[75 3.4]

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

UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN
COMMAND HISTORY
1983

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

REVIEW: 30 SEP 2001

COPY 31 OF 36 COPIES

PREFACE

(U) USCINCPACINST 5000.5G, 24 January 1984, requires the Commander, US Forces, Japan to publish an annual report which will provide a compact historical record of the operations of HQ USFJ, a USCINCPAC subordinate unified command.

(U) This history reviews those significant actions and events which took place within US Forces, Japan during the calendar year 1983. It addresses the operations, problems, accomplishments and status of the command. The areas are reviewed by subject, not necessarily in order of importance or magnitude. Planning, operations, logistics and administrative activities of the headquarters are emphasized. Particular attention is paid to coordination functions.

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

(U) Compilation of this history was under the cognizance of division staff officers under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Joint Staff (MAJOR William W. Jackson, USA) who maintained overall responsibility for its preparation and publication. Staff division inputs were written by Lieutenant Christopher T. Weismann, USN, Mr. Roy Y. Nikaido, DNC, Dr. William R. Vizzard, DNC, Dr. Frederick Richter, DNC, Mr. Frank H. Nagashima, DNC, Ms. C. B. Higuchi, DNC, Lieutenant Colonel Robert P. Hodor, USA, MAJOR Greogory D. Broaddus, USA, Master Sergeant Ronald R. Swanson, USAF, Staff Sergeant Scott F. Hughes, USAF, Senior Master Sergeant Everette C. Nichols, Jr., USAF, Mr. Henry Roehling, DNC, Mr. Douglas M. Helms, DNC, Mr. Earl W. Carson, DNC, and Capt Carl W. Huard, USAF.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

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 (USCINCPAC). 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 USCINCPAC'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 1983.

SERVICE COMMANDERS (U)

5AF: Lieutenant General Charles L. Donnelly, Jr., USAF continued to serve as Commander, Fifth Air Force throughout 1983.

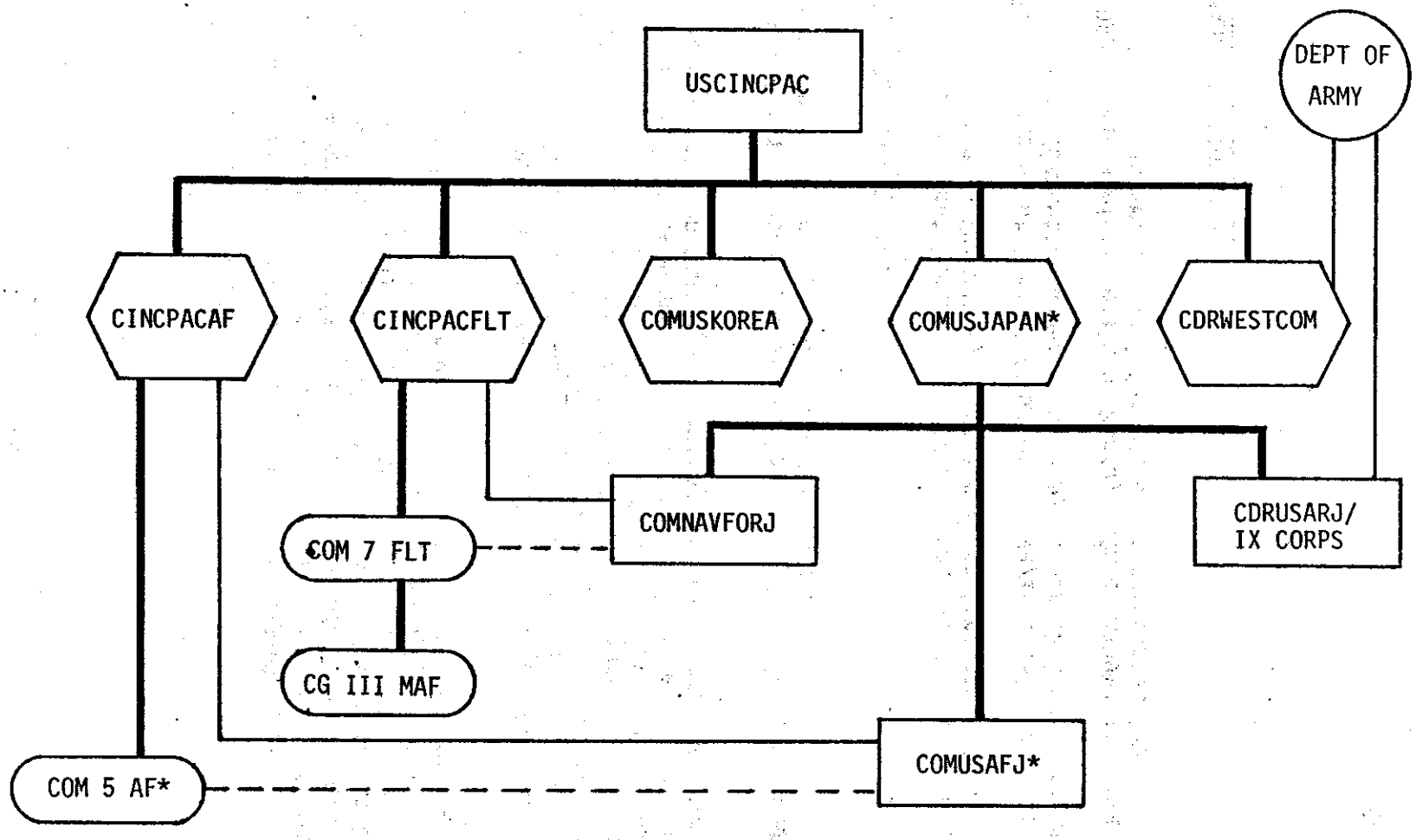
USARJ: Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA continued to serve as Commanding General, US Army, Japan/IX Corps throughout 1983.

NAVFORJ: Rear Admiral Gerald W. MacKay, USN continued to serve as Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan throughout 1983.

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS (U)

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

COMUSJAPAN COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS



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

OPCOM/OPCON: ━━━━
Command (no OPCON): ────
Coordination: - - - - -

PERSONNEL STRENGTH (U)

(U) Calendar Year 1983 witnessed an increase of 952 military personnel for USFJ. A comparison by service is as follows:

	31 Dec 82 (Revised)	31 Dec 83	Change
Okinawa			
USA	1,264	1,272	-8
USN	3,104	3,133	+31
USMC (Assigned)	20,242	19,382[a]	-860
(Rotational)	-	-	-
USAF	9,069	8,865[b]	-204
SUB TOTAL	33,677	32,652	-1,025
Mainland			
USA	1,127	1,190	+63
USN	11,483	12,614[c]	+1,131
USMC (Assigned)	4,683	1,364[d]	+669
(Rotational)	-	3,988[e]	-
USAF	5,704	5,818	+114
SUB TOTAL	22,997	24,974	+1,977
TOTAL	56,674	57,626	+952

a. Decrease in number of assigned USMC personnel was due to the transfer of approximately 800 Marines of the 3RD MARDIV/3RD Force Service Support Group-Det.

b. Two percent decrease caused by normal PCS turbulence.

c. During the year, two ships were newly homeported in Japan, the USS COCHRANE at Yokosuka Naval Base, and the USS ST LOUIS at Sasebo Fleet Activities. In addition, two organizations previously omitted in Camp Butler accounting, USNRMC Okinawa and USNRDC Okinawa, are now being counted.

d. Increase in number of assigned USMC personnel on mainland was due to the presence of approximately 600 Marines of 1st MAW. Personnel were on station for 2½ months as part of an operational requirement.

e. "USMC rotational personnel" is a new personnel strength subdivision and was not available in 1983 reports except for Mainland Japan. However, the number of rotational personnel did not change significantly between 1982 and 1983.

(U) DOD civilian personnel, dependents, and local national employees strength figures for 31 December 1983 are depicted below:

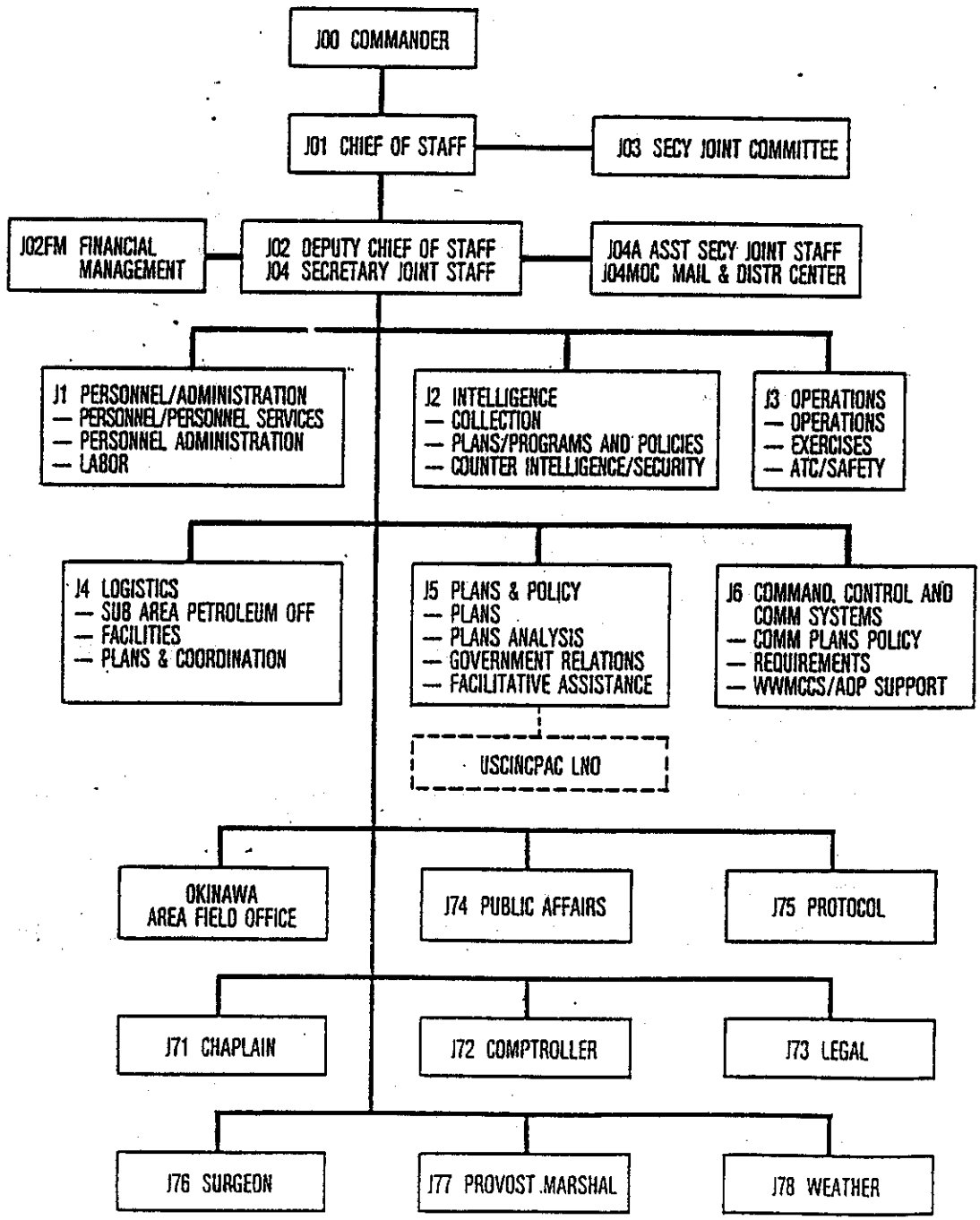
	DOD CIVILIANS	DEPENDENTS	LN
Okinawa			
USA	164	1,482	785
USN	801	1,562	2,888
USMC	* -	3,403	* -
USAF	738	10,890	3,811
SUB TOTAL	1,703	17,337	7,484
Mainland			
USA	684	2,316	3,100
USN	1,752	8,754	7,868
USMC	* -	1,178	* -
USAF	854	7,421	2,984
SUB TOTAL	3,290	19,669	13,952
TOTAL	4,993	37,006	21,436

* USMC DOD civilians and LN employees are funded by the US Navy and are included in the USN DOD/LN figures.

SECTION II - HQ, US 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 1983. Chart below shows the organization of HQ, USFJ.



HEADQUARTERS STRENGTH OF AS 31 DECEMBER 1983 (U)

		Authorized	Assigned
USA	Officer	21	21
	Enlisted	9	10
Sub Total		30	31
USN	Officer	9	10
	Enlisted	5	7
Sub Total		14	17
USAF	Officer	20	20
	Enlisted	16	16
Sub Total		36	36
USMC	Officer	10	10
	Enlisted	4	4
Sub Total		14	14
Civilians	(US)	39	39
	(MLC)	8	8
Sub Total		47	47
TOTAL		141	145

KEY PERSONNEL CHANGES (HQ, USFJ) (U)

Deputy Chief of Staff

Colonel Kenneth D. Meadows, USA, replaced Captain Tommy H. Warren, USN on 2 May.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J1

Captain John K. Peiguss, USN, replaced Captain Craig L. Barnum, USN, on 29 July.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J3

Colonel Warren F. Chichester, USAF, replaced Colonel George Holt, Jr., USAF, on 31 May.

Chief Protocol Office, J75

Major Larry A. Schaefer, USAF replaced Captain Johnny C. Riley, USAF, on 1 September. Capt Riley had filled the position since the 10 June reassignment of Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth R. Emerson, USAF.

Comptroller, J72

Colonel Franklin C. Varley, USAF replaced Colonel Reynold J. Thompson, USAF, on 27 June.

Surgeon, J76

Colonel Thomas D. Gensler, USAF, replaced Lieutenant Colonel Chang Lee, USAF, on 1 August. Lieutenant Colonel Lee had filled the position since the 12 June departure of Colonel Fred O. Bargatze, USAF.

Weather, J78

Lieutenant Colonel Frank T. Globokar, USAF, replaced Major John C. Reimer, USAF, on 29 April.

JOINT MANPOWER PROGRAM (U)

(U) Per JCS 232340Z Jun 83 message, HQ, US Forces, Japan received notification on approvals and disapprovals of manpower requirements proposed in the Headquarters, US Forces, Japan Joint Manpower Program (JMP) submitted for FY84. Approvals, without compensation required, included seven billets for J3, two billets for J1 and one billet for J4. Other approvals, providing compensation could come from existing authorizations, included four billets for J5 (only two compensatory billets were so identified). Also, ten billets were accepted for planning and programming, without compensation required, for the FY85 JMP submission. One billet was accepted for planning and programming in FY85 with identification of compensation required. One position, a GS administrative specialist billet in J4, was deleted.

(U) After JCS approval of the FY84 JMP, HQ, USFJ began staffing requirements for the FY85 JMP submission. That staffing was completed by August 83. Out year requirements were a dominant theme for the FY85 submission and HQ, USFJ requirements included 27 new billets for FY85, 18 billets for FY86, eight billets for FY87, and one billet each for FYs 88 and 89. The rationale justifying the need for new out year requirements (without compensation) included an expanding, combined interface at the joint level with the Government of Japan and increasing activities with the component commands. The FY85 submission was delivered to USCINCPAC/J1 during September. Formal distribution authority from JCS for the FY85 JMP submission is expected in the first quarter of CY84. Approval and/or disapproval of new requirements requested in the FY85 submission is expected within the second quarter of CY84.

(U) Per USCINCPAC message 282350Z Oct 83, a request for an out of cycle change (realignment of billets) to the USCINCPAC FY84 JMP was submitted to CNO. The request stated a requirement for the establishment of a USCINCPAC/LNO for studies and joint/combined planning on the J5 staff of

US Forces, Japan. This realignment was approved by CNO message 072041Z Nov 83. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for this billet are being formalized. The interim fill for the billet is Capt J.K. Peiguss, USN, who assumed the duties as an additional duty to his USFJ/J1 responsibilities.

SECTION III -- PERSONNEL ACTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION (U)

OVERSEAS COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (U)

(U) United States Forces, Japan achieved a 97 percent contact rate and collected a total of $1,384,744.52 during the 1984 Overseas Combined Federal Campaign conducted 17 October - 18 November. The total collected represented an increase of seven percent over the $1,292,595.61 collected in 1982. The average contribution was $34.97 per individual. Complications surrounding membership in the list of participating organizations postponed the campaign with the result that the 1984 campaign was approximately one week shorter than the 1983 campaign.

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

Army	100% contact rate, $82,288.55 total collected, $38.45 average contribution.
Navy/Marines	98% contact rate, $884,192.68 total collected, $34.00 average contribution.
Air Force	95% contact rate, $418,263.29 total collected, $39.33 average contribution.

BOY SCOUTS (U)

(U) The Boy Scouts of America program serves more than 5,000 dependent youth and is provided through the Far East Council. The 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.

(U) Funding support for the Scouting program was provided in large part through the Sustaining Membership Enrollment Campaign (SME) which raised $99,000. The Far East Council 30th 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 joined hundreds of Japanese Scouts in the annual international 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. The all new BSA program for seven year old boys and their parents launched in 1983 called "Tiger Cubs" is successful. The Tiger Cub program represents a new fourth part of Scouting, joint 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 1983 over 1,500 girls were served in the nine Girl Scout neighborhoods of Mainland Japan - from Misawa to Sasebo. The District Office was moved to Yokota, and now shares a building with the Boy Scouts. The office is staffed by a Secretary and Store Manager.

(U) Recruiting and training adults in the Leadership/Board Member capacity is a priority of the District. The District will be hosting a Leaders Training Fiesta at Yokota, and Girl Scout adults from all over Japan, Korea, Okinawa and the Philippines will be in attendance. Four people from our District will also be attending the National Camping School which will certify them nationally for five years.

(U) In addition, the District and individual neighborhoods provide our girls the opportunity to interact with the Japanese Girl Guides, thereby enhancing the concept of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts Internationally.

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

Juniors	July 13 - 20	53 Girls
Brownies	July 20 - 22	34 Girls
Cadettes/Seniors	July 22 - 30	29 American Girls
Japanese GS		20 Japanese Girls

(U) Planning began in 1983 for an all new Girl Scout program called Daisey Scouts, which will be introduced in August 1984. Daisey Scouts will be for five year old and kindergarten age girls. It will provide a planned program for this age group, which previously had been too young for Girl Scouting.

(U) All new District officers were elected in November.

Mrs Kathy Lindsey	Commissioner
Mrs Holly Fugitt	Deputy Commissioner
Ms Karen Zercher	Secretary
Mrs MaryAnne Rutter	Treasurer

SECTION IV - LABOR AFFAIRS (U)

GENERAL (U)

(U) In January, the Local National (LN) employee workforce numbered 21,206. At the end of December, there were 21,023 employees. During the year there were 41 Reduction-in-Force (RIF) actions. USFJ continued to experience a very stable workforce which has marked the past four years.

LABOR SITUATION (U)

(U) The GOJ and USFJ, as co-managers of the labor force, have worked closely during the past year to provide a workforce which is beneficial to the needs of both parties. Each party has developed and presented initiatives in the areas of uniform allowances, retirement benefits, special separations, cost savings and recruiting, to name a few. Over the next ten years, recruitment will be of increased importance as 50 percent of the current workforce approaches retirement age.

WAGES (U)

(U) The annual wage increase for USFJ employees was approved this year at 2.03%. This coincided with the National Public Service (NPS) employees' wage increase approved by the Japanese Diet. Although the increase was not as much as had been recommended by the National Personnel Authority, it was the first in two years following the freeze imposed by GOJ.

LABOR RELATIONS (U)

(U) Labor unrest was nearly non-existent for the year. Zenchuro, the USFJ employees' union, announced several brief strikes during the period, but did not actually carry out any strike activity. There were some handbill distributions at various installations in support of implementation of the wage hike recommended by the National Personnel Authority, but no union activities occurred which disrupted work functions.

MODIFICATIONS TO MLC/IHA (U)

(U) There were eight modifications to the MLC during the year. Subjects of the modifications ranged from newly established IHA job definitions to amendment of calamity benefits. The MLC and IHA were modified to incorporate a new "Special Separation" category of termination for employees reaching age 59. A new "Special Senior" employment category

was also established to permit the recruitment of workers over age 60. A mandatory age limit of 64 was provided for Special Permanent employees to be effective no later than 31 December 1986. Provisions for part-time employment, similar to those already in the IHA, were added to the MLC.

CHAPTER 2

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SECTION I -- UNILATERAL TOPICS

USPACOM FOREIGN DISCLOSURE WORKSHOP (U)

(U) A USPACOM Foreign Disclosure Workshop was held at Yokota Air Base, Japan on 14 October. This was the seventh annual workshop. It was hosted by Headquarters, US Forces, Japan (USFJ) for the third time. The half day session was attended by twelve representatives of the US intelligence community in the Kanto Plains area. Mr Francis P Kennedy, Chief, Foreign Disclosure, DIA conducted the workshop. Discussion covered the National Disclosure Policy, functions of the National Disclosure Policy Committee and disclosure procedures. Considerable discussion was held on the release of unclassified publications to foreign governments. Attendees were briefed on the existence of distribution restrictions contained in unclassified Field Manuals, Technical Manuals and publications which contain valuable operational data. Maximum sharing and timely release of classified military information was encouraged. Foreign disclosure workshops are held each year to reemphasize the key role foreign disclosure plays in the US Government's relationship with other countries. These workshops have been beneficial to those with newly assigned foreign disclosure responsibilities in bringing them up to a common level of understanding.

TEAM SPIRIT 83 (U)

(U) TEAM SPIRIT 83 was a Republic of Korea/United States Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) directed, combined/joint Field Training Exercises (FTX) conducted 1 February through 16 April. Although HQ, USFJ monitored much of the exercise planning and execution message traffic, HQ, USFJ did not participate in the exercise. Exercise requirements for HQ, USFJ centered on providing information to the American Embassy, Tokyo, which in turn provided information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), concerning exercise participation by Japan-based US Forces. One question which would henceforward surface annually from Ministry of Foreign Affairs was whether or not US Lance missile units would participate in TEAM SPIRIT.

AIRCRAFT NOISE ABATEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) In contrast to a relatively high level of activity during 1982,[3] activity of the Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee during 1983 was limited to submitting the quarterly air traffic count letters[4] to the Japanese Chairman.

FOOTNOTES

1. HQ, USFJ Hist 1982, pp. 20-21.

2. HQ, USFJ Hist 1982, pp. 23-24.

3. HQ, USFJ Hist 1982, pp. 26-27.

4. Letters from US Chairman of Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee, dtd 17 January 1984, 12 October 1983, 12 July 1983 and 15 April 1983.

5. HQ, USFJ Hist 1982, pp. 27-28.

6. HQ, USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet, 1 February 1983, Subject: US Forces Use of Japanese Airports.

7. USCINCPAC 192342Z NOV 83, Subject: Denial of Access to US Facilities

8. There was no explanation as to why the query ignored the more blatant and continuing denials of US Forces use of sea ports and frequent harassments of US Forces land transport routes. The subject of the closure of Tachikawa AB to flight and subsequent return to the Government of Japan was likewise not raised.

9. SECSTATE 325652/152042Z NOV 83, Subject: Denial of Access to US Facilities

10. COMUSJAPAN/J3 230845Z NOV 83, Subject: Denial of Access to US Air Facilities

11. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 23156/290848Z NOV 83, Subject: Denial of Access to US Facilities in Japan

12. HQ, USFJ Hist 1982, pp. 25-26, 41.

13. COMNAVFACENGCOM Alexandria VA, 042300Z JAN 83, Subject: FCLP Noise Impact Survey Request

14. COMNAVFORJAPAN 300620Z DEC 82, Subject: E-2 FCLP at Yokota

15. COMUSJAPAN 040222Z JAN 83, Subject: E-2 Night Landing Practice (NLP) at Yokota

16. Letter, 475ABW/CC to 5AF/CC, 28 January 1983, Subject: Complaint from the Mayors of the Seven Surrounding Cities and Towns.

17. Apparently an "oral agreement", judging from the context.

18. Letter, 475ABW/CC to 5AF/CC, 28 January 1983, Subject: Complaint from the Mayors of the Seven Surrounding Cities and Towns -- constitutes the only known record of this "tradition."

19. There is no record of such agreements "in years past".

20. No authority for such a commitment has been located, nor any approval thereof by the responsible official, viz., COMUSJAPAN.

21. Notice had been passed at 1440 hours of 5 January to an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. HQ USFJ/J03 Memorandum for the Record, dtd 5 January 1983, Subject: NLP at Yokota.

22. Letter, 475ABW/CC to 5AF/CC, 28 January 1983, Subject: Complaint from the Mayors of the Seven Surrounding Cities and Towns.

23. COMUSJAPAN 230715Z FEB 83, Subject: NLP Notification Procedures for NAS Atsugi and Yokota AB;

    COMFAIRWESTPAC 150506Z MAR 83, Subject: NLP Notification Procedures for NAF Atsugi;

    COMNAVFORJAPAN 100700Z MAR 83, Subject: NLP Notification Procedures for NAF Atsugi and Yokota AB;

    COMUSJAPAN 240730Z MAR 83, Subject: NLP Notification Procedures for NAS Atsugi and Yokota AB.

24. HQ, USFJ/J4 Background Paper, 9 May 1983, Subject: Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) in the Kanto Plains;

    HQ, USFJ/J4 Memorandum, 15 April 1983, Subject: Night Landing Practice (NLP) Meeting.

25. Ibid., see also The Daily Yomiuri, 4 April 1983.

26. HQ, USFJ/J3 memo to J02, 8 June 1983, Subject: Quarterly Report to the Secretary of Defense on Major Issues and Activities in Japan - June 1983.

27. HQ, USFJ/J3 Background Paper, 19 July 1983, Subject: Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) in the Kanto Plain.

28. HQ, USFJ/J4 memo, 5 August 1983, Subject: Problem of Alternate Facility for Atsugi Base (Memo) 28 July 1983 proposal of Mr. Shiota, Maj Gen Barker; COMUSJAPAN 090330Z AUG 83.

29. HQ, USFJ/J3 memo to J02, 7 September 1983, Subject: Quarterly Report to the Secretary of Defense.

30. Ibid.

31. COMNAVFORJAPAN, 210840Z SEP 83, Subject: Iwo Jima Site Survey

32. Letter, USFJ Chief of Staff to Director General, DFAA, 4 October 1983

33. HQ, USFJ/J3 Significant Items of Interest Paper, 28 September 1983, Subject: NLP.

34. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 22566/180904Z NOV 83.

