers cost approximately \$50.00 each and an average family needs five transformers to operate electrical equipment with 115 to 120V requirements.

d. (U) The purchase of air conditioners was identified this year. It was noted that because of the high electricity costs and the high cost of purchasing an air conditioner (approximately \$400) there was no incentive to buy one. In addition, air conditioners depreciate quickly on Okinawa due to the constant use and humidity. The cost of maintenance can average approximately \$150 a year. Personnel normally resort to purchasing older, less efficient models with no resale value.

e. (U) POV inspections. The embargo on the shipment of pose 31 March 1976 manufactured POV's to Okinawa continues in effect. Military and civilian personnel on Okinawa also continue to be subjected to G0J inspection standards, which adds approximately \$350 to the price of locally purchased Japanese cars. Personnel are not reimbursed for the losses they incur by selling or storing their POV's due to the embargo.

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COORDINATION OF VISITORS TO OKINAWA (U)

(U) OAFD coordinates official visits to Okinawa by Japanese National/GOJ personnel and US officials and distinguished visitors when visits involve more than one Service and when the service commanders have approved the request for the visit. During the last year there were 48 visiting groups and parties (1,119 people) to US activities on Okinawa. Distinguished visitors included American as well as other nationality guests. A few of the more prominent visitors were:

- Lt Gen R. Dean Tice, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
- Sir James Plimsoil, Australian Ambassador to Japan
- The Honorable William H. Taft, IV, DOD General Counsel
- VADM M. Staser Holcomb, COMSEVENTHFLT
- Mr. James N. Juliana, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
- LTG Oren E. Dehaven, USA, OJCS J4
- Lt Gen Charles L. Donnelly, USAF, COMUSJAPAN
- Director General Akira Shiota, DFAA
- Lt Gen Joseph Palastra, Deputy CINCPAC/CoFS
- ADM Robert L. J. Long, CINCPAC
- Congressman Les Aspin, Member of the House Armed Services Committee and House Budget Committee
- Lt Gen Hirotaka Kondo, President, JSDF Joint Staff College
- Mr. Masayuki Kono, President, National Defense Medical College
- VADM Yutaka Tamura, President, JMSDF Staff College
- Lt Gen Taro Katsuya, Commandant, JASDF Officer Candidate School
- Lt Gen Yasuo Matsui, Commander, JASDF Air Defense Command
- Lt Gen Toru Shimizu, Commander, Southwest Composite Air Div
- Members of the GOJ Diet Cabinet Committee
- Members of the GOJ Diet Okinawan Affairs Committee
- Members of the GOJ Diet Appropriation Committee

EXTERMINATION OF PINE WEEVILS (U)

(U) Since 1976, Pine Bark Beetles have ravaged the famous Ryuku pine trees throughout Okinawa. Extermination of the insect was a priority issue throughout the year with the OACC and efforts to insure the problem is eventually solved were continually pursued. Extensive coordination with OPG Agriculture and Forestry Branch and Naha DFAB was ongoing, and the subject was discussed at the Tripartite Liaison Committee meeting. Numerous other meetings involving OPG, DFAB, and US Forces personnel were conducted to coordinate the efforts of all agencies. In addition, a conference was held in Tokyo at the end of the year which included representatives from GOJ, PACAF, USFJ, and Okinawa. Problems associated with the extermination program include how the program was to be funded and which method of extermination to use (aerial spraying, cutting and burning, and ground spraying undamaged trees).

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WATER RATIONING (U)

(U) On 7 June, 326 consecutive days of water rationing came to an end on Okinawa. The year started with a water rationing schedule of 24 hours on and 24 off, but on 15 February this changed to 20 hours on and 28 hours off. On 12 April the 24 hours on and 24 hours off schedule returned. This was followed on 8 May by another change requiring water to be turned off only from 2000 to 0600 daily. OAF0 monitored the water situation of all US military facilities and prepared a water conservation report every two weeks. The desired OPG goal was a 20% reduction in water consumption from January to May, and 10% from 8 May to 7 June.

REVERSION ANNIVERSARY (U)

(U) This year was the tenth anniversary of the reversion of Okinawa. Many celebrations took place on 15 May island-wide. Extra security precautions were taken on military facilities in the event these celebrations became violent and threatened the bases, but no incidents occurred. The tenth anniversary celebration continued for the remainder of the year.

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SECTION IV WEATHER

BACKGROUND/UPDATE ON USFJ-JMA MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON WEATHER DATA EXCHANGE (U)

(U) Informal discussions with JMA concerning a new USFJ-JMA MOA on weather data exchange to replace an existing but outdated 1952 agreement were begun in late 1979. This is the same time that negotiations were begun on the USFJ-JSDF MOA for weather data exchange. However, since the USFJ-JSDF MOA negotiations had higher priority by the US, little was done with the USFJ-JMA MOA until early this year. After resumed discussions with JMA, and discussions with MOFA, the US formally proposed Joint Committee approval for negotiation of a new USFJ-JMA MOA on 22 April. The GOJ stated concurrence on 6 May. Negotiation did not begin immediately, as JMA chose to hold the matter in abeyance for a time due to the repercussions in the Diet and news media associated with the USFJ-JSDF MOA. Negotiation was taken up in September, but JMA displayed an increasing hesitancy in the matter, and little desire to do more than delete or update obsolete portions of the 1952 agreement, and an unwillingness to address the new MOA as a data exchange agreement, as

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the SOFA does not actually call for data exchange. The US, however, continued to contend that a formal agreement recognizing a data exchange (vice only a unilateral provision of data to USFJ by JMA) was necessary to justify US military expenditures for existing two-way circuitry and other US provided arrangements for the exchange. At year's end, there was no sign of immediate resolution of the matter.

UPDATE ON US WEATHER CENTRAL TRAINING FOR A JASDF OFFICER (U)

(U) There were no significant actions in this area as the JASDF Air Staff Office (ASO) did not allocate funds for this year. The training program continues to be available should ASO allocate funds in the future.

USFJ RECOGNITION OF GOJ WEATHER COUNTERPARTS (U)

(U) A USFJ Certificate of Appreciation and Letter of Appreciation, both signed by the Chief of Staff, HQ, USFJ were presented to Mr. Ken Tamaki, outgoing Chief of the International Cooperation Unit of JMA, on 30 March. A USFJ Certificate of Appreciation and Letter of Appreciation, both signed by the Chief of Staff, HQ, USFJ were presented to JASDF Lieutenant Colonel Masaomi Matsuoka, former weather staff officer in the JASDF Air Staff Office, on 31 August. Both individuals were key figures in the successful completion of the USFJ-JSDF MOA on weather data exchange.

PRESENTATION TO JASDF STUDENTS (U)

(U) During a visit to the 4th JASDF Technical School, Kumagaya JASDF Base, on 31 August, the Weather Advisor gave a briefing on the organization of weather support to USFJ and the service components to the students of the school's basic weather officer course.

UPDATE ON BILATERAL PLANNING (U)

(U) During the year some minor word changes to the proposed Annex H to the draft OPLAN/DEFPLAN 5051 were negotiated. The final draft version was completed on 15 April 1982. A team of contingency weather support planners from HQ Military Airlift Command, Air Weather Service, and 1st Weather Wing visited HQ USFJ in June and received extensive briefings from J5 planners on bilateral planning.

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UPDATE ON DEVELOPMENT/TEST ACTIONS (U)

(U) Utilizing the unique position as a member of both the HQ, USFJ staff and the IX Corps staff, the Weather Advisor negotiated a IX Corps invitation for four official HQ, USFJ observers to attend YAMA SAKURA III. Representatives of J2, J3, J4, and J5 attended the exercise. This was the first official HQ, USFJ involvement (other than courtesy calls) in the GOPHER BROKE/YAMA SAKURA exercise series.

(U) During April and May the Weather Advisor worked closely with the MITRE Corporation representatives conducting the HQ, USFJ Coordination Center study to insure that weather support requirements were identified and included in the study.

BACKGROUND/UPDATE ON USFJ EXERCISE TYPHOON TOM (U)

(U) The US military tropical cyclone warning system in the Pacific is established by CINCPAC Instruction 3140.1. This regulation is implemented within Japan by USFJ Policy Letter 355-1. Several years ago, COMNAVFORJ instituted an annual tropical cyclone preparedness exercise, TYPHOON TOM, for naval units in the Kanto Plain. Over the years, the exercise expanded to involve all three service components, and the Far East Network Tokyo. By mutual consent, the exercise eventually fell under the sponsorship and coordination of HQ, USFJ. Through this year's exercise, each year's exercise was held on an ad hoc basis with a planning conference chaired by a HQ, USFJ J3 representative to establish ground rules, exercise dates, etc. Further technical arrangements were then made by the weather detachment and oceanography facility supporting USAFJ and COMNAVFORJ respectively. After the exercise USFJ requested afteraction reports from the service components and the Far East Network Tokyo, and compiled a final report. This year the Weather Advisor chaired the planning conference on 3 March, and made other administrative arrangements for the exercise.

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The exercise was conducted 25 through 29 April. After the exercise, the Weather Advisor drafted and proposed a revision to USFJ PL 355-1 which included formal chartering and guidelines for the TYPHOON TOM exercise series. The revision, under J3 proponentcy, was published on 23 August.

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SECTION V - PROVOST MARSHAL ADVISOR (J77)

USFJ/NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY (NPA) MEETING (U)

1. (U) The USFJ-NPA meeting was held on 12 February 1982 at the NPA Headquarters in Tokyo. The HQ USFJ representatives were Major General Moore, USMC, Chief of Staff, USFJ; Colonel Rogers, USAF, Provost Marshal Advisor; Captain C. K. Akana, USAF, Deputy Provost Marshal Advisor; and Mr. Yajima, Police Liaison and interpreter. The NPA representatives were Mr. Shimoinaba, Deputy Commissioner General, NPA; Mr. Okamura, Chief of Guard Section, NPA; and Mr. Chiba, Deputy Chief of Guard Section, NPA.

a. (U) HQ USFJ presented the following items:

(1) (U) USFJ policy and programs to suppress and control drug abuse and trafficking in Japan.

(2) (U) USFJ concerns of the terrorist activities and appreciation of NPA's support in protecting USFJ personnel and facilities.

b. (U) NPA discussed the following items:

(1) (U) Statistics on stimulant drug abuse.

