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# UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN COMMAND HISTORY

1984

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JAPAN

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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 1984. 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 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 Captain Ray Hill, USA, Mr. Roy Y. Nikaido, DNC, Dr. William R. Vizzard, DNC, Mr. David A. Jones, DNC, Ms. C. B. Higuchi, DNC, Lieutenant Colonel Robert P. Hodor, USA, Major Gregory D. Broadus, USA, Master Sergeant Ronald R. Swanson, USAF, Staff Sergeant Scott F. Hughes, USAF, Mr. Henry Roehling, DNC, Mr. Earl W. Carson, DNC, Major Jose Villa, USAF, Mr. A. I. Cibulka, DAFC, and Major W. E. Normington, USAF. Special assistance in editing and preparation of the final product was rendered by Ms. Susan Teal, DNC, Ms. Ruth Hennies, DNC, Ms. Shirley Alexander, DNC, and Ms. Donna Ragan, DNC.

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## 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 US 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 Edward L. Tixier, USAF, assumed command as Commander, US Forces, Japan, on 19 July.

##### SERVICE COMMANDERS (U)

5AF: Lieutenant General Edward L. Tixier, USAF, assumed command on 19 July.

USARJ: Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA, continued to serve as Commanding General, US Army, Japan/IX Corps, throughout 1984.

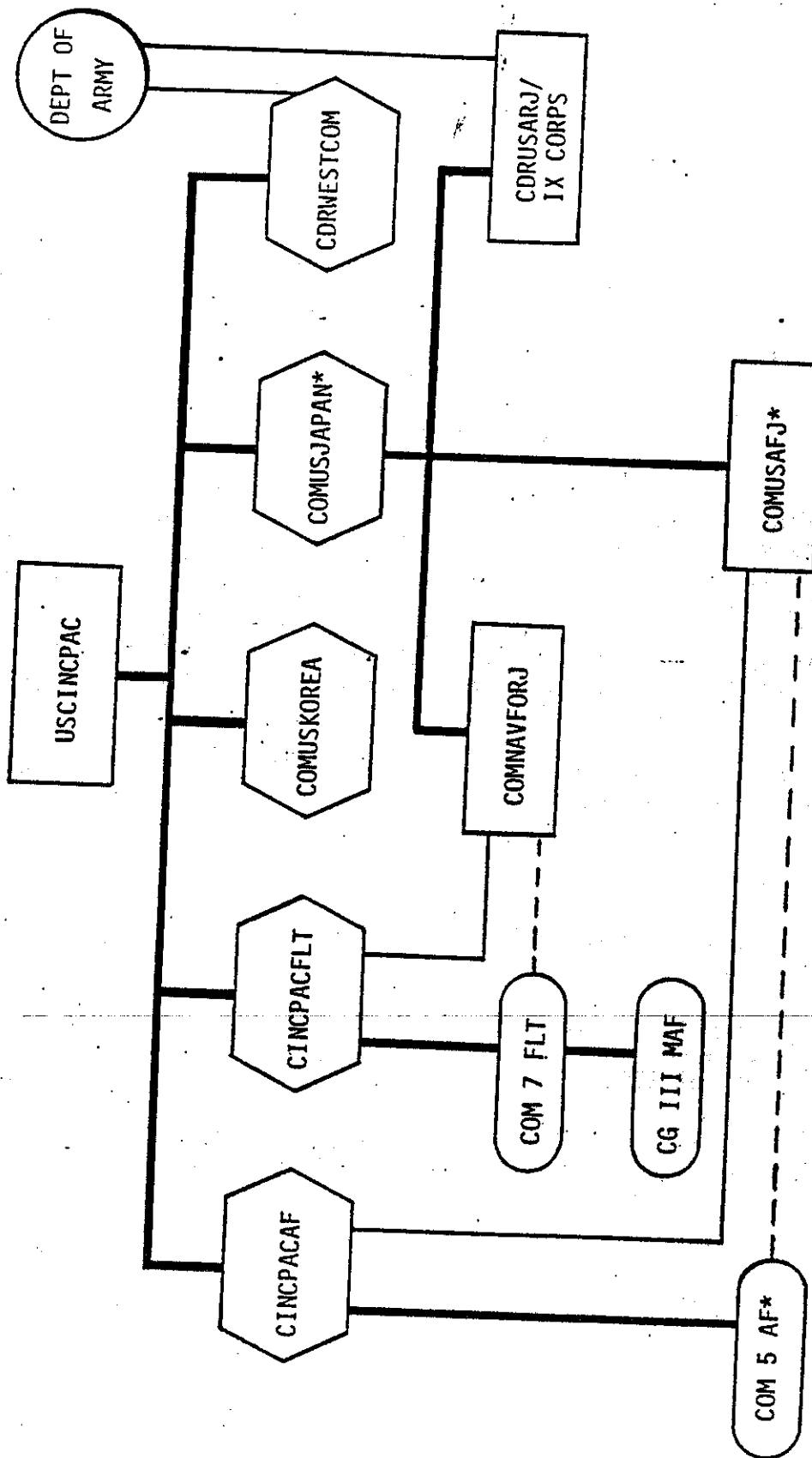
NAVFORJ: Rear Admiral Gerald W. MacKay, USN, continued to serve as Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan, throughout 1984.

##### COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS (U)

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

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COMUSJAPAN COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS



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

OPCOM/OPCON:

Command (no OPCON):

Coordination:

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PERSONNEL STRENGTH (U)

(U) Calendar Year 1984 witnessed an increase of 2,470 military personnel for USFJ. A comparison by service is as follows:

	<u>31 Dec 83</u>	<u>31 Dec 84</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
USA	1,272	1,416 (1)	+ 144
USN	3,133	3,309	+ 176
USMC	19,382	21,002 (2)	+1,620
USAF	8,865	8,958	+ 93
SUB TOTAL	32,652	34,685	+2,033
<u>Mainland</u>			
USA	1,190	1,148	- 42
USN	12,614	13,038 (1)	+ 424
USMC	5,352	4,885 (3)	- 467
USAF	5,818	6,340 (1)	+ 522
SUB TOTAL	24,974	25,411	+ 437
TOTAL	57,626	60,096	2,470

(1) Increase caused by normal PCS turbulence.

(2) The increase in total Marine strength was due to an increase in the authorized strength of the 1st MAW.

(3) Decrease in number of assigned USMC personnel on Mainland was due to one Marine Detachment deployed back to Continental United States.

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

	<u>DOD CIVILIANS</u>	<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	<u>LN</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
USA	258	1,616	769
USN	1,256	1,998	2,851
USMC	*	3,749	*
USAF	1,083	11,323	3,873
SUB TOTAL	2,597	18,686	7,493
<u>Mainland</u>			
USA	985	2,189	3,081
USN	2,588	9,156	7,870
USMC	*	2,048	*
USAF	1,053	6,944	2,998
SUB TOTAL	4,626	20,337	13,949
TOTAL	7,223	39,023	21,442

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

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HEADQUARTERS STRENGTH AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1984 (U)

		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
USA	Officer	20	22
	Enlisted	11	9
	Sub Total	31	31
USN	Officer	10	8
	Enlisted	7	5
	Sub Total	17	13
USAF	Officer	23	20
	Enlisted	17	16
	Sub Total	40	36
USMC	Officer	10	10
	Enlisted	4	4
	Sub Total	14	14
Civilians	(US)	40	39
	(MLC)	8	8
	Sub Total	48	47
TOTAL		150	141

KEY PERSONNEL CHANGES (HQ, USFJ) (U)

Commander

Lt Gen Edward L. Tixier, USAF, replaced Lt Gen Charles L. Donnelly, Jr., USAF, on 19 July.

Chief of Staff

MajGen John Phillips, USMC, replaced MajGen David B. Barker, USMC, on 20 August.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J2

Colonel Charles D. Bender, USA, replaced Colonel Francis V. Varallo, USA, on 22 June.

Assistant Chief of Staff, J5

Colonel Hartmuth D. Guenther, USA, replaced Colonel Frank L. Day, USA, on 15 July.



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JOINT MANPOWER PROGRAM (U)

(U) HQ, US Forces, Japan, received notification on approvals and disapprovals of manpower requirements proposed in the Joint Manpower Program (JMP) submission for FY 85. Approvals included seven billets for J3, one billet for J4 and two billets for C3S (formerly J6). Two billets in J5 were approved subject to internal compensation. Compensation was not available. Two billets in J3 were approved subject to external compensation provided by HQ, USPACOM. Compensation was not available. Three billets (one each in J03, J3 and C3S) were accepted for planning and programming in FY 87. One billet in J3 was used for external compensation and, accordingly, deleted from the HQ, US Forces, Japan, JMP. Overall, there was a net gain of nine billets, bringing the total number of authorizations to 150.

(U) Shortly after approval of the FY 85 JMP, JCS directed submission of the FY 86 JMP no later than 14 December. The reason for the short suspense was the JCS decision to place maximum emphasis on the FY 87 requirements and their ensuing submission into the early portion of the FY 87 POM cycle that commenced 15 January 1985. Also, a new 3 percent priority listing for updating the HQ, US Forces, Japan, contribution to the Enhanced Manpower Management for Joint Activities pool was required to accompany the FY 86 JMP submission. Realizing the JCS suspense could not be met if MOP 173 administrative procedures were followed, J1 requested and was granted approval to submit the FY 86 JMP by message.

(U) COMUSJAPAN provided JCS/J1 with the HQ, US Forces, Japan, FY 86 JMP submission and priority listing of requirements within that submission. COMUSJAPAN provided JCS/J1 with the HQ, US Forces, Japan, 3 percent priority listing which included four billets (one each from J1, J3, J4 and J5). These billets have the potential of being used for external compensation in meeting higher priority manpower requirements throughout the joint headquarters structure. Approval of the FY 86 JMP is expected sometime in March 1985.

(U) Captain J.K. Peiguss, USN, the incumbent USFJ/J1 was assigned additional duty as USCINCPAC Liaison Naval Officer (LNO) to Commander US Forces, Japan, effective 1 August 1984. Overall responsibilities and functions of the LNO were provided by USCINCPAC.

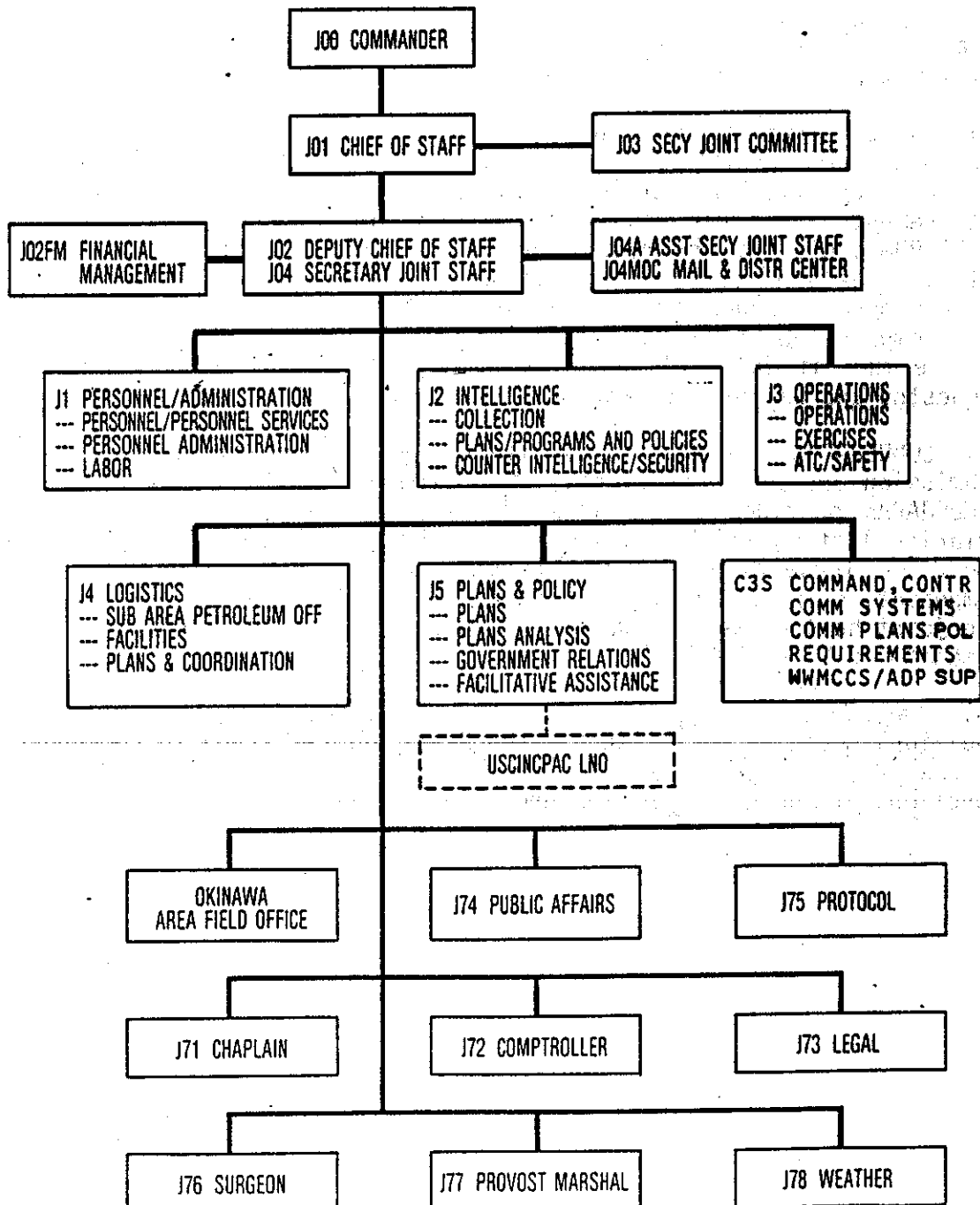
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SECTION II - HQ, US FORCES, JAPAN (U)

HQ, USFJ ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS (U)

(U) The Terms of Reference (TOR) and Functions of HQ, USFJ remained unchanged during calendar year 1984. Chart below shows the organization of HQ, USFJ.



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SECTION III -- PERSONNEL ACTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION (U)

OVERSEAS COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN (U)

(U) United States Forces, Japan, achieved an 83 percent contact rate and collected a total of \$1,567,562.34 during the 1985 Overseas Combined Federal Campaign conducted 22 October - 30 November 1984. The total collected represented an increase of 8 percent over the \$1,384,744.52 collected in 1983. The average contribution was \$38.48 per individual.

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

Army	100% contact rate, \$85,032.41 total collected, \$39.22 average contribution.
Navy/Marines	77% contact rate, \$1,048,300.36 total collected, \$36.59 average contribution.
Air Force	97% contact rate, \$434,229.57 total collected, \$43.78 average contribution.

BOY SCOUTS (U)

(U) The Boy Scouts of America program serves more than 7,000 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 Edward L. Tixier, USAF, Commander, US Forces, Japan, as Council President and Major General John Phillips, 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 \$102,000. The Far East Council 32nd Annual Meeting was held in Japan and hosted by the Japan District. High point of the meeting was the presentation of the Silver Beaver awards to volunteer Scouters for exceptional service to youth. Throughout the Council Territory, 986 Cub Scout-age and Scout-age boys attended Cub Day camps and summer camps. 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) The Far East Council BSA continues to be part of the "Quality of Life" programs of the US military services. Scouting youth membership in the council grew 15 percent in 1984.

(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.

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## SECTION IV - LABOR AFFAIRS (U)

### GENERAL (U)

(U) In January, the Local National (LN) employee workforce numbered 21,023. At the end of December, there were 21,442 employees. During the year there were ten Reduction-In-Force (RIF) actions. USFJ continued to experience a very stable workforce as it has over the past five years.

### LABOR SITUATION (U)

(U) The GOJ and USFJ, as co-managers of the labor force, continued to work closely during the past year to provide an outstanding workforce. Each party developed and presented initiatives in the areas of uniform allowances, retirement benefits, special separations, cost savings and recruiting, to name a few. Recruitment is the most important problem facing USFJ as 50 percent of the current workforce approaches retirement age in the next ten years.

### WAGES (U)

(U) The annual wage increase for USFJ employees was approved this year at 3.37%. This coincided with the National Public Service (NPS) employees' wage increase approved by the Japanese Diet.

### LABOR RELATIONS (U)

(U) Labor unrest was nearly non-existent for 1984. 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 hikes recommended by the National Personnel Authority, but no union activities occurred which disrupted work functions.

### MODIFICATION TO MLC/IHA (U)

(U) There were a total of 14 modifications to the MLC, MC, and IHA during the year. Subjects of the modifications ranged from newly established job definitions to the introduction of a Workers Property Accumulation System (similar to an IRA for US personnel).

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FOOTNOTES

1. JCS 010116Z Dec 84 (U)
2. JCS 032337Z Dec 84 (U)
3. COMUSJAPAN 170610Z Dec 84 (U)
4. COMUSJAPAN 170645Z Dec 84 (U)
5. CHNAVPERS 150443Z Jan 85 (U)
6. USCINCPAC 260545Z Feb 85 (U)

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SECTION II -- CURRENT OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Theater Force Employment Exercise (TFEE) (U)

(U) A TFEE was scheduled for the Okinawa area on 27 November. This exercise, third in a series but the first to be held in Japanese airspace, had a number of objectives. Among them were (1) to launch, assemble, and employ coordinated large formations against tactical targets over long distances, (2) to integrate Strategic Air Command, Military Airlift Command (Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service), and United States Naval forces in near simultaneous composite strikes and (3)

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to integrate JASDF participation/bilateral planning. The exercise was to be conducted west of the main island of Okinawa using Tori-Shima and Idesuna-Jima as targets. Navy units would join but their participation was considered part of FLEETEX 85. JASDF aircraft were to participate as part of an opposing force. Altogether in excess of 250 aircraft were to be involved.

(U) During exercise airspace negotiations, the Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) expressed concern over the scale of TFEE and the impact it would have on civil aircraft operations. Problems were identified with some of the arrival routes, the marshalling airspace, and departure procedures. Some of the airspace and routine problems were indicative of insufficient coordination between US airspace, air traffic control, and mission planning specialists. In addition, US planners may have waited too long to bring key JCAB personnel on board. Nevertheless, as of 20 November, it appeared the exercise was on track with only minor issues requiring resolution.

#### Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) in Kanto Plain (U)

(U) The proposal by the Shipbuilders' Association of Japan to construct a floating runway to be used for FCLP was studied by the United States Navy. The study revealed that the proposal was economically infeasible because of excessive operations and maintenance costs. Based upon the study, HQ, USFJ, advised the Government of Japan (GOJ) that the concept was not a feasible solution.

(U) The Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) proposal presented in December 1983 to use Miyake-Jima for FCLP was based on an offer from local assemblymen. The Miyake-Jima assembly had passed a resolution seeking a new jet runway for their island. In an effort to gain support and funding for the runway, the assemblymen linked their resolution with a favorable view toward use of the airfield for FCLP. The link proved politically unpopular. A petition opposing FCLP at

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Miyake was subsequently submitted by some 76 percent of the island's eligible voters. On 9 February, a majority of the former assemblymen were defeated for re-election. Thirteen of the fourteen newly elected assemblymen came out against FCLP.

(U) While actions were underway to find alternate FCLP sites, the concerns of Japanese people living near NAF Atsugi were as intense as ever. On 27 June, the Yamato City Mayor (NAF Atsugi is located in Yamato City area) delivered a petition signed by 126,000 residents, or 72.5 percent of the population, to the Japan Defense Agency (JDA) Director General seeking suspension of FCLP at NAF Atsugi.

(U) On 15 November, some 2,850, or over 80 percent of the votes on Miyake-Jima elected a village chief who was absolutely opposed to allowing FCLP on the island. Nevertheless, the GOJ indicated to the press in late December it was continuing to study a plan to construct an FCLP site on Miyake-Jima.

(U) Discussions on an alternate FCLP site for Atsugi were expected to continue throughout 1985. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

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Reinstitution of the USFJ Operations-Plans Meetings (U)

(U) A mid-1984 accomplishment of the Operations Division was reinstitution of periodic operations conferences at the HQ, USFJ, component level and at the combined counterpart (HQ, USFJ-Joint Staff Office) level. The purpose of the meetings, both unilateral and combined, was to facilitate face-to-face coordination, conduct status updates of various projects and operations, raise issues for additional study, and foster effective work relationships among the principals.

(U) The unilateral United States-only Operations-Plans meetings were reopened at Yokota on 28 March, the last previous meeting having been held 21 January 1982. Staff chiefs and officers of the Operations and Plans divisions of the US services in Japan (HQ, USFJ/J3 and J5; HQ, US Army, Japan/G3; HQ, US Naval Forces, Japan/N3; HQ, Fifth Air Force/DO and XP) attended. Three additional meetings were held in 1984, those of 15 May and 30 October at Yokota, that of 25 July at Camp Zama.

(U) At the combined level, a draft agreement was developed between action officers of the HQ, USFJ Operations Division (J3) and the Joint Staff Office J3. The draft was informally concurred in by the respective staff chiefs. Reactivating what had been an occasional staff-to-staff business gathering (suspended in the late 1970s), meetings took place twice in 1984. The first was held on 20 August at the Joint Staff Office, the second was hosted by the HQ, USFJ/J3, at the Tama Hills Recreation facility on 19 October.

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### SECTION III -- EXERCISES

#### Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise (U)

(U) HQ, US Army, Japan, sponsored a unilateral, US Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise (EDRE) from 7 to 11 May at Camp Fuji. The exercise involved deployment of one company (approximately 150 soldiers) of the 25th Infantry Division from Hawaii to Naval Air Facility Atsugi. The troops were then conveyed to Camp Fuji and conducted a three day exercise culminating in live firing of small arms. The purpose of the EDRE was to exercise the emergency deployment capability of the US Army and supporting services and agencies. Members of the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force attended as "observers." Three USAF A-10 aircraft from Suwon AB, Republic of Korea (25th Tactical Fighter Squadron-51st Tactical Fighter Wing-Fifth Air Force), participated, staging from Yokota AB. This was the first such exercise conducted in Japan. HQ, USFJ involvement centered on securing country team coordination, coordination for A-10 support and convoy clearance.

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SKI VENTURE 85 (U)

(U) The majority of the planning and preparation for SKI VENTURE 85 took place this year. In August, the Commanding General, United States Army, Japan (USARJ), proposed developing a combined USARJ-Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) cold weather exercise. When asked by USARJ officials, responsible JGSDF officials declined the offer to participate; accordingly, SKI VENTURE 85 was projected as a unilateral United States maneuver. The exercise was structured to train a total of 72 personnel of the 1st Battalion, 1st Special Forces Group (A) in cold weather techniques. In two 14-day increments during the period 10 February to 16 March 1985, two groups of 36 persons each would undertake downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, survival and orienteering in a national forest in Hokkaido. The training would be conducted using a civilian establishment (Edelweiss Ski Lodge area), the Army people would wear civilian clothing, have no weapons, and there would be no publicity nor reference to Special Forces.

(U) On direction of the HQ, USFJ, Chief of Staff, the US Secretary, Joint Committee; contacted Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) officials; as expected, the MOFA officials objected citing both Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and then-current political considerations. On SOFA grounds, there was an existing procedure (under Article II.4(B)) for requesting use of areas and facilities, which has not been invoked. The Niseko ski area (where the training was projected to take place) was a popular area and the presence of Special Forces personnel would likely receive widespread media coverage.

(U) The issue remained incomplete as of the close of the reporting period. 26, 27

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YAMA SAKURA VI (U)

(U) YAMA SAKURA VI was a combined US Army-Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) Command Post Exercise (CPX) co-sponsored by HQ, US Army, Japan (USARJ)/IX Corps, Ground Staff Office and Northern Army (NA), JGSDF. YAMA SAKURA VI was conducted from 25 to 31 May at Fort Lewis, Washington. Over 400 US and 85 Japan Self-Defense Forces personnel took part in the exercise, with major participants including United States Air Forces, Japan; Naval Forces, Japan; Seventh Fleet; Third Marine Amphibious Force; Air Staff Office; Maritime Staff Office; Pacific Air Forces; Pacific Fleet; Special Operations Command Pacific; Defense Intelligence Agency; Military Airlift Command; Military Sealift Command and Joint Deployment Agency. HQ, USFJ, participated with a six member player cell. YAMA SAKURA VI was based on a D+27 to D+30 scenario.

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JMSDF ANNUALEX 59G (U)

(U) Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF) ANNUALEX 59G was conducted in coastal waters (the Sea of Japan and Philippine Sea off Izu and Ogasawara Islands), from 16 to 20 September. Approximately ten US naval vessels participated, including USS MIDWAY (CV 41). The exercise included anti-submarine, anti-air defense and anti-electronic warfare activities. This was the first time a US carrier participated in a JMSDF ANNUALEX and the first time US Air Force Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft participated in a supporting role in a JMSDF exercise.

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COPE ANGEL 84 (U)

(U) COPE ANGEL 84 was a combined Japan Air Self-Defense Force-United States Air Forces, Japan, Search and Rescue Field Training Exercise conducted in the Okinawa area from 1 to 3 February. Major participants included HQ, USAFJ, the Naha Air Rescue Squadron (JASDF), the 33rd

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Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron (41st Rescue and Weather Reconnaissance Wing-23d Air Force-Military Airlift Command) and the USAF WESTPAC Rescue Coordination Center. JASDF aircraft included V-107 helicopters, and MU-2 search aircraft. USAF aircraft included HC-130 search aircraft and HH-3 helicopters. COPE ANGEL 84 was based on a peacetime scenario involving survivors of a jumbo jet airline disaster. Establishment of a Combined Rescue Coordination Center at Naha AB was also played during COPE ANGEL 84.

#### US FORCES USE OF AIRPORTS IN JAPAN (U)

(U) Unhindered use of Japanese airports for official purposes by US Forces remained an open and unsettled issue during the calendar year. Two instances underlined this continuing problem, adding to the cumulation of lost ground and lost opportunities to press for rectification, particularly in respect to the use of Narita and Naha airports -- the "political climate" remained "unfavorable".<sup>32</sup>

#### Aeromedical Evacuation from Osaka (U)

(U) On 14 August, HQ, USFJ requested Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) assistance in obtaining permission for a USAF C-9 air evacuation flight to land at Osaka International Airport. The request was made through JCAB because the flight crew was unable to secure permission through normal channels. The mission of the flight was to pick-up a US Navy seaman following emergency surgery. Despite these conditions and MOFA assistance sought via the American Embassy, approval was denied and recovery of the seaman delayed. The seaman was airlifted from Osaka by a USMC C-12 on 15 August.

(U) On 4 October, HQ, USFJ sent a letter to the JCAB Safety Inspector General outlining the 14 August incident. Included in the letter was a request to address the situation with airport managers and advise them of US Forces rights under the SOFA.<sup>33</sup>

#### Miyake-Jima (U)

(U) On 29 November, a US Navy C-12 aircraft based at NAF Atsugi conducted a routine touch-and-go landing at Miyake-Jima airport. The resulting furor was totally unexpected. Miyake-Jima had already been identified as a possible site for constructing a new airfield for night landing practice (NLP) for US Forces' use, and Japanese government officials, from the Prime Minister down, felt this "alleged violation" of the provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) could jeopardize current negotiations with Miyake-Jima residents.

(U) Investigation into the facts of the 29 November occurrence uncovered lack among US Forces of understanding of rights and privileges accorded US Forces under the SOFA. All airfields in Japan were technically approved for official use by US Forces -- although US Forces

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have been repeatedly denied use of Narita International Airport and in past instances have been denied landing permission at Naha and Osaka airports -- nevertheless, "training" could not be conducted at civilian airfields. That view was structured in 1975 when the HQ, USFJ Chief of Staff, in response to Joint Committee action agreed that access to civilian airfields did not include pilot proficiency, familiarization training, or touch-and-go landings. HQ, USFJ, directed that such training flights not be reinstituted, even be it through local coordination or agreements. Precise definition of the "training" and "proficiency" issue had been the subject of official US action within the Joint Committee in 1975.

(U) Action to resolve the issue of unrestricted use of airports remained open and unresolved as of the close of the reporting period. 34, 35, 36, 37

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#### SECTION IV -- OPERATIONS SAFETY MATTERS (U)

##### USAF UH-1H Accident (U)

(U) At 1108 hours on 17 October, while attempting a precautionary landing, a US Air Force UH-1H helicopter, assigned to the 475th Air Base Wing (Fifth Air Force), Yokota AB, crashed in a residential area in Fujisawa City, a suburb of Tokyo. There were no injuries to the civilian populace and only minor injuries to the two crew members. This was the first mishap to the Yokota-based helicopter unit and ended a record of over twelve years of mishap-free operations.

(U) The helicopter had departed Rankin Army Airfield (Camp Zama) on a VFR (visual flight rules) flight to Yokosuka helicopter pad. While enroute, the aircrew experienced severe vibrations and, in accordance with Air Force emergency procedures for the UH-1H, the pilot began preparations for an immediate landing in a cleared construction area. While on final approach to the landing, the helicopter rotor blades struck an unobserved telephone pole. A mishap investigation team was air-lifted within the hour from Yokota and was on the scene at 1140 hours to begin preliminary examination into the cause. The 475th Air Base Wing Safety Officer took charge and after discussions with local police and fire officials was able to arrange for the airframe to be transported to Naval Air Facility Atsugi that evening (the 17th). Damage to the helicopter was not so great as to require it be struck from the Air Force inventory and, after the mishap investigation was completed, the airframe was shipped to the Corpus Christi Army Depot for repair and return to service.

(U) Courtesy calls were made by representatives of the 475th Air Base Wing to Fujisawa City officials and no adverse media reaction was noted.38

##### ATSUGI AERO CLUB MISHAP (U)

(U) On 3 October, a Cessna 172 light aircraft, registration number N444FA, assigned to the Atsugi Navy Flying Club, ditched at sea approximately four nautical miles southeast of Misawa AB. The pilot, an active duty Naval Aviator attached to VA-115 (USS MIDWAY -- CV 41) was on a flight (visual flight rules - VFR) from NAF Atsugi to Misawa AB. The pilot was uninjured and was rescued by a Japan Air Self-Defense Force helicopter and transported to the Misawa AB hospital. The aircraft was lost at sea and negotiations were undertaken with a Japanese commercial contractor to salvage the aircraft. There was limited adverse press reaction. The cause of the mishap was determined to be fuel starvation.39

##### Camp Schwab Range Incident (U)

(U) On 31 May, at the 526th Joint Committee meeting, the

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Representative of the Government of Japan called attention to an incident of 18 May which occurred at Marine Base Camp Schwab, Okinawa. During a live-fire training exercise conducted by the 3rd Amphibious Assault Vehicle Battalion, an M-85 machine gun projectile (.50 caliber round) reportedly struck a vehicle belonging to a Japanese national, which was parked just outside the Camp Schwab range 10 Boundary. The incident resulted from the ricochet of a round which had been fired into an unauthorized impact area.

(U) In order to appease local officials and to quiet adverse media, US Marine Corps officials designated a new impact area along with installing a modified restraining device on the cupola of the turret housing the machine gun. These safety procedures were demonstrated to Okinawa public officials along with representatives of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau (DFAB) to verify "fail safe" procedures. In addition, base range regulations were reviewed and updated.

(U) At the Joint Committee meeting on 31 May, the Japanese Representative "... requested that the USFJ continued to suspend ... training until safety measures are fully provided and those measures are confirmed jointly by the Japanese and US sides." The USFJ Chief of Staff decided that the decision to stage, suspend, or forego operations would be retained entirely in US military operational channels. Accordingly, no such agreement as proposed by the Japanese Representative ever surfaced and live-fire training resumed over protest of local officials. The incident was muted once live firing resumed. 40, 41. 42. 43

#### Search and Rescue (U)

(U) A significant chapter in combined search and rescue was achieved on 11 June. While conducting routine in-flight refueling, a US Marine Corps A-4 aircraft of (VMA-331) Marine Attack Squadron 331 - First Marine Aircraft Wing was engulfed in fire resulting from failure of receiver's probe. The pilot was unable to extinguish the fire and ejected off the coast of Honshu in the Philippine Sea. The Western Pacific Rescue Coordination Center (WESTPAC RCC) was notified via high frequency radio and the Joint US-Government of Japan SAR (Search and Rescue) plan was put into action. A Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF) PS-1 aircraft of the 31st Squadron (31st Group - Fleet Air Arm) based at Iwakuni responded to the request and located the downed pilot. Owing to high seas the PS-1 was unable to land on the water and effect rescue. The PS-1 crew, using hand-drawn pictures dropped from the aircraft, gained the attention of a nearby fishing boat, the "Sakae Maru," which was able to locate and rescue the pilot. A JMSDF helicopter of the 51st Squadron (Fleet Air Arm) stationed at Atsugi then arrived on scene, hoisted the uninjured pilot aboard and transported him to Yokosuka Naval Hospital. This unfortunate aircraft accident reinforced the reliance both countries had on the SAR assets available and brought credibility to the planning which had set up the joint procedures. 44, 45

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Unsafe Operations of Japanese Media Aircraft (U)

(U) During five separate violations of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) flight regulations were reported to the Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) by HQ, US Forces, Japan. Each of these instances reflected serious interference with navigation and impeded safe operations.

(U) USS NEW YORK CITY (SSN 696). On 30 March, at Yokosuka Naval Base, during departure of the NEW YORK CITY from Berth 12, a small helicopter, no visible registration, hovered near the mooring. As the submarine left the pier, noise from the helicopter degraded the ability of the Officer of the Deck (OOD) and the Commanding Officer to communicate orders to the helmsman. Later, while NEW YORK CITY was still maneuvering in the inner harbor area, the helicopter came within 200 feet vertically and 150 horizontally of the vessel. JCAB was immediately contacted telephonically. On 6 April, a letter detailing the incident was forwarded to JCAB. HQ, USFJ, had received no response to this letter as of the time the reporting period closed despite numerous communications with JCAB officials.

(U) USS TUNNY (SSN 682). On 14 June, while entering Tokyo Bay, the TUNNY encountered as many as nine press media helicopters circling the vessel at one time. The helicopters circled generally in a clockwise direction pausing to hover in front of the vessel within 150 feet at bridge level. The noise from the helicopters impeded communication between the helmsman, OOD, tug operators and harbor pilot, resulting in a late turn into the Yokosuka harbor channel and forcing a dangerous 20 degree compensating correction to maneuver back into the channel. On several occasions, the helicopters had to undertake radical maneuvers to avert mid-air collisions. The rotor wash was so strong from the hovering helicopters that personnel on the bridge of TUNNY were required to hold their headgear to prevent it being dislodged and blown overboard. Commander, Naval Forces, Japan, sent a strong protest to COMUSJAPAN asking that this action be brought to the attention of the Government of Japan at the highest level. The HQ, USFJ letter of 30 July to the JCAB detailing the incident and requesting appropriate action by JCAB received no response.

