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# UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN COMMAND HISTORY

1985

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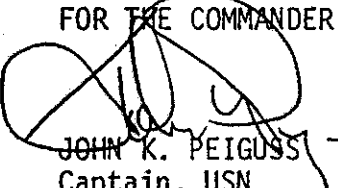
SUBJECT: HQ, USFJ Annual Historical Report (1985)

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

TO: Commander in Chief Pacific  
FPO San Francisco 96610

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FOR THE COMMANDER

  
JOHN K. PEIGUISS  
Captain, USN  
Deputy Chief of Staff

1 Atch  
HQ, USFJ Command History, 1985 (S/NF)

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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 1985. 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 who maintained overall responsibility for its preparation and publication.

1. The first part of the report discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the work in the various departments. It also mentions the results of the recent elections and the state of the economy.

2. The second part of the report deals with the internal affairs of the country, including the administration, the judiciary, and the education system. It also mentions the state of the health services and the progress of the social reforms.

3. The third part of the report discusses the external affairs of the country, including the relations with the neighboring countries and the international community. It also mentions the state of the foreign trade and the progress of the diplomatic efforts.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the military affairs of the country, including the state of the armed forces and the progress of the military reforms. It also mentions the state of the defense industry and the progress of the military cooperation with the neighboring countries.

5. The fifth part of the report discusses the state of the economy and the progress of the economic reforms. It also mentions the state of the financial system and the progress of the economic cooperation with the international community.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the state of the culture and the progress of the cultural reforms. It also mentions the state of the education system and the progress of the cultural cooperation with the international community.

7. The seventh part of the report discusses the state of the environment and the progress of the environmental reforms. It also mentions the state of the natural resources and the progress of the environmental cooperation with the international community.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the state of the human rights and the progress of the human rights reforms. It also mentions the state of the legal system and the progress of the human rights cooperation with the international community.

9. The ninth part of the report discusses the state of the social services and the progress of the social reforms. It also mentions the state of the health services and the progress of the social cooperation with the international community.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the state of the infrastructure and the progress of the infrastructure reforms. It also mentions the state of the transportation system and the progress of the infrastructure cooperation with the international community.



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## CHAPTER 1

### STATUS OF THE COMMAND

#### SECTION I -- US FORCES, JAPAN

##### COMMANDER, US FORCES, JAPAN (U)

(U) The Commander, US Forces, Japan (COMUSJAPAN), plans, directs and supervises the execution of missions and responsibilities assigned to him by the 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, continued to serve as Commander, US Forces, Japan, throughout 1985.

##### SERVICE COMMANDERS (U)

USARJ: Lieutenant General Charles W. Dyke, USA, assumed command as Commanding General, US Army, Japan/IX Corps, on 1 August.

COMNAVFORJ: Rear Admiral Lower Half "E" Inman Carmichael, USN, assumed command as Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan, on 9 August 1985.

##### COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS (U)

a. COMUSJAPAN is a subordinate unified commander under the operational command of Commander in Chief, US Pacific Command. COMUSJAPAN is designated the United States Defense Representative (USDR) and Designated Commanding Officer (DCO) in Japan. The responsibilities and authority of the USDR and DCO are outlined in the current edition of USCINCPAC Instruction 5400.20 and 5820.1, respectively.

b. Commander, US Army, Japan (CDRUSARJ); Commander, US Naval

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Forces, Japan (COMNAVFORJ); and Commander, US Air Forces, Japan (COMUSAFJ) are designated Army, Naval and Air Force component commanders, respectively. As such, they are subordinate to COMUSJAPAN for joint and combined actions falling within United States Forces, Japan (USFJ) purview, and will discharge their responsibilities in accordance with JCS PUB 2, other approved joint documents and these terms of reference. They will communicate directly with the commanders of the Service components of USCINCPAC, or as otherwise directed by their Chiefs of Service, on matters which are the responsibility of the Military Departments and Services.

c. COMUSJAPAN exercises operational control of JCS-assigned Army forces in Japan; maintains the capability to exercise operational control over other US forces as may be assigned or attached for the execution of assigned missions; and plans for contingency and general war operations as directed by USCINCPAC.

d. COMUSJAPAN may serve concurrently as a USFJ Service component commander.

#### ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, C3S (U)

Colonel J. Leon Wilson, USAF, replaced Colonel Niel K. Weatherbie, USAF, on 3 July.

#### PERSONNEL STRENGTH (U)

(U) USFJ military personnel strength figures for the period 31 December 1985 is as follows:

	<u>31 Dec 85</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>	
USA	970
USN	3,337
USMC	17,148
USAF	9,139
SUB TOTAL	<u>30,594</u>
<u>Mainland</u>	
USA	1,212
USN	13,266
USMC	3,811
USAF	7,114
SUB TOTAL	<u>25,403</u>
TOTAL	55,997

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(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	218	1,363	756
USN	460	1,854	2,825
USMC	*	5,272	*
USAF	1,083	11,482	3,898
SUB TOTAL	<u>1,761</u>	<u>19,971</u>	<u>7,479</u>
 <u>Mainland</u>			
USA	820	2,441	3,145
USN	1,412	8,892	8,048
USMC	*	1,574	*
USAF	1,146	9,119	3,040
SUB TOTAL	<u>3,378</u>	<u>22,026</u>	<u>14,233</u>
 TOTAL	5,139	41,997	21,712

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

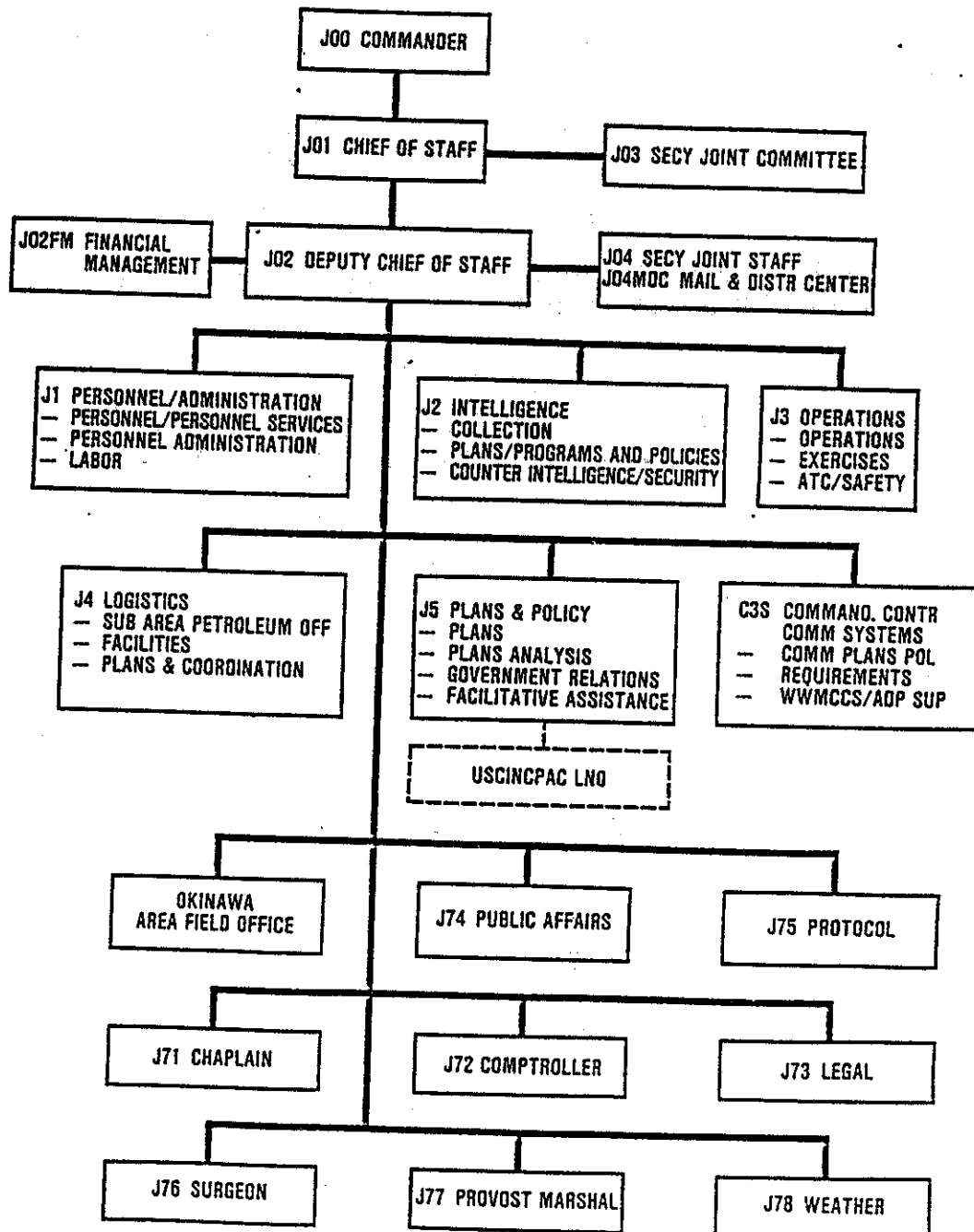
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SECTION II - HQ, US FORCES, JAPAN (U)

HQ, USFJ ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS (U)

(U) The Terms of Reference (TOR) and Functions of HQ, USFJ remained unchanged during calendar year 1985. 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 a 92 percent contact rate and collected a total of \$1,565,193.72 during the 1986 Overseas Combined Federal Campaign conducted 21 October - 30 November 1985. The average contribution was \$37.65 per individual.

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

Army 100% contact rate, \$92,253.32 total collected.

Navy/Marines 80% contact rate, \$996,442.37 total collected.