(2) (U) NPA's narcotic detector dog strength and capabilities.

(3) (U) Statistics on the 1980 SOFA criminal cases.

(4) (U) NPA's concern of the worldwide terrorist activity - and their relief to hear of General Dozier's return from the terrorists.

2. (U) The meeting was terminated and the USFJ party was invited to a luncheon and a visit of the First Mobile Unit (Riot Police) of the Metropolitan Police Department.

SECURITY OF SENIOR OFFICERS (U)

(U) In light of increased terrorist activity worldwide, Lt General Donnelly directed the Provost Marshal to conduct a USFJ Provost Marshal Workshop on security of senior officers. The meeting was held on 8 January 1982 at Camp Zama and the following precautionary measures were recommended to the service component commanders:

c. (U) Provide recurring anti-terrorist training for senior officer as well as military and civilian personnel.

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d. (U) Procure body guard vests for drivers, body guards, and selected senior officers.

e. (U) Have locally manufactured unmarked vehicles readily available for use during highly visible functions.

f. (U) Service component commanders were encouraged to develop additional plans and security procedures which are tailored to their local condition.

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SECTION VI - LEGAL ADVISOR

UPDATE ON CIVIL LITIGATION (U)

(U) In Japan, there were several matters in litigation during 1982 which involved US Forces. They are Shiba et al v. Durbin et al in the Yokohama District Court and the Yokota, Kadena and Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuits. The United States is not a named defendant in any of these four cases. The Government of Japan is the named defendant in all of them, and one includes two US military personnel as defendants. These cases are more fully described in the following subparagraphs.

(U) Shiba et al v. Durbin et al, In this action filed on 26 September 1980, the plaintiffs, Torao Shiba, et al, seek compensation in damages for losses that they allegedly sustained as a result of the RF-4B reconnaissance aircraft crash near Atsugi AS on 27 September 1977. The named defendants were the Government of Japan and the two Marine pilots. At the Navy's request through the Department of Justice, a civilian law firm in Tokyo was retained to represent the interests of the US Marine pilots in question.² At this time a motion for summary dismissal has been filed by the defendant's attorneys.³ The motion is based upon the following: The US Marine pilots, Durbin and Miller against whom the actions were brought, are not subject to the jurisdiction of Japan since they are members of the US Armed Forces, and the accident upon which the present action is based occurred at a time when the defendants were acting in the performance of their official duties while on board an RF-4B Phantom reconnaissance aircraft. The provisions of Article XVIII of the US-Japan SOFA were drawn up in a manner virtually identical to the NATO SOFA. This was a result of the Japanese Government's assertion during the original negotiations that its position under the SOFA should be no less favorable than that which had been afforded the Federal Republic of Germany under the Status of Forces Agreement entered into by the parties of the North Atlantic Treaty. The language of Article XVIII of the US-Japan SOFA remains unaltered to date. The NATO SOFA contains a provision to the effect that a member of the forces of one contracting state shall not be subject to any proceedings for the enforcement of any judgments against him in another contracting state in a manner arising from the performance of his official duties. This provision has been and is construed as meaning that such member of said forces shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of any other contracting state and the Federal Republic of Germany has enacted implementing legislation to clarify this interpretation. A provision with exactly the same content and tenor as the NATO SOFA provision described is included in the US-Japan SOFA with respect to members of the US Forces. However, there exists no judicial determination in Japan regarding the construction to be placed upon such provision of the SOFA. In light of the previously mentioned negotiating history leading up to the conclusion of the SOFA, such provision of the SOFA must be construed as providing that the jurisdiction of Japan does

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not extend to the defendants, Durbin and Miller with respect of the matters arising from the performance of their official duties as members of the US Forces. According to the US view and assertion, the defendants, Durbin and Miller, in these actions instituted against them are not subject to Japanese jurisdiction.

(U) Assuming arguendo, that Japanese jurisdiction extends to the defendants, Durbin and Miller, in these actions instituted against them, the US position under these circumstances has been that the defendants, under Japanese law, lack the capacity to be sued as defendants since, at the time of the accident, they were members of the US Forces and the accident occurred during their performance of their official duties. Pursuant to Article I of the Special Civil Measures Law⁴ implementing the agreement under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan regarding facilities and areas and the status of United States Armed Forces in Japan (hereinafter the "Special Civil Measures Law"), if a member of the US Forces has inflicted in Japan any damage on another person through an illegal act while in the performance of his official duties, the state (GOJ) shall be obligated to redress such damage in the same manner as if such damage had been inflicted by an official or employee of the state through an illegal act occurring during the performance of his official duties. Said Article I clearly and unambiguously provides that the state will be liable for redress in cases such as this one, where the plaintiffs themselves allege that members of the US Forces, in the course of performing their official duties have inflicted, in Japan, damages on other persons through their illegal act, and it clearly indicates that no claims may be made against the members of the US Armed Forces as individuals. The phrase "in the manner as if any damage had been inflicted by an official or employee of the state through an illegal act in the conduct of his official duties" as set forth in Article I of the Special Measures Law means that provisions of Article I of the State Redress Law⁵ should be applied. In light of the purpose and tenor of the State Redress Law, it is generally construed that, in any claim arising out of the conduct of either government officials or employees, plaintiffs making such claims must always seek redress against the state and that it is not permissible to seek redress directly against the officials concerned as individuals unless on the basis of allegations that such officials acted willfully or with gross negligence. With the beforementioned rationale as a basis, the motion for dismissal has been filed and is pending in the Yokohama court. It is expected the case will continue on the merits against the Government of Japan and that a dismissal will be granted at some time in the future as to the defendants Durbin and Miller. The case continued through 1982 without a decision by the court either on the merits or motion to dismiss as to the pilots.⁶

(U) Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit.⁷ In this action, the Government of Japan (GOJ) and not the US or USAF was the defendant in the lawsuit. It was originally filed on 22 May 1976 and subsequently amended to add other plaintiffs on 17 November 1977. There were 42 plaintiffs and 97

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attorneys involved in the filing of the lawsuit. The complaint requested as a remedy that the defendant, GOJ, not allow the US Armed Forces, during the hours from 2100 to 0700 daily (1) to use Yokota Air Base for takeoff-landing of any aircraft, or (2) to cause any noise of 55 phon by engine test, by taxiing of the aircraft, etc., to reach the residence of the plaintiffs. The defendant was additionally requested to pay 1,150,000 yen plus interest to each claimant. The defendant was further requested to pay at the rate of 34,000 yen per month to each plaintiff from the day following the submission of the petition (1) until the time when takeoffs-landings and noise of the aircraft previously referred to would no longer occur, and (2) until the time when noise of 60 phon during the previously mentioned hours no longer reached the residences of the plaintiffs as a result of the use of Yokota Air Base. The judgment was rendered by the Hachioji Branch of the Tokyo District Court on 13 July 1981.⁸ The court denied the injunction against aircraft landing and takeoff and other acts which generate aircraft noise. The court, in reaching this decision, discussed the legality of the cause of action demanding injunction of night flights. The court noted that authority to operate and control Yokota Air Base is given exclusively to the US Armed Forces under Article III of the Status of Forces Agreement and that the defendant, Government of Japan, possesses no such authority. The court further opined that the determination whether or not the defendant, Government of Japan, should take any action to seek the restriction and limitation of operations and control of Yokota Air Base and activities of the US Armed forces is a highly political matter and beyond the court's authority to render an opinion as to the appropriateness. The court did uphold the legality of complaints demanding damage compensation. It stated that high level public interests in the US-Japan Security Treaty does not necessarily permit ignoring the victimizing of people. The Law for Special Measures on Civil Cases to Implement the SOFA was interpreted to encompass the legal basis for the claims of compensation where the right of an individual is infringed, and the damages have incurred as a result of operations of the US Forces facilities and their activities. The court decision has been appealed and is expected to be in the Japanese courts for quite some time. The Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit continued during 1982 into the appellate stages before the Tokyo High Court. There have been three appellate hearings since the District Court Decision.⁹

(U) A decision by the Japanese Supreme Court in December 1981 concerning the Anti-Osaka Airport Lawsuit¹⁰ could be an indication that the decision in the Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit will be upheld. The Japanese Supreme Court with nine justices supporting against four opposing it, ruled to dismiss a lawsuit by a group of local residents near Osaka International Airport seeking a ban on night flights over the airport after 9:00 p.m. every evening to reduce their suffering from jet noise. Similar to the Yokota Noise Pollution Decision, the Supreme Court ruled against the plaintiffs' demand for advance payment of compensation for their suffering from the airport noise in the future but approved damages only for their past suffering. It has been opined that the Supreme Court

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Decision in the Osaka Case will influence more than 40 other cases before courts throughout Japan involving demands by groups of citizens seeking a halt of national projects such as construction of Shinkansen-type bullet train networks, highways and power plants. In handing down the ruling in the Osaka case, the top court concluded that suspension of night flights would inevitably affect the state's future aviation administration, involving damage to public interest. Resident's claims of this sort could not be accepted in a civil suit, the Supreme Court said.

(U) Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit II.¹¹ In a move closely related to the Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit, a third group of residents in the neighborhood of Yokota AB filed a lawsuit against the Japanese Government in the Hachioji Branch, Tokyo District Court, on 21 July 1982. The Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit now at the appellate stage was originally two different lawsuits which were later joined into one. This new group is comprised of 604 plaintiffs who are demanding injunction and compensation similar to that demanded in the previous Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit. The plaintiffs demanded the suspension of flights and ground engine tests at Yokota AB producing noise in excess of 55 phons between 9 pm and 7 am. The amount of compensation demanded in this latter suit, however, has been boosted to approximately 2.9 million yen per person as opposed to approximately 1.2 million yen by the former groups. A large number of the plaintiffs in this latest lawsuit are family members of the plaintiffs of the former groups. This lawsuit appears to be closely related to the judgment rendered in the Hachioji Branch of the Tokyo District Court on 13 July 1981 in the Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit. While the court in the original Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit denied the injunction against aircraft landing and take off and other acts which generate aircraft noise, it did uphold the legality of complaints demanding damage compensation. The court stated that high level public interest in the US-Japan Security Treaty does not necessarily permit ignoring the victimizing of people. The law for special measures on civil cases to implement the SOFA was interpreted to encompass the legal basis for the claims for compensation where the right of an individual has been infringed, and the damages have been incurred as a result of operation of the US Forces facilities and their activities. That being the case, it is not surprising that another group of plaintiffs and residents in the environs of Yokota AB should want to establish their position under the compensation "umbrella" of the findings in the original Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit. Of course the trial court in Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit II will have to make an independent ruling as to the injunction and the amount of compensation, but the precedent has already been set. There were no hearings on the case during 1982.