(U) USS DRUM (SSN 667). ON 5 August, outside the inner Yokosuka harbor, DRUM was approached by a single helicopter which circled at approximately 250 feet. As the vessel entered the inner harbor, a second helicopter joined, respective registration numbers were JA9313 and JA9590. On 10 August, HQ, USFJ, sent a letter to JCAB detailing the incident, with an additional request made to have a JCAB official monitor the next submarine arrival to observe media helicopter operations. The JCAB declined the initiative by telephone but had not, as of the close of the reporting period, forwarded any written response.

(U) USS SARGO (SSN 583). On 17 August, a single unidentified press

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helicopter hovered just off the bridge as SARGO was passing through the Yokosuka breakwater into the channel. As in earlier incidents, communications between the bridge, OOD and pilot were hampered by the volume of noise. The incident with SARGO promoted COMUSJAPAN and the USFJ Chief of Staff to bring the incident to the attention of their counterparts at various meetings with Japanese officials. Again, despite strong representation by HQ, USFJ, the JCAB declined to take definitive action, only making the motions of concern and verbally claiming the actions did not violate any Japanese air regulations. HQ, USFJ, in a letter of 10 August, advised the JCAB that the incidents were becoming more frequent and could result in a disaster having unfortunate impact on both governments. No written reply had been received from JCAB as of the close of the reporting period.

(U) USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70). On 10 December, as USS CARL VINSON was entering Yokosuka basin, at approximately 0900 hours, some 16 helicopters and one fixed wing aircraft were counted in the immediate area "hovering uncontrolled" and moving "in all directions", altitude from 60 feet to "several hundred." This marked a record level of airborne confusion associated with the entry into port of US warships, despite intense effort by US officials to induce Japanese officials to take appropriate action to forestall such hazards to air and sea navigation. On 9 December, COMUSJAPAN -- himself a military aviator -- had flown as a passenger on a Navy A-6 aircraft to the carrier in its offshore operating area. His reaction to media aircraft operations on that day was made a matter of public record during his press conference of 12 December at Yokota with the Japan Defense Agency press club.

I would like to raise one other subject. I need to get this off my chest. As we were approaching the USS CARL VINSON on 9 December 1984, there were press airplanes (sic) in the landing pattern taking pictures. In my mind that is criminal. A carrier pilot operates his airplane at the maximum of its capability. He has no room to avoid an airplane which is not supposed to be in the pattern. I think the people responsible for this activity are criminally negligent. I ask your help in keeping those airplanes away from our carriers. We are going to have a tragedy and someone is going to be killed. The sad thing is, it can be avoided.

(U) The following press release indicated the hazard these helicopter operations presented:

Kobe, July 31 Kyodo. Two helicopters on a bank robbery coverage assignment crashed Tuesday and killed two persons. Police said one of the ill-fated choppers belonged to the Mainichi Shimbun, a major Japanese newspaper, and the other was chartered by...a private broadcasting company.

The accident occurred around 1 p.m. on the southern side of the Japanese national railways, Nishi Akashi Station in Akashi City, Hyogo Prefecture.

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The two helicopters touched briefly, forcing one of them to plunge into the roof of a community hall and the other into an apartment parking lot.

Four persons, including a resident of Akashi, were reported to have been injured.

The helicopters were flying over the Akashi area following reports of a bank robbery.

(U) As of the close of the reporting period, the subject of unsafe operations of media aircraft interference with US Forces operations had not been resolved. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50

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SECTION V -- AIRCRAFT NOISE ABATEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) The Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee did not meet during the year. Activities of the US membership were limited to submitting quarterly traffic count letters to the Japanese chairman.<sup>51</sup>

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FOOTNOTES 1-51

1. JCS 010116Z DEC 84 (U)
2. HQ US Forces Japan FY86 Joint Manpower Program submission (ref para/line 350/03) (U); COMUSJAPAN 170615Z DEC 84 (U)
3. HQ, USFJ Hist 1982, pp. 22-23 (U)
4. HQ, USFJ Hist 1983. nn. 19-20 (U)
8. HQ, 5AF/D00U Talking Paper (U), 26 Oct 84, subj: TFEE III (U)
9. HQ, USFJ/J33 Working Paper (U), ca. 20 Nov 84, subj: TFEE (U)
12. HQ, USFJ Hist 1983, pp. 21-22 (U)
14. HQ, USFJ Hist 1983, p. 24 (U)
16. Tokyo Times, 27 Jun 84 (U)
18. Asahi Shimbun, 26 Dec 84 (U)
25. COMUSJAPAN 280110Z FEB 84 (U)
26. HQ, USARJ/G3 Disposition Form (U), subj: SKI VENTURE 84, dtd 4 Dec 84 (U)
27. HQ, USFJ/J03 Memo for Record (U), subj: SKI VENTURE 85, dtd 23 Dec 84 (U)
29. HQ, USFJ Hist 1978 p. 34 (U)
30. Telephone conversation, HQ, USFJ/J321 and LCDR Doyle, COMNAVFORJAPAN/N3 ca. 11 Dec 84 (U)
31. Interview, HQ, USFJ/J321 and Maj John Mokri, USAF (HQ USAFJ/DO), ca. 21 Jan 85 (U)
32. HQ, USFJ Hist 1983, p. 20 (U)
33. HQ, USFJ/J3 ltr (U), 4 Oct 84, subj: US Forces Use of Airports in Japan (U)
34. HQ, USFJ Hist 1983, p. 20 (U)
35. COMUSJAPAN 240730Z OCT 75 (U)
36. HQ, USFJ Hist 1975, pp. 30-31 (U)
37. HQ, USFJ Hist 1976, p. 87 (U)
38. HQ, USFJ/J3 Point Paper (U), subj: US Forces Helicopter Incident, 19 Oct 1984 (U)
39. NAF Atsugi 031331Z OCT 84 (U)

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40. Minutes, 526th Joint Committee Meeting, 31 May 1984 (U)
41. MCB Camp Butler Order P5100.20C, Change 3, dtd 18 June 1984 (U)
42. Minutes, 526th Joint Committee Meeting, 31 May 1984 (U)
43. CG MCB Camp Butler 230200Z JUL 84 (U)
44. CG FMFPAC 110750Z JUN 84 (U)
45. CG FMFPAC 111226Z JUN 84 (U)
46. HQ, USFJ/J3 Memo (C), 15 August 1984, subj: Unsafe Operations of Japanese Media Aircraft (U) DECL: OADR
47. CTF SEVEN FOUR 300900Z MAR 84 (U)
48. CO USS TUNNY ltr 9400 Ser 133 (U), 20 June 1984 to COMSUBGRUSEVEN subj: Hazard to Navigation Caused by Helicopters (U)
49. COMNAVFORJAPAN 080140Z AUG 84 (U)
50. CTF SEVEN FOUR 280628Z AUG 84 (U)
51. US Chairman of Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee ltrs (U), 11 April 1984, 11 July 1984, 24 October 1984, and 22 January 1985, subj: Aircraft Noise Abatement Committee

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## CHAPTER 4

### LOGISTICS

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

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

(U) Six Japanese oil companies were awarded contracts for delivery of 1,083,000 barrels of petroleum products to US fuel depots in Japan. Nippon Oil provided fuel to meet the petroleum needs of small US facilities located in remote areas of Japan. Asia Oil, Kyodo Oil, and Nippon Oil supplied low sulphur heating fuel. Maruzen Oil contracted for low sulphur heating fuel, JP5, and kerosene. Nippon Mining provided JP5. Mitsubishi Oil supplied DFM, MGI, and kerosene. Japanese oil companies continued to show interest in obtaining Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) contracts, a trend prevalent following the 1974-78 cut-off of Japanese oil supplies to US forces.1

##### TUG/BARGE REPLACEMENT OF T-1 TANKER (U)

(U) Military Sealift Command (MSC) decided to replace two T-1 tankers used for fuel transport in Japan/Korea based on economic and contingency considerations. MSC chartered one tug/barge (43 Mbb1) and one T-1 size commercial tanker (32. Mbb1) to replace the existing T-1's. Since GOJ's Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) has historically discouraged Japanese tug/barge fuel movement, MSC asked USFJ/J4 to solicit GOJ approval of tug/barge use in Japanese waters. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) approved tug/barge operation based on SOFA, but MSA expressed safety concerns. In a 29 November meeting with USFJ/ MSCFE, MSA requested certain self-imposed operating restrictions for tug/barge. USFJ did not agree to impose operating restrictions, but did agree to consider MSA concerns in tug/barge scheduling, where feasible. Seneca/Barge 255 arrived in Japan on 1 December and docked at Yokohama North Dock. Trips were made to Matsuyama, Iwakuni, Korea, and Sasebo in December without incident.2

##### T-1 TANKER LAY-UP (U)

(U) On 28 December USNS Alatna was laid-up at North Dock, Yokohama as part of a CNO initiated action for a two-ship Ready Reserve Fleet (RRF) in Japan. The other T-1 tanker, USNS Chattahoochee, is to be laid-up in January 1985. Once located at North Dock, DOD relinquishes control of ships and they come under control of Department of Transportation (Maritime Administration). A commercial firm (Crowley International) has been awarded the contract to prepare and maintain the USNS Chattahoochee and USNS Alatna while docked at Yokohama as part of the RRF.3

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#### CONTRACT STORAGE AT MATSUYAMA (U)

(U) On 1 June 1982 Maruzen Oil Company initiated a OFSC contract for 3.1 million barrels of petroleum storage at Matsuyama, Shikoku. The initial contract was for one year, with an option for four additional one-year contracts. The second annual option was exercised on 1 June. The only significant activity at Matsuyama during 1984 was the relocation of 414 Mbbls of Navy Special Fuel Oil (NSFO) with off-specification pour point to storage sites with warmer climates. Inventories of diesel fuel and jet fuels at Matsuyama remained unchanged. The temporary storage of these fuels has significantly increased the sustainability of US forces in the Pacific Command. However, commercial storage is not viewed as a long-term solution. The five year duration of the contract should provide sufficient time to initiate permanent corrective actions to return all US tankage to serviceable condition.4

#### PETROLEUM TANKAGE RECONSTRUCTION (U)

(U) Reconstruction continued on tankage totaling 2,600 Mbbls through the GOJ funded Facilities Improvement Program. Tank Y-1 (372 Mbbls) at Sasebo was returned to diesel fuel service on 15 December.5

#### JAPAN-WIDE PETROLEUM CONFERENCES (U)

(U) On 21-22 March and 3-5 October HQ, USFJ/J4, sponsored Japan-Wide Petroleum Conferences at Yokota Air Base and Navy Fuel Detachment, Sasebo, Japan. Organizations represented at the conference included US Commander in Chief Pacific; Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan; Commander, US Army, Japan; Fifth Air Force; HQ, US Forces, Japan; Military Sealift Command Far East; and Commander, US Forces, Korea. Major topics included OPLAN supportability, Japan and Korea storage update, support of Misawa Air Base, and stocking decisions on unleaded gasoline, aviation gasoline, and bulk lube oil. Both conferences provided considerable progress in the formulation and execution of measures to improve peacetime operations and sustainability of US Forces, Japan, during contingency operations.6

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## SECTION II - FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

### UNRESOLVED SECURITY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (SCC) ACTIONS (U)

(U) Of the two release actions agreed to in principle at the XIVth SCC, only the final release of Naha AF/Navy Annex remains to be completed. The only portion remaining is the JP-7 storage area. Following construction of a new JP-7 tank at Chimu-Wan Tank Farm #3 the final release can be made.

(U) At the XVth SCC, 47 partial and total releases were agreed upon in principle. Of this total, 36 were completed by the end of 1984. Of the 11 remaining release actions, two actions involve POL facilities and the Makiminato Housing Area, which includes relocation of 973 family housing units. The first 329 units are completed, an additional 460 units are under construction, and the remaining 184 units have been funded. All construction must be complete before the release of Makiminato Housing Area in May 1987. There was little or no activity on the other release actions, primarily due to opposition by the landowners.

(U) During the XVIth SCC, agreement in principle was reached on 12 releases. Seven of the releases were completed by the end of 1984. The most active relocation project has been construction of the cross-country POL pipeline. The collapse of one of the newly-constructed tanks delayed release of the POL pipeline south of Valve Box 20 and the Naha Tank Farm.

### TRANSFER OF NON-JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY FUNDED PROPERTY TO USFJ (U)

(U) As the result of certain Joint Committee agreements to release portions of USFJ facilities subject to relocation construction, situations have arisen in which the relocation construction has been funded by a non-JDA agency such as the Japan Highway Public Corporation (JHPC). In all cases involving the transfer of property accurate accounting is paramount from beginning to end. However, in the circumstances in question the JDA has been reluctant to receipt for the property to be demolished or to be involved in the transfer of the

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newly constructed property to the USG. Recent working level discussions with the DFAA have resulted in the following method to resolve the issue: For cases where relocation construction facilities are to be provided by a non-JDA agency (JHPC, OPG, etc.) DFAA has agreed to receipt for the original property from the USG. The service involved would transfer the property to the local DFAB on Form 425EJ. The Form 425EJ would be annotated to reflect the final disposition of the property (for example: Bldg to be demolished by JHPC). All such releases would be reflected at the Joint Committee level on Amendments to the Schedule of Facilities and Areas. Replacement construction would be transferred directly from providing agency to the receiving service.

#### FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE (FSC) ACTIVITIES (U)

(U) FSC activity continued at a high level during 1984. Actions are summarized below:

Number of FSC meetings (562nd-586th)	25
US Memoranda	75
GOJ Memoranda	86
US MEMO's	47
GOJ MEMO's	82

#### OKINAWA EXPRESSWAY EXTENSION: (U)

(U) The Japan Highway Public Corporation (JHPC) is extending the Okinawa Expressway from Ishikawa City to Naha City in preparation for the Asian Games in 1987. This extension will cut across Kadena Ammo Storage Area, Camp Shields, Kadena Air Base and Camp Zukeran displacing 119 family housing units and several other facilities. The JHPC will reconstruct displaced facilities predominately at Kadena and Camp Courtney. The agreement regarding the extent of reconstruction was concluded at the 533rd meeting of the Joint Committee on 20 September.

#### AIR COMBAT MANEUVERING INSTRUMENTATION (ACMI) SYSTEM IN JAPAN (U)

(U) The final agreement for the Japan ACMI was approved at the Joint Committee at the 533rd meeting on 20 September.

(U) The construction and installation efforts continued, and the Initial Operational Capability (IOC) is expected to be 1 September 1985.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (U)

(U) The 9th meeting of the Environmental Subcommittee was held on 16 October at the Japan Environmental Agency. The following items were addressed during the formal meeting: The GOJ reviewed the results of their environmental observations conducted in 1983, and presented their plan for environmental observations at US facilities and areas for 1984. The US response was provided approving the GOJ request to conduct environmental observations within US facilities and areas.

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(U) The results of the 1983 observations indicated only three water sampling points at US forces installations on Okinawa with coliform readings out of tolerance. In each of those cases the contamination was attributed to other than US forces sources.

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

JFY 84 FIP ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS		
Location	Project	Level of Effort
Misawa	Water Pollution Prevention System	Survey
Misawa	Sewage Disposal Facility	Survey & Design
Yokota	POL Storage	Survey & Design
Iwakuni	Oil Filter/Separator	Survey
Yokose	POL Facility	Survey & Design
Okuma	Sewage Disposal Facility	Survey & Design
Gesaji	Sewage Disposal Facility	Survey & Design
Kadena	Hush House	Survey
White Beach	Sewage Disposal Facility	Survey & Design
Army POL Depots	POL Facility	Survey & Design
Camp Zukeran	Storm Drainage Facility	Survey, Design, & Const.

CARRY-OVER PROJECTS (PREVIOUS YEAR FIP)		
Camp Zama	Storm Drainage System	Construction
Sagamí Depot	Sewage Treatment Plant	Construction
Yokosuka	Sewage Disposal Facility	Construction
Yokosuka	Solid Waste Disposal Facility	Design
Sasebo	Sewage Collection System	Construction
Iorizaki	POL Facilities	Construction
Yokose	POL Tank	Construction
Sobe	Sewage Disposal Facility	Construction
Kadena	Oil Filter/Separator	Survey & Design
White Beach	POL Storage Facility	Construction
Army POL Depots	POL Line	Construction

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

(U) DFAA continued their negotiations with the Keio Plaza Hotel management to obtain a contract for the installation of FEN microwave relay antennas. The installation was approved by Joint Committee MEMO on 7 March 1983 but the hotel still refused to allow the installation citing threats of demonstrations and bombings arising from US forces use. In order to make the antennas less obvious, the Keio Plaza suggested on 15 March installing them in a room on the 45th floor. However, before a test could be conducted of this plan the hotel withdrew their offer and refused to allow the installation in any form still citing possible adverse public reaction to military use of a public building. DFAA continued negotiations without success.

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(U) On 18 July, DFAA was notified that the US would utilize the New Sanno Hotel as an interim site for installation of antennas. It was stressed to the DFAA that the US still desired to utilize the Keio Plaza site as agreed to by the March 1983 Joint Committee Memo and that the installation of antennas at the New Sanno was a temporary measure only until the Keio Plaza site could be resolved. Installation of antennas at the New Sanno began on 21 November and broadcast to hotel residents started on 7 December.

#### FACILITY ADJUSTMENTS (U)

(U) As of 31 December there were 107 exclusive use (SOFA II, 1a) and 20 limited use (SOFA II, 4b) USFJ installations for a total of 127 facilities and areas. Of the 107 exclusive use installations, 60 were located on mainland Japan totaling 206,697 acres (83,649 hectares) and 47 installations totaling 62,237 acres (25,187 hectares) were on Okinawa.

(U) At the end of 1983 there were 119 USFJ facilities and areas. During 1984 there were 9 additions and 1 release.

The release was:

Omura Rifle Range (II, 4b limited use)

The additions were: (all II 4b limited use)

Camp Hachinohe	13.7 acres
Iwate Iwatesan Medium Maneuver Area	5,752.0 acres
Taiwa Ojojihara Maneuver Area	10,211.7 acres
Kasuminome Airfield	23.8 acres
Betsukai Yausubetsu Large Maneuver Area	41,563.1 acres
Camp Kushiro	8.2 acres
Camp Shikaoi	9.7 acres
Kamifurano Medium Maneuver Area	8,575.4 acres
First Service School Training Facility	-----
Total	66,157.5 acres

(U) The 127 USFJ facilities and areas are broken down by major function as shown below. The 20 limited use facilities are included in the training category.

#### FACILITIES BY FUNCTION

AIR BASE	8	POL	8
AMMUNITION STORAGE	9	RECREATION	5
COMMUNICATIONS	28	SEAPORT	8
HEADQUARTERS	2	TRAINING	36
HOUSING(TROOP/DEP)	13	WAREHOUSE	4
OTHER LOGISTICAL	6		

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

(U) Short titled MILPRO-MORI, this study is an attempt to descriptively identify and evaluate maximum DOD joint use of scarce

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real estate in the vicinity of Misawa Air Base. Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (PACDIV), performed background research and collected data in the fall of 1983. The draft study was compiled and distributed in June. The comments and corrections were collated by J4 and forwarded to PACDIV in October. PACDIV has edited the draft and expects final publication in early 1985.

#### SASEBO INITIATIVE (U)

(U) The Sasebo Special Working Group (SSWG) continued to study and identify land area to satisfy the immediate and projected future facility requirements for homeporting of additional ships at Sasebo. During the year the SSWG met fourteen times in an attempt to reach a solution which would be acceptable to each government. At the 12th SSWG (16 July) the GOJ proposed to provide approximately one-half of the former Sakibe area and a portion of the Hario Industrial Park.

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At the fourteenth meeting of the SSWG (7 August) the US Chairman formally accepted the GOJ proposal of approximately 214,000 square meters of land area at Hario Industrial Park contingent upon the GOJ furnishing the eastern half of the former Sakibe area to site operational and logistical facilities. At the fifteenth meeting (20 November), the US and GOJ co-chairmen formalized the agreement reached at the fourteenth meeting and forwarded recommendations to the Facilities Subcommittee (FSC). On 5 December the USG passed a FSC memorandum requesting the land agreed to by the SSWG be provided. The DFAA is still coordinating the memorandum and expects Joint Committee approval by June 1985.

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## LOGISTICS

### SECTION III - BILATERAL AND INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AND COORDINATION, PLANS AND PROGRAMS

#### BILATERAL LOGISTICS STUDIES, ORIENTATION, AND COORDINATION (U)

(U) On 27 January several members of HQ, USFJ/J4, made an orientation visit to the J4, Joint Staff Office (JSO) of the Japan Defense Agency (JDA). Colonel Sato, Chief, Plans and Policy Section, briefed the visitors on JDA organization and functions, the Joint Staff Council (JSC), the Joint Staff Office and the J4, Logistics Division. A detailed report of the briefing as well as diagrams of the organization of the Defense Agency, Joint Planning System, and Defense Planning Estimates were developed and are maintained by J43.7

(U) Representatives from USFJ were present at the JSO, Tokyo, the following week (31 January) for US Commander-in-Chief, Pacific (USCINCPAC)- JSO exchange visit briefings and discussions. Briefings were presented by JSO on their organization and operational legalities, refueling of US naval ships at sea, Japan-US combined exercises, and the JFY 84 Defense Budget. US briefings included a USCINCPAC view of future Japan-US defense cooperation. Later the same week (Friday, 3 February) a large delegation from J4 attended a Special (12th) Meeting of the Combined JSO-US forces Logistics Staff Study Group (C-Log) held to discuss after action items emerging from exercise FOREST BLADE 84.8

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(U) On 27 April JSO hosted the 13th C-Log Meeting at the Defense Agency headquarters, Tokyo. Details of the JFY 84 Defense Budget, the US Security Assistance Program (FMS), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) airlift capabilities, the US Common User Land Transportation (CULT) concept together with the status of the bilateral logistics studies initiative featured prominently in the agenda.

(U) The year's second orientation visit was hosted by the US side on July 3 on behalf of JSO and component Self-Defense Forces logistics officers. A party of some twenty persons visited the USS Belleau Wood (LHA) at Yokosuka Naval Base. Visitors were ably briefed on the organization, mission, and activities of both the Belleau Wood, PHIBRON FIVE and the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) and taken on a tour of the ship. Again, on September 5, an orientation tour for over twenty JSO and JDA officials was hosted by USFJ/J4, this time at Yokota. Officers were given Command and Threat briefings and acquainted with our headquarters' mission and functional capabilities.

(U) A 14th C-Log Meeting, convened on 2 November, was highlighted by the signing of revised Terms of Reference (TOR) which expanded the C-Log membership to embrace Transportation Operating Agencies (TOA's), on the US side. Further, USFJ representatives briefed on wartime FMS support and the US Army transportation system while JSDF officers presented briefings on the current Japanese oil stockage situation as well as the logistics organization of the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF).12

(U) One of the year's highlights in the bilateral exchange of logistics-related information was the institution of combined USFJ/JSDF

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logistics trips. From 16 to 18 May a joint combined trip was undertaken by US forces and JSDF logistics officers to Nagasaki and Kumamoto Prefectures, Kyushu. Visits were made to the US Naval Fleet Activities, Sasebo, the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force's Sasebo District Headquarters, as well as the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries shipyards in Nagasaki city. At Kumamoto, a call was made upon Western Army Headquarters. Again, from 19 to 21 November a similar trip was staged by members of both forces' logistics staffs to Nagoya and Gifu. Tours of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Komaki aircraft plant, the Toyota Motor Co. works, the JASDF's Kohzoji Ammunition Depot, and 2nd Air Depot as well as Kawasaki Heavy Industries' Kagamihara aircraft assembly plant were featured.

#### JOINT LOGISTICS COORDINATION AND SUPPORT (U)

(U) The first of a projected series of comprehensive, semi-annual All Japan Logistics Conferences, for US forces, was sponsored by J4 and held at HQ, USFJ on 22 to 24 February. Discussion centered on petroleum logistics planning concerns, especially USARJ Petroleum Distribution System-Okinawa (PDSO) issues, Military Sealift Command strategic lift of petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL), the potential impact of continuing JNR retrenchment and service rationalization upon POL inland distribution and realized costs; and sustainability, particularly in POL and ammunition.

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(U) The second such logistics forum, held from 5 to 7 December, furthered review and discussion of supportability and sustainability issues that had first been aired in the February conference. Just as the first All Japan gathering had prepared the ground for a subsequent Japan/Korea logistics conference, so the second session was intended to enhance the fourth USFJ/USFK logistics conference, scheduled for early January 1985. The third USFJ/USFK conference, hosted by USFK at Yongsan, Seoul, Korea, from 12 to 14 June had, typically, advanced the concept of regional logistics support of OPLAN 5027 by permitting first-hand exchange of planning perspectives by joint and component Japan and Korea-based planners.

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DEFENSE REGIONAL INTERSERVICE SUPPORT (DRIS) PROGRAM (U)

(U) Pursuant to direction of HQ, US Pacific Command (USPACOM), based upon revised guidance contained in the recently promulgated DOD Regulation 4000.19, from 1 January, Joint Interservice Resource Study Groups (JIRSGs) were established in areas as determined by unified commanders throughout the world. The JIRSGs were evolved in consultation with both subunified and service component commands and placed under the control of the military services.

(U) Accordingly, the first day of 1984 saw the mainland Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group established under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, HQ, Fifth Air Force, and the Okinawa JIRSG created under the chairmanship of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics, MARCORBASE, Camp S. D. Butler. With those actions, responsibility for conduct, coordination, and administration of DRIS studies in Japan transitioned from US Forces, Japan, to the Air Force and Marine Corps component headquarters. HQ, USFJ's role in the DRIS program became a residual one of monitoring and coordinating the activities of the theater's two JIRSG's.

(U) The Japan DRIS Program Review Board (DPRB), chaired by MajGen David B. Barker, USMC, Chief of Staff, HQ, USFJ met on 6 June. DRIS studies completed under the Japan JIRSG's were reviewed and discussed. Mainland and Okinawa representatives reported on their respective activities and plans. One of the more significant study items aired was a potential savings of \$500,000 in Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) construction funding through USMC joint use of the Kadena Air Base "K-9" kennel in lieu of building a new facility (necessitated by unit relocation).<sup>18</sup>

(U) Headquarters, USFJ, oversight of the DRIS Program in Japan during 1984 was achieved by continuing representation by USFJ logisticians at quarterly area JIRSG meetings at Yokota AB and Camp Butler. Mainland Japan JIRSG meetings were monitored on 1 March, 20 June, 1 September, and 3 December while Okinawa JIRSG sessions were attended on 7 March, 30 May, 29 August, and 28 November. A US Pacific Command (USPACOM) annual DRIS Conference, held at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, from 18 to 20 September, was attended by Colonel Carney, USFJ, Assistant Chief of Staff, J4. This conference stressed the importance of instituting uniform service DRIS procedures and training as well as

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affording the conferees the opportunity of realizing first hand an overview of how the program worked out, PACOM-wide, during the first nine months under the new regulation. LTC J. R. Starnes, USCINCPAC/J421, USPACOM DRIS Program Coordinator, attended the Okinawa and Mainland Japan JIRSG meetings from 28 August to 3 September.19

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON VEHICLE MOVEMENT (SVM) (U)

(U) During 1984, US Forces, Japan, submitted 12 memoranda to the SVM for movement of overweight/oversized military vehicles in Japan.

(U) On 21 December the Government of Japan (GOJ) Ministry of Construction (MOC) informed HQ, USFJ that requested routes for movement of M60 tanks and M88 tank retrievers between North Dock and Camp Fuji could not be confirmed. In justification, the MOC stated that numerous bridges on each route involved were structurally incapable of sustaining the combined weight of the battle tank and its truck-trailer conveyance. Alternatives, including utilization of Shimizu port or circuitous intermodal (rail/road) movement were weighed. A similar movement request for clearance of M60's on combination vehicles between Sendai and Ojohjihara Maneuver Area, Miyagi Prefecture, submitted in November is expected to encounter the same obstacles to movement.

#### 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 [POVs], 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 Subic Bay Naval Base, Philippines.

(U) At the end of the year there were 510 full and part-time military customs inspectors (MCI's) working in the program. During 1984, MCI's inspected or examined 97,752 passengers and crew members; 41,967 shipments of unaccompanied baggage and household goods; 794 POV's; 66,699 DOD cargo shipments; and 10,788 aircraft.20

(U) From 23 to 27 January Major McMillian, Military Customs Staff Coordinator, and Mr. Parsons visited Kadena AB, Okinawa, Japan, to observe the Military Airlift Command (MAC) "Demonstration Project," and evaluate the Military Customs Program. The "Demonstration Project" was established to determine if preinspection of Department of Defense

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(DOD) personnel on MAC flights operating from overseas military air terminals could be phased out.

(U) On 16 and 19 March Major McMillian and Mr. Parsons travelled to Atsugi to visit the Naval Air Facility (NAF). The purpose of the trip was to discuss customs issues and evaluate the Military Customs Inspectors (MCIs) Program. On 22 March Major McMillian and Mr. Parsons made a visit to the US Coast Guard Loran Station located at Marcus Island, Japan. March 26 to 28 saw Major McMillian and Mr. Parsons travelling to Misawa AB and Hokkaido to visit the 6112th Air Base Wing and the US Coast Guard Loran Station.

(U) In May the same officers made assistance visits to the 475th Air Base Wing Security Police to evaluate the MCI Program, to Camp Zama and Kamiseya Communications Station to discuss a newly established training program and to Iwakuni, Sasebo, and (USMC) Okinawa for general evaluations. A 31 July visit to Okinawa performed the same functions for the 313th Air Division, Kadena AB. Customs assistance visits were rounded out by calls upon Yokosuka Naval Base, 7 to 8 August, Misawa AB, 27 to 29 August, and Naval Fleet Activity, Okinawa, 12 to 16 December.

(U) From 29 October to 1 November Major McMillian and Mr. Buckley attended USCINCPAC's FY 84 Military Customs Conference, hosted by USFJ at the New Sanno Armed Forces Center, Tokyo. Salient topics discussed included US Customs Service advisors' realignment, the civilianization of military customs inspector billets and the preclearance demonstration project.

#### FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF DEFENSE PROPERTY (U)

(U) New requirement levied by DOD 6055.9 STD, Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards (July 1984) requires US forces' components to survey ammunition storage and operational facilities and submit waivers for host nation government scrutiny. A Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board survey exit briefing (5 October) saw members brief the preliminary results of such surveys.

(U) The disposition through Foreign Military Sales of defense property excess to both JSDF and USFJ needs became a point of contention between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the American Embassy, and HQ, USFJ/J4, at meetings held on 12 and 29 October. Of particular concern to the GOJ was re-export of military equipment in possible contravention of Japan's ban on the "export of arms". More stringent application of demilitarization procedures in the release for sale of excessed military equipment was contained in the MITI proposal tendered through MOFA. The US representative requested that the GOJ resolve its internal inconsistencies of policy and submit a specific written proposal.

(U) A large J4 delegation visited the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) terminal at Yokohama North Dock during the first week of

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May to observe the use of these facilities, attend an in-briefing for US Army Audit Agency auditors and discuss the intensification and enhanced utilization of this key installation.

JOINT OPERATIONAL PLANNING AND EXERCISES (U)

(U) From 9 to 13 July the 1984 Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Conference was held at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA and was attended by the Chief, Plans and Coordination Branch/J43. The conference included discussions of the Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS), major changes and improvements in the Joint Deployment System (JDS), the World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Information System (WIS) development, and efforts to develop JOPES.

(U) On September 14, J4 completed Annex D (Logistics) and appendices to the new COMUSJAPAN OPLAN 5060-84.

(U) A Civil Engineering Support Plan (CESP) conference for OPLANs 5000 and 5027 was held at USCINCPAC, 10 to 14 September. J43's representative was instrumental in selection of base groupings in Japan under an OPLAN 5000 scenario and establishment of similar parameters in COMUSJAPAN OPLAN 5051 for the 416th Engineer Command (USAR). On 27 September MG Baratz, Commanding General, 416th ENCOM, was given the COMUSJAPAN OPLAN 5051 briefing during a CESP meeting held at HQ, USFK, Seoul.

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LOGISTICS  
SECTION IV - HOST NATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

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

(U) The JFY 84 FIP funding levels increased 25 percent over the JFY 83 program. Unfortunately, indications are that the JFY 85 program will increase by only a small percentage.

RELOCATION PROGRAMS (U)

(U) In JFY 84, the GOJ budget for relocation projects was 9,672 million yen or \$44.0 million. The major new projects funded in JFY 84 included: relocation of 184 family housing units and support facilities at Makiminato Housing Area, water supply lines at both Okinawa and Kadena, and a storm drainage system at Camp Zukeran. Carry-over construction projects included: military family housing at Camp Zama, survey of facilities at Iwakuni MCAS, a substation at Sasebo, 320 family housing units and support facilities at Kadena AB, and 20 family housing units and communication cables at Camp Zukeran.

(U) Negotiations and coordination on the Okinawa Expressway extension continued at the ad hoc working group level. The agreement for relocation of all facilities was completed in September 1984.

FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FIP) (U)

(U) In JFY 84, the GOJ budget for FIP projects was 62,864 million yen or \$285.7 million. This included 18,236 million yen or \$82.9 million for the F-16 beddown. Of this amount 19,489 million yen or \$88.6 million was for carry-over projects. The requirement for completion of the FIP projects in JFY 85 and after was 64,674 million yen or \$294 million, including 20,933 million yen or \$95 million for the F-16 beddown.

(U) The GOJ included the following new projects in the JFY 84 budget:

a. (U) Misawa AB -- new construction of bachelor housing; reconstruction of post office, bank, and security fence; survey for water pollution prevention measures; and survey and design for sewage disposal facility.

b. (U) Yokota AB -- new construction of one General Officer Quarters and survey and design for 100,000 barrel POL storage tank.

c. (U) Iwakuni AB -- new construction for one 44-unit mid-rise apartment building and school; survey of one 44-unit mid-rise

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apartment building and oil/filter separator; and survey and design for commissary.

d. (U) Chibana -- new construction of 184 townhouses; survey for one housing supply warehouse; and survey and design for a fire station.

e. (U) Camp Courtney -- new construction of 204 high-rise apartments, a base civil engineer maintenance storage building, and telephone storage; and reconstruction of a rehabilitation center and a base maintenance facility.

f. (U) Makiminato Housing Area -- new construction of 136 high-rise apartments; reconstruction of an automotive maintenance facility; and survey and design for a youth center, a child care center, and an administrative building.

g. (U) US Fleet Activities, Yokosuka -- new construction of bachelor housing; survey and design for NSD warehouse; and survey for a garage.

h. (U) Kure Pier -- survey and design for a bachelor housing building, an administration building, a guard house, and a warehouse.

i. (U) Camp Hansen -- reconstruction for bachelor housing, an administration building, and a retraining center; and survey and design for a telephone exchange.

j. (U) Yokose POL Depot -- survey and design for a POL facility.

k. (U) Okuma -- survey and design for a sewage disposal facility.

l. (U) Gesaji -- survey and design for a sewage disposal facility.

m. (U) Kadena AB -- survey for a hush house.

n. (U) White Beach Area -- survey and design for a sewage disposal facility.

o. (U) Army POL Depot -- survey and design for a POL facility.

p. (U) Camp Zukeran -- construction of a storm drainage facility.

q. (U) Camp Zama -- survey and design for a telephone exchange.

r. (U) NAF Atsugi -- construction of a Navy lodge.