Air Force 92% contact rate, \$476,498.03 total collected.

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, Deputy Commander/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 1985.

(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 retainability, membership growth and financial support, and is supported by the Far East Council Executive Board.

#### SECTION IV - LABOR AFFAIRS (U)

##### GENERAL (U)

(U) In January, the Local National (LN) employee workforce numbered 21,442. At the end of December, there were 21,712 employees. There were two Reduction-In-Force (RIF) actions announced during the year. USFJ has experienced a gradual increase in the number of employees.

##### 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 work force. 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 for retiring workers has been successful.

##### WAGES (U)

(U) The annual wage increase for USFJ employees was still under negotiation at the end of the year.

##### LABOR RELATIONS (U)

(U) Labor unrest was nearly non-existent for 1985.

##### MODIFICATION TO MLC/IHA (U)

(U) There were a total of 27 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 Hourly Pay Temporary Employment System for the IHA permitting the hire of on call intermittent employees paid only for the hours worked.

##### JOINT MANPOWER PROGRAM (U)

(U) During June, HQ, US Forces, Japan received notification on approvals/disapprovals of manpower requirements requested in the Joint Manpower Program (JMP) submission for FY 86. Only one new billet for J4 was approved. Sixteen billets (three in J3, five in J4, seven in

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C3S, one in J77) were accepted for planning and programming in FY 88. Also approved were: redesignation of Chief of Staff title to Deputy Commander/Chief of Staff, rotation of service affiliation of Deputy Chief of Staff to Army/Navy only vice Army/Navy/Marine Corps and award of additional code 1050 to Navy requirement for Deputy Chief of Staff billet. Total number of authorizations increased from 150 to 151.

(U) JCS directed submission of the FY 87 JMP by 1 September. Also, low priority billets, as defined within the Enhanced Manpower Management Program for Joint Activities, were required to accompany the JMP submission. Sixteen new billets were requested for FY 87, 41 for FY 88 and one for FY 89. Four low priority FY 87 JMP-approved billets (one each from J1, J3, J4, and J74) were submitted as candidates for the external compensation pool. Approval of the FY 87 JMP is expected during the first quarter of CY 86.

JCS MANPOWER SURVEY OF HQ, US FORCES, JAPAN (U)

(U) During the period 1 - 11 October, a 15 person JCS Manpower Survey team conducted an on-site manpower survey of HQ, US Forces, Japan. The primary objective of the survey was to identify minimum manpower requirements to accomplish assigned missions. The approved FY 86 JMP was used as the base line for determining requirements. The JCS Manpower Survey Team identified a requirement for 173 billets for HQ, US Forces, Japan - an increase of 22 billets from the FY 86 JMP. The survey team also recommended: Change in service of the ACoS/J1 from Navy to Army and ACoS/J2 from Army to Navy, conversion of three military to civilian billets, several internal changes, acquisition of data automation, transfer of headquarters support from Navy to Air Force and deletion of additional duty of ACoS/J1 as USCINCPAC LNO to COMUSJAPAN. COMUSJAPAN comments/reclama to the survey team's draft report was submitted on 18 November. The final report, expected in early CY 86 will constitute one source document in the Joint Manpower Program process.

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CHAPTER 2  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES  
SECTION I -- UNILATERAL TOPICS

OVERVIEW (U)

(U) During the past year, the J2 staff continued to perform their mission to support the Commander and improve their ability to perform the mission in the future. Issues concerning funding and manpower for the near term were addressed. One issue remains unresolved despite numerous efforts to fix this shortfall -- an office automation system.

JAPAN INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT SYSTEM (JISS) (U)

During the past year, progress was made toward the implementation of JISS, a secure intelligence ADP/communications system, for Headquarters, USFJ, its components, and other Japan-based intelligence organizations. With the system engineering support of Mitre Corporation as well as the assistance and cooperation of the USCINCPAC/J2 and J21, JISS has moved from the conceptual to the planning stage.

The JISS Program Decision Paper II and Statement of Functional Requirements were developed, coordinated and forwarded to DIA through USCINCPAC. At the same time, a decision was made to maximize the collective efforts of the Japan Air Intelligence System (JAIS) and JISS at Yokota Air Base. Discussions in Japan as well as in Hawaii were followed by the drafting of a Memorandum of Agreement to maximize the utilization of JAIS and JISS resources for the Commander, US Forces Japan; and Commander, Fifth Air Force.

MANNING IN J2 (U)

(U) The division remained understaffed and actions were taken to improve the situation. Additional billets were requested based on the need to provide intelligence support to the new Headquarters, USFJ Command Coordination Center (CCC), to coordinate increasingly with Japan-based intelligence organizations, and to support the ever growing bilateral cooperation with the Joint Staff Office, Japan Defense Agency.

52 (U) Several things occurred that will improve the manning situation in J2 over the next few years. First, a JCS Joint Manpower Survey Team validated the requirement for six additional military personnel in J2 to support the operational intelligence role in the Headquarters, USFJ CCC. Second, this headquarters submitted a change to ROC 20-81 to gain JCS approval for obtaining six J2 military spaces in support of the CCC in FY 87 vice FY 88. Additional personnel for J2 would thereby be obtained one year earlier than originally scheduled. Third, this headquarters constantly emphasized this manning shortfall and recommended a fix to USCINCPAC, DIA and JCS. As a result staff size will double in the future.

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PACOM FOREIGN DISCLOSURE WORKSHOPS (U)

(U) The PACOM Foreign Disclosure Workshop was held on 4 February and 24 October at Headquarters, USFJ, Yokota Air Base. These workshops were the eighth and ninth respectively. Mr. Donald Chamberlain assumed the position of Chief, Foreign Disclosure, DIA, in 1984 and conducted both workshops. The half-day session was attended by representatives of the US intelligence community in the Kanto Plains area. Discussion covered the National Disclosure Policy, functions of the National Disclosure Policy Committee and disclosure procedures. Some of the points covered were definition of official releases and declassification, release criteria and problems inherent in processing disclosure requests. More and more emphasis is being placed on public disclosure of intelligence information. These workshops provide the interface between the disclosure authorities and the release agencies to discuss on-going disclosure initiatives. They have proven particularly beneficial to newly assigned personnel assuming foreign disclosure responsibilities.

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INTELLIGENCE RELATED VISITORS TO JAPAN (U)

(U) J2 continued its function as the on-island coordinator for USCINCPAC and DIA conferences and visits to Japan-based intelligence organizations, to include our counterparts at J2, Joint Staff Office, Japan Defense Agency. This office scheduled courtesy calls, meetings, transportation, and billeting for numerous visitors to Japan.

(U) Among our guests were: Mr. Casey, Director, CIA; Mr. Hurwitz, Director, GDIP Staff; Brigadier General Watrous, J2, USCINCPAC; Mr. Huffstutler, Director, National Photographic Interpretation Center; Mr. Oleson, Assistant Deputy Director for Plans and Policy, DIA; Miss Page and Amb Isham, Intelligence Community Staff; Mr. Surrette, Professional Staff Member, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to Korea and Japan; Mr. Sloan, Defense Intelligence Officer, East Asia and Pacific, DIA; and Mrs. Scambos, DIA Representative at USCINCPAC.

GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (GDIP) FUNDING (U)

(U) In order to improve its intelligence capability against the growing Soviet Threat in the Far East, USFJ/J2 entered the FY 87 GDIP funding process this year and did quite well. This was due to the strong support at USCINCPAC and at DIA to upgrade the intelligence operation in this theater.

(U) The intelligence upgrade submission for \$339K was ranked very high in priority: 4th out of 45 at USCINCPAC and 8th out of 350+ at Navy. This new GDIP initiative will be used to obtain funds for intelligence systems engineering (\$180K), five intelligence workstations (\$50K) and the Japan Intelligence Support System (\$109K).

ASSISTANCE FROM RESERVISTS (U)

(U) Outstanding support was received from reservists who supported the Yama Sakura, Forest Blade and Ulchi Focus Lens exercises. In addition, other reservists served their two weeks of active duty for training during non-exercise periods throughout the year to take on special projects in support of the J2 staff. Requesting reservist support is an area that should be continually monitored and coordinated with J1 and the servicing reservist headquarters.



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SECTION II - CURRENT OPERATIONAL MATTERS(U)

US FORCES USE OF AIRCRAFT IN JAPAN (U)

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(U) Use of Japanese airports by US forces remained an open issue and area of concern. After some nine months of negotiation, Obihiro airport was opened to weekly C-130 flights on 3 September. This action originated with the Commander, Coast Guard Far East Section at Yokota AB. To better support their LORAN station the Coast Guard requested that weekly resupply flights to Kushiro be rerouted to Obihiro. Obihiro was considered more convenient for connecting flights and public transportation, and less susceptible to closure due to poor weather. Annual savings of approximately \$400K were expected. The Obihiro situation was a prime example of the persistence sometimes required to secure exercise of rights under SOFA<sub>2</sub>.

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(U) Because the Government of Japan (GOJ) Miyake Jima proposal represented a long term solution to the FCLP question, the USN reevaluated its design criteria for a permanent facility. The criteria was reviewed in light of new generation, high performance aircraft expected to use the facility. The result was detailed set of minimum acceptable criteria. This new criteria was passed to the GOJ.

(U) The possibility of conducting limited FCLP at Kadena AB was studied based on a request from US Naval Forces, Japan. Commander, Seventh Fleet was interested in potential use of Kadena when MIDWAY was in Okinawa operating area. Commander, US Forces, Japan suggested alternate locations (Shimoji-shima or Ie Shima) after inputs from the American Consulate in Naha and the Okinawa Area Coordinator indicated use of Kadena, Futenma or Naha would create a serious political issue. US Naval Forces did not consider either alternate satisfactory for FCLP. Shimoji-Shima was not within operating range of the carrier and there was no support available at Ie Shima. After determining the facilities on Okinawa were unavailable, US Naval Forces, Japan did not pursue the matter further<sup>15-17</sup>.