35. Ibid.

36. HQ, USFJ/J3 Background Paper, 20 October 1983, Subject: Night Landing Practice (NLP).

37. HQ, USFJ/J4 Memorandum for Record, 19 October 1983, Subject: FCLP and NLP.

38. HQ, USFJ/J4 Memorandum for Record, 19 October 1983, Subject: FCLP and NLP.

    HQ, USFJ/J3 Memo, 20 October 1983, Subject: Night Landing Practice (NLP).

39. (Source unknown, believed to be Seventh Fleet), Minutes of Meeting, 27 December 1983 (Subj: Floating Airport Proposal).

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 688,000 barrels of products to US fuel depots in Japan. Nippon Oil contracted for low sulphur heating oil (FSL) and provided fuel to meet the petroleum needs of small US facilities located in remote areas of Japan. Asia Oil supplied FSL. Maruzen Oil contracted for FSL and JP5. Nippon Mining and Kyodo Oil contracted for JP5 and FSL 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 (USF).[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, indicated that the cause of the explosion and subsequent fire could not be determined with certainty.[2] On 28 July the Government of Japan (GOJ) issued a final press release containing a summarized version of the official investigation. This ended the twenty-one month chain of events that occurred in the aftermath of the accident.[3]

VISITS TO JAPAN BY COMMANDER OF DFSC (U)

(U) RADM Ryan, Commander, DFSC, arrived in Tokyo on 27 February to complete the third leg of a Singapore-Manila-Japan-Hawaii coordination tour. The purpose of the trip was to meet with Defense Fuel Quality Assurance Representatives (DFQAR); discuss DFSC contracts with local commercial suppliers; provide updated consumption projections; and review DFSC facilities in the Pacific. RADM Ryan's 28 February schedule was dedicated to meetings with Japanese oil contractors currently supplying USF with bulk fuels. His 1 March itinerary included an office call on BG Skaff, Chief of Staff, US Army, Japan (USARJ), and a coordination visit with Col James Sisak, Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), G4, USARJ/IX Corps. The newly established DFSC

Quality Assurance Office at Camp Zama was also visited. RADM Ryan's visit to Camp Zama was followed by a working lunch at the Sanno Hotel with the Commander, US Forces, Japan (COMUSJAPAN)/J4.[4] On 26 and 27 October RADM Ryan again visited Japan while enroute to Singapore, Jakarta, and Seoul. During the brief visit he met with the Sub Area Petroleum Officer Japan (representing the COMUSJAPAN/J4) and the DFQAR Japan.[5]

CONTRACT STORAGE AT MATSUYAMA (U)

(U) On 1 June 1982, Maruzen Oil Company initiated a DFSC contract for 3.1 million barrels of petroleum storage at Matsuyama, Japan. The initial contract was for one year, with an option for four additional one year contracts. The first annual option was exercised on 1 June.[6] The products stored include jet fuel, diesel fuel, and Navy Special Fuel Oil (NSFO). This temporary storage has significantly increased the sustainability of USF in the Pacific Command. 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 USF tankage to a serviceable condition.

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. On Okinawa, the construction of the new tankage included in the Naha relocation program was completed in mid 1983.[7] The receipt of this 500 thousand barrels of storage resited at Chimu Wan greatly enhances USF petroleum readiness.

JAPAN-WIDE PETROLEUM CONFERENCES (U)

(U) On 27-29 April[8] and 12-14 October[9] HQ, USFJ/J4 sponsored POL conferences at NSD, Yokosuka, and Kadena Air Base, Japan. Organizations represented at the conference included US Commander in Chief Pacific (USCINCPAC); Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan (COMNAVFORJAPAN); Commander, US Army, Japan (CDRUSARJ); Fifth Air Force (5AF); HQ, US Forces, Japan (USFJ); Military Sealift Command Far East (MSCFE); and Commander Task Force (CTF) 73. Major topics included: OPLAN supportability, Japan and Korea storage policy, inland distribution, support of Misawa Air Base, and Military Construction (MILCON) and Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) updates. Both conferences provided considerable progress in the formulation and execution of measures to improve sustainability of USF during contingency operations.

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION II - FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

(U) Two follow-on studies to the Okinawa Regional Land Utilization were completed; one in the area of family housing and community support facilities, and the other concerning domestic water resources. Much progress was made on obtaining an Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) system in Japan. The on-site investigation for the needed Aomori (Misawa) regional real estate requirements study has been accomplished and the publication of the draft was ahead of schedule.

(U) A major new initiative of the year was the US Navy's plan to homeport two additional ships at Sasebo. The new initiative, along with the USMC's increased accompanied tours on Okinawa and the mainland, and the F-16 initiative at Misawa, 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. All relocation construction has been completed with the exception of problems associated with one POL storage tank at Chimu-Wan.

(U) At the XVth SCC, 47 partial and total releases were agreed upon in principle. Of this total, 325 were completed by the end of 1983. Of the 12 remaining release actions, two actions involve several Okinawa POL facilities and the Makiminato Housing Area, which includes relocation of 973 family housing units. The first 329 units have been completed and an additional 460 units have been funded. The remaining 184 units are proposed for funding in Japan Fiscal Year (JFY) 1984.

UNCLASSIFIED

All construction must be completed 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, tentative agreement was reached on 12 releases, with only three completed by the end of 1983. Work associated with the cross-country POL pipeline, which is the only active project now underway, is expected to continue through 1984.

FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE (FSC) ACTIVITIES (U)

(U) FSC activity continued at a high level during 1983. Actions are summarized below:

Number of FSC meetings (537th - 561st)	25
US Memoranda	83
GOJ Memoranda	70
US MEMO's	32
GOJ MEMO's	57

FACILITIES LOCATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS (U)

(U) As of 31 December there were 119 USFJ installations totalling 140,539 acres (56,875 hectares). Of these totals, 72 facilities and areas totalling 78,302 acres (31,688 hectares) were located in mainland Japan and 47 installations totalling 62,237 acres (25,187 hectares) were on Okinawa.

Major releases included:

Tengan Communications Site	30 June
Navy Enlisted Men's Club, Yokosuka	15 October
Sanno Hotel	28 October

Major acquisitions included:

New Sanno US Forces Center	1.79 acres
Camp Sendai	11.8 acres
Sakibe Rifle Range	

F-16 BEDDOWN AT MISAWA (U)

(U) Plans proceeded for the beddown of two USAF squadrons of F-16 aircraft at Misawa Air Base during 1985-88. The GOJ included approximately $83 million in its draft JFY 84 Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) to fund the construction of all Phase I F-16 related facilities. Design for most of the Phase II projects was also included. The GOJ is undoubtedly committed to support the beddown and provide all facilities initially requested by the USG.

(U) Congress appropriated only $17 million of the $29.9 requested in the FY 84 MILCON. This forced the USAF into developing "work-arounds" for projects that were dropped. Considerable anxiety was generated when Congress included language in its bill that precluded expenditure of any F-16 related MILCON funds until the GOJ funded F-16 projects as an addition to the JFY 83 FIP level of funding. After considerable deliberation, the Congressional Committee was convinced that, even though monetary targets were not met, the GOJ had included all requested F-16 related projects without negative impact on the normal FIP.

SASEBO INITIATIVE (U)

(U) In June, the US Navy announced its plan to homeport two amphibious ships at US Fleet Activities, Sasebo. The USS St. Louis, amphibious cargo ship, arrived in October and the USS Dubuque, amphibious transport dock, will be deployed sometime in 1985. This initiative will create an additional requirement for 230 military family housing units, related community support facilities, and operational or logistics facilities. The US desires to build these facilities at Sakibe, which was released to the GOJ in 1974, with the stipulation that it be returned to the US if a one million ton drydock was not constructed. The drydock was not built, so the Navy desires to have Sakibe returned. The GOJ, however, does not want to return Sakibe since it is prime real estate for commercial development of waterfront facilities by the ship building corporation, SSK. The Nagasaki Prefectural Government has offered Hario Industrial Park (HIP) for the development of USN's family housing needs. In November the Sasebo Special Working Group was established to study land and facility requirements in the Sasebo area. At year's end the group was studying various alternatives including Sakibe, HIP, Haiki Rifle Range, Kurokami Rifle Range, and Tawaragaura.

ADDITION TO IWO JIMA COMMUNICATION SITE (U)

(U) Negotiations continued during the year to obtain air, sea and water areas to support future exercises and training in the Iwo Jima area. The COMNAVFORJAPAN, speaking for 7th Fleet, continued to press for joint use of water and air areas as well as extension of existing beaches and use of roads. After extensive negotiation DFAA informed J4 that the additional land areas and the air space would be impossible to obtain at this time and the water areas would be very difficult to obtain[10]. The difficulties arise mainly from the opposition to military use of the island by the former inhabitants and the relatives of Japanese war victims. Their vocal opposition has made it extremely difficult for DFAA to secure the necessary Diet consensus to allow an extension of our joint use.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) On 13 October, elements of 7th Fleet conducted a beach landing exercise, BEACH GUARD 83-1. This exercise was conducted utilizing access under paragraph III of the SOFA as the basis for authorization. During several meetings culminating with the 556th FSC post meeting,[10] DFAA advised that access under Article III was meant for administrative entry only and the beach landing exercises were outside the scope of this article. They also advised that no further exercises could be conducted under Article III and future exercises would require an Article II4(b) joint use agreement. Finally, after much negotiating, on 20 December, DFAA reluctantly agreed to accept a US FSC Memorandum requesting joint use for training[11]. This memorandum, however, was limited solely to acquiring joint use of two water areas adjacent to the two existing joint use beaches. The required air space and additional water area would continue to be obtained through the issuance of Notices to AirMen (NOTAMs) and Notices to Mariners (HYDROPACSs) for each exercise. No mention was made of any additional land requirements since DFAA felt it would make the entire memorandum impossible to approve. The DFAA continued to coordinate the memorandum but had no prognosis for when it would be approved.

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

(U) DFAA completed their negotiations with the Keio Plaza Hotel early in the year and on 7 March passed a FSC MEMO formalizing the furnishing of space at the hotel for the relay site. However, when DFAA attempted to conclude the agreement previously negotiated with the Keio Plaza, they found the hotel management reluctant to sign a contract. Negotiations continued and DFAA learned that the hotel was afraid the installation of the antennas would cause adverse publicity and invite threats of bombings and demonstrations. These activities would be contrary to their desired public image and thereby cause a loss in patronage. DFAA continued with their negotiations throughout the year; however, they did not feel a resolution was in sight.

OKINAWA REGIONAL LAND UTILIZATION PLAN (MILPRO-OKI) FOLLOW-ON STUDIES (U)

(U) As a result of the Okinawa Regional Land Utilization Plan completed on 30 September 1982, several areas were identified that needed more detailed analysis:

a. Family housing and community services
b. Training facilities
c. Ports, aerial ports and supply facilities
d. Communications facilities
e. POL storage and pipeline facilities
f. Ordnance storage and pier facilities
g. Water resources, storage and distribution system

(U) Pacific Ocean Division (POD), US Army Corps of Engineers, completed by contract the Family Housing and Community Services follow-on study in June. Concurrently, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (PACDIV), completed by contract the Water Requirements study in June.

(U) PACDIV is currently working on the training facilities study and anticipates completion late in 1984.

(U) During the programming process for the remainder of the studies two additional areas, electrical power supply and distribution systems and sanitary sewage collection and treatment systems, were added to the follow-on study list. By the end of the year the POD, had refined the

scope of work on each study based on service input. They will be pursued as funds become available. The following priority was established for the remaining studies:

1. Communications facilities

2. Ports, Aerial ports and supply facilities

3. Electric power supply and distribution systems

4. POL Storage and pipeline facilities

5. Sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities

6. Ordnance storage and pier facilities

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

(U) In June PACDIV was assigned the overall responsibility for preparing the study by USCINCPAC. This action was taken because of several issues that developed earlier as a result of the requirement. DOD was unable to provide any funding support; the scope of the study as envisaged by PACAF would have limited it to no more than a Misawa AB master plan, ignoring the regional requirements; and most importantly PACDIV was able, both with resources and expertise, to prepare the study in a timely manner. It was decided, in keeping with similar studies, to assign this study the short title of MILPRO-MORI.

(U) During the period 8-30 September a three-man team from PACDIV made a coordination and data collection visit to Japan. They provided all interested service representatives with a briefing to announce their study goals and the data collection schedule. They then spent the remainder of the time visiting cognizant US and GOJ agencies and sites in the Aomori and Hokkaido areas. The announced study goals were:

a. Identify and evaluate maximum DOD joint use of land.

b. Aid in orderly development of real estate.

c. Identify known land deficiencies for operational functions of air installation campatibility use zone (AICUZ), explosives safety quantity distance (ESQD), and radio frequency interference (RFI).

d. Evaluate underutilized lands for other uses.

e. Identify functional areas that would require follow on studies.

f. Provide a profile of the existing logistic support system in the Aomori Region.

g. Identify potential deficiencies and problems area associated with providing adequate logistics support, based on input received from DOD agencies.

h. Recommend means for resolving deficiencies and problem areas.

(U) The remainder of the year was spent in collating the data into a draft report. At the end of the year the team was a little ahead of schedule and planned to distribute the draft for comment before the 31 March 1984 announced schedule.

NEW SANNO US FORCES CENTER (U)

(U) On 5 October, the New Sanno was officially opened, culminating years of negotiations between the DFAA and USG to find a suitable site and construct a replacement for the Sanno Hotel. With increasing pressure from the landowners to return the real estate, it became necessary for the GOJ to provide a replacement facility. The site was agreed to by the Joint Committee in May 1978 and construction was started in May 1981.

(U) Although there were vigorous protests staged mainly by local residents during the construction of the New Sanno, the period following the opening has been free of incident. The management and USFJ have gone to great lengths to prove to the local residents that they are good neighbors and will not cause a disruption to their neighborhood.

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

(U) The JASDF completed construction of two hardened aircraft shelters (HACS) and began constructing two more. The north perimeter road in the vicinity of the HACS was relocated to comply with quantity distance criteria. Four E-2C aircraft were delivered to the JASDF at Misawa AB during the year. The MADPAP memorandum was prepared and coordination initiated between the USAF, USN, and JASDF. Other JASDF commitments prevented formalizing this memorandum.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (U)

(U) GOJ samplings of air quality at selected US facilities found only two outside of tolerance. Correction at these two facilities will possibly require heightening of the discharge stacks and modification to the burner structure. US Forces has continued to improve the quality of emissions into the air from US facilities and areas through in-house and GOJ resources.

(U) The study of water requirements for DOD facilities in Okinawa was completed in June. The GOJ completed a 6000 person sewage treatment facility at Atsugi AB and the septic tanks now in use are to be disconnected in 1984. A sewage collection system at Naha Port, Okinawa, tying into the private sector main trunk line outside the installation, is scheduled for completion in January 1984. This project will eliminate the discharge of sewage into Naha Harbor (East China Sea). An industrial waste water treatment facility of one ton per hour capacity was completed in March to treat waste water from the new JMSDF aircraft wash rack.

(U) Solid waste collection and disposal service is now being provided to ships berthed or moored in Sasebo Bay. At Yokosuka, a Marine Sanitation Device system has been installed and certified operational on all service craft. A ship-to-shore sewage collection and treatment system was completed at Yokosuka in March.

(U) Construction began at Camp Zama on a 20 ton per day incinerator in March and is scheduled for completion in March of 1984. Construction also began in October on an incinerator at Yokota AB. The Defense Property Disposal Office (DPDO) Sagami assumed complete responsibility for the disposal of asbestos waste. Through US efforts, upgrading construction was completed on oil booms, oil separators, POL containment dikes and dust collection systems. This resulted in improving the quality of the environment and capability to respond to

an accident at US Forces facilities and areas. A joint study on cockroach trapping and pesticide resistance was being accomplished in cooperation with the US Army, Pacific, Environmental Health Engineering Agency.

(U) Aircraft noise continued to be a major issue at US Forces facilities and areas where flying activity takes place. Local pressure continues to demand termination or reduction of flying operations.

(U) Since its inception in 1979 a significant portion of the FIP has been devoted to environmental projects. Projects constructed during the year are listed as follows:

JFY 83 FIP ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

LOCATION	PROJECTS	LEVEL OF CONSTRUCTION
Yokota	Incinerator	Construction
Zama	Incinerator	Construction
Sagami Depot	Sewage Treatment Plant	Construction
Yokosuka	Ship Waste Collection System	Construction
Iwakuni	Hush House Utilities	Construction
	Fuel Dolphins	Construction
	Sewage Treatment Plant Utilities	Construction
Sasebo	Sewage Collection System	Design
Akasaki	Civil Work, A-12	Construction
Yokose	Civil Work, Y-1, Y-2	Construction
Zukeran	Oil Filter, Separator	Construction
Futenma	Sewage Collection System	Design/Construction

SECTION III - HOST NATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (U)

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

(U) Relocation programs continued at a modest level during the year. The two most active programs were the Makiminato Housing Area and Okinawa Expressway relocation programs.

(U) The 1983 FIP funding levels increased 20% over the 1982 program with indications that the 1984 program could be increased another 20%. This will bring the total value of the FIP, since its inception in 1979, to approximately one billion dollars.

RELOCATION PROGRAMS (U)

(U) In JFY 1983, the GOJ budget for relocation projects was 13,759 million yen. The major new projects items funded in JFY 1983 included: Survey of facilities at Iwakuni Air Base, relocation of 240 units of family housing from Makiminato Housing Area, and installation of a communications cable at Camp Zukeran. Carry-over construction projects included military family housing at Camp Zama, ULM-4 Test Range at Nagai Dependent Housing Area, and a sub-station at USFLEACTS, Sasebo, on the mainland. In Okinawa, work continued on housing units relocated from Makiminato Housing Area and constructed at Camp Zukeran and on a pipeline for Army POL Depot. Construction progressed smoothly with no major obstacles.

(U) Negotiations and coordination on the Okinawa Expressway extension continued at the ad hoc working group level. At year's end it appears that scope and siting work will be completed in March 1984 and construction will begin within the year.

FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FIP) (U)

Forty projects previously identified were constructed for a total of $33 million. These included completion of utilities for townhouses, unaccompanied personnel quarters and dining facilities, utilities upgrade for several facilities and areas, civil work for three POL tanks in the Sasebo area, and sewage collection systems and treatment plants. Of new projects submitted in 1983, forty were accepted for construction, twenty for design, and nine for survey. The total program called for a total of $17 million for construction in 1983 and a carryover of $41 million.

(U) The GOJ offered, on 10 February, the following JFY 1983 FIP to the

Joint Committee, subject to budgetary approval by the Diet:

(a) Misawa AB - new construction of bachelor housing and commisary; reconstruction of unaccompanied personnel housing; survey, design and site development for military family housing; and design for utilities

(b) Yokota AB - design for utilities.

(c) Camp Zama - new construction of post office, installation of storm drainage system, survey and design for community service center, and survey for unaccompanied personnel housing and utilities.

(d) Atsugi AB - new construction of unaccompanied personnel housing, installation of sports facility, and reconstruction of utilites.

(e) Sagami General Depot - reconstruction of sewage treatment plant.

(f) Kamiseya Communication Site - survey and design for unaccompanied personnel housing.

(g) US Fleet Activities, Yokosuka - reconstruction of unaccompanied personnel housing and heliport; design for utilities, survey and design for unaccompanied personnel housing, special services building, and military family housing; survey for waste disposal facility; and installation of flood control facility.

(h) Sagamihara Dependent Housing Area - reconstruction of commissary and youth center.

(i) Koshiba POL Depot - reconstruction of security fence and survey for oil tankage.

(j) Tsurumi POL Depot - survey for oil berm and fire fighting system.

(k) Camp Fuji - survey and design for unaccompanied personnel housing, dining facility, cold storage plant, and dispensary.

(l) Yosami Communication Site - survey and design for ground system and safety related facilities.

(m) Iwakuni AB - new construction of 108 units of military family housing, design for utilities, and survey and design for military family housing and bridge.

UNCLASSIFIED

(n) US Fleet Activities, Sasebo, Sasebo Dry Dock Area and Tategami Basin Port Area - installation of utilities; US Fleet Activities, Sasebo and Tategami Basin Port Area - design for sewage collection system.

(o) Iorizaki POL Depot - survey and design of POL facilities.

(p) Yokose POL Depot - reconstruction of oil tankage.

(q) Camp Schwab - new construction of unaccompanied personnel housing and survey for fire fighting facility.

(r) Camp Hansen - new construction of unaccompanied personnel housing and organic maintenance shop; and survey and design of fire station, confinement facility, and airborne delivery training facility.

(s) Kadena Ammunition Storage Area - survey and design for site development of military family housing.

(t) Sobe Communication Site - survey and design for sewage disposal facility.

(u) Camp Courtney - new construction of 210 units of military family housing and chapel, and survey and design for headquarters building.

(v) Camp McTureous - survey and design for site development of military family housing.

(w) Camp Shields - new construction of 253 units of military family housing.

(x) Kadena AB - new construction of hardened aircraft shelters and unaccompanied personnel housing, and survey for communication support building.

(y) Camp Zukeran - reconstruction of oil filter/separator.

(z) White Beach Area - reconstruction of POL storage facilities.

(aa) Futenma Air Station - new construction of unaccompanied personnel housing and reconstruction of sewage.

(bb) Army POL Depot - survey for fire fighting system.

SECTION IV - INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS, AND PROGRAMS

DEFENSE REGIONAL INTERSERVICE SUPPORT (DRIS) PROGRAM (U)

(U) A meeting of the Japan DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB) was held on 1 August.[16] Meetings of the Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) were held on 20 January, 26 May, 27 October, and 8 December.[17-20] The 27 October meeting was held on Okinawa.

(U) During 1983, the following DRIS studies under the DRIS FY 78-83 Plan and Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics) Schedule of Priority Studies were completed:

a. Automatic Data Processing and Micrographics, Mainland Japan (JA 81161-003), 19 January.[21]

b. Laundry and Dry Cleaning, Mainland Japan (JA 82305-002), 18 February.[22]

c. Finance and Accounting, Mainland Japan (JA 82305-003), 24 May.[23]

d. Printing and Reproduction, Mainland Japan (JA 82357-004), 25 May.[24]

e. Air Traffic Coordinating Offices (ATCOs), Yokota AB (JA 82253-005), 14 July.[25]

f. Police Services, Mainland Japan (JA 83080-001), 30 September.[26]

g. Civilian Personnel, Mainland Japan (JA 83012-002), 26 September.[27]

h. Military Personnel, Mainland Japan (JA 80056-003), 5 October.[28]

i. Social Actions, Mainland Japan (JA 80107-008), 30 December.[29]

j. Training, Mainland Japan (JA 83177-003), 27 December.[30]

k. Office Machine Repair and Maintenance, Okinawa (ZZ 82210-001), 14 January.[31]

l. Petroleum-Oil-Lubricant (POL) Test Laboratories, Okinawa, (ZZ 82077-002), 16 February.[32]

m. Printing and Reproduction, Okinawa (ZZ 83060-001), 28 March.[33]

n. Central Fire Alarm System for Okinawa (ZZ 79188-008), 21

April.[34]

o. Finance and Accounting, Okinawa (ZZ 83075-002), 25 May.[35]

p. Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratories (PMELs), Okinawa, 29 September.[36]

q. Teletype Maintenance, Okinawa (ZZ 82075-005), 27 October.[37]

r. Commercial Non-Tactical Radio Maintenance, Okinawa (ZZ 82090-006), 27 October.[38]

(U) At the 15-17 March USPACOM JIRSG Chairmen's Conference, Col Carney (Chairman, Japan JIRSG) and Mr Nagashima (Japan DRIS Program Coordinator) were presented with Department of Defense (DOD) Certificates of Merit for their significant contributions to the DRIS program.[39]

(U) On 13 August, HQ, US Commander in Chief, Pacific (USCINCPAC), informed all concerned that the forthcoming DOD Regulation (4000.19-R) on DRIS would task overseas unified commands to designate JIRSG areas and the responsible component command to chair the JIRSGs. Unified commands were to coordinate and monitor the DRIS Program through the commanders of service components and sub-commands and provide guidance as necessary. It also proposed Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces (CINCPACAF), to be responsible for appointing the JIRSG chairman for mainland Japan, while Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, (FMFPAC) would be responsible for Okinawa.[40] Based on discussions in the Japan DPRB Meeting of 1 August, Commander, US Forces, Japan (COMUSJAPAN) recommended that it continue to chair the Japan JIRSG and that no change be made in the management process.[41] On 15 September, HQ, USCINCPAC advised that Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) direction was clear and that service control of JIRSG operations would bring USPACOM in line with the worldwide DRIS structure. Accordingly, no exemption to the new policy was granted.[42] On 26 September, COMUSJAPAN agreed to the designation of HQ, Fifth Air Force (Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics) as mainland Japan JIRSG chairman and Camp Butler (Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics) as Okinawa JIRSG chairman, and outlined a plan to complete the JIRSG transition by 31 December.[43] With all concerned concurring in the proposed transition plan, HQ, USCINCPAC provided interim guidance calling for completed mainland Japan and Okinawa JIRSG studies to be forwarded to CINCPACAF and FMFPAC, respectively.[44] The planning and organizing meeting for the Okinawa JIRSG was held on 13 December.[45] This resulted in the establishment of the Okinawa JIRSG organization, including permanent sub-study groups and the tentative identification of studies for FY 1984. The mainland Japan JIRSG is to meet on 1 March 1984 to establish membership, sub-study groups, and a joint regulation on JIRSG procedures. It will also evaluate progress on uncompleted 1983 studies and identify new studies for FY 1984.

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 US 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, privately-owned vehicles (POV), and unaccompanied baggage), and (4) aircraft and ships.

(U) The US Customs Advisor (GS-14), to HQ, US Forces, Japan (USFJ), who is provided by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DOD and the US Customs Service, is located at Yokota AB.

(U) At the end of the year there were 651 full and part-time Military Customs Inspectors (MCIs) working in the program. During 1983, MCIs inspected or examined 106,587 passengers and crew members; 34,926 shipments of unaccompanied baggage and household goods; 956 POVs; 120,540 DOD cargo shipments; and 8,758 aircraft.

(U) The Military Customs Staff Coordinator and US Customs Advisor attended the 1983 USPACOM Customs Conference held in Korea. In addition, they made accreditation visits and provided assistance to units located in the Kanto Plain, Okinawa, Iwakuni, Sasebo, and Misawa.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON VEHICLE MOVEMENT (SVM) (U)

(U) During 1983 the US chairman submitted six memoranda to the SVM, requesting confirmation for movement of 101 tractor/trailer combinations over 63 routes. Cooperation between HQ, USFJ, and Ministry of Construction (MOC) continued to proceed smoothly.