(U) Kadena Noise Pollution Lawsuit.¹² This suit was filed in the Naha District Court on 26 February 1982. As in the other noise pollution lawsuits involving U.S. Forces bases, the GOJ was the named defendant. Plaintiffs in this case are 601 residents of the municipalities of Kadena-Cho, Chata-Cho and Okinawa City. Their claim is that their living environment is lessened due to the noise produced by aircraft or engine

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runups at Kadena Air Base. The plaintiffs are requesting:

1. (U) For the GOJ to prevent takeoffs and landings of all types of aircraft from 1900 hours to 0700 hours daily and further to prevent running of aircraft engines during the same hours.
2. (U) For the GOJ to prohibit all aircraft noise at Kadena AB which exceeds 65 phons (equivalent to 65 DCB) from reaching the plaintiff's residential areas from 0700 hours to 1900 hours daily.
3. (U) For the GOJ to pay each of the plaintiffs 1.15 million yen beginning 27 February 1982, plus interest at 5% per annum until the entire amount is paid.
4. (U) For the GOJ to pay each of the plaintiffs 33,000 yen per month beginning 27 February 1982 until the noise and aircraft restrictions are fully implemented, plus interest at 5% per annum until the entire amount is paid.
5. (U) For the GOJ to bear the cost of this litigation.

There were three hearings held in the lawsuit during 1982. It is expected the case will last several years.

(U) Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit.¹³ A noise pollution lawsuit dated 8 September 1976 was filed in the Yokohama District Court by the residents in the environs of Atsugi Naval Air Station demanding an injunction against aircraft landings and takeoffs during certain hours and compensation for past and future damages. The lawsuit bears a certain similarity to the Yokota litigation but differs because of the joint use of the base by the Japan Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF) and the US Navy, with the JMSDF apparently having the administrative control over the station. The first hearing on the Atsugi litigation was on 22 December 1976 at the Yokohama District Court. The Government of Japan, defendant, has stressed to the court, that the station is under the control of US Forces based on the Japan-US Security Treaty and the related SOFA and that the state cannot ask unilaterally the US Forces for aircraft flight restriction there. The Yokohama District Court issued its decision on 20 October 1982.¹⁴ Many of the issues examined in the Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit were also handled by the Yokohama District Court in its decision of 20 October 1982. The Court denied the request for injunction against night flights while admitting to "past" damage from the jet noise. The Court disapproved of the plaintiff's demands for future damages. The judgment was consistent with rulings on similar noise pollution lawsuits involving the Osaka International Airport and the Yokota Air Base Lawsuit. The Chief Judge said US warplanes are using the runway under the Japan-US Security Treaty, and while the Government of Japan is obliged to ensure its safe use, the Court has no authority to grant an injunction. While no appeal has been lodged by the plaintiffs, it is expected that there will be an appeal filed. In summary, it is not

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anticipated that any of the noise pollution lawsuits will have impact on US operations. Compensation will be made under the State Redress Law by the Government of Japan to the plaintiffs in the environs of these bases who are awarded money judgments by the courts.

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FOREIGN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

EFFORT TO SECURE MORE WAIVERS OF JURISDICTION IN DRUG CASES (U)

(U) One of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on US-Host Country Relations, which was approved by consensus in the plenary session of the 1982 PACOM Legal Conference concerned securing more waivers in Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction Cases (FCJ) drug cases.¹⁵ It was recommended that the Legal Advisor, USFJ, mount an effort through approaches with the Japanese Ministry of Justice:

a. (U) To secure more waivers in Cannabis possession cases which are being tried in Japanese courts, but which routinely result in suspended sentences.

b. (U) To expand the five gram rule (Cannabis) in effect on Okinawa to all of Japan and to include all substances controlled by the Government of Japan detected to be present in the individual's urine. Pursuant to recommendations contained in the report of the committee and with the approval of the Commander, USFJ, proposals to increase the number of waivers in FCJ cases were made by the Legal Advisor, USFJ, to the Japanese Chairman, Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee, US-Japan Joint Committee, on 25 June 1982.

(U) It was proposed that the GOJ waive or non-indict certain cases over which they have a primary right to exercise jurisdiction and thereby permit US Forces to exercise their jurisdiction by disposing of the cases by courts-martial, nonjudicial punishment, or administrative actions as deemed appropriate. The primary reason for this proposal was that it takes the GOJ judicial system, in the opinion of the Legal Advisor, USFJ, an inordinate length of time to finalize the cases. This impacts upon US Forces' mission capability because full use of the accused persons is usually restricted by regulations while they are under investigation and/or charges. It is desirable to be able to take prompt action and either return the individuals to full use or to send them on to prison or out of the service so that others may replace them to do the required work. The proposal was primarily designed to offer a basis for discussions with GOJ. The proposal was delivered to the Japanese Ministry of Justice by letter of 18 June 1983.¹⁶

(U) On 27 July 1982, Ministry of Justice officials, in response to the proposal, requested from USFJ certain other information for their consideration in the matter.¹⁷ The five gram simplified procedure for non-indictment for Cannabis possession on military bases in Okinawa has been in effect since April 1973. GOJ had been advised the arrangement was believed to be very beneficial and because of its efficiency to have contributed to US Forces' readiness. GOJ officials requested disposition of those cases handled under the abbreviated procedure be provided them.

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Accordingly, the Legal Advisor, US Forces Japan, requested the component service SJAs provide the disposition of such cases on military bases in Okinawa from 1 August 1981 through 31 August 1982.¹⁸ The information requested consisted of names, service, date of offense, disposition, date of disposition, and number of grams possessed.

(U) The proposal to GOJ in part was that the procedure in effect on Okinawa be extended to all military bases in Japan and include cases occurring off-base involving 100 grams or less of marijuana and all cases within US Forces facilities when only US Forces members are involved. GOJ also asked that they be advised in the theoretical case that such cases were turned over to the US authorities for disposition, what actions could be expected as a result. Additionally, they wanted to know what the current disposition was in such cases being handled by the US (forum, sentence, etc). The component services were requested also to furnish COMUSJAPAN the disposition of all marijuana cases of up to 100 grams disposed of by their respective service in Japan between 1 August 1981 and 31 July 1982 in the same detail as requested in the previous paragraph. The Navy was requested to include trials in Japan for offenses which occurred aboard ship. While it was realized these cases are not covered under the US-Japan SOFA, it was felt they gave an indication of representative criminal disposition for GOJ. The response by the component services in compiling this information was outstanding and the requested information was furnished the Ministry of Justice on 13 October 1982.¹⁹ The matter was being staffed by GOJ as of 30 December 1982.

FOREIGN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION STATISTICS (U)

(U) DD Form 838, Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over United States Personnel, submitted by the three services in Japan for the DD 838 reporting year 1982 has been consolidated into a tri-service report.²⁰ The report reflects the following:

a. (U) Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases - Military: 1,322 (Mostly minor traffic infractions requiring payment of fine in lieu of trial.) (Navy did not report minor traffic infractions.)

b. (U) Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases - Civilian: 258

c. (U) Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases - Dependents: 462.

d. (U) Total number of primary foreign concurrent jurisdiction cases involving military: 2,322.

e. (U) Total number of "d" above waived to U.S. for disposition: 653.

f. (U) Total number of cases resulting in conviction by Japanese court: 3,115.

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g. (U) Total of number "f" above resulting in sentence to confinement:

(1) (U) Suspended: 111

(2) (U) Unsuspended: 52

(U) A consolidated statistical summary for Japan of expenditures under paragraph 4-4h(2), AR 27-50/SECNAVINST 5820.4E/AFR 110-12, for the reporting period 1 December 1981 to 30 November 1982₂₁ is as follows:

a. (U) Total number of cases in which counsel fees were paid: 171

b. (U) Total amount expended for counsel fees: \$145,296.76

c. (U) Total number of cases in which court costs were paid: 84

d. (U) Total amount expended for court costs: \$15,118.00

e. (U) Total number of cases in which bail was paid: 10

f. (U) Total amount expended for bail: \$34,827.07

U.S. FORCES PERSONNEL IN JAPANESE PRISONS - CURRENT TRENDS (U)

(U) Shortly after reversion of Okinawa on 15 May 1972, the prison population began to rise until as of 31 December 1975 a total of 154 SOFA persons were serving sentences to imprisonment in Japanese prisons.²² The all time high of 161 USFJ personnel in Japanese jails was reached in March 1975.²³ The reversion of Okinawa to the Government of Japan on 15 May 1972 with the corresponding increase in the number of U.S. forces personnel subject to US-Japan SOFA and consequently the jurisdiction of Japan resulted in a corresponding increase in the SOFA population. Another factor noticed was an increased tendency toward the use of hard drugs and the result of more severe sentences by Japanese courts. Prosecutors urged judges to impose unsuspended long prison terms as a deterrent to the drug traffic. Japanese officials were concerned lest the Japanese populace be infected with narcotic addiction. Strenuous command efforts were made to lower the crime rate on Okinawa. The trend which was established upon reversion of Okinawa of increasing SOFA prison population was reversed, and in the little less than two year period from 31 December 1975 to 31 May 1977, the total of 154 SOFA persons serving sentences to imprisonment in Japanese prisons had been reduced to 79 persons.²⁴ As of 31 May 1977, in addition to the 79 sentenced prisoners, there were 14 persons in pretrial confinement. There were certain factors which obviously played an important part in the decline. The first of these had been the declining U.S. military population on Okinawa and in Japan. Secondly, tremendous effort has been made on the part of the USFJ commander to lower the crime rate on Okinawa among the military population in those two years. Another factor was the increased number of suspended