JAL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT (U)

(U) On 12 August, Japan Air Lines (JAL) Flight 123, bound for Osaka from Haneda, experienced a catastrophic inflight malfunction which

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resulted in subsequent destruction of the Boeing SR747 aircraft in a mountainous area 55 miles northwest of Yokota. This mishap was the worst single aircraft mishap in aviation history. US Forces, Japan aircraft and personnel assisted in initially locating the crash site but were unable to effect search and rescue operations due to terrain and marginal visibility. The Japanese Ministry of Transport subsequently requested US Government assistance in determining cause of mishap. National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and Boeing Company technical personnel were flown by US Army helicopter to mishap site to assist Japan Civil Aviation Bureau investigators. The cause of the accident was attributed to damage sustained by the aircraft in a minor accident (circa 1982) which was repaired under contract by Boeing maintenance personnel (vertical stabilizer exhibited fatigue failure due to improper riveting technique employed during above mentioned repair)<sup>18</sup>.

#### UNSAFE OPERATIONS OF JAPANESE MEDIA AIRCRAFT (U)

(U) There were no reported incidents involving Japanese media aircraft and US ships this year. This was not the result of positive action taken by Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) to minimize problems, rather, it stemmed from a lack of port visits attracting media attention during the year.

(U) At the end of the reporting period, the subject of media aircraft interference with US ship operations was still an area of concern.

#### 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>19</sup>



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1. HQ, USFJ History 1984, P12 (U).
2. HQ, USFJ History 1983, p20; HQ USFJ Hist 1984, p24 (U)
3. HQ PACAF 262300Z SEP 84 (U)
4. HQ USFJ/J3 Point Paper (U), subj: Access to Obihiro Airport, dtd 23 May 85
5. COMUSJAPAN 230740Z AUG 85 (U)
6. AMCONSUL Osaka 0308/120735Z MAR 85
7. COMUSJAPAN 280535Z MAR 85 (U)
8. COMFAIRWESTPAC 020600Z JUN 85 (C) DECL: OADR
9. HQ, USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet (S), subj: Use of Civil Airports for Familiarization (C), AUG 85 DECL: OADR
10. 5AF Working Paper (C), undated, subj: COPE MAX V Exercise (U). DECL: OADR
11. HQ, USFJ/J31 Point Paper (U), 23 Oct 85, subj: COPE MAX.
12. AMCONSUL Naha 0839/200825Z NOV 85 (C) DECL: OADR
13. HQ, USFJ/J31 Memo (Input for Quarterly Report to USCINCPAC) (C) 26 Nov 85, subj: COPE MAX V (C) DECL: OADR
14. HQ, USFJ History 1984, pp14-15, 41.
15. HQ, USFJ/J33 Memo for Record (C), subj: NLP Meeting, 8 May 85 (U) DECL: OADR
16. CNFJ letter, 6 AUG 85, (U), subj: Minimum Acceptable Requirements for a Permanent Night Landing Practice (NLP) Facility.
17. AMEMB Tokyo 19284/180327Z SEP, 85, (C) DECL: OADR
18. HQ, USFJ Point Paper (U), subj: USFJ Support to GOJ for JAL 747 Mishap, 15 Aug 85.
19. US Chairman of Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee ltrs (U), 24 APR 85, 29 OCT 85, and 27 JAN 86, subj: Quarterly Traffic Count.

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## CHAPTER 4

## LOGISTICS

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

JAPANESE POL CONTRACT AWARDS (U)

(U) Six Japanese oil companies were awarded contracts for delivery of 1,680,000 barrels of products (Jet Fuel 4, Jet Fuel 5, Diesel Fuel, Low Sulfur Heating Fuel, and Kerosene) to US fuel terminals in Japan. For the first time, Asia Oil and Maruzen Oil were awarded Jet Fuel 4 (JP4) contracts on an FOB destination basis, i.e., product delivered by contractor furnished tankers to Hachinohe Terminal. This mode reduced the need for US forces to shuttle JP4 with half-loaded T-1 tankers due to the draft limitation of the Hachinohe Channel. In addition, Nippon Oil, Showa-Shell and Idemitsu provided ground products (98,000 barrels) directly to US facilities located throughout mainland Japan and Okinawa.

T-1 TANKER LAY-UP AND REPLACEMENT (U)

(U) On 6 January, USNS Chattahoochee was laid-up at North Dock, Yokohama and joined USNS Alatna as part of a CNO initiated action for a two-ship Ready Reserve Fleet in Japan. On 25 February, T-1 Tanker Bravado arrived in Yokohama as the operational replacement for USNS Chattahoochee. Bravado will be used to shuttle US owned fuel in the Japan area of operations.

JAPAN-WIDE PETROLEUM CONFERENCES (U)

(U) On 24-26 April and 16-18 October, HQ, USFJ/J4 sponsored Japan-Wide Petroleum Conferences at Kadena Air Base and the New Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, respectively. 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, conversion to unleaded gasoline, and contractor storage initiatives. Both conferences provided considerable progress in the formulation and execution of measures to improve peacetime operations and sustainability of US forces during contingency operations.

PETROLEUM TANKAGE RECONSTRUCTION (U)

(U) Reconstruction continued on tankage totaling 3,353,000 barrels through the GOJ funded Facilities Improvement Program. Sasebo tank Y-2 (401,000 barrels) was returned to diesel fuel service on 1 May and tank A-12 (352,000 barrels) was returned to JP5 service on 15 May.

DELETION OF AVIATION GASOLINE (AVGAS) 115/145 (U)

(U) On 3 May, AVGAS 115/145 inventory at Tsurumi Defense Fuel Support Point went off specification and could no longer be issued. Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) gave permission in June to downgrade AVGAS to motor gasoline. Prior to AVGAS going off-specification, plans had been made to delete AVGAS 115/145 from Tsurumi and have the AVGAS user bases (Misawa/Atsugi/Iwakuni) receive AVGAS 100/130 from local commercial sources. On 22 July, DFSC authorized AVGAS user bases to purchase AVGAS 100/130 using local purchase procedures.<sup>1, 2</sup>

FUEL SUPPORT FOR CH-53D/E TRANSITS IN WESTPAC (U)

(U) On 24 May, COMNAVFORJAPAN requested USFJ assistance in obtaining fuel support for transitting CH-53E's at Ishigaki, Miyako, or Shimoji Islands near Okinawa. Past supplier of fuel (Nippon Oil) had formally submitted a negative reply to a solicitation for fear of possible political repercussions directed at the company and its local agents. USFJ solicited Ministry of Foreign Affairs' support in obtaining fuel, but without success. Finally, as a result of discussions between USFJ/J4 and Idemitsu Kosan Co., Idemitsu agreed to consider offering Jet A-1 support on Shimojishima. NSD Yokosuka sent re-solicitations to numerous oil companies in December. A one-year contract to provide Jet A-1 at Shimojishima was awarded to Idemitsu on 27 December.<sup>3, 4</sup>

HACHINOHE CONTRACTOR STORAGE (U)

(U) Showa Shell Sekiyu K.K. was awarded a contract on 6 December to store 60,000 barrels of USG-owned JP4 at its Hachinohe storage facility. The leased tankage will be connected by pipeline to USG's Hachinohe Terminal which supplies fuel to Misawa Air Base. In addition to providing increased JP4 storage to support recent F-16 deployment at Misawa, contract also allows access to Showa Shell's deep water berth. Therefore, fully loaded T-1 tankers can offload 28,000 barrels of JP4 at Showa Shell's berth rather than transitting the shallower Hachinohe Terminal. Contract becomes effective on 21 March 1986 and allows for two one-year renewal options after the first year's lease.<sup>5</sup>

JAPAN-WIDE CONVERSION TO UNLEADED GASOLINE (U)

(U) On 8 January, Commander, USFJ approved plan to convert from leaded to unleaded motor gasoline at US military facilities in Japan. Primary reasons for conversion are to provide designed fuel for newer equipment/vehicles and to reduce environmental pollution. First delivery of unleaded into Japan is anticipated in August 1986.<sup>6</sup>

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LOGISTICS

SECTION II - FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

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UNRESOLVED SECURITY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (SCC) ACTIONS (U)

(U) Progress was made on the construction of relocation facilities for the release of the Makiminato Housing Area and the Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System. Over 80 percent of the construction was completed during the past year, paving the way for the remaining construction and the eventual release of these two facilities.

FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE (FSC) ACTIVITIES (U)

(U) The FSC continued as the most active subcommittee established under the Joint Committee. A summarization of FSC actions is listed as follows:

Number of FSC meetings	22
US Memoranda	76
GOJ Memoranda	78
US MEMO's	52
GOJ MEMO's	104

OKINAWA EXPRESSWAY EXTENSION (U)

(U) The Japan Highway Public Corporation (JHPC) acquired the property for the highway construction and started reconstruction of facilities (predominantly 119 housing units) at Kadena AB and Camp Courtney. These housing units were 90 percent complete by the end of the year paving the way for occupancy early in 1986.