(U) The search continues for an alternate port when high surf prevents embarkation/debarkation operations at Numazu. The Government of Japan (GOJ) has not yet responded to a Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) memorandum for joint use of Shimizu Port. Consequently, efforts are continuing to secure a route for M-60 tanks and M-88 tank retrievers between Yokohama North Dock and Camp Fuji.

(U) The USMC reexamined requirements for movement of overweight/oversized vehicles on Okinawa and submitted a request for confirmation of movement of a large number of tractor/trailer combinations. The results of MOC's technical examinations were expected early in 1984.

COMBINED USFJ-JSDF LOGISTICS TRIPS (U)

(U) From 14 to 16 June a combined trip with US Forces (USF), J4, and Joint Staff Office (JSO) J4, personnel was conducted to Misawa AB, Cape

Tappi, Aomori Prefecture, and the Seikan Tunnel, which connects Honshu and Hokkaido. Commands visited at Misawa were: (1) Headquarters, Northern Air Defense Force (NADF), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF); (2) 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing, NADF, JASDF; (3) 6112th Air Base Wing, USAF; and (4) Headquarters, Naval Air Facility (NAF). Members also visited the Headquarters, 9th Division, Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF), at Aomori. At each installation visited staff officers were briefed on the mission, organization, and functions of each unit. The purpose of the trip was to obtain an orientation on the US and Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF) facilities that support DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051 for the defense of Japan.

(U) From 29 November to 3 December logistics staff officers of HQ, USFJ, the JSO, Japan Defense Agency (JDA), and component services, visited various USF and JSDF activities on Okinawa in order to familiarize senior US and JSDF logistics officers with each other's logistics activities and systems. The first day of the trip consisted of briefings and tours of JASDF activities at Naha Air Base, Fleet Air Wing Five, Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF), and the 1st Composite Brigade, Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF), at Camp Naha. On the second and third days, visitors were briefed on and toured Marine Corps activities at Marine Corps Base (MARCORBASE), Camp Butler, the 3d Force Service Support Group at Camp Kinser, and Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma, with a flyover of other USF facilities, including the Northern Training Area. Air Force activities visited were the 313th Air Division, Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) Logistics Support Center (PLSC), the 961st Airborne Warning and Control Squadron, and the 400th Munitions Maintenance Squadron at Kadena Air Base. USA activities included US Army Garrison, Okinawa, and the US Army Petroleum Distribution System, Okinawa. On the final day, visitors were briefed on and toured USN and JMSDF activities at White Beach and the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Terminal Okinawa at Naha Port.

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

(U) The tenth meeting of C-Log was convened on 31 March at the JSO in Tokyo. Four briefings were presented, two by each side. The Commander, MTMC Terminal, Yokohama, briefed on the MTMC Contingency Response Program (CORE), outlining the organization and interactions that exist in CONUS to mobilize transportation resources and water terminals to meet the transportation demands of a contingency. A US Army, Japan (USARJ) representative briefed on requirements for Host Nation Support for DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051, including the organization and methods for negotiation and consummation of agreements. A JSO/J4 representative briefed on the JFY83 defense budget in relation to the 1981 Mid-Term Defense Estimate. Finally, in briefing on the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) procurement, the JMSDF representative expressed reservations concerning the ability of the present FMS system to function in an emergency. Interest was expressed in initiating a study of wartime support of Japanese requirements.

(U) The 11th meeting of C-Log was held at the JSO/J4 Tokyo on 7 October. USFJ/J43 representatives briefed on force mobilization and logistic support and logistics sustainability of combat forces. A JSO/J4 representative briefed on the types and amount of support the GOJ is providing USFJ. A member of the Logistics Department, Ground Staff Office, briefed on the mission and function of the Central Transportation Management Command (CTMC), which was established in March 1983.

JAPANESE NATIONAL RAILWAYS (JNR) REORGANIZATION (U)

(U) As a result of the Liberal Democratic Party's administrative reform package, the Japanese Cabinet, on 24 September 1982, ordered a drastic reduction in freight handling service to be effective 1 February 1984 in an effort to alleviate JNR's large operating deficits. These reductions primarily affect USF in the transport of POL between Hakozaki POL Depot and Atsugi NAF, Hachinohe POL Depot and Misawa AB, and Atsugi NAF and Iwakuni MCAS. The alternatives to normal JNR freight service are truck and truck/train combinations for general freight and tank trucks and chartered trains for POL.

Footnotes

1. DFSC Contracts DLA600-83-D-1875, 1876, 1877, 1878; DLA600-83-D-0475, 0476.

2. COMNAVFORJAPAN Yokosuka JA 220440Z January 1982.

3. HQ, USFJ/J4 Letter, 28 July 1983, Subject: Investigation of Circumstances of Explosion of JP4 Fuel Tank No. 6 Koshiba POL Terminal, on 13 October 1981.

4. HQ, USFJ/J41, Memorandum, 5 March 1983, Subject: DFSC Commander's Japan Visit.

5. DLA Cameron Sta VA 052225Z October 1983.

6. DLA 600-82C-235, AMD P00003, 30 March 1983.

7. CDRUSAPDSO 200711Z May 1983, 010813Z July 1983.

8. HQ, USFJ/J4 Letter, 20 May 1983, Subject: Japan-wide Petroleum Conference.

9. COMUSJAPAN Yokota AB JA 280130Z July 1983.

10. J4 Memorandum, 12 October 1983, Subject: Post meeting 556 FSC.

11. FSC Memorandum FSUS-561-2623, 20 December 1983, Subject: Request for Acquisition of Watch Areas as Additions to Iwo Jima Communications Site, FAC 3181.

12. FSC Memorandum, FSUS-325-1680, 8 February 1974, Subject: Change in the Conditions of the Use of Misawa Air-to-Ground Range, FAC 2012.

13. FSC Memorandum, FSUS-515-2458, 12 January 1982, Subject: Modification of Conditions of Use of Misawa Air-to-Ground Range, FAC 2012.

14. FSC Memo 1759, 23 August 1983, Subject: Change in the Conditions for Use of Misawa Air-to-Ground Range, FAC 2012.

15. FSC Memorandum 554-2594, 13 September 1983, Subject: Modification of Conditions of Use of Misawa Air-to-Ground Range, FAC 2012.

16. Minutes of the Japan DPRB Meeting, 29 August 1983.

17. Minutes of the JIRSG Meeting, 4 March 1983.

18. Minutes of the JIRSG Meeting, 17 June 1983.

19. Minutes of the JIRSG Meeting, 16 November 1983.

20. Minutes of the JIRSG Meeting, 28 December 1983.

21. Study on ADP and Micrographics, Mainland Japan (JA 81161-003), 19 January 1983.

22. Study on Laundry and Dry Cleaning, Mainland Japan (JA 82305-002), 18 February 1983.

23. Study on Finance and Accounting, Mainland Japan (JA 82305-003), 24 May 1983.

24. Study on Printing and Reproduction, Mainland Japan (JA 82357-004), 25 May 1983.

25. Study on ATCOs, Yokota AB (JA 82253-005), 14 July 1983.

26. Study on Police Service, Mainland Japan (JA 83080-001), 30 September 1983.

27. Study on Civilian Personnel, Mainland Japan (JA 83012-002), 26 September 1983.

28. Study on Military Personnel, Mainland Japan (JA 80056-003), 5 October 1983.

29. Study on Social Actions, Mainland Japan (JA 80107-008), 30 December 1983.

30. Study on Training, Mainland Japan (JA 83177-003), 27 December 1983.

31. Study on Office Machine Repair and Maintenance, Okinawa (ZZ 82210-001), 14 January 1983.

32. Study on POL Test Labs, Okinawa (ZZ 82077-002), 16 February 1983.

33. Study on Printing and Reproduction, Okinawa (ZZ 83060-001), 28 March 1983.

34. Study on Central Fire Alarm System for Okinawa (ZZ 79188-008), 21 April 1983.

35. Study on Finance and Accounting, Okinawa (ZZ 83075-002), 25 May 1983.

36. Study on PMELs, Okinawa (ZZ 82032-003), 29 September 1983.

37. Study on Teletype Maintenance, Okinawa (ZZ 82075-005), 27 October 1983.

38. Study on Commercial Non-Tac Radio Maintenance, Okinawa (ZZ 82090-006), 27 October 1983.

39. Minutes of the USPACOM DRIS/JIRSG Chairmen's Conference, 15 March 1983.

40. USCINCPAC 130219Z August 1983.

41. COMUSJAPAN/J01 302351Z August 1983.

42. USCINCPAC 152350Z September 1983.

43. COMUSJAPAN/J4 260530Z September 1983.

44. USCINCPAC 090410Z September 1983.

45. HQ, USFJ/J4 Report of Staff Personnel Trip, 16 December 1983.

CHAPTER 5

PLANS AND POLICY

SECTION 1 - PLANS

JSDF/USFJ GLOSSARY OF OPERATIONAL/PLANNING TERMS (U)

(U) In March a JSDF/USFJ jointly produced Glossary of Operational/ Planning Terms was published. The glossary is a bilingual document compiled to explain the meaning of essential operational terms and can be used in the planning and execution of combined operations or exercises.

AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT TO VADM INOYAMA (U)

(U) On 9 November Lt Gen Donnelly presented VADM Inoyama, JMSDF, with the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief, J4 Logistics, and Chief, J3 Operations of the Joint Staff Office, Japan Self-Defense Force, Japan Defense Agency from 1 August 1979 to 20 December 1982. VADM Inoyama's tenure was notable for its significant contribution to the furtherance of US-Japan bilateral national defense policies concerning Japan and the United States in the Northwest Pacific.

RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION AND INTEROPERABILITY (RSI) INITIATIVE (U)

(U) During 1983, HQ, USFJ, with the J53 Branch as POC worked with the Japan Joint Staff Office (JSO) to establish a comprehensive program and structure for conducting bilateral RSI. On 9 March, LTG Ishii, JSO/J5, requested a briefing on interoperability as understood in NATO. HQ, USFJ/J5 conducted a study to determine the status of RSI between US and Japanese Forces. In April, J5 briefed JSO Flag officers on RSI. On 15 August, HQ, USFJ published Policy Letter 55-11 "US Forces Japan Policy for Bilateral Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI)." COMUSJAPAN was designated as the single point of contact for the US for coordination of RSI initiatives with the Government of Japan (GOJ). USFJ/J5 is currently negotiating with the GOJ to establish an International Agreement covering RSI. During early 1984, the JSO expects to complete initial planning for RSI implementations and obtain Japan Defense Agency approval. HQ, USFJ/J5 bilateral and unilateral efforts continue in support of this RSI initiative.

SECTION III - GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

JAPAN'S POLITICAL EVENTS (U)

(U) The year began with Prime Minister Nakasone meeting with President Chun Doo Hwan of the Republic of Korea in Seoul[8] at which time they issued a Joint Communique which stated that the two leaders shared the view that maintenance of peace and stability of the Korean peninsula was vital to peace and stability of the East Asian area; Nakasone evaluated ROK defense efforts as contributing to peace of the Korean peninsula and expressed Japan's determination to perform a role for world peace according to its national power. President Hwan voiced expectation of Japan's future international roles and Nakasone indicated Japan's readiness to cooperate in ROK economic-social development programs. Nakasone also invited President Hwan to Japan and the two leaders agreed to establish a hot line of communication between the two countries.[9] The Japan-ROK ministerial conference agreed that the two countries would strengthen mutual trust and benefit and that recognition of the importance of the Korean peninsula was essential for peace and stability in the Far East.

(U) On his visit to the US, Prime Minister Nakasone met with President Reagan (18 January) where they shared the view that Japan-US relations were vital for global peace and security. President Reagan evaluated the Prime Minister's efforts for opening Japan's markets, offer of arms technologies to the US, improvement of Japan-ROK relations, and expressed US desire that Japan expedite its defense buildup.[10] Nakasone's statement that Japan would be an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" caused violent consternation after his return to Japan. His explanation was that he used the term as an adjective "like an unsinkable aircraft carrier" to show firm determination for Japan to defend her country with her own capabilities. The Prime Minister impressed the people of the US as being an excellent leader with his clearcut, logical speeches and brave political assertions. However, the Soviet Union expressed concern over what the USSR termed the bellicose speeches by the Prime Minister.[11]

(U) Prime Minister Nakasone attended the summit meeting at Williamsburg, USA, 28-30 May. In reviewing his statements at the summit meeting, opinion in Japan was the Prime Minister caused Americans to harbor excessive expectations of Japan regarding defense and other areas in the US-Japan relationships.

(U) The House of Councillors (Upper House) elections were held 26 June, with a new voting system of proportional representation being adopted for the first time. The Liberal Democratic Party scored a victory by winning 68 Upper House seats, which were more than the 65 seats it had up for election. The conservative party retained an

absolute majority of 137 in the 252-seat Upper House.[12] However, the number of seats won by the LDP in both national and local constituencies fell short of its target of more than 70 seats.

(U) The opposition parties failed to achieve their aim of near equilibrium with LDP in this House of Councillor's election. Komeito, the Japan Communist Party (JCP) and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) either secured or increased the number of seats they held while the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the coalition of the New Liberal Club (NLC) and Social Democratic Federation (SDF) failed to maintain the seats they held before the election. The number one opposition party, Japan Socialist Party, suffered a setback by winning only 22 seats as contrasted with its pre-election strength of 26 which were being contested. One half of the membership of the Upper House is elected every three years. The opposition parties were unable to make effective stands on issues such as political ethics, disarmament, the Constitution, financial rehabilitation and other policy matters where they differed noticeably from the ruling LDP.[13]

(U) Ex-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was found guilty in the Lockheed aircraft scandal on 12 October. He was sentenced to four years imprisonment and Y500 million fine.[17] Tanaka issued a statement that he would not resign his Diet post, which the Opposition parties argued they would boycott future Diet deliberations unless the Diet called for Tanaka's resignation under duress. Prime Minister Nakasone exercised his right of Diet dissolution and dissolved the Lower House as result of opposition parties presenting a non-confidence motion against the Cabinet.[18]

(U) A General election was held (18 December) wherein the LDP suffered a great loss by a reduction of its members from 286 to 250, which was less than an absolute majority. The question of political ethics was considered an important factor which contributed to the defeat of the LDP. However, in return for a series of concessions, including a pledge for political reform and a ministerial portfolio for an NLC representative, the NLC agreed to form an in-Diet union between its eight members and LDP's 259 members for joint action in the Diet.[14] This coalition move brought consternation to the opposition parties since it guaranteed the LDP control of most important committees, including the key Budget Committee.

(U) The Defense White Paper of 1983[15] explained the specific efforts being made by Japan to improve the credibility of the US-Japan security arrangements, such as the defense of Japan's sealanes, exchange of arms technologies with the United States, and deployment of F-16 fighters to Misawa Air Base in Northern Japan to cope with the ever increasing Soviet military buildup in the Pacific region where the Soviet Union was gaining advantage over the US on military balance. The White Paper also stated that, in an effort to assume responsibility for its own defense, Japan was building up its defense

capability based on the Constitution and Japan's basic defense policy. For the first time, Japan's Defense White Paper stressed the importance of sealane defense, including 1,000 NM of the sealanes from Japanese territory.[16]

DEFENSE BUDGET (U)

(U) JDA Director General Tanikawa, who served during 1983, gave top priority to achievement of JFY83-87 arms procurement program in determining a new limit to national defense spending. He felt the present "1% of GNP or less" must be changed to "1% of GNP or so." He also stated that since Soviet Far East force was being augmented, US Naval presence in time of peace was important to deterrence, and indicated Japan's positive evaluation that the USS NEW JERSEY and CARL VINSON operating in the Far East waters were important to deterrence.[19]

(U) JDA Defense Bureau Director Natsume mentioned that protection of transient vessels in an emergency was not only for goods and materials being transported to Japan, but also to safeguard ammunition and other strategic materials being transported for US Forces in Japan. On future defense expenditures, he predicted that defense funds would exceed 1% of GNP in order to enable full achievement of the JFY81 mid-term defense program.

(U) JDA began study of a new criterion in place of the "1% of GNP" to regulate Japan's defense expenditures. New criterion was "not greater than 10% of the general account national expenditures" and would be used after JFY85. At that time defense expenditures would amount to a little over 1% of GNP.[20]

(U) JDA Director General Tanikawa stated all efforts would be made to achieve the JFY81 mid-term defense program (1983-1987) with the allotted budget ceiling, which was said to be very severe this year, as compared to JDA's initial request. JDA initially requested 8.9% increase over last year's budget. The previous year's increase was 7.35%.[21] Prime Minister Nakasone was confronted with a dilemma regarding defense expenditure because, on the one hand, he wished to give special consideration to the defense budget increase while other governmental agencies were forced to reduce their initial 1984 budget requests by 10%. On the other hand, he was harshly criticized by the opposition parties as treating the defense budget as a "sanctuary." As of the end of the 1983 calendar year, the defense budget increase for JFY84 had not been settled. It was assumed to be somewhere around 6.55%.

SOVIET THREAT (U)

(U) The threat to Japan and the Northeast Pacific area was the rapidly increasing Soviet military buildup in this area. The USSR continued to take every opportunity to intimidate Japan and other Asian nations. JDA revealed that ten or more Soviet MIG-23 aircraft remained on Etorofu Island, the Soviet-held northern territory, which were said to have replaced the MIG-21.[22] JDA was of the opinion that the recent Soviet aircraft moves were a part of Soviet military reinforcement plan to cope with the projected F-16 deployments to Misawa which was to commence in 1985.

(U) A South Korean Airlines (KAL) jumbo jet was shot down by Soviet missiles with 269 passengers and crew aboard.[23] Prime Minister Nakasone stated all civilized nations should denounce the Soviet action in shooting down the civilian aircraft. Radio Moscow branded Prime Minister Nakasone's policy speech on the KAL incident as an attempt to activate an anti-Soviet campaign.[24]

(U) Admiral Long, former USCINCPAC, on his visit to Japan, noted differences in interpretation between Japan and the US in reacting to the Soviet threat, although the basic perception remains the same. He stated the US and Japan have maintained the strongest cooperative relationship up to the present regarding defense efforts. He applauded the fact that what was impossible politically four years ago can now be done, such as animated dialogue on defense programs, joint study on sealane defense and combined exercises.

(U) Soviet views attempted to rationalize their own actions. Soviet news media PRAVDA stated Japan was turning into an advanced N-base of the United States, that Japan and its coastal waters were full of nuclear weapons like a nuclear-equipped warship, and that Okinawa was a gigantic N-base. Thus, the USSR felt a need to deploy SS20s in the Asian area. The Japanese Foreign Ministry viewed that the Soviet Union would link SS20 deployment to the projected deployment of F-16s to Misawa by the US.

CONCERN OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS TO JAPAN'S MILITARY BUILDUP (U)

(U) Japan's dilemma was that, on the one hand, she was requested by the US to increase her military capability to meet the Soviet threat, and on the other hand, the Southeast Asian nations were fearful that Japan might become so powerful as to cause a threat to them. When Prime Minister Nakasone visited ASEAN (Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines and Malaysia) he arduously explained that Japan's objective for defense buildup was for self-defense only and that Japan would not be a menace to ASEAN. Nakasone explained to Indonesian President Suharto that Japan would not become a super military power and defense capability would be limited to the minimum, necessary only

to cope with Soviet military buildup in the Far East. After hearing the explanation, Suharto stated he had no objection to Japan's efforts to defend her own country. At the Japan-Thai summit talks in Bangkok Prime Minister Nakasone explained the basic Japanese foreign policy and offered Thailand a loan. Nakasone was moved when the Thai Premier welcomed Japan's defense increase. Premier Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore expressed full support for Japan's defense policy. In the Philippines, Prime Minister Nakasone told President Marcos that Japan's sealane defense does not reach Bashi Channel, which is between Taiwan and the Philippines. Marcos stated he fully understood Japan's defense policy. In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Prime Minister Nakasone stated his tour of ASEAN countries contributed to intensifying ties between Japan and those nations, as both sides have mutually discovered there can be no prosperity of Japan without prosperity of ASEAN and that ASEAN needs Japanese technologies.

POV INSPECTION IN OKINAWA (U)

(U) The GOJ takeover of inspections of US Forces POV's in Okinawa was fully realized in 1983. This was accomplished without serious incidents and the lack of protests from servicemen indicated they have adjusted to the new situation and do not feel they are being victimized by imposition of inordinately high inspection/repair costs. This was no doubt due in great measure to the supervision exercised by the Okinawa Exchange over the garages they contract to do the official inspection (although POV owners are free to use other authorized garages if they so desire). Average costs for GOJ 2-year inspection including inspection cost, registration, repair, and parts have followed this downward trend:

	1981	1982	1983
Japanese vehicles	$297.00	$267.00	$227.00 [25]

This 2-year cost was certainly not excessive to ensure that the POV was safe and in good running condition. The only major area where USFJ still carried out the inspection was in the Tokyo-Kanagawa complex in mainland Japan, which includes Yokota Air Base, Camp Zama and Yokosuka/Atsugi.

GOJ VEHICLE EMISSION STANDARDS (U)

(U) The DOD embargo on utilizing government transportation to ship POV's to Japan that were manufactured subsequent to 31 March 1976 continued in effect and was now almost 100% effective.[26] The embargo now applies to all vehicles under eight years old which includes practically all POV's for overseas shipment.

(U) Existing efforts to compensate the serviceman in ways other than financial remuneration for losses suffered in disposition of his stateside POV, came under severe scrutiny. These included extended use of Guam as an alternate port for shipment of Japanese export model new POV's to the States, designation of Japan as an area from which foreign POV's (FPOV's) may be shipped to the US on government transportation and broad interpretation of the requirement for one-year ownership of a FPOV prior to such shipment to the US Overseas Pacific commands affected, including this Headquarters, weighed in heavily to protect these minimal advantages for our Japan-based servicemen. At the end of the reporting period, this matter was still under consideration by Service secretaries.[27]

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

(U) Pursuant to a request of Air Force Commissary Service, efforts were once again made to obtain relaxation of prohibitions on importation of designated FFV's. In the 425th meeting, 8 Nov 1979, GOJ in US-Japan Joint Committee had stated its conditions for removing any FFV from the prohibited list. These included: scientific data to justify removal; extermination/sterilization in the requesting country; on-the-spot examination of the exporting country's disinfection techniques; consultations between experts of both nations and, finally, public hearings.[28] The American Embassy reiterated that these GOJ conditions must be satisfied if there was to be any chance for relief. Commissary Service was advised of the situation and USFJ offered to act as the Commissary Service surrogate with GOJ if the Service desired to pursue the matter further.[29] Because of the complexity and expense of the Japanese conditions in contrast to the hoped-for acceptance of US certificates of inspection, at this time there appears to be little hope that prohibitions will be lifted.

REDUCING FREQUENCY OF ANTI-RABIES CANINE INNOCULATIONS (U)

(U) The US had requested GOJ agreement to reduce the frequency of such innoculations from semi-annually to annually, based on the efficacy of US serums of from one to three years. Although the GOJ Health and Welfare Ministry had appeared to agree in principle, they could not be induced to issue a written instruction to this effect to subordinate agencies. Their approach was that they did not have authority to give instructions relating to innoculations of dogs on US bases. Since both sides were in agreement in principle, the impasse was resolved by the US sending a written advice to Health and Welfare Ministry informing them of the US intent to reduce the frequency and expressing appreciation for the understanding of the Ministry. Canine pets living off-base would still be innoculated once every six months, as previously.[30]

UNCLASSIFIED

MOTOR VEHICLE MATTERS (U)

(U) These included: Shipment of two-wheeled vehicles (motorcycles) as household goods (HHG). A change to the Joint Travel Regulations provided that two-wheeled vehicles may be included as a part of the HHG shipment. This change was passed to the services in Japan for implementation.[31] It was pointed out that customs free entry and registration of motorcycles at prefectural Land Transportation Offices would require specific supporting documentation, viz: USFJ Form 380 "Customs Free Import or Export of Cargo or Customs Declaration of Personal Property." Since motorcycles as a part of HHG shipments were not specifically identified on the required Forms 380, just subsequent to the reporting period, a change to the Personal Property Consignment Instruction Guide (PPCIG) had to be implemented to identify the motorcycles and to clear them for customs tax-free entry into Japan.

CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY (U)

(U) In 1983, Lt Gen Donnelly, Commander US Forces, Japan and Major General Barker, Chief of Staff, US Forces, Japan went to Washington DC to testify to Congress on Japanese security issues. General Donnelly's presentation gave an overall view of progress and problems in the defense of Japan. General Barker informed Congressmen about the details of "Commando Port," (deployment of F-16's to Misawa Air Base, Japan). He emphasized the need for the US side to fund its portion of the facilities and other expenses incidental to the projected transfer, so that Japan would not lag in funding its own commitments to Commando Port.

FACILITATIVE ASSISTANCE (U)

(U) Although Facilitative Assistance registered the progress noted above during 1983, the rate of progress remained slow in the face of several real or perceived problems.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) One problem was the lack of adequate manning to manage the FA function or to carry on more than one study at a time. Throughout most of 1983, FA management was handled as an additional duty within the J54, Government Relations Branch. In November, the two officer positions in the J55, FA Branch began to be manned on a full time basis. Representation on the individual Facilitative Assistance Study Panel (FASP) was based on the subject to be studied. Members of the USFJ/J43 staff chaired the two panels actively during 1983 on the US side.

FOOTNOTES

1. JCS SM-298-83, 26 April 1983.
2. COMUSJAPAN 160125Z June 83 and JCS 110323Z August 83.
3. Letter, The Joint Staff Office, 7 November 1983.
4. COMUSJAPAN 120700Z December 1983.
5. USCINCPAC 221810Z December 1983.
6. USCINCPAC 220102Z April 1983.
7. MACOS 281615Z October 1983.
8. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 4, 14 January 1983.
9. Ibid.
10. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 6, 21 January 1983.
11. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 11, 8 February 1983.
12. Japan Times, 28 June 1983.
13. Ibid.
14. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 101, 30 December 1983.
15. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 67, 30 August 1983.
16. Ibid.
17. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 80, 14 October 1983.
18. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 93, 29 November 1983.
19. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 21, 15 March 1983.
20. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 63, 16 August 1983.
21. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 54, 15 July 1983.
22. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 68, 2 September 1983.
23. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 68, 2 September 1983.
24. Japanese Press Translations, Vol 21, No. 71, 13 September 1983.
25. Point Paper, POV Inspection Rates in Okinawa, 5 December 1983, by USFJ/J5. Based on data reported by Okinawa Area Field Office (OAFO).