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sentences being meted out by the Japanese courts. This may have resulted from a change in thinking on the part of the Ministry of Justice as to the desirability of having a large number of U.S. SOFA prisoners. On behalf of the commander, it was pointed out by the Legal Advisor, USFJ, to Ministry of Justice officials when the SOFA prison population was at its highest that Japan had approximately one half of the U.S. military personnel confined worldwide.²⁵ This fact seemed to come as a surprise to them. While there has been some fluctuation since 1977, the all time high of March 1975 was never again approached although it has exceeded 100 persons at times. As of 31 Dec 1982, 51 sentenced SOFA personnel were incarcerated in Japanese prisons.²⁶ Of the 51 sentenced SOFA personnel, 49 were confined to Yokosuka Prison, a very modern new facility built by the Japanese Government to house SOFA prisoners. Of the remaining, two are in the Tochigi prison for women. The breakout by offense for the sentenced prisoners is: 6 murder, 3 rape, 22 robbery, 2 larceny, 7 narcotics and 11 cannabis.²⁷ In our mind, it is highly unlikely that a substantial reduction in number of confined personnel can again be achieved when the type of offenses for which confinement has been adjudged are examined. Most of the cannabis confinement cases are people who are dealing in cannabis or who possessed such large amounts an inference of dealing could be drawn. A much more viable initiative was felt to be to mount a push for more waivers in the cases of cannabis possession which are being tried in Japanese courts but which routinely result in suspended sentences. A proposal has been submitted to GOJ and is under consideration by the Ministry of Justice.²⁸ That initiative has been described in the first part of this section.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Yokohama District Court, (Wa) 2096 of 1980
2. Report and Recommendations of the Standing Committee on US - Host Country Relations, PACOM Legal Conference, Chapter 11, Foreign Civil Litigation involving PACOM Activities and Members of US Forces.
3. Ibid.
4. Law No. 138 of 1952, as amended.
5. Law No. 125 of 1947
6. Report and Recommendations of the Standing Committee on US-Host Country Relations, 1983 PACOM Legal Conference, page 70
7. Hachioji Branch, Tokyo District Court, (Wa) 405 of 1976 and (Wa) 1356 of 1977. Appealed (Ne) 191 of 1981 and (Ne) 2275 to Tokyo High Court
8. 5AF/JAI message 130700Z Jul 81 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit
9. 5AF/JAI messages 030600Z Aug 82, 270010Z Oct 82, and 212121Z Jan 83 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Appellate Proceedings-Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit
10. Supreme Court of Japan Decision of 16 Dec 81, (O) 395 of 1976; Court of the First Instance, Osaka District Court Judgment on 27 Feb 1974, (Wa) 7077 of 1969, (Wa) 2499 and 5609 of 1971; Court of the Second Instance, Osaka High Court Judgment on 27 Nov 1975, (Ne) 724, 760 and 860 of 1975.
11. Hachioji Branch, Tokyo District Court, (Wa) 1253 of 1982; also see 5AF/JAI message 030600Z Aug 82 to USAF/JACI; Subject: Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit
12. Okinawa Branch, Naha District Court, (Wa) 49 of 1982 . . . AMCONSUL NAHA message 210713Z May 82 to SECSTATE Washington, DC; Subject: Kadena Noise Pollution Suit Goes to Court. 18CSG/JAI messages 240640Z May 82 and 250545Z Mar 82, Subject: Environmental Law Suit-Prevention or Abatement of Aircraft Noise at Kadena AB, Japan
13. Yokohama District Court, (Wa) 1411 of 1976. COMUSJAPAN message 240619Z Mar 77 to CINCPAC/J73, Subject: Noise Pollution Lawsuit-Atsugi Naval Air Base
14. 5AF/JAI message 270010Z Oct 82 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit/Decision in Atsugi Noise Pollution Law-

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suit.

15. Report and Recommendations of the Standing Committee on US-Host Country Relations, PACOM Legal Conference 1982, Chapter XI, Page 73

16. USFJ Letter of 18 June 1982 from Legal Advisor/US Chairman Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee to Mr. Kazutomo Ijima, Japanese Chairman, Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee.

17. USFJ Letter of 13 Oct 1982 from Legal Advisor/US Chairman Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee to Mr. Kazutomo Ijima, Japanese Chairman, Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee.

18. COMUSJAPAN message 060745Z Aug 82, Subject: Request for FCJ Information

19. Id at 17

20. CDR USARJ letter to HQDA (DAJA-IA) dated 16 December 1982, Subject: Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over United States Personnel (RCS: DD-GC (A) 705) COMNAVFORJAPAN letter to Judge Advocate General of the Navy dated 17 December 1982, Subject: Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over US Personnel for the Period 1 December 1981 through 30 November 1982 5AF/CC letter to HQ USAF/JA dated 17 December 1982, Subject: Annual Report of Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over US Personnel (RCS: DD-GC(A) 705)

21. Ibid

22. Report and Recommendations of the Standing Committee on US-Host Country Relations, 1982 PACOM Legal Conference, pages 1-2

23. Ibid

24. Ibid

25. Ibid

26. CO NLSO Yokosuka letter of 7 January 1983, Subject: Report of Personnel Confined in Japanese Prisons

27. Ibid

28. Id at 16

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APPENDIX 1

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

5 - 10 January	Admiral Robert L. J. Long, USN, Commander in Chief Pacific
8 - 11 January	Dr. John F. Beary, III Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
9 - 12 January	Mr. J. David Willson, GS-17E House Appropriations Committee Staff Member
9 - 14 January	Bishop Charles L. Burgreen, GS-16E Episcopal Church
13 January	Joint Service Reception
21 - 23 January	Lieutenant General Winfield W. Scott, Jr., USAF Deputy Commander in Chief United Nations Command
28 - 29 February	Brigadier General Robert W. Pointer, Jr., USA Assistant Chief of Staff, J4, US Forces, Korea and Eighth US Army
3 - 4 February	Brigadier General Edwin J. Godfrey, USMC Commanding General, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade
4 - 7 February	Mr. Clifford Olson, GS-16E Junior Vice Commander In Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars
8 February	Dr. John E. Koehler, EP-3 Director, Intelligence Community Staff
9 - 13 February	General Richard G. Stilwell, USA (Ret) Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
25 - 27 February	Brigadier General Jimmy C. Pettyjohn, USAF Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, C-2, US Forces, Korea
26 - 27 February	Honorable William H. Taft, IV General Counsel for the Department of Defense
8 - 11 March	Rear Admiral Richard K. Fontaine, USN Joint Chief of Staff, Director for Tactical/ Theater C3S

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9 March	Major General James Rockwell, USA CINCPAC, C3S
9 - 10 March	Major General John Phillips, USMC Okinawa Area Coordinator/Commanding General, Marine Corps Base Camp Butler
11 March	Dr. Benjamin T. Massey, GS-17E Chancellor, University of Maryland
17 March	Lieutenant General Eugene P. Forrester, USA Commander, Western Command
20 - 22 March	General Paul X. Kelley, USMC Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
20 - 23 March	Major General Robert E. Messerli, USAF CINCPAC Inspector General
21 - 22 March	Mr. Walton H. Sheley, Jr., ELV GAO, Director for Mission Analysis and System Acquisition
25 March	Mr. William Kriegsman, GS-18E Chairman, Ad hoc Committee for the National Security Agency Advisory Board
26 - 27 March	Lieutenant General James R. Brickel, USAF Deputy Commander in Chief, US Readiness Command
26 - 28 March	Honorable Caspar W. Weinberger Secretary of Defense
7 April	Lieutenant General James A. Williams, USA Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
19 April	Dr. Jay P. Sanford, GS-18E President/Dean School of Medicine Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
26 - 29 April	Dr. David B. Wolf, GS-17E President, Los Angeles Metropolitan College
30 April	Brigadier General Joseph J. Skaff, USA Chief of Staff, United States Army, Japan/IX Corps
1 - 5 May	Mr. James N. Juliana Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics)
5 - 6 May	Brigadier General Bernardo Loeffke, USA Defense Attache Designate, Beijing

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6 May	Japan Defense Agency Civilian Officials (Approximately 30 people)
13 - 18 May	General John A. Wickham, USA Commander in Chief United Nations Command/ Combined Forces Command, and Commander, United States Forces, Korea and Eighth United States Army
14 May	Major General Kim, Jae-Yun, ROKAF Assistant Chief of Staff, C-2, Combined Forces Command, Republic of Korea
31 May - 6 June	Vice Admiral Thomas J. Bigley, USN Director, Plans and Policy Directorate (J5), Office of the Joint Chief of Staff
4 - 5 June	Admiral Robert L. Long, USN Commander in Chief, Pacific and General John A. Wickham, Jr., USA Vice Chief of Staff (Designate), United States Army
8 June	Brigadier General Archer Durham, USAF Vice Commander, Military Transportation Management Command
13 - 14 June	Major General Stephen G. Olmstead, USMC Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force/Third Marine Division
15 - 16 June	Mr. Verne Orr Secretary of the Air Force
2 - 4 July	Major General John V. Cox, USMC CINCPAC Director for Operations
11 and 13 July	Dr. J.R. Sculley, ELIV Assistant Secretary of the Army (RDA)
18 and 24 July	Air Vice Marshal R.N. Law, RAAF Air Officer Commanding Operational Command, Royal Australian Air Forces
27 - 31 July	Major General Richard D. Murray, USAF Commander, Army Air Force Exchange Service
27 - 28 July	House Appropriations Committee Survey and Investigation Staff
5 - 7 August	Major General Robert E. Haebel, USMC Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force/3rd Marine Division

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10 August	Lieutenant General Mayuki Ichinomiya, JASDF Director, The Joint Staff Office
11-12 August	Brigadier General Louis H. Buehl, USMC Director, Facilities and Services Division, Headquarters, Marine Corps
15-17 August	Major General Vaughn O. Lang, USA CINCPAC Director for Command, Control and Communication Systems
19-20 August	Major General John A. Phillips, USMC Commanding General, Marine Corps Base Camp Butler/Okinawa Area Coordinator
20 August	USFJ Commander's Conference
21-25 August	Lieutenant General Joseph T. Palastra, USA Deputy CINCPAC/Chief of Staff
30-31 August	General Donald R. Keith, USA Commanding General, USA Materiel Development and Readiness Command
30-31 August	Brigadier General Edwin M. Aguanno, USA United States Readiness Command, J4
30 August 1 September	Major General Donald Evans, USAF WWMCCS Information System Joint Program Manager
9 September	Bishop John J. O'Connor, GS-16E Vicar General and Auxiliary Bishop to the Military Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church
13 September	Brigadier General Richard O. Petty, USA Deputy Director, Defense Communication Systems
15 September	Brigadier General Charles H. Pitman, USMC Assistant Chief of Staff, C5, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command
16-20 September	General Robert H. Sennewald, USA Commander in Chief United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and Commander, United States Forces, Korea/Eighth U.S. Army
23-28 September	General Donn A. Starry, USA Commander in Chief, United States Readiness Command