AIR COMBAT MANEUVERING INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEM (ACMI) (U)

(U) ACMI experienced system installation problems delaying the Initial Operational Capability (IOC) from September 1985 to August 1986. The major reason for the construction delay was due to faulty anchoring systems.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (U)

(U) The 10th meeting of the Environmental Subcommittee was held at the New Sanno Hotel in Tokyo, Japan. In addition to the annual exchange of memoranda to allow for environmental observations of US facilities and areas, the US Chairman submitted two requests to GOJ for assistance with toxic waste disposal problems. The PCB transformer fluid and lithium batteries memoranda were submitted on 17 October. 7

(U) Environmental projects which were submitted for inclusion in the JFY 85 FIP program are listed as follows:

<u>JFY 85 ENVIRONMENTAL FIP PROJECTS</u>		
<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Level of Effort</u>
Sagamihara Dependent Housing Area	Storm Drainage System	Survey
Iwakuni	Storm Drainage System	Survey
Cp Hansen	Oil/Filter Separator	Survey & Design
Kadena	Waste Water Disposal Facility	Survey & Design
Cp Zukeran	Sewage Collection Facility	Survey
Army POL Depots	POL Facility (R)	Survey
Carry-Over (Previous year FIP)		
Misawa	Sewage Disposal Facility	Construction
Yokota	POL Storage (R)	Construction
Cp Zama	Drainage Behind HQ Bldg	Construction
Sagami Depot	Sewage Treatment Plant	Construction
Yokosuka	Sewage Disposal Facility	Construction
Yokosuka	Solid Waste Disposal Facility	Design & Const
Iwakuni	Sewage Disposal Facility	Survey
Sasebo	Sewage Collection System	Construction
Iorizaki	POL Facilities (R)	Construction
Yokose	POL Facility (R)	Construction
Okuma	Sewage Disposal Facility	Construction
Gesaji	Sewage Disposal Facility	Construction
Kadena	Oil/Filter Separator	Construction
White Beach	POL Storage Facility (R)	Construction
White Beach	Sewage Disposal Facility	Construction
Army POL Depots	POL Line (R)	Construction
Others		
Misawa	Utilities Upgrade	Design & Const
Misawa	Post Office (R)	Construction
Misawa	Bank (R)	Construction
Misawa	Security Fence	Construction
Yokota	Utilities Upgrade	Survey/Design/Const
Cp Zama	Utilities Upgrade	Survey & Design
Cp Zama	Community Service Center/ Thrift Shop (R)	Construction
Cp Zama	Telephone Exchange	Construction



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FACILITIES ADJUSTMENTS (U)

(U) As of 31 December there were 106 exclusive use (SOFA II 1(a)) and 24 limited use (SOFA II 4(b)) USFJ installations for a total of 130 facilities and areas. Of the 106 exclusive use installations, 61 were located on mainland Japan and totalled approximately 83.2 square kilometers and 45 installations totaling approximately 248.1 square kilometers were on Okinawa.

(U) At the end of 1984 there were 127 USFJ facilities and areas. During this year there were four additions and one release.

The one release was:

Nagai Dependent Housing Area (II 1(a) use). 73.2 acres

The four additions were:

Sakibe Logistics Annex (II 1(a) use) 31.9 acres

Hario Dependent Housing Area (II 1(a) use) 52.9 acres

Aomori Kotani Training Area (II 4(b) use) 799.1 acres

Hirosaki Training Area (II 4(b) use) 1090.8 acres

(U) The 130 USFJ facilities and areas are broken down by major function as shown below. The 24 limited use facilities are included in the training category.

<u>FACILITIES BY FUNCTION</u>			
AIR BASE	8	POL	8
AMMUNITION STORAGE	9	RECREATION	5
COMMUNICATIONS	28	SEAPORT	8
HEADQUARTERS	2	TRAINING	38
HOUSING (TROOP/DEP)	13	WAREHOUSE	4
OTHER LOGISTICAL	7		

MILITARY TRAINING REQUIREMENTS STUDY FOR OKINAWA (U)

(U) Short titled MILTRAIN-OKI, this study provides a plan to optimize the use of available real estate and to determine suitable alternatives to meet the training requirements of all service

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components on Okinawa. Pacific Division Facilities Engineering Command (PACDIV) completed the draft study this year. PACDIV expects to complete final publication early in 1986.<sup>9</sup>

SASEBO INITIATIVE (U)

(U) Based on recommendations of the Sasebo Special Working Group (SSWG), agreement was formally reached in early July to provide to the USG approximately one half of the former Sakibe area (31.9 acres) for use by the Navy as a logistical annex and also 52.9 acres at Hario for dependent housing. Both areas were designated as new facilities by the Joint Committee.

(U) Negotiations have now commenced with the GOJ to obtain rights to the adjacent water areas at both sites. USG need for water areas was agreed to in principle by the Joint Committee resolution granting the land areas. USG requirements were submitted in November, and GOJ has been negotiating with local governments and fishery unions.<sup>10</sup>

MUNITIONS PORT FOR MISAWA AIR BASE (C)

(U) With the planned initial deployment of the first squadron of F-16's to Misawa Air Base early this year, Fifth Air Force, in 1984, initiated studies into the means of supplying training and operational munitions to the base. By early 1985 this had narrowed down to the concept of bringing munitions in through existing commercial facilities in the area. In May, MTMC, in conjunction with USFJ and 5AF, conducted an on-site survey of ports in the vicinity of Misawa, examining their existing facilities and throughput capabilities. Based on this survey, three ports which appeared to be capable of handling the munitions requirements of the F-16's were identified. These were the JMSDF facility at Ominato, the commercial port (Mutsu) at Ominato, and Hachinohe port.

(U) Based on this input, MTMC forwarded a memorandum requesting a permanent II 4(b) facility in the vicinity of Misawa Air Base for the throughput of munitions. While a port was not specified, the memorandum did state specific criteria and characteristics which were required. This memorandum was submitted to DFAA for coordination and review in October.

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CONVERSION OF WAKKANAI AIR STATION (U)

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(U) In January negotiations were initiated with the GOJ to convert a portion of the facility to II 1(a) use. This would resolve access problems and enhance security at the site. Completion of the requesting memorandum and subsequent MEMO have been hampered by GOJ concerns over electro-magnetic interference (EMI) from our facility and their demands that a clause concerning EMI be included in the authorizing document.

(U) On 5 November, upon receiving written assurances from DOD Special Representative precluding US emitted EMI, the GOJ formally accepted the US request for the conversion of a portion of the facility. Signing of the authorizing MEMO, which will give USG II 1(a) full time access, is expected during first quarter of CY 86.

RELOCATION OF FCLP/NLP TO MIYAKE JIMA (U)

(U) USG has been seeking an alternate FCLP/NLP airfield in the vicinity of the Kanto Plain since the 1973 deployment of the USS Midway to Yokosuka. Large scale protests at the current site, Atsugi Naval Air Facility, in 1982 over noise and safety intensified US efforts to have the GOJ obtain a new site. Miyake Island has been under consideration since 1983. This was in response to an unsolicited offer by members of the Miyake Island assembly to use their land to site the alternative field. The assemblymen indicated that for some time they had been trying to convince the government to build a commercial jet airport but were unsuccessful. They decided to offer their island after seeing newspaper articles on the GOJ search to an alternative site to Atsugi.

(U) The offer, however, was made without the consensus or knowledge of local villagers. When the offer was made public in the newspapers, opponents caused such an outcry that 13 of the 14 assemblymen publicly announced opposition.

(U) In December, the GOJ Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) expressed the intent to establish a project office at its Tokyo regional bureau with the specific purpose of resolving the FCLP/Miyake Jima issue. The goal is to obtain a site on Miyake Jima. The office will consist of the Director, Deputy, and 28 officials, divided into four groups: General Affairs, Facilities, Countermeasures and Construction. The object of the team is to determine the impact of the proposed airfield on the Miyake people and economy, solicit

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opinions and information from the inhabitants, and explain the project to them. Although island officials remain officially against the plan, GOJ is optimistic that the 70 billion yen development package being offered islanders in return for consent will eventually sway their decision.

#### ALTERNATE AIRFIELDS VICINITY OF MISAWA AB (U)

(U) In July, 5AF requested II 4(b) use of three airfields in the vicinity of Misawa Air Base for use as alternate airfields for the newly deployed F-16's. This request was based on a requirement to conduct low approach and touch-and-go training monthly for aircrew familiarization should the need ever arise for an emergency landing or divert. The three identified bases were Hachinohe, Chitose, and Matsushima. At GOJ's urging, this request was combined with a similar request, submitted by the Navy in April, for use of Hachinohe and Chitose by P-3's stationed at Misawa for aircrew familiarization.

(U) These combined memorandums, after much reworking by USG, were formally submitted to GOJ on 17 December. GOJ has been actively working these requests with both local inhabitants and local governments, and has submitted numerous requests for further information. USG has requested that, if possible, priority be at the request of both CNFJ and 5AF, to obtain use of Hachinohe Airfield.<sup>11</sup>

#### YOKOHAMA FACILITIES CONSOLIDATION (U)

(U) In March, GOJ, on behalf of Yokohama City, requested the total release of the Cold Storage Facility, currently operated by CNFJ. In early 1985, USFJ requested from all services those facilities issues in the Yokohama area which they desired to resolve to their benefit. Based on input from the services, three main issues were identified. These were, relocate the Cold Storage facility to USARJ's North Dock Facility, relocate USARJ's Kanagawa Milk Plant, a pre-world war II converted chemical plant, to North Dock, and upgrade North Dock, mainly by providing access to ships with drafts up to 12 meters. These issues were combined into a draft memorandum accepting the GOJ request for the release of the Cold Storage Facility with conditions. In July, all concerned services concurred with the memorandum. In November, the memorandum was submitted to the GOJ in draft.

(U) GOJ has acknowledged the key points of the memorandum, and has stated that they will work the memorandum informally with the city and its officials. However, due to Yokohama City mayoral election, due in April 1986, and the city's official stand that release of North Dock is also desired, no official negotiations between GOJ and city officials will take place until that time. Initial feedback is that the memorandum will be looked upon favorably at that time.