#### 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 approx-

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imately \$83 million in its 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 million 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 much 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.

(U) Construction of many of the facilities funded under both the FIP and MILCON are well underway and deployment of the first F-16's can be supported as scheduled.

#### IKEGO HOUSING (U)

(U) The Navy continues to require construction of family housing at Ikego Ammunition Storage Area in order to partially satisfy their Kanto Plain housing requirements. It was believed that in JFY 84 that housing construction would be started at Ikego since the mayor of Zushi City had agreed to the construction if 33 conditions imposed upon DFAA were satisfied. Unfortunately, the Zushi City population forced a recall election. The opponent of the incumbent mayor ran on the platform that he would not agree to the construction of the housing on Ikego. The incumbent mayor was defeated and therefore the construction of the housing at Ikego received a major setback. The GOJ has continued to maintain that the only location to construct housing in the Kanto Plain is at Ikego. The GOJ has confirmed that they intend to construct housing for the Navy at Ikego. The USG and the GOJ continued to perform survey and design for the eventual construction at Ikego. Both sides agreed to the master plan for the construction site.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JAPAN, LIAISON (U)

(U) Through coordination between J4 and the District Engineer, Japan, a position furnished by the Corps of Engineers has been established in J4 to act as liaison between J4 and the District Engineer. The position was established to better coordinate the many technical problems that have arisen between the USG and GOJ. This position will vastly improve the coordination between these two offices.

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TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (U)

(U) The first meeting of the Technical Working Group was held on 13 September 84 at the Joint Services Conference Room, New Sanno Armed Forces Center, Tokyo, Japan. The group's purpose is to discuss/resolve technical issues affecting FIP construction. It is chaired by the Corps of Engineers, which is also the construction technical advisor to the services. The Group has a representative from each service and HQ, USFJ/J4, and reports to the FIRP on an "as-needed" basis. It meets monthly but the Chairman has the authority to call meetings as needed.

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. During the programming process two additional areas were added to the end of the list.

- a. (U) Family housing and community services
- b. (U) Training facilities
- c. (U) Ports, aerial ports and supply facilities
- d. (U) Communication facilities
- e. (U) POL storage and pipeline facilities
- f. (U) Ordinance storage and pier facilities
- g. (U) Water resources, storage and distribution systems
- h. (U) Electrical power supply and distribution systems
- i. (U) Sanitary sewerage and sewage treatment systems

(U) The Pacific Ocean Division (POD), US Army Corps of Engineers, completed the Family Housing and community services follow-on study in June 1983, and the Pacific Ocean Division Naval Facilities Engineer Command (PACDIV), also completed the Water Requirements study in June 1983.

(U) PACDIV completed the draft of the training facilities study in August with the final plan expected to be published in June 1985.

(U) By the end of the year, the following actions had been completed on the remaining studies and are listed in priority order:

- a. (U) The Ordinance System study was elevated to the top of the

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priority list. Funding for this study has been requested.

b. (U) The need for the ports, aerial ports and supply facilities remains high with the need to study the relocation of Naha Port being the driving factor.

c. (U) The communications facilities study remains on the list with the redesignation of Torii Station as a communication facility. This item is currently being pursued as a separate issue.

d. (U) The study of the electrical power supply and distribution systems will not be required as a follow-on study. This area has been studied by the GOJ in support of FIP projects with the individual services supplementing the data with separate architect-engineer studies on selected bases as part of the master planning process.

e. (U) The study of the sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities will also not be required for the same reasons noted above.

f. (U) The need for the POL storage and pipeline facilities study will also not be required. As a result of the relocation of facilities from Naha, the entire POL system has been studied by the GOJ and the Army and the results will be published in the forthcoming Army Garrison Okinawa Master Plan sometime in 1985.

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FOOTNOTES

1. DFSC Contracts DLA600-84-D-0459, 0466, 0472, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, and 1131.
2. COMUSJAPAN 200730Z Jul 84
3. COMSCFE 270240Z Dec 84
4. COMUSJAPAN 080510Z Feb 84
5. NAVFUELDET Sasebo 210624Z Dec 84
6. COMUSJAPAN 130500Z Sep 84
7. Japan Defense Agency and Joint Planning System organization; Defense Budget Process briefs, Plans & Coordination Branch.
8. HQ, USFJ/J4 letter, 22 February 1984, Subj: Special Combined Logistics Staff Study Group Meeting.
9. Letter, "Combined Logistics Study" Joint Staff Office of JDA, 16 February 1984.
10. Department of the Air Force "USAF List of D-Day Significant FSC 6505 Drug Items", 1 August 1983.
11. JSO/USFJ Bilateral Logistics Study Meeting Briefings, 27 July 1984.
12. Terms of Reference for the Establishment and Operation of the Combined Logistics Staff Study Group, 2 November 1984.
13. J4 Memorandum, 14 March 1984, Subj: USFJ Service Components and Appropriate Support Agency Logistics Conference.
14. Ibid.
15. Plans & Coordination Branch (J433) MFR, "After Action Report - Japan Area Ammunition Conference", 14 December 1984.
16. Ibid.
17. Letters, USFJ to US Embassy, Tokyo, 25 January and 21 March 1984.
18. Minutes of the Japan DRIS Program Review Board, 12 July 1984.
19. Reports tendered under USCINCPAC Regulation 5840.3D.
20. J43 Memorandum, US Forces Disposal of Excess Military Property, 7 November 1984.

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CHAPTER 5  
PLANS AND POLICY  
SECTION 1-PLANS

Bilateral Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC) Defense Study (U)

(U) Bilateral SLOC study operations sub-group meeting for the purpose of developing detailed integration of Blue Defense Plans was held at JSO Conference Room, JDA Tokyo, 26-29 March.

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(U) Bilateral SLOC study operations sub-group meeting to finalize employment methodology and to obtain Bilateral Agreement on all weapons/platform data met at Headquarters USFJ Conference Room, Yokota AB, 14-16 May.

#### USCINCPAC-JSO Exchange Visit (U)

(U) USCINCPAC - JSO (Joint Staff Office) exchange visit was conducted during the period 30 January - 3 February. USCINCPAC/J5, Rear Admiral Kirksey, led a six man delegation to participate in the annual USCINCPAC/JSO exchange visit. The exchange visit included briefing and discussion at JSO and HQ, USFJ and a tour of Fuji Heavy Industries.

(U) USCINCPAC/J5, Commodore Ring led an eight man delegation from USCINCPAC/JCS/USFJ to participate in annual USCINCPAC/JSO exchange visit 4-10 November. The exchange visit included briefings and discussions at JSO, and visits to JSDF/USF bases on Northern Honshu and Hokkaido.

#### JSO-USCINCPAC Exchange Visit (U)

(U) At the invitation of USCINCPAC, Rear Admiral Kobata, JSO/J3, and Colonel Takeuchi, a member of JSO/J3 Command and Coordination Section, visited USCINCPAC as part of the Annual Exchange Program 28 February - 2 March. Rear Admiral Kobata's visit was hosted by Rear Admiral Kirksey, USCINCPAC J5. Briefings and discussions were held at USCINCPAC and service components in Hawaii.

(U) Upon request of COMUSJAPAN, USCINCPAC hosted another JSO-USCINCPAC exchange visit 10-14 September to allow the new JSO/J3, Major General Takei, his first opportunity to visit USCINCPAC and components since assuming the duties as JSO/J3 in March. Major General Takei was accompanied by Captain Shima, a member of JSO/J3 Command and Coordination Section, and USFJ/J5, Colonel Hartmuth D. Guenther, USA. 13

#### USFJ-JSO Joint Combined Trips (U)

(U) USFJ J3, J5, J6, representatives from USARJ and USAFJ and JSO/J3 conducted a Joint/Combined Trip to Kyushu 6-8 March. Visited key installations on Kyushu to include the JGSDF 4th Division Headquarters,

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JMSDF Regional District Headquarters at Sasebo and the JGSDF Security Force on Tsushima Island.

(U) USFJ/J52 representatives participated in JSO/J3 sponsored/coordinated Joint Trip 21-24 August to Tokushima AB, Zentsuji, 2nd Composite Brigade, Etajima, JMSDF Officer Candidate School and JMSDF 31st Fleet Air Wing, and MCAS Iwakuni, Japan. Purpose was to promote mutual understanding between JSO/USFJ staffs involved in Bilateral Planning Activities.

United States Unilateral Planning and Related Activities (U)  
USCINCPAC OPLAN 5000-84 (U)

(U) Phase I TPFDD Refinement Conference was held at Joint Deployment Agency (JDA), MacDill AFB, FL, 4-15 June. USFJ J4, J52, Fifth Air Force and US Army, Japan representatives attended.

(U) Basic Plan was forwarded by USCINCPAC to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for review/comment on 16 December. 14,15

USCINCPAC OPLAN 5001-85 (U)

(U) Initial review of the draft tasking directive for this plan by HQ, USFJ and service component commanders was begun. Substantive review comments were sent to USCINCPAC by HQ, USFJ and other commands necessitating the requirement for USCINCPAC to convene a special conference to formulate a new tasking directive. 16,17

(U) J52 briefed J00, J01 and Assistant Chiefs of Staff at USFJ on USCINCPAC 5001-85 tasking directive and COMUSJAPAN's Concept of Operations to support the plan. Concept of Operations briefing was approved for presentation at USCINCPAC 5001-85 Planning Conference held in September. 19

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(U) HQ, USFJ J52 representative, Lieutenant Commander Paul T. Newport, participated in the development of USCINCPAC Force's TPFDD to support OPLAN 5001-85 at USCINCPAC Final Force/Logistics Planning Conference on 10-14 December. 24,25,26

COMUSJAPAN 5000/5001-82 (U)

(U) Plan was approved subject to incorporation of comments made by USCINCPAC on 28 September. Comments/changes have been made and change one to the plan will be issued upon completion of JCS review and incorporation of changes of USCINCPAC OPLAN 5000-84. COMUSJAPAN has elected to maintain the combined plan to support both USCINCPAC OPLANS 5000-84 and 5001-85. This will necessitate making changes to the COMUSJAPAN plan each time the USCINCPAC 5000 series plans change.27

COMUSJAPAN OPLAN 5027 (U)

(U) COMUSJAPAN OPLAN 5027-82 change one was issued 15 May. US Army, Japan is the only service component required to provide a supporting plan.28

Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) Planning (U)

(U) J52 representative, Major Charles L. Pritchard, USA, participated in a USCINCPAC chaired working seminar on Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) from Korea on 16 January. The seminar was held at AmEmbassy Tokyo and attended by USCINCPAC, USFK, USFJ, USARJ, USAFJ, CINCMAC and AmEmbassy Tokyo representatives.

(U) COMUSJAPAN OPLAN 5060. Responsibility for this plan was transferred to USFJ J1 on 10 July. Subsequent revision of the plan is being coordinated by J1.29

COMMARFORJ (U)

(U) COMMARFORJ representative from CG III MAF attended his first, Ground Planning Sub-Committee (GPSC) meeting on 26 April. This marked the first participation of US Marine Forces in GPSC planning activities.30

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USCINCPAC Commander's Conference (U)

(U) J52 representative, Lieutenant Commander Paul T. Newport, USN, accompanied J00 to USCINCPAC Commander's Conference 25-27 January. J00 presented COMUSJAPAN's Campaign Plan Brief.

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SECTION III--GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

US Costs to Station Forces in Japan and Japanese Host Nation Support (U)

(U) During FY84, the cost to the US Government to maintain forces in Japan was estimated to be about \$2.3 billion. In addition, the Government of Japan contributed about \$1.16 billion (¥220 = \$1) in JFY84 (1 April-31 March 1985). Of this amount, about 73 percent was GOJ-budgeted and 27 percent non-budgeted cost avoidance. About 6.3 percent of the \$13.3 billion Japanese defense budget was related to support of US Forces. Major categories of support included facilities and areas (\$977 million), labor (\$102 million), and waived and absorbed tolls, taxes, and duties (\$83 million). With 60,000 plus US military personnel stationed/homeported in Japan, GOJ contributions amounted to over \$19,000 per serviceman. 46,47

Subcommittee of Security Consultative Committee (SSC) XV Meeting (U)

(U) SSC XV, originally scheduled to meet in 1983, was held in Honolulu, 25-27 June. The meeting was hosted by the Japanese, and

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co-chaired by MOFA Deputy Minister Toshijiro Nakajima and Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard L. Armitage. Issues were discussed under the broad headings, "Global and Regional Security Concerns" and "US-Japan Defense Cooperation."

(U) Overall, SSC XV lived up to the goal of being a forum for open, frank dialogue, and reflected the strong, healthy state of the US-Japan relationship.

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Reintroduction of US Army Special Operations Forces (SOF) into Okinawa  
(U)

(U) Reintroduction of the SOF battalion was authorized under Article VI of the Mutual Security Treaty and SOFA Articles V and IX. Prior consultation under the agreed consultation formula was not required; however, Country Team policy was to provide the GOJ advance notification of military movements into and out of Japan, and of other military

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( activities which would be the subject of public interest. Public opposition in Okinawa was expected, so USFJ/J54 (Government Relations Branch) in conjunction with the American Embassy Political Section, coordinated deployment details with the GOJ (MOFA North American Security Affairs Bureau and JDA Policy Bureau) to smooth the way politically. 66

(U) The advance element (HHC, and A Co) of the First Battalion, First Special Forces Group (Airborne); deployed to Okinawa between 22 March-15 April. B Company closed by September. Initially, Okinawa reformists, supported by the media, mounted an intense anti-Special Forces campaign, but the issue rapidly ran out of steam. 64

#### Political Developments (U)

(U) Major political development during the year was Nakasone's reelection to second (and last) term as president of ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), a post which carries the position of Prime Minister with it. Nakasone subsequently appointed LDP executives and cabinet members stressing factional balance. Cabinet breakdown by faction was: Tanaka - 6, Suzuki - 4, Fukuda - 4, Nakasone - 3, Komoto - 2. Coalition was continued with small New Liberal Club which received one cabinet post as compensation. Future prime minister aspirants Abe and Takeshita were retained in respective posts of Foreign Minister and Finance Minister while third hopeful, Miyazawa was given chairmanship of LDP Executive Council. An unexpected rift in Tanaka's monolithic control of his faction occurred when long-time supporter, Nikaido, undertook short-lived rebellion against his chief's continuing support of Nakasone for LDP president. Despite support of other factions and, interestingly, of possible support of Komeito (Clean Government Party) and Democratic Socialist Party, this recalcitrance petered out but was indicative of things to come in 1985. 65,66,67

(U) Koichi Kato entered the Cabinet as new Director General, Japan Defense Agency. Young and friendly to the US, if sometimes critical, he may be expected to continue positive approach of predecessor, Kurihara. He immediately began to push aggressively for major increase in JFY85 Defense Budget. 68

#### Tomahawk-New Zealand Controversy (U)

(U) In the spring, DOD announced deployment of Tomahawk missiles to be placed on the New Jersey, selected surface ships and attack subs.

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This revived discussion on transient visits of nuclear armed ships to Japanese ports which the Japanese assert require prior consultation between the US and Japan (and certain Japanese refusal). Opposition reaction was to organize a "grass-roots" anti-nuclear campaign in Japan. This is continuing although not very successfully.69

(U) In July, David Lange, Labor Party, was elected Prime Minister of New Zealand (NZ) on anti-nuclear platform which included barring entry into NZ ports of US Navy nuclear-propelled ships and those not certified as free of nuclear weapons. The US cannot make required certification which would be against its "neither confirm nor deny" nuclear principle. In Japan, GOJ accepts fact that US has not requested prior consultation as indicating there are no nuclear weapons aboard ships. In NZ, events moved towards a face-off since US intends to request entry of USN vessel into NZ port without required certification.70

#### Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) Issue (U)

(U) US forces members ordered to Japan from CONUS on PCS suffer financial losses on forced disposal of their POVs. As partial offset, on return to US, purchasers of new Japanese manufactured vehicles (FPOVs) have been permitted to use Guam as an alternate port for shipment of their new FPOVs to US on government transportation. This was regarded as a compensatory quality of life enhancement.

(U) In October, Congress directed a phased withdrawal of this privilege, with a monthly quota of 100 FPOVs permitted from 1 November 1984 until 30 September 1985 for all servicemen. In October 1985, use of Guam, as an alternate port, would be discontinued. HQ, USFJ initiated actions to retain 100 vehicles per month quota or to expand it to 200 per month with privilege, in either case, of carrying forward unused monthly balance for subsequent use.71,72

(U) In November, GAO visited Japan to check on Guam situation. This headquarters impressed on GAO representative need for indefinite continuation of a monthly quota after 1 October 1985 deadline.73

(U) The American Embassy was involved in a related development concerning US manufactured POVs whose date of manufacture is subsequent to 31 March 1976. Such POVs may not be shipped to Japan on government transportation and Congress required the State Department and DOD to apply pressure on GOJ to exempt these US forces POVs from Japanese emission standards. American Embassy, as required, reported unfavorable GOJ reaction to American Embassy request.74,75

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FOOTNOTES

1. JCS SM-84-84 (S), 06 Feb 84 (U) DECL: OADR.
2. Discussions with JSO/J3 Action Officer (U).
3. COMUSJAPAN 080131Z Jun 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
4. CJSC ltr, 29 Nov 84 (U).
5. USFJ J5 ltr (S), 06 Dec 84, (U) DECL: OADR.
6. JCS 231803Z Dec 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
7. CJSC-COMUSJAPAN ltr (U), 26 Dec 84.
8. Joint Planning Committee J3/J5 ltr (U), 10 Dec 84.
9. COMUSJAPAN 120430Z Mar 84 (U).
10. COMUSJAPAN 180645Z Apr 84 (U).
13. COMUSJAPAN 130645Z Jul 84 (U).
14. USCINCPAC 160617Z May 84 (U).
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16. USCINCPAC 252339Z May 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
17. USCINCPAC 220534Z Jun 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
18. USCINCPAC 112225Z Jul 84 (U).
19. J52 Briefing (S), Subj: USCINCPAC OPLAN 5001-85 Tasking Directive (U), 14 Sep 84, DECL: OADR.
20. USCINCPAC 010623Z Sep 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
21. USCINCPAC 260143Z Sep 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
23. USCINCPAC 160410Z Nov 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
24. USCINCPAC 010539Z Nov 84 (U).
25. USCINCPAC 240132Z Nov 84 (U).
26. USCINCPAC 210046Z Dec 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
27. USCINCPAC 281636Z Sep 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
29. HQ USFJ Operating Instruction 5-3 (U), Subj: Publication Management
30. CDRUSARJ/IX Corps 260100Z Mar 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
31. COMUSJAPAN 060725Z Jan 84 (S/NOFORN), DECL: OADR.
32. Joint Air Defense Study, (S/NOFORN) 10 Feb 84 (U). Main Report HQ USCINCPAC.
33. J5 Point Paper (S/NOFORN), 28 Jun 84, Subj: USPACOM Air Defense Study (U), DECL: OADR.
34. Ibid.
35. JO2 Memo (U), 10 Oct 84.
36. Technical Note #USFJ-J5-001 (S/NOFORN/WWINTEL), Subj: An Estimate on the Air Defense Capabilities of the JASDF (U), 31 Dec 84, HQ USFJ DECL: OADR.
37. Combined Operational Concept of SLOC Defense (S/NOFORN), 16 May 84 (U), DECL: OADR.
38. Blue Defense Plan (S), 16 May 84 (U), DECL: OADR.

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39. Threat Estimate (S), Undated (U), DECL: OADR.
40. Soviet Anti-SLOC Campaign Plan (S), Undated (U), DECL: OADR.
41. Analysis Plan (S), 4 Jun 84 (U), DECL: OADR.
42. COMUSJAPAN 280201Z Dec 84 (S/NOFORN), DECL: OADR.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Ibid.
46. COMUSJAPAN/J5 200700Z Feb 85 (U).
47. AmEmbassy Tokyo 040851Z Jan 85 (C), DECL: OADR.
48. AmEmbassy Tokyo 170454Z Nov 83 (C), DECL: OADR.
49. COMUSKOREA 301110Z Nov 83 (U), COMUSJAPAN 060655Z Dec 83 (S), DECL: OADR.
50. USCINCPAC 121750Z Dec 83 (S), DECL: OADR.
51. AmEmbassy Tokyo 081005Z May 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
52. J5 Point Paper (S), 22 Oct 83, Subj: SSC XV (U), DECL: OADR.
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55. J5 Background Paper (S), 17 Jul 84, Subj: Reorganization of the Army in the Pacific (U), DECL: OADR.
56. Ibid.
57. Ibid.
58. AmEmbassy Tokyo 240524Z Feb 84 (S), DECL: OADR.
59. DA 301620Z May 84 (Eyes only) (S), DECL: OADR.
60. J5 Background Paper (S), 17 Jul 84, Subj: Reorganization of the Army in the Pacific (U), DECL: OADR.
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63. Ibid. COMUSJAPAN/J5 300030Z Dec 83 (S), DECL: OADR.
64. J54 Point Paper (S), 7 Sep 84, Subj: Okinawa Based US Army Special Operation Forces (SOF) (U), DECL: OADR; AmConsul Naha 06723Z Apr 84 (U).
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67. AmEmbassy Tokyo 290914Z Oct 84 (C), DECL: OADR; Asahi Evening News, 30 Jun 85, pg 7.
68. AmEmbassy Tokyo 020328Z Jan 85 (C), DECL: OADR.
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CHAPTER 6

COMMAND, CONTROL, & COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE

SECTION I--TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT

ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE (AFIS) SATELLITE NETWORK (SATNET) (U)

(U) Progress continued on the SATNET initiative. From a Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) survey of potential sites on Okinawa conducted 3-9 March, two sites were deemed most suitable. These were at the KDD Submarine Cable Landing and at Hyakuna, Tamagusuku Village, both located on the southern end of Okinawa. Frequency interference measurements at the two US facilities surveyed (Awase Transmitter site and White Beach) rendered them less suitable than the other potential sites selected by KDD. In reporting the results of their survey, the KDD representatives made clear that related policy issues were outside their charter as a commercial organization and could be addressed only by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MOPT). The Director, Command, Control, and Communications Systems (C3S), responded with a 6 July letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the official Government of Japan (GOJ) organ of the Joint Committee, in which he presented four basic policy questions, focusing on INTELSAT terminals on US installations, direct service to United States Forces Japan (USFJ) customers (without a domestic interface), use of USFJ microwave systems for the terrestrial link between the satellite receiver and the Far East Network facilities, and USFJ-owned or operated INTELSAT terminals. At subsequent meetings points were discussed at length with MOPT and MOFA officials, but at year's end a formal answer to the July letter had not yet been received. On the issue of SATNET service, the KDD representatives announced at a 29 November meeting their plans to construct an all-purpose earth terminal on Okinawa (at Hyakuna) by June 1986. On 4 December an AFIS representative arrived from Washington to make a counterproposal to an earlier KDD price quote of \$1 million per year for the Okinawa service. A KDD response was expected in early 1985. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8

SIGNAL MAGAZINE ARTICLE ON C3S IN JAPAN (U)

(U) At the request of the Director, C3S, US Commander-in-Chief, Pacific (USCINCPAC) and regional vice president of the Armed Forces Communications Electronics Association (AFCEA) two articles on C3S in Japan were prepared by the C3S staff for the February edition of SIGNAL magazine, the official magazine of AFCEA. (This edition was dedicated to C3S in the Pacific.) The first article, "C3S IN JAPAN - A COMMANDER'S OVERVIEW," was written for the Commander's signature; the second article, "C3S IN JAPAN - COORDINATION AND CHANGE," was authored by the Director, C3S, USFJ. Both articles were well received in the US and Japanese military communications communities, subsequently quoted in a Japanese language newspaper and referenced in national Diet debate on US command and control systems in Japan. 9

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VISIT TO HQ, USFJ BY A JDA OFFICIAL (U)

(U) On 21 December the Director, C3S, hosted an orientation visit to the Headquarters by the Director, Communications Division, Equipment Bureau, Japan Defense Agency (JDA), Mr. N. Ogoshi, and a senior staff official, Mr. Shinohara. Mr. Ogoshi is the senior communications official in the JDA. Among his various duties he is responsible for all US communications equipment acquisitions through foreign military sales (FMS) channels; his staff also coordinates with the USFJ, C3S Directorate, on any bilateral communications' issues elevated to the JDA level by the Self-Defense Forces. This was Mr. Ogoshi's first visit to HQ, USFJ since assuming his post in 1983.

LEASED CLASS B SATELLITE TERMINAL IN THE KANTO AREA (U)

(U) In early 1984 negotiations between the Defense Communications Agency (DCA) and KDD for leased commercial satellite service reached a stalemate. The DCA requirement was for a leased satellite terminal on a US facility as an alternate means of establishing physically protected, long-haul, bulk-encrypted communications connectivity, thereby improving communications survivability; KDD preferred to continue providing leased service to all commercial customers, including DCA, from their single earth terminal north of Tokyo (at Ibaraki). DCA elected to appeal to the Joint Committee. A US Memorandum to the Joint Committee was prepared and coordinated with the C3S Directorate and presented by the US Chairman to his counterpart on 17 May. The memorandum identified the DCA requirement for 1.544 megabit per second service to be provided by a dedicated, leased Class B satellite terminal installed at a US installation in the Kanto area (either Kamiseya or Camp Zama). While informal discussions on various related issues were subsequently held with representatives of the MPT, no progress was made by the close of the year.<sup>11</sup>

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

(U) No meetings were held on this initiative during the year. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTTPC) representatives advised that they had been delayed in their original goals (regarding direct in-dial service) because of the disruption caused by the telecommunications laws revision this year and the NTTPC divestiture.

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They expect to complete a survey of equipment requirements (Japan-wide) for direct in-dial service as the first phase of the project. This will be followed by a change of the law (which they will initiate), equipment acquisition, testing, and inauguration. The project is expected to take three years to complete.

"COMMANDO FOX," AIR COMBAT MANEUVERING INSTRUMENTATION (ACMI) RANGE (U)

(U) On 2 March the Radio Regulatory Bureau (RRB) approved the frequencies for the USAF "COMMANDO FOX" ACMI range near Okinawa. The range is a high priority USAF project, budgeted at over \$30 million, to provide realistic air-to-air combat training for F-15 fighter pilots on Okinawa. A unique feature of ACMI is the computer-simulated weapons firing and scoring, giving pilots positive results of combat maneuvers. Frequency conflicts with the JDA troposcatter communications system near the proposed range area were a major obstacle to approval for range installation and threatened to force cancellation of the project. The frequency approval by the RRB was the result of several years' coordination and technical analysis by US forces, RRB, JDA, and USAF to fund a 37 million yen (\$150 thousand) frequency change to a portion of the JDA troposcatter system to allow compatibility with ACMI. 12,13,14,15, 16,17

ARCHITECTURE PLAN FOR COMMUNICATIONS ON OKINAWA (APCO) (U)

(U) This project originated from a 1983 USAF initiative to provide unofficial (class B) telephone service to Military Family Housing (MFH) on Okinawa. The USAF concept would have created an independent network solely for the MFH. After a thorough consideration of all factors, the Commander, US Forces Japan (COMUSJAPAN) concluded that unofficial telephone service should be provided as an adjunct to official service and not be treated separately; that Facility Improvement Program (FIP) projects should not be undertaken which conflict with this position; and that 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 (DSN) and the Okinawa digitization program. Commander-in-Chief, Pacific (USCINCPAC) endorsed COMUSJAPAN's recommendation, and the Army subsequently accomplished the architecture study in two phases. PHASE I, which provided the cost data needed for a Japan Fiscal Year (JFY) 85 FIP submission, was completed in December 1983; Phase II, completed 6 February, included a review of the existing Okinawa Military Integrated Telephone System (MITS) and recommendations on the switching centers, toll switchboard requirements, trunking plan, alternate routing, existing/proposed Defense Communications System (DCS) microwave systems and existing/proposed off-base cable systems. The objective: to achieve the most cost-effective and efficient, integrated, DCS/non-DCS network which would satisfy all military department requirements. The completed study was accepted and concurred in by USCINCPAC. 18,19,20,21,22,23

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FREQUENCY SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) On 13 April the Frequency Subcommittee met at the Tokyo Prince Hotel to approve and sign documents for Annexes A through D of the US/Japan Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement (TEA). This meeting is

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alternately hosted by the RRB (now Telecommunications Bureau) and HQ, USFJ. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss and sign various documents that formalized frequency actions which the Technical Liaison Channel (TLC) working group had coordinated during the past year. GOJ attendees included Mr. Kamo, Director General, RRB. The HQ, USFJ delegation was led by Colonel Weatherbie, USFJ/C3S.

(U) On 16 April the agenda of the 32nd Frequency Subcommittee meeting and documents J-30, F-31, F-77, and F-78 were forwarded to the Secretary, US/GOJ Joint Committee. These documents were approved by the Joint Committee on 17 May. 38,39,40,41

#### MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (MOPT) REORGANIZATION (U)

(U) On 1 July the RRB of the MOPT was reorganized and redesignated the Telecommunications Bureau, Radio Department, MOPT. 42

#### NEW SANNO HOTEL TELEVISION (U)

(U) On 3 September the Telecommunications Bureau approved frequencies to provide microwave relay of Far East Network (AFRTS) programming to the New Sanno Hotel and Hardy Barracks. Previously, AFRTS programming was available at both locations only by videotape. 43,44

#### JAPAN FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT SEMINAR (U)

(U) On 12 and 13 September HQ, USFJ hosted a frequency management seminar for US military frequency managers in Japan. This was the first seminar in US Pacific Command (USPACOM) to be held at the sub-unified command level and to address joint frequency management within a specific geographic area. Also attending were observers from the Telecommunications Bureau, Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF), USCINCPAC, and Commander, US Forces, Korea (COMUSKOREA). 45,46

#### JAPAN RECONFIGURATION AND DIGITIZATION (JRD) (U)

(U) On 29 November the Telecommunications Bureau approved the frequency plan for the JRD microwave system. The system is essential to the relocation of the Camp Drake AUTODIN and Fuchu AUTOVON switches to Yokota and to increase communications channel capacity throughout the Kanto area. Considerable negotiations were required to ensure compatibility of the microwave system with planned GOJ space services in the same frequency band. 47,48

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TELEPHONE INSTALLATION IN NEW WING OF BUILDING 714 (U)

(U) The beneficial occupancy date of the new US Forces office building was 1 October 1983. Telephone work requests were submitted on 30 July. The 1956th ISG submitted a telephone installation plan on 2 August. The installation of telephones began on 20 September to accommodate the early move of the command section to the new wing (due to the remodeling contract for the old command section spaces). The command section was moved on 3 October. The remaining second floor telephone installation was completed on 15 October. First floor telephone installation was completed on 12 November with the exception of the J2 and C3S office spaces which were completed on 29 November. Installation of the telephone system in the basement, the USFJ Command Coordination Center (CCC), began on 1 December and was progressing at the end of 1984. 58,59

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## SECTION II - INTEROPERABILITY

### USFJ/J64 INTEROPERABILITY BRANCH (U)

(U) On 26 November Colonel Weatherbie, HQ, USFJ/J6 directed that the J6 office be reorganized to more closely reflect the actual missions and functions and at the same time parallel the C3S organization at USCINCPAC. This resulted in an Interoperability Branch (J64) being created with an initial staffing of one person. The branch had been requested under the Joint Manpower Program (JMP), but staffing was not scheduled until 1986 pending JCS approval of the USPACOM Combined Interoperability Program (CIP). 70,71

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

(U) During January and February, J6 Personnel briefed all the USFJ component service headquarters on the JINTACCS program. Considerable documentation, received from the JINTACCS program office at Fort Monmouth, NJ, was also delivered as part of the briefings. On 29 June similar documentation was released to the JSO of the JDA.72

(U) On 3-4 April personnel from Headquarters, Tactical Air Forces Interoperability Group (TAFIG), from Langley AFB, Virginia, accompanied by HQ, PACAF personnel, provided a demonstration and briefing of the JINTACCS Automated Message Preparation System (JAMPS) equipment here at Yokota. The briefings were attended by J00, J01, and over 40 US officers from the HQ, USFJ staff and component headquarters. Eighteen JSDF officers also attended.

(U) During May the command conducted an analysis of JINTACCS National and Theater Information Flow as part of a worldwide effort ordered by JCS. Consolidated input reflecting input from all component headquarters was submitted to USCINCPAC on 4 June. The effort attempted to analyze the type of data that flows up to USCINCPAC and the JCS as well as that which would be sent to the JSDF, assuming their participation in JINTACCS.73

(U) The JINTACCS effort in Japan for 1984 culminated in personnel from JCS and the newly formed Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency (JTC3A) formally briefing the JSDF on JINTACCS and soliciting their participation. The briefing was developed at an action officer meeting chaired by USCINCPAC/C3SIN at Camp Smith, Hawaii, 15-20 October and actually given to the Japanese JSO and JSDF representatives on 3 December. Major General Araki (JSO-J5) was the senior Japanese official present.74

### TADIL - A INTEROPERABILITY (U)

(U) During the year several documents dealing with US TADIL standards were released to the JSDF.75,76,77

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(U) During the year a proposal to use the US Navy Multiple Link Tactical Operations Test Simulator (MULTOTS) was under discussion between USCINCPAC, PACAF, 5th Air Force, and COMUSJAPAN representatives. This effort culminated in a meeting on 3 October at Yokota Air Base. The technical capabilities and requirements of MULTOTS were discussed with US Navy representatives and contractor personnel. COMUSJAPAN submitted a cautious endorsement as a result of the meeting. However, the JCS subsequently cancelled the project, preferring to let the JTC3A solve the problem.<sup>78</sup>

(U) During 13-15 November members of COMNAVELEXSYSCOM and Chief Naval Operations provided briefings on the US Navy's Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS) implementation and program. The briefing was presented at Commander, Naval Forces, Japan (COMNAVFORJAPAN), Commander-in-Chief Self-Defense Fleet (CINCSDFLT), Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF), and COMUSJAPAN, at the JSO.