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24 September	Mr. Graham A. Grande, GS-17 National Security Agency/Central Security Service
27 September	Commodore John R. Wilson, USN CINCPAC Director for Logistics
28 September	Mr. Leroy A. Bevan, GS-16E Chaplaincy Coordinator for the Church of the Nazarene
7 October	Brigadier General Henry G. Skeen, USA Commander, Defense Property Disposal Service
8 October	Major General Norman G. Dellbridge, Jr., USA Assistant Chief of Engineers, US Army Corps of Engineers
8 October	Brigadier General Robert M. Bunker, USA Division Engineer, US Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean
10 - 13 October	Brigadier General Jack B. Farris, USA Deputy Director, Joint Deployment Agency, Deployment Directorate
19 - 20 October 25 - 26 October	United Nations Command Liaison Officers
19 - 22 October	Admiral Robert L. J. Long, USN Commander in Chief Pacific
25 October	Mr. Jerry L. Calhoun, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civilian Personnel Policy
31 October- 2 November	Mr. Herbert Goertzel, SES-4 Worldwide Military Communication System Technical Manager
2 November	Brigadier General Donald J. Delandro, USA Executive Director, Military Postal Service Agency
5 - November	Lieutenant General Harold Hatch, USMC Deputy Chief of Staff, Installation and Logistics, Headquarters Marine Corps
8 - 9 November	Mr. Terry R. Peel and Mr. Mark W. Murray, Congressional Staff Delegation, Military Construction Subcommittee

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18 November	Brigadier General Robert M. Bunker, USA Division Engineer, US Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean
19 November	Congressman Les Aspin (Democrat-Wisconsin) Member, House Armed Service Committee
24 - 26 November	Ambassador Richard L. Walker Ambassador to Korea
29 November- 3 December	Rear Admiral Robert W. Chewning, USN Director of Plans and Policy (J5) CINCPAC
30 December	Lieutenant General John K. Davis, USMC Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific
3 December	Mr. Al Keller, Jr., GS-16E National Commander of the American Legion
23 December 26 December	Senator Gordon J. Humphrey (Republican- New Hampshire) Chairman, Preparedness Subcommittee, Senate Armed Services Committee

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APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY

1 January - 31 December 1982

- 1 January - (U) Local National Labor strength at the beginning of the period: 21,240.
- 1 January - (U) HQ, USFJ and DFAA implemented a reduction of the MLC/IHA retirement allowance, providing cost avoidance of some \$36 million for USFJ.
- 1 January - (U) A feasibility study was completed for the Military Sealift Command. The study proposed access to the WWMCCS for MSC at Yokohama via the HQ, USFJ computer.
- 5 January - (U) JDA seeks US cooperation in staging Japan-US naval exercises annually in Sea of Japan where Soviet naval power is increasing.
- 6 January - (U) Staff Offices of the three SDF services explained their JFY 81 estimates for equipment procurement during JFY 83-87 to a JDA councilors meeting. Calculations made on the basis of JFY81 defense estimates revealed that defense cost during JFY 83-87 will reach 1.3% or more of GNP, exceeding the present limit of 1%.
- 7 January - (U) Admiral Long, who came to Japan for the SCC meeting, visited JDA Director General and Foreign Minister and lauded their defense efforts. Admiral Long presented his personal perception to the Foreign Minister regarding the international situation as follows: (1) in assessing threat, political and economic challenges must be included, (2) three levels of equilibrium are necessary - nuclear weaponry, global conventional weaponry, and theater-to-theater weapons, (3) these three factors are related to each other, which may lead to possible N-warfare.
- 7 January - (U) Secretary of Army John O. Marsh paid courtesy call on JDA Director General Ito.
- 7 January - (U) Nihon Keizai newspaper reported a hypothetical SDF war conducted in a JDA document titled "The Defense Capabilities of the JSDF" under the October 1976 guide-indicated ASDF would lose all of its 200 aircraft in two days after an invasion is started, while its 12 SAM squads will shoot down 48-72 invading planes. GSDF units deployed in Hokkaido will sustain 30% damage in a week while they give a 15% loss to the invaders.

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- 7 January - GSDF units will have lost all fighting capacity in a third
(Cont) invasion which will be three weeks after first invasion.
- 8 January - (U) The 18th SCC meeting was held in Tokyo. Principal participants were Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, Japan Defense Agency, Director General Ito, US Ambassador Mansfield and Admiral Long, CINCPAC. The US pointed out increasing North Korean military capabilities and Soviet military buildup in the Far East, and expressed concern for further defense efforts by Japan. Foreign Minister Sakurauchi showed a positive Japanese posture at extending economic assistance to ROK. Japan and US agreed to start a joint study on bilateral cooperation in an emergency in the Far East. Japan stated intensive studies are underway re military technological exchanges.
- 12 January - (U) A major ROK newspaper carried a public opinion survey that Japan is the second country most disliked by South Koreans, after North Korea.
- 14 January - (U) Capt Lindsay, USN, Director of Per Diem Committee, and Mr. Weiser, GS-15, Deputy Director, visited Japan, 14-16 January 1982. The purpose of the visit was to conduct a working staff meeting with the various service representatives and project officers involved in the Japan HOLA/COLA survey and to conduct a "Town Hall" type meeting with as many service personnel as possible.
- 15 January - (U) Japan will participate in Rim of the Pacific or RIMPAC 82 which will be held from mid-March through late April. The ROK Navy decided not to participate in RIMPAC this year.
- 15 January - (U) Japan-US combined ground exercises will be conducted for the first time in JFY 82; a battalion-level JGSDF force and company-level US force will participate in the exercise.
- 20 January - (U) Live ordnance firing by two AH-1J helicopters of US Marine Corps took place as part of routine training. First live firing by US AH-1J aircraft at Camp Fuji.
- 21 January - (U) Japan and US commenced joint study on a Far East emergency according to 1978 Japan-US defense cooperation guidelines. Joint study will be conducted within framework of Japanese Constitution, the three-point non-nuclear principle, Japan-US Security Treaty and related agreements, and other Japanese domestic laws. Results of study will not obligate either party.
- 22 January - (U) The Thirty-third meeting of the Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee of the Joint Committee was held to discuss

- 22 January - (Cont) the airspace required for the proposed installation of the proposed installation of the ACMI range in Okinawa. The US made an alternate ACMI airspace proposal which was denied by the Japanese.
- 26 January - (U) The victim of US Phantom crash, which occurred in Yokohama City in 1977, died. A US Navy Phantom crashed into a local residence killing two children and resulting in extensive burns on the mother. DFAA Director General offered condolences. Kanagawa Prefectural Governor Nagasu said he would make continued efforts for making Kanagawa a baseless prefecture. The Commander of Atsugi Naval Air Station, where Phantom was based, attended funeral services.
- 27 January - (U) The USF air training space over Iwotori Jima, Okinawa, for an ACMI was not approved by Japan's Transportation Ministry. The reason was that air controlling service will be greatly affected and a roundabout route was not economically feasible. This decision is not final and both the US and Japan are studying alternates.
- 27 January - (U) A survey recently conducted by All-Japan Collegiate Newspapers Union showed Japanese youths are ready to fight against foreign invaders. Of male and female university students, 57.3% would sacrifice for the sake of their country. This is a 20% increase compared to a similar survey taken last year.
- 27 January - (U) Domei, one of Japan's leading labor confederations, adopted a policy which affirms the need for a Japanese national defense power. This is the first time in Domei's history that such a position was taken.
- 27 January - (U) HQ, USFJ and DFAA representatives signed contract modifications implementing a 5.23% annual wage increase for all MLC/IHA employees. The increase was negotiated between USFJ and DFAA and was patterned after a similar wage hike for Japanese National Public Service (NPS) employees. The increase retroactive to 1 April 1981.
- 27 January - (U) Effective this date, COMUSJAPAN became the designated agent of the US Treasury for the acquisition of Japanese currency for all US Government yen requirements in Japan. Prior to this date, the US Treasury negotiated sole-source contracts with foreign exchange banks for US Government yen needs.
- 20 February - (U) The first Japan-US combined command post exercise (CPX) by ground forces ended. Winding up the CPX, Ground Chief of Staff Murai issued a statement that exercise attained its objectives and helped strengthen mutual trust

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- 20 February - and friendship between participating US and Japan
(Cont) Self-Defense units.
- 22 February - (U) At the thirty-fourth meeting of the Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee of the Joint Committee a new proposal for the installation of the ACMI range in Okinawa was presented. The proposal was subsequently denied in a letter dated 17 March 1982.
- 23 February - (U) JASDF announced they will conduct US-Japan combined air combat training in the vicinity of Okinawa.
- 26 February - (U) Local residents near Kadena AB in Okinawa filed a lawsuit against Japan demanding cessation of night-time flying of US aircraft and compensation for past and future sufferings from plane noise. This lawsuit follows those of Yokota AB and Atsugi Naval Station.
- 1 March - (U) At a US House Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee hearing, Asst Secretary of Defense West stated Japan does not possess defense capabilities to fully cope with threat it will face in the 1980s. Japan is still unable to fulfill defense of the 1,000NM seallanes, and Japanese air and sea defense capabilities are insufficient to cope with Russian war potential in the 1980s. He indicated Japan must spend more for its defense.
- 2 March - (U) JDA senior member disclosed that a combined US-Japan ground field exercise will be staged at the East Fuji grounds in Gotemba this November.
- 4 March - (U) Lt Gen Donnelly, COMUSJAPAN, at a speech at Japan-America Society stated there are many things to be done before a Japan-US Defense cooperation plan to meet an emergency matures. He stated Japan has not yet fulfilled roles and missions chosen by herself for cooperation with US, thereby suggesting the necessity to increase JSDF equipment and decrease vulnerability. He stated JSDF use of new equipment similar to USF will be useful in combined training and cooperative defense of Japan.
- 6 March - (U) The ASDF F86Fs are ending their services which lasted for 28 years. The last F86F will make a demonstration flight at Iruma Base on 15th when a decommissioning ceremony will be held.