26. DASD (MPP) Memo, 21 March 1977, Temporary Embargo on Shipment of Post, 31 March 1976, Manufactured Privately Owned Vehicles (POV's) to Japan and Okinawa.

27. COMUSJ 160730Z December 83, COMNAVFORJAPAN 300520Z December 83.

28. US-Japan Joint Committee, 425th meeting, 8 November 1979.

29. Letter, USFJ Chief of Staff, 4 February 1983, Subject: Relaxed Importations of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (FFV) Into Japan.

30. Letter, USFJ/J5 to Mr Ota, Ministry of Health and Welfare, 27 May 1983.

31. COMUSJ 250150Z April 83.

CHAPTER 6

COMMAND, CONTROL & COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS DIVISION

SECTION I - PLANS AND OPERATIONS

PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT (U)

(U) At the request of the American Embassy, Tokyo, HQ, USFJ coordinated essential frequency support for the White House Communications Agency in connection with the State Visit of President Reagan to Japan from 1-15 November. Rather than pursuing the matter through normal, State, or Ministry of Foreign Affairs channels, the American Embassy chose the channels prescribed in the Status of Forces Telecommunications Electronics Agreement for obtaining frequencies for US Forces use. A frequency proposal was submitted by HQ, USFJ/J6 to the Radio Regulatory Bureau of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications on 22 August. The approval was returned on 7 October.

DIRECT IN-DIAL SERVICE TO US MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN JAPAN (U)

(U) Since approximately 1969, telephone service between the public system and US military installations in Japan has been through a manual interface. This arrangement, according to Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTTPC) representatives, is in compliance with the telecommunications laws of Japan; however, it creates added cost and inefficiencies on the US side. In order to correct this situation, COMUSJAPAN J6 requested a meeting with NTTPC. The first meeting, held on 12 August, was to inform NTTPC that the US Government (USG) desired a policy change in this matter. The NTTPC representatives at this meeting appeared to be receptive to the request, stating that larger Japanese corporations have made similar overtures. They pointed out, however, that the telecommunications laws of Japan must be amended (in addition to the technical considerations), but they agreed to study the request. By the end of the year, three meetings had been held to discuss technical issues, i.e., number of trunks between the US installations and NTTPC, type of signaling, dial pulse, etc. From the dialogue at these meetings, indications are that direct in-dial service to USG installations in Japan could be a reality within the next two to three years.

COMMUNICATIONS CONNECTIVITY (U)

(U) On 19 April, representatives of the US and the GOJ signed an agreement which for the first time established direct connectivity between the military components of both governments.[21] This agreement resulted from actions which began earlier to provide communications support for Command Post Exercise (CPX), "FOREST BLADE 83." Since authority to negotiate and conclude international communications agreements for Defense Communications System (DCS) related connectivity had not been delegated below JCS level, this agreement was approved by JCS prior to being presented to the GOJ[22] and will serve as a model for future agreements between the components of the US and GOJ since most communications circuits between military installations in Japan traverse the DCS.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING (MFH) ON OKINAWA (U)

(U) At a meeting with communications representatives of HQ, USFJ and 5AF in mid-April, the Commander, 1962 Communications Group (Okinawa) presented an information brief of his plan to provide telephone service to occupants of Military Family Housing (MFH) to be constructed on Okinawa during Japan Fiscal Year (JFY) 82-94. He cited the Pacific Support Realignment Plan, PBD 253, which identified the Air Force as the single manager of family housing on Okinawa as the basis for the plan development. The Air Force plan would have created an independent network solely for the MFH consisting of a computer-type Digital Telephone Switching System (DTSS) at Kadena and numerous Remote Switching

UNCLASSIFIED

Units (RSUs) installed at the various housing areas. COMUSJAPAN became involved because of the joint aspect. The central issue was whether the Air Force had managerial responsibility for the telephone service to the MFH. A related issue was what is the best way to provide telephone service to the MFH. Later, the Army and Marine Corps strongly non-concurred with the Air Force plan; the Navy supported a consolidated telephone system.[23,24,25] It soon became apparent that duplicative actions were underway by the Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force to satisfy Class "B" telephone requirements on Okinawa. Therefore, a meeting of component communications representatives was called by HQ, USFJ/J6 for 13 October to review the various approaches to the problem. HQ, USFJ/J6 concluded, after considering all factors, that: (1) the Air Force, as the manager of MFH on Okinawa, should coordinate with the responsible telecommunications authority to ensure that Class B telephone service would be available to the MFH occupants when required; (2) all Class B services would be provided as an adjunct to the official Class A and C service already being provided by commanders on their installations or in their designated geographical areas; (3) Facility Improvement Program (FIP) projects should not be undertaken which conflict with the position in statement two; (4) the Army should undertake an engineering study on Okinawa to develop an integrated joint service communications architecture, incorporating all classes of telephone support with the Defense Switched Network and the Okinawa digitization program. USCINCPAC endorsed COMUSJAPAN's recommendations and referred the study issue to CDRUSACC, who in turn directed CDRUSACCJ to take action.[26,27] In accepting the task, CDRUSACCJ decided to accomplish it in two phases: Phase one would provide the cost data needed for a JFY 85 FIP submission and was completed in December; Phase two, the total integrated communications architecture, was to be completed in March 1984. Phase one concluded by recommending that service to the new military family housing units programmed for construction on Okinawa be provided from the Dial Central Office (DCO) which provides Class A and C service to the area.[28] In order to accomplish this, minor modifications to some DCOs are required and in some instances, the DCO must be replaced.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FREQUENCY SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) On 3 June, the Frequency Subcommittee met at the Sanno Hotel to sign and approve documents for Annexes A through D of the US-Japan Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement (TEA). This meeting has been alternately hosted by the Radio Regulatory Bureau (RRB) and HQ, USFJ. 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 Mr. Tanaka, Director General, Radio Regulatory Bureau. The HQ USFJ delegation was led by Colonel Weatherbie, HQ, USFJ/J6.

(U) On 6 June, the agenda of the 31st Frequency Subcommittee meeting and documents J29, F30, F75, and F76 were forwarded to the Secretary, US-GOJ Joint Committee. These documents were approved by the Joint Committee on 16 June.[41,42,43,44]

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

JOINT INTEROPERABILITY OF TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS (JINTACCS) (U)

(U) On 19 July, Colonel Wilson, USA, the Deputy Project Manager for JINTACCS, briefed COMUSJAPAN on the status of the project. The briefing was presented at HQ, USFJ, and was attended by all of the JDA Joint Staff flag officers plus most of the US flag officers in Japan. The brief was well received and was released in a translated form to the GOJ. HQ, USFJ/J6 subsequently modified the briefing to include the specifics of JINTACCS in Japan and scheduled the briefing to be given to all the component service headquarters in early 1984.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

HQ USFJ COORDINATION CENTER (COORDCEN) (U)

(U) During the first part of the year, a series of engineering design reviews were held at Yokota for the COORDCEN facility.[69] These reviews were hosted by the DFAB (Defense Facilities Administrative Bureau) and attended by representatives from HQ, USFJ/J6 and J4, the 1956 CG, 475 ABW/CE, and NEEACT Japan. The progress and dates of these meetings were: 30 percent/29 March, 60 percent/20 April, 90 percent/11 May, 99 percent/25 May, 100 percent/6 June. The final 100 percent design blueprints were signed on 26 September. The relocation of the utilities started on 8 April and actual construction started on 1 October.

(U) Throughout the year, NEEACT Japan engineers continued to obligate the $625K of USCINCPAC Initiatives Funds that were provided to equip the building described above. This equipment and the building, provided by the GOJ under the Facilities Improvement Program, comprise the COORDCEN Phase I, a "bare-bones" interim facility. On 19 April, an in-progress review with NEEACT Japan and the USCINCPAC/C3S representative was held at Yokosuka.[70]

(U) In Phase II of the project, which is described in USCINCPAC ROC 20-81, the interim facility will be fully equipped.[71] Phase II processing also continued throughout the year with NEEACT Japan starting the JCS-required Technical Analysis/Cost Estimate (TA/CE) in late February. On 15 July, an in-progress-review was held at Yokota to address the progress of the TA/CE.[72,73] NEEACT Japan completed and forwarded the document on 5 October.

UNCLASSIFIED

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

TRAINING - INTRODUCTION TO WWMCCS (U)

(U) In September and October, HQ, USFJ conducted a training course for personnel unfamiliar with the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS). Developed from a similar HQ, USFK course, this course was designed to acquaint new or potential WWMCCS customers with WWMCCS data processing, its capabilities, and its specific applications in Japan. Conducted initially at HQ, USFJ, the course was also presented in Okinawa for the Third Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) and the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing (18TFW); at Yokosuka NB for the Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan (COMNAVFORJAPAN); and at Camp Zama for the Commander, US Army, Japan (USARJ).[76,77,78,79]

TRAINING - ADP-COMMUNICATIONS COURSE (U)

(U) From 11 to 22 April, HQ, USFJ sponsored a training course for ADP and communications technicians.[80] Taught by instructors from the USAF Air Training Command, this course provided WWMCCS ADP and communications training for computer operations, COMSEC, and communications support personnel from HQ, USFJ and component services throughout Japan. Twenty-two people attended.

TRAINING - WWMCCS INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK (WIN) (U)

(U) HQ, USFJ sponsored WIN training twice this year. Taught by USAF Air Training Command instructors, these courses provided WWMCCS customers in Japan with a working knowledge and "hands-on" experience with the WIN. The first class was held 24 - 26 January for 10 people.[81] The second class ran 13 - 15 July for 17 people.[82]

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

(U) After the cancellation of JOPS/JDS training last year, HQ, USFJ reiterated strong requirements for training twice a year.[83] As a result, training was available in both the spring and the fall. Instructors from the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia, conducted orientation training in JOPS for mid-level staff officers.[84] Japanese Self-Defense Force officers were invited to observe this training and participate in classroom discussions about joint planning. Twenty-two Americans and 15 Self-Defense Force members attended. While here, the instructors conducted a JOPS orientation seminar for flag officers in Japan.[85] The HQ, USFJ Chief of Staff; the Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan; and the Chief of Staff from USARJ attended. Another orientation seminar was provided for colonels and Navy captains.[86,87] Seven officers attended. Following the orientation course, JOPS/JDS users courses were conducted. Taught by instructors from the USAF Air Training Command, this course provided in-depth, hands-on training for the use of a WWMCCS

terminal to produce JOPS/JDS planning products. In October and November, this cycle was repeated without the flag and senior officer seminars.[88,89] From 5 - 7 October, Armed Forces Staff College instructors conducted the orientation course for 30 American and 11 Japanese officers. From 7 - 17 November, Air Training Command instructors taught 15 people the JOPS/JDS users course.

SYSTEM CERTIFICATION (U)

(U) Instrumented TEMPEST surveys were completed at several WWMCCS sites. Conducted by the Naval Electronic Engineering Activity, Pacific, these surveys certified each site for connectivity to the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network. The study for USARJ was completed in July; for the 18TFW, COMNAVFORJAPAN, and III MAF, in September; and for the Commander, Submarine Group Seven (CGS7), in October.[90,91,92,93,94]

WWMCCS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WIS) (U)

(U) The draft report of the WIS requirements collection team that visited HQ, USFJ last year was provided in January.[95] Our reply pointed out the failure to recognize future requirements such as the coordination center.[96] The final report also failed to reflect these requirements.[97] Elsewhere, the JCS approved a WIS concept paper that identified USFJ as a major site in the WIS architecture.[98] POM 86 was submitted with the first estimate of WIS costs for HQ, USFJ.[99]

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

(U) As was done last year, HQ, USFJ volunteered to host a meeting of WASSOs from USPACOM WWMCCS sites. HQ, USCINCPAC preferred to conduct the meeting. As a compromise, HQ, USCINCPAC conducted the meeting hosted at HQ, USFJ from 5 - 8 December.[100] This meeting aired security issues pertinent to USPACOM sites hosted by more than one mainframe computer. The results, due out early next year, are expected to change some procedures to strengthen the role of the COMUSJAPAN WASSO.

UPDATE ON WWMCCS SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS (U)

(U) Project Completions. With the completion of instrumented TEMPEST testing, several ongoing projects were accepted as final. In April, the last exception to the 18TFW installation was cleared.[101] In May, all work was completed on the COMNAVFORJAPAN terminal site.[102] May also saw the completion of the USARJ remote line printer project.[103] The CSG7 site was accepted in December.[104] Another project, the Remote Afloat Terminal System (RATS II), finished before it started. In April, JCS validated the System Development Notification (SDN) 82002A to provide RATS II land line connectivity to the COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS and, ultimately, back to Hawaii.[105] In December, this

installation was cancelled because an alternate satellite path achieved the same result at lower cost.[106] A final ongoing project that was completed was the installation of new page printers in the common-user terminal facility at Yokota. The printers were installed after NEEACT Japan fabricated connecting cables and a maintenance contract was concluded for depot maintenance in Hawaii.[107,108]

(U) III MAF. On 9 March, a terminal and remote line printer was installed to support SDN M82001.[109] Since this installation was rushed, HQ, USFJ borrowed most of the equipment to complete the work. The borrowed equipment included the terminal (from DPSCPAC); the CAUs (from NEEACT); and the modems, multiplexers, and computer boards from HQ, USFJ (one USFJ terminal was turned off by this action). Replacement equipment is not expected before the next year.[110,111]

(U) Military Sealift Command Far East (MSCFE). The SDN for terminals at Yokohama finally moved out of HQ MSC but not before HQ Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) decided that the MTMC terminal at Yokohama would not share the site with MSCFE.[112] Nevertheless, CNO approved the requirement for two terminals and a remote line printer in a shared site.[113] While MTMC pursued their own path toward separate sites, JCS validated the shared site as SDN N83002 in June.[114,115] At the same time, MSCFE had doubts about the space requirements for the equipment and studied the costs of an alternate site which turned out to be too expensive.[116] In September, discussions between HQ, USFJ/J63 and the MTMC Western Area (MTMCWA) WIN Site Coordinator revived considerations of a shared site for economic and COMSEC reasons. Subsequently, the Commander MTMCWA recommended collocation if a third terminal was added to the configuration for redundancy.[117] To comply, HQ, USFJ submitted a draft SDN to the Commander, MTMCWA, for comment.[118]

(U) COMNAVFORJAPAN Remote Line Printer. After CNO forwarded the SDN for this requirement, JCS validated it as SDN N83056.[119,120] Due to the fact that this SDN called for delivery of a Systematics General printer which cannot be maintained in Japan, the printer will be shipped to DPSCPAC Pearl Harbor and one of their Honeywell printers will be shipped to HQ, USFJ.[121]

(U) Coordination Center Terminals. At the request of USCINCPAC/C3S, the SDN for three terminals for the Coordination Center was modified to add the WWMCCS Standard Graphics Terminal requirement and was resubmitted.[122,123] USCINCPAC approved the requirement and forwarded it to CNO where it was approved in September.[124,125]

NEW WWMCCS SYSTEM INITIATIVES (U)

(U) Equipment Relocation. At the request of the Fifth Air Force (5AF) Chief of Staff, HQ, USFJ tasked NEEACT Japan to conduct feasibility and cost studies for the relocation of WWMCCS terminals in the 5AF Command Center and the Command Advisory Function (CAF) areas.[126,127] Satisfied with the cost estimate, 5AF funded and HQ, USFJ tasked NEEACT to engineer and relocate the

WWMCCS terminal in the CAF.[128,129,130] NEEACT relocated the terminal during the week of 3 November and HQ, USFJ granted final acceptance of the work.[131]

(U) USARJ Backup Terminal. Based upon a need stated by USARJ, HQ, USFJ tasked NEEACT Japan to perform an installation cost study for a second terminal for USARJ.[132,133] SDN 83-2 was submitted for this requirement.[134] With HQ Department of the Army (HQ DA) as the funding source, this SDN was rapidly approved by USCINCPAC at about the same time that NEEACT completed the installation cost study.[135,136] After receiving the cost estimates and coordinating fundings with HQ DA, CNO approved this requirement and JCS validated it.[137,138]

(U) Defense Communications Agency-Northwest Pacific (DCA-NWP) Terminal. As a result of discussions with DCA-NWP planners concerning their requirement for WWMCCS connectivity, HQ, USFJ tasked NEEACT Japan to perform an installation/cost study for a DCA-NWP site.[139] After confirming an equipment configuration and requirement justification, HQ, USFJ submitted an SDN.[140] USCINCPAC approved the requirement after receiving the results of the installation cost study, confirmation of funding availability from C^2 initiatives, and clarification of the software requirements.[141,142,143]

(U) HQ, USFJ/J6 Terminal. HQ, USFJ submitted a requirement for a terminal for the J6 to provide frequency management, Joint Multichannel Trunking and Switching, and Joint Operational Planning System support.[144] USCINCPAC concurred on this SDN and forwarded it to CNO where it was subsequently approved.[145,146]

(U) System Improvements. Three separate actions were undertaken to improve system capability and reliability. First, a message SDN requested software so that applications can be developed to support COMUSJAPAN without connection to a remote host.[147] The requirement was approved by CNO and validated by JCS as SDN N83031.[148,149] In a second effort, HQ, USFJ submitted a requirement to improve the capacity and operating speed of the computer.[150] A major consideration in this effort was the need of USARJ to run Army-unique software; consequently, HQ DA was requested to fund the equipment. USCINCPAC approved the upgrade in October.[151] The final action addressed the lack of an alternative or backup computer. While a limited backup connectivity to Korea existed for a few HQ, USFJ and 5AF terminals, most terminal sites and all remote sites were not supported. The proposed solution was a second Level 6 computer and the requirement was submitted as an SDN.[152] Because the cost exceeded the funds programmed, USCINCPAC requested significant reductions in the amount of equipment.[153] With concurrence of HQ, USFJ for the proposed reductions, USCINCPAC approved the backup computer and forwarded it to CNO where it was approved.[154,155,156]

(U) Miscellaneous Projects. Several tentative projects were initiated that may eventually lead to submission of a formal SDN. First, based upon informal requests from USARJ, HQ, USFJ tasked NEEACT Japan to perform a feasibility study for the possible installation of a Level 6 computer at Camp Zama for USARJ.[157] The feasibility study was completed in December but must

be evaluated in terms of its relation to the backup Level 6 computer already approved for HQ, USFJ.[158] A second project that may lead to WWMCCS connectivity via HQ, USFJ is the terminal site at Misawa for Commando Port. Initial communications-electronics requirements have been identified.[159] HQ USFJ actively provided advice and guidance in this project.[160,161] Another initiative concerned the expansion of capabilities at existing 5AF sites under the aegis of the Commando Torii program. After initial local discussions and at the request of the 6008 Tactical Air Control Flight, HQ, USFJ provided detailed equipment configuration and cost figures.[162,163] In the area of support for present communications equipment, a major success was the arrival of a Logistics Support Plan for CODEX equipment.[164] This plan covers all CODEX multiplexers and modems that previously had no maintenance support, and provides the maintenance support in Japan by a CODEX representative. HQ, USFK was unable to obtain similar support in Korea and HQ, USFJ agreed to assist their maintenance via the Japan CODEX representative.[165] Finally, in a setback for WWMCCS expansion plans, all WWMCCS Standard Graphics Terminals scheduled for FY84 were preempted by higher priority Navy requirements.[166] As a result, graphics terminals for all command centers will be delayed until at least FY86.

INFORMATION PROCESSING STUDY (U)

(U) HQ, USFJ initiated a major effort to "leave the dark ages" and introduce modern office automation equipment into the headquarters. In January, a study group was formed to define and develop options for implementing automated information processing.[167] After in-depth interviews and data collection, the study was completed and the results were briefed to the Chief of Staff who approved most of the recommendations.[168] The most significant recommendation was the initiation of a detailed configuration design. Initial efforts to enlist a vendor to do the design were frustrated, so HQ, USFJ requested support of the Navy Regional Data automation Center (NARDAC).[169,170] Based upon an acceptable cost estimate from NARDAC, HQ, USFJ requested NARDAC to conduct the configuration design.[171,172]

FOOTNOTES

1. 410th Joint Committee Meeting, 22 March 1979.
2. 499th Joint Committee Meeting, 10 March 1983.
3. DIRNSA 291858Z Nov 82.
4. Chief MDAO 250603Z Mar 83.
5. JSO Letter, 29 March 1983.
6. Chief MDAO 110834Z Apr 83.
7. DIRNSA 231614Z May 83.
8. CINCPAC 132330Z May 83.
9. USASAC 271608Z May 83.
10. USAF 071438Z Jul 83.
11. CINCPAC 130137Z Jul 83.
12. JSO Letter, 22 September 1983.
13. COMUSJAPAN 220605Z Sep 83.
14. COMUSJAPAN 032230Z Oct 83.
15. JCS 080050Z Oct 83.
16. CINCPAC 130355Z Oct 83.
17. CNO 172358Z Nov 83.
18. 6008 TACF 081825Z Nov 83.
19. USFJ Letter, 18 November 1983.
20. AFCC 081832Z Dec 83.
21. Letter, HQ, USFJ/JDA, 19 April 1983, Subject: Agreement Covering Telecommunications Circuits Between Headquarters, United States Forces, Japan and the Japan Defense Agency.
22. JCS Memorandum for the Commander in Chief, Pacific, 9 March 1983, Subject: Agreement for Telecommunications Circuits Between Headquarters, United States Forces, Japan and the Japan Defense Agency.

23. CDRUSARJ/AJCE 040730Z Aug 83, Subject: Telephone Support for New Okinawa Military Family Housing.

24. DEPCOMMARCDRBASESPAC FWD 110700Z Aug 83, Subject: Telephone Support for New Okinawa Military Family Housing.

25. COMNAVFORJAPAN 030104Z Aug 83, Subject: Telephone Support for New Okinawa Military Family Housing.

26. USCINCPAC/C3S 030242Z Nov 83, Subject: Architecture Study of the Okinawa Telephone System.

27. CDRUSACC/CC-OP-TS 041800Z Nov 83, Subject: Architecture Study of the Okinawa Telephone System.

28. Letter, USACCJ/CCJ-CO, 13 December 1983, Subject: Architecture Study of the Okinawa Telephone System.

29. DIRNSA 060630Z Oct 82.

30. Phonecon Mr. Dzuiban, DODSPECREPJAPAN, and DIRNSA, 21 January 1983.

31. DIRNSA 231807Z Feb 83.

32. NCRJ 100411Z Mar 83.
33. NCRJ 310151Z Mar 83.

35. NCRJ 072221Z Sep 82.

36. DIRNSA 091727Z Sep 82.

37. NCRJ 110545Z Aug 83.

38. DIRNSA 200014Z Aug 83.

39. COMUSJAPAN 142300Z Sep 83.

40. JCS 051649Z Dec 83.

41. Membership of Japan Delegation, Frequency Subcommittee, 16 June 1983.

42. Membership of US Forces Delegation, Frequency Subcommittee, 16 June 1983.

43. Frequency Subcommittee Minutes of 30th Meeting, 16 June 1983.

44. Annex A-D Update to Chapter II of the Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement.

UNCLASSIFIED

45. CINCPAC 310236Z Dec 82.

46. JCS 052202Z Jan 83.

47. 1843 EIG 140143Z Jan 83.

48. USAF 031300Z Mar 83.

49. Chief, MDAO Letter, 11 March 1983.

50. Chief, MDAO 050228Z May 83.

51. Chief, MDAO 250831Z Aug 83.

52. Chief, MDAO 220556Z Dec 83.

53. 5AF/DC 270320Z Dec 83.

55. See COMSEC Annex Negotiations.

56. MITRE Corporation Letter TIL-2Y-83, 1 March 1983, Subject: Proposed MITRE Tasking for FY 83/84.

57. MITRE Corporation Letter TIL-4Y-83, 7 April 1983, Subject: Report of Visit to CINCPAC/C3S.

58. MITRE Corporation Working Paper WP-6472, 5 May 1983, Subject: Support to USFJ, Site Activity Report for April, 1983.

59. MITRE Corporation Letter D31-Y-3, 17 May 1983, Subject: Report of Visit to USARJ, 24 May 1983.

60. MITRE Corporation Working Paper WP-6475, 29 June 1983, Subject: C3I Master Plan Briefing (U).

61. MITRE Corporation Working Paper WP-6476, 6 July 1983, Subject: Report of Visit to Korea (U).

62. MITRE Corporation Letter D31-Y-9, 27 July 1983, Subject: Proposed C3I Master Plan Security Classification Guide.

63. MITRE Corporation Letter D31-Y-16, 21 September 1983, Subject: C3I Master Plan Security Guide.

64. MITRE Corporation Letter D31-Y-14, 14 September 1983, Subject: C3I Master Plan Discussions with the JSO.

UNCLASSIFIED

65. MITRE Corporation Letter D31-Y-15, 21 September 1983, Subject: Review of Draft JSO Coordination System and Center Studies.

66. MITRE Corporation Working Paper WP-24926, 17 October 1983, Subject: Report of Visit to Korea, 1-7 October, 1983 (U).

67. MITRE Corporation Working Paper WP-24928, 30 November 1983, Subject: Proposed C3I Objectives and Architecture for US Forces in Japan (U).

68. MITRE Corporation Letter D31-Y-018, 30 November 1983, Subject: Draft C3I Objectives and Architecture Document.

69. 30 percent Design Review - Bldg 714 Addition, 475 ABW/CE Conference Room, Yokota AB JA APO SF 96328, 29 March 1983.

60 percent Design Review - Bldg 714 Addition, DFAB Conference Room, Yokota AB JA APO SF 96328, 20 April 1983.

90 percent Design Review - Bldg 714 Addition, IBID, 11 May 1983.

99 percent Design Review - Bldg 714 Addition, IBID, 25 May 1983.

70. COMUSJAPAN 242245Z Apr 83, Subject: USFJ Interim Coord Cen Project (U).

71. USCINCPAC Required Operational Capability (ROC) 20-81, 10 July 1981.

72. COMUSJAPAN 042330Z Aug 83, Subj: COORDCEN Phase II Technical Analysis/Cost (TA/CE) Review 15 Jul 83.

73. COMUSJAPAN Command, Control, and Coordination Center Technical Analysis/Cost Estimate (U) dated 30 September 1983. Prepared/ by U.S. NAVAL Electronics Engineering Activity, Japan, WR: N0003983WRGD102.