HQ, USFJ, COMMAND COORDINATION CENTER (CCC) (U)

(U) The CCC project actively moved towards completion in two of the three segments in the project. In Phase I (Bare-Bones) of the HQ, USFJ CCC, the construction of the building 714 addition started in October 1983, and continued with the Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD) (completion) occurring 1 October. The electronic designs were received from NEEACT, Japan on 26 April, and an in-process program review was held on 3 May. NEEACT started site preparation and installation immediately after BOD and continued throughout the year.

(U) Phase II (Full Implementation) also continued with NEEACT, Japan, completing the Technical Analysis/Cost Estimate required by JCS to approve the Required Operational Capability (ROC) on 26 January. JCS issued a "flimsy" working paper on tentative approval on 22 February, with final approval occurring on 11 June. On 9 October HQ, USFJ submitted for funding of the approved projects as part of the normal DOD Program Objective Memorandum (POM) process.<sup>79,80,81</sup>

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SECTION III - SYSTEMS AND PLANS

DIAL CENTRAL OFFICE (DCO) IN JAPAN FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (JFIP)  
(U)

(U) In response to USCINCPAC, Director, C3S, message, negotiations continued throughout the year to ensure the new DCO's to be installed under the JFIP would be compatible with the DSN. At the 61st meeting on 12 September of the Facilities Improvement and Relocation Panel, the GOJ presented a draft of handling requirements for DCO telephone systems for USG concurrence. This draft was concurred in by the USG chairman and attached to the minutes. A qualifying note was attached to the draft that stipulated that the equipment furnished shall be made in Japan and of general purpose type. In effect this means the DCO's installed under the JFIP will not have all the DSN interoperable features. Continued negotiations have thus far not been successful in changing the GOJ position. 104,105

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DEFENSE DATA NETWORK (DDN) (U)

(U) The DDN program provides a survivable, secure data communications network that has the flexibility to satisfy a wide range of user requirements. The DDN includes the data communications backbone and communications access lines that enable subscribers to use that backbone.

(U) The DDN system includes support for an information management and electronic mail host (EMH) service. To provide this DDN capability, the Electronic Mail System (EMS) has been implemented with C/70 processors used as the EMS hosts. The EMS supports message and document preparation, editing, storage, search, and retrieval. The Information Mail System supports access from most ASCII terminals and IBM 3270 terminals, VT-100 and VT-52 terminals, communicating word processors, and BitGraph terminals.

(U) A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), "EMH Administrator Duties", was entered into by the Commander, United States Army Communications Command (USACC)-Japan, and Commander, DCA, Pacific (PAC), on 10 August. This MOA allocated 200 EMH boxes to the Commander, USACC-Japan. A subsequent visit by Lieutenant Colonel Zitz, C3SSP, HQ, USFJ to Camp Zama on 17 January 1985 disclosed the following distribution for the EMH boxes: USARJ: 100, DCA-PAC: 50, and HQ, USFJ: 50. The Commander, USACC-Japan, stated that procedures regarding these EMH boxes will be promulgated during early 1985. Initial Operational Capability (IOC) of the EMH at Camp Zama, Japan, is scheduled for June 1985. 106

UNITED STATES PACIFIC COMMAND SECURE VOICE WORKING GROUP (U)

(U) The first meeting of the USPACOM Secure Voice Working Group was held at Headquarters, USCINCPAC, Camp H. M. Smith, 27 to 29 November. Representatives attending this meeting provided a mechanism to ensure coordinated transition planning occurs within USPACOM's Secure Voice Programs. The primary purpose of this meeting was to focus on USCINCPAC program definition, architecture, a transition plan, and an implementation plan with milestones.

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(U) The results of the working group were a positive exchange of information and identification of specific action items. Due to the significance of this effort, continued working groups will meet quarterly followed by an annual USPACOM Secure Voice Conference.

(U) A summary of the USPACOM Secure Voice Working Group is contained in the Minutes, USPACOM Secure Voice Working Group, 27-29 November. 111

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

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

(U) HQ, USFJ requires JOPS/JDS training at least twice a year. Instructors from the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia, conducted JOPS orientation training from 17-19 Apr and 3-5 October. The objective was to develop an understanding of the procedures and techniques used in JOPS by mid-level staff officers. JSDF members attended as observers. A total of 33 US and 21 Japanese attended the two courses. While here, the instructors conducted a JOPS orientation seminar for flag officers in Japan on 16 April. The Commanding General, Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa, was the only flag officer attending the course. The HQ, USFJ/J3 and 5AF Deputy DO also attended this course. Because they require no computer access, responsibility for these courses was shifted to the J5 division. JOPS users courses were conducted 30 April-9 May and 27 November-7 December. A JDS user course was also conducted on 10 May. These courses were taught by USAF Air Training Command instructors. They provide in-depth, hands-on training for the use of a WWMCCS terminal to produce JOPS/JDS planning products. A total of 12 US personnel attended these courses. 112,113,114,115,116

##### TRAINING - WWMCCS INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK (WIN) (U)

(U) HQ, USFJ sponsored WIN training three times this year. A WIN overview course was presented 28 February. WIN user courses were presented 29 February-2 March and 3-6 July. These were taught by USAF Air Training Command instructors, and provided WWMCCS customers in Japan with a working knowledge and hands-on experience with the WIN. A total of 39 people attended these sessions. 117,118

##### WWMCCS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WIS) (U)

(U) The WIS is the replacement program for the WWMCCS. Designed to replace all current hardware and software, the WIS will significantly impact HQ, USFJ and the WWMCCS users in Japan. The COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS users access WWMCCS host computers in Korea and Hawaii via a communications concentrator located at HQ, USFJ. Should the communications links to these computers be severed, all Japan WWMCCS users would lose their WWMCCS connectivity. Because of COMUSJAPAN's increasing role in defending the Northwest Pacific, loss of WWMCCS connectivity would be catastrophic for command and control. Consequently, USFJ needs host site status to achieve sustained WWMCCS connectivity. In late 1983 OPNAV refused to support POM funding for a major WIS site at HQ, USFJ and chose to support only limited site capabilities. USCINCPAC supported the USFJ position by indorsing to CNO, USFJ's request for major site status. CNO indicated (January) OJCS was staffing USCINCPAC ROC 20-81 (USFJ CCC) and would include an implementer to upgrade COMUSJAPAN to a WIS host site. When OJCS validated ROC 20-81, they granted major host status to HQ, USFJ with a target date of FY 87.

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In accordance with the WIS architecture, USFJ will have multiple computer systems interconnected by a local area network. Total cost is projected to exceed \$4 million. Upon final implementation, the COMUSJAPAN WIS node should achieve the status of a major WIS node equivalent to that of Korea, be capable of operating independently or in support of others, and be a key player in the USPACOM command and control network. 119,120,121, 122,123

WWMCCS ADP SYSTEM SECURITY OFFICER (WASSO) (U)

(U) The Activity Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Support Plan was completed in January, in preparation for completion of a Risk Analysis. The biannual Site Test and Evaluation was completed in March and forwarded to both host sites and USCINCPAC for coordination and comments. In October the USFJ WWMCCS ADP System Security Officer attended the WWMCCS Security Conference at McClellan AFB, CA.

APPROVED WWMCCS SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT NOTIFICATIONS (SDN) (U)

(U) USARJ WWMCCS Workstations. Due to projected development and use of software-unique programs, increased use of WWMCCS during exercises, and increased use of JOPS, the Commander, USARJ, requires two more WWMCCS workstations. This requirement, submitted on SDN N83035, was validated in December 1983 by OJCS and will be funded by HQ, DA. USARJ will wait for the new WIS workstations, which should be delivered during late summer 1985. 124,125

(U) C3S (formerly J6) WWMCCS Workstation. HQ, USFJ submitted a requirement for a terminal for the C3S to provide Frequency Management, Joint Multichannel Trunking and Switching, and JOPS support. This requirement, identified in SDN N83042, was validated by OJCS in January. A Honeywell Microsystem 6/10, to satisfy the requirement, arrived in December. 126

(U) Command Coordination Center. Three terminals for the HQ, USFJ CCC were identified in SDN N83030, which was validated by OJCS in February. These will be used to establish an operational and flexible command and control capability as defined in ROC 20-81. We now await the new WIS workstations which will include the graphics capability required. Delivery is expected in midsummer 85. 127,128

(U) DCA-NWP. In March OJCS validated SDN N84002, which documented DCA-NWP's need for a terminal. A site survey was conducted in May and a Microsystem 6/10 was scheduled to arrive in November. The installation is awaiting completion of the site preparation work. 129

(U) Backup Level 6. To limit the impact of a primary computer system long term outage, the COMUSJAPAN node requires a backup system. In addition to back-up, this system would also allow independent software development and testing. This requirement, SDN N83041, was validated by OJCS in April and the computer system arrived in October. It is awaiting activation of the new WWMCCS facility in the USFJ CCC. 130

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(U) Level 6 Upgrade. DCA's Joint Data System Support Center (JDSSC) recommended that the COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS node be upgraded in order to run new system software release WRNP 3.0. This new, multi-function, multi-user, on-line software system requires a minimum of 512K words to operate, based upon the projected number of Japan terminals, dual-hosting requirements, and the need for concurrent operation as both a Remote Network Processor (RNP) and stand-alone processor for USARJ, and Fifth Air Force unique software requirements. This new software release will greatly enhance system security features and make it possible to network Level 6's. OJCS directed COMUSJAPAN to implement JDSSC's recommendation. This SDN A84020 was validated by OJCS in August. 131

(U) J5 WWMCCS Workstation. The Plans and Policy Division requires a WWMCCS terminal to access JOPS for three USCINCPAC OPLANS, three USFJ OPLANS, and numerous JCS exercises. The plans are located, reviewed, and updated by J5 planners in the Plans Branch, then taken to the WWMCCS common user terminal area, two stories below, for processing. These procedures are repeated daily anywhere from twice a day during normal operations to 30 times a day during exercises or contingencies. SDN N84015, identifying the need for a dedicated terminal to be located in the J5 work spaces, was submitted in February and OJCS validated the requirement in October. 132

(U) III MAF. As the primary agent for several USPACOM OPLANS, the III Marine Amphibious Force participates in all aspects of the joint reporting structure. The JOPS requirements and JDS data exchange have now exceeded the capability of the III MAF's single terminal. SDN N84001 identified the need for an additional terminal. It was submitted in May and validated by OJCS in December. 133

(U) 3 FSSG WWMCCS Workstation. As a major component of the III MAF, the 3rd Force Service Support Group requires daily access to the WWMCCS. However, the only terminal they have access to is located at the III MAF, an hour away from the 3 FSSG. They project greatly increased use of WWMCCS, further exacerbating the terminal and Remote Line Printer (RLP) access problem. A site survey was conducted in January and an SDN, N84002, requesting a dedicated terminal site was submitted in May. This requirement was validated by OJCS in December. 134

(U) MSC/MTMC. On 17 June 1983 OJCS validated the Military Sealift Command (MSC)/ Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Yokohama site collocation. Validation of this collocated facility was predicated on use of presently installed crypto gear, construction cost savings, elimination of duplicate sites in the same building, and providing MTMC earlier WWMCCS connectivity than originally possible. In December 1983, MTMC Western Area agreed to share the terminal site with MSC (Far East) if a third terminal were added (two for MSC and one for MTMC). In February an SDN was submitted for this additional terminal. Also in February, HQ, MSC funded the terminal site construction to house the MSC and MTMC (Yokohama) terminals. Round-table discussions with MSC, MTMC, and USFJ were held in May to work out the MOU for joint use of the WWMCCS

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terminals. Due to additional site preparations required to replace the building central air conditioning unit, this site will probably not be on-line before July 1985. 135,136,137,138,139

#### WWMCCS PROJECT COMPLETIONS (U)

(U) CNFJ RLP. SDN N82056 approved a RLP for the Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan (CNFJ). The RLP will enable CNFJ to get printouts of JOPS, the Computer Assisted Search System, and the Submarine Track Generation System. The SDN called for delivery of a Systematics General (SG) printer. Because there is no SG vendor maintenance in Japan, the SG printer was shipped to Hawaii in exchange for a Honeywell printer which was shipped from Hawaii to Japan. It arrived in April. The installation was delayed due to a lack of installation funds and an engineer scheduling difficulty. It took several months to get it installed. 140, 141

(U) III MAF. A Microsystem 6/10 WWMCCS terminal which had been delayed several months due to a procurement error, finally arrived in January to fulfill part of the equipment requirement for the III MAF. To provide interim access, a terminal was borrowed from the Hawaii host computer site.

#### NEW WWMCCS SYSTEM INITIATIVES (U)

(U) MISAWA. COMMANDO PORT WWMCCS requirements were clarified in February. A WWMCCS terminal site, consisting of two terminals and a RLP, is required to support the two F-16 squadrons being activated at Misawa, Japan. The terminal site will be located in the new Wing Command Post. In a September meeting with HQ, PACAF representatives coordinated communications requirements for the SDN submission. HQ, PACAF agreed to: 1) write/submit the SDN, 2) engineer and install the Misawa end of the circuit, 3) procure all end items for both ends and, 4) MIPR funds to NEEACT Japan for the engineering and installation effort on the Yokota end. In December PACAF decided to fund this requirement under the COMMANDO TORII program. 142,143,144,145

(U) 18TFW. The 18th Tactical Fighter Wing requires additional WWMCCS/WIS equipment (another terminal and a RLP) to support the operational command and control of air forces in Japan. This requirement was previously validated by OJCS as SDN N7929A in 1981, but Air Force did not provide funding. In December PACAF agreed to fund this requirement under the COMMANDO TORII program. 146

(U) SUBGRU7. The Commander, Submarine Force Seventh Fleet (Yokosuka Naval Base, Japan), requires the installation of a graphics terminal to support the Submarine Track Generation System. A technical feasibility study was completed in February. In December all necessary information had been compiled and documented in an SDN. 147

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(U) MTMC, Naha. The MTMC activity at Naha, Okinawa, requires two terminals and a remote line printer to support the DA Movement Management System. In July the Okinawa MTMC facility submitted plans for WWMCCS terminal site construction. These plans were incorporated into an SDN, which was forwarded to USCINCPAC in September. 148,149

INFORMATION PROCESSING STUDY (U)

(U) C3S hired the Navy Regional Data Automation Command (NARDAC) to study headquarters functions and to determine and document office automation requirements. Miss Susan Friedt, NARDAC, interviewed division and branch chiefs, project officers, and administrative personnel during January. Her draft report identified requirements for 49 microcomputer systems and recommended they be bought from the joint Navy/Air Force contract for TEMPEST-certified small computers. Based on staff comments, the final NARDAC report recommended 51 TEMPEST microcomputers, associated peripherals, and software with an estimated cost of \$500K. Since no funds had been programmed or budgeted, Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment (PECI) funds were requested, first under the Productivity Investment Fund (PIF) portion of PECI and subsequently under the Productivity Enhancement Investment Fund (PEIF). Upon learning that no funds would be available until FY 87, the PIF package was withdrawn, divided into eight separate projects, and resubmitted for PEIF funds. Approvals were obtained at USCINCPAC/C3S and J72, OP09BF (Field Activity Support), and OP403 (Productivity Program Management Office). The CNO director for Investment and Development disapproved the request. At year's end the project was still unfunded. 150,151,152,153,154,155,156,158

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FOOTNOTES

1. COMUSJAPAN 160100Z Mar (C) DECL OADR.
2. COMUSJAPAN 230600Z Feb (C) DECL OADR.
3. J6 Trip Report (C), 21 Mar, Subj: KDD Survey of SATNET Site 4-8 Mar.
4. J6 Memo for Record (U), 30 May, Subj: 29 May SATNET Meeting.
5. Report of KDD SATNET Site Survey on Okinawa (U), dtd May.
6. J6 Ltr (U), 6 Jul, Subj: - SATNET.
7. C3S Memo for Record (U), 6 Dec, Subj: 29 Nov SATNET Meeting.
8. C3S Memo for Record (U), 12 Dec, Subj: 4 Dec SATNET Meeting.
9. SIGNAL magazine, Feb 83 issue.
10. J6 Trip Report (C), 10 Sep, DECL OADR.
11. Memorandum to the Joint Committee (U), 17 May.
12. FBUS/M: 2118, 12 Feb 81, Subj: Provided ACMI technical information to the RRB and requested frequency supportability comments.
13. FBUS: 5750, 31 Jan, Subj: Requested frequencies for ACMI from RRB.
14. FSJ: 5753, 2 Mar, Subj: RRB approved frequencies for ACMI.
15. USFJ Chief of Staff ltr (U), 27 Jan, Subj: To Director General, Equipment Bureau, JDA. Noted ACMI cost of \$32 million.
16. USAF/JASDF MOU, 15 Jun, Subj: Agreement for USAF to change frequency on JDA troposcatter system.
17. Contract F62562-85-CG005, 10 Dec, Subj: USAF contract with NEC to change frequency on JDA troposcatter system. Cost: 37 million yen.
18. 1962CG Kadena AB 012240Z Jun 83 (U).
19. COMUSJAPAN 260200Z Oct 83 (U).
20. Okinawa Phase I Telephone Study, 12 Dec 83 (U).
21. USCINCPAC 060204Z Jan (U).
22. Okinawa DCS/Non-DCS Integrated Study, Phase II, 6 Feb (U).
23. USCINCPAC 130922Z Apr (U).

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24. 6008 TACF 132150Z Jan (U).
25. CHMDO 130205A Feb (C), DECL OADR.
26. CHMDO 130209Z Feb (C), DECL OADR.
27. 2114 CS 220210Z Mar (U).
28. NCRJ 230550Z Feb (C), DECL OADR.
29. CHMDO 310909Z May (U).
30. CHMDO 250804Z Jun (U).
31. 5AF 260615Z Jun (C), DECL OADR.
32. USAF 111556Z Jul (U).
33. CHMDO 200650Z Jul (U).
34. AFCC Ltr (C), 25 Jul, Subj: Implementation Directive (U), DECL OADR.
35. COMUSJAPAN 270130Z Aug (C), DECL OADR.
36. AFCC 311701Z Aug (U).
37. 1843 EIG Ltr (U), 13 Sep, Subj: Program Development.
38. Document J-30, 13 Apr (U), Membership of Japan Delegation to 32nd Frequency Subcommittee Meeting.
39. Document F-31, 13 Apr (U), Membership of US Delegation to 32nd Frequency Subcommittee Meeting.
40. Document F-77, 3 Jun 83 (U), Minutes of 31st Frequency Subcommittee Meeting.
41. Document F-78, 13 Apr (U), Update to Annexes A, B, C, and D to Chap II of TEA.
42. List of Staff Officials, Frequency Division, Telecommunications Bureau, 1 Jul.
43. FBUS 5814 (U), 17 Aug, Requested frequencies from TB for FEN microwave to New Sanno Hotel.
44. FSJ 5806 (U), 3 Sep, TB approval of frequencies for FEN microwave to New Sanno Hotel.
45. USCINCPACINST 2400.1D, 29 Mar 82, para 8c(7) (U): Authority for frequency seminar.

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46. COMUSJAPAN/J614 130008Z Jun (U): Announcement of Japan Frequency Seminar.
  47. FBUS 5850, 7 Nov, Subj: Frequency Proposal for JRD frequencies.
  48. FSJ 5843, 29 Nov, Subj: Frequency Approval for JRD frequencies.
  49. COMUSJAPAN 222320Z Jan (C), DECL OADR.
  50. HQ, USAF 082230Z Feb (C), DECL OADR.
  51. CHMDO 230226Z Feb (U).
  52. HQ, USAF 091235Z Feb (U).
  53. CHMDAO Ltr (C), 26 Apr, Subj: Letter of Offer and Acceptance - JA-D-OAM (U), DECL OADR.
  54. CHMDO 290742Z Jun (U).
  55. CHMDO 060819Z Jul (C), DECL OADR.
  56. CHMDO 250814Z Sep (C), DECL OADR.
  57. HQ, USAF 241232 Dec (U).
  58. USFJ/1956 ISG meeting 30 July, (U), Yokota AB, Japan.
  59. 1956 ISG Ltr (U), 2 Aug, Subj: Telephone Service for USFJ new addition to Bldg 724 (U).
  60. 19-20 September Meeting, FMS COMSEC Program Review Conference, Tokyo, Japan (U).
  61. Annex No. 2 to the USG/GOJ COMSEC Memorandum of Understanding (C), 5 Jul, DECL OADR.
  62. NCRJ 230624Z Feb (C), DECL OADR.
  63. DIRNSA 061545Z Feb (C), DECL OADR.
  64. DIRNSA 220517Z Jun (C), DECL OADR.
  65. USFJ Ltr (C) 1 Aug, Subj: Future Acquisition of KI-1A Equipment (U), DECL OADR.
  66. 19-20 Sep Meeting, FMS COMSEC Program Review, Tokyo, Japan (U).
  67. DIRNSA 121738Z Dec (C), DECL OADR.
  68. 17 Dec Meeting, Teledyne Briefing on new KI-1C, Tokyo, Japan (U).
  69. USFJ Ltr (C), 21 Dec, Subj: Request for Position on Future Acquisition of KI-1A Equipment (U), DECL OADR.

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70. HQ, USFJ Joint Manpower Program submission (U), 1 Oct.
71. USPACOM Combined Interoperability Program (USPACOM CIP) (C), 28 June. DECL OADR.
72. JINTACCS Technical Interface Design Plans Vol II - VI and other miscellaneous JINTACCS documents and papers.
73. COMUSJAPAN 040600Z Jun (U).
74. JCS 27224Z Nov (U).
75. Joint Tactical Air Operations Security Guide (U), MOD 1.
76. Tactical Data Systems Interface Design Information for TADIL A and TADIL B (Japan) (C), 1 Dec 82. DECL OADR.
77. Joint Standardization Group/Tactical Command and Control, and Communications Systems. Interface Design Handbook (IDH) Vol III, detailed Implementation, Book 4, 11 Sep 81.
78. COMUSJAPAN 170100Z Oct (C). DECL OADR.
79. COMUSJAPAN Command, Control, and Coordination Center Technical Analysis/Cost Estimate (U), 30 Sep (S). DECL OADR.
80. JCS 111903Z Jun (C). DECL OADR.
81. COMUSJAPAN letter (U), 9 Oct, Subj: Program Objective Memorandum (POM) FY-87.
82. JCS 062359Z Mar (C), DECL OADR.
83. COMUSJAPAN 150400Z Mar (S), DECL OADR.
84. USCINCPAC 070315Z Apr (C), DECL OADR.
85. JCS 061259Z Jun (S), DECL OADR.
86. USCINCPAC 061929Z Jul (S), DECL OADR.
87. COMUSJAPAN 171545Z Jul (S), DECL OADR.
88. COMUSJAPAN 211030Z Nov (U).
89. Office of Secretary of Defense (USDRE) memo (S), 29 May, Subj: Command, Control, and Communications Systems Interoperability with JSDF (U). DECL OADR.
90. COMUSJAPAN 100015Z Nov (U).
91. COMUSJAPAN 210130Z Nov (S). DECL OADR.

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92. COMUSJAPAN letter (S), 10 Sep, Subj: Command, Control, and Communications Systems Interoperability with JSDF (U). DECL OADR.
93. The MITRE Corp, Draft Working Paper 24928 (SNF) Jan, Subj: Proposed C3I Objectives and Architecture for United States Forces in Japan (U). DECL OADR.
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102. The MITRE Corp, MITRE Tech Info Ltr D31-Y-048 (U) 19 Dec, Subj: Report of Visit to US Forces Korea, 26-30 Nov (U).
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131. JCS Ltr 15 Aug (U), Subj: Level 6 Upgrade (U).
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137. COMUSJAPAN Ltr (U), 1 Feb, Subj: MTMC Yokohama SDN.
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141. NEEACT Japan Ltr 31 Dec (U), Subj: CNFJ RLP Acceptance.
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144. HQ, PACAF 191815Z Sep (U).
145. HQ, PACAF Ltr (U), 31 Aug, Subj: Misawa WWMCCS Installation.
146. JCS Ltr (U), 19 Feb 81, Subj: Acknowledgement Memorandum.
147. CTF 74 Ltr (U), 9 Aug, Subj: WWMCCS SDN.
148. HQ, MTMC 092235Z Jul (U).
149. COMUSJAPAN Ltr (U), 13 Sep, Subj: MTMC NAHA SDN.
150. NARDAC Ltr (U), 27 Feb, Subj: Office Automation Requirements.
151. NARDAC Ltr (U), 19 Jun, Subj: Office Automation Requirements.
152. COMUSJAPAN Ltr (U), 18 Jul, Subj: Productivity Investment Funds.
153. COMUSJAPAN Ltr (U), 18 Jul, Subj: Office Automation Requirements.
154. COMUSJAPAN Ltr (U), 24 Aug, Subj: Productivity Enhancement Incentive Fund.
155. COMUSJAPAN Ltr (U), 24 Aug, Subj: Office Automation Requirement.
156. CNO Ltr (U), 28 Sep, Subj: Productivity Enhancement Incentive Fund.
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## CHAPTER 7

### SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

#### SECTION I - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

##### HQ, USFJ FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (U)

(U) Total program 2 (P2) funding for FY84 was \$2,983,000, an increase of \$189,000 from FY83. Total program 3 (P3) funding for FY84 was \$290,000. This included a return to USCINCPAC of \$40,000, the amount by which the total grant exceeded P3 requirements. Funding for official travel was again capped at \$219,000 for the headquarters. This limitation resulted in considerable reprioritization and selected curtailment of travel in support of the mission.

##### BANKING (U)

(U) Competitive bids from local commercial banks for the authority to supply yen to all US forces in Japan during FY85 were solicited in June. The most advantageous bid for the US Government was supplied by the Bank of Tokyo. This bank also performed this same service during the period FY81 thru FY83.

##### HOLA/COLA (U)

(U) During the period 1 thru 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 twelve months.

##### DOLLAR/YEN VALUES (U)

(U) The relationship between the dollar and the yen was relatively stable during 1984. Monthly averages were (yen to one-dollar):

JAN ¥233.94	Apr ¥224.91	Jul ¥242.54	Oct ¥247.04
Feb ¥233.83	May ¥230.51	Aug ¥242.66	Nov ¥243.40
Mar ¥226.15	Jun ¥233.16	Sep ¥244.90	Dec ¥247.80

The highest daily rate was ¥250.47 on 31 December and the lowest daily rate was ¥221.81 on 8 March.

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CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS (U)

(U) During 1984 the Central Funding Activity at Kadena brought in \$73,117,212 from the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank and returned, as retrograde currency, \$12,252,306. The difference of \$60,864,906 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 \$1,423,482,311 worth of yen. This yen was distributed as follows:

- Official Use	\$774,136,550
- Quasi-Official Use	429,569,599
- Individual Use	<u>219,776,162</u>

Total	\$1,423,482,311
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FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) The issues before the Finance Subcommittee during 1984 were as follows:

a. (U) Road Use Tax - The GOJ contends that the Road Use Tax is directly linked to the Japanese Automobile and Light Vehicle Taxes and as such, the Road Use Tax should be increased at the 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. 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 23 February this memorandum was approved by the Joint Committee.

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b. (U) Promotion of Power Resources Development Tax - This tax was first levied at the rate of ¥80 per 1,000 kilowatt hours (KWH) in 1974 and US forces in Japan began paying it without objection. In May 1980 the rate was increased to ¥300 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 per 1,000 KWH. Negotiations on this subject have centered on two conditions 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. During 1984 the GOC considered and reconsidered US-provided evidence that this tax was being paid by US forces in Japan. As the Year closed the issue remained unresolved.

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## SECTION II -- OKINAWA AREA FIELD OFFICE

### Okinawa Area Field Office (U)

(U) The Okinawa Area Field Office (OAF0) 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 coordination functions for US military elements on Okinawa, keeping COMUSJAPAN and the OAC informed of activities which are of a joint nature. Its main functions are:

1. (U) Functions as an extension of the USFJ joint staff in support of the OAC.
2. (U) Monitors items of HQ, USFJ interest in Okinawa.
3. (U) Monitors local political, economic, labor, environmental, and facilities issues which significantly affect US forces on Okinawa.
4. (U) Provides liaison between OAC and GOJ, OPG, NPA, and similar agencies.
5. (U) Advises service elements on application of SOFA.
6. (U) Provides executive secretary to OACC.
7. (U) Serves as recorder/interpreter at meetings involving the OAC and representatives of GOJ, OPG, and similar activities.
8. (U) Maintains liaison with the US Consulate General.
9. (U) Advises OAC on Japanese protocol matters.
10. (U) Coordinates official visits of national/GOJ and US distinguished visitors when visits involve more than one service.

### HOLA/COLA Survey (U)

(U) The COLA Survey was accomplished during the first 10 days of February. The 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 March and included all eligible personnel residing off base as of 28 February except those personnel on temporary duty or leave. The following areas of concern to the military were reflected in this year's survey.

- a. (U) Electricity costs on the DD Form 376's continued to reflect lower prices due to extreme conservation measures by the military community. Most remarks on the survey identified extreme conservation techniques; i.e., no cooking in ovens, no air conditioners during summer months nor heating during winter, etc.

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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 extreme measures, the estimated cost was approximately \$150 per month.

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

(U) (1) 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 \$40.00 a month.

(U) (2) 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 a BBQ pit and a microwave for everyday cooking.

(U) (3) Transformers or voltage regulators are required for US made appliances and electronic equipment. Transformers cost approximately \$5.00 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 personnel during initial occupancy. The housing agents on Okinawa received their income from the finder's fee as opposed to the agency 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 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 50% of the deposit.

d. (U) Rent increased since last year's survey. Incoming personnel are now facing much higher rents. New 2 and 3-bedroom apartments being offered for rent (1,000,000 yen plus) currently exceed the rental ceiling of all grades except O-3 and higher. Future new apartments and renovated existing homes will be priced above the majority of 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 \$450) 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 a year. Personnel normally resorted to purchasing older less efficient models for approximately \$250 with little or no resale value.

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f. (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 POV's to Okinawa continued to be in effect. The 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 POV's due to the embargo. This loss is compounded for those selling a POV, as it will have to be relaced 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 cost of owning a vehicle. During 1984, 1000 vehicles were inspected by AFFES with an average inspection price of \$220 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 \$236 to register a vehicle.

g. (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 men's and women's clothing are not compatible to the average American measurements. This necessitates having the clothes altered, resulting in increased prices.

#### Coordination of Visitors to Okinawa

(U) OAF0 coordinates official visits to Okinawa by GOJ personnel, 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 94 visiting groups and parties (588 people) to US activities on Okinawa. Distinguished visitors included American as well as other nationality guests. The more prominent visitors were:

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- General Sumio Murai, Chairman, Joint Staff Council
- Lt Gen Edward L. Tixier, COMUSJAPAN
- ADM W. J. Crowe, Jr., USCINCPAC
- COMO James D. Cossey, Director, East Asia/Pacific Region, ISA
- LTG William H. Schneider, Deputy USCINCPAC
- Dr. William Mayer, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
- Maj Gen John V. Cox, USCINCPAC, Director of Operations
- James A. Kelly, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

Major General James L. Day 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 and the American Consul General comprise the Okinawa Area Coordinating Committee (OACC) as an advisory group to the OAC on matters of joint service interest. During the temporary absence of the OAC from Okinawa, interim authority/responsibility associated with the position passes to the most senior general/flag officer of the OACC. In his absence, the most senior general/flag officer present on Okinawa acts as OAC.

OACC Meetings

(U) The OACC met four times during the year (7 February, 27 March, 3 July, 14 November). Topics discussed at OACC meeting were:

- Projection of significant visits
- Agenda for Tripartite Liaison Committee Meeting
- SOP for Reporting Incidents
- Advance notice of training activities
- Standards of conduct
- Military discipline
- Noise at MCAS Futenma
- Noise at Kadena AB

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### Tripartite Liaison Committee

(U) The Tripartite Liaison Committee is comprised of representatives from the Okinawa Prefectural Government, (OPG) the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, and the OACC members. Hosting of this meeting is rotated. One meeting was held in 1984 (20 Nov). Representing the OPG was Governor Nishime; the Naha DFAB was represented by the Director, Mr. Tadashi Kohbohdo; and the OAC, Maj Gen Day, represented the OACC.

### Agenda Items

- Safety measures concerning training
- Military discipline
- Safety of aircraft
- Noise problem at MCAS Futenma/Kadena AB

### Local Elections

(U) Naha City Mayor's election was held; the Reformist candidate was elected. Urasoe City held its mayor's election, and a conservative candidate was elected.

### Crime Statistics

(U) The off-base crimes committed by US forces personnel in Okinawa Prefecture continued to drop in 1984. There was a total of 121 crimes committed during the year which is 20 percent less than in 1983. The figures for crimes against Japanese nationals decreased nearly 27 percent.

(U) The following figures show the number of offenses committed by US forces personnel off-base in Okinawa Prefecture during 1984, based on the daily incidents reports received from the Okinawa Prefectural Police Headquarters.

MONTH	NO. AGAINST JAPANESE	NO. AGAINST US PERSONNEL	TOTAL
JAN	4	4	8
FEB	5	0	5
MAR	9	2	11
APR	10	6	16
MAY	8	0	8
JUN	7	0	7
JUL	5	3	8
AUG	4	3	7
SEP	13	6	19
OCT	8	2	10
NOV	7	3	10
DEC	8	4	12
TOTAL	88	33	121

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(U) The following figures are for crimes of violence only

MONTH	MURDER	RAPE	ASSAULT	ROBBERY	TOTAL
JAN	0	1	1	1	3
FEB	0	0	0	1	1
MAR	0	0	4	0	4
APR	0	0	4	0	4
MAY	0	0	3	2	5
JUN	0	1	1	0	2
JUL	0	1	2	0	3
AUG	0	1	2	0	3
SEP	1	0	3	0	4
OCT	0	0	1	1	2
NOV	0	0	4	0	4
DEC	0	2	4	0	6
TOTAL	1	6	29	5	41

(U) The following figures show the total numbers of crimes by US forces personnel against Japanese nationals during the past four years.

YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE
1981	178	
1982	124	- 30.3%
1983	120	- 3.2%
1984	88	- 26.7%

(U) The following figures are for crimes of violence

YEAR	MURDER	RAPE	ASSAULT	ROBBERY	TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
1981	0	5	30	14	49	
1982	2	3	21	7	33	- 32.7%
1983	1	3	22	7	22	No Change
1984	0	4	15	5	24	- 27.3%

(U) The following figures are for crimes against property

YEAR	LARCENY	PROPERTY DAMAGE	TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
1981	64	32	96	
1982	48	23	71	- 26.0%
1983	47	19	66	- 7.0%
1984	30	10	40	- 39.4%

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(U) The following figures show the number of offenses committed by US forces personnel off-base within Okinawa Prefecture based on the daily incidents reports received monthly from the Okinawa Prefectural Police Headquarters.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NO. AGAINST JAPANESE</u>	<u>NO. AGAINST US PERSONNEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
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
1984	88	33	121

(U) The following figures are for crimes of violence only

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MURDER</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
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
1984	1	6	29	5	41

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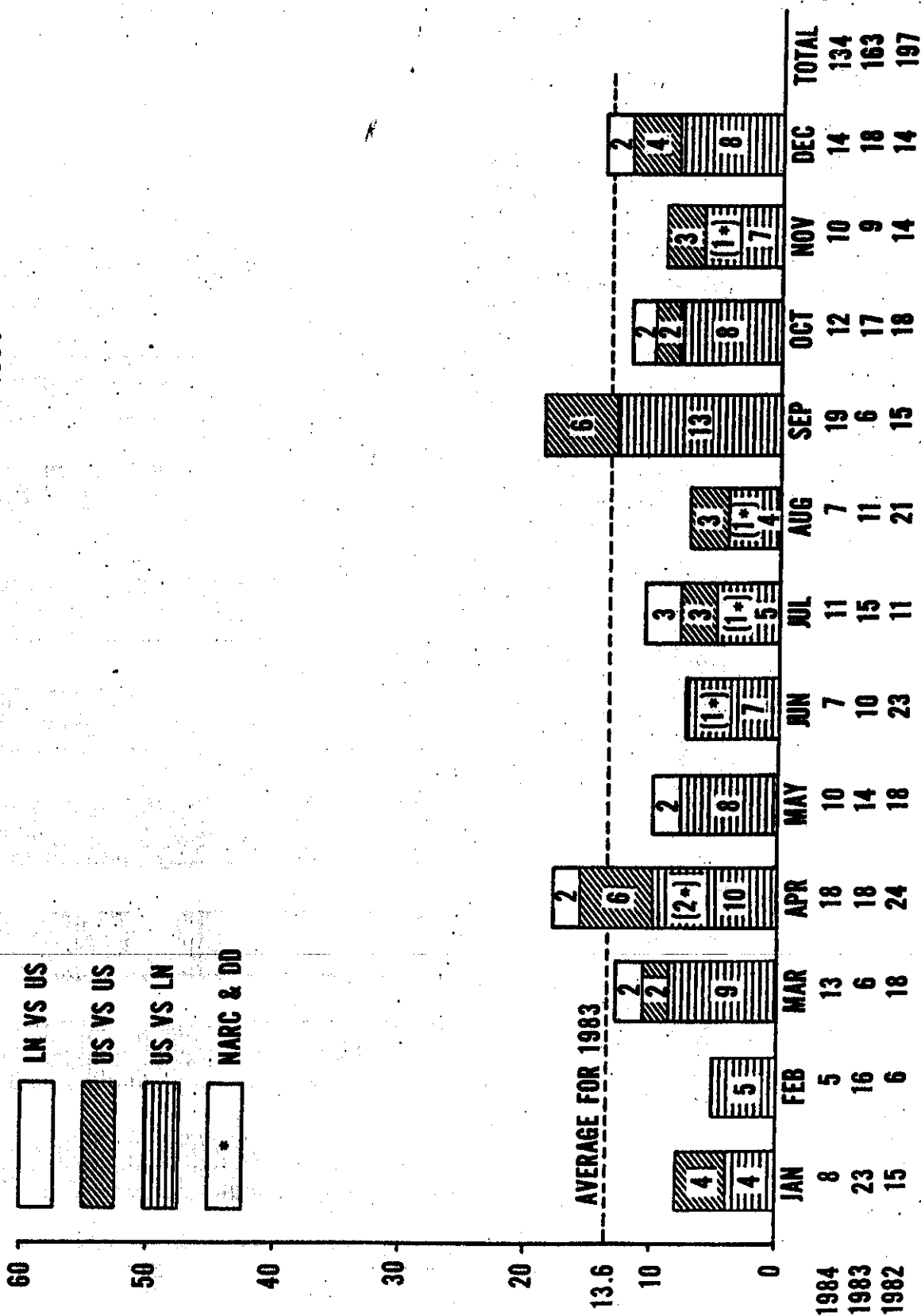
(U) The following figures show the number of violent crimes committed by US forces personnel against Japanese nationals only, based on the daily incidents reports received monthly from the Okinawa Prefectural Police Headquarters.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MURDER</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT + or -</u>
*1972-73	3	18	122	37	180	
1974	1	14	53	42	110	-39%
1975	0	13	56	23	92	-16%
1976	0	8	60	12	80	-13%
1977	0	5	38	21	64	-20%
1978	0	4	32	11	47	-27%
1979	0	5	26	11	42	-11%
1980	0	5	23	6	34	-19%
1981	0	5	30	14	49	+44%
1982	2	3	21	7	33	-33%
1983	1	3	22	7	22	----
1984	0	4	15	5	24	-27%

\*15 May 1972 - 14 May 1973 (First one year period after reversion)

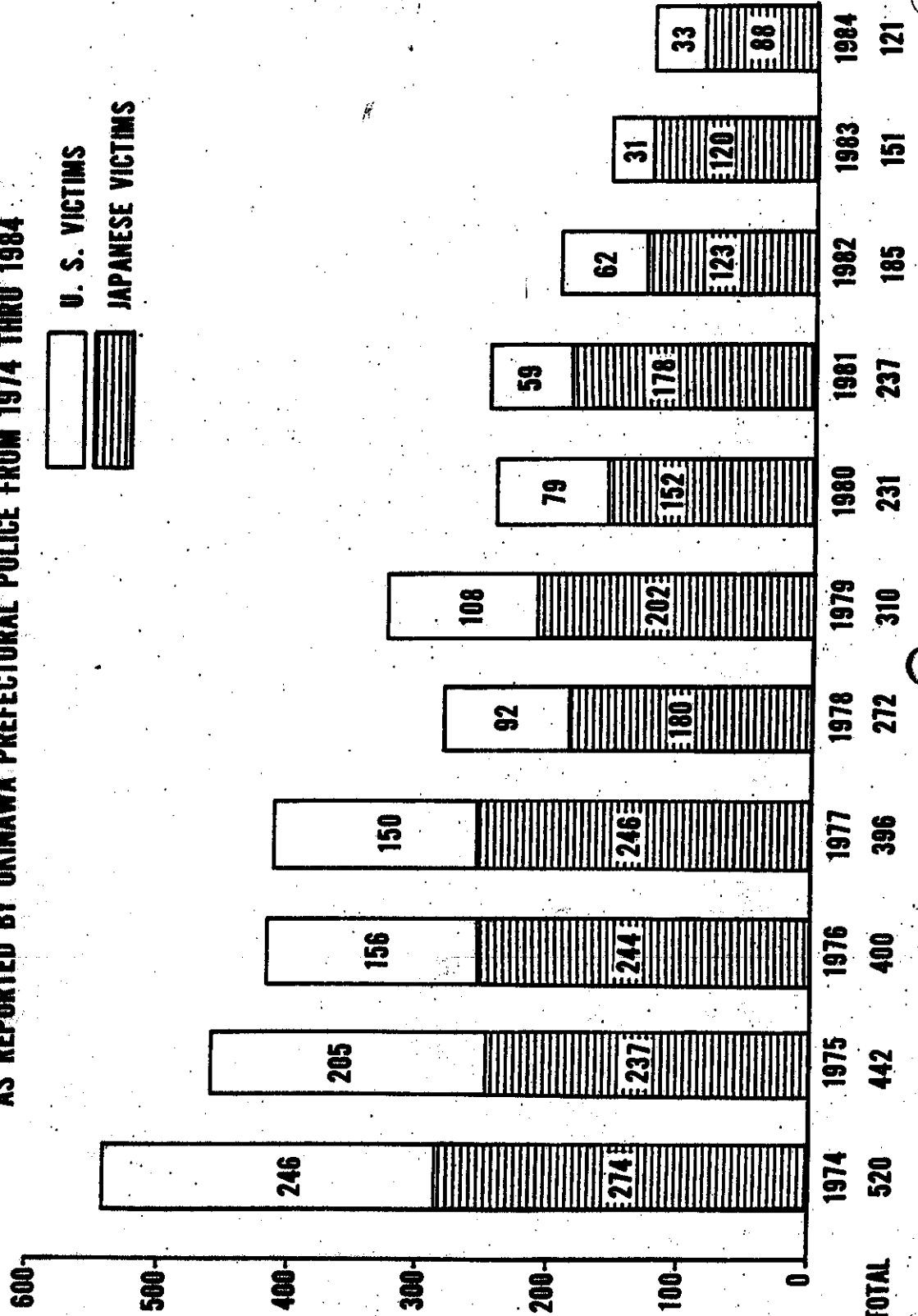
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# INCIDENCE OF OFF-BASE CRIMES INVOLVING U. S. FORCES PERSONNEL AS REPORTED BY OKINAWA PREFECTURAL POLICE IN 1984



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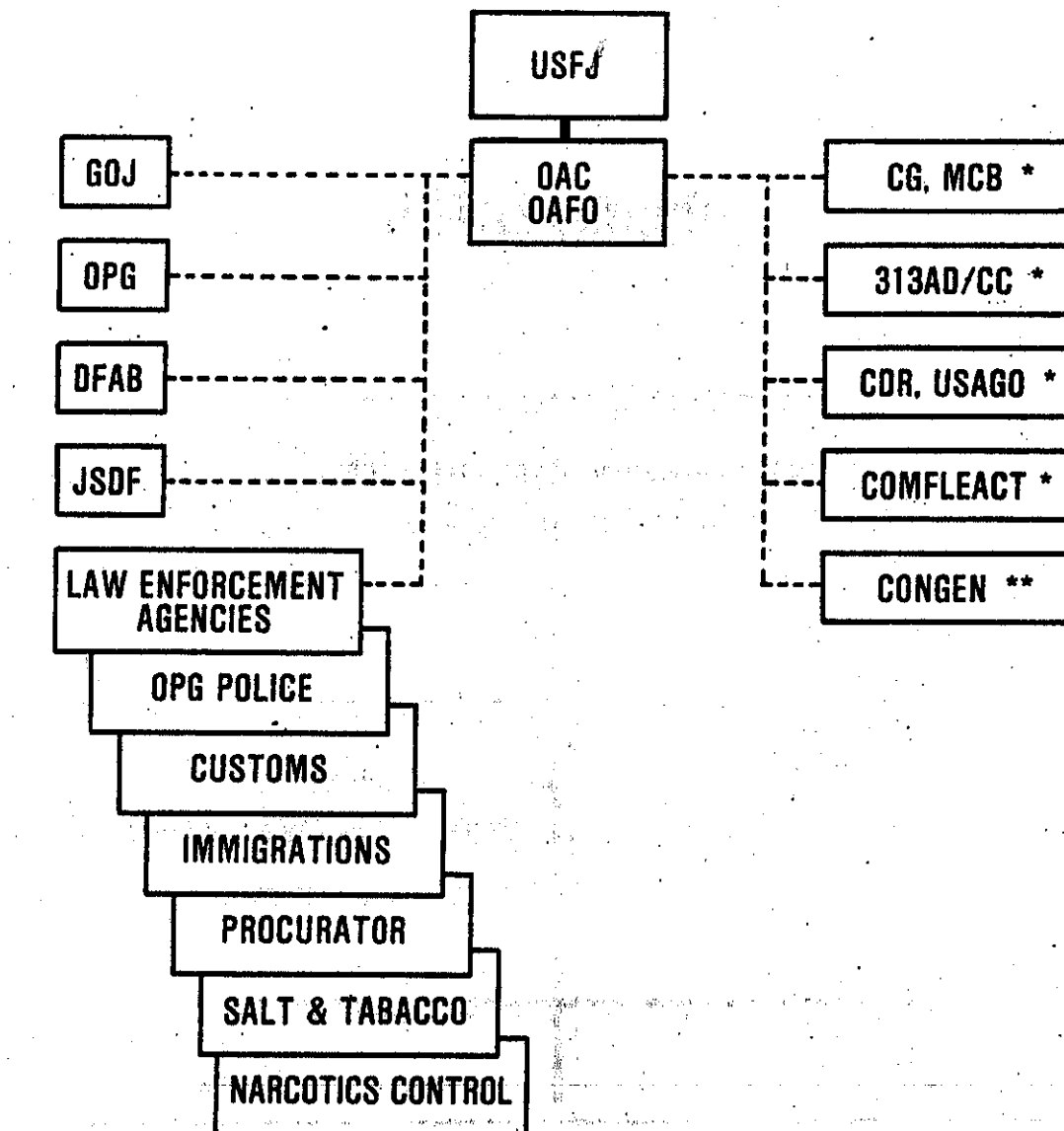
ANNUAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY U. S. FORCES PERSONNEL  
AS REPORTED BY OKINAWA PREFECTURAL POLICE FROM 1974 THRU 1984



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## RELATIONSHIPS



— COMMAND

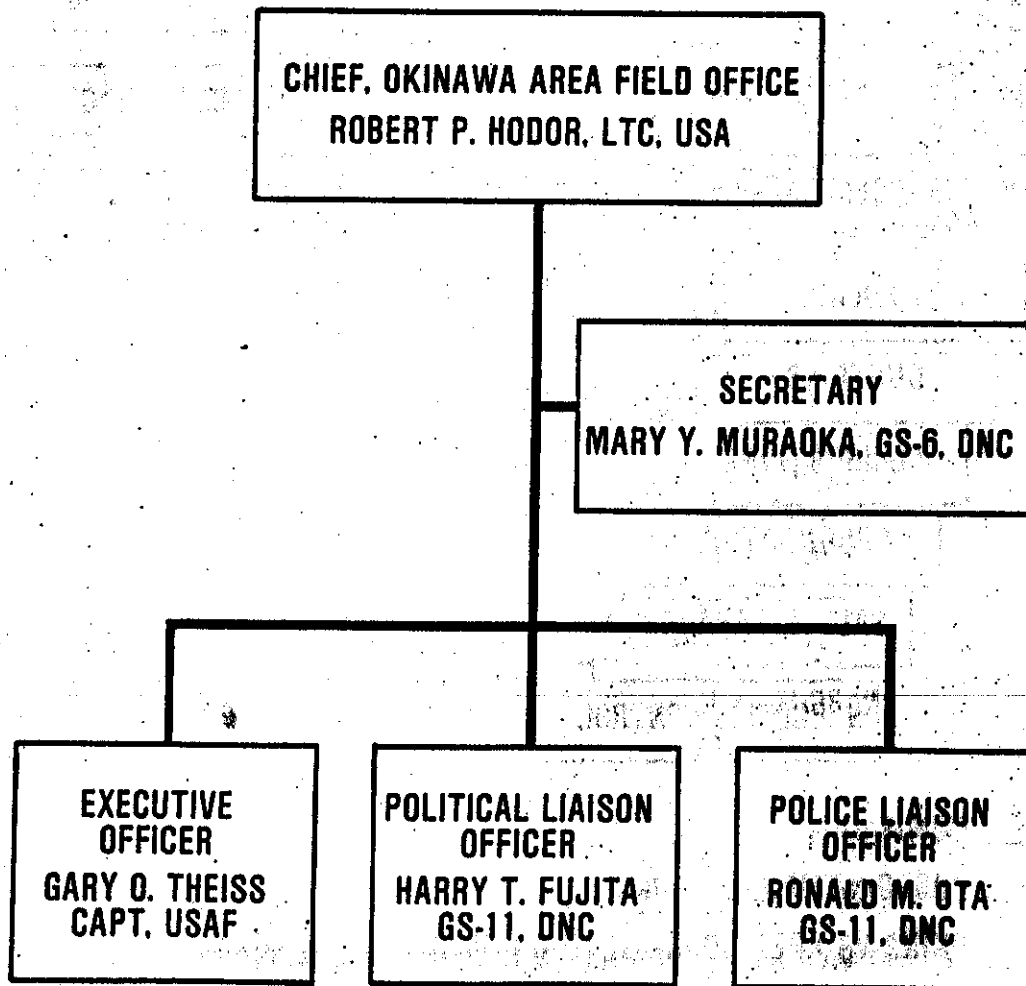
- - - COORDINATION/LIAISON

\* OKINAWA AREA COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEMBER

\*\* OKINAWA AREA COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEMBER EX OFFICIO

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## ORGANIZATION



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SECTION IV - WEATHER

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON METEOROLOGICAL DATA EXCHANGE (U)

(U) The annual review of the Memorandum of Agreement on Meteorological Data Exchange was conducted in January. The review was completed and the document signed by J78 and the Director General of the Japanese Meteorological Agency (Co-chairman of the US-Japan Meteorological Subcommittee) on 30 January, revalidating the agreement.

USARJ-JGSDF (U)

(U) YAMA SAKURA VI CPX was held at Fort Lewis, Washington, in May. The weather support was arranged by J78. JGSDF weather officers furnished historical weather data and simulated forecast for use during the exercise. Actual on-location exercise weather support was provided to JGSDF and US forces by the USARJ/IX Corps Weather Liaison Officer.

USAFJ-JASDF EXERCISES (U)

(U) Three COPE NORTH exercises were held this year, twice at Chitose and once at Nyutabaru. These FTX's involved dissimilar air combat tactics, sweep, escort, and area defense. Weather support was arranged by J78 and provided by 5AF/DOW; TFW/Wing Weather Officer deployed with the US fighter squadron and the Japanese weather squadron at the deployed location.

(U) FUJI II 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 at Fuchu.

US-JSO Exercises (U)

(U) J78 filled the weather position in the USFJ Command Center during FOREST BLADE 84. Canned weather was briefed.

TYPHOON TOM EXERCISE (U)

(U) Planning for this J3 sponsored Kanto Plain exercise began on 27 February with a planning conference. The purpose of the yearly TYPHOON TOM exercise is to ensure all US military organizations in the Kanto Plain are prepared and ready 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 22-26 April.

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SECTION V - PROVOST MARSHAL

NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY MEETING (U)

(U) A USFJ and National Police Agency meeting was held on 9 March in the USFJ Conference Room, Yokota AB, Japan. Attendees were Major General Barker, USFJ Chief of Staff; Colonel Allison, USFJ/Provost Marshal; Colonel Furusho, Commander AFOSI/Dist 46; Major Taylor, USFJ/Deputy Provost Marshal; Captain Akana, Chief of Security Police, 475 ABW/SP; Mr. Yajima, USFJ/J77; Mr. Suzuki, Deputy Commissioner General; Mr. Kunimatsu, Director of Security Division, and Mr. Chiba, Deputy Director of Security Division. The following topics were discussed:

a. (U) The USFJ Command Overview briefing, presented in Japanese, delineated the mission and commitment of US forces in Japan.

b. (U) Mr. Suzuki expressed the National Police Agency's appreciation to USFJ for other efforts to reduce the crime rate of US forces personnel in Japan.

d. (U) Recent radical groups' activities in Japan.

e. (U) Increase of drug use by US forces personnel in Japan.

f. (U) Maj General Barker expressed USFJ's appreciation for National Police Agency's superb security support during President Reagan's visit to Japan.

g. (U) National Police Agency's security support in protecting unmanned USFJ communication facilities.

(U) The meeting was adjourned at 1215 hours.

JOINT SERVICE PROVOST MARSHAL MEETINGS (U)

(U) A Joint Service Provost Marshal Meeting was held on 26 and 27 April at the New Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, Japan. Attendees were Colonel Allison, USFJ/Provost Marshal; Colonel Monfort, CNFJ/Provost Marshal; CAPT Herbst, Commanding Officer NISRO; Lt Col Woods, MCB CP Butler/Provost Marshal; Lt Col Johnson, Deputy Commander AFOSI Dist 46; Major Taylor, USFJ/Deputy Provost Marshal; LCDR Hans, FLEACT/Security Department; Major Olson, Commanding Officer 181 MID; Capt Akana, 475 ABW/Chief of Security Police; CW3 Floyt, 500 MIG; Mr. Whiting, USFJ/J54; Mr. Carson, USFJ/J73; Mr. Ota, USFJ/OAFO; and Mr. Yajima, USFJ/J77. The following topics were discussed:

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a. (U) Different colored decals for limited driving privileges to mark vehicles that have been deregistered and then reregistered for limited driving privileges.

b. (U) Controls on the sale of alcoholic beverages. A three-month test for tracking sales of all package store sales slips in the Kanto Plains area.

c. (U) Terrorism. A twenty minute videotape presentation on the Rangoon bomb incident was shown and discussed.

d. (U) US-Japan SOFA. Briefed on Article 17 of the SOFA and trends in Japan on the government of Japan waiving their right of primary jurisdiction.

e. (U) Japan's organized crime groups. A detail of two cases where members of Japanese organized crime groups contacted USFJ personnel in an attempt to purchase firearms, ammunitions, or bullet proof vests.

f. (U) Seatbelt requirements. Emphasized the enforcement of usage of seatbelts on military installations.

g. (U) Driving under the influence. Increased emphasis to tighten enforcement efforts against driving under the influence.

h. (U) Military police liaison support for joint service exercises on mainland Japan. Police liaison would be needed during the convoys, road permits, security at port facilities, etc.

i. (U) Defense retail inter-service support program (DRIS). Discussed DRIS program for police services on Okinawa.

j. (U) Joint service vehicle registration information booklet introduced by the Camp Butler Provost Marshal.

(U) The meeting was adjourned at 1530 hours, 27 April.

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(U) A Joint Service Provost Marshal Meeting was held on 10 and 11 December at the New Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, Japan. Attendees were Colonel Meadows, USFJ/Deputy Chief of Staff; Colonel Allison, USFJ/Provost Marshal; Colonel Rebstock, CNFJ/Provost Marshal; CAPT Herbst, Commanding Officer, NISRO; LTC Silver, USARJ/Provost Marshal; LTC Polles, Commanding Officer USACILPAC; Commander McKenna, COMFAIRWESTPAC/SJA; Commander Ise, CNFJ/SJA; Major Santerre, 5AF/SPL; Major Olson, Commanding Officer, 181 MID; Lt Shipman, CFAY/Security Department; Lt Beverly, CFAO/NARK; LT Burton, FLEACT/SAS; MAC King, USNRRF/Kami Seya; AMCS Holt, CFAO/NAFK; Mr. Carson, USFJ/J73; Mr. Ota, USFJ/OAFO; Mr. Leftault, 500 MIG; Mr. Cibulka, USFJ/J77; Mr. Yajima, USFJ/J77; and Capt Stengel, USFJ/Deputy Provost Marshal. The following topics were discussed:

- a. (U) Colored decals for limited driving privileges.
- b. (U) Control and sale of alcoholic beverages test program results.
- c. (U) New tobacco monopoly law in Japan.
- d. (U) Change of status - SOFA to Non-SOFA.
- e. (U) Offenses committed by USFJ personnel in Okinawa.
- f. (U) Jurisdiction over US Merchant Marine personnel.
- g. (U) Base access procedures.
- h. (U) New USFJ fingerprint card/form.
- i. (U) Hostage situations on bases.
- j. (U) Placement of SOFA decals on POVs.
- k. (U) Covert vehicle registration of government vehicles.
- l. (U) Terrorism - intelligence update.
- m. (U) USACILPAC (forensics laboratory) briefing.
- n. (U) Status of USFJ prisoners in Japan prison.
- o. (U) Terrorist threat conditions. (THREATCONS).
- p. (U) Emergency Service Team (SWAT) capabilities and limitations.
- q. (U) Agreed View 40.

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r. (U) Establishment of minimum drinking age on USFJ installations.

s. (U) Feasibility of developing a Military Police Investigator's School in Japan.

(U) The meeting was adjourned at 1500 hours, 11 December. Minutes of all meetings were distributed to service commanders for their information and appropriate action.

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## SECTION VI - LEGAL ADVISOR

### UPDATE ON CIVIL LITIGATION (U)

(U) In Japan, there were several matters in litigation during 1984 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 six cases. The Government of Japan is the named defendant in all of them, and one includes two US military personnel as defendants. These cases are more fully described in the following subparagraphs.

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

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and assertion, the defendants, Durbin and Miller, in these actions instituted against them are not subject to Japanese jurisdiction.<sup>1,2</sup>

(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 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 this official duties" as set forth in Article I of the Special Measures Law means that provisions of Article I of the State Redress Law 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 1984 without a decision by the court either on the merits or motion to dismiss as to the pilots.<sup>3,4,5</sup>

(U) Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit. 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.

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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 phn 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. 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 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 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 1984 into the appellate stages before the Tokyo High Court. There have been seven appellate hearings since the District Court Decision. 6,7,8

(U) A decision by the Japanese Supreme Court in December 1981 concerning the Anti-Osaka Airport Lawsuit 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 handling 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. 9

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(U) Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit II. 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 p.m. and 7 a.m. 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 takeoff and other acts which generate aircraft noise, it did uphold the legality of complaints demanding damage compensation. That being the case, it is not suprising 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 two hearings on the case during 1984 to make a total of six hearings in the case since being filed.10

(U) Kadena Noise Pollution Lawsuit. 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 that:

1. (U) For the GOJ to prevent takeoffs and landings of all types of aircraft from 1900 hours to 0700 hours daily and, further, prevent running of aircraft engines during the same hours.

2. (U) For the GOJ prohibit all aircraft noise at Kadena AB which exceeds 65 phons (equivalent to 65 DCB) from reaching the plaintiff's residential areas from 0700 hours to 1900 hours daily.

3. (U) For the GOJ pay each of the plaintiffs 1.15 million yen beginning 27 February 1982, plus interest of 5 percent 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 percent per annum until the entire amount is paid.

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5. (U) For the GOJ to bear the cost of this litigation. There were five hearings held in the lawsuit during 1984 making a total of 13 since the filing of the lawsuit. It is expected the case will last several years.11

(U) Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit. 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 similiarity 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. 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 US-Japan 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. Five appellate sessions were held in 1984 making a total of eight sessions. 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.12,13

(U) Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit II. A second Atsugi noise pollution lawsuit was filed on 22 October 1984. It has 161 plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are broken out by city as follows: Yamato City 87, Ayase City 40, Ebina City 12, Fujisawa City 8, Sagami-hara 7 and Zama City 7. The plaintiffs' complaint demands injunction of night flights after 2000 hours, injunction against noise over 65DB from 0800 to 2000 hours daily and compensation of 20,000 yen per month per resident from 1960 (or from the time when residency was established) until the first two demands are met. All of the plaintiffs in Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit No. I are residents of Yamato City only, however, in this last lawsuit the plaintiffs are from six cities and practically surround the Atsugi Naval Base. There were no court hearings during 1984.14

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FOREIGN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION STATISTICS (U)

(U) DD Forms 838, Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over United States Personnel, submitted by the three services in Japan for the reporting year ending 30 November 1984, have been consolidated into a tri-service report. The report reflects the following:15

a. (U) Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases--  
Military: 1,239 (Mostly minor traffic infractions requiring payment of fine in lieu of trial).

b. (U) Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases--  
Civilian: 177

c. (U) Total number of exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases--  
Dependents: 455

d. (U) Total number of primary foreign concurrent jurisdiction cases involving military: 1,345

e. (U) Total number of "d" above waived to U.S. for disposition: 518

f. (U) Total number of cases resulting in conviction by Japanese court: 2,575

g. (U) Total number of "f" above resulting in sentence to confinement:  
82

(1) (U) Suspended: 67

(2) (U) Unsuspended: 15

(U) A consolidated statistical summary for Japan of expenditures under paragraph 4-4b(2), AR 27-50/SECNAVINST 5820.4E/AFR 110-12, for the reporting period 1 December 1983 to 30 November 1984 is as follows:16

a. (U) Total number of cases in which counsel fees were paid: 93

b. (U) Total amount expended for counsel fees: \$65,626.91

c. (U) Total number of cases in which court costs were paid: 59

d. (U) Total amount expended for court costs: \$7,090.40

e. (U) Total number of cases in which bail was paid: 1

f. (U) Total amount expended for bail: \$12,345.68

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

(U) Shortly after reversion of Okinawa on 15 May 1972, the prison population began to rise until as of 31 December 1975 a total of 154 SOFA persons were serving sentences to imprisonment in Japanese prisons. The all time high of 161 USFJ personnel in Japanese jails was reached in March 1975. 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 to 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. As of 31 May 1977, in addition to the 79 sentenced prisoners, there were 14 persons in pretrial confinement. There were certain factors which obviously played an important part in the decline. The first of these had been the declining U.S. military population on Okinawa and in Japan. Secondly, tremendous effort has been made on the part of the USFJ commander to lower the crime rate on Okinawa among the military population in those two years. Another factor was the increased number of suspended 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. 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 1984, 32 sentenced SOFA personnel were incarcerated in Japanese prisons. Of the 32 sentenced SOFA personnel, all 32 were confined to Yokosuka Prison, a very modern new facility built by the Japanese Government to house SOFA prisoners. The breakout by offense for the sentenced prisoners is: 7 murder, 2 rape, 11 robbery, 4 larceny, 2 narcotics and 6 cannabis. 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 was under consideration during 1984 by the Ministry of Justice. 17, 18

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1. Yokohama District Court, (Wa) 2096 of 1980.
2. Report and Recommendations of the Standing Committee on US-Host Country Relations, 1982 PACOM Legal Conference, Chapter II, Foreign Civil Litigation involving PACOM Activities and Members of US Forces.
3. Law No. 138 of 1952, as amended.
4. Law No. 125 of 1947.
5. Report and Recommendations of the Standing Committee on US-Host Country Relations, 1983 PACOM Legal Conference, page 70.
6. 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.
7. 5AF/JAI message 130700Z Jul 81 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
8. 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 message 280700Z Feb 84 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuits I and II.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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 Lawsuit - Prevention or Abatement of Aircraft Noise at Kadena AB, Japan.
12. Yokohama District Court, (Wa) 1411 of 1976. COMUSJAPAN message 240619Z Mar 77 to CINCPAC/J73, Subject: Noise Pollution Lawsuit - Atsugi Naval Air Base.
13. 5AF/JAI message 270010Z Oct 82 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit/Decision in Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
14. COMUSJAPAN message 240630Z Oct 84, Subject: Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuits.

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15. USARJ (AJJA) letter to COMUSJAPAN dated 21 December 1984, 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 19 December 1984, Subject: Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over US Personnel for the Period 1 December 1983 through 30 November 1984, Subject: Annual Report of Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over US Personnel (RCS: DD-GC(A) 705).
16. Ibid.
17. Report and Recommendations of the Standing Committee on US-Host Country Relations, 1982 PACOM Legal Conference, pages 1-2.
18. CO NLSO Yokosuka letter of 16 January 1985, Subject: Report of SOFA Personnel Confined in Japanese Prisons.

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## SECTION VII - CHAPLAIN

(U) The United States Forces, Japan (USFJ) Staff Chaplains Conference was scheduled 6-8 February at HQ, USFJ, Yokota AB, Japan. Six Air Force, two Army, three Navy, and four Marine chaplains attended. The Eighth United States Army (EUSA) Command Chaplain and Headquarters, United States Forces, Korea (HQ, USFK) staff chaplain attended. Briefings were provided by USFJ staff members in areas of concern which impacted on the chaplain function. Professional programs utilizing resource personnel from the United States were reviewed leading to coordination and mutual funding of transportation costs. These joint efforts are planned to realize a significant reduction in funds estimated to be approximately \$10,000.

(U) An annual review of OPLANS for USFJ bases was accomplished to identify facilities, chaplain service personnel requirements, and logistical resources for contingency needs. Limiting Factors (LIMFACS) were identified and coordinated with appropriate staff agencies.

(U) Eleven ecclesiastical representatives sponsored by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) to Japan accomplished successful visits. The staff chaplain coordinated all protocol itinerary, lodging, surface transportation, and courtesy calls. Four religious conferences in conjunction with these visits were conducted at the New Sanno Hotel and Tama Lodge.

(U) Quarterly staff chaplain visits were made to the Yokosuka Prison to review staff procedures and chaplain ministries for the care and welfare of confined personnel.

(U) Quarterly Kanto Plains Staff Chaplain meetings were scheduled for Yokota, Zama, and Yokosuka activities. Review and evaluation of prison ministries, religious broadcasting, religious education teacher training, and effective use of professional resource persons among the bases was accomplished. Two newly assigned staff chaplains at Zama and Yokosuka were incorporated into the Kanto Plain Chaplain network.

(U) The staff chaplain attended numerous base religious functions at USFJ bases including Holy Days worship services, conferences, and staff functions. HQ, USFJ plaques were presented to staff chaplains who completed their tour of duty and contributed to the chaplain function at Yokosuka, Zama, Yokota and Okinawa bases. Staff visits proved helpful in coordination, evaluation, and direction in the corporate effort to provide a quality ministry to USFJ personnel and their families.