## LOGISTICS

## SECTION III - JOINT AND BILATERAL PLANS, PROGRAMS AND COORDINATION

BILATERAL LOGISTICS STUDIES, EXERCISES, AND COORDINATION (U)

(U) Mr. Nagashima, J432, had the honor of addressing the current class of the Joint Staff College, Japan Self-Defense Forces, on 18 January, on the subject of the logistics organization and mission of US Forces, Japan.

(U) The first meeting of the JSO/USFJ Bilateral Logistics Support Study Group was held at HQ, USFJ on 15 March. A review of the JFY 84 area studies was conducted by action officers from both staffs. Parameters for JFY 85 were discussed and agreed upon for the continuance of the studies of issues relating to ammunition, medical readiness, combined movements coordination, and strategic transportation.

(U) From 25-29 March, USFJ/J43 and the JSO/J4 Annual Planning Section were heavily committed to the bilateral command post exercise, "FOREST BLADE '85," held in the new Command Coordination Centers at Yokota and Hinoki-cho, Tokyo. For USFJ/J4 this exercise inaugurated their Logistics Readiness Center. For both staffs it was the first opportunity to assess the logistics supportability of DEFPLAN-OPLAN 5051. "FOREST BLADE '85" Controller after-action recommendations, when implemented, should increase overall exercise efficiency in the planned 1986 sequel.

(U) On 26 April JSO hosted the 15th Combined Logistics (C-LOG) Conference at the Defense Agency's Headquarters, in Tokyo. Staff members from all four US service headquarters in Japan and each Self-Defense Force made or heard presentations dealing with the JFY 85 budget, USFJ's petroleum supply posture, Military Traffic Management Command's "contingency response (CORE) system" and the logistics system of the Ground Self-Defense Force.

(U) On 30 May the first Joint Planning Committee meeting convened at the New Sanno Armed Forces Center. Division chiefs from both staffs, together with the Director, Joint Staff and Deputy Commander, USFJ, discussed OPLAN 5051/5052 development, the "PREPCON" Study, treatment of prisoners of war, the "SLOC" Study and cooperation and bilateral initiatives in intelligence, logistics, and communications. The J4 Logistics Studies were briefly reviewed in this context.

(U) The 1985 bilateral logistics forums were rounded out in the late summer and early fall with the calling of the Third Bilateral Logistics Study Group meeting (13 September) and the 16th C-LOG Conference (18 October). The latter was held in the Japan Defense

Agency Central Command Post and featured provocative discussions of the US Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF), the Self-Defense Forces' Mid-Term Defense Build-Up Plan (59 CHUGYO), US Strategic Sealift Systems, and the logistics organization and operations of the Air Self-Defense Force.

(U) The highly successful "Combined Trip" orientations, inaugurated in 1984, were again implemented in spring and autumn visits to two logistically significant regions of Japan. From 3-5 June participants journeyed to Hiroshima and Chugoku. Visits were staged to Fleet Air Wing 71 (JMSDF), Japan Steel, 13th Division (JGSDF), Yoshiura Petroleum Depot (JMSDF), 1st Service School (JMSDF), Chugoku Kayaku, KK, ordnance works, Akizuki Ammunition Depot, Kure JMSDF District Headquarters and MCAS Iwakuni. Useful data on the SDF and the defense industrial base of western Japan was obtained and provides sustainability detail not previously available.

(U) The autumn's joint/combined journey saw officers from the various staffs travel to Hokkaido for similar visits. Wakkanai Air Station, Higashi-Chitose maneuver area, Shiraoi and Hayakita, Chitose AB and Misawa AB comprised the military facilities on the agenda. Tomakomai Port Authority was the single commercial facility surveyed.

(U) The periodic US Army, Japan Ground Staff Office Logistics Conference was held on 21-22 October. Information imparted on logistics operations in Hokkaido, and maintenance in the GSDF complemented data obtained during the joint/combined trips. The conference marked possibly the first time substantive presentations of US host nation support doctrine were made to Japanese staff counterparts and the discussion which ensued was both lively and most encouraging.

(U) The second Joint Planning Conference convened, in Tokyo, on 5 December. In addition to the topical areas addressed in May, this conference reviewed concerns bearing upon Foreign Military Sales and Procurement.

(U) HQ, USFJ/J4 staff were called upon on 13 December to provide essential orientation on activities and issues of bilateral interest to newly-arrived Director, J4 Division, Joint Staff, RADM Kaneko. Proposed measures to intensify contact between members of the two staffs were earnestly pursued.

#### JOINT LOGISTICS PLANS, COORDINATION, AND ORIENTATION (U)

(U) The year for USFJ/J4 operations planners commenced with their hosting of the semiannual USFJ/USFK Logistics Conference, on 8-9 January. In recent years this conference has become an increasingly useful planning forum and this gathering proved no exception. Agenda items included the forward-deployed north Korean ground forces threat to Combined Forces Command, the changing

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politico-military environment in relation to potential resumption of Korean hostilities, Military Sealift Command vessel-sourcing in support of OPLAN 5027, access by Korean-registry shipping to Japan's seaports, new evaluations of Korean port capability and the relevance of "hold harmless" agreements and urban encroachment to Korean ammunition storage areas. The dialogue initiated on these, and related, issues sparked appropriate staff implementing measures and was continued from an in-depth, Korean, perspective from 1-4 October, when USFK sponsored its sequel. The latter conclave also featured very detailed consideration of specialized tactical, logistics and noncombatant evacuation operations.

(U) The USFJ Command Coordination Center and its adjunct Logistics Readiness Center officially opened on 18 March. The latter facility was planned to accommodate the growing specialized operations planning staff of USFJ/J43 and proved indispensable to the first combined command post exercise (CPX), "FOREST BLADE '85", held later in the month. In regard to the latter, a debriefing of this CPX sponsored by the Joint Staff/J4 at their headquarters, was held on 23 April.

(U) Considerations of OPLAN supportability and sustainability, which grounded inter-staff discussion of OPLAN 5027, again came to the fore from 19-23 May as the USCINCPAC/Logistics Sustainability Conference convened at Camp Smith, Hawaii. Sustainability measurement and reporting and updated OPLAN data were presented. Items requiring future action and tracking by USCINCPAC were assigned to each of the commands represented. Supportability and deliberate planning were at the center of activity at the Phase I OPLAN 5051 Refinement Conference sponsored by USCINCPAC at Joint Deployment Agency Headquarters, MacDill AFB, Florida, on 20-25 May.

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(U) Logistics sustainability and the status of support facilities within Japan, exclusively, were addressed in the annual All-Japan Logistics Conference, held on 26-27 June. Represented at this session were planning principals and action officers from USCINCPAC, USFK, the Transportation Operating Agencies--as well as representation from each US service headquarters in Japan. Medical planning issues and prospects were discussed for the first time. Support to Misawa Air Base, in regard to both ammunition and petroleum, was the centerpiece of the agenda.

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(U) From the standpoint of exercises the year's activity was rounded out by USFJ/J43 participation in the Joint Chiefs of Staff-sponsored CPX's "ULCHI-FOCUS LENS '85" (16-27 August) and "PORT CALL '86" (12-22 November). Where the former scenario perhaps unduly emphasized counteroffensive tactical operations, rather than personnel-logistics attributes of play, the latter comprehensively treated mobilization of resources in an environment of global conflict.

(U) A few of the highlights of executive orientation staged accomplished or participated in the Plans and Coordination Branch include briefings, tours and discussion sessions for Commodore Koenig, USCINCPAC/J4 (10 January), Senators Hatch, Hart, Borin, and Bradley and Ambassador Mansfield (3 June), Senators Gramm (8 August) and Brigadier General Akin, J4/G4, Headquarters, US Forces, Korea/Eighth US Army (16 September). From 15 October to 8 November USFJ/J43 representatives attended an orientation course of study at the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM), at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio to expand expertise in the essential area of Foreign Military Sales and its statutory underpinnings, a prime requisite for successful working of relevant bilateral actions with counterparts in the Joint Staff Office.

#### TRANSPORTATION AND THE MILITARY CUSTOMS INSPECTIONS PROGRAM (U)

(U) Headquarters, USFJ/J43 transportation-related actions, although multi-faceted, were generally of supportive character. The two principal exceptions to this generalization included activities pursued under the Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement, and the year-long, and still indeterminate, coordination associated with the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), Transportation Terminal Command, Far East (TTCFE).

(U) As in previous instances, notably November 1984 and on several occasions in 1985, the primary focus of SVMUS concern was on highway movement of the M60 tank and cognate M88 retriever. Much of the year was spent attempting, on the one hand, to field US Marine Corps tanks and a retriever at Ojohjihara Maneuver Area, Miyagi Prefecture, for exercise "FOREST LIGHT '86-1," in October, and endeavoring to find a formula for speeding future deployments through engineering work or procurement of suitable heavy equipment transporters.

(U) The year must be judged a failure in respects that no tanks deployed in October and no engineering or transporter stationing measures, that might resolve the problem, appeared in view at year end. In August the search for a solution reached unprecedented impasse primarily due to the Marine Corps adjusting the curb weight of the problem overweight vehicles upward by over three tons. Late in the year tanks and retrievers were embargoed virtually everywhere in



Japan and it became apparent that any solution would have to embrace both engineering and conveyance measures--and be extended to include the M1 (Abrams) tank, an even heavier piece of equipment.

(U) As the year ended, USFJ/J43, through the SVMUS, continued to pursue clearances for commercial prototype combinations for movement in Okinawa and envisioned renewing an appeal for a determination on whether the Japanese Government would fund certain road or bridge improvements critically necessary to moving these tactical vehicles. Such a determination had been promised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a technical discussion held in March.