74. Japan Self Defense Forces, United States Forces Japan DRAFT DEFPLAN/OPLAN 5051, 15 April 1982 (S).

75. Minimum Essential Circuit Listing (MECL) Users Manual, 21 January 1983.

76. J6 Memorandum, 8 September 1983, Subject: Introduction to WWMCCS.

77. J63 280053Z Sep 83, Subject: Introduction to WWMCCS ADP Course.

78. COMNAVFORJAPAN 260303Z Oct 83, Subject: Introduction to WWMCCS ADP Course.

79. CDRUSARJ 140424Z Oct 83, Subject: Request for Intro to WWMCCS Course and TLCF Training.

80. J63 082302Z Mar 83, Subject: WWMCCS ADP/Communication Course.

81. J63 300055Z Nov 82, Subject: WWMCCS Intercomputer Network Users Training.

82. J63 020457Z Jun 83, Subject: WIN Training.

83. J01 Letter, 13 January 1983, Subject: Joint Operational Planning System (JOPS)/Joint Deployment System (JDS) Training.

84. J63 030537Z Feb 83, Subject: JOPS/JDS Training.

85. J01 280020Z Mar 83, Subject: Joint Operational Planning System (JOPS) Orientation Seminar.

86. J6 130118Z Apr 83, Subject: Joint Operational Planning System (JOPS) Orientation Seminar for Colonels and Captains.

87. J63 Letter, 13 April 1983, Subject: JOPS for Colonels and Captains.

88. J63 282301Z Aug 83, Subject: Joint Operational Planning System (JOPS)/Joint Deployment System (JDS) Training Course.

89. J6 Letter, 29 August 1983, Subject: Nominees for JOPS/JDS Training.

90. NEEACT PAC Report, 29 July 1983, 11120 Ser 320RM/S48, Subject: Instrumented TEMPEST Survey Report; transmittal of.

91. NEEACT PAC Report, 14 November 1983, 11120 Ser 320GD/S74, Subject: Instrumented TEMPEST Survey Report; transmittal of.

92. NEEACT PAC Report, 1 November 1983, 11120 Ser 320EW/S68, Subject: Instrumented TEMPEST Survey Report; transmittal of.

93. NEEACT PAC Report, 28 December 1983, 11120 Ser 320GH/S83, Subject: Instrumented TEMPEST Survey Report; transmittal of.

94. NEEACT PAC Report, 1 December 1983, 11120 Ser 320/S77, Subject: Instrumented TEMPEST Survey Report; transmittal of.

95. CNO Letter, 13 January 1983, Ser 094/3U338555, Subject: Requirements Baseline for the WWMCCS Information System.

96. J63 150635Z Feb 83, Subject: Requirements Baseline for WWMCCS Information System.

97. CNO Letter, 14 March 1983, Ser 094/3C338570, Subject: WWMCCS Information System Operational and Information Requirements Survey.

98. JCS Paper 2309/919-6, 27 June 1983, Subject: Report by the C3S to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the WWMCCS Information System.

99. J63 220003Z Sep 83, Subject: Program Objective Memorandum (POM) 86.

100. USCINCPAC/C3S Letter, 19 December 1983, Ser 3236, Subject: Support for USPACOM Security Meeting.

101. J63 060005Z Apr 83, Subject: Clearance of Installation-Exception, Kadena WWMCCS.

102. J63 Letter, 13 May 1983, Subject: WWMCCS Terminal Connection for COMNAVFORJAPAN (Project P-1A26).

103. J63 Letter, 5 May 1983, Subject: Camp Zama Installation, P-1A04.

104. J63 Letter, 15 December 1983, Subject: COMSUBGRU SEVEN WWMCCS Terminal.

105. JCS 041942Z Apr 83, Subject: Acknowledgment Memorandum (SDN N82002A).

106. DPSCPACPH 052135Z Dec 83, Subject: WWMCCS SDN N82002A for COMSEVENTHFLT.

107. J63 170504Z Jan 83, Subject: Page Printer Adapters.

108. USCINCPAC 100202Z Feb 83, Subject: VIP Page Printers Maintenance.

109. J63 180441A Mar 83, Subject: WWMCCS Connectivity - III MAF.

110. J63 070507Z Jul 83, Subject: III MAF WWMCCS.

111. CMC 220933Z Aug 83, Subject: Status of Equipment Acquisition for III MAF WWMCCS Installation (Code CCP).

112. HQ MTMC/VC Letter, 7 March 1983, Subject: Colocation of MSC/MTMC WIN Terminal in Yokohama.

113. CNO Letter, 29 March 1983, Ser 942/3U343982, Subject: Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS)/WWMCCS Information System (WIS) System Development Notification (SDN); forwarding of.

114. CDRMTMCWA 302200Z Mar 83, Subject: WWMCCS/WIN Connectivity.

115. JCS 172124Z Jun 83, Subject: Acknowledgment Memorandum (SDN N83002).

116. MSCFE Letter, 16 August 1983, Ser 1012, Subject: EFA Project P-1A53 MSCFE Yokohama WWMCCS.

117. CDRMTMCWA 101645Z Nov 83, Subject: Colocation of MTMC TML Yokohama with MSCFE.

118. J63 Letter, 27 December 1983, Subject: WWMCCS SDN.

119. CNO Letter, 22 December 1982, Ser 942/3U343914, Subject: Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) System Development Notification (SDN); forwarding of.

120. JCS 251950Z Apr 83, Subject: Acknowledgment Memorandum (SDN N82056).

121. CNO Letter, 8 June 1983, Ser 942/3U344021, Subject: Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR).

122. J02 Letter, 28 December 1982, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN 83-1.

123. J02 Letter, 29 April 1983, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN 83-1.

124. USCINCPAC Letter, 31 May 1983, Ser 1367, Subject: WWMCCS System Development Notification.

125. CNO Letter, 15 September 1983, Ser 942/3U344105, Subject: Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) System Development Notification (SDN); forwarding of.

126. 5AF/CS Letter, 3 February 1983, Subject: Cost Estimate for Feasibility/Cost Study of WWMCCS Equipment Relocation.

127. J63 280501Z Feb 83, Subject: WWMCCS Terminal Relocation.

128. NAVSEEACT Japan 120402Z Apr 83, Subject: WWMCCS Terminal Relocation (EFA Project I.D. P-30A8).

129. 5AF/CS Letter, 24 June 1983, Subject: Funding for 5AF WWMCCS Terminal Relocation.

130. HQ, USFJ Project Order, 28 June 1983, N62874-83PO-9042.

131. J63 Letter, 14 December 1983, Subject: WWMCCS Relocation for CAF.

132. USARJ/NJ3GARJ12, WIN Mail, 20 January 1983.

133. HQ, USFJ Project Order, 2 March 1983, N62874-83PO-9026.

134. J02 Letter, 4 May 1983, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN 83-2.

135. USCINCPAC/C3S Letter, 2 June 1983, Ser 1382, Subject: WWMCCS System Development Notification (SDN).

136. NEEACTJ Letter, 16 June 1983, Project P-31A7, Ser 392, Subject: Technical/Feasibility Study for USARJ/IX Corps Additional WWMCCS VIP Terminal; submittal of.

137. CNO Letter, 29 September 1983, Ser 942/3U344109, Subject: Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) System Development Notification (SDN); forwarding of.

138. JCS 231759Z Dec 83, Subject: Acknowledgment Memorandum (SDN N83035).

139. HQ, USFJ Project Order, 11 March 1983, N62874-83PO-9028.

140. J02 Letter, 21 June 1983, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN J8304.

141. USCINCPAC/C3S Letter, 21 December 1983, Ser 3267, Subject: WWMCCS System Development Notification.

142. NEEACTJ Letter, 5 July 1983, Project P-31AP, Ser 434, Subject: EFA Project I.D. P-31AP DCA NWP WWMCCS Terminal; Technical/Feasibility Study for.

143. USCINCPAC 220209Z Sep 83, Subject: FY 88 CINC C2 Initiative Fund Projects.

144. J02 Letter, 22 June 1983, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN J83-5.

145. USCINCPAC/C3S Letter, 6 September 1983, Ser 2320, Subject: WWMCCS System Development Notification (SDN).

146. CNO Letter, 9 November 1983, Ser 942-3U344;33, Subject: Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) System Development Notification (SDN); forwarding of.

147. J63 310632Z May 83, Subject: COMUSJAPAN Level-6 Unbundled Software (U).

148. CNO Letter, 16 September 1983, Ser 942/3C344092, Subject: Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) System Development Notification (SDN); forwarding of.

149. JCS 062017Z Dec 83, Subject: Acknowledgment Memorandum (SDN N83031).

150. J02 Letter, 30 August 1983, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN 783-7.

151. USCINCPAC/C3S Letter, 21 October 1983, Ser 12743, Subject: WWMCCS System Development Notification.

152. J02 Letter, 2 August 1983, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN J83-6.

153. USCINCPAC 26004Z Aug 83, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN J83-6 of 2 Aug 1983.

154. J63 290536Z Aug 83, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN J83-6 of 2 Aug 83.

155. USCINCPAC/C3S Letter, 6 September 1983, Subject: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS SDN J83-6 of 2 Aug 83.

156. CNO Letter, 7 November 1983, Ser 942/3U344130, Subject: Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) System Development Notification (SDN); forwarding of.

157. HQ, USFJ Project Order, 3 May 1983, PO N62874-83PO-9034.

158. NEEACTJ Letter, 7 December 1983, Subject: Technical/Feasibility Study for P-32A2 EFA Project Camp Zama Level 6 Installation; submissions of., Ser 771, Subject: Technical/Feasibility Study.

159. 6112ABW/DC Letter, 8 July 1983, Subject: Projected Communications-Electronics Requirement (PCR) for Communications Support for a Command Post/Intel Facility in Support of Commando Port, Misawa AB, Japan (PCR# QKKA-83-004) (CDCN: R829)

160. J63 Letter, 21 July 1983, Subject: Projected Communications-Electronics Requirement for Communications Support for a Command Post/Intel Facility in Support of Commando Port, Misawa AB, Japan.

161. J63 070036Z Nov 83, Subject: WWMCCS Terminals for Misawa.

162. Det 2, 6008TACF/CC Letter: Subject: Clarification of WWMCCS Requirements Under Commando Torii.

163. J63 Letter, 29 November 1983, Subject: Clarification of WWMCCS Requirements Under Commando Torii.

164. COMNAVELEX Letter, 24 May 1983, Ser 636/120-1, Subject: Integrated Logistic Support Plan for CODEX Equipment Used by Worldwide Command and Control System (WWMCCS) and Navy Command and Control System (NCCS); promulgation of.

165. COMUSKOREA 190553Z Nov 83, Subject: Request for Maintenance on CODEX LSI Modems and 980 Multiplexers.

166. CNO 112336Z Aug 83, Subject: PACOM WWMCCS Processing Upgrades.

167. J02 Letter, 28 January 1983, Subject: Headquarters Information Processing Study.

168. J63 Letter, 18 July 1983, Subject: Information Processing Study.

169. J73 Letter, 11 October 1983, Subject: Office Automation Assistance.

170. J63 Letter, 10 November 1983, Subject: ADP Project Request.

171. NARDAC Letter, 28 November 1983, Ser 2216, Subject: Initial Planning Estimate.

172. J63 Letter, 20 December 1983, Subject: ADP Project Request.

CHAPTER 7

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

SECTION I - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

HQ USFJ FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (U)

(U) Total program 2 (P2) funding for FY83 was $1,994,000, a decrease of $37,000 from FY82. This reduced level of funding required, among other economies, that HQ, USFJ forego approximately $30,000 in planned purchases of office furnishings for the HQ, USFJ Command and Coordination Center. USCINCPAC's granting of nine amendments to the original resource authorization illustrates the amount of central control used to manage fiscal assets during the fiscal year. Total program 3 (P3) funding for FY83 was $222,000. This included a return to USCINCPAC of $25,000, the amount by which the total grant exceeded P3 requirements. HQ, USFJ received a long overdue increase of $65,000 to the travel funding ceiling to support the increased size of the staff and the commensurate increase in required travel.

BANKING (U)

(U) Competitive bids from local commercial banks for the authority to supply yen to all US Forces in Japan during FY84 were solicited in June. The most advantageous bid for the US Government was supplied by the Tokyo branch of Citibank, N.A. This was the first instance of a foreign bank providing the winning bid.

HOLA/COLA (U)

(U) During the period 1-10 February the annual Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) Survey was conducted throughout Japan. Component Commanders were tasked to provide sample prices for a variety of consumer goods from both local establishments and military exchange facilities. During March the annual Housing Allowance (HOLA) Survey was conducted throughout Japan. Component Commanders were again tasked to collect information on personal housing costs from assigned personnel who resided in housing on the local economy. The results of these two surveys provided the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee with basic data from which COLA and Rent-Plus Housing Allowance rates for Japan were based during the ensuing 12 months.

DOLLAR/YEN VALUES (U)

(U) In comparison to the great fluctuation of the dollar/yen rate

throughout 1982, the relationship was relatively stable during 1983. Monthly averages were (yen to one-dollar):

Jan	Y232.960	Apr	Y238.053	Jul	Y240.248	Oct	Y233.51
Feb	Y236.325	May	Y234.968	Aug	Y244.015	Nov	Y235.56
Mar	Y237.662	Jun	Y240.401	Sep	Y243.701	Dec	Y234.43

The highest daily rate was Y246.783 on 30 August and the lowest daily rate was Y227.433 on 12 January.

CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS (U)

(U) During 1983 the Central Funding Activity at Kadena brought in $65,223,854 from the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank and returned, as retrograde currency, $8,225,065. The difference of $56,998,789 represents the amount of US dollars being leaked into the local economy by US Government personnel and their dependents stationed in Japan. Theoretically, replenishment of US currency should equal only the amount of retrograde; however, American dollars are freely exchanged on the Japanese economy and are, therefore, not returned to the system.

(U) In addition to US currency needs, US Government Agencies in Japan purchased $1,317,693,816 worth of yen. This yen was distributed as follows:

- Official Use	$717,037,728
- Quasi-Official Use	464,867,581
- Individual Use	135,788,570
Total	$1,317,693,816

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) US Chairmanship of the Finance Subcommittee passed from CAPT Barnum, USN to CAPT Peiguss, USN on 1 August. The Japanese Chairmanship passed from Mr Shinohara to Mr Nagatomi on 15 July.

(U) The issues before the Finance Subcommittee during 1983 were as follows:

a. (U) High Denomination US Currency - US Forces in Japan requested the concurrence of the GOJ in order to introduce high denomination (larger that $20 bill) currency into US facilities and areas in Japan. That concurrence came on 2 December 1982 in the form of a Joint Committee decision to remove all such restrictions. On 2 March guidance from OASD (Comptroller) was to implement without further delay. All cognizant authorities were notified at that time that restrictions had been lifted. Implementation and operation of this directive occurred without incident.

b. (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. The GOJ continued to request a modest increase in the Road Use Tax paid by US Forces in Japan. Following service coordination, HQ, USFJ finalized a memorandum to the GOJ which allowed the proposed increase effective 1 April 1984. This memorandum contained two significant caveats: that the Road Use Tax was to compensate for the use of the roads by private vehicles (as opposed to language which might link these charges to the Automobile and Light Vehicle Tax); and, that the agreed to rates should be effective for a period of not less than three years. On 27 December this memorandum was forwarded to the Japanese Chairman of the Finance Subcommittee.

c. (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. In September 1983 the rate was increased to 445 yen per 1,000 KWH. 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, and second the tax must be significant. On 22 December the US side of the Finance Subcommittee met to discuss newly discovered evidence that the increase in the tax levied by the GOJ in 1980 was equal to the increase in the consumer's bill experienced during that same period and thus was readily identifiable. As the year closed the component members of the US side of the Finance Subcommittee were researching their respective installations' utility bills for corroborating evidence.

SECTION II - OKINAWA AREA FIELD OFFICE

OKINAWA AREA FIELD OFFICE (U)

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

a. (U) Function as an extension of the USFJ joint staff in support of the OAC.

b. (U) Monitor items of HQ, USFJ interest on Okinawa.

c. (U) Monitor local political, economic, labor, environmental, and facilities issues which significantly affect US Forces on Okinawa.

d. (U) Provide liaison between OAC and GOJ, OPG, NPA and similar agencies.

e. (U) Advise service elements on application of SOFA.

f. (U) Provide executive secretary to OACC.

g. (U) Serve as recorder/interpreter at meetings involving the OAC and representatives of GOJ, OPG, and similar activities.

h. (U) Maintain liaison with the US Consulate General.

i. (U) Advise OAC on Japanese protocol matters.

j. (U) Coordinate official visits of national/GOJ and US distinguished visitors when visits involve more than one service.

HOLA/COLA (U)

(U) The annual HOLA/COLA survey was taken differently this year from past years. In the past, the HOLA/COLA survey was taken all at one time; this year it was taken in two separate phases. The COLA portion was accomplished during the first ten days of February. Unlike previous years, this survey was limited to the commissary, exchange facilities, and Officer/NCO Open Messes. The local economy was surveyed by the American Consulate. The HOLA survey took place in April and included all eligible personnel residing off-base as of 31 March except those personnel on temporary duty or leave. This was the second HOLA survey taken under the Rent-Plus Housing Allowance system. The following areas

of concern to the military community on Okinawa were surfaced to the DOD Per Diem Committee through J02FM:

a. (U) Electricity costs on the DD Forms 376 continued to reflect lower prices due to extreme conservation measures taken by the military community. The Japanese electricity companies charge higher rates for more electricity consumption. Most remarks on the Forms 376 identified extreme conservation techniques; i.e., no cooking in ovens, no air conditioners during summer months nor heating during winter, etc. Little or no hot water was used by off-base residents because of the high operating costs; many off-base residents unplugged their water heaters except for about an hour each day. In spite of these severe measures, the estimated cost was approximately $100 per month.

b. (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 were the most commonly used. The cost of kerosene averaged $30.00 a month.

(2) (U) Barbecue pits were often used for everyday cooking, even during the winter months, to offset the high cost of cooking with electricity. Families found it necessary to purchase to a BBQ pit and a microwave for everyday cooking.

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

c. (U) Finder's fees or agent's fees continued to plague our military community. This fee ranged from 20,000 to 40,000 yen and created problems for our personnel during initial occupancy. The housing agents on Okinawa receive their income from the finder's fee as opposed to the agent receiving a percentage of the monthly rent. In addition to the finder's fee, a security deposit equivalent to one month's rent is required. The security deposit is normally returned if the member occupies quarters for one year. In most cases, however, our personnel reside off-base for less than one year, resulting in forfeiture of at least 50% of the deposit.

d. (U) Rent increased since last year's survey. The housing allowances currently received by the majority of our personnel have been adequate to cover rental expenses. However, incoming personnel are now facing much higher rents. The high number of unaccompanied personnel off-base has depleted the available resources for reasonably priced rental units. New two and three bedroom apartments being offered for rent (100,000 yen plus) currently exceed the rental ceiling of all grades except 0-4 and higher. Future new apartments and renovated

existing homes will be priced above the majority of our personnel's rent ceilings.

e. (U) The number of individuals purchasing air conditioners upon arrival has been greatly reduced. Although the climate on Okinawa dictates the use of air conditioners, the high cost of purchasing a unit (approximately $400.00) combined with the high electricity rate reduces the incentive to buy one. In addition, air conditioners depreciate quickly due to the corrosion caused by the humidity. The cost of maintenance can average approximately $150.00 a year. Personnel normally resort to purchasing older, less efficient models for approximately $150.00 with little or no resale value.

f. (U) The effects of the Rent Plus allowance program instituted in May 1982 were extremely positive for our lower grade personnel. The guaranteed rental ceiling enabled a significant number of these personnel to rent better quarters. The negative effect of Rent Plus has been the increased number of unaccompanied personnel occupying an apartment or a house alone. This caused the critical off-base housing shortage as reflected by the high number of incoming families on TLA. In 1981, 531 apartments and houses were occupied by 919 personnel. Last year's survey reflects 545 units occupied by 645 personnel in 1982. The effect has been less reasonably priced quarters available to incoming families.

g. (U) Vehicle ownership continued to be a major concern for personnel assigned to Okinawa.

(1) (U) The embargo on the shipment of post 31 March 1976 manufactured POVs to Okinawa continued to be in effect. This situation causes considerable hardship to personnel departing their last duty station, upon arrival on Okinawa, and upon departing Okinawa. Presently, personnel are not reimbursed for the losses they incur by selling or storing their POVs due to the embargo. This loss is compounded for those selling a POV, as it will have to be replaced upon departure, and a vehicle will most likely be purchased on Okinawa.

(2) (U) Ownership of a POV on Okinawa is a necessity for both travel to and from work sites and for off-duty purposes. Although a municipal bus system operates throughout the island and a military shuttle bus system operates between bases during duty hours, these systems are not feasible for family use (i.e., trips to the hospital, commissary shopping, recreational outings, etc.).

(3) (U) Personnel on Okinawa continued to be subjected to GOJ inspection standards, which adds considerably to the ownership of a vehicle. During 1982, 575 vehicles were inspected by AAFES with an average inspection price of $376 per vehicle. In addition to the inspection costs, a road tax averaging $26 must be paid as well as Japanese Compulsory Insurance averaging $80. This results in an average total cost of $482 to register a vehicle.

h. (U) Although the Okinawa survey covered only the military shopping facilities, it is important to point out the difficulty personnel have when shopping on the economy. The most noticeable example is shopping for ready made clothing that meets minimum US standards for quality and size. Japanese styles of both women's and men's clothing are not compatible to the average American measurements. This necessitates having the clothes altered, resulting in increased prices.

i. (U) The pay grade having the greatest number of personnel receiving a housing allowance was E-4. The average recurring monthly costs for an E-4 with three dependents were as follows:

Pay and Allowances		Deductions	
Base Pay	$ 855.00	Soldier's Home	$ .50
BAQ w/depns	244.00	SGLI	4.06
Sep Rations	140.40	Fed Tax	52.00
Clothing Allowance	9.00	FICA	57.26
COLA	66.00		
Housing Allowance	250.00		$113.82
Gross Pay	$1,565.20		

Recurring Cost of Living	
2-bedroom House	Y 60,000
Electricity	30,000
Kerosene	8,000
Water	3,000
Garbage Disposal	1,500
Maintenance and Repair	1,000
	Y103,500

A conservative $700 a month should be added for food, personal bills, and family entertainment.

COORDINATION OF VISITORS TO OKINAWA

(U) OAFO coordinates official visits to Okinawa by Japanese national/GOJ personnel and US officials and distinguished visitors when visits involve more than one service and service commanders have approved the request for the visit. During the last year there were 59 visiting groups and parties (583 people) to US activities on Okinawa. Distinguished visitors included American as well as other nationality guests. The more prominent visitors were:

- GEN John W. Vessey, Jr., Chairman, JCS
- Lt Gen Hirotaka Kondo, President, JSDF Joint Staff College
- VADM Prasit Chanviny, Commandant, Thai Armed Forces Staff College

- Bishop Emerson Colow, United Methodist Church
- VADM Kent J. Carroll, Commander, Military Sealift Command
- MG John D. Bruen, CDR MTMC
- Congressman Ralph Regula, R-Ohio
- Mr Kenshiro Akimoto, Counselor to the National Defense Council, Japan Defense Agency
- Lt Gen Kenryu Yamamoto, Commandant, JASDF, Air War College
- Mr Paul Thayer, Deputy Secretary of Defense
- Richard L. Walker, US Ambassador to Korea
- Congressman Melvin Price, Chairman, House Armed Services Committee
- Senator Warren Rudman, R-New Hampshire
- GEN Robert W. Sennewald, Commander, US Forces, Korea
- Lt Gen Charles L. Donnelly, Jr., Commander, US Forces, Japan
- Mr Takashi Koizumi, Officer of the Security Affairs Division, North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan
- Mrs Beryl Stueve, National Vice Chairperson of Services to the Armed Forces, American Red Cross
- RADM Masao Hamanaka, Chief of J4, Joint Staff Office
- MGEN David B. Barker, Chief of Staff, US Forces, Japan

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN PHILLIPS AS OAC

(U) The OAC is appointed by COMUSJAPAN and functions in accordance with policies and directives established by COMUSJAPAN. Designated service representatives on Okinawa compromise 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. In his absence, the most senior general/flag officer present on Okinawa acts as OAC.

OACC MEETINGS

(U) The OACC met five times during the year (4 Feb, 18 Mar, 22 Jul, 22 Aug, 15 Nov). At the 18 March meeting Red Feather Community Chest donations totalling $40,466.36 were presented to Mr Tsunemi Hirayasu, Vice President, Okinawa Social Welfare Council - Okinawa Community Chest Association. Topics discussed at OACC meetings were:

- Projection of significant visits
- Agenda for Tripartite Liaison Committee Meeting
- Philippine visa requirements
- Pine Weevil extermination
- Large number (over 1000) of families waiting for quarters
- SOP for Reporting Incidents
- Advance notice of training activities
- Standards of conduct
- Transfer of fuel from Naha to Chimu Wan

- Increased activity at MCAS Futenma due to runway closure in late September or early October
- Fifth Air Force Loadeo Competition scheduled at Kadena AB in late September or early October
- New quarters scheduled for construction in FY 83 and FY 84
- Military discipline
- Noise at MCAS Futenma
- Bus monitor program
- MK-25 Marine Location Markers
- Nonconcurrent travel for personnel having a 4-bedroom requirement

JSDF-US FORCES COMMANDERS' MEETING

(U) This year, meetings between the OACC members and their counterparts from the Japan Self-Defense Forces were initiated. Three meetings (27 Jul, 16 Sep and 8 Dec) were held, all at HQ MCB Camp Butler. The meetings were an excellent opportunity for commanders to exchange ideas and discuss information of mutual interest. An assignment to Okinawa is unique in that there is a high exposure of military personnel to civilians; and no matter how well the military performs, it is seldom recognized by the prefectural people. Through joint meetings, the commanders were able to resolve differences and arrive at solutions to problems which erased the tensions of the prefectural people. Representing the JSDF were Lt Gen Shimizu, CDR, Southwestern Composite Air Division; MG Kuroda, CG, 2st Combined Brigade; and CAPT Inada, Chief of Staff, Fleet Air Wing Five. Representing the US Forces were MGEN Phillips, CG, MCB Camp Butler; Maj Gen Nelson, CDR, 313AD; COL Keyes, CDR, USAGO; and CAPT Hallmark, COMFLEACT. Agenda items were:

- Joint training plans
- Important functions
- VIP visits
- Improper identification friend/foe procedures
- Opposition to joint use of Naha Airport by JSDF and civilian aircraft
- Incidents with possible influence (such as fires in training areas) on the results of the House of Representatives election

TRIPARTITE LIAISON COMMITTEE

(U) The Tripartite Liaison Committee is comprised of representatives from the Okinawa Prefectural Government, the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, and the OACC members. Hosting of this meeting is rotated. Three meetings (15 Feb, 24 Aug, 21 Nov) were held in 1983. They were the 6th, 7th and 8th such meetings since initiation of the Tripartite Liaison Committee in 1979. Representing the Okinawa Prefectural Government was Governor Nishime; the Defense Facilities Administration Bureau was represented by the Director Mr Minoru Kubota; and the OAC, MGEN Phillips, represented the OACC. Agenda items were:

UNCLASSIFIED
NU

- Countermeasures concerning pine weevils
- Safety measures concerning training
- Outbreak of fires within Camp Hansen training area
- Discussion on matters to be released to the press
- Military discipline
- Noise problem at MCAS Futenma/Kadena Air Base
- Acceleration of the construction of Okinawa Expressway
- Training at the four dams in the Northern Area
- Prevention of fires in training areas

EXTERMINATION OF PINE WEEVILS (U)

(U) Since 1976, Pine bark Beetle (Matsu Kui Mushi) has ravaged the famous Ryukyuan pine trees throughout Okinawa. Eradication of the insect was a priority issue throughout the year for the OACC and efforts to ensure the problem is eventually solved were continually pursued. Extensive coordination with the OPG Agriculture and Forestry Section and Naha DFAB was ongoing, and the subject was discussed at the Tripartite Liaison Committee meetings. 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 at Kadena AB at the end of the year with specialists from PACAF. Problems associated with the extermination program include how the program was to be funded and which method of extermination was to be used (aerial spraying, cutting and burning, and ground spraying undamaged trees).