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APPENDIX I

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

7 - 9 January	Bishop Charles L. Burgreen, Episcopal Bishop of the Armed Forces
10 - 14 January	Mr. Charles R. Lord, GS-18, Deputy Director, Operations, NSA
16 - 18 January	Lieutenant General Winston D. Powers, USAF, Director, Defense Communications Agency
17 January	Joint Service Reception
19 January	Brigadier General Eugene R. Lanzillo, USA, Commander, Military Traffic Management Command, Western Area
23 - 25 January	Dr. William E. Mayer, DV 3, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
29 January - 1 February	Mr. Benjamin F. Schemmer, GS-16E, Editor, <u>Armed Forces Journal</u>
30 January	Rear Admiral Robert E. Kirksey, USN, Director, Plans and Policy, USCINCPAC/J5
1 - 2 February	The Honorable James R. Ambrose, Under Secretary of the Army
2 February	Mr. Robert Sharp, President, American Chamber of Commerce, Japan
3 February	Brigadier General John M. Shalikashvili, USA, Deputy Director, Strategy, Plans and Policy, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Department of the Army
5 - 9 February	Dr. Beth Stephens, SES-IV, Director, DODDS

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8 February	Major General Richard M. Wells, USA, Deputy Commanding General of the US Army Corps of Engineers
15 - 18 February	Brigadier General Bobby F. Brashears, USA, Deputy Director, Plans and Policy, USCINCPAC/J5
18 February	The Honorable Albert B. Fletcher, Jr., Associate Judge, U.S. Court of Military Appeals
29 February	Ambassador Neil Currie, Australian Ambassador to Japan  Ambassador Carlos Valdez, Philippines Ambassador to Japan  Ambassador Wichian Watanakun, Thailand Ambassador to Japan
2 March	Major General William E. Cooper, USA, Vice Director for Production, Defense Intelligence Agency
6 March	Brigadier General Robert M. Bunker, USA, Division Engineer, US Army Engineering Division, Pacific Ocean
14 March	Rear Admiral Kiyoyuki Kobata, JMSDF, Chief, Operations, Joint Staff
15 - 16 March	Bishop Marjorie S. Matthews, GS-16E, United Methodist Church  Reverend Patricia W. Barrett, GS-16E, United Methodist Church
15 March	Ambassador Barry C. Steers, Canadian Ambassador to Japan
16 March	Vice Admiral Takanari Inoyama, JMSDF, Director, Joint Staff
18 March	The Honorable Donald T. Regan, Secretary of the Treasury
18 - 20 March	Mr. William F. Coakley, SES-III, Deputy Director for Compensation and Overseas Employee Policy

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21 - 22 March	Rear Admiral Howard H. Haynes, USN, Commander, Pacific Naval Facility Engineering Command
22 - 24 March	Major General John V. Cox, USMC, Director, Operations, USCINCPAC/J3
28 - 30 March	Mr. James J. Devine, GS-17, Chief, Department of Defense Special Representative, Japan (Designee)
	Vice Admiral Charles E. Larkin, USCG, Commander, Coast Guard Pacific Area
	Rear Admiral Clyde E. Robbins, USCG, Commander, 14th Coast Guard District
29 - 31 March	General John A. Wickham, USA, Chief of Staff, US Army
3 - 4 April	Major General John Phillips, USMC, Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler/Okinawa Area Coordinator
7 - 9 April	Mr. John Nille, GS-17E, Assistant to the Commander, AAFES
11 April	Major General Kazuyoshi Takei, JASDF, Chief, Operations, Joint Staff
	Major General Yuji Araki, JGSDF, Chief, Plans and Policy, Joint Staff
16 April	Mr. Nicholas Brienza, SES-3, Program Manager, Defense Switched Network
	Commodore Willis I. Lewis, USN, Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific
	Major General Frank E. Petersen, USMC, Commanding General, 1st Marine Air Wing
	Brigadier General Richard A. Gustufson, USMC, Asst Wing Commander, 1st Marine Air Wing
	Brigadier General Edwin S. Godfrey, USMC, Commanding General, III Force Support Group
17 - 19 April	Lieutenant General D'Wayne Gray, USMC, Chief of Staff, HQ USMC

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18 - 22 April	Lieutenant General John L. Pickitt, USAF, DEPCINCUNC
19 April	Lieutenant General Lincoln D. Faurer, USAF, Director, NSA/Central Security Service  Air Vice Marshall Tongchai Sanphakij, Commandant, Royal Thai Air War College
20 April	Senator Barry Goldwater, (R-AZ)
20 - 22 April	Commodore Edwin K. Anderson, USN, Deputy Director for Operations, OJCS
22 April	Senator Howard H. Baker, (R-TN)
23 April	Mr. Clifford G. Olson, Jr., VFW Commander-In-Chief
25 April	America-Japan Society
27 - 30 April	Dr. Roger K. Engel, SES-IV, Director, Tactical Intelligence Systems
8 May	The Honorable Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Defense
12 - 13 May	Brigadier General Joseph D. Schott, USA, Director, Joint Data Systems
14 May	Major General Vaughn O. Lang, USA, Director, Command, Control and Communications, USCINCPAC
17 - 19 May	General Louis T. Seith, USAF, (RET), General/Flag Officers Capstone Course
20 May	The Honorable James F. Goodrich, Under Secretary of the Navy
21 May	Mr. George Cotter, GS-18, Deputy Director for Telecommunications, NSA/Central Security Service
23 May	Rear Admiral David Ramsey, USN, Defense and Naval Attache, Beijing
31 May - 4 June	Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., USN, USCINCPAC

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9 - 11 June Mr. Robert Stone, SES-V, DOD Director  
for Manpower, Installations and Logistics

18 June Lieutenant General Hermon O. Thomson, USAF,  
Director, Plans, OJCS

22 June Lieutenant General Taro Katsuya, JASDF,  
Vice Chief of Staff, JASDF

Brigadier General Robert M. Bunker, USA,  
Division Engineer, US Army Engineering  
Division, Pacific Ocean

22 - 23 June Major General Walter C. Schrupp, USAF,  
Deputy Chief of Staff/Inspector General,  
USCINCPAC

28 June Mr. Robert H. Conn, Assistant Secretary  
of the Navy for Financial Management

9 - 13 July Major General John Phillips, USMC,  
Commanding General, Marine Corps Base,  
Camp Butler/Okinawa Area Coordinator

11 - 15 July Mr. Peter D. Robertson, GS-17E, Analyst,  
National Security Programs, House Budget  
Committee

16 July Brigadier General John H. Stanford, USA,  
Commander, Military Traffic Management  
Command, Western Area

16 - 18 July Major General Thomas J. Flynn, USA,  
Assistant Deputy Director, Operations, NSA

17 - 23 July Mr. James Henry, GS-16, Director,  
Personnel, AAFES

19 July USFJ/5AF Change of Command

20 July Mr. Akira Shioto, Former Director General,  
Defense Facilities Administration Agency

31 July - 3 August Mr. Hanon Knight, GS-16E, Assistant  
to the Commander, AAFES

4 August Lieutenant General Joseph K. Bratton, USA,  
Chief of Engineers, US Army Corps of  
Engineers

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4 August	Brigadier General Robert M. Bunker, USA, Division Engineer, US Army Engineering Division, Pacific Ocean
7 August	Rear Admiral Gerald W. Mackay, USN, Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan
9 August	Commodore Willis I. Lewis, Jr., USN, Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific
13 August	Ambassador William Sherman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Far East Asia and Pacific Affairs
14 August	Rear Admiral Paul F. McCarthy, Jr., USN, Commander, Carrier Group Five
15 August	Lieutenant General William H. Schneider, USA, DEPUSCINCPAC
22 - 26 August	Royal Thai Naval War College
25 August	The Honorable John Lehmann, Secretary of the Navy
27 August	Ambassador Michael J. Mansfield, US Ambassador to Japan
4 - 6 September	Dr. George F. J. Lehner, GS-16E, DOD Contractor Instructor
7 September	Brigadier General Michael K. Sheridan, USMC, Director, Facilities and Services, HQ USMC  Mr. Toshiro Sanjo, Director, Tokyo Defense Facilities Administration Board
9 - 12 September	Mr. David G. Boak, GS-18E, Assistant Director for Training, NSA
11 - 12 September	Major General Donald J. Fulham, USMC, Assistant Chief of Staff, U.S. Forces, Korea
15 September	General Shigehiro Mori, JASDF, Chief of Staff, Japan Air Self - Defense Force  Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA, Commander, US Army Japan
17 September	USFJ Commander's Conference
18 - 20 September	General William J. Livsey, USA, CINCUNC

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19 - 22 September	Dr. Edward Killen, ES-4, Director, DODDS Pacific
21 September	Vice Admiral Takanari Inoyama, JMSDF, Director, Joint Staff
28 September	Commodore J. Weldon Koenig, USN, Director of Logistics and Security, USCINCPAC
2 October	Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., USN, USCINCPAC
3 - 4 October	Mr. James A. Kelly, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, East Asia and Pacific Affairs
7 October	Major General Harold G. Glasgow, USMC, Commanding General, Third Marine Division
9 - 11 October	Dr. John B. Orr, GS-16E, Dean, USC, School of Education
11 October	Mr. John Scott, Political-Military Officer, East Asia, Pacific/Japan Area
	General Keitaro Watanabe, JGSDF, Chairman, Joint Staff
11 - 13 October	Lieutenant General Clarence E. McKnight, USA, Director, C3S, OJCS
	Brigadier General Thomas R. Olsen, USAF, USCINCPAC, J30
13 - 15 October	Dr. Jay P. Sandford, GS-18E, President, School of Medicine, Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences
16 - 24 October	Major General John I. Hudson, USMC, Director, Education Center, USMC
17 - 22 October	Mr. Ralph Adams, GS-17, Chief, Special US Liaison Advisor, Korea
22 October	Mr. Clarence V. Toulme, ES-3, Director for Banking, OASD
23 October	Brigadier General Robert M. Bunker, USA, Division Engineer, US Army Engineering Division, Pacific Ocean



24 October	Commodore James D. Cossey, USN, Director, East Asia and Pacific Region, OSD
24 - 25 October	Lieutenant General John L. Pickitt, USAF, DEPCINCUNC
	Rear Admiral Charles F. Horne, USN, Chief, US Naval Forces, Korea
25 - 26 October	Brigadier General Ahn, Chang Hyung, ROKA, ROK member to UNC
27 October	Lieutenant General Max W. Noah, USA, Comptroller of the Army
27 - 29 October	Mr. E. William Harding, SES-II, Deputy Director, Defense Communications System
28 - 29 October	Brigadier General Michael H. Alexander, USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff, Research, Development, and Acquisition, HQ USAF
29 October	Dr. R. Carl Hart, GS-16E, Director, Chaplaincy Board
	Vice Admiral Takanari Inoyama, JMSDF, Director, Joint Staff
29 - 30 October	Commodore William D. Zirbel, USN, Deputy Director, C3S, OJCS
30 October	Major General Harold I. Small, USA, Commander, Military Traffic Management Command
31 October - 3 November	Major General John I. Hudson, USMC, Director, Education Center, USMC
3 November	Congressional Staff Delegation
4 - 5 November	Commodore Stewart A. Ring, USN, Director, Plans and Policy, USCINCPAC, J5
5 November	Brigadier General Charles E. Teeter, USA, Director, Officer Personnel Management, MILPERCEN
5 - 6 November	Mr. M. Dale Jensen, SES-IV, Director, US Navy Field Support Activity
6 November	Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA, Commander, US Army Japan

6 November	Rear Admiral Gerald W. Mackay, USN, Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan
7 - 9 November	Mr. Dale A. Seaberg, GS-18, Assistant Deputy Director, Installation and Logistics, NSA
9 November	Ambassador Michael J. Mansfield, US Ambassador to Japan
	Senator Jake Garn, (R-UT)
	Senator Paul Laxalt, (R-NV)
	Senator Jack Danforth, (R-MO)
	Senator Alan Simpson, (R-WY)
	Senator David Boren, (D-OK)
10 November	Vice Admiral Takanari Inoyama, JMSDF, Director, Joint Staff
13 November	Lieutenant General Ichiro Shima, JASDF, Commander, Air Defense Command
14 November	Mr. Paul G. Cree, SES-II, Chief, Okinawa Bureau, Foreign Broadcast Information Service
15 November	Mr. Jack Shellenberger, GS-16E, Assistant Attache for Public Affairs, US Embassy, Japan
19 November	Senator Jake Garn, (R-UT)
	Senator Paul Laxalt, (R-NV)
	Senator Jack Danforth, (R-MO)
	Senator Alan Simpson, (R-WY)
	Senator David Boren, (D-OK)
24 - 27 November	Mr. Clarence N. Bacon, National Commander, American Legion
1 - 2 December	Rear Admiral Jonathan T. Howe, USN, Commander, Cruiser/Destroyer Group Three
1 - 4 December	Lieutenant General George B. Christ, USMC, Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics, HQ USMC

1 - 4 December

Brigadier General James M. Mead, USMC,  
Director, Manpower, Plans and Policy  
Division, HQ, USMC

Mr. P. M. Murphy, GS-16E, Counsel to  
Commandant of US Marine Corps

3 December

Mr. Roy F. Linsenmeyer, SES-IV, Chief,  
USCINCPAC Research and Analysis, J55

Mr. Werner E. Michel, SES-IV, Assistant  
to Secretary of Defense

4 December

Brigadier General Charles F. Scanlon, USA,  
Deputy Commander for Support (Far East),  
INSCOM

Mr. John A. Friez, GS-16E, Member, HAC S&I

Mr. Francis J. King, GS-16E, Member, HAC S&I

4 - 6 December

Brigadier General John C. Scheidt, USAF,  
Deputy Director, Operations, USREDCOM, J3

5 December

Mr. Jack Rollins, GS-16E, President, Overseas  
Education Association

6 - 7 December

Brigadier General Wayne O. Jefferson, Jr.,  
USA, Deputy Director, C3S, OJCS

7 December

Ambassador Michael J. Mansfield, US  
Ambassador to Japan

Rear Admiral Katsuhiko Matsumoto, JMSDF,  
Director, Intelligence, Joint Staff

Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA)

Senator J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA)

Senator Jim Sasser (D-TN)

Senator John Glenn (D-OH)

12 December

Vice Admiral Takanari Inoyama, JMSDF,  
Director, Joint Staff

12 - 13 December

Mr. James F. McGovern, GS-16E, Member, SAC

13 - 15 December

Major General Walter C. Schrupp, USAF,  
Deputy Chief of Staff, USCINCPAC

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20 - 22 December

Lieutenant General George B. Christ, USMC,  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and  
Logistics, HQ, USMC

Brigadier General James M. Mead, USMC,  
Director, Manpower, Plans and Policy  
Division, HQ, USMC

Mr. P. M. Murphy, GS-16E, Counsel to  
Commandant of US Marine Corps

28 December

Rear Admiral Gerald W. Mackay, USN,  
Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan

30 - 31 December .

The Honorable Edgar F. Callahan, Chairman,  
National Credit Union Association Board

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APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY

- 1 January (U) Local National labor strength at the beginning of the period was 21,023.
- 1 January (U) Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) awarded a 1.1 bulk fuel contract for the period 1 January - 31 December 1984. Three Japanese oil companies (Nippon Mining, Maruzen, and Mitsubishi) were awarded a total of 15,375,000 gal to be delivered in Japan.
- 4 January (U) J42 had a meeting with CNFJ/N4 staff at Yokosuka on preconditions for acceptance of Hario Industrial Park (HIP) as a housing site in Sasebo area.
- 4 January (U) The Foreign Ministry summarized the recent conditions in the international situation for 1984 that East-West tensions would increase and the Soviet military buildup would pose an increased threat to Japan.
- 4 January (U) Prime Minister Nakasone stated he would work for global reduction of nuclear and conventional armament, and expressed his determination to discharge the responsibility imposed on Japan as a member of the Free World in an effort to thaw East-West relations.
- 6 January (U) J42 had a meeting with CNFJ/N4 representative, Mr. Roper, and DFAA representative, Mr. Ikeda, at DFAA on preconditions for acceptance of Hario Industrial Park.
- 10 January (U) Second Sasebo Special Working Group (SSWG) meeting held at DFAA. The Government of Japan (GOJ) requested the United States Government (USG) provide operational and logistic requirements for Sasebo initiative and acceptance of Hario Industrial Park.

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11 January

(U) North Korea formally conveyed to US and ROK its readiness to hold tripartite talks with these two countries concerning the Korean Peninsula. President Reagan proposed a plan for "four-party" talks, to include PRC. Japanese Foreign officials told newsmen that it is advisable to add Japan and the Soviet Union, in order to alleviate the tension in the Korean Peninsula.

12 January

(U) US Forces, Japan (USFJ), Personnel Policy and Procedures Panel proposed to Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) the following topics for study by the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) Phase II: Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA)/When Actually Employed (WAE), Advertising, Training, Temporary Employment, and Monetary Incentives. Purpose of the study is to facilitate recruitment of replacements for the approximately 10 thousand Japanese employees scheduled to retire in the next 10 years.

17 January

(U) Annual Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) Working Luncheon hosted by the US Chairman (J4) in honor of GOJ members was held at the New Sanno US Forces Center.

17 January

(U) C3I Master Plan briefed to LTG Powers, CDR, DCA.

20 January

(U) Representatives of J3, J4, and J5, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) visited HQ, USFJ, to discuss the progress and planning of DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051. It was approved

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for further planning and more specifics on the Japanese side pertaining to their logistics requirements needed to be identified.

- 21 January (U) Third Sasebo Special Working Group (SSWG) meeting was held at the New Sanno US Forces Center. The USG formally presented conditions for acceptance to Hario Industrial Park.
- 23-28 January (U) ACMI hydrographic survey scheduled for 20 January was delayed by Maritime Safety Agency. The subcontractor, CRS, had to obtain a permit in accordance with Maritime customs and regulations.. Survey began 25 January.
- 24 January (U) J62 briefed CNFJ personnel on the JINTACCS program in Japan. N2, N3, and NAVCOMSTA personnel attended. Documentation was also delivered.

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- 26 January (U) J62 briefed COMUSAFJ personnel on the JINTACCS program in Japan. DO, IN, DC, and Det 2, 6008 TCF personnel attended. Documentation was also delivered.
- 26 January (U) Formal ceremony held establishing the JASDF Iwo Jima Air Base Squadron. Initial complement of 22 personnel (authorization - 50). Under command of Central Air Defense Force, satellited base of Iruma Air Base, mission to support JASDF fighter aircraft rotational flight training operations at Iwo Jima.
- 27 January (U) Foreign Minister Abe met with SECDEF Weinberger in Washington and told SecDef of Japan's efforts to increase Japan's defense buildup substantially. He stated that the net increase in JFY84 was 4.8% over JFY83, which exceeded those of NATO countries, and that the increase in major weapons and equipment procurement through deferred payments was more than 20% over JFY83.
- 27 January (U) SECDEF Weinberger welcomed the 4.8% net increase in Japan's defense expenditures in JFY84, and mentioned the hope that Japan would make further efforts for defense of 1,000 NM sealanes. He also requested efforts for a site for the night landing practice (NLP) for training of pilots of aircraft carrier deck planes, as their proficiency must be maintained. When Australian Prime Minister Hawke visited Japan, a joint press statement with Prime Minister Nakasone was released on views of mutual interest, and the latter affirmed that Japan would not become a military superpower which would pose a threat to neighboring countries.
- 28 January (U) Navy Special Fuel Oil (NSFO) rotation. NSFO received in November, 1982, with off-spec pour point was relocated from Matsuyama, Japan to warmer climate. One hundred seventy-six BBLS went to Subic, PI, and 139 BBLS to Guam.
- 29 January (U) ACMI hydrographic survey permit was issued to the subcontractor, Construction Systems Research. (a Japanese

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Corporation), on 28 January and the survey began at 0900 hours, 29 January.

- 29 January- (U) USCINCPAC J5, RADM Kirksey, led a six-man delega-  
February tion to participate in the annual USCINCPAC/JSO Exchange Visit. The Exchange Visit included briefings and discussions at JSO and HQ, USFJ, and a tour of Fuji Heavy Industries.
- 30 January (U) J6 was advised by the Radio Regulatory Bureau of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications that the frequencies required for the Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) system had been approved by the Government of Japan. Approval was predicated on the USAF agreeing to fund a frequency change to a JASDF tropo system which would have otherwise interfered with the ACMI operation.
- 31 January (U) HQ, USFJ, staff representatives attended USCINCPAC-JSO Exchange Visit briefings and discussions at JSO. JSO briefings were on JSO organization and operational legalities, refueling of US military ships at sea, Japan-US combined exercises, and Japan's defense budget for JFY 84. USCINCPAC briefings included USCINCPAC view of future US-Japan defense cooperation, C3S, and Crisis Action System.
- January (U) The Deputy WWMCC Information System Program Manager visited to discuss WIS plans for Japan.
- January (U) The Activity ADP Support Plan was completed preparatory to a Risk Analysis.
- January (U) A MicroSystem 6/10 arrived to fulfill part of the III Marine Amphibious Force equipment requirements.
- January (U) MTMCWA agreed to share a terminal site with MSCFE.
- January (U) CNO approved a terminal requirement for DCA NWP.
- January (U) Site survey tasked to Naval Engineer Electrical Activity for 3rd FSSG.
- January (U) Naval Automation Region Data Center conducted a configuration evaluation to plan for office automation equipment installation.
- January (U) JCS validated a terminal requirement for J6.

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- 1 February (U) HQ USFJ/J4, hosted a MILCON Conference for all services in Japan, at the New Sanno US Forces Center. USCINCPAC/J44 presented rationale and criteria for prioritizing services' military construction projects.
- (U) Annual OFIRP reception was hosted by GOJ at the Ichigaya Kaikan. Fourth meeting of Sasebo Special Working Group was held at the New Sanno US Forces Center presided by US Chairman and presented to GOJ the US Navy's operational/logistics requirements for Sakibe.
- 2 February (U) First Annual Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) Steering Committee meeting was held at the New Sanno US Forces Center. J42 presented guidelines for development of JFY 85 FIP. Services presented new projects. Proposed strawman was developed.
- 2 February (U) Prime Minister Nakasone told newsmen that his government is extending efforts to comply with the US request to attain sealane defense capability during the 1980's.
- 2 February (U) The Japan C3I objectives and architecture working paper (WP-24928) was received from the Yokota Mitre Augmentation.
- 3 February (U) Twelfth special meeting of the Combined Logistics Staff Study Group (C-LOG) was held at JSO. Discussed FOREST BLADE 84 after action items.
- 6 February (U) USFJ/DFAA meeting discussed the Table of Uniforms (T/U) change requests. Philosophical differences still exist with DFAA on program. Both sides agree on procedures for processing outstanding T/U change requirements.

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- 7 February (U) J62 briefed USARJ personnel on JINTACCS program in Japan. G2, G3, and C-E personnel attended. Documentation was delivered.
- 8 February (U) NSFO rotation. NSFO which was received in November 82 with off-spec pour point relocated from Matsuyama, Japan to warmer climate. One hundred seventy-six BBLs went to Subic, PI and 139 BBLs to Guam.
- 9 February (U) Soviet Union's Communist Party General Secretary Andropov died. JDA sources feel no immediate change in Soviet Far East posture as a result of his death. JDA also views possibility of the Far East military situation increasing its severity should the Soviet military gain a strong position in a new Soviet administration.
- 9 February (U) Joint Recruitment Study-Phase II first meeting was conducted after establishing the topics for discussion and who DFAA representatives would be. 30 September 84 was target date set for completion of study.
- 10 February (U) Classification and Wage Panel (CWP) meeting with DFAA to take up the pending job definitions of Management Interns and Trades Intermediate/Helper. CWP/DFAA will resolve job definitions separate from Joint Recruitment Study, but with knowledge that these job definitions are key to USFJ recruitment needs.
- 13 February (U) "Retirement flight" of four F-104Js of Japan Air Self-Defense Force 203d Fighter Squadron (2d Wing -- Northern Air Defense Force) conducted, marking phase-over from F-104 to F-15 aircraft.
- 14-15 February (U) Installation Commanders Conference for 18 US service installation commanders in Japan conducted. Visit/orientation briefings/meetings at Yokota Air Base (14th) and US Embassy, Tokyo (15th).
- 14 February (U) The JDA Command Coordination Center building was completed within the JDA compound. The two-story building will house the Command, Control, Communications

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and Intelligence (CI) Center for the JDA. The CI Center is a product of bitter experience Japan had with the 1976 MIG-25 defection case, as Japan could not follow moves of the aircraft. The Command Coordination Center, with modern computers and other fixtures, will enable defense authorities to be informed of "damages" within Japanese territory and surrounding sea and air areas through facsimile lines connected to major commands of the JSDF.

- 15-27 February (U) USN-JMSDF combined naval mine warfare exercise conducted. First time since 1971 (some 30 exercises were conducted 1955-1971).
- 17 February (U) Prime Minister Nakasone stated at Lower House Budget Committee meeting that government attached importance to sealane defense which can even be regarded as a national policy. He stated that Japan would play the role of a "shield" and the US would play the "spear" role against an assaulting force.
- 17 February (U) USFJ/DFAA meeting held to discuss the Incentive Awards (IA) budget. DFAA has not met 7%/35% agreement for JFY 84. Issue remained unresolved, Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) meeting with Mr. Ohuchi next step.
- 17 February (U) Col Carney met with JDA officials to discuss joint use of passenger terminal at Misawa Air Base.
- 20-25 February (U) JMSDF-USN combined exercise conducted off coast of Boso Peninsula (central Honshu). First at-sea JMSDF-to-USN refueling under the 26 December 1983 agreement. JDS HAMANA (AO-411) provided 130 kilolitres of fuel to USS ALBERT DAVID (FF-1050).
- 22 February (U) Second meeting of Joint Recruitment Study-Phase II held. Study schedule agreed upon by group, bi-weekly meetings to be held through 30 September 84.
- 22 February (U) "Flimsy" for approval of ROC 20-81 issued for staffing at JCS. USFJ comments were sent by WIN mail on 16 March 84.
- 22-24 February (U) J4 held a comprehensive Logistics Conference for service components and appropriate agencies in Japan at HQ, USFJ. Major items of discussion were: Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant (POL) (USARJ & USFJ/J41), MSCFE OPLAN

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Supportability, JNR Retrenchment, USARJ/G4 Ammo  
Posture, and Sustainability.

- 24 February (U) A requirement review for Misawa long-haul communications was held. Attendees were PACAF/DC, JRD-PMO, 5AF/DC, and J62.
- 28 February (U) Review of C3I Master Plan (FORMAL MAP) completed and comments furnished to Mitre site personnel.
- 28 February (U) JRD status review hosted by 1956 Comm Group and attended by J62.
- February (U) Initiated site survey for III FSSG for follow-on terminal.

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1 March (U) A technical meeting was held in Kumamoto, Japan hosted by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTTPC). The meeting was attended by PACAF, 5AF, and PACAF contracting center personnel in addition to the J6 representative (as a joint observer). The subject of the meeting was commercializing Class B telephone service to Air Force installations on Okinawa. The Air Force, who presently provides the service, requested NTTPC develop an alternative (commercial) proposal. The purpose of the meeting was to receive the NTTPC proposal and discuss contentious issues, both of which were subsequently accomplished. Related meetings will follow as the individual issues are negotiated by the interested parties.

1 March (U) Updated SAPO-J Policy Letter was distributed by J41.  
1 March (U) Quarterly meeting of the Mainland Japan Joint Inter-service Resource Study Group (JIRSG) was held at the New Sanno US Forces Center.

3-9 March (U) A survey of four sites on Okinawa, suitable for establishing a SATNET satellite earth terminal to support Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, was conducted jointly by engineers from Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) and a private firm contracted by KDD. A J6 representative accompanied the party and coordinated their visits to U.S. installations at Awase and White Beach (two of the four previously selected sites).

5 March (U) New mooring pier built at Iwakuni as GOJ Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) project was placed in service.

6 March (U) HQ, USFJ/J1, chaired a joint service meeting to discuss a COMUSJAPAN initiative to maintain expertise/knowledge and save PCS funds by retaining qualified Officer and Senior Noncommissioned Officers in PACOM. A one year trial period was agreed upon during which HQ, USFJ, and the USFJ components will share information on billet openings and qualified personnel seeking additional tours in Japan.

6 March (U) J6 hosted a meeting at HQ, USFJ, of senior communications representatives from PACAF and Japan. Its purpose was to review Phase II of the Okinawa Telephone Architecture Study completed by USACCJ at the direction of USCINCPAC. Phase II was concurred in by all attendees and subsequently forwarded to USCINCPAC.

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- 6 March (U) First missile-carrying (Harpoon) submarine delivered from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries to JMSDF. JDA NADASHIO (SS-577), 2260 tons (fifth of YUSHIO-class). To be assigned to 2d Submarine Flotilla (Self-Defense Fleet).
- 6-8 March (U) JSO/J3 - HQ, USFJ/J3, J5 and J6 Joint Trip to Kyushu. JSO coordinated a trip for the JSO/J3 and HQ, USFJ/J3, J5 and J6 officers to visit key installations in Kyushu. The trip included visits to the JGSDF 4th Division Headquarters, JMSDF Regional District Headquarters at Sasebo and the JGSDF Security Force on Tsushima Island.
- 7 March (U) Third meeting of Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) Phase II held. Discussions centered on USFJ proposal to convert Direct Hire (DH) system to Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA).
- 7 March (U) Quarterly meeting of the Okinawa Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) was held at Camp Butler, Okinawa.
- 8 March (U) LDP Dietman Kiichi Miyazawa, known as one of the new leaders of the party, was assaulted by a political terrorist at Hotel New Otani and was slightly injured. The assailant was arrested on the spot. Miyazawa had assumed various important Cabinet posts, such as Foreign Minister and MITI Minister and is still regarded as one of the strong candidates for premiership after Nakasone; he belongs to the Suzuki faction.
- 12 March (U) Agreement was reached with DFAA on Special Cases Resulting from 1983 Wage Revision.

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- 14 March (U) First C-130H aircraft of JASDF arrive (14051) at Komaki Air Base. Flight from California via Hawaii, Kwajalein, Guam (five days). First instance of JASDF trans-Pacific flight.
- 14 March (U) The Peace Problems Study Group, a private advisory body for Prime Minister Nakasone, submitted an interim report to the Prime Minister concerning Japan's future comprehensive security policies. The report, maintaining that it will meet national interests for Japan to contribute to the international community, points to the need for a freer Japanese market, more open than those of other countries, and efforts to double Overseas Development Aid (ODA). It also sought government efforts for better understanding of national security by its people. The interim report states a need for greater stockpiles of oil, rare metals and helium by the state.
- 15 March (U) GOJ source revealed that US Special Operations Force (SOF) which would cope with guerrilla and terrorist activities would be stationed on Okinawa. The battalion is under control of the Combined Special Operation Force Unit newly established in the US Army and this was the first to be deployed overseas. The SOF deployment to Okinawa is a part of the US strategic measures to cope with the recent Soviet military buildup in the Far East area and is aimed at strengthening the USF combat readiness in Asia. This includes Korea, where tension has mounted from the KAL incident and the bomb explosion in Burma which killed important ROK Government officials. The GOJ took the position that SOF deployment is a transfer of a conventional unit; therefore, it is not subject to "prior consultation" under the Japan-US Security Treaty.
- 15 March (U) Col Swindler, USCINCPAC/J42 visited J4 to discuss current status of facilities program, Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant (POL) and ammunition sustainability. He offered full cooperation to see that our planning needs are met. An after action report package on the February logistics conference was sent to him for review.

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15-20 March (U) First visit by HQ, USFJ, representative to Det 10-5 US Naval Reserve, Akron, Ohio. Purpose was to provide orientation and training to Naval Reserve Augmentation personnel.

21 March (U) Fourth meeting of Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) Phase II held. DFAA proposed surveying of Direct Hire workers at New Sanno. Advertising paper presented by DFAA to study group.

21 March (U) Second meeting for CY 84 of Three Open Issues committee was held with DFAA. Procedures for Consultation in Advance of Contracting Out was major issue discussed.

21 March (U) Collision at sea between USS KITTY HAWK (CV-63) and unidentified Victor-I class SSN (presumed USSR registry) at 211307Z/212207I, roughly 150 miles east of Pohang, 35 miles west of Takeshima in Sea of Japan. KITTY HAWK was engaged in naval maneuvers, part of ongoing TEAM SPIRIT exercise. Limited damage to KITTY HAWK, no loss of US lives; photos showed scrape mark on SSN topside aft of sail running diagonally across centerline. SSN departed area under own power, no known loss of life.

21 March (U) Lead element of Company A, 1st Battalion, 1st Special Forces Group, US Army, arrived at Torii Station PCS from Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

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22 March (U) Fifth Sasebo Special Working Group meeting held at the New Sanno US Forces Center. GOJ informally responded to USG pre-conditions for Hario Industrial Park.

22-23 March (U) Semi-Annual Japan-wide Petroleum Conference held at HQ USFJ. Operational and contingency petroleum items of concern to USFJ, USFK, and Military Sealift Command were discussed.

22 March (U) On 22 March 84, J5 published the updated USFJ Policy Letter 20-5, Commander, US Forces, Japan, Coordination Policy and Command Relationships. The major feature of the updated policy letter was the addition of the USCINCPAC directive which made USARJ, COMNAVFORJ and COMUSAFJ components of USFJ.

23 March (U) Prime Minister Nakasone met with Chinese Premier Chao in Peking where they reached agreement on (1) the establishment of a "21st Century Commission" between Japan and China to study development of relations between the two countries (2) offer of loans from Japan to China which amount to \$470 billion for seven years, beginning in JFY84 and (3) cooperation of the two countries to prevent disputes in the Korean Peninsula.

23 March (U) Indirect Hire Agreement Letter No. 2-84, Subject: Revision of Welfare Annuity Insurance Rates for female employees effective 1 June 84 issued.

24 March (U) Prime Minister Nakasone met with Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang in Peking, where Hu stated Chinese readiness to mediate between Japan and North Korea for dialogues.

24 March (U) Phase-out of F-104J for F-15J aircraft of JASDF 203d Fighter Squadron (2d Wing -- Northern Air Defense Force) completed.

25 March (U) Prime Minister Nakasone, in a speech delivered at Peking University, emphatically stated Japan would not allow militarism to revive again. Prime Minister Nakasone also met with Deng Ziaoping, Chief of Advisory Committee of Communist Party, and shared anxiety regarding Soviet military buildup in Asia. Chinese news media highly evaluated Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to China as a new milestone indicating the beginning of a

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great advancement of friendly relations between China and Japan for the 21st century.

- 27 March (U) Sasebo Land Requirements. J42 prepared a message for USCINCPAC stipulating that formal passing of operational/logistics real estate requirements at Sasebo Special Working Group was to be delayed until GOJ responded favorably to US Navy's preconditions to Hario Industrial Park.
- 27 March (U) Night Landing Practice (NLP). J42 attended a meeting with representatives of CNFJ/N4 and HQ USFJ/J3 regarding Miyake Jima as a possible NLP area.
- 27-30 March (U) Coordination visit was made to Maruzen Refinery at Matsuyama and Navy Fuel Detachment, Sasebo by J4 (Matsuyama only) and J41.
- 28 March (U) Okinawa Expressway AWG meeting was held at the New Sanno US Forces Center. GOJ Chairman presided at the meeting. AWG reviewed the draft of Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) memorandum.
- 28 March (U) Zenchuro Union announced possible strike for two hours 6 April 84 in support of Spring Labor Struggle. (Strike was postponed indefinitely on 4 April 84.)
- 28 March (U) PACOM CIP concept study reviewed by staff and comments furnished to PACOM/C3SIN.
- 28 March (U) HQ USFJ/J3 hosted meeting of Operations/Plans chiefs and selected staff officers of US services in Japan. Last such meeting was held at Yokota Air Base on 21 January 1982.
- 29 March (U) US Ambassador Mansfield, in an interview with Nihon Keizai staff official, stated that Japan is attaining steady and significant results regarding Japan's defense efforts by overcoming various restrictions. The Ambassador, however, said that Japan should not become a military superpower in Asia.
- 30 March (U) Final staff review of the USFJ position in the RCOC Relocation Ad Hoc Committee proceedings.