(U) The planned introduction of MTMC planners into Korea on a phased basis through September raised the issue of terms of reference for the proposed Seoul-based TTCFE. Headquarters, USFJ/J4 reasoned, initially, that such a major command could best be located at Yokohama. This would both respect Japanese sensitivities concerning military units stationed in Japan having command ties to Korea and better enable a regional perspective to be fostered which would truly be supportive of all JCS operation plans. Inevitably, this proposal was not found to satisfy the Korean theater's need for close planning and operational interaction with MTMC planners.

(U) As COMUSJAPAN's concerns found support at US Army, Japan and USCINCPAC, Commander, MTMC conceded the viability of an arrangement where TTCFE would continue to be collocated with US Forces, Korea but would be linked with terminals in Japan through a combination of "dual hatting" (MTMC-Western Area, Forward) and the posting of at least one planner to a duty station in Japan. This concept was coordinated, and tacitly accepted by all concerned, and a proposed Headquarters, MTMC Memorandum of Understanding was received late in October. By year end this document was still being staffed by US Army, Japan but informal agreement had been reached that the existing MTMC-USARJ Memorandum of Understanding obviates separate documentation and that Headquarters, US Army, Japan would be the logical duty station for the new planner. Action on this issue is expected to be passed to USARJ after their formal concurrence is obtained, early next year. The TTCFE issue was discussed twice (in May and November) with BG John Stanford, Commander, MTMC Western Area, during his visits to Japan. In November, LTC Fox, from TTC-Korea, visited USFJ/J4 and was briefed on the status of the command relationships, from Japan's perspective.

(U) Two transportation-related studies were being pushed by USFJ/J43 as the year came to a close. From April the Branch began to press for a comprehensive study of Japan waterports by MTMC's Transportation Engineering Agency (TEA). During 1984 TEA concluded an impressive study of 22 seaports in south Korea and it was this three-volume study that served as a model for a similar request for an analysis of approximately 30 Japan ports. Analysts from TEA traveled to Japan in mid-summer to undertake a portion of the proposed study, related to Naha and Okinawa ports, in connection with possible relocation of Naha

military port. This, effectively, will defer the balance of the study. But Government of Japan consent is required for the latter to proceed. As 1985 ended their consent was being pursued through the aegis of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) and the Facilities Subcommittee.

(U) The other study was an assessment of the potential impact of the approaching de-nationalization or regionalization of the Japanese National Railways (JNR). While privatization had been mooted for some time it was only during the third week of December that enough legislative detail had emerged to enable analysis to go forward, in concert with Common User Land Transportation (CULT) managers at US Army, Japan. From 1 April 1986 the JNR will enter a year-long period of liquidation after which its operations will devolve to some nine quasi-public corporations, including a nationwide "cargo corporation." Freight service is expected to be scaled back considerably as emphasis is shifted to wholesaling unit (train) space for bulks and containers. Much trackage is expected to be abandoned, especially in Hokkaido, a prospective area of military operations in various contingencies.

(U) During October the Military Customs Coordination and the US Customs Services adviser in the Pacific travelled to Osan AB for the 1985 USPACOM Military Customs Conference (2-4 October) and conducted an orientation trip to MCI proponents at most installations in Honshu and Okinawa. A full reaccreditation of the Sasebo customs operations was performed at the same time. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

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

(U) During 1985, the DRIS Program in Japan made nominal progress in Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG) studies and interservice support agreements. The mainland Japan JIRSG completed the following studies:

1. (U) Supply and Maintenance of Commercial Vehicles (JA 84106-001), September. This study considered consolidation of vehicle maintenance in the Kanto area but recommended no change because of geographical separation of installations and variances in types and make of vehicles.

2. (U) Custodial Services (JA 84275-002), October. This study considered consolidation of custodial services contracts among the services in the Kanto area but recommended no change because of variance in service standards and distances between installations. HQ, USFJ returned the study to the JIRSG for substantiating cost comparisons and possibilities for interservice support between installations in close proximity to each other (e.g., Atsugi, Zama, Kamiseya).

3. (U) Refuse Collection (JA 84275-003), October. The results were similar to that for Custodial Services and it was returned to the JIRSG for the same reasons.

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(U) The Okinawa JIRSG completed the following studies:

1. (U) Military Working Dog Kennels (ZZ 84208-010), January. This study recommended that USMC collocate with the Air Force kennels at Kadena Air Base to avoid construction of facilities at another location. The result was a saving of \$458,000 in Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) funds, which were returned to the GOC for reallocation to other FIP projects. Additionally, \$60,000 in savings/cost avoidance was realized in facility design and land rental costs. Other benefits included freeing of land for other purposes and increased interservice cooperation in use of dogs and training expertise.

2. (U) Real Property Maintenance (Buildings, Roads, and Grounds) (ZZ 84240-011), January. Recommended retention of the current system of each service maintaining its own facilities maintenance program and continuance of interservice arrangements where found to be cost-effective. No apparent cost savings/avoidance, or other advantage through consolidation, was indicated.

3. (U) Maintenance of Construction Equipment and Components (ZZ 85107-013), June. The study found there would be no cost-avoidance or other advantage by consolidating maintenance of construction equipment and components; it recommended continuance of existing interservice arrangements.

4. (U) Boiler Plant Inspections (ZZ 85157-015), September. Recommended realignment of inspection support for Air Force and Navy boiler plants over 15 PSIG (pounds per square inch gauge) by using on-island USMC inspectors instead of inspectors from mainland Japan and the Philippines. Estimated recurring annual savings: \$13,000.

(U) From 22-26 July instructors from the Army Logistics Management Center (ALMC), Fort Lee, Virginia conducted the DRIS Training Course at Yokota Air Base. It was attended by thirty-three personnel from all service components in the western Pacific and the DOD Dependents Schools, Pacific Area. Holding the class in Japan resulted in cost-avoidance of \$30,000 in travel and per diem expenses. Overall, the training seminar was well-received and afforded the opportunity to bring together personnel involved in the DRIS Program throughout the USPACOM area. Critiques indicated the course was too long for its contents; that it could be condensed to three days or less rather than the programmed 4 1/2 days session.

MEDICAL READINESS PLANNING (U)

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(U) During the period 7-12 September, members of the House Appropriations Committee, Investigations Staff, visited US Forces, Japan for the purpose of determining medical readiness requirements for budget purposes. Items of interest included missions and functions, command and control of medical facilities, development of medical plans, and procedures for reporting medical readiness.

(U) Lieutenant Colonel Robert Armstrong, Operations Officer, USCINCPAC/J76, toured HQ, US Forces, Japan for regional medical orientation purposes. Later in the year, Colonel Jimmy Walker, Director, Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) and Mr. Jeffrey Matt visited HQ, USFJ to discuss AFMIC responsibilities. Coordination for receipt of medical intelligence information resulted in routine dissemination of intelligence products to Headquarters, USFJ.

(U) During the period 21-25 October, Colonel Demetrious Tsoulous, US Forces, Korea, Surgeon, visited HQ, USFJ for an orientation visit and to initiate coordination for medical support matters between the sub-unified commands.

(U) The US Army, Western Command Surgeon, Major General Tracey Strevey, visited HQ, USFJ on 3 December. Following the USFJ Command Briefing and Japan Medical Overview Briefing, discussions were conducted on medical readiness and support matters.<sup>18</sup>

CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT PLANNING AND AMMUNITION ISSUES (U)

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(U) On 10 January representatives from HQ, USFJ/J4 and HQ, USARJ/G4 met in Tokyo with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) to discuss the implications surrounding the refusal, by the Maritime Safety Agency, to permit USFJ to use the designated anchorage at Hiro (US Army Akizuki Ammunition Depot) for Near Term Prepositioned Force (NTPF) maintenance operations. The Ministry agreed to take the problem for consideration and on 2 February signified to HQ, USFJ that despite their intercession the Ministry of Transport continued to find USFJ's proposals "unacceptable."

(U) HQ, USFJ/J43 representative attended the CINCPACFLT Near Term Prepositioned Force Scheduling Conference held at Pearl Harbor. Purpose of the conference was to formulate FY 86 and FY 87 vessel/cargo maintenance. Of particular significance to HQ, USFJ was the programming of MS AUSTRAL RAINBOW ammunition into the Akizuki complex in October.

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(U) Based on recommendations of the Military Property Study-Okinawa (MILPRO-OKI) a Military Ordnance Study-Okinawa (MILORD-OKI) was initiated in October. The scope of the study, scheduled for completion in March 1986, is examination of all existing property currently used for ammunition storage and determination of the maximum amount of Class 1.1 explosives capable of being stored on that real estate. The study is limited to "Stradley" type magazines, with no above-ground magazines being considered.

(U) On 25 July a meeting was convened by HQ, USFJ, at Yokota AB, to discuss utilization of foreign-manufactured ammunition by US forces during exercises or contingencies. Conferees included ammunition planners from each of COMUSJAPAN's service components, the American Embassy's Mutual Defense Assistance Office (MDAO), and the Army's Science and Technology Center, Far East Office (STCFEO). Dr. Eugene O'Brien, US Army Research and Development Command presented a briefing concerned with related developments with NATO nations.

(U) The semiannual All-Japan Ammunition Conference, hosted by the 400th Munitions Maintenance Squadron (Theater) was held 13-16 August at Kadena AB, Okinawa. A sequence of briefings treating OPLAN 5051 and OPLAN 5027 supportability, USCINCPAC sustainability and COMUSJAPAN sustainability report difficulties and initiatives was presented.

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## LOGISTICS

## SECTION IV - HOST NATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW (U)

(U) JFY 85 FIP funding levels increased 12 percent over the JFY 84 program, and a healthy growth is indicated for JFY 86.