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS (U)

(U) Former House of Councillors member Shinei Kyan was elected to a six-year term in June. During the previous year Mr Kyan ran against and was defeated in the gubernatorial election by the then incumbent Conservative Governor Nishime. Also during June a Conservative doctor ran at large and was also elected to a six-year term in the House of Councillors. In December, elections were held for seats in the House of Representatives. Two Conservatives and three Reformists were elected.

REVERSION ANNIVERSARY (U)

(U) This year marked the eleventh anniversary of the reversion of Okinawa. Many celebrations took place island-wide on 15 May.

CRIME STATISTICS (U)

(U) Offenses committed by the US Forces personnel off-base in Okinawa Prefecture were highlighted in the news at the beginning of the year. February was an unusual month with a murder of a taxi cab driver followed by several unrelated robberies of taxi cab drivers. Local news

agencies depict these unusual events as a significant increase in crimes committed by US Forces personnel. News items then followed demanding the removal of US Forces personnel so citizens of Okinawa could live in peace, free from fear of danger. In actuality, there has been a steady decline of offenses committed by US Forces personnel since 1974. This decline is attributed to commander and supervisory involvement at all levels plus the increase in MWR/Special Services facilities and activities. The following charts depict offenses committed during the year and compare the annual statistics since 1974.

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES SHOW THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY US FORCES PERSONNEL OFF-BASE IN OKINAWA PREFECTURE DURING 1983, BASED ON THE DAILY INCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE OKINAWA PREFECTURAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

MONTH	NO. AGAINST JAPANESE	NO. AGAINST US PERS	TOTAL
JAN	17	6	23
FEB	14	1	15
MAR	4	0	4
APR	15	3	18
MAY	9	4	13
JUN	6	3	9
JUL	14	1	15
AUG	5	5	10
SEP	2	2	4
OCT	13	3	16
NOV	8	1	9
DEC	13	2	15
TOTAL	120	31	151

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE ONLY.

MONTH	MURDER	RAPE	ASSAULT	ROBBERY	TOTAL
JAN	0	0	7	1	8
FEB	1	1	5	3	10
MAR	0	1	1	0	2
APR	0	0	6	0	6
MAY	0	0	3	1	4
JUN	0	0	2	0	2
JUL	0	1	4	1	6
AUG	0	0	4	0	4
SEP	0	0	1	0	1
OCT	0	0	5	3	8
NOV	0	0	1	0	1
DEC	0	0	3	0	3
TOTAL	1	3	42	9	55

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES SHOW THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY US FORCES PERSONNEL OFF-BASE WITHIN OKINAWA PREFECTURE BASED ON THE DAILY INCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED MONTHLY FROM THE OKINAWA PREFECTURAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

YEAR	NO. AGAINST JAPANESE	NO. AGAINST US PERS	TOTAL
1974	274	246	520
1975	237	205	442
1976	244	156	400
1977	246	150	396
1978	180	92	272
1979	202	108	310
1980	152	79	231
1981	178	59	237
1982	123	62	185
1983	120	31	151

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE ONLY.

MONTH	MURDER	RAPE	ASSAULT	ROBBERY	TOTAL
1974	1	17	187	122	327
1975	0	16	144	126	286
1976	1	11	139	59	210
1977	3	9	112	73	197
1978	0	5	90	22	117
1979	0	6	78	35	119
1980	1	9	57	29	96
1981	1	6	63	23	93
1982	1	4	61	13	79
1983	1	3	42	9	55

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES SHOW THE NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY US FORCES PERSONNEL AGAINST JAPANESE NATIONALS ONLY, BASED ON THE DAILY INCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED MONTHLY FROM THE OKINAWA PREFECTURAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

YEAR	MURDER	RAPE	ASSAULT	ROBBERY	TOTAL
1974	0	14	53	42	109
1975	0	13	56	23	92
1976	0	8	60	12	80
1977	0	5	38	21	64
1978	0	4	32	11	47
1979	0	5	26	11	42
1980	0	5	23	6	34
1981	0	5	30	14	49
1982	1	3	21	7	32
1983	1	3	22	7	33
TOTAL	2	65	361	154	582

SECTION IV - WEATHER

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON METEOROLOGICAL DATA EXCHANGE (U)

(U) On 2 May, this agreement, signed by J78 and the Director General of the Japanese Meteorological Agency (Co-chairmen of the US-Japan Meteorological Subcommittee), was submitted to the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee approved on 19 May. This culminated a four year effort to upgrade an outdated agreement signed in 1952.

USARJ-JGSDF EXERCISES (U)

(U) YAMA SAKURA IV CPX was held at Fort Ord, CA in May. The weather support was arranged for by J78. Support was provided by the US Army Japan/IX Corps Weather Advisor and JGSDF weather personnel. YAMA SAKURA V was held at Sendai, Japan during November. Because of the increased weather support required, J78 arranged for two USAF weather personnel to work with the JGSDF weather personnel.

BACK-UP JAPANESE METEOROLOGICAL DATA (U)

(U) Current routing of Japanese meteorological data is through Fuchu to Hickam AFB, HI and back to US military stations in Japan. This is done for various reasons including quality control. The procedure is fine except when there is a problem between Hickam and the US military stations in Japan, in which case the US military bases in Japan are cut off from Japanese weather data. J78 worked with the 1956th Communications Group to set up procedures whereby the weather unit at Yokota can request that Japanese weather data be sent directly to the weather teletype when the Hickam line goes down. This was implemented in December. As a result, all US military units in Japan now receive Japanese weather data even when the line to Hickam is down.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA EXCHANGE PROBLEMS (U)

(U) The meteorological data exchange problems with the Japanese Meteorological Agency and the JSDF were all of a minor nature. Problems included a new reconnaissance bulletin format, a new spectral wave bulletin format, the relay of Australian data from Japan to the US, NOAA and GMS Satellite positions, and special exercise forecast products. All problems were resolved at the working level.

TYPHOON TOM EXERCISE (U)

(U) Planning for this J3 sponsored Kanto Plain exercise began on 14 March with a planning conference. The purpose of the yearly TYPHOON

TOM exercise is to ensure that all US military organizations in the Kanto Plain are prepared for the upcoming Typhoon season. The exercise checks communication procedures and systems, and helps the units update their disaster preparedness/tropical storm checklists. The exercise was held 24-28 April.

USAFJ-JASDF EXERCISES (U)

(U) Three COPE NORTH exercises were held this year (at Naha/Kadena, Komatsu and Chitose). These FTXs involve Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics (DACT), sweep, escort and area defense. Weather support was arranged by J78 and provided by 5AF/DOW, a weather advisor deployed with the US fighter squadron, and the Japanese weather squadron responsible for the base involved.

(U) FUJI I was the first CPX of its kind. The exercise was held at Fuchu during December. US weather support was arranged by J78 and coordinated with JASDF. Weather support was provided by 5AF/DOW and the JASDF Weather Group located at Fuchu.

US-ASO, JSO EXERCISES (U)

(U) Weather support for the June ASO-5AF CPX was arranged by J78 and provided by 5AF/DOW.

(U) J78 filled the weather position in the USFJ Command Center during FOREST BLADE. JSO did not "play" weather during this exercise, primarily because the JSO has no weather staff. As the ASO and JASDF become more involved in FOREST BLADE, they will assume the Japanese weather positions.

SECTION V - PROVOST MARSHAL

NATIONAL POLICY AGENCY MEETINGS (U)

(U) A USFJ and National Police Agency meeting was held 14 January at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, Japan. Attendees were Major General Barker, USFJ Chief of Staff; Colonel Allison, USFJ Provost Marshal Advisor; Captain Akana, USFJ Deputy Provost Marshal Advisor; Mr Yajima, USFJ Police Liaison Officer and Interpreter; Mr Suzuki, NPA Deputy Commissioner General; Mr Kunimatsu, NPA Chief of Guard Section; and Mr Chiba, NPA Deputy of Guard Section. The following topics were discussed: (1) Mr Suzuki expressed the National Police Agency's (NPA) appreciation for USFJ's cooperation during the Camp Fuji US Army/JGSDF exercise in November 1982, (2) illegal drug abuse cases, especially, abuse of stimulant drugs, (3) theft of a handgun from a quarters in Negishi Naval Housing area in June 1982, (4) abuse of codeine based drugs, especially "BRON", and (5) Major General Barker expressed USFJ's appreciation for NPA's support in protecting USFJ facilities, especially unmanned and Japanese leased communications facilities.

(U) A USFJ and National Police Agency (NPA) Meeting was held 24 June at Hanzomon Kaikan, Tokyo, Japan. Attendees were Major General Barker; Colonel Allison; Mr Kimura, USFJ Director International Security; Mr Yajima; Mr Suzuki; Mr Kunimatsu; and Mr Chiba. The following topics were discussed: (1) status of codeine based drugs, (2) explosion of E-2 aircraft at Atsugi NAF on 25 May, (3) improvement of security measures at Fleet Activities, Sasebo, (4) port calls by nuclear associated vessels, (5) Okinawa visit by the Japanese Crown Prince and Princess, and (6) Government of Japan problems regarding the turn-in of US magnetic compasses.

JOINT SERVICE PROVOST MARSHAL MEETINGS (U)

(U) A Joint Service Provost Marshall Meeting was held on 18 February at HQ, USFJ, Building 714, Yokota AB, Japan. Attendees were Colonel Allison; Mr Kimura; Mr Yajima; Lieutenant Colonel Lewis, USARJ Provost Marshal; Major Pritchard, Deputy USARJ Provost Marshal; Colonel Monfort, CNFJ Provost Marshal; Captain Herbst, NISRO Commanding Officer; Mr Tuza, NISRO Regional Director; Major Sharp, 5AF Prison Liaison; Lieutenant Colonel Cunniff, AFOSI Det 46 District Commander; Mr Ota, OAFO Police Liaison Officer; Lieutenant Colonel Woods, Camp Butler Provost Marshal; Mr Whiting, USFJ Government Relations Branch and Lieutenant Colonel Howell, USFJ Deputy Legal Advisor. The following topics were discussed: (1) USFJPL 30-22, "Control of Sales of Merchandise by USFJ Activities," (2) protective services operation training, (3) urinalysis testing, (4) Military Working Dog Program regarding the closure of the dog school at Kadena AB, Okinawa, (5) improvement of Provost Marshal liaison with the Japánese National Police, (6) alcoholic beverage/liquor sales to minors, (7) overseas military postal systems mail inspections, (8) Defense

Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) program on Okinawa, (9) questionable automobile sales by USFJ personnel, (10) Major Sharp gave attendees background concerning prison affairs and the Prison Liaison Division, (11) jurisdictional responsibility regarding transfer of custody of US personnel from the Japanese police, and (12) abuse of codeine based drugs by US personnel.

(U) A Joint Service Provost Marshal Meeting was held 22-23 September at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, Japan. Attendees were Colonel Meadows, USFJ Deputy Chief of Staff; Colonel Allison; Mr Kumura; Mr Yajima; Lieutenant Colonel Silver, USARJ Provost Marshal; Mr Hardy, USARJ/G2; Lieutenant Colonel Llewellyn, 181MID Commander; Colonel Finstrom, USACILPAC Commander; Colonel Monfort; Captain Herbst; Mr Tuza; Major Santere, 5AF Prison Liaison; Colonel Furusho, AFOSI Det 46 District Commander; Captain Akana, 475ABW Chief of Security Police; Lieutenant Colonel Woods; Mr Ota; Mr Tomita, USFJ/J4; Mr Whiting; Lieutenant Colonel Howell; and Colonel LaPolt, USFJ/J74. The following topics were discussed: (1) use of the media and conduct of USFJ personnel during rallies and demonstrations, (2) legal update and urinalysis program, (3) host nation funded construction program, (4) POV emission controls in Japan, (5) abuse of codeine based drugs, (6) control of sales of merchandise by USFJ activities, (7) standardized annual POV inspection requirements, (8) questionable auto sales by USFJ personnel, (9) Counter-terrorism Evasive Driving Seminar, (10) Delayed notification from Japanese National Police of traffic violations for USFJ, (11) law enforcement activities on Okinawa, (12) security of USFJ installations, (13) interservice coordination, and (14) radical groups in Japan.

(U) A Special Joint Service Provost Marshal Meeting was held on 9 December in Building 714, HQ, USFJ, Yokota AB, Japan. Attendees were Major General Barker; Colonel Meadows; Colonel Allison; Colonel Monfort; Colonel Furusho; Lieutenant Colonel Silver; Captain Taylor, USFJ Deputy Provost Marshal; Mr Yajima; Mr Whiting, Mr Boley, NISRA Assistant Special Agent in Charge and Mr Henslee, NISRA Special Agent. The NPA representative was Mr Kaneshige, Deputy Director of Third Security Division, National Police Agency. HQ, USFJ presented the following items: (1) world events and increasing potential for violence throughout the world through acts of terrorism, (2) USFJ taskings on actions to counter terrorist threats, (3) methods of increasing protection of personnel and installations from acts of terrorism and (4) incident reporting and the timely exchange of information on terrorist activities. National Police Agency discussed the following items: (1) summary of ultra-leftist and ultra-rightest groups in Japan and NPA countermeasures and the desire of JNP to have USFJ bases further strengthen internal security arrangements during periods of increased threat.

UPDATE ON CIVIL LITIGATION (U)

(U) In Japan, there were several matters in litigation during 1983 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.[1] 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,

UNCLASSIFIED

such provision of the SOFA must be construed as providing that the jurisdiction of Japan does not extend to the defendants, Durbin and Miller with respect to 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 Law[4] 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 Law[5] 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 1983 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 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 1983 into the appellate stages before the Tokyo High Court. There have been seven appellate hearings since the District Court Decision.[9]

(U) A decision by the Japanese Supreme Court in December 1981 concerning the Anti-Osaka Airport Lawsuit[10] 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 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 four hearings on the case during 1983.

(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, Chatan-Cho and Okinawa City. Their claim is that their living environment is lessened due to the noise produced by aircraft or engine 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 db) 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 five hearings held in the lawsuit during 1983. 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. During 1983 an appeal was filed with the Tokyo High Court. In summary, it is not 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.

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 1982.[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. 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] Further discussions were held with Ministry of Justice officials during 1983, the last being on 27 December 1983. The matter is still being staffed by GOJ.

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 1983 has been consolidated into a tri-service report.[20] The report reflects the following:

a. (U) Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases - Military: 1,759 (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: 257

c. (U) Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases - Dependents: 473.

d. (U) Total number of primary foreign concurrent jurisdiction cases involving military: 2,104.

e. (U) Total number of "d" above waived to U.S. for disposition: 722.

f. (U) Total number of cases resulting in conviction by Japanese court: 3,648.

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

(1) (U) Suspended: 56

(2) (U) Unsuspended: 42

(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 1982 to 30 November 1983[21] is as follows:

a. (U) Total number of cases in which counsel fees were paid: 91

b. (U) Total amount expended for counsel fees: $67,287.75

c. (U) Total number of cases in which court costs were paid: 51

d. (U) Total amount expended for court costs: $6,490.93

e. (U) Total number of cases in which bail was paid: 8

f. (U) Total amount expended for bail: $24,132.19

<u>US FORCES PERSONNEL IN JAPANESE PRISONS - CURRENT TRENDS</u> (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 US 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 US 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 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 US 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 US 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 1983, 39 sentenced SOFA personnel were incarcerated in Japanese prisons.[26] Of the 39 sentenced SOFA personnel, 35 were confined to Yokosuka Prison, a very modern new facility built by the Japanese Government to house SOFA prisoners. Of the remaining, one is in the Tochigi prison for women and three are in the Naha Detention House, awaiting transfer to Yokosuka Prison. The breakout by offense for the sentenced prisoners is: 6 murder, 4 rape, 16 robbery, 1 larceny, 1 assault, 6 narcotics and 5 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.

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 II, 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. 5AF/JAI msg 280700Z Feb 84 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuits I and II.

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 Lawsuit.

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. Ibid at 17.

20. USARJ (AJJA) letter to COMUSJAPAN dated 17 December 1983, Subject: Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over United States Personnel (RCS: USFJ 110-1) COMNAVFORJAPAN letter to Judge Advocate General of the Navy dated 16 December 1983, Subject: Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over US Personnel for the Period 1 December 1982 through 30 November 1983 5AF/CC letter to HQ USAF/JA dated 21 December 1983, 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 4 January 1984, Subject: Report of Personnel Confined in Japanese Prisons.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid at 16.

SECTION VII - CHAPLAIN (J71)

(U) The first United States Forces, Japan (USFJ) Chaplains Conference was held 7-11 February at HQ, USFJ, Yokota AB, Japan. Ten staff chaplains from staff headquarters and USAF bases attended. Briefings were provided by USFJ staff members in areas of concern which impacted on the chaplain function. The USFJ staff and chaplain's response to the conference justified making a USFJ Chaplains Conference an annual event.

(U) Kanto Plains Installation Chaplains Meetings were scheduled quarterly to include Yokota, Zama, and Yokosuka staff chaplains. A continuing need exists to coordinate efforts in the following areas: (1) chaplain ministry to DOD personnel confined in Japanese penal institutions, (2) religious broadcasting on the Far East Network, (3) utilization of professional resource persons in the Kanto Plain, (4) protocol requirements and scheduling of SECDEF and Armed Forces Chaplains Board sponsored ecclesiastical representatives to USFJ bases, and (5) chaplains' role and interface with Family Support or Service Centers.

(U) The HQ, USFJ Staff Chaplain made two visits to Japanese Penal Institutions. Chaplain Ullrich visited prison staff and prisoners at Yokosuka Prison in October and Tochigi Prison in November.

(U) Annual review of OPLANS for USFJ bases to identify facilities, personnel and logistical resources available for contingency needs was accomplished. Limiting factors (LIMFACs) identified and coordinated with appropriate staff agencies.

(U) Coordinated protocol requirements, itinerary, and courtesy calls for six ecclesiastical representatives sponsored by SECDEF to Japan, including three religious conferences for military personnel with their representatives at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, Japan.

APPENDIX 1

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

7 - 17 January	Bishop Charles L. Burgreen, Episcopal Bishop of the Armed Forces
16 January - 19 January	General Edward C. Meyer, USA, Chief of Staff, United States Army
16 - 18 January 22 January	Lieutenant General William J. Hilsmann, USA, Director, Defense Communications Agency
17 January	Raymond J. Sumser, SES-V, Director, Civilian Personnel Office, Department of the Army
17 - 27 January	Major General Jerry Max Bunyard, USA, PATRIOT Project Manager, Patriot Project OFC/Redstone Arsenal, AL
18 January	Major General Joseph H. Connelly, USAF, Deputy Director, Defense Logistic Agency
18 - 19 January	Installation Commander's Visit
21 January	Congressman Don Fuqua, (D-FLA), Chairman, House Committee on Science and Technology
21 - 26 January	Major General Ames S. Albro, Jr., USA, Director, Engineering and Construction, Department of the Army
24 January	Joint Service Reception
3 February	Major General Carl H. McNair, USA, Commanding General, U.S. Army Aviation Center and Ft. Rucker
8 February	Major General John Q. King, USAR, Chief of Public Affairs (Mobilization), Office of the Secretary of the Army; President, Houston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas
17 - 19 February	Brigadier General John E. Long, USA, Deputy Commander, HQ AAFES
26 - 28 February	Mr. James M. Compton, SES-II, Director of International Logistic and Support Analysis, Washington D.C.

28 February	Rear Admiral William J. Ryan, USN, Commander, Defense Fuel Support Center
8 - 14 March	Dr. T. Benjamin Massey, GS-17E, Chancellor, University of Maryland
7 - 9 March	Mr. Roy Linsenmeyer, SES-IV, Chief, USCINCPAC Research Analysis Division
10 - 12 March 16 - 18 March	Brigadier General Thomas N. Griffin, Jr., USA, USCINCPAC Deputy Director for Plans and Policy
19 - 20 March	Bishop and Mrs. Emerson Colaw, Reverend and Mrs. James E. Townsend, Methodist Bishop of the Armed Forces
21 March	Major General John A. Phillips, USMC, Commanding General, Marine Corps Base Camp Butler/Okinawa Area Coordinator
24 - 26 March	Major General John V. Cox, USMC, USCINCPAC Director for Operations
25 March	Vice Admiral Kent J. Carroll, USN, Commander, Military Sealift Command
28 March - 20 April	Mrs. June Stolte, President, American Legion Auxiliary
29 March	Major General John D. Bruen, USA, Commander, Military Traffic Management Command
30 March	Mr. David G. Boak, GS-18E, Chief, National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NCPAC)
31 March- 3 April	Rear Admiral Bernie E. Thompson, USCG Commander, 14th Coast Guard District
5 April	CODEL Patterson, (D-CA)
6 - 7 April	CODEL Regula, (D-CA)
8 April	CODEL John D. Dingell, (D-Mich)

13 - 14 April	Mr. Paul Thayer, Deputy Secretary of Defense
22 March-3 April	Vice Admiral Charles E. Larkin, USCG, COMPACREA
9 - 10 April	General Robert H. Barrow, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps
14 - 15 April	Mr. Gordon Sommers, GS-16E, HQ ESC, Advisor to the Commander
14 - 16 April	Brigadier General William B. McDaniel, USAFR, 452nd Air Refueling Wing
15 - 16 April	Brigadier General Jimmy D. Ross, USA, Director, Transportation, Energy and Troop Support, ODCS/LOG
16 April	Lieutenant General Richard G. Trefry, USA, The Inspector General of the Army
17 - 20 April	Rear Admiral C. H. Lowery, USN, MC LSN, USCINCPAC Surgeon
18 April	Rear Admiral Gordon L. Edwards, CF, Commander, Maritime Command Pacific, Canadian Forces
23 - 26 April	Dr. Jay P. Sanford, GS-18E, President, School of Medicine, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS)
23 - 29 April	Mr. Robert E. Rich, GS-18E, Deputy Director, NSA/CSS
26 - 29 April	Mrs. Wallace Thompson Albertson, GS-17E, Board of Trustees President, Los Angeles Community College District
26 - 29 April	Mr. Donald Saguchi, GS-16E, President, Los Angeles Metropolitan College (LAMC)
2 May	Mr. Francis X. O'Connors, GS-18E, Assistant Director, Installations and Logistics, NSA/CSS
3 - 5 May	Lieutenant General Winfield W. Scott, Jr., USAF, DEPCINCUNC

7 - 9 May	General R. Withers, CF, Chief, Canadian Defense Staff
16 - 19 May	Major General V.C. Lang, USA, USCINCPAC Director for C3S
25 May	Dr. John V. Grimaldi, GS-16E, Executive Director, University of Southern California, JSSM Programs
16 - 18 May	Lieutenant General Joseph K. Bratton, USA, Chief of Engineers
19 - 23 May	Mr. Richard E. Sheffield, GS-17E, HAC, S&I Team Chief
21 23 May	Honorable John O. Marsh, Secretary of The Army
23 - 25 May	Admiral Robert L.J. Long, USN, USCINCPAC
29 - 31 May	General Park, Noh Young, ROKAF, Deputy Commander, CFC
16 June	Lieutenant General Joseph K. Bratton, USA, Chief of Engineers
22 - 31 July	Major General Stan R. Sheridan, USA, Assistant Chief of Staff, Research Development and Acquisition, Department of the Army
3 - 6 August	Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., USN, USCINCPAC
7 - 10 August	Rear Admiral A.E. Kirksey, USN, USCINCPAC, J5
8 August	Admiral Manabu Yoshida, JMSDF, Chief of Staff, Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force
15 August	CODEL Price, (D-Ill)
19 August	CODEL Garn, (R-Utah)
20 - 21 August	CODEL Addabbo, (D-NY)
20 - 21 August	CODEL Robinson, (R-VA)

21 - 22 August	Lieutenant General James R. Brickel, USAF, Deputy Commander-In-Chief, US Readiness Command and Vice Director, Joint Deployment Agency
22 - 23 August	Dr. Lawrence J. Korb, Assistant Secretary of Defense, (MRA&L)
	Major General George A. Edwards, Jr., USAF, Director, J-5, USREDCOM
25 August	Commodore John R. Wilson, Jr., USN, USCINCPAC, J4
25 - 27 August	Mr. John G. Grimes, SES-IV, Deputy Manager, National Communications Systems, Defense Communications Agency
28 - 29 August	Lieutenant General James M. Lee, USA, Commander, WESTCOM
29 - 31 August	Rear Admiral Clyde E. Robbins, USCG, Commander, 14th Coast Guard District
6 September	Rear Admiral E.A. Burkhalter, USN, Director, Intelligence Community Staff, Central Intelligence Agency
8 - 11 September	Mr. Michael A. McManus, Assistant to the President and Mr. William Henkel, Special Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance Team
9 September	Mr. James A. Bronson, GS-16E, Departing Chief of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS)
12 September	Brigadier General David S. Watrous, USAF, Chief of the Office of Support to Military Operations, Headquarters National Security Agency/Central Security Service
15 September	Mr. Desaix Anderson, SES-IV, Country Director for Japan, State Department
15 - 17 September	Brigadier General J. Delandro, USA, Executive Director, Military Postal Service Agency (MPSA)