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- 8 March - (U) The aircraft carrier MIDWAY departed from Yokosuka Naval Base after being worked on since December 1981.

- 13 March - (U) The Japan-ROK Cooperative Committee released a joint statement summing up their meeting in Tokyo. It (1) calls for early and amicable conclusion of government-to-government talks on economic cooperation; (2) highly evaluates ROK efforts for security on Korean peninsula; and (3) hopes for early Japan-ROK summit.
- 16 March - (U) MSDF announced three of its training ships will visit the Philippines for the first time. Projected visit is worth noting in connection with the 1,000NM sealane defense concept.
- 16 March - (U) Commander in Chief Pacific, Rear Admiral Long and Commander, US Forces, Japan, Lt General Donnelly during testimony before House Armed Service Committee, highly evaluated Japan's defense efforts in the past year. Admiral Long emphasized the coming of a new age for US-Japan relations in defense. Gen Donnelly highly praised Japan's defense efforts.
- 17 March - (U) In response to query that 53% of the land in Okinawa was being used by US Forces and how GOJ plans to deal with it, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi said the GOJ is making efforts to consolidate USF facilities and areas in Okinawa. He said this was the subject at the US-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting in January.

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- 19 March - (U) Local newspapers stated RIMPAC '82 to be held March 23 to April 29 in central Pacific participated in by five countries (US, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Japan) would be largest in history in number of ships, personnel, and duration of exercise. A total of 60 ships, more than 120 aircraft, and over 29,000 personnel will participate from the five countries.
- 23 March - (U) JDS Hatsuyuki (DD-122) commissioned. First of DD-2210 class 2950-ton destroyers to be commissioned.
- 23 March - (U) Prime Minister Suzuki addressed graduating Defense Academy students emphasizing the need for Japan to possess minimum but yet necessary defense power as quickly as possible under current turbulent international situation. He also stressed that Japan must develop a comprehensive national security policy, covering not only military but economic and diplomatic areas as well.
- 27 March - (U) Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Prime Minister Suzuki discussed matters on defense, international situation, and trade frictions. SECDEF expressed strong US desire for military technological cooperation with Japan. Suzuki indicated Japanese intention of offering military technology to US after JFY 82 national budget is passed by Diet. Weinberger reminded Suzuki of the potential Soviet threat, and hoped for Japan to develop sealane defense of 1,000NM. Prime Minister Suzuki replied Japan will carry out defense increase carefully seeking national consensus.
- 29 March - (U) Secretary of Defense Weinberger indicated American intention to seek Japan-ROK mutual cooperation in the military and economic areas, in his speech delivered in Seoul. The SECDEF said the USFK withdrawal plan had been officially cancelled.
- 30 March - (U) Meteorological Subcommittee approved USFJ-JSDF memorandum on weather data exchange, and forwarded it to the Joint Committee.
- 31 March - (U) Three USFJ housing areas, covering 81 hectares of land, returned to Japan. Also, USFJ Naha Auxiliary Facility site was returned to Japan.
- April 82 - (U) WWMCCS Terminals were installed for CNFJ and COMSUBGRU SEVEN at Yokotsuka and for the 18TFW at Kadena AB, Okinawa.

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- April 82 - (U) The new Level 6 computer system successfully passed TEMPEST testing and was declared optional in the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network.
- 1 April 82 - (U) GSDF Chief of Staff General Murai announced that approximately 60 staff officers from GSO and Northern Army will travel to US Army 25th Division to conduct combined map exercise with the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii.
- 2 April - (U) Prime Minister Suzuki implied the possibility of future Japanese defense expenditures exceeding 1% of GNP depending on size of JFY 81 mid-range defense estimate and national economic growth.
- 5 April - (U) Prime Minister Suzuki denied before the Diet that he promised defense of sealanes while in the United States. He explained that his reference to sealane defense was an objective and did not mean a public pledge. Ex-Secretary of Defense Brown stated in interview in Tokyo that Japan somewhat misunderstands the question of sealane defense. US is not seeking singlehanded defense of sealanes by Japan, but suggesting cooperation of Japan.
- 10 April - (U) Formal ceremony held recognizing Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force Fleet Air Force initiation of P3C operations.
- 13 April - (U) The 7th Fleet Flagship BLUE RIDGE made its first call at Naha, Okinawa, and Vice Admiral Holcomb, the Fleet Commander, paid a courtesy call on Governor Nishime.
- 13 April - (U) Okinawa branch of Zenchuro conducted a two-hour strike at all US Forces installations on Okinawa. The strike was conducted to show solidarity with spring labor offensive demands. There were no incidents during the strike.
- 15 April - (U) DFAA presented to HQ, USFJ the Zenchuro demands for the annual wage increase and other items. This opened the 1982 sessions for wage increase negotiations.

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- 19 April - (U) In an address to high ranking SDF officers, Prime Minister Suzuki emphatically stated Japan has a responsibility to make a steady effort to consolidate a defense force within the framework of the Constitution.
- 22 April - (U) Tasking Directive for JSDF-USFJ Coordination System Study signed by Maj Gen Moore as Co-Chairman of the Joint Planning Committee (JPCH). The signing culminates more than a year of bilateral negotiation on the content of the document which, in its final form, directs the JPC and the Ground, Air and Maritime Planning Subcommittees to conduct studies to determine bilateral coordination requirements for the combined defense of Japan.
- 23 April - (U) ASDF Chief of Staff General Namatame revealed that JASDF is coordinating with US Air Force, Japan on a date that JASDF fighter aircraft can perform combined electronic warfare training with USAF B52's.
- 3 May - (U) HQ USFJ Functional Realignment recommendations were implemented for a 60-day evaluation period.
- 4-5 May - (U) USFJ Coordination Center Phase I Mid-Design Review was held at HQ, USFJ. Requirements were reviewed and communications capabilities to support those requirements were finalized.
- 5 May - (U) The USMC conducted a landing exercise at Iwo Jima for the first time since island was reverted to Japan in 1968. The NEMVAC exercise was designed to evacuate civilians from dangerous areas.
- 10-14 May - (U) Representatives from USFJ J4 and J5 participated in the Time Phased Forces and Deployment Data (TPFDD) Phase I Refinement Conference for DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051, at Headquarters Joint Deployment Agency, McDill AFB, FL.
- 11 May - (U) In preparing for the 10th Anniversary functions on return to Okinawa to Japan on 15th, Okinawa Prefectural Police intensified their guard system for USF and SDF bases on Okinawa. Riot policemen will stand by around the clock near those military bases during May 13-15.
- 17 May - (U) Ceremony held at Grumman Aircraft Company, Long Island plant turning over first E2C to Japan Air Self Defense Force personnel. The aircraft is to be formally delivered through US Navy channels in 1983 as one of eight aircraft.

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- 20 May - (U) DFAA accepted the HQ, USFJ proposal for settlement of the labor administrative fees for JFYs 75, 76 and 77. Using an exchange rate of Y230/\$1 the settlement requires payment by USFJ of \$11 million for the periods. This amount represents a reduction of \$3 million from the original DFAA proposal, and \$1.3 million less than the USG authorized ceiling. In addition, cost avoidances by the US Treasury, during the three years negotiations, for money not borrowed, could amount to an additional \$3 million.

- 26 May - (U) The first locally produced P3C anti-sub patrol aircraft was delivered to JDA from Kawasaki Heavy Industries.

- 26 May - (U) Formal delivery ceremony of first domestically produced (from knockdown kit) P3C held at Kawasaki Heavy Industries Gifu plant.

- 2 June - (U) Basic Communications Connectivity Agreement government-to-government) signed by representatives of USFJ and the JDA. Approved by the Joint Committee on 17 June 1982.

- June 82 - (U) A technical/feasibility study was completed for the Third Marine Amphibious Force on Okinawa. The study proposed WWMCCS access for one terminal.

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- 16 June - (U) Defense Minister Ito Soichi visited Iwo Jima to pay ritual respects to war dead shrines, inspected Japanese military installation. Fourth visit by an incumbent Defense Minister (first by Nakasone in 1971, second by Kanemaru in 1978, third by Omura in 1981.)
- 21-25 June - (U) Exercise GOPHER BROKE/YAMA SAKURA II conducted, with Japan Ground Self-Defense Force Northern Army participating with US 25th Infantry Division.
- 23 June - (U) DFAA presented to HQ, USFJ the results of a study by the GOJ Administrative Management Agency (AMA) concerning the Temporary Measures law which provides monetary assistance for LN employees terminated by RIF. The AMA recommended that such assistance not be provided employees separated due to advanced age.
- 1 July - (U) The "Occupation Forces" changed to the "US Forces, Japan" twenty-five years ago today. USFJ manpower has been reduced from 125,000 to 45,000 during this period. Also during this time, US returned Okinawa to Japan whereas the USSR would not return the northern islands back to Japan.
- 1 July - (U) The first 20 promotions to flag officer rank occurred among former graduates of Japan's Defense Academy. Graduates were of first class (1957).
- 2 July - (U) Four civilian airlines diverted to Yokota AB from Narita International Airport, Narita runway was closed because an airliner blew tires on landing. Twelve other flights diverted to other airports in Japan. First known instance of diverting civilian airliners from Narita to Yokota.
- 9 July - (U) The GOJ acknowledged increased defense budget for JFY 83 by 7.346% (Y190 billion). Prime Minister Suzuki said the increased sum is the minimum necessary to accomplish the National Defense program Outline. Minister of Finance gave most other agencies a budget ceiling of 5% below JFY 82.
- 10 July - (U) A complete Security Test and Evaluation of COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS was completed. The system was found to have no major security problems and was certified for continued operation within the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network.
- 23 July - (U) The JFY 81 mid-term defense program was authorized by National Defense Council (NDC). The number of F15 and P3C was increased over the NDC 1977 decision to 155 F15s from the previous 100 and 75 P3Cs from the previous 45. Prime Minister Suzuki stated the government will steadily attain