(U) Relocation programs continued at very modest levels through the year, with Makiminato Housing Area and Okinawa Expressway relocation the most active items.

RELOCATION PROGRAMS. (U)

(U) In JFY 85, the GOJ budget for relocation projects was 3,230 million yen or \$14.7 million. The major funded items were in support of the Makiminato Housing Area Relocation and included 184 family housing units, a communication facility, school, and recreation fields. Other items included a survey for a seaward air base at Iwakuni, water preservation work and a storm drainage system at Camp Zukeran, and recreation facilities at Camp Kuwae.

(U) Under the Okinawa Expressway Relocation, funded by the Japan Highway Public Corporation, 107 family housing units, a community support facility, a USO and a transient airmen's quarters (TAQ) were completed. Negotiations were opened on relocation of Naha Port on Okinawa.

FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FIP) (U)

(U) In JFY 85, the GOJ budget for FIP projects was 63.210 billion yen, or \$287.3 million. This includes 13.065 billion yen or \$59.4 million for the F-16 beddown. Of the total amount, 27.943 billion yen or \$127.0 million was for carry-over projects. The requirement for completion of the FIP projects in JFY 86 and after was estimated to be 70.179 billion yen or \$319.0 million including 17.713 billion yen or \$80.5 million.

(U) The GOJ included the following new projects in the JFY 85 budget:

a. Misawa AB - new construction of bachelor housing, 240 units of family housing, administrative facility, storage facility, sports facility, training facility, obsolete material disposal facility, fire station and special service building, installation of sewage disposal facility and gasoline service station, and survey, design, and site development for family housing.

b. Yokota AB - new construction of bachelor housing and two units of family housing, installation of utilities systems and security related facility, reconstruction of POL facility and survey and design for bachelor housing.

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- c. Yokohama North Dock - survey for bridge.
  - d. Camp Zama - new construction of telephone exchange, remodeling of bachelor housing, reconstruction of fire station, warehouse and education facility and survey and design for maintenance hangar and fire station at Camp Zama.
  - e. Atsugi NAF - new construction of bachelor housing, reconstruction of special service building and survey and design for maintenance shop at Atsugi Air Base.
  - f. Sagami General Depot - survey for fire protection system.
  - g. Kami Seya Communication Station - new construction of special services complex.
  - h. US Fleet Activities, Yokosuka - installation of solid waste disposal facility, reconstruction of warehouse, survey and design for maintenance shop; design for administrative facility and garage and survey for maintenance shop, garage and administrative facility.
  - i. Sagamihara Dependent Housing Area - survey for storm drainage system.
  - j. Akizuki Ammunition Depot - survey and design for seawall.
  - k. Iwakuni Air Base - new construction of commissary, survey and design for utilities systems and survey for sewage disposal facility and storm drainage system.
  - l. Kure Pier No. 6 - new construction of bachelor housing, administrative facility and guard house and reconstruction of warehouse.
  - m. US Fleet Activities, Sasebo - new construction of 52 units of family housing, reconstruction of bachelor housing and installation of utilities systems at US Fleet Activities, Sasebo; and survey and design for site development of family housing.
  - n. Sasebo Dry Dock Area - installation of fire protection facility.
  - o. Akasaki POL Depot - installation of security fence.
  - p. Iorizaki POL Depot - installation of security fence.
  - q. Yokose POL Depot - reconstruction of POL facility and survey and design for security fence.
  - r. Tategami Basin Port Area - survey and design for fire protection facility.



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- s. Okuma Rest Center - installation of sewage disposal facility.
- t. Gesaji Communications Site - installation of sewage disposal facility.
- u. Camp Schwab - new construction of telephone exchange.
- v. Camp Hansen - new construction of telephone exchange, survey and design for oil filter/separator and survey for facilities for fire fighting.
- w. Kadena Ammo Storage Area - new construction of 42 units of family housing, reconstruction of fire station and design for warehouse.
- x. Camp Courtney - reconstruction of fire station, survey and design and site development for commissary and survey and design for bank, post office, gasoline service station, medical/dental facility and community facility.
- y. Camp McTureous - design for family housing.
- z. Kadena AB - new construction of 17 units of family housing and sports facility, installation of oil filter/separator, reconstruction of child care center and survey and design for family housing, sewage disposal facility, hardened aircraft shelter and fire fighting system.
- aa. Camp Zukeran - new construction of bachelor housing and survey for sewage collection facility and administrative facility.
- bb. White Beach Area - new construction of bachelor housing and installation of sewage disposal facility.
- cc. Futenma Air Station - new construction of telephone exchange and survey and design for fire fighting system.
- dd. Makiminato Service Area - new construction of bachelor housing, 272 units of family housing, youth center, child care center and storage facility, reconstruction of administrative facility and survey and design for maintenance shop and commissary.
- ee. Army POL Depots - reconstruction of POL facility.<sup>19</sup>

USCINCPAC FIP GUIDANCE (U)

(U) Significant changes were made to the JFY 86 FIP programming guidance during 1985. For the first time projects were programmed in designated categories according to program sponsorship. The categories were USCINCPAC INITIATIVES, FAMILY HOUSING AND ESSENTIAL COMMUNITY SUPPORT, ARMY INITIATIVES, USMC INITIATIVES, NAVY

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INITIATIVES, AIR FORCE INITIATIVES, AND GOJ INITIATIVES. The percentages allocated to each category were established by USCINCPAC according to various factors.<sup>20</sup>

#### JFY 87 FIP PROGRAM SCHEDULE (U)

(U) The JFY 87 FIP program schedule was changed to have the first review of a draft program in October. The projects tentatively selected to be included in the JFY 87 FIP were sent to Pacific Ocean Japan Engineering District for the development of Preliminary Criteria packages. The formal service program request was integrated and presented at a meeting in December with all service engineers, two months ahead of the prior year meeting.

#### PRELIMINARY CRITERIA PACKAGE DEVELOPMENT (U)

(U) The last significant change in the program process was the introduction of Preliminary Criteria Packages. Designing proposed project to the 35 percent level of the criteria package will permit the USG to refine each project requirement and give more usable design information to the GOJ to assist in the programming and budgeting of the JFY 87 program. By giving the GOJ better information, better project cost estimates should be developed by the GOJ, permitting tighter budget controls and more projects accepted by the GOJ.

#### F-16 BEDDOWN AT MISAWA (U)

(U) Plans proceeded for the beddown of two USAF squadrons of F-16 aircraft at Misawa Air Base during 1985-88. The GOJ included approximately \$59 million in its JFY 85 Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) to fund the construction of F-16 related facilities.

(U) All Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) projects, except 220 units of family housing scheduled for the JFY 87 FIP, have been funded through the JFY 86 program year. The GOJ has met or exceeded all requested Beneficial Occupancy Dates. The first squadron of 24 F-16's has arrived at Misawa AB and the deployment of the second squadron can be supported as scheduled.

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

(U) Through coordination between J4 and the District Engineer, Japan, a Corps of Engineers position has been established at 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 has vastly improved the coordination between these two offices.

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (U)

(U) The Technical Working Group met periodically at the Joint Services Conference Room, New Sanno Armed Forces Center, Tokyo Japan. Some of the major issues discussed by the group were: the development of a new 2 and 3 bedroom layout for mid/high-rise and auxiliary requirements (basements, fire protection, mechanical rooms, new main entrances layouts, location of fan coil units, etc); layout for GOC's and SOQ's; and new DOD criteria for UEPH's. The Terms of Reference for the TWG were concurred on by all service representatives.

OKINAWA STUDIES (U)

(U) The Naha Port Relocation initiative took a major step forward with Phase I study completed by the Transportation Engineering Agency (TEA), a branch of the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC). Phase I includes the development of conceptual needs and basic master plan development for the Port.

(U) Military Ordnance - Okinawa (MILORD-OKI) study. Pacific Ocean Division presented a concept to elongate Tengan Pier one mile out to sea. J4, with all services' concurrence, redirected the concept and broadened the scope of work for the Architectural/Engineering study to include storage capacity analysis and study of alternatives to move ammo in/out of Okinawa.

IKEGO HOUSING (U)

(U) The Government of Japan continued its efforts to resolve local opposition to construction at Ikego. The opposition mounted several attempts to use US environmental groups and press attention to gain public support to stop the project, but detailed design for the entire project started in October, and the draft budget request for JFY 86 contained funds for flood control and site preparation.

(U) An environmental assessment for the project was prepared and initial public hearings were held in December.