23 September	Major General William E. Odom, USA, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army
23 September	The Honorable John McMahon, Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency, and Mrs. James Kelly Jr., Political Attache, US Embassy
24 - 25 September	The Honorable Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Defense
25 - 26 September	Commodore John R. Wilson, USN, USCINCPAC, J4
26 September	Mrs. Beryl Stuve, National Vice Chairman of Volunteers, American Red Cross, and Services to Armed Forces, Liaison to US Forces
4 - 5 October	Mr. James A. Kelly, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (East Asia and Pacific Affairs)
7 October	Rear Admiral William M. Zobel, CEC, USN, Chief of Navy Civil Engineers, Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command
15 October	The Honorable Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Defense
18 October	Major General Richard D. Murray, USAF, Commander, AAFES
19 October	Commodore Willis J. Lewis, Jr., USN, Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific, Atsugi Naval Air Facility
20 - 22 October	Brigadier General Robert O. Petty, USAF, Deputy Director, Defense Communications System Organization
24 October	Brigadier General Joseph J. Skaff, USA, Chief of Staff, United States Army, Japan
24 - 29 October	Major General Walter C. Shrupp, USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff, USCINCPAC

25 - 26 October	Brigadier Brian S. Burditt, BA Brig Gen Chang, Duk-Hyun, ROKA Sp Col Buranasilpin Padet, RTA
26 October	Rear Admiral William J. Ryan, USN, Commander, Defense Fuel Supply Center
4 November	Rear Admiral David G. Ramsey, USN, DATT Designate Beijing
4 - 8 November	Lieutenant General William R. Maloney, USMC, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Headquarters, Marine Corps
7 - 9 November	Brigadier General Thomas R. Olsen, USAF, USCINCPAC, J30
8 - 9 November	Vice Admiral Eugene A. Grinstead, USN, Director, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
10 November	Vice Admiral William H. Rowden, USN, Commander, Military Sealift Command
13 - 16 November	Mrs. Harriet Timmons, GS-16E, National President of The Ladies Auxiliary, VFW
14 November	General Officer Capstone Course 14 General Officer Students of the National Defense University Institute of Higher Defense Studies
15 - 16 November	Admiral William J. Crowe, USN, USCINCPAC
17 - 19 November	Mr. Herbert Goertzel, SES-IV, WWMCCS Technical Support Manager
18 - 24 November	Commodore Louis H. Eske, MC, USN, USCINCPAC Surgeon
22 November	Gen J.J. Catton, USAF, (Ret), Senior Vice President of Lockheed Corporation
25 November - 16 December	Mr. Keith Kruel, GS-16E, National Commander of the American Legion

25 - 26 November	General John W. Vessey, USA, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
9 - 12 December	Mr. Billy Ray Cameron, GS-16E, Senior Vice Commander-In-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars
12 December	Mr. John A. Van Wagenen, Member, House Appropriation Committee (HAC) Surveys and Investigations (S&I)
	Mr. Telford C. Brock, Member, House Appropriation Committee (HAC) Surveys and Investigations (S&I)
	Mr. C. Dale Hamilton, Member, House Appropriation Committee (HAC), Surveys and Investigation (S&I)
	Mr. Richard D. Robillard, Member, House Appropriation Committee (HAC), Surveys and Investigation (S&I)
12 December	Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA, Commander, USARJ/IX Corps
	RADM Gerald W. MacKay, USN, Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan
	MGEN John A. Phillips, USMC, Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler/Okinawa Area Coordinator
13 December	Lieutenant General Mayuki Ichinomiya, JASDF, Director, The Joint Staff/Joint Staff Council, Japan Defense Agency
13 - 14 December	Major General Harold I. Small, USA, Commander, Military Traffic Management Command

APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY

3 January	(U) USF sources in Japan revealed US intention of having the recommissioned battleship NEW JERSEY and the newest model A-powered carrier CARL VINSON call at ports in Japan after they are assigned to Pacific Fleet.
5 January	(U) JDA sources revealed that establishment of a new criterion on Japan's defense budget to exceed the current 1% of GNP is being studied for the JFY 84 defense budget request. The views regarding criterion are varied among JDA officials. Some favor use of numerical figures like the current criterion, while others seek to use abstract expression such as "attainment of the buildup level stipulated in the national defense program outline." Prime Minister Nakasone stated the criterion is yet undetermined.
5-7 January	(U) First occasion for US Navy E2B aircraft to conduct night landing practice at Yokota Air Base. E2B aircraft were assigned to USS MIDWAY.
12 January	(U) Prime Minister Nakasone and President Chun Doo Hwan ended their first Japan-ROK summit meeting in Seoul. Main points in Joint Communique were (1) the two leaders shared common perception that maintenance of peace and stability of Korean peninsula is vital to peace and stability of East Asian area, including Japan, (2) Prime Minister highly evaluated ROK defense efforts as contributing to peace of Korean peninsula, (3) Prime Minister expressed Japan's determination to perform role commensurate with its national power for world peace and prosperity, while President voiced expectation of Japan's future international roles, (4) Prime Minister indicated Japan's readiness to cooperate in ROK economic-social development program, (5) Prime Minister Nakasone invited President Hwan and his wife to Japan which they agreed to do, (6) Prime Minister and President agreed to establish a hot line of communication between them.
12 January	(U) US Government welcomed the Japan-ROK relations entering into a new stage, in light of US Far East strategy, stating Japan's economic assistance to ROK can benefit Japan. However, China has some misgivings about future Japan-ROK relations. ASEAN nations were favorably impressed as it would help peace and security of Asia.
14 January	(U) GOJ decided to provide US with military technology in accordance with the Japan-US Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement (MDA) rather than the

3-point arms embargo principle. This means exemption from the latter and paving away to offer military technology even if US becomes involved in international conflicts.

17 January — (U) The USSR MINSK was sighted moving off Singapore from the Indian Ocean to South China Sea accompanied by a Kara class missile cruiser.

17 January — (U) USSR revealed plan to transfer part of mid-range missiles now in European theater to the Far East in order to cope with "new positions in Japan." Sankei news media said the Soviet plan could be interpreted as a counter action to the proposed USAF F-16 deployment to Misawa. Sankei newspaper explained Soviet missile transfer plan as being aimed at (1) alienating NATO nations from the US and (2) threatening Japan against defense buildup and military alliance with the US.

17 January — (U) Briefed by a representative of the Pacific Ocean Division, Army Corps of Engineer on Okinawa Housing Study (preliminary).

18 January — (U) Since 1979, Armed Forces Information Service (AFIS) has been pursuing establishment of a worldwide Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) satellite network using leased INTELSAT channels and earth terminals located at or near the various AFRTS installations. Negotiations with Kokusai Deshin Denwa Co., Ltd (KDD) ended when KDD advised that they (KDD) had made a policy decision to deny the AFRTS request for direct service. They recommended the matter be pursued through the Joint Committee.

18 January — (U) Prime Minister Nakasone stated at meeting with the Washington Post leadership and news reporters his view is to: (1) make the Japanese archipelago an unsinkable aircraft carrier and construct on it gigantic barriers against intrusion of Backfires, (2) control the four straits and prevent passage of Soviet subs and (3) secure and maintain the sealanes.

18 January — (U) US Army Chief of Staff, Gen Meyer, visited the GSDF Northern Army Command, Hokkaido. The visit followed by the visit there by USCINCPAC, ADM Long last October, and the Japan-US CPX held in Chitose, shows how highly the US Forces are interested in defense of the northern area.

18 January	(U) JDA Director General revealed at news conference that joint study on sealane defense will commence within the month, and will take approximately a year and a half to complete. One problem of joint study is that Japan and US have different views about what sealane defense means. Japan focuses concern on defense of sealanes for transportation of imported resources, whereas the US gave a broader meaning based on sea control strategy.
19 January	(U) HQ, USFJ/Service Component Logistics Principals Conference held in Tokyo.
26 January	(U) On the recent GOJ statement regarding blockading Tsushima Strait in an emergency, ROK government sources said they take it as an indication of positive Japanese attitude toward military cooperation with the US, as well as an indication of the Japanese domestic scene regarding the bid for constitutional revision.
1 February	(U) Aircraft carrier MIDWAY and N-sub TUNNY departed Sasebo Port. Both will join Team Spirit '83.
5 February	(U) Prime Minister Nakasone told Lower House Budget Committee that JSDF is allowed to defend USF ships when those ships are protecting Japan in high seas near Japan.
5 February	(U) Two JASDF aircraft intercepted unknown aircraft near Misawa Base, which marked the 10,000th scramble since JASDF adopted round-the-clock alert system on 20 Apr 58.
8 February	(U) GOJ resolved on reply to Upper House opposition query regarding entry into Japanese ports by N-powered carrier CARL VINSON and Tomahawk-carrying battleship NEW JERSEY. Reply was GOJ will deal with it if and when the time comes, in consideration of the Japan-US Security Treaty and related agreements. Government reply is indicative of GOJ accepting port calls by both vessels.
9 February	(U) Finance Minister Takeshita indicated intention to restrict defense budget as much as possible in the JFY 84 budget and to keep expenditure within the present 1% of GNP, which means a brake to defense budget increase and he sees no need for revising this limit.

12 February	(U) JDA Dir Gen Tanikawa stated Japan was not obligated to guard US naval vessels in an emergency. Regarding straits blocked in an emergency, Tanikawa stated it is only for defense of Japan. Thus, he indicated no possibility of straits blockade in an emergency involving countries other than Japan.
14 February	(U) JDA Director General Tanikawa indicated possibility of the JFY 84 defense budget exceeding limit of 1% GNP, due to possible NPA pay hike for national public service personnel and economic conditions of the country, he stated a request must be made to change the 1976 Cabinet decision which limited defense spending to 1% of GNP.
19 February	(U) On combined electronic warfare training with US strategic bomber 52, JASDF Chief of Staff, Gen Namatame told newsmen that the Japanese F4 interceptor will take leading role in the future and that scope of JASDF squadrons for this purpose will be expanded.
21 February	(U) JDA Director General Tanikawa decided to give top priority to achievement of JFY 83-87 arms procurement program in determining a new limit to national defense spending; thus, he felt the present framework of 1% of GNP or less must be changed to "1% of GNP or so".
22 February	(U) GOJ presented view in Lower House Budget Committee that protection by JSDF of USF ships coming to Japan is a requirement for defense of Japan, and is within the category of Japan's self defense. GOJ thus implied that JSDF can protect USF ships for defense of Japan whether they are in Japanese territorial waters or in the high seas.
23 February	(U) Foreign Minister Abe told Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee that GOJ will hold to its 3-point non-nuclear principle and will not give any exceptional treatment to visits of US vessels with N-weapons at Japanese ports or transit through Japanese territorial waters.
23 Feburary	(U) J78 initiated discussions with GSO concerning plans for joint US-JGSDF weather support for Yama Sakura IV.
25 February	(U) Regarding US-Japan combined training, GOJ responded to a query from an opposition party in Upper House meeting that (1) combined training is helpful for Japan in introducing new military principles and tactics, thus GOJ will carry on such training, (2) on

combined training with Navy elements involving an aircraft carrier, GOJ will make careful study when concrete plans are developed, and (3) GOJ has no plans to introduce AWACS as suggested by US Congressional Budget Office.

25 February — (U) Captain Lee Ung Pyong, North Korean Air Force, defects in MIG-19 flight from Kaechon AB, North Korea, to Suwon AB, South Korea. Fifth instance of aerial defection from north since 1950, last occasion was in December 1970.

March — (U) A WWMCCS terminal and a Remote Line Printer were installed at the III MAF, Camp Courtney, Okinawa.

2 March — (U) Foreign Minister Treaties Bureau Director Kuriyama told Lower House Budget Committee that visits of US ships with non-nuclear weapons to Japan are not subject to prior consultations under the Security Treaty; thus, the indicated possibility of Japan permitting the NEW JERSEY to visit Japan provided the ship carries non-nuclear Tomahawks.

2 March — (U) At Lower House Educational Affairs Committee meeting, Education Minister Setoyama stated a desire that Constitution be revised so that JSDF may legally be recognized as constitutional.

3 March — (U) MOFA stated it does not mean the use of collective self-defense rights for Japan to consent to USF blockade of the three straits. This was in response to a CBP member who contended that it would be a declaration of war for Japan to permit blockade of the straits when Japan is not involved in an emergency.

3 March — (U) The US-ROK combined exercise, Team Spirit 83, which commenced 1 Feb came into full swing when a large-scale drill against multiple threats was conducted in the southeast sea of South Korea. SDF leaders of the three services took keen interest in the exercise as they felt the exercise presented an example of what action the US Forces would take to help Japan in an emergency.

8 March — (U) Testifying before the US house Armed Service Committee, ADM Long, USCINCPAC, revealed plan to deploy the battleship NEW JERSEY to the West Pacific area; he highly evaluated GOJ posture for defense increase but stated more must be done by Japan. Lt Gen Donnelly, COMUSJAPAN, at the same testimony

pointed to necessity for Japan to increase defense capabilities more rapidly to cope with the Russian threat.

10 March — (U) Regrading Construction of facilities for deployment of US F-16s to Misawa, US desired Japan to bear Y50-60 billion for this purpose. Japan wishes to meet US desire as much as possible, but matter is anticipated to become a subject for hot debate in view of Japan's rigid financial situation and defense appropriations.

10 March — (U) As a result of the KDD response on 18 January, the request for direct satellite reception for FEN viewers was resurrected by the US representatives to the Joint Committee with the request by the US representative that Japan favorably consider the subject and respond to the 1979 US Memorandum.

11 March — (U) HQ, US Naval Forces, Japan announced N-powered aircraft carrier USS ENTERPRISE would enter Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture March 21-25 for rest and recuperation of crew. Opposition parties adopted resolution opposing entry but it is anticipated Sasebo City Assembly will turn down petition and welcome entry of USS ENTERPRISE into Sasebo.

12 March — (U) The Japan-US Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC) commenced joint sea defense study, with participants agreeing to (1) it will be based on 1978 guidelines under hypothetical situation involving Japan, (2) constitutional restrictions, the 3-point non-nuclear principal and N-wars shall not be subjects for discussion, (3) present defense strength of Japan shall be the basis. Results of study will not obligate either country to take legislative, budgetary or administrative steps.

13-20 March — (U) FTX portion of TEAM SPIRIT 83, US-ROK combined/joint exercise conducted.

15 March	(U) Climaxing the TEAM SPIRIT 83 exercise, landing operations were held along Japan Sea coast north of South Korea, participated in by 34 Seventh Fleet vessels, including ENTERPRISE and MIDWAY, 27,000 personnel and 300 USN aircraft.
21-25 March	(U) USS ENTERPRISE (CVN-65) and escorts visited Sasebo NB. First such visit by CVN since USS ENTERPRISE visited in 1968.
21 March	(U) N-powered aircraft carrier USS ENTERPRISE entered Sasebo as scheduled, accompanied by three warships. Reformist organizations held protest rallies and demonstrations at shore. Local reaction remained calm. Prime Minister Nakasone stated this may be because people now have a better understanding of the international situation.
23 March	(U) US sources in Japan stated Sasebo is one candidate as a homeport for NEW JERSEY, and the Japanese acknowledged facilities in Japan are indispensable for operation of NEW JERSEY.
25 March	(U) DFAA indicated possibility of USF releasing part of its existing training space in Okinawa area from military use in exchange for establishment of ACMI by GOJ. Partial return of US air training space will make it safer for civil air flight routes in the area, and US desires ACMI to be located as close to Kadena AB as possible.
28 March	(U) JDA Director General Tanikawa stated JMSDF can legally extend 1,000 nautical mile of sealane defense if actions are for self defense.
29 March	(U) JFY 84 Multi-year FIP submitted to USCINCPAC for approval.
31 March	(U) Japan Engineer District briefed on the Misawa Housing siting plan. The 10th Combined Logistics Staff Study Group (C-LOG) meeting held at the Joint Staff Office, JDA, Tokyo.

30 March	(U) Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF) Escort Squadron 61 established, assigned to Escort Flotilla 2. JDS TACHIKAZE (DDG-168) and JDS SAWAKAZE (DD-170) assigned to Escort Squadron 61.
1 April	(U) Dr Suyehiro replaced Dr Masuzawa as Director General of Japanese Meteorological Agency and became the Japanese Chairman of the Joint Meteorological Subcommittee.
9 April	(U) JDA decided to develop the PATRIOT as replacement for the NIKE-J and HAWK ground-to-air missiles which will be manufactured locally on a licensed basis. PATRIOT was chosen because of its excellent functions in coping with electronic jammings and in dealing with multi-targets simultaneously.
11 April	(U) Prime Minister Nakasone stated in interview with newsmen from ASEAN nations that Japan's defense policy was to defend up to 1,000-nautical miles of the sealanes; beyond that would be dependent on the US. The Prime Minister continued by stating it is impossible for Japan to defend beyond that with Japan's defense force level.

12 April	(U) A Japan-Soviet working level conference convened in Tokyo. Soviets gave these views (1) Japan-US alliance looks like war preparations, (2) Soviet Union has no intention of recognizing ROK, (3) Soviet Union has no objection to Japan-China relationships and (4) Third Soviet-China talks to improve relationships will be held sooner or later in Beijing.
13 April	(U) USFJ/J62 branch visited Yokosuka to discuss COMMANDO TORII with senior representatives from COMNAVFORJAPAN and 7th Fleet. The discussions centered on the COMMANDO TORII concept of operations and the perceived Navy role.
14 April	(U) A JDA source revealed a plan to persuade US to consider holding combined training between JASDF aircraft and F-16s deployed in South Korea.
18 April	(U) At Upper House Audit Committee meeting, JDA Counselor Nishihiro indicated JDA intention to perform combined training exercises between JASDF and ROK-based F-16s although there are no concrete plans at present.
19 April	(U) Formal connectivity agreement between USFJ and JDA negotiated and concluded (13 circuits approved).
19 April	(U) USCINCPAC Representative Lt Col Head visited USFJ/J6 to discuss the technical analysis/cost estimate and equipment purchases for the HQ USFJ Coordination Center.
20 April	(U) JDA sources stated that the fleet exercise "FLEETEX 83-1" off Kamchatka was the largest sea-air joint exercise ever staged by the US in the northern Pacific since World War II. It involved about 30 ships, some 300 operational aircraft and total manpower of about 23,000.
24-28 April	(U) Conducted annual Kanto Plain TYPHOON TOM Disaster Preparedness exercise.
26 April	(U) Tsushima Island, an important strategic island in Sea of Japan for defense of Japan, now has GSDF, MSDF, and ASDF units stationed on the island on a permanent basis.
28 April	(U) Formal Air Staff Office request for BADGE LOAs forwarded to MDAO.

29 April	(U) Lt Col Globokar is appointed USFJ Weather Advisor (J78).
29 April	(U) The MSDF unit is working around-the-clock to monitor passage of all Soviet vessels through the Tsushima Strait. Thus far, they have detected 33 Soviet ships passing the Strait, including five submarines since January.
May	(U) Final acceptance was granted for the project that installed WWMCCS terminals at CNFJ. Final acceptance of the project to install a remote line printer at USARJ was also given.
2 May	(U) Joint Meteorological Subcommittee completed a memorandum of agreement on US-Japan meteorological data exchange.
6 May	(U) The latest N-powered aircraft carrier CARL VINSON joined the 7th Fleet. This will help prevent a vacuum of force in the west Pacific in a Mideast contingency.
6 May	(U) Referring to deployment of F-16s to Misawa. JDA Director General Tanikawa welcomed US decision on continued US presence of its forces in the Pacific in the midst of USSR military buildup in the Far East.
9 May	(U) JDA announced that one MSDF ship will be assigned to the Soya Strait to observe Soviet ships passing the Strait. This is to continue until December when the whole Strait would be covered with ice.
10 May	(U) US and Japanese principals met at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) to discuss SATNET proposal. It

UNCLASSIFIED

was agreed that the proposal would be studied and a subsequent meeting would be coordinated through MOFA.

10 May — (U) ADM Foley, CINCPACFLT, visited JDA Director General Tanikawa and strongly asked for early settlement of the search for an alternate site for Atsugi airfield which is required for landing and takeoff training for aircraft carrier planes.

10 May — (U) JMSDF inaugurates Soya Straits patrol, augmenting patrol established in 1978 for Tsushima and Tsugaru Straits. Soya Straits patrol to be under operational control of the Ominato Naval District.

11 May — (U) VADM Hogg, new Commander of 7th Fleet, paid courtesy call on JDA Director General Tanikawa. He also asked for early settlement of the alternate site for NAF Atsugi for night landing and takeoff training practices (NCLP).

17 May — (U) At Cabinet meeting, GOJ gave basic position on sealane defense, in response to opposition inquiry, as follows: Sealane defense aims at securing safe maritime transportation in an emergency by combining various operations, such as defense of ports and straits, patrol, convey, etc., to maintain sustainability and promote the survival of the people.

17 May — (U) Night Carrier Landing Practice by E2B Hawkeyes from the carrier MIDWAY was conducted at Yokota AB despite opposition of local townships.

17 May — (U) JDA statistics show that number of Soviet ships passing the three straits was 430 a year, including 205 through Soya, 165 through Tsushima and 60 through Tsugaru. Since the three straits have now come under constant observation by Japanese military, some people

UNCLASSIFIED

conjecture it is a preparatory step to blockade the straits in an emergency.

18 May	(U) MOFA Treaties Bureau Director Kuriyama stated Japan has no intention to restrict US use of Japanese arms technologies in specific areas, clarifying the fact that there will be no territorial limitations for US on Japanese technologies as long as they are used for self-defense purposes defined by the UN Charter.
19 May	(U) USFJ/J6 presented a Communications in Japan/ Okinawa Brief to House Appropriations Committee (HAC) staff members. Additionally, the HQ USFJ Coordination Center Project was briefed, as well as WWMCCS for Japan.
19 May	(U) Joint Committee signed memorandum of agreement on US-Japan meteorological data exchange.
22 May	(U) The SDF ammunition stockpile now amounts to 85,000 tons, or 1-2 weeks' supply against the JFY 83-87 Mid-Term Defense Program target of nearly one-month's supply. JDA has planned to increase ammunition stockpile in JFY 84 budget, since it relates to war sustainability.
23 May	(U) GOJ drew up plan that the 1976 Cabinet decision limiting national defense expenditure to 1% of GNP or less need not be changed. Finance Ministry plans to create special framework for specific spending such as defense and foreign economic cooperation, to allow for increases.
23 May	(U) US Army Secretary Marsh visited JDA Director General Tanikawa and JSC Chairman General Murai. Marsh highly evaluated the JGSDF-US Army combined exercise held in the East Fuji grounds last year and in California this year.
24 May	(U) Logistics Support Plan received covering maintenance of CODEX equipment. This plan covers all CODEX multiplexors and modems that previously had no maintenance support.
25 May	(U) A US Navy E2B Hawkeye, under repair at a local factory, exploded killing four local factory workers and seriously injuring another.
31 May	(U) 35th meeting of the Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee (of Joint Committee for Status of Forces Agreement) held at Sanno Hotel. Memorandum of Understanding

UNCLASSIFIED

signed approving proposed Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) Range airspace requirements.

1 June	(U) JDA is under pressure by USFJ for substitute site for Atsugi Naval Air Station for night training by US deck planes. JDA and DFAA have no concrete plan as yet on replacement for Atsugi.
3 June	(U) The JNR provided J4 officials notification of discontinuance of freight rail service on various lines, adversely affecting petroleum and dry cargo movements in Japan. The Logistics Division is monitoring the situation.
4 June	(U) Exercise VALIANT BLITZ 83 commenced in the sea near Okinawa where 12 US ships, including the 7th Fleet flagship BLUE RIDGE, departed White Beach for sea training.
4-13 June	(U) Exercise VALIANT BLITZ 83 conducted. Purpose to demonstrate ability to conduct Marine Amphibious Battalion sized amphibious operations. Approximately 20 ships, 250 aircraft and 30,000 sailors and marines of 7th Fleet (TF-76, TG-79.1) involved. Landing force approximately 6,700 men. USAF aircraft (E-3A, F-15, RF-4) from Kadena AB participated.
5 June	(U) On the housing project for Ikego Depot site GOJ has decided to (1) construct over 1,000 housing units from JFY 86 with special funds appropriation and (2) enter into talks this month with local municipalities.
7 June	(U) Exercise VALIANT BLITZ 83 reached climax with landing operations at Blue Beach. GSO Chief General Watanabe observed landing exercise participated in by three services of JSDF. Asahi news media commented this exercise has paved way for future Japan-US combined exercises by ground forces.
7 June	(U) The 1983 defense white paper drafted by JDA stressed importance of sea defense including the 1,000 NM sealanes. It also emphasizes solidification of

UNCLASSIFIED

Japan-US security structure to cope with Soviet strategic policy.

8 June	(U) A conference on Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) was hosted by the J1 Division, US Forces, Korea. Representatives from HQ USFJ J1, J5, and J4 divisions attended. Also attending were representatives of the AmEmbassy Seoul, AmEmbassy Tokyo, and the J1, J3, J4, and J5 divisions of USFK. Discussion centered on COMUSKOREA's NEO concept.
8 June	(U) Lt Allen from Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC), Guam briefs Japanese civilian and military meteorologists on JTWC operations and bulletins.
9 June	(U) GOJ sources revealed that USARJ Commander, Lt Gen Weyand, visited Hokkaido to observe GSDF exercise in eastern Honshu. This is very exceptional. It is apparent US is becoming aware of strategic importance of Hokkaido since US military leaders, including USCINCPAC and Commander of Marine Corps, have made successive visits to this area.
11 June	(U) JDA Director General inspected a GSDF exercise in Hokkaido. This is first time an incumbent JDA Director General inspected a JSDF exercise located close to the Soviet-held northern islands.
12 June	(U) JDA Director General Tanikawa observed the Soviet-held northern islands from the ground and the air while Soviet patrol boats demonstrated by laying down a kind of smoke screen.
14 June	(U) US Government was described as having formulated its basic policy on Japan-US arms technology exchanges as (1) reciprocity, (2) continuity, (3) flexibility and (4) procedural simplicity. According to DOD sources, US is ready to abide by nontransfer of Japanese arms technologies from the US to third countries if Japan desires.
14 June	(U) Formal connectivity agreement between CDRUSARJ and the Ground Staff Office (GSO) negotiated and concluded. (Provided 24 channels for US use on the DEMICS.)
16 June	(U) At a Joint Committee meeting the Chief of Staff, US Forces, Japan, reiterated in an off-the-record discussion with his counterpart the strong interest of US Forces, Japan commanders in the early favorable resolution of the SATNET proposal.