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- 23 July - the goals of the 1976 National Defense Program Outline.
- 25 July - (U) Second instance of civilian airliners being diverted to Yokota AB from Narita International Airport. Narita runway blocked by airliner skidding off runway. Twenty-four inbound flights were diverted, of these seven to Yokota AB.
- 27 July - (U) Japan and US reached agreement on licensed production by Japan of US-developed MK-46MOD5 torpedoes. Japan is first country in the world to produce US-developed torpedoes under a licensed production agreement.
- 2 August - (U) Lt General Donnelly, Commander of USFJ, met with JDA Press Club members. He evaluated JFY 81 mid-term defense program as an ambitious and well arranged plan, and implied need of modifications in the future as the case may be. He also stated he believed JFY 81 mid-term program was somewhat modified to include the concept of the 1,000-mile sealane defense.
- 11 August - (U) The JMSDF-7th Fleet began the five-day anti-sub combined training in Sea of Jaan. A Soviet destroyer and TU16 Badgers repeatedly observed the vessels.
- 9 September - (U) The US-Japan Joint Committee placed six SDF facilities under joint use by USF. All six are ASDF bases, five of which are located in Hokkaido and one in Miyazaki Prefecture in southern Japan.
- 13 September - (U) HQ USFJ FY 84 Joint Manpower Program submitted to CINCPAC. The following manpower authorizations were requested for FY 84: Officer - 66, Enlisted - 40, Civilian - 50, Total - 156.
- 14 September - (U) The Cabinet approved the 1982 Defense White Paper presented by Director General Ito of JDA, which contains the following points: (1) Soviets maintain war potential capable of coping fully with US in nuclear and conventional military power; (2) Strategically speaking, Japan is geographically located on the access route from the continent to the ocean; (3) Japan will secure maritime traffic with various operations such as space patrol with ASW aircraft, convoy with warships and ASW aircraft, air

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14 September (Cont) - defense and blockade of straits, while depending on US for ocean air defense; (4) Love of country and will to defend it must be pre-requisite to Japan's defense efforts. A civil defense system is necessary to prepare for an emergency; to stockpile vital material and to raise defense industries.

5-8 October - (U) HQ USFJ participated in USFJ/JSO CPX FOREST BLADE 83.

6-7 October - (U) A Japan-wide Petroleum Conference was held at Yokota AB. Major topics discussed were OPLAN supportability, Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) funding, contract storage in Japan, support of Misawa AB and Host Nation Construction.

12 October - (U) IX Corps officially invited HQ, USFJ to send observers to Exercise YAMA SAKURA III.

21 October - (U) The Japan Defense Society (JDS) started tour of US Military installations located in Hawaii and CONUS. Tour included briefings in Hawaii by CINCPAC, CINCPACFLT and HQ PACAF.

27 October - (U) The first Japan Area Ammunition Conference was convened at HQ USFJ. OPLAN ammunition support concepts and acquisition/storage problems were addressed. Present and future constraints affecting ammunition storage and support missions in Japan were also discussed. The genuine interest exhibited by these present resulted in a productive exchange of ideas and concerns regarding the combined service capability to meet ammunition support responsibilities across the munition planning spectrum. Because of the success of the conference, a semi-annual meeting is planned for future.

30 October - (U) JDA sources revealed that the Japan-US joint study on sealane defense would be to map out joint counter operations for defense sealanes in order to highlight shortcomings in Japanese defense capabilities, and that joint

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- 30 October (Cont) - study would be conducted within scope of individual self-defense rights.
- 10-18 November - (U) Combined US Army-Japan Ground Self-Defense Force JGSDF) field training exercise (FTX) YAMATO 82 conducted. Approximately 200 soldiers from 9th Infantry Division (Ft Lewis, WA) and approximately 700 Japanese soldiers, counterparts from the 31st Regimental Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division (Eastern Army) and HQ, Eastern Army (JGSDF) participated. Purpose to achieve greater inter-operability in the areas of fire support, command-control-and-communication, logistics support, and operational concepts and tactics. First exercise in which US infantrymen from CONUS were deployed on TDY status to Japan for combined exercise.
- 1 December - (U) Vernacular papers reported on DOD announcement that US Navy and AF have agreed to work together for worldwide security of sealanes and protection of ships. The Navy-AF collaboration will strongly reflect on the Japan-US joint study on sealane defense, and will greatly contribute to improvement of Japan's sea defense. Admiral Yata, Chairman of JSC, stated how to combined JASDF E2C's with the US Navy-AF system for greater sealane defense capabilities will be explored in the future.
- 6-10 December - (U) YAMA SAKURA III, combined US Army-Japan Ground Self-Defense Force command post exercise (CPX) conducted. US participants included HQ, IX Corps and augmentees, player cells from 7th Infantry Division (Fort Ord, CA), 25th Infantry Division (Schofield Barracks, HI), 197th Infantry Brigade (Fort Benning, GA) and a field artillery cell from XVIII Airborne Corps (Fort Bragg, NC); US Navy, Fifth Air Force, and US Marine Corps were represented; HQ, US Forces Japan staff officials visited as observers. Elements of the JGSDF 2d, 5th, and 11th Infantry Divisions and of the 7th Armored Division participated, along with elements of HQ Northern Army. Purpose of the exercise was to facilitate the development of bilateral planning through a series of exercise objectives. YAMA SAKURA III was the first of the series to be held in Hokkaido.
- 16 December Japan-wide - (U) Zenchuro conducted a two-hour strike at all USFJ installations in Japan. The purpose was to protest the imposition of the wage scale freeze.
- 27 December - (U) Finance Ministry agreed with DFAA to reinstate some Y9 million, out of the requested Y10 million, in the JFY 83 DFAA budget to conduct research on a substitute training facility for US Navy Atsugi airfield.

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GLOSSARY

AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Service
AB	Air Base
ABC	American Broadcasting Corporation
ACC	Area Control Center
ACCJ	American Chamber of Commerce, Japan
ACCJ	(U.S.) Army Communications Command, Japan
AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
ACMI	Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation
ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
ACP	Allied Communications Publication
AD	Air Defense
ADE	Aerial Delivery Equipment
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
ADPE	Automatic Data Processing Equipment
ADSIA	Allied Data Systems Interoperability Agency
AFC	Area Frequency Coordinator
AFGWC	Air Force Global Weather Control, Offutt AFB NE
AFRTS	American Forces Radio and Television Service
AJCE	Army Japan Communications-Electronics
ALCON	All Concerned
ALG	Advisory Labor Group
ALTRV	Altitude Reservation
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AMEMB	American Embassy
AMRS	Auxiliary Military Radio Stations

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AMT	Aerial Mail Terminal
ANA	All Nippon Airways
ANAS	Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee
AP	Associated Press
APACHE	Assessment of Pacific Communications for Hardening to Electro-Magnetic Pulse
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier
APO	Army Post Office
ASA	Ammunition Storage Area
ASC	Automated Switching Center
ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASDF	Air Self Defense Force (Japan)
ASICOM	All Source Information Communications
ASO	Air Staff Office (Japan)
ASW	Anti-Submarine Warfare
ATC	Air Traffic Control
AUTOCONET	Automatic Conference Network
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
AUTOSEVOCOM	Automatic Secure Voice Communications
AUTOVON	Automatic Voice Network
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
AWN	Automated Weather Network, USAF Operated World-wide Computerized Weather Teletype System
BALFRAM	Balanced Force Requirements Analysis Methodology
BESEP	Base Electronic System Engineering Plan
BOD	Beneficial Occupancy Date

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BSA	Boy Scouts of America
C	Confidential
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
C4	Command, Control, Communications and Computers
CAMD	Claims Administrative Management Program
CAOCC	Combined Air Operations Control Center
CAS	Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDTS	Computer Directed Training System
CGP	Glean Government Party
CI	Counterintelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CID	Criminal Investigation Division
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief Pacific Air Force
CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet
CINPACINST	Commander in Chief Pacific Instruction
CINCSAC	Commander in Chief Strategic Air Command
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMI	Classified Military Information
CNFJ	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan

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CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COBNEA	Combined Order of Battle, Northeast Asia
COBSNEA	Combined Order of Battle Studies, Northeast Asia
COINS	Community Online Intelligence Network System
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
COMFAIRWESTPAC	Commander Fleet Air Western Pacific
COMINT	Communications Intelligence
COMIPAC	Commander Intelligence Center Pacific
COMNAVFORJ	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan
COMSEC	Communications Security
COMUSJAPAN	Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan
COMUSKOREA	Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea
COMFLEACT	Commander, Fleet Activities
COM7THFLT	Commander U.S. 7th Fleet
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
CONUS	Continental U.S.
COR	See TCCOR
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CROF	Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
C/S	Chief of Staff
CTAN	CINCPAC Teletype Alert Network
CVAN	CINCPAC Voice Alert Network
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Department of the Army
DACT	Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics

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DAO	Defense Attache Office
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DCANWP	Defense Communications Agency Northwest Pacific
DCA/PAC	Defense Communications Agency, Pacific
DCC	Defense Communications Center
DCPA	Defense Civil Preparedness Agency
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff; Defense Communications System
DCSI	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DCO	Designated Commanding Officer
DDN	Defense Data Network
DEMICS	Defense Microwave System (Japan)
DFAA	Defense Facilities Administration Agency
DFAB	Defense Facilities Administration Bureau
DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center
DFSP	Defense Fuel Supply Points
DHA	Dependent Housing Area
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIAL	Defense Intelligence Agency Liaison
DIRNSA	Director, National Security Agency
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DODSPECREP	DOD Special Representative
DOMEI	Second Largest Labor Federation (Japan)
DOS	Department of State
DPRK	Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea
DPSCPACPH	Data Processing Service Center, Pacific, Pearl Harbor

DRIS	Defense Retail Interservice Support
DSA	Defense Supply Agency; Defense Security Agency
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System
DSP	Democratic Socialist Party (Japan)
DSSCS	Defense Special Security Communications System
DV	Distinguished Visitor(s)
EA	Environmental Agency
ECAC	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Analysis Center
ECCM	Electronic Counter-Countermeasures
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
EFTO	Encrypt For Transmission Only
EMATS	(JCS) Emergency Message Automatic Transmission System
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EML	Environmental Morale Leave
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EO&T	Equal Opportunity and Treatment
ES	Environmental Subcommittee
EW	Electronic Warfare
EXPO 75	International Oceanic Exposition, Okinawa, 1975
FAC	Facility
FAP	Facilities Adjustment Panel
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Foreign Claims Commission
FCLP	Field Carrier Landing Practice
FEC	Far East Council