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30 March (U) Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force Fleet Air Arm VP-11 (Patrol Squadron 11 -- Air Group One) discontinued owing to decommissioning of the last S-2F aircraft in the JMSDF inventory.

31 March (U) Japan Defense Agency Self-Defense Force Command Center on-line at Kinoki-cho JDA compound (Hardy Barracks North). Real-time data link displays connected with Air Defense Command (Fuchu) BADGE and Self-Defense Fleet Headquarters (Yokosuka) are planned.

31 March (U) Four (4) Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) and five (5) Master Labor Contract (MLC) Reduction in Force (RIF) announcements were made to DFAA during the quarter.

1 April (U) Local National labor strength at the beginning of the period was 21,375.

1 April (U) The Central Command Center (CCC), established within the Japan Defense Agency compound, commenced operation. The Center is connected with the Prime Minister's office, USFJ Command Center, Japan's National Police Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the three component Self-Defense services, and will directly command and control the forces in an emergency.

2 April (U) MITRE Japan - MITRE Korea USFJ intelligence requirements meeting.

2-5 April (U) Fifth Air Force-Japan Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) combined air defense exercise COPE NORTH 84-3 conducted. Six F-4EJ aircraft of 302 Fighter Squadron (2d Wing -- Northern Air Defense Force) and five F-1 aircraft of 3d Wing (Misawa AB -- Northern Air Defense Force), along with six USAF F-15 aircraft of 8th Tactical Fighter Squadron (49th Tactical Fighter Wing -- Tactical Air Command) (Holloman AFB NM) participated.

3-4 April (U) JINTACCS Automated Message Preparation System (JAMPS) demonstration attended by J00, J01, 18 JSDF officers from all staffs, and over 40 US officers from HQ, USFJ, and components.

3 April (U) The Soviet Union assigned the Oscar Class N-sub with cruise missiles to the USSR Pacific Fleet. The 14,000-ton SSGN was transferred from the North Sea Fleet and based at Petropavlovsk. This action is said to place importance on the US deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles on USN ships of the Seventh Fleet.

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- 4 April (U) J4 and J42 staff attended the Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) Budget Meeting at DFAA. Discussed JFY 85 draft FIP budget.
- 4 April (U) Foreign Minister Abe told Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee that the Soviet Union has now deployed 135 SS20 missiles in the Far East, that two additional bases were under construction and that the number of SS20's would increase to 153 in the near future.
- 6 April (U) GOJ Diet approved JFY 84 Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) budget in the amount of \$286 million.
- 10 April (U) Representatives of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) which is the strongest opposition party to the presently ruling LDP, met with Vice President Bush at the White House. Visiting the United States for the first time, the delegation was headed by Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, and the purpose of the trip was for JSP to obtain better understanding of the United States, in their quest for a change to an "omni-direction" diplomatic policy for Japan. JSP intentions to carry out N-disarmament discussion for the Asian-Pacific area and unification of the Korean peninsula were among the topics discussed.
- 11 April (U) Meeting with DFAA on Business Commutation Allowance. USFJ asked DFAA for more data from the survey since "verification" was of great significance in effective administration of the program. "Overpayments" may be a problem which USFJ would need to identify.
- 11 April (U) HQ, USFJ, hosted its first orientation for newly assigned Joint Staff Office officers. Forty-three Japanese officers of the GSDF, MSDF and ASDF, to include two flag officers, attended this initial orientation which inaugurated the USFJ-JSO Bilateral Orientation

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Program established by MajGen Barker, CS, USFJ and Lt Gen Ichinomiya, Director, JSO, in late 1983.

11 April

(U) Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Ishibashi met with SECDEF Weinberger and discussed defense matters regarding the United States and Japan. On sealane defense, Ishibashi stated the concept required an exorbitant amount of expenditure for Japan to attain, to which SECDEF Weinberger responded it is the only effective means for Japan to defend its trade and economic activities since Japan is an island country. To SECDEF's query for a JSP defense plan for Japan, Ishibashi stated it was the basic policy of the JSP not to have hostile relations with any country of the world. SECDEF commented it is impossible to protect freedom on theory of "unarmed neutralism", to which Ishibashi responded unarmed neutralism was learned from General MacArthur during post WWII days. SECDEF stated the policy applied in the 1950's when Russian armaments were different from today.

11 April

(U) Prime Minister Nakasone appointed ex-LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaido as LDP Vice President. Opposition was raised by the non-mainstream LDP factions because of his close association with ex-PM Tanaka, who was convicted in the Lockheed pay-off scandal. Nakasone appointed Nikaido as Vice President because he needs the Tanaka faction support in the autumn elections to remain as LDP president.

12-15 April

(U) The second increment of 114 Special Forces soldiers arrived at Torii Station, Okinawa. The first increment of 30 soldiers was deployed 22 March 84. The second phase is anticipated middle of July which will complete the Special Forces battalion of about 250 soldiers.

16 April

(U) First two (of 18 programmed) F-15J aircraft arrived at Hyakuri AB (Japan Air Self-Defense Force). Assigned to 305th Fighter Squadron (7th Wing -- Central Air Defense Force) for training.

16 April

(U) USFJ received a copy of DFAA's Annual Wage Report.

17 April

(U) Representatives of HQ, USFJ, 5AF, PACAF, Cubic Corporation and SPO had a meeting on ACMI at DFAA. An update, status of contract, latest promotional film of buoy wave tank tests were presented.

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- 18 April (U) Meeting #6 of the Joint Recruitment Study was held. Recruiting representatives from the GSDF briefed the group on military recruiting in Japan.
- 18 April (U) J42 attended the #7th Sasebo Special Working Group meeting at DFAA. GOJ presented formal response to USG's preconditions for acceptance of Hario Industrial Park (HIP).
- 19 April (U) J40 and J42 made a courtesy call on VADM Mori, Director General for Operations, MSA. Explained the ACMI system and requested favorable consideration and cooperation.
- 19 April (U) JDA indicated positive intention of developing studies to use a space satellite to open the way for communications and reconnaissance by JSDF. Presently, space satellite is limited to peaceful purposes only. JDA view is that use of satellites by the Self-Defense Forces would contribute to sealane defense, in that it would enable Japan to track precisely the moves of foreign vessels and submarines and facilitate communications between the Self Defense Force and land-based installations.
- 24-27 April (U) The Chief of Staff, USFJ, and J5, USFJ, participated in the first annual USCINCPAC Seminar War Game, held at Camp Smith, Hawaii. The war game participants included nine general/flag officers, presenting USCINCPAC subunified commands, components and major Operational forces. The purpose of the war game was to test the USCINCPAC Campaign Plan and alternative strategies.
- 24-27 April (U) J4 and J41 made a visit to Asia Oil Refinery at Hakodate, Hokkaido to assess capability of the refinery to supply JP4/DFM directly to Hachinohe for support of Misawa AB. The assessment is to be provided to Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) prior to award of next 1.1A contract.

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- 26 April (U) COMMARFORJ representative from CG III MAF attended his 1st GPSC meeting on 26 April 1984. This marked the first participation of US Marine Forces in GPSC planning activities.
- 27 April (U) USFJ/DFAA meeting on Workers Property Accumulation (Zaikai) was held. Discussed problems with implementation, will DFAA include the Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) employees and assume responsibilities for their payroll. Further discussions would be required to resolve most of the issues.
- 27 April (U) J4 and J43 attended the 13th Combined Logistics Staff Study Group Meeting (C-LOG) held at Joint Staff Office (JSO), Tokyo. Briefings and discussions were held on JSDF FY 84 Defense Budget, Security Assistance Program, Japan Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) Airlift, Common User Land Transportation (CULT), and Bilateral Logistics studies.
- April (U) Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) WWMCCS System Development Notification submitted to USCINCPAC identifying requirement for WWMCCS access at MTMC-Naha.
- 2 May (U) The 8th Sasebo Special Working Group meeting held at the New Sanno US Forces Center. The USG responded to GOJ's preconditions for developing Hario Industrial Park.
- 2 May (U) Meeting seven of the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) was held. Representatives from the GSDF briefed the up group on the Japanese military retirement program and how it assists retiring personnel in locating new employment.
- 2 May (U) USFJ/DFAA meeting on Workers' Property Accumulation System (WPAS) (Zaikai) was held at DFAA's request. DFAA replied to questions and USFJ moved toward acceptance of program based on DFAA administration of Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) payroll function in 1986.

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- 3 May (U) In-progress review, USFJ Command Coordination Center Attendees were J3, J2, J4, J6, and NEEACT Japan. The NEEACT Electronic Engineering Plan was discussed and modified via on-the-spot changes.
- 5 May (U) On his visit to India, Prime Minister Nakasone gave a speech before the Indian National Assembly, which was a first for a Japanese Prime Minister, emphasizing the military threat in the Northeast Asian area. He called for cooperation between Japan and India in furthering world disarmament.
- 5 May (U) ADM William Crowe, USCINCPAC, and ADM Sylvester Foley, USCINCPACFLT, in separate interviews with the Asahi news media, commented favorably on Japan's defense efforts. However, ADM Crowe pointed to the consistent expansion of Soviet Union's military buildup in the Far East and Japan's failure to attain its defense goals. ADM Foley emphasized need for Japan to improve sustainability, expressed anxiety for Asian security as related to the US-Soviet balance of naval power in the future and indicated concern over increase of Soviet Union's N-subs and attack N-subs which carry guided missiles.
- 6 May (U) The Soviet Navy assigned an additional aircraft carrier, NOVOROSSYISK, to its Pacific Fleet, along with its present carrier, MINSK. This gives increased concern to the Western bloc on Soviet moves. Thailand and Australia were cautious against the Soviet reinforcement, while countries such as India, had different views.
- 7-11 May (U) US Army Japan-sponsored Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise (EDRE) conducted. Approximately 150 personnel of 25th Infantry Division participated. Purpose of exercise is emergency deployment of US Army and supporting services and agencies. Japan Ground Self-

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Defense Force personnel attended as "observers." Three DAF A-10 aircraft from Suwon AB, Republic of Korea (25th Tactical Fighter Squadron -- 51st Tactical Fighter Wing), participated, staged flights from Yokota AB. First such exercise of its kind conducted in Japan.

9 May

(U) Russia stated its intention to boycott the Los Angeles Olympic Games. A Japanese reporter in Moscow stated this was undeniably a retaliation for the Western boycott of the Moscow Olympic games four years ago, and was also linked to President Reagan's visit to China.

10 May

(U) Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) meeting was held to discuss the Workers' Property Accumulation System (WPAS) proposal from DFAA. The JLAC directed the Personnel Panel (PPPP) to draft a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which grants USFJ agreement to the WPAS in exchange for DFAA's assumption of the Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) payroll in 1986. DFAA Foreign Travel Expense and rental vehicle proposals were discussed and referred for legal review.

11 May

(U) Returning home from South Korea, SECDEF Weinberger met with JDA Director General Kurihara, Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe separately in Tokyo and pointed out the increasing Soviet threat. He emphasized the need for deterrence to be commensurate with the military capability of the opponent. Kurihara responded he would extend efforts to get understanding of the Japanese people to the reality of the Soviet threat because Japan's national defense policies cannot be developed without the consensus of the people. Nakasone explained that emphasis would be given to Japan's war sustainability. At the Foreign Correspondent's Club in Tokyo, SECDEF Weinberger presented US intention to develop military cooperation with China in the future.

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- 14 May- (U) RIMPAC 84, US-sponsored multi-national fleet exercise conducted in Southern California and mid-Pacific operating areas. In-port training from 14 May, at-sea phase from 30 May. Ninth in series of RIMPAC exercises (first was conducted in 1971), third in which Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF) participated. Five DD-type vessels, four each P-2J and P-3C aircraft of JMSDF involved.
- 15 May (U) COMUSJAPAN OPLAN 5027-82 Change 1 was issued 15 May 1984. USARJ supporting plan is due to COMUSJAPAN for review 15 September 1984.
- 16 May (U) Personnel Policy and Procedures Panel (PPPP) met to discuss Workers' Property Accumulation System (WPAS) as directed by Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC), Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) issues of recruiting JSDF term completers and retirees, and advance in hire rates.
- 16 May (U) Meeting eight of the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) was held. The group discussed methods of obtaining recruitments from the JSDF based on the briefings presented by the JSDF representatives.
- 16-19 May (U) USFJ hosted 13 flag/general officers from the National Defense University's General/Flag Officer "CAPSTONE" Course. Course fellows met with senior members of the HQ, US Embassy, and Japan Joint Staff Office. This was the second visit of a CAPSTONE course to Japan.

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- 23 May (U) LTC Holland, US Chairman, attended the 9th Sasebo Special Working Group meeting at DFAA. The GOJ presented formal proposal for use of land at Hario Industrial Park.
- 24 May (U) PM Nakasone stated GOJ would respond to changing the present defense cost ceiling of 1% of GNP if an appropriate plan were submitted. This remark was made at an LDP Defense Force Arrangement Subcommittee meeting when they stated that a study to change the existing defense cost framework had commenced.
- 25 May (U) Former US President Jimmy Carter visited Hiroshima, toured Peace Memorial Park and Atomic Bomb Museum. First visit to Hiroshima by a former President of the United States.
- 27 May (U) USS REEVES (CG 24) and USS LOCKWOOD (FF 1064) participated in a 12-ship, four-nation (Japan-US-UK-France) "allied fleet" assembly, part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the battle of Tsushima Strait. (IJN ADM TOGO Heihachiro, commanding the Japanese task force, defeated Imperial Russian naval squadron enroute Vladivostok while attempting to transit Tsushima Strait, 27 May 1905).

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- 27-31 May (U) Command Post Exercise (CPX) phase of US Army Japan/IX Corps-Japan Ground Self-Defense Force exercise YAMA SAKURA VI conducted. Player cells from HQ, US Forces, Japan, US Seventh Fleet, and HQ, Fifth Air Force participated.
- 30 May (U) Meeting #9 of the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) was held. The group discussed the JSDF job number match and contact with Prefectural Government Office/Labor Management Office by service commands on JSDF recruiting. In-hire rates were also discussed and DFAA was provided the Direct Hire data from the Sanno Hotel for study.
- 30 May (U) J4, J40, and J43, attended the quarterly meeting of the Okinawa Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) held at Camp S. D. Butler.
- 30 May (U) The third Three Open Issues Meeting for CY 84 was held. USFJ responded to DFAA's questions on procedures for consultation in advance of contracting out and verbally responded to DFAA's proposal to summarize Three Issues and make a report to the Joint Committee.
- 31 May (U) USFJ/DFAA meeting on the Workers' Property Accumulation System (WPAS) was held. DFAA/Labor Department Director and J14 discussed the issue again with DFAA saying they needed an answer soon or the workers would lose out. USFJ needed assurances that DFAA would assume responsibility for the Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) payroll.
- 31 May (U) Conducted site survey for DCA-NWP WWMCCS terminal installation.

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May (U) Participated in round table discussion with representatives from Military Sealift Command and Military Traffic Management Command to work out Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for joint use of WWMCCS terminal site at Yokohama.

May (U) JINTACCS national and theater level information flow conducted throughout USFJ and headquarters. Input to USCINCPAC via COMUSJAPAN 040600Z JUN 84.

May (U) Submitted System Development Notification to USCINCPAC for WWMCCS terminals to support HQ, USFJ/J5, 3rd.FSSG, and III MAF.

May (U) MTR 8493 Japan C3I. Objectives and architecture working paper released and distributed to components and staff.

1 June (U) J41 held a meeting with Mr. Okada, Deputy Director of Coordination Division, at JDA and discussed consolidated Replacement in Kind (RIK) agreement. It was determined that for political reasons it was best not to pursue it at this time.

1 June (U) Renewal of Matsuyama Storage Contract. Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) accepted the option to extend the contract for 3.1 million BBLS of Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant (POL) storage with Maruzen Oil Co.

1 June (U) The 10th Sasebo Special Working Group meeting was held. The USG accepted 250,000 square meters of land at Hario Industrial Park offered by GOJ.

3-8 June (U) Maj Spurgeon attended the 5000-84 Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) Refinement Conference held at the Joint Deployment Agency, MacDill AFB, Florida. The TPFDD for the OPLAN was reviewed and a few minor corrections to the Marine Corps' 1st Marine Amphibious Force port data were made. Information on Japan ports and capabilities were provided to all components.

4-15 June (U) USCINCPAC OPLAN 5000-84 Phase I TPFDD Refinement Conference was held at JDA MacDill AFB Tampa FL with favorable results.

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- 11 June (U) DFAA Labor Department Director, Mr. Ohuchi, visited J14 for the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Workers' Property Accumulation System (WPAS) and Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) payroll. He also expressed concern over the armed guard incident and requested USFJ's support in obtaining data and preventing future incidences from occurring.
- 11 June (U) USCINCPAC ROC 20-81 validated via JCS 111903Z JUN 84 (C).
- 12 June (U) Yomiuri news media reported that the Soviet Union constructed a new three-story building on one of the northern islands off Hokkaido, which could be regarded as a military facility. JDA conjectured the building to be either a radar or power plant, with about 30 frontier guards stationed on the island permanently.
- 12-15 June (U) USFK/USFJ Logistics Conference convened at Yongson, Korea. The purpose of the conference was to provide a forum for briefings on logistic support of OPLAN 5027. The exchange of information increased awareness and broadened perspectives of both our counterparts in Korea and supporting service component representatives. Briefing presented on Japan's Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant (POL) support for Korea.
- 13 June (U) Meeting #10 of the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) was held. Continued discussion of coordinating recruitment of former JSDF personnel through Labor Management Offices. Direct Hire was also discussed and an Ad Hoc committee was established to continue review of Direct Hire survey data from the Sanno.
- 14 June (U) Aviation Safety Seminar hosted by Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) at the Japan Defense Agency

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compound. Representatives of the DFAA, HQ, US Forces, Japan, HQ, Fifth Air Force, US Army Aviation Detachment Japan, and NAF Atsugi participated. First such meeting of its kind.

- 15 June (U) DFAA met with J14 on Commutation Allowance, Housing Allowance and Foreign travel rates.
- 16-18 June (U) A joint combined trip was made by US Forces and JSO Logistics representatives to Kyushu, Japan. US and JSDF Logistics facilities at Sasebo were visited and conducted a tour of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry's ship building facility at Nagasaki. The trip was highly successful in continuing rapport established between US and Japanese personnel.
- 18 June (U) Jane Koizumi (MTMC/Oakland) visited to coordinate Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for combined MTMC/ MSCFE WWMCCS terminal. She also detailed MTMC requirements for the Naha, Okinawa terminal.
- 19 June (U) A DOD team visited Japan to brief JDA and MOFA on the US proposal to place an Over-The-Horizon Radar on Japanese territory.
- 20-22 June (U) The annual JCS-JSO Exchange Conference was hosted by the JSO in cooperation with HQ, USFJ, in Tokyo. The JCS was represented by Lt Gen Herman O. Thomson, JCS/J5, while HQ, USFJ, was represented by MajGen David B. Barker, CS USFJ and Col Frank L. Day, USFJ/J5. Japanese participation included: Vice ADM Inoyama, Director, JSO, LTG Suzuki, JSO/J1, MajGen Yabunaka, JSO/J2, MajGen Takei, JSO/J3, RADM Hamanaka, JSO/J4, and MG Araki, JSO/J5. During the conference the JSO presented, for the first time, the contents of their Long-Range Strategic Plan. The US side presented briefings on Mid-Term Planning and the status of RSI within NATO. Next year's conference will be held in Washington, D.C., and hosted by the JCS.

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- 20 June (U) The quarterly meeting of the Mainland Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) meeting held at New Sanno US Forces Center.
- 20 June (U) J42 attended the first working group meeting held at DFAA on Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant (POL) tank failure at Okinawa.
- 21 June (U) The 11th Sasebo Special Working Group meeting held at DFAA. The USG presented a proposed Hario Industrial Park site plan for full development.
- 25 June (U) T-1 Tanker replacement. To provide COMSC feasibility of GOJ acceptance of tug-and-barge operations in Japan's waters, specific information is needed before firm answer can be given to COMSC. Discussions with GOJ are being initiated by J41.
- 25-27 June (U) The 15th Subcommittee of the Security Consultative Committee (SSC) meeting, a forum for informal meetings at the ministerial level between Japan and the United States, was held in Hawaii. Ambassador Mansfield recalled strong US interest in the Pacific theater and hailed Japan's defense efforts. Assistant SECDEF Armitage reported on the increasing Soviet military strength on a world-wide basis. ADM Crowe of USCINCPAC explained the Far East military situation and Soviet military buildup in the Far East and Pacific region. The US side pointed to the need for interoperability in an emergency. The US also requested quick selection of an alternate site to replace NAF Atsugi for night-landing-practice for the MIDWAY deck planes. The Japanese side explained the steady progress in Japan's defense efforts and the positive development of diplomatic activities in Asia under the Nakasone administration: that Japan is also concerned with the situation on the Korean peninsula and hopes for continued peace in that area; that the Indochina situation, with the increasing Soviet military influence, is of grave concern to Japan; and

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that all efforts are being expended for an alternate site for night-landing-practice for the MIDWAY deck planes. Japan also noted the striking change in the US attitude on Japan's defense efforts, from the previous hard-core pressure to a more understanding tone.

27 June

(U) JDA Vice Minister Natsume explained Japan's basic defense posture that (1) since public opinion must be considered in increasing Japan's defense budget, a rapid buildup policy would not be feasible, (2) pressure by the US would cause misunderstanding among the Japanese people; and (3) due to financial constraints there is a limit to how much Japan can appropriate for defense objectives. JDA also explained the next five-year defense program for JFY 86-90, which focuses on balance between front and rear defense capabilities and improvement in sustainability. The 15th SSC evidenced the fact that the US-Japan security system has attained full growth, in that deliberations in the forum air frank and candid views by both Japanese and US sides.

27 June

(U) TOMAHAWK ISSUE: Throughout the period the announced deployment of the Tomahawk missile to be placed on the NEW JERSEY, selected surface ships and attack subs, provided leftist opposition parties with a potential issue to attack the LDP ruling government. The JSP, JCP, Sohyo (Council of Trade Unions in Japan), Gensuikyo (Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs) along with some eighty other organizations, joined in a "grass-roots" campaign against deployment of the Tomahawks, enlisting all classes of people. Signature collection, petitions, local assembly resolutions, anti-war rallies, media advertising and targeting "suspect" ships were used to push the campaign. Although the end of May saw some large-scale, basically quiet demonstrations in Yokosuka and elsewhere, the movement did not come up to Leftist expectations. When responses were necessary, US forces maintained the "neither confirm nor deny" policy while stressing the conventional capability of the Tomahawk and US consideration for Japan's nuclear sensitivities.

27 June

(U) HQ, US Forces, Japan, hosted a Tri-Service Safety meeting. Representatives of COMFAIRWESTPAC, COMCARAIRWING FIVE, HQ Fifth Air Force, 475th Air Base Wing, US Army Aviation Detachment Japan, and NAF Atsugi attended.

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- 27 June (U) J42 attended Okinawa Expressway AWG meeting at New Sanno US Forces Center. Agreement was reached at the AWG level on scope and standards for relocation construction on an extent of releases.
- 27 June (U) Direct Hire Ad Hoc committee met to discuss the Sanno survey results and to set goals of the committee.
- 27 June (U) Meeting #11 of the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) was held. Continued review of JSDF jobs with Master Labor Contract (MLC)/Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) type jobs by DFAA. Issue of contact between Labor Management Office/Prefectural Government Office and service commands on JSDF recruiting was again discussed.
- 28 June (U) Japan Air Self-Defense Force C-1 transport aircraft from the Iruma AB Air Transport Wing conducted low approach practice (First low approach practice by JASDF at Tachikawa AB was carried out on 26 October 82; this was second instance.
- 28 Jun (U) In Progress Review of JSO COORDCEN Project (Site I). Attendees were LCDR Helsley, Mr. J. Matinoka, Ms. S. Hocke, Jr. E. Shoji of NEEACT, Japan, and J61, J62, and J6 from HQ, USFJ.
- 29 June (U) Remote (detached) impact area artillery firing resumed at Hinode Sendai Japan Ground Self-Defense Force exercise area. Firing conducted by 203d Artillery Group (Western Army), total of 21 rounds fired from three 203 mm howitzers. First such firing since suspension in 1963 following incident of rounds falling on local highway.
- 30 June (U) One Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) Reduction in Force (RIF) announcement was made to DFAA during the quarter.

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- 1 July (U) Local National labor strength at the beginning of the period was 21,482.
- 3 July (U) HQ USFJ/J43 and JSO/GSO/MSO/ASO Logistics officers visited the USS BELLEAU WOOD (LHA) at Yokosuka. They were briefed on the organization, mission and activities of PHIBRON FIVE, the BELLEAU WOOD and the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) and taken on a tour of the ship's facilities.
- 4 July (U) Newly assigned Chairman of Joint Staff Office, General Keitaro Watanabe, stated blockage of strait is most difficult problem in defending Japan. He stated he does not believe the Soviets would attack Japan lightly with a small force; and also admitted the Self-Defense forces have a problem in interoperability regarding equipment.
- 5 July (U) Meeting held with DFAA to discuss Workers Property Accumulation System (Workers' Property Accumulation System (WPAS)) implementation and the procedures for distribution of Incentive Awards funds.
- 5 July (U) Japanese Supreme Court decision handed down on Ohkawa-Kinjo annual leave case. Case originated in 1974 over individuals placed in non-pay status for leave taken in excess of accrued leave. Court ruled in favor of claimants against DFAA.
- 5 July (U) J42 and DFAA staffs held JFY 85 Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) budget negotiations at DFAA.
- 9 July (U) Japan Air Self-Defense Force C-1 transport aircraft from Iruma AB (Air Transport Wing) conducted low approach practice and landed at Japan Ground Self-Defense Force Tachikawa AB. First low approach at approximately 1523I, landing at 1529I, departure 1558I, second low approach pass from south to north enroute Iruma AB. First jet aircraft landing-takeoff operations at Tachikawa AB since December 1969, when US Air Force ceased flight operations there.

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- 9 July (U) Peoples' Republic of China Defense Minister Zhang paid 45 minute "unofficial" courtesy call on Japan Defense Agency Director General Kurihara. Zhang was in Japan on four day layover enroute China from visit to France, USA and Canada. First visit by any Chinese Defense Minister to Japan.
- 9 July (U) The Peace Strategy Study Group, which consists of Japan Socialist Party members, drew up a plan to reform the Self-Defense forces by education dedicated to peace, the right of collective bargaining, and the eventual disbandment of the Self-Defense forces.
- 10 July (U) When the Japanese Ambassador to USSR, Masuro Takashima, visited Foreign Minister Gromyko to bid farewell, Gromyko expressed complaints on GOJ policy towards USSR, that Japan is changing its policy toward aggravating its relations with the Soviet Union due to external and internal pressures, and gave as an example the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" concept. Takashima refuted the contention and stated that Japan is only accomplishing roles to match her international status politically and economically in regard to defense.
- 11 July (U) Meeting #12 of the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) was held. Mr. Nishihara replaced Mr. Yamazaki as Deputy Director of Labor Department and as new chairman for DFAA side on the JRS. Discussion centered on proposed recruiting pamphlet to be prepared by DFAA.
- 11 July (U) Meeting #8 of the Personnel Policy and Procedures Panel (PPPP) was held to discuss Joint Recruitment Study (JRS), Workers' Property Accumulation System (WPAS), Incentive awards, etc. DFAA had requested advanced payment for Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) payrolls but service commands indicated that it would be extremely difficult to get approval since Non-Appropriated Funds are involved.

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- 14 July (U) Sources concerned with military affairs disclosed that the Soviet Union has assigned a super-large landing craft, ALEXEI KOSYGIN (60,000 tons) to the Far East, which has tremendous landing capability and war supplies for a one-division-strong force, and about 100 roll-on-roll-off barges ranging from 300-500 tons. Two other landing ships of the same class were deployed to the Indian Ocean and South China Sea, which poses a serious problem in defending Japan.
- 15-16 July (U) Exercise BEACH GUARD 84-2 conducted, routine non-combatant evacuation operation; approximately 1800 total US Marines and 1900 US Navy personnel involved.
- 16 July (U) Japan Air Self-Defense Force F-15J aircraft of 202d Fighter Squadron (5th Wing -- Western Air Defense Force) initiated alert status for intercept duty, joining JASDF F-104J aircraft of 204th Fighter Squadron (5th Wing) in that role.
- 16 July (U) J41 met with representatives of Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) in Tokyo to provide them with facts concerning training and barge operation and solicited their approval. MSA promised to study the proposal.

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- 17 July (U) Col Benoit, Acting US Chairman, attended the 575th Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) meeting held at DFAA.
- 18 July (U) Fourth regularly scheduled meeting on the Three Open Issues was held. Discussion on consultation in advance of contracting out and on possibility of reporting results of 3 Issues talks to the Joint Committee.
- 19 July (U) US Forces, Japan, Change of Command, Lt Gen Edward L. Tixier assumed command replacing Lt Gen (P) Charles L. Donnelly, Jr.
- 19 July (U) First "hot scramble" of F-15J aircraft of Japan Air Self-Defense Force 202d Fighter Squadron (5th Wing -- Western Air Defense Force) against unidentified aircraft penetrating ADIZ; intruder identified as northbound IL-62, did not penetrate Japanese sovereign airspace.

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- 19 July (U) Meeting on Workers' Property Accumulation System (WPAS) held with DFAA. Registration discussed and USFJ approval given to proceed with sign-up plans by DFAA and Union.
- 19 July (U) Training and barge approval message. J41 advised COMSC WASH DC that no specific safety problems could be pinpointed by MSA.
- 20 July (U) A Foreign Office Counsellor stated in Lower House Audit Committee that the total number of Soviet SS20's deployed in the Far East would be 459, after latest deployment of 153 are completed in the near future.
- 20 July (U) In response to inquiry from a Japan Socialist Party member, the GOJ denied intention to make the Three Non-Nuclear Principles into law, stating such a law is unnecessary because the Three Non-Nuclear Principles are known and it is Japan's governmental principle to adhere to this principle. On the prior consultation system, the JSP inquiry and its response suspected there may be no prior consultation whatsoever since such a proposal would indicate acknowledgement of presence of nuclear weapons.
- 20-31 July (U) Combined Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF)-US Navy minewarfare exercise (MINEX 84-2) conducted in Mutsu Bay. JMSDF Fleet Air Arm P-2J and V-107 aircraft, US Navy P-3C and RH-53D aircraft participated along with surface vessels of both fleets. USN participation for first time with Airborne Mine Countermeasures (AMCM) helicopters embarked in USS Okinawa. USN P-3's laid mines along with JMSDF aircraft and ships. Mines were then swept by a combined effort of USN and JMSDF.
- 25 July (U) Meeting #9 of the Personnel Policy and Procedures Panel (PPPP) was held to discuss Joint Recruitment Study (JRS), annual leave case, incentive awards, extended sick leave, etc.

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- 29 July (U) JINTACCS TIDP-TE series documentation released to JSDF via JSO/J5.
- 31 July (U) At Cabinet meeting, the government finalized a 7 percent increase over JFY 84, signifying an increase by ¥205.5 billion. JDA original request was 8 percent increase. Prime Minister Nakasone stated it signified harmony of national defense efforts in attaining the 1976 National Defense Program Outline goals. Nakasone also stated GOJ will try to observe the 1 percent-of-GNP framework for defense expenditures, although it would depend on prevailing economic situations.
- 2 August (U) In response to Japan Communist Party contention that the big increase in JFY85 defense budget was due to excessive consideration to Japan-US relations, Prime Minister Nakasone stated it was not a product of consideration to the US, but was a result of GOJ desire to

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achieve 1976 Defense Program Outline goals and the austerity of national financial conditions. He further stated the final decision would be made in December.

- 2 August (U) Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) meeting held to discuss progress of Joint Recruitment Study (JRS), incentive awards, seasonal allowances, annual leave case.
- 6 August (U) Master Labor Contract (MLC) and MC contracts extension to 30 September 1985 approved.
- 7 August (U) USFJ informed DFAA that, in order to comply with the Supreme Court decision, a revision to the Master Labor Contract (MLC)/Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) will have to be negotiated. In the meantime, no changes will be made in administration of annual leave.
- 7 August (U) Meeting with DFAA on incentive award funds; problems were fencing of funds by Labor Management Offices and lack of sufficient funds. DFAA informed J14 that 7 percent had been obtained for JFY 84.
- 8 August (U) Meeting #10 of Personnel Policy and Procedures Panel (PPPP) was held to discuss Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) progress, incentive awards funds and distribution, annual leave case status, set up Ad Hoc committee to study language testing and language allowances.

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- 10 August (U) National Personnel Authority (NPA) recommended an average 6.55 percent pay increase for the National Public Service (NPS) employees.
- 13 August (U) A nation-wide opinion survey conducted by Yomiuri newspaper indicated that 70 percent of eligible voters believe the Self-Defense Force is contributing to the security of Japan. However, over 50 percent believe the present size and capability of the Self-Defense Force has exceeded or will exceed the scope of self-defense purposes.
- 15 August (U) The 60th FIRP meeting was held at New Sanno US Forces Center.

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17 August

(U) General Secretary Chernenko of the Soviet Communist Party addressed Japanese readers of his book, speeches and essays which will be translated and published in Japanese. He positively evaluated Japan's Three Non-Nuclear Principles as a fundamental political conclusion which only the Japanese people could derive from their severe experiences. He proposed intensification of exchanges between Japan and Soviet Union regarding political, economic and cultural areas.

23 August

(U) Regarding ROK President Chun Do Hwan's visit to Japan, North Korean Labor Party organization said that Chun had no right to settle problems that have ensued from Japanese rule of Korean peninsula with Japanese authorities.