UNCLASSIFIED

17 June	(U) Japanese Meteorological Agency is visited by J78 and 1WW/DOK to discuss problems with exchange of Australian data.
20 June	(U) Focal point of discussion in future Japan-US defense talks will likely be the issue of night training flights for deck planes of the carrier MIDWAY. JDA is encountering difficulties in selecting alternate site for Atsugi NAS.
21 June	(U) J78-J3 discussions on weather support that will be required at new USFJ Command Center.
25 June	(U) ADM Long, retired USCINCPAC, noted a difference in readiness between Japan and the US in reacting to the Soviet threat, although basic perceptions are the same. He stated US and Japan are in strongest cooperative relationship in defense efforts to date, and stated what was impossible politically four years ago can be done now, such as (1) animated dialogue on defense programs, (2) joint study on sealane defense and (3) combined exercises.
26 June	(U) The Upper House election gave the ruling LDP a secure majority. The new numerical strength held by various parties is: LDP 137 (pre-election 134); JSP 44 (48); CGP 27 (27); JCP 14 (12); DSP 12 (11); NLC-USD 2 (4); minor parties 9 (5), plus 3 vacancies. In the nation-wide proportional representation constituency, LDP garnered 35% of the total votes, JSP 16%, CGP 16%, JCP 9%, SDP 8% and NLC-USD 3%.
28 June	(U) At Cabinet meeting, GOJ formally appointed JDA Defense Bureau Director Natsume, the first "born and bred" JDA civilian official to the post of Administrative Vice Director General of JDA.
28-29 June	(U) Joint OPLAN 5051 CPX (5AF-ASO). Weather support is arranged by J78.

UNCLASSIFIED

1 July	(U) Commander of Naval Forces announced three more vessels will be assigned to 7th Fleet, which will increase the number of 7th Fleet ships based at ports in Japan to twelve from the present nine.
5 July	(U) A feasibility study/cost analysis of an alternate site for COMSCFE WWMCCS terminals was completed. Based upon the estimated cost, COMSCFE decided to stay with the original siting.
5 July	(U) Received Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP) dated 31 March. This ILSP provides maintenance support for CODEX communications equipment.
5 July	(U) A technical feasibility study/cost analysis was completed for a WWMCCS terminal for DCA NWP.
12 July	(U) MSDF patrol aircraft spotted a Soviet floating dock in the sea near Nagasaki Prefecture.
15 July	(U) TA/CE review in progress for HQ USFJ Coordination Center at Yokota. Attendees were: USFJ Staff, NEEACTJAPAN, NEEACTPAC.
18 July	(U) JDA presented outline of 1983 Defense White Paper to Prime Minister Nakasone and obtained his acknowledgement of draft. For first time, reference is made to "sealane" and defense capability to protect the sealanes was stressed.
20 July	(U) JDA decided to carry out during the year JASDF-USAF combined CPX as part of Japan-US combined operation program study. They will study combined operations against various simulated scenes of enemy intrusion into Japanese territorial skies.
21 July	(U) Initial requirements were submitted through Air Force communication channels for WWMCCS equipment to support COMMANDO PORT.

UNCLASSIFIED

24 July	(U) JDA resolved to increase extensively the so-called "budget appropriation out of consideration" pertaining to USFJ facilities in the JFY 84 defense budget request. A fund of 50 billion yen is sought in this category. The big increase comes from the need to expedite preparation for F-16 beddown in Misawa. Out of consideration budget appropriations for USFJ facilities began in JFY 79 until projected 50 billion yen in JFY 84.
25 July	(U) International Military sources revealed that Soviets had deployed an air assault brigade in Far East from last year. It consists of three battalions and is far more powerful than the airborne troops previously deployed in the area. The surprise invasion capabilities of the Russian Far East Forces have been greatly increased.
1 August	(U) USS DARTER (SS 576) reassigned from Subic Bay to Sasebo NS. DARTER had been reassigned from Sasebo 1 June 1982 to Subic Bay for overhaul. Sasebo had originally been assigned as homeport for DARTER on 1 March 1979.
1 August	(U) Facility construction funds for the F-16 deployment at Misawa may develop into a Japan-US friction as a wide gap exists between US demand and GOJ financial capability. DOD is seeking from Japan Y 66 billion or 74% of the total expense for F-16 deployment. However, Japan can appropriate only about Y 10 billion.
2 August	(U) COMUSJAPAN briefed JDA Director General Tanikawa and emphasized the importance of night landing and take off practices by carrier MIDWAY's deck plan pilots, in order that the pilots maintain top readiness posture at all times. Director General Tanikawa replied that Japan is aware of the US requirement and is making efforts for an alternate site for Atsugi airfield for the NCLP.
4 August	(U) ADM Crowe, newly appointed USCINCPAC, made courtesy calls on Foreign Office and JDA leaders, including Foreign Vice Minister Matsunaga and JDA Director General Tanikawa. He expressed his desire for increased Japanese efforts to cope with Soviet military buildup in Asia and closer US-Japan

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

cooperation regarding F-16 deployment to Misawa and joint study of sealane defense.

6 August — (U) JDA asked US to use Misawa and Iwakuni temporarily as substitutes for NAF Atsugi in conducting night landing practice (NLP) by MIDWAY's deck planes.

7 August — (U) JDA and USFJ have entered into discussions on participation of F-16s from Korea in the Japan-US combined ground field exercise slated in Hokkaido in October.

9 August — (U) Regarding F-16 deployment to Misawa, JDA decided to comply with US request to construct 250 dependent housing units and 3-4 barracks as the first stage program.

11 August — (U) DFAA Director General Shiota visited MIDWAY to observe night landing practice by deck planes of the carrier. He is instrumental in finding an alternate site for NCLP for MIDWAY deck planes in the Kanto area, and this invitation could be deemed to have him realize how dangerous night landing by deck planes is and how the pilots need training.

13 August — (U) JDA began study of a new criterion in place of the present "1% of GNP" to regulate Japanese defense expenditures. New criterion is "not greater than 10% of the general account national expenditures" and is to be used in and after JFY 85. Under this criterion, defense expenditures will amount to a little over 1% of GNP.

15 August — (U) The National Personnel Authority (NPA) sent a report and recommendation, dated 5 August 1983, to the Japanese Diet and the Cabinet to increase pay of

UNCLASSIFIED

National Public Service (NPS) employees by 6.47% retroactive to 1 April 1983. This increase would include the previous year's NPA recommended increase which has been frozen by the Cabinet and Diet. Traditionally, the NPA recommendation is endorsed by the Cabinet and enacted by the Diet, and this then becomes the basis for USFJ-DFAA negotiation of the USFJ Japanese employees wage increase. This year, however, as in the previous year, the Nakasone Government indicated they may recommend no increase or a smaller one than the NPA recommendation.

15 August — (U) Funding for the CDA NWP terminal was approved as part of the CINC C2 initiatives budget in FY 84.

15 August — (U) At request of JASDF, J78 initiated paperwork with AFCC/XRP to install telautowriter receiver at Iruma Air Base.

18-19 August — (U) Field training exercise (FTX) portion of Japan Self-Defense Forces joint exercise 58 TOHEN conducted. General Murai Nobuo, JGSDF, Chairman, Joint Staff Council, senior coordinator; Joint Staff Office along with Ground, Maritime and Air Staff Offices provided top echelon coordination. Approximately 8,800 total SDF members participated, elements of 10th Division (Central Army) operating in air-ground close support maneuvers with JASDF F4EJ and RF4E aircraft, JMSDF P2J aircraft and Self-Defense Fleet vessels engaged in naval maneuvers including shipboard air defense drill. (CPX portion was conducted 31 May - 4 June 1983.)

26 August — (U) Defense White Paper for 1983 was authorized at Cabinet conference. This year's White Paper note (1) increased potential threat to Japan with the Soviet military buildup and the East gaining advantage in military balance, (2) importance to Japan's peace and security of an appropriate sized defense force, and augmentation of Japan-US security system, (3) Japan's role in international community as member of Western

UNCLASSIFIED

world and (4) protection of Japan's air spaces, sealane defense and territory.

29 August — (U) JDA formally decided on JFY 84 budget request as previously reported, it amounts to Y 2,943.7 billion, which is 6.88% increase over last year. JDA emphasized procurement of major equipment while saving on personnel affairs by extending age limits for officers which would save retirement allowance payments.

29 August — (U) 500 MI requirements at Zama discussed . requirements for the Japan Intelligence Support System (JISS). Final document due November 1983 by MITRE, Yokota office.

30 August — (U) JDA revealed that ten or more Soviet MIG-23 aircraft remain on Etorofu Island, Soviet-held northern territory, which had replaced the MIG-21s. JDA assumes recent Soviet aircraft moves are a part of Soviet military reinforcement plan to cope with projected F-16 deployments at Misawa.

30 August — (U) Japan-ROK ministerial conference ended indicating an agreement of the two countries to strengthen mutual trust and benefit and a common recognition of the importance of the Korean peninsula for peace and stability.

31 August — (U) Ministerial conference on comprehensive security was held. It was the ninth of its kind and second under Nakasone Administration. Conference reconfirmed basic policy for national defense, gradual shift of oil stockpile from sea to ground and use of advanced technologies in communication to effectively cope with disasters.

1 September — (U) Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 aircraft, Flight 007 from New York to Seoul via Anchorage, flying north parallel to projected track along R20, shot down by Soviet Air Force MIG-23 aircraft over southern Sakhalin Island at approximately 010320I September (311820Z August). No survivors.

UNCLASSIFIED

1 September	(U) The Master Labor Contract (MLC) was extended one year, Modification #380, effective to 30 September 1984.
2 September	(U) JDA sources stated that Soviet sea transports unloaded materials on Suishoto, one of the Soviet-held northern islands, and JDA speculated that the Soviets might use the materials for construction of military facilities on the island.
2 September	(U) POM 86 was submitted with our first estimate of WIS costs. Four WSGTs for the components were resubmitted after CNO deleted FY 84 funding for them.
8 September	(U) F-16 deployment conference with DFAA.
10 September	(U) DFAA clarified intention to study possibility of using islands as a site for NLP by MIDWAY deck planes in lieu of Atsugi Naval AS. This is because difficulty is seen in finding substitute airfield in inland area or to construct a floating runway.
13 September	(U) JASDF F-4 and F-1 fighter aircraft scrambled from Chitose, Misawa and other bases against five teams (10 aircraft) of Soviet aircraft as they flew southward over Sea of Japan. JASDF pilots confirmed three Backfires and two Badgers included in team.
13 September	(U) Prime Minister Nakasone expressed grave concern over Soviet disclosure regarding presence of strategic N-force in Kamchatka and will request the Soviets to remove it.
14-16 September	(U) The 2nd Annual USFJ/USFK Logistics Conference hosted by USFJ/J4 was held. Attendees were representatives from USCINCPAC, USARJ, MTMC, CNFJ, Military Sea Command Western Command and 19th Support Group. The conference provided excellent opportunity to meet their counterparts and resolve many logistics issues.
16 September	(U) US Embassy notified Foreign Office of port call by N-powered aircraft carrier CARL VINSON at Sasebo on 1-5 October. Sasebo City Mayor visited Foreign Minister Abe and sought due government action regarding CARL VINSON's visit to Sasebo (1) that the 3-point non-nuclear principle be upheld and (2) that lives and property of Sasebo citizens be protected. Sasebo Mayor told newsmen that he would cooperate in entry of the aircraft carrier.

19 September	(U) The technical feasibility/cost estimate for the relocation and upgrade of the terminal site for the 18TFW was completed.
25 September	(U) USFJ/J5 hosted a Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) Working Group Conference. The conference was chaired by USCINCPAC and attended by representatives from AmEmbassy Seoul, AmEmbassy Tokyo, COMUSKOREA, USARJ, Military Sealift Command and HQ MAC. The purpose of the conference was to discuss NEO from Korea and safehaven responsibilities in Japan.
26 September	(U) Prime Minister's office published results of a public opinion survey held in June regarding Japanese perceptions of diplomatic affairs. Over 70% of the polled Japanese have a friendly feeling toward the US and China, whereas over 80% do not have a friendly feeling toward the Soviet Union. About 75% think Japan-Soviet relations are not good because of the northern territorial issue, or for other reasons.
28 September	(U) A staff review of the draft TA/CE for the HQ USFJ Coordination Center was held during the period 17-28 September. Comments were forwarded to CDR NEEACT Japan on 28 September.
28 September	(U) International military sources disclosed that it could not be determined whether the assignment of 10 or so MIG-23 to Etorofu, one of the northern territorial islands of Japan occupied by Soviets, a new step to cope with the military situation originating from the KAL incident. They believe this is to make up for the shortcomings Soviet AF experienced during KAL incident, and indicates a strong will of the Soviet Air Force to defend territorial skies.
30 September	(U) Local National Labor strength at the end of the quarter was 21,295.

1 October	(U) USS ST LOUIS (LKA-116) assigned homeport Sasebo.
1 October	(U) Main construction on the Bldg 714 addition and the HQ USFJ Coordination Center started.
3 October	(U) Mayors of six cities and towns around Yokota Air Base asked in writing to Foreign Minister and Director General of JDA to suspend NLP at Yokota Air Base by MIDWAY's deck planes.
4 October	(U) Conducted a meeting with DFAA on CNFJ request to submit memo to the FSC for return of Sakibe to the US Government.
5 October	(U) J74 personnel coordinated media coverage of the grand opening of the New Sanno Hotel at its new location. With the relocation, the Media Liaison Office also moved into the new building.
6-15 October	(U) Combined Field Training Exercise (FTX) Battalion FTX 83 conducted at Camp Higashi Chitose and Hokkaido Field Training Maneuver Area. Co-sponsored by USARJ/IX Corps-Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF). US participants approximately 900, including elements of 2nd Brigade 9th Infantry Division -- Ft Lewis, WA and approximately 1500 Japanese participants including elements of Tenth Regimental Combat Team (11th Division, Northern Army). Purpose to achieve interoperability at the (US) infantry battalion - (JGSDF) Regimental Combat Team level and at the (US) brigade - (JGSDF) division levels, also to determine the feasibility of future combined FTXs in Japan at brigade-division level. First introduction of a US battalion-sized maneuver force for combined exercises in Japan; first instance involving units of battalion and regimental size from both countries.
10-13 October	(U) Combined USAF-JASDF Air Defense Exercise COPE NORTH 84-1 conducted (20th of series, first to be JCS-directed). F-15 aircraft of JASDF Second Wing (Chitose AB) and USAF 18th Tactical Fighter Wing (Fifth Air Force -- Kadena AB) participated. First occasion of USAF and JASDF F-15s engaged in combined exercise.

12 October	(U) The Tokyo District Court found ex-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka guilty in the Lockheed Aircraft scandal and sentenced him to four years' imprisonment and Y 500 million fine. Tanaka was released from judicial detention on Y 300 million bond. He issued a statement that Tokyo District Court's verdict was to be regretted and declared he would not resign as Diet member. Opposition parties objected to Tanaka's strong posture and indicated readiness to boycott Diet deliberations unless Diet calls for Tanaka's resignation.
14 October	(U) Sasebo land requirements. J42 had a meeting with DFAA regarding Sakibe. DFAA proposed Hario Shima Industrial Park as an alternative facility for Sakibe.
15 October	(U) Remote Site Space Available Revalidation Program six month test period began.
17 October	(U) J42 had an informal meeting with Mr. Tanaka, GOJ Chairman of Okinawa Expressway Ad Hoc Working Group and discussed cost sharing of South Camp Courtney Development by JHPC and DFAA.
20 October	(U) GOJ announced a proposed 2.03% wage increase for NPS which for the second year ran counter to the NPA recommendation of 6.47%. USFJ used this proposal for MLC/IHA employee wage adjustments.
26 October	(U) A formal Okinawa Expressway Ad Hoc Working Group meeting was held and discussed the issue of cost sharing of South Camp Courtney Development by JHPC and DFAA.

27 October	(U) Col Carney and Mr Nagashima attended the Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) meeting at Camp SD Butler, Okinawa. The main topic of discussion was the establishment of the Okinawa JIRSG under the Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics, MARCORBASE, Camp Butler, effective 1 Jan 84.
27 October	(U) J42 hosted a working group meeting with CNFJ/N4 on Sakibe and DFAA's proposal of Hario Shima as an alternative site.
31 October	(U) JASDF F-104J of 203 Fighter Squadron (2nd Wing) stand last alert; F-15Js assume alert responsibilities. (F104s initially assumed alert responsibility in February 1964.)
4 November	(U) J4 initiated preliminary negotiations with DFAA and CNFJ to establish a Special Working Group responsible to the FSC for study of Navy's land requirements in the Sasebo area.
7-16 November	(U) Japan Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) vessels CHIKUZEN (PL-06, 3700 tons) and MUROTO (PM-18, 1000 tons) undertake port visits to Shanghai (7-10 November) and Tianjian (Tientsin - 12-16 November). Vessels departed Japan 5 November, returning 18 November. First ever visit to PRC by MSA vessels.
7-20 November	(U) YAMA SAKURA V joint exercise at Sendai. Weather support provided by US and JGSDF forecasters.
8 November	(U) J4 presented a formal request at FSC for establishment of the Sasebo Special Working Group (SSWG). J4 informally met with DFAA Director General Shiota on same subject.
9 November	(U) President Reagan and his party arrived at Haneda Airport on their four day visit to Japan.
12 November	(U) President Reagan ended four days of his state visit to Japan, during which time he met with the Emperor, had talks twice with Prime Minister Nakasone, gave an address to the Diet becoming the first US President to address the Diet. He also visited Prime Minister Nakasone's villa in western Tokyo and had a TV interview with Japanese newscasters.
12-18 November	(U) Combined Command Post Exercise YAMA SAKURA V conducted. Sponsored by USARJ/IX Corps-Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) Ground Staff Office (GSO).

UNCLASSIFIED

Approximately 850 US personnel participated, including elements of 25th Infantry Division (Schofield Barracks, HI), 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized), 81st Infantry Brigade, and 1st Corps Support Command (Ft Bragg, NC). Player cells from HQ, Fifth Air Force, US Navy Seventh Fleet, III Marine Amphibious Force, and HQ, US Forces, Japan participated. Approximately 2,000 Japanese personnel involved, including representatives of Ground, Maritime, and Air Staff Offices as well as HQ Northeast Army and elements of 6th and 9th Divisions (Northeast Army). Purpose was to validate and refine ground supporting plans for combined defense of Japan. First instance of active player cells from four US military services and first instance of HQ, USFJ active player cell.

13-15 November — (U) The General/Flag Officer Capstone Course from the US Institute for Higher Defense Studies, visited Japan. The tour group consisted of 13 senior US officers. The objective of this visit was to provide an on-scene look at US Forces in Japan. This visit proves a valuable opportunity for future senior US officers to gain insight into COMUSJAPAN perspectives and the Japan/US defense relationship.

14 November — (U) Exchange program between Det 17, 1WW and Japanese Weather central initiated.

15 November — (U) The GOJ denied intention for Japan-US-ROK or Japan-ROK military cooperation on basis of Japan-US Security Treaty and the US-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty. GOJ said it does not contemplate conducting combined training with the ROK and has no plan to hold regular conferences or to exchange visits by defense authorities of the two countries.

15 November — (U) Japan Air Self-Defense Force established a Provisional Early Warning Group under the Northern Air Defense Command. New EW Group equipped with four Grumman E-2C aircraft, stationed at Misawa AB.

18 November — (U) Finance Ministry resolved to rigorously decrease JFY 84 defense appropriations like other national expenditures. JDA requested a 6.88%, or Y 2,943.7

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

billion greater than JFY 83 defense budget. If Finance Ministry carries out reduction policy, prospect becomes dim that JFY 81 mid-term defense program can be accomplished over JDA's projected timeframe.

21 November	(U) JLAC established wage proposals for the annual wage negotiations: resolution of Special Separation modifications on terms favorable to USFJ, and DFAA agreement to three conditions; (1) resumption of the Joint Recruitment Study, (2) discussion of USFJ proposal of on-call employment conditions, and (3) discussion of USFJ proposal for additional uniforms.
22 November	(U) Sasebo land requirements. Agreement was reached between the USG and GOJ to establish the Sasebo Special Working Group to study US Navy's land requirements in the Sasebo area.
28 November	(U) Formal Okinawa Expressway Ad Hoc Working Group meeting was held at the New Sanno US Forces Center to finalize cost sharing of utilities for construction of family housing at South Camp Courtney, Okinawa.
8 December	(U) First meeting of Sasebo Special Working Group presented the outline of facility and area requirements for Sasebo area. Informal preconditions as a site for construction of family housing was submitted to GOJ.

UNCLASSIFIED

8 December	(U) The Japan JIRSG met for the last time under the chairmanship of the Assistant Chief of Staff, J4, HQ USFJ at the New Sanno US Forces Center, Tokyo. In addition to reports on completed and scheduled JIRSG studies for mainland Japan, there was a discussion on the establishment of mainland Japan JIRSG under the Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics, HQ 5AF, effective 1 Jan 84.
14 December	(U) A meeting with HQ USFJ/J4, J5, JNR representatives and the Director, Security Affairs Division, North American Affairs Bureau, MOFA was held at New Sanno US Forces Center and discussed the USFJ policy on JNR reorganization. The meeting resulted in the opening of negotiations with HQ USARJ for chartered train service and contingency support.
14-21 December	(U) Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) Ground Staff Office (GSO) directed anti-airborne assault exercise conducted. Elements of 1st Airborne Brigade (Eastern Army) in assault role, elements of 1st Division (Eastern Army) in defense. Approximately 35 helicopters, 1000 vehicles (including 30 tanks and 20 SP weapons) of JGSDF with 20 C-1 and four F-4 aircraft of Japan Air Self-Defense Force employed. Purpose was to exercise regimental counter airborne assault reserve force in defending a division encampment against airborne assault. First instance of GSO directed exercise of this nature.
15 December	(U) Fleet Coordinating Group as Seventh Fleet Air Liaison unit relocated from San Miguel PI to Yokota AB.

18 December	(U) The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) suffered a great and generally unexpected set back in a general election. Its seats in the 511 member Lower House were reduced from 286 to 250, or less than an absolute majority. Other results were: Japan Socialist Party - 112 (+11), Clean Government Party (Komeito) - 58 (+24), Democratic Socialist Party - 38 (+7), Japan Communist Party - 26 (-3), New Liberal Club - 8 (-2), United Social Democrats - 3 (no change), and Independents - 16 (+12). Subsequently, LDP absorbed nine independents to maintain its absolute majority. The question of political ethics was conceded to be an important consideration contributing to the LDP defeat.
20 December	(U) DFAA and USFJ-JLAC agreed on 2.03% USFJ Local National employees wage increase. DFAA accepted all USFJ counterproposals as part of wage agreement (21 Nov).
23 December	(U) MLC/IHA Special Separation modifications were agreed upon by DFAA and USFJ following 28 months of negotiations. This agreement will save approximately $1.5 million during the three year phase-in period and approximately $2,000 per retiring employee thereafter.
26 December	(U) Yasuhiro Nakasone was reelected Prime Minister and immediately appointed his cabinet. In return for a series of concessions including a pledge for political reform and the Home Minister portfolio for NLC representative Seiichi Tagawa, NLC agreed to form an in-Diet union between its 8 members and LDP's 259 members for joint action in the Diet. This coalition move brought consternation to the Opposition since it guaranteed LDP control of most important committees including the key Budget Committee.

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	(US) 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
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 Communication-Electronics
ALCON	All Concerned
ALG	Advisory Labor Group
ALTRV	Altitude Reservation
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AMEMB	American Embassy
AMRS	Auxiliary Military Radio Stations
AMT	Aerial Mail Terminal

ANA	All Nippon Airways
ANAS	Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee
AP	Associated Press
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
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 System
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	Clean 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 US 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, US Naval Forces, Japan
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COBNEA	Combined Order of Battle, Northeat 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, US Naval Forces, Japan
COMSEC	Communications Security
COMUSJAPAN	Commander, US Forces, Japan
COMUSKOREA	Commander, US Forces, Korea
COMFLEACT	Commander, Fleet Activities
COM7THFLT	Commander US 7th Fleet
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
CONUS	Contintenal US
COR	See TCCOR
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CROF	Consolidated and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
C/S	Chief of Staff
CTAN	CINCPAC Teletype Alert Network
CVAN	CINCPAC Voice Alert Newwork
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Department of the Army
DACT	Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics
DAO	Defense Attache Office
DCS	Defense Communications Agency
DCANWP	Defense Comnmunications 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
DIAL	Defense Intelligence Agency Liaison
DIRNSA	Director, National Security Agency
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
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 Satellitte Communications System
DSP	Democratic Solialist 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 Automatice Transimission 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
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
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
GSDF	Ground Self-Defense Force (Japan)
GSO	Ground Staff Office (Japan)
HA	Housing Allowance
HF	High Frequency
HistSUM	Historical Submission
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
IDHA	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, US Army Corps of Engineers
JFAP	Japan Facilities Adjustment Program

JFCC	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	Joint Motorboat Association
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JMSDF	Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force
JMTSS	Joint Multichannel Trunking and Switching System
JN	Japanese National
JMP	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 Program
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 (US 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 Control
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOP	Memorandum of Policy
MORAP	Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Military Post Office
M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs
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
NAVSEEACT	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
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 Land 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

OAFO	Okinawa Area Field Office
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OBCP	Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan
OCFC	Overseas Combined Federal Campaign
OCS	Officer Candidate School
OFRP	Oversea's Family Residency Program
OJCS	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
OLLR	Okinawa Land Lease Renewal
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
O&M, N	Operations and Maintenance, Navy
OPCON	Operational Control
OPDS	Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPLAN	Operation Plan
OPP	OrthoPhenyl Phenyl A preservative which is placed on citrus fruits to extend storage life.
ORE	Okinawa Regional Exchange
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 Requirements
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
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
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 Occurence Subcommittee
UPI	United Press International
USAFETAC	USAF Environmental Technical Applications Center
USAFJ	US Air Forces, Japan
USAGO	US 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
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	WWMCCS Intercomputer Network
WSGT	WWMCCS Standard Graphics Terminal
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
5AF	Fifth Air Force

INDEX

A

B

C

D

O

P

Q

R

S

T