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FEN	Far East Network
FLTSATCOM	Fleet Satellite Communications System
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FORDAD	Foreign Disclosure Automated Data System
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FRSC	Frequency Subcommittee
FSC	Facilities Subcommittee
FTCF	Fuchu Technical Control Facility
FTD	Foreign Technology Division
FTS	File Transfer Service
FX	Interim Designation of Fighter Aircraft to be Selected
FY	Fiscal Year
FYP	Five Year Program
GAO	General Accounting Office
GENSER	General Service
GMF	Ground Mobile Force
GNP	Gross National Product
GOCO	Government Owned Contractor Operation
GOJ	Government of Japan
GSDF	Ground Self-Defense Force (Japan)
GSO	Ground Staff Office (Japan)
HA	Housing Allowance
HF	High Frequency
HistSum	Historical Submission

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HNFC	Host Nation Funded Construction
HUMINT	Human Resources Intelligence
IAC	Information Advisory Council
IBM	International Business Machine
ICR	Intelligence Collection Requirements
IDA	Institute for Defense Analysis
IDHS	Intelligence Data Handling System
IEO	International Exchange Office
IFF	Identification, Friend or Foe
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
IHA	Indirect Hire Agreement
I&L	Installations and Logistics
IJCS	Integrated Joint Communications System
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMP	Inventory Management Plan
INTSUM	Intelligence Summary
IPAC	Intelligence Center Pacific
IR	Intelligence Report
ISA	International Security Affairs; Interservice Support Agreement
JAAD	Justification, Approval and Acquisition Document
JACCAC	Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordination and Advisory Committee
JADEx	Japan Air Defense Exercise
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JASDF	Japan Air Self Defense Force
JC	Joint Committee

JCAB	Japan Civil Aviation Bureau
JCCC	Joint Communications Coordinating Committee
JCI	Japanese Compulsory Insurance
JCIS	Joint Command Information System of USFK
JCMC	Joint Crisis Management Committee
JCP	Japan Communist Party
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JDA	Japan Defense Agency
JDS	Japan Defense Society
JED	Japan Engineering District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
JFAP	Japan Facilities Adjustment Program
JFCC	Joint Frequency Coordinating Committee
JFIS	Japan Facilities Information System
JFMO	Joint Frequency Management Office
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year
JHPC	Japan Highway Public Corporation
JIAS	Japanese International Aerospace Show
JINTACCS	Joint Interoperable Tactical Command and Control System
JLAC	Joint Labor Affairs Committee
JMA	Japanese Motorboat Association
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JMSDF	Japan Maritime Self Defense Force
JMTSS	Joint Multichannel Trunking and Switching System
JN	Japanese National
JNP	Japanese National Police
JOEP	Japan Junior Officer Exchange Program

JOPS	Joint Operational Planning System
JOWCOM	Joint Weather Communications System
JPD	Joint Planning Directive
JPO	Joint Petroleum Office
JRSC	Jam Resistant Secure Communications
JSA	Joint Security Area
JSDF	Japan Self Defense Force
JSIIDS	Joint Service Interior Intrusion Detection System
JSO	Joint Staff Office (Japan)
JSOP	Joint Strategic Objectives Plan
JSP	Japan Socialist Party
JSZG	Japan Sub-Zone Group
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
JTS	Jet Thermally Stable
JTWC	Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam (USAF/USN)
JWC	Joint Weather Control
KDD	Kokusai Denshin Denwa
KFCP	Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program
KPCP	Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan
KPR	Kanto Plan Reconfiguration
LAC	Labor Arbitration Commission
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)
LF	Low Frequency
LN	Local National
LORAN	Long Range Navigation
LOS	Line-of-Sight

LSM	Large Staff Meeting - Embassy
LWR	Local Wage Rate
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MABS	Mixed Air Battle Simulation (model)
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MADPAP	Misawa Airfield Development Plan Assessment Panel
MAFLEX	Main Amphibious Force Landing Exercise
MARISAT	Maritime Satellite
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
MBBLS	Thousand Barrels
MBF	Military Banking Facility
MC	Mariners' Contract; Marine Corps
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCEB	Military Communication-Electronics Board
MCP/MILCON	Military Construction Program (U.S. Appropriated Funds)
MDAO	Mutual Defense Assistance Office
MESPREP	Message Preparation System
MF	Medium Frequency
MI	Military Intelligence
MIJI	Meaconing, Intrusion, Jamming and Interference
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
MLC	Master Labor Contract
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOP	Memorandum of Policy

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MORAP	Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Military Post Office
M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs
MS	Meteorological Subcommittee
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MSDF	Maritime Self Defense Force (Japan)
MSO	Maritime Staff Office (Japan)
MST	Mutual Security Treaty
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
NAF	Nonappropriated Funds; Naval Air Facility
NAS	Naval Air Station
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVAID	Navigation Aid
NAVCAMS	Naval Communications Area Master Station
NAVFORJ	Naval Forces Japan
NAVOCEANCOM	Naval Oceanography Command
NAVSEEACTION	Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity
NBC	National Broadcasting Company; Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NBCD	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense
NCRJ	National COMSEC Representative Japan
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
NDC	National Defense Council
NDFAB	Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau
NEACC	Northeast Asian Coordinating Committee

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NEACOM	Northeast Asian Command
NEC	Nippon Electric Corporation
NEMVAC	Non-Combatant Emergency and Evacuation
NHK	Nippon Hoso Kyokai
NIA	Narita International Airport
NIS	Naval Investigative Service
NLC	New Liberal Club
NLP	Night Landing Practice
NM	Nautical Miles
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NOFORN	No Foreign Dissemination
NPA	National Police Agency (Japan)
NPS	National Public Service
NSD	Naval Supply Depot
NSFO	Navy Special Fuel Oil
NTTPC	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation
OAC	Okinawa Area Coordinator
OAF0	Okinawa Area Field Office
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OBCP	Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan
OCFC	Overseas Combined Federal Campaign
OCS	Officer Candidate School
OFRP	Overseas Family Residency Program
OJCS	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
OLLR	Okinawa Land Lease Renewal
O&M	Operations and Maintenance

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O&M, N	Operations and Maintenance, Navy
OPCON	Operational Control
OPDS	Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPLAN	Operation Plan
OPP	OrthoPhenyl Phenyl A preservative which is placed on citrus fruits to extend storage life.
ORE	Okinawa Regional Exchange
ORF	Official Representative Funds
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
OTH	OverTheHorizon
PACAF	Pacific Air Force
PACDIGS	Pacific Digital Graphics System
PACOM	Pacific Command
PACWRAC	Pacific Command Regional WWMCCS ADP Center
PADWS	Pacific Automated Digital Weather Switch
PARA	Policy Analysis and Resources Allocation
PAMS	Pacific Area Management Seminar
PBD	Program Budget Decision
PDSO	Petroleum Distribution System, Okinawa
POL	Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants
POLAD	Political Advisor
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
PWRMR	Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement

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PWRS	Prepositioned War Reserve Stock
PXL	Interim designation of ASW aircraft to be selected.
QAR	Quality Assurance Representative
QPQ	QuidProQuo
RAPCON	Radar Approach Control
RCOC	Regional Communications Operations Center
RET	Retired
RIF	Reduction in Force
RLP	Remote Line Printer
ROC/CAF	Reconnaissance Operations Center/Command Advisory Function
RNS	Radar Navigation Scoring
ROK	Republic of Korea
RP	Restoration Priority
RRB	Radio Regulatory Bureau (Japan)
RSG	Range Study Group
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SAG	Staff Action Group
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SAPO(J)	Sub Area Petroleum Office (Japan)
SCA	Switching Center Autovon
SCC	Security Consultative Committee
SCG	Security Consultative Group
SDC	Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation
SDNFCU	San Diego Navy Federal Credit Union
SDF	Self Defense Force
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

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SEASIA	South East Asia
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SECORD	Secure Cord Board (AUTOSEVCOM)
SECSTATE	Secretary of State
SIF	Selective Identification Feature
SIOP	Single Integrated Operations Plan
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate(s)
SME	Sustaining Membership Enrollment
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPINTCOM	Special Intelligence Communications
SRF	Ship Repair Facility
SSC	Subcommittee of the Security Consultative Committee
SWG	Special Working Group
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TAS	Tactical Airlift Squadron
TBS	Tokyo Broadcasting System
TCC	Telecommunications Center
TCCOR	Tropical Cyclone Condition of Readiness
TCN	Third Country Nationals
TDA	Toa Domestic Airline
TDY	Temporary Duty
TEA	Telecommunications Electronics Agreement
TFW	Tactical Fighter Wing
TIA	Tokyo International Airport
TLC	Technical Liaison Channel
TLCF	Tele Conference

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TOR	Terms of Reference
TRG	Training Review Group
TSCM	Technical Surveillance Countermeasures
TSN	Third State Nationals
TSO	Transportation Safety Office
TTY	Teletypewriter
U	Unclassified
UCU	United Credit Union
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UOS	Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee
UPI	United Press International
USAFETAC	USAF Environmental Technical Applications Center
USAFJ	U.S. Air Forces, Japan
USAGO	U.S. Army Garrison Okinawa
USAGSMJ	United States of America Girl Scouts Mainland Japan
USAGSO	United States of America Girl Scouts Okinawa
USARJ	United States Army Japan
USD	United Social Democratic Party
USDAO	United States Defense Attache Office
USCSB	United States Communication Security Board
USDATT	United States Defense Attache
USF	United States Forces
USFJ	United States Forces Japan
USFJPL	United States Forces Japan Policy Letter
USG	United States Government
USIB	United States Intelligence Board

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USIS	United States Information Service
USFK	United States Forces Korea
VB	Valve Box
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VFW	Veterans of Foreign War
VHF	Very High Frequency
VIP	Visual Information Processor
VOA	Voice of America
WESTPAC	Western Pacific
WIN	WMCCS Intercomputer Network
WSGT	WMCCS Standard Graphics Terminal
WMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
SAF	Fifth Air Force

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