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FOOTNOTES

1. NAVFUELDET Tsurumi 030748Z May 85
2. DFSC 221402Z Jul 85
3. CNFJ 240143Z May 85
4. NSD Yokosuka Contract No. N62649-86-D-0067
5. DFSC Contract No. DLA 600-86-C-5000
6. COMUSJAPAN 081430Z JAN 85
7. ESUS 10-2, PCB Transformers and ESUS 10-3, Lithium Batteries
8. Joint Committee MEMO No. 2038
9. MILTRAIN-OKI Study
10. MEMO No. 2002
11. FSUS-608-2774, FSUS-608-2775, FSUS-608-2776
12. Subcommittee on Vehicle Movement Memorandum (US) 4-012-M, 3 June 1985, et al
13. "Technical Discussion on Movement of M60 Tanks (Sendai-Ojohjihara)," Memorandum for Record, J436, 14 March 1985
14. HQ, MTMC, "MTMC Japan Transportation Planner," Memorandum of Understanding (draft), 2 October 1985
15. MTMC Transportation Engineering Agency, "Naha Port Relocation Study," draft MTMC Report TE 85-31-4-4, August 1985
16. Ministry of Transport, Japanese National Railways, "General Plan for the New Freight Railway Company," December 1985
17. Japanese National Railways, International Department, "JNR Bulletin," October 1985
18. Department of Defense Medical Readiness Review Group, "Medical Readiness Status in the United States Pacific Command," June 1984
19. MEMO No. 1938, Improvement of USFJ Facilities and Areas, 26 January 1985
20. USCINCPAC 191934Z, subj: Final Guidance for Preparation of the JFY 86 Facilities Improvement Plan (FIP)

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CHAPTER 5

PLANS AND POLICY

SECTION 1-PLANS

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

USFJ-JSO JOINT TRIP (U)

(U) USFJ J52/53 representatives participated in the JSO/J3 sponsored/coordinated Joint Trip 16-19 July to Chitose AB, Tomakomai Port, Ominato NB, Mutzu Nuclear Ship, and Misawa AB. The purpose was to promote mutual understanding between JSO/USFJ staffs involved in bilateral planning activities.<sup>1,2</sup>

UNITED STATES UNILATERAL PLANNING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES (U)

USCINCPAC OPLAN 5000-84 (U)

(U) Phase II Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) refinement conference was held at the Joint Deployment Agency (JDA), MacDill AFB, FL, 25 February-1 March. USFJ/J52, Fifth Air Force, and US Army, Japan representatives attended. The plan was approved in December. A TPFDD Teleconference (TLCF) was conducted 15-25 October.<sup>3,4,5,6,7,8,9</sup>

COMUSJAPAN OPLAN 5027 (U)

(U) Supporting plans were tasked and produced by Navy and Air Force components where formerly only US Army, Japan was required to provide a supporting plan.<sup>10,11</sup>

(U) A task matrix was developed of all stated and implied tasks in COMUSJAPAN OPLAN 5027. The matrix was sent to components to indicate their status in complying with tasks. Component answers were staffed within HQ, USFJ. The purpose of the matrix is to identify plan supportability, strengths and weaknesses.<sup>12,13,14,15</sup>

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USFJ/USFK PLANS CONFERENCE (U)

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(U) A coordination visit to Japan was conducted by new USFK J5 personnel 16-18 December. The purpose was to introduce them to USFJ staff and components. 17

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DEFENSE ANALYSIS SEMINAR (U)

(U) The first-ever Japan-US operations analysis seminar was presented in Tokyo this year. Mr. Walter W. Hollis, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for Operations Research presented his third biannual operations research seminar in Korea in September 1985. USCINCPAC/J55 and USFJ/J53 discussed the possibility of a similar seminar in Japan on the way back to CONUS from Korea. He agreed and a date of 17-18 September was selected. Twelve CONUS analysts participated including SES-level specialists from PACAF, TRASANA, and JCS. After the seminar, which was deemed highly successful by both US and Japan participants, USCINCPAC/J55 agreed to co-host an annual analysis seminar with JDA. Planning groups from JSO/J5 and USFJ/J53 have selected topics for the 1986 seminar to be held in Tokyo in September. 24,25,26,27

MODERN AIDS TO PLANNING PROGRAM (MAPP)(U)

(U) The MAPP is a JCS and CINC initiative to improve war planning, simulations/wargaming, and analysis through modern hardware, software and methodology processes.

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(U) USCINCPAC/J55 hosted a USPACOM MAPP Conference 18-20 March. USFJ/J5 and J53 attended and presented a report of current analytical capabilities and interests. After the conference USCINCPAC, Admiral Crowe, stated that the stage had been set for a USFJ initiative to request assistance and inclusion into the USPACOM MAPP and that he supported such a request. 28,29

(U) In May, the MAPP was accepted into the USFJ Long Range Planning Program. 31

(U) In June, JCS hosted their Fourth DOD-wide MAPP Conference in Monterey, CA. A J53 representative attended and gave a presentation on current analytical interests and the desire to join the MAPP fraternity. 30

(U) The USFJ initiative to join MAPP was submitted 22 July to USCINCPAC, Admiral Crowe. 32

(U) J53 began serious preparations for MAPP. USFJ Space Requirements were submitted to J4. An issue paper for O&MN Program II funding was submitted to JO2FM. USCINCPAC sent a team to USFJ to brief Japan-based component commanders on MAPP and also to assist in the development of a MAPP Development Plan. The component commanders were enthusiastic and requested that USFJ provide a follow-up message affirming what had been discussed at the briefing. 33,34,35

(U) J53 consolidated manpower and facility planning into an interim MAPP Requirements package for JO2. Plans call for Phase I (1645 sq ft) with seven people to be utilized in existing bldg 714 space until a new facility can be constructed (2935 sq ft) for 11 people in Phase II. A VAX 8600 computer suite is planned for acquisition. 36,37

(U) Preparation of MAPP Development Plan is continuing and due for component review in the second quarter of FY86.

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### SECTION III--GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

#### ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE (U)

(U) Although there are no formal Host Nation Support (HNS) agreements between the US and Japan, Japan's actual voluntary peacetime HNS contributions are significant. Japan's greatest contributions are in the area of peace time HNS, where the Government of Japan (GOJ) direct and indirect monetary support for US forces presence amounted to \$1.16 billion (¥220 = \$1) in JFY85 (1 April 1985-31 March 1986). Of the JFY85 amount, about 69.8 percent was GOJ-budgeted and 30.2 percent nonbudgeted cost. Budgeted support items amounted to about 5.3 percent of the \$15.3 billion Japanese defense budget. Major categories of support were (1) facilities - \$517.0 million, (2) land - \$435.4 million, (3) labor - \$102.2 million and (4) miscellaneous which included waived taxes on petroleum products, local procurement, customs, road tolls, landing and port charges, and claims) - \$120.3 million. 38,39

#### POLITICAL AFFAIRS (U)

(U) The year began with Prime Minister (PM) Nakasone having a summit meeting with President Reagan in early January in Los Angeles, discussing world problems. In particular, President Reagan sought Japanese understanding on Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), to which PM Nakasone responded he appreciated the project but will study matters carefully in light of Japan's Peace Constitution. 40

(U) In mid-January PM Nakasone met with Fijian and Papua New Guinean premiers where he promised to freeze plans of dumping radioactive wastes in Pacific waters. He also met with Australian Premier Hawke and shared his view to unite together in realizing nuclear disarmament. Hawke supported Nakasone on his proposed 4-point principle for Pacific regional cooperation in economic, cultural and technological aspects, and Nakasone asserted Japan would not settle trade issues with third countries by sacrificing Australia. 41,42

(U) A significant political development occurred in February concerning the ruling LDP, in that Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, top executive of former PM Tanaka faction, inaugurated a study group called "Soseikai" to promote his candidacy for post of PM after Nakasone. This created a wide crack in the monolithic control of Tanaka who became incapacitated due to a stroke in late February. 43

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(U) PM Nakasone visited the Soviet Union in March to attend Konstantin U. Chernenko's funeral, the Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. PM Nakasone held talks with Gorbachev, which was the first personal meeting between the leaders of Japan and the USSR in 12 years since former PM Tanaka met with Brezhnev in 1973.

(U) PM Nakasone met with West German Chancellor Kohl prior to the Bonn summit meeting in May and released a Japan-West German joint statement, where the two leaders reconfirmed the value of freedom and peace. They also shared the view that research on SDI is justifiable but it should not be a major topic at the Bonn summit. After the Bonn summit, which was participated in by seven Western industrial nations, joint statements were released. The political declaration called for peaceful unification of North and South Korea and of East and West Germany. 44,45

(U) A local prefectural governor visited high-ranking leaders in Washington for the first time in US-Japan postwar relations. Governor Nishime of Okinawa Prefecture visited Secretary of Defense Weinberger in June and other government leaders to inform the US of difficult problems involving US forces bases in Okinawa. He asked for the return of certain facilities and limitations to live ammunition gunnery exercises in Okinawa. He also requested the assignment of better disciplined military soldiers to Okinawa in order to alleviate criminal conduct. Secretary of Defense Weinberger promised to consider the matter. 46

(U) The visit to the Yasukuni Shrine in August, which enshrines and is dedicated to Japanese war dead, by PM Nakasone and cabinet members in their official capacities brought criticism from not only Japanese opposition parties, but also other Asian countries, fearing that Japan was becoming militaristic again. Chinese Minister Ding Min stated China was opposed to PM's visit not because he embraced the spirit of war dead but because war criminals were enshrined there. 47

(U) The political opposition parties were ready to team up with LDP in a bid to grab the reins of power. The New Liberal Club became a coalition partner of the LDP, and the Democratic Socialist Party (SDP), Komeito (CGP) and even JSP indicated willingness to lend an ear to tempting offers. The various political parties visited other countries, including the US and USSR. DSP Chairman Tsukamoto met with Secretary of Defense Weinberger in Washington to discuss US-Japan defense issues. The Secretary of Defense reminded Chairman Tsukamoto of moves in some US circles which linked trade with defense problems, and Secretary of State Schulz mentioned the Reagan Administration was facing difficult issues caused by the trade deficit with Japan.

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He also met Vice President Bush, who sought an increase in defense spending by Japan. The Japan Socialist Party Chairman Ishibashi met with Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow where dialogue was exchanged on a wide range of subjects including the Northern Territory issue, pan-Asian security concept, US-Soviet summit meeting and Soviet-China relations. 48,49,50

(U) The political parties were merging gradually to agree with the policies of the ruling party against the threat that Japan is confronting and Japan's economic prosperity on a global basis, realizing that Japan was no longer a mere cornerstone for US-Asian policy but is now a major American partner in the global theatre.

(U) On 29 December, PM Nakasone replaced his cabinet and party executive posts. As widely expected, he retained incumbents in some key positions. These included aspirants from prime ministership Abe (Foreign