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- 28 August-3 September (U) LTC J. R. Starnes, USCINCPAC/J421, USPACOM DRIS Program Coordinator visited Okinawa and mainland Japan to review the status of the DRIS Program and attended the quarterly Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) meeting at both locations.
- 29 August (U) Nihon Keizai newspaper stated the LDP Ad Hoc Subcommittee is expected to come out with a proposal in October that "less than one percent of GNP" would be replaced by "about one percent of GNP" as a ceiling for national defense spending. The GOJ will formally decide within the year to use "about one percent-of-GNP" as the new ceiling for defense expenditure.
- 29 August (U) Meeting between the DFAA Labor Department Director and USFJ/J14 on the Ohkawa-Kinjo annual leave case. USFJ insists on contract modification proposal to Master Labor Contract (MLC)/Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) while DFAA wants compliance with the Supreme Court decision without any modification to the labor contracts.
- 31 August (U) Ex-Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi called on Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in his capacity as Chairman of Diet Members' League for Japan-Soviet Friendship. At the meeting, Gromyko criticized the diplomatic policy of the Nakasone Administration and dismissed any room for discussion on the northern territory issue.
- 1 September (U) The quarterly Mainland Japan Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) meeting held at the New Sanno US Forces Center.
- 4 September (U) DFAA proposed reporting to Joint Committee on status of the Three Open Issues discussions.
- 5 September (U) Meeting #16 of the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) was held. DFAA presented counterproposal on USFJ advanced in-hire rates proposal. Discussion on how to conclude the JRS report.
- 6-8 September (U) ROK President Chun Doo Hwan visited Japan as a State guest; this was the first time an incumbent South Korean President met with the Japanese Emperor and leading political members, including the Prime Minister. Utmost security precautions were taken to protect the President from any potential incidents, in light of the violent actions against South Korean officials by North Korean radicals. The Japanese Emperor, at the State banquet given in honor of the President at the Imperial Palace,

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stated his regrets of the unhappy past which existed between the two countries: namely, Korea being colonized by Japan during the years 1910-1945, and that it should not happen again. The President and Prime Minister Nakasone discussed international affairs and shared view that a severe condition prevailed on the Korean peninsula. Chun sought prudence on the part of Japan in developing policies toward North Korea; Nakasone responded precaution was necessary so as not to isolate North Korea. The Soviet Union critically commented that the purpose of the ROK President's visit to Japan was to intensify a Tokyo-Seoul-Washington military alliance and to get financial and technical assistance from Japan, especially military aid. Asahi newspaper commented the US Government believes ROK President Chun's visit to Japan would lead to closer Japan-ROK relations, contributing eventually to the stability of East Asia.

- 7 September (U) General Lee Ki Paek, Republic of Korea Army, Chairman, ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, in Japan as part of state visit by ROK President, paid courtesy call on Chairman, Japan Joint Staff Council. (Initial formal meeting between then Chairman of the two bodies took place during visit by General TAKEDA Goro, Japan Air Self-Defense Force, to Republic of Korea, 10-14 December 79.)
- 7 September (U) AMEMB briefed on annual leave case.
- 11 September (U) The Japan ACMI MEMO was approved for forwarding to the Joint Committee at the 579th Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) meeting held at DFAA.
- 11 September (U) AMEMB informed J14 of MOFA involvement in annual leave case.
- 14 September (U) The 1984 Defense White Paper was accepted by the Cabinet. This year's White Paper stressed the increasing potential of the Soviet threat to Japan as their Far East Force continues to be augmented quantitatively as well as qualitatively, and permanent assignment of new fighter aircraft units to Japan's northern territories occupied by the Soviet Union. It also stated GOJ's intention to achieve the 1976 National Defense Program Outline goals. On Japan-US defense cooperation, it stated the two countries are endeavoring to accomplish their due responsibilities to retain the reliability of the Japan-US security structure. The White Paper highly evaluated the armament increase policy of the Reagan Administration which restores military balance between East and West.

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It also indicated strong JDA desire to produce and procure locally highly technological military equipment. Criticism by opposition parties felt it presented more clearly a policy which would lead the US-Japan relationship to a world nuclear security system; that it avoided reference to abide by the "percent-of-GNP" framework, and of port calls into Japan by vessels carrying nuclear-Tomahawks. Nihon Keizai newspaper commented it lacked concrete plans on how Japan would cope with foreign aggression. Asahi newspaper commented the White Paper should have remembered Japan's exclusively defensive aspect.

- 16-  
20 September (U) Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF) ANNUALEX 59G conducted in coastal waters, Sea of Japan, northern and southern waters of Honshu, and off Izu and Ogasawara Islands. Approximately ten US naval vessels participated, including USS MIDWAY (CV 41). Major purpose of exercise to promote training in procedures of cooperation and coordination in combined operations. Exercises included anti-submarine, anti-electronic warfare and anti-air defense. First time for US carrier to participate in JMSDF ANNUALEX. Significant first participation by 5AF AWACS aircraft in a supporting role of a JMSDF exercise.
- 17 September (U) Modification No. 191 to Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) signed which implemented the Workers' Property Accumulation System (WPAS).
- 17 September (U) Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) meeting held to discuss Joint Recruitment Study (JRS), annual leave, Three Issues.
- 17-  
21 September (U) The annual USPACOM DRIS Conference was held at Hickam AB, Hawaii. The topics addressed were new DRIS regulation, overview of the program, Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) activities, the need for uniform service procedures, DRIS training, etc.
- 17-  
24 September (U) BEACHCREST 84-2 conducted 17-27 September 84 in Okinawa. Exercised Marine Air Command and Control System (MACCS). Participants from USMC and USAF TACAIR. Observers from local JGSDF and JASDF commands.
- 17 September  
- 15 October (U) Japan Air Self Defense Force annual exercise SOEN 59 conducted. All regional air defense commands and bases took part. Field training exercise (FTX) conducted 8-9 October, all bases entering into Japan-wide practice air

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alert ("All Japan Applejack"), exercising fighter scrambles, fast reaction preparation, rescue and air transport procedures. Japan Ground Self-Defense Force and Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force also participated in the FTX. US Air Force in Okinawa joined. Command post exercise (CPX) phase conducted 10-15 October.

- 18 September (U) Combined Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) - US Army Field Training Exercise (FTX) MICHINOKU 84/GOLDEN TSUBA conducted. Small unit training phase followed by brigade level unit activities (26-29 Sep) at JGSDF Ojojihara and Iwateyama training areas. Purpose to conduct partnership and interoperability training. Approximately 2500 soldiers of JGSDF and 1600 US personnel involved. JGSDF troops from 5th Regimental Combat Team (9th Division -- Northeastern Army); US 1st Brigade, 7th Infantry Division (Fort Ord, CA) included. First such exercise involving units at brigade level from the two countries, first time for US artillery unit to participate in the FTX and conduct live fire training concurrently with JGSDF artillery units. Close air support during the exercise was provided by four F-4E's from 3d Tactical Fighter Wing (13 AF PACAF), Clark AB, Republic of the Philippines.
- 18 September (U) First firing in Okinawa over Prefectural Highway 104 of US Marine Corps M-198 nuclear-capable 155mm howitzers. Twelve guns of 2d Battalion, 12th Regiment conducted the firing from gun positions 301, 311, and 313.
- 18 September (U) At a reception held in Pyongyang, North Korea, Japanese Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi was welcomed by North Korean State Chief Kim Il Sung, who expressed strong desire to improve North Korea-United States relations. Kim also indicated North Korean readiness to renegotiate a Japan-North Korean non-governmental fishing agreement. Kim denied North Korean intention of marching southward.
- 19 September (U) Meeting #17 of the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) was held. USFJ answered the DFAA proposal on Advanced in-hire rates. Meeting discussed all six major topics of the JRS.
- 19 September (U) Meeting held with DFAA on incentive awards funds. USFJ objected to the fencing of funds by Labor Management Office's and the amount of funds. Next step will be meeting of Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) and Mr. Ohuchi.

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- 24 September (U) J4 coordinated Mr. Akira Shiota's (former Director General, DFAA) visit to the United States.
- 26 September (U) J14 informed DFAA that USFJ did not want to report the status of the Three Open Issues to the Joint Committee at that time since there were no results to report.
- 26 September (U) Final meeting (#18) of the Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) was held. USFJ responded to DFAA papers on monetary incentives and training. Both sides agreed to submit separate reports on the JRS to their respective superiors.
- 26 September (U) At a press conference in Norfolk, Virginia, JDA Director General Kurihara stated the possibility of the percent-of-GNP defense cost framework being reviewed, and said funds for Self-Defense Force personnel pay increase should be treated separately from the defense budget. He also stated that the emergency law legislation, which would grant authority to a military commander to take appropriate action during an emergency, is under study. When Kurihara visited the carrier EISENHOWER, he was surprised at the gigantic size of the US Navy carrier and said he felt the Self-Defense Force vessels were like a toy.

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- 26 September (U) JDA Director General Yuko Kurihara met with SECDEF Weinberger and Presidential Aide McFarlane (in charge of national security affairs), and other high defense officials. The US officials highly evaluated Japan's defense efforts, sought Japan to increase defense expenditures to match her economic status and stressed the importance of defending 1,000NM sea areas surrounding Japan. McFarlane presented Kurihara a Presidential message addressed to Prime Minister Nakasone which stated US supported and will continue to support Japan's defense efforts, and that US is grateful for Japan's support of US forces in Japan. Sankei reporter in Washington commented, the Presidential message to the Prime Minister was a new type of US signal, seeking qualitative defense efforts by Japan, which would eventually require Japan to develop its own national security from a global point of view.
- 28 September (U) Classification and Wage Panel (CWP) meeting was held. Discussion of latest DFAA proposal on Management Interns/Trade Helper and Intermediate job definitions. Discussion of six other proposed job definitions.
- 28 September (U) Director General Kurihara received President Reagan's message prior to departing for Europe. Reagan's message evaluated highly, Kurihara's efforts and ability to obtain the increase in the JFY 85 defense budget. It was exceptional that a JDA Director General received a message of this type from a US President. In Europe, Kurihara was scheduled to meet with leaders of three NATO nations (West Germany, France and Belgium), to propose closer relationships between Japan and NATO nations, and to exchange information regarding Soviet military moves.
- 29 September - 2 October (U) Visit by Japan Ground Self-Defense Force General Watanabe Keitaro, Chairman, Joint Staff Council (CJSC) to Republic of Korea (ROK) at invitation of ROK Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. First visit to ROK by incumbent CJSC.
- 30 September (U) No reduction-in-force (RIF) announcements were made during the quarter.
- 1 October (U) Local national labor strength at the beginning of the quarter was 21,307.

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- 1 October (U) New Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) price list published. New standard price list became effective and resulted in 7-8¢ per gallon decrease in most petroleum products used in Japan.
- 3 October (U) Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) meeting with DFAA held to discuss Incentive Awards Budget and allocation procedures.
- (U) Personnel Policy and Procedures Panel (PPPP) met to discuss and draft latest USFJ counterproposal to DFAA concerning Annual Leave.
- 3 October Final JFY 85 Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) budget review of Form O-2's were made at DFAA.
- 3-5 October (U) Japan-wide Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant (POL) Conference was held at Sasebo. Representatives from 20 commands met to discuss routine and contingency POL issues in Japan. HQ, USFJ/J41, conducted the conference.
- 4 October (U) Foreign Minister Abe stated at Upper House that when he met Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York, Gromyko criticized LDP for successfully convincing the United States to indicate that Northern Territory belonged to Japan in school textbooks. Gromyko also stated if he visited Japan, the Japanese would take the Northern Territory issue for discussion. Abe concluded that the Soviets previously ignored the Northern Territory issue, but they have now changed their attitude and have come to think they can no longer ignore the issue in the eyes of the world.
- 4 October (U) Foreign Minister Abe stated at Upper House that when he met Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York, Gromyko criticized LDP for successfully convincing the United States to indicate that the Northern Territory belonged to Japan in school textbooks. Gromyko also stated if he visited Japan, the Japanese would take the the Northern Territory issue for discussion. Abe concluded that the Soviets previously ignored the Northern

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Territory issue, but they have now changed their attitude and have come to think they can no longer ignore the issue in the eyes of the world.

5 October (U) A nationwide opinion poll conducted in September on the major political parties revealed that the Japanese feel the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is tolerable, Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) unreliable and the Clean Government Party (CGP) and Japan Communist Party (JCP) untrustworthy. Another survey indicated that 54.7 percent of the Japanese support LDP, 13.8 percent JSP, 4.6 percent CGP, 4.0 percent DSP, and 3.1 percent support the JCP.

5 October (U) Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB) survey exit briefing saw members brief the results of the US Forces components' ammunition facilities and operations survey. New requirements levied by DOD 6055.9 STD, Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards (July 1984) were discussed and concerns about the operational impact of the new safety standards were voiced.

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- 11 October (U) USFJ Annual Leave counterproposal presented to DFAA by the Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC).
- 11 October (U) Dedication of New HQ, USFJ Wing, Bldg 714, Yokota AB constructed by GOJ Facilities Improvement Program (FIP).
- 11-  
24 October (U) J74 escorted 28 members of the Japan Defense Society (JDS) to various military installations throughout the CONUS and Hawaii. The purpose of the trip was to deepen mutual understanding between these influential business leaders and the JSDF, and to contribute to the sound development of the JSDF for the peace and prosperity of Japan.
- 12 October (U) JDA Director General Kurihara asked members of LDP to push the review of the current 1 percent of GNP framework for defense expenditure. He asked for support on the JDA requested 7 percent increase in the JFY85 defense budget. He also sought early conclusion on defense cost ceiling debates to forestall the possibility of the Finance Ministry axing the proposed 7 percent increase based on the "1 percent of GNP" for defense spending.
- 12 October (U) Detailed Definite Design (DDD) Technical Working Group. J42 coordinated with all services/Japan Engineer District on all plans presented to GOJ. The meeting was held at the New Sanno US Forces Center.
- (U) J43 attended a meeting on the disposition of defense property excess to USFJ needs held at the American Embassy and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA); Tokyo. US forces' procedures for disposing of surplus military equipment and alleged violation of GOJ policy on arms export were discussed. Of particular concern to the GOJ is the "re-export" of military equipment excessed by the JSDF and returned to us hands.

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- 14 October (U) J43, in a medical briefing to the Commander, USAF Hospital, Yokota, covered the areas of Joint Medical Readiness in OPLANS 5000/5001, the status of the USARJ Memorandum of Understanding, the DOD Medical Status Report (required by USCINCPAC), and the recapture rights of hospitals in Japan. In support of the briefing, a series of documents bearing upon Sagami General Depot and recapture rights were provided.
- 15 October (U) Japan's first deep submergence rescue vehicle (DSRV), built by Kawasaki Heavy Industries Kobe Dockyard for the Japan Defense Agency, launched in Kobe harbor. Length 12.4 meters, beam 3.2 m, diameter top to bottom 4.3 m, displacement approximately 40 tons, speed approximately 4 knots. Two-man crew, accommodating up to 12 persons in rescue chamber. Operating depth not stated (Other countries having DSRV are US, USSR and Sweden.)
- 16 October (U) JDA Director General Kurihara presented an interim report on "emergency legislation" study to Lower House Security Affairs Special Committee. The report is the result of studies on laws concerning other government offices in an emergency besides JDA. The report finds it necessary to revise 11 laws in order for SDF to perform its duties in an emergency, such as (1) use of land and facilities (2) construction of command office and hospitals (3) transportation of explosives, etc. There is no definite rule as to which government offices would undertake the responsibility. Director General Kurihara told newsmen that there is no plan to immediately institute an emergency legislation law.
- 16 October (U) JFY 86 Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) workshops. J42 conducted Form O-2 workshops for JFY 86 FIP at HQ, 5AF.

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- (U) 9th Environmental Subcommittee meeting held at Environmental Agency (GOJ). GOJ survey results of US facilities conducted over the past year were presented.
- 16 October (U) J74B attended a preplanning meeting at the American Embassy to coordinate commemorative activities to be held on 19 February 1985 during the 40th Anniversary of the Battle of Iwo Jima.
- 17 October (U) Foreign Minister Abe toured USAF Kadena Base, which is the first visit by a Japanese foreign minister to Okinawa after it was reverted to Japan in 1972. Abe told newsmen that he fully recognized the importance of Kadena base and hoped full attention would be given to safety measures for stabilized operation under the US-Japan security treaty.
- 17 October (U) First meeting of Language Test Study Group held at Camp Zama CPO to discuss possible changes to English language testing for Japanese national employees.
- 17 October (U) Foreign Minister Abe toured USAF Kadena Base, which is the first visit by a Japanese Foreign Minister to visit Okinawa after being reverted to Japan in 1972. Abe told newsmen that he fully recognized the importance of Kadena base and hoped full attention would be given to safety measures for stabilized operation under the US-Japan security treaty.
- 19 October (U) Finance Ministry determined to restrict JDA JFY85 defense budget to 3 percent over JFY84, as against JDA request for 7 percent increase. Finance Ministry will seek postponement eleven of SAM PATRIOT plan, cancellation of SDF personnel increase, and a substantial curtailment on expenses for ammunition stockpile and was sustainability.
- 19 October (U) DFAA informed J14 of possible strike by Master Labor Contract (MLC)/Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) employees union, Zenchuro, on 26 Oct 84 in support of annual wage increase for public workers.

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- 19 October (U) Finance Ministry determined to restrict JDA JFY85 defense budget to 3 percent over JFY84, as against JDA request for 7 percent increase. Finance Ministry will seek postponement of SAM PATRIOT plan, cancellation of Self-Defense Force personnel increase, and a substantial curtailment on expenses for ammunition stockpile and war sustainability.
- 21 October- (U) Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF-US) Marine  
3 November Corps combined training exercise conducted at Yausubetsu training area, Hokkaido. Approximately 230 personnel of 5th Artillery Regiment (5th Division - Northern Army) and approximately 400 personnel of 12th Marine Artillery Regiment (3d Marine Division) participated. First instance of USMC M-198 155 mm howitzers being used in combined exercise with JGSDF.
- 22 October (U) J42 conducted Form 0-2/workshops for JFY 86 Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) at Camp Butler, Okinawa.
- 23 October (U) 16th USARJ/Ground Staff Office (GSO) Logistics Conference at Tokyo. J41 briefed on US military Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant (POL) distribution system in Japan.



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- 24 October (U) J14 met with DFAA to discuss Annual Leave issue.
- 24 October (U) Okinawa Communications Meeting at HQ, USFJ. J42 conducted the meeting to solve communication projects' problem in Okinawa.
- 25 October (U) JDA has come to single out Miyake island as the new alternate site for Night Landing Practices (NLP) by MIDWAY deck planes. The new site on Miyake Island would require construction of a runway 2,000 meters long and 45 meters wide in thinly populated area. JDA believes it can convince local farmers and landowners into agreeing to move elsewhere and sees no problem since a volcanic eruption last year totally damaged natural assets in the area.
- 25 October (U) Meeting No. 84-7 of Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) held to discuss Incentive Award Budget, Annual Leave, Joint Recruitment Study, Annual Wage negotiations, and other current issues.
- 25 October (U) Purchase program 1.8g submission. J41 forwarded post, camp, and station Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant (POL) requirements for all military services in Japan to General Material and Petroleum Activity, New Cumberland, PA. This represents the first submission for aviation gasoline (AVGAS) 100/130 under 1.8g.
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- 26 October (U) Strike proposed by Zenchuro labor union was postponed.
- 29 October (U) J43 attended a meeting held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss an MITI proposal to identify "arms", using GOJ criteria, and promote more stringent application or enforcement of demilitarization procedures

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governing release of excess military equipment. The US side requested that the GOJ submit its proposal in writing following further internal consideration and coordination.

- 29 October - (U) J43 attended USPACOM's FY 84 Military Customs
- 1 November Conference, hosted by USFJ at the New Sanno Hotel, Tokyo. Agenda items included USCS advisors' realignment, civilianization of MCI billets, the preclearance demonstration project, and future program changes. J43 provided an overview on the military customs program in Japan.
- 31 October (U) Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) Letter No. 6-84 signed initiating the Workers Property Accumulation System.
- (U) GOJ Cabinet announced approval of 3.37 percent pay increase for National Public Service (NPS) employees.
- 31 October (U) Prime Minister Nakasone finished reorganizing his new cabinet. He appointed Koichi Kata of the Suzuki faction as the succeeding JDA Director General. Kato served with the Foreign Office as a career diplomat and entered politics in 1972, and is regarded as a great hope in the future. He stated he would study the defense problems at issue and formulate his own ideas after careful study.
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- 1 November (U) The reorganized second Nakasone cabinet started functioning after an attestation ceremony was held at the Imperial Palace in the presence of the Emperor. Prime Minister Nakasone stressed Japan-US coordination after the US presidential election, and positive activities of GOJ for world peace and disarmament.

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- 2 November (U) J14 met with DFAA to propose opening negotiations on several Joint Recruitment Study (JRS) issues. DFAA discussed the Annual Leave issue with J14 also.
- 2 November (U) The 14th meeting of the USFJ/JSDF Combined Logistics Staff Study Group (C-LOG) was held at the JSO, Tokyo. Logistics issues of mutual concern were discussed and USFJ/J4 signed revised Terms of Reference expanding the group's membership.
- (U) Lube oil tank allocation. USCINCPAC approved storage of bulk lube oil in tanks 51/52 at Tsurumi terminal, marking the first time lube oil has been stored at the terminal in Japan.
- 4 November (U) Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force fleet review held. Approximately 45 line vessels and 55 aircrafts participating. Sixteenth such review since first held in Tokyo Bay in 1957. (Annual until 1972, suspended "to conserve oil", resumed 1981.)
- 5 November (U) J43 personnel presented a DEFPLAN/OPLAN 5051 logistics overview briefing to USCINCPAC/J5 and JSO representatives. Various logistics considerations and constraints were presented and analyzed.
- 5-9 November (U) US Army/PACOM Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant (POL) Conference at Pearl Harbor, HI.
- 8 November (U) Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) meeting with DFAA to discuss Incentive Awards Budget. Agreement reached on allocation of FY 84 funds and future procedures.
- 9 November (U) J14 and US Embassy Representative met with MOFA on Annual Leave issue.
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12 November (U) A mayoral election was held which ousted conservative Mayor Torayoshi Mishima who supported the construction of USF houses at the Ikego Depot site for US families stationed in the Yokosuka area. GOJ authorities were concerned on possible influence by a group who were strongly against a USF government project. However, most papers stated GOJ authorities have no intention to cancel the housing project.

12-  
15 November (U) Joint-combined air defense exercise COPE NORTH conducted. F-15C aircraft of 12th TFS (18th TFW -- Fifth AF), E-3A aircraft of 961st AWACS (552d AWACWG - TAC), F-4 aircraft of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron (VMFA) 232 (MAG 12 -- 1st MAW) joined. Japan Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) aircraft included F-15J and F-4EJ of 2d Wing (Northern Air Self-Defense Force), F-1s of 3d Wing (Northern Air Self-Defense Force), F-4EJs of 6th and 7th Wings (Central Air Defense Force) and RF-4Es of 501st Reconnaissance Squadron (JASDF Air Reconnaissance Group--Air Defense Command). Three vessels of Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force joined for ship strike and ship defense operations. Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics (DACT) operations were carried out between USMC and JASDF and between USAF and JASDF aircraft, as well as composite force operations. This was the 23d of the

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series, fourth conducted from Chitose AB and the second in which USMC and JMSDF took part.

15 November (U) Meeting No. 6 for CY 84 of the Three Open Issues was held with DFAA.

(U) Meeting No. 84-13 of Personnel Policy and Procedures Panel (PPPP) held to discuss Incentive Awards Budget Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), DFAA Recruitment Pamphlet and Annual Leave issue.

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- 15-  
30 November (U) Combined Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force - US SEVENTH FLEET anti-submarine warfare exercise (ASWEX 85-1J) conducted. USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70), USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65) and USS MIDWAY (CV 41) joined. First time for US carriers to take part in the combined ASWEX.
- 16 November (U) Sankei newspaper revealed that Japan and China met in secret twice this year (June and July) in Peking to exchange military information and discuss subjects such as the increase of Soviet forces in the Far East, military situation in the Asian-Pacific theater and deployment of Soviet SS20's, the military situation on the Korean peninsula, and Soviet military moves at Cam Ruh, Vietnam. The meetings indicate Japan and China defense exchanges have reached a strategic level.
- 17 November (U) Defense Minister Kato approved the bilaterally developed Interoperability Program and staffing was begun on a memorandum of understanding which will provide the organization and procedures under which the US and Japan will pursue and resolve interoperability issues.
- 19-  
21 November (U) J4 and J43 traveled to Nagoya and Gifu on a Combined/ Joint staff visit to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (Komaki Plant); Toyota Motors; JASDF Kohzoji Ammo Depot; Kawasaki Heavy Industries Kagamihara Plant, and the JASDF 2nd Air Depot. The intent of the trip was to familiarize participants with Japan's military-related industrial capabilities.
- 19 November (U) GOJ and LDP have determined to reexamine the 1 percent-of-GNP framework for defense spending in order to recover during JFY85 the delay in achieving the goals set in the JFY81 mid-term defense program for the years JFY83-87.
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- 20 November (U) Meeting No. 84-14 of Personnel Policy and Procedures Panel (PPPP) held.

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- 21 November (U) Prime Minister Nakasone was briefed by the JDA on 21 November 1984 and the Prime Minister expressed his full support for the plan.
- 21 November (U) Sasebo Special Working Group (SSWG) 15th meeting was held at DFAA. Formal working level agreement was reached for acquisition of land in Sasebo area to meet Navy's long and short-term requirements.
- 21 November (U) J14 met with DFAA to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Incentive Awards and present paper on Advanced In-Hire Rates and When Actually Employed (WAE). Annual Leave issue was also discussed.
- 27 November (U) DFAA officials told members of Zushi City Assembly that DFAA plans no change in construction of USF housing at Ikego Depot site, despite the victory of an opposition member as Zushi Mayor. DFAA Vice Director General told them full consideration for preservation of natural resources would be given and that GOJ will observe those conditions.
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- 28 November (U) A meeting of the Joint Interservice Resources Study Group for Okinawa was held at Camp S. D. Butler to review DRIS studies and discuss interservice support issues for Okinawa.

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- 30 November (U) Informal Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) meeting held to discuss current situation of the Annual Leave issue. Involvement of Director General of DFAA, MOFA and service commanders in the issue.
- 1 December (U) A JCS 010116Z Dec 84 message approved ten new billets, effective 1 Oct 84 for HQ, USFJ. The manpower increase includes four officers, five enlisted and one civilian. HQ, USFJ, is now authorized 150 personnel.
- 1 December (U) F-15 aircraft of Japan Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) 203d Fighter Squadron (2d Wing -- Northern Air Defense Force) went on alert as of 0930 hours. Two F-15s of 203 FS were launched on hot scramble 1431 hours to identify two aircraft detected by radar on south-southeast course approximately 60 km east-northeast of Wakkanai. Unidentified aircraft reversed course when sighted by F-15s. First alert for JASDF F-15s at Chitose, first hot scramble for JASDF F-15s there.
- 3 December (U) Soviet Union Deputy Chief of International Affairs Department, Kovalenko, told Japanese journalists that Foreign Minister Gromyko, would visit Japan if it is for purpose of signing some agreement between the two countries, perhaps concerning economic cooperation or cultural exchanges, but that Soviet Union had no intention of reconsidering the Northern Territorial issue since 40 years have now lapsed. Foreign Ministry dismissed proposal stating Japan has no intention of

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receiving Gromyko's visit to Japan under Soviet conditions.

- 3 December (U) Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) meeting held at the Yokota Officers' Open Mess to Review DRIS studies and interservice support issues for mainland Japan.
- 3 December (U) Soviet Union Deputy Chief of International Affairs Department, Kovalenko, told Japanese journalists that Foreign Minister Gromyko would visit Japan if it is for purposes of signing some agreement between the two countries, perhaps concerning economic cooperation or cultural exchanges, but that the Soviet Union had no intention of reconsidering the Northern Territorial issue since 40 years have now lapsed. The Foreign Ministry dismissed the proposal, stating Japan has no intention of receiving Gromyko's visit to Japan under Soviet conditions.
- 4 December (U) J14 met with DFAA to discuss Annual Leave issue.
- 4 December (U) A formal Facilities Subcommittee (FSC) memorandum was passed recommending approval to Joint Committee of Sasebo Special Working Group (SSWG) agreement. SSWG was dissolved.
- 5-7 December (U) USFJ All Japan Logistics Conference at Yokota AB was hosted by J4 to further the review and discussion of OPLAN supportability/sustainability and enhance the coordination and resolution of logistics-related issues between the service component commands in Japan.
- 7 December (U) DFAA met with J14 to discuss Annual Leave issue.
- 10 December (U) Seneca/Barge 255 Acceptance. MSCFE accepted this tug/barge and began using time-charter contract to transport fuel within Japan and to Korea.
- 10-14 December (U) USCINCPAC convened the initial logistics planning conference for OPLAN 5001-85. Conferees developed an Annex D (Logistics) to the USCINCPAC OPLAN and were instrumental in revising the logistics guidance disseminated to the components.

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10 December (U) Nuclear-powered aircraft carrier CARL VINSON entered Yokosuka NS amid protest rallies and demonstrations by reformist groups who suspected the ship was a nuclear weapons carrier. Official scientific teams stated no abnormal radioactivity was detected from sea water sampled after CARL VINSON's entry into Yokosuka port. A senior Foreign Ministry official told newsmen that GOJ cannot reject entry of CARL VINSON in the future.

10 December (U) N-powered aircraft carrier CARL VINSON entered Yokosuka NS amid protest rallies and demonstrations by reformist groups who suspected ship was N-weapons carrier. Official scientific teams stated no abnormal radioactivity was detected from sea water sampled after CARL VINSON's entry into Yokosuka port. A senior Foreign Ministry official told newsmen that GOJ cannot reject entry of CARL VINSON in future.

10- (U) USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70) makes first visit to  
12 December Yokosuka.

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- 12 December (U) JDA Director General Kato indicated that it could not be helped if the JFY85 defense budget goes beyond the 1-percent-of-GNP framework.
- 12 December (U) J14 met with DFAA to discuss When Actually Employed (WAE) system.
- 12 December (U) JDA Director General Kato indicated that it could not be helped if the JFY85 defense budget goes beyond the 1 percent-of-GNP framework.
- 12 December (U) J74 hosted a Japan Defense Agency (JDA) Press Club Press Conference with J00. Thirty members of the media were present and attended a luncheon following the press conference.
- 13 December (U) DFAA met with J14 to discuss annual wage proposal and wage negotiation issues.
- 15 December (U) Completion of Y-1 at Sasebo. Tank Y-1 (380 Mbb1) was accepted by US after completion of a seven year Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) reconstruction.
- 17 December (U) A Foreign Office leader stated that basic policies, such as effective civilian control over the defense establishment, is more important than repercussions regarding the 1-percent-of-GNP concept.
- 21 December (U) Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) met with DFAA on annual wage increase issue. JLAC insisted on resolution of Advanced in-hire rates and When Actually Employed (WAE) issues prior to wage negotiations.

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- 21 December (U) First meeting of the USFJ-DFAA Joint Classification Appeal Review Committee (JCARC) was held to discuss the classification appeal of Mr. Sato, Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA), employee of Misawa Area Exchange.
- 26 December (U) A ceremony for signing of OPLAN 5050 was held at JSO.
- 26 December (U) Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) meeting was held to prepare for 1984 wage negotiation session with DFAA. Discussed When Actually Employed (WAE) and Advanced in-hire rate issues.
- (U) First session of annual wage negotiations held between Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) and DFAA.
- 26 December General Keitaro Watanabe, Chairman JSC, and Lieutenant General Tixier, Commander USFJ, signed a Japan-US plan, which deals with joint operations between the Self-Defense Forces and US forces. General Watanabe stated at a news conference after the ceremony that the draft remains within the framework of Japan's defense policies which seek defensive operations only and follow the three-point non-nuclear principle.
- 27 December (U) Prime Minister Nakason formed his tour group which would accompany him to the US when he meets with President Reagan on 2 January 1985. Foreign Minister Abe will accompany the Prime Minister.

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- 28 December (U) USNS Alatna Lay-up. Subject T-1 tanker was "moth-balled" and placed in the Ready Reserve Fleet, subject to a 10-day reactivation recall when needed.
- 28 December (U) Meeting No. 84-8 of Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) held to prepare for second session of 1984 wage negotiations with DFAA.
- 28 December (U) Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) met with DFAA on 1984 wage negotiations. Agreement reached on Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) for Advanced In-hire rate and When Actually Employed (WAE) issues. 1984 wage increase agreed upon by both parties.
- 31 December (U) No reduction-in-force (RIF) announcements were made during the quarter.
- 31 December (U) One Master Labor Contract (MLC) and two Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) job positions were proposed by service commands during the quarter.
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- 31 December (U) Local national labor strength at the end of the quarter was 21,442.

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GLOSSARY

AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Service
AB	Air Base
ABC	American Broadcasting Corporation
ACC	Area Control Center
ACCCJ	American Chamber of Commerce, Japan
ACCCJ	(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

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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, Northeast Asia
COBSNEA	Combined Order of Battle Studies, Northeast Asia



COINS	Community Online Intelligence Network System
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
COMFAIRWESTPAC	Commander Fleet Air Western Pacific
COMINT	Communications Intelligence
COMIPAC	Commander Intelligence Center Pacific
COMNAVFORJ	Commander, 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	Continental 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 Network
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Department of the Army
DACT	Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics
DAO	Defense Attache Office
DCS	Defense Communications Agency
DCANWP	Defense Communications Agency Northwest Pacific
DCA/PAC	Defense Communications Agency, Pacific

DCC	Defense Communications Center
DCPA	Defense Civil Preparedness Agency
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff; Defense Communications System
DCSI	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DCO	Designated Commanding Officer
DDN	Defense Data Network
DEMICS	Defense Microwave System (Japan)
DFAA	Defense Facilities Administration Agency
DFAB	Defense Facilities Administration Bureau
DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center
DFSP	Defense Fuel Supply Points
DHA	Dependent Housing Area
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 Satellite Communications System
DSP	Democratic Socialist Party (Japan)
DSSCS	Defense Special Security Communications System
DV	Distinguished Visitor(s)

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EA	Environmental Agency
ECAC	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Analysis Center
ECCM	Electronic Counter-Countermeasures
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
EFTO	Encrypt for Transmission Only
EMATS	(JCS) Emergency Message Automatic 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

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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

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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

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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
JNP	Japanese National Police
JOEP	Japan Junior Officer Exchange Program
JOPS	Joint Operational Planning System
JOWCOM	Joint Weather Communications System
JPD	Joint Planning Directive
JPO	Joint Petroleum Office
JRSC	Jam Resistant Secure Communications
JSA	Joint Security Area
JSDF	Japan Self-Defense Force
JSIIDS	Joint Service Interior Intrusion Detection System
JSO	Joint Staff Office (Japan)
JSOP	Joint Strategic Objectives Plan
JSP	Japan Socialist Party
JSZG	Japan Sub-Zone Group
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
JTS	Jet Thermally Stable

JTWC	Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam (USAF/USN)
JWC	Joint Weather Control
KDD	Kokusai Denshin Denwa
KFCP	Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program
KPCP	Kanto Plain Consolidation 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
NAVSEEACTION	Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity
NBC	National Broadcasting Company; Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NBCD	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense
NCRJ	National COMSEC Representative Japan
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
NDC	National Defense Council
NDFAB	Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau
NEACC	Northeast Asian Coordinating Committee
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

OAF0	Okinawa Area Field Office
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OBCP	Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan
OCFC	Overseas Combined Federal Campaign
OCS	Officer Candidate School
OFRP	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
USD	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 Occurrence 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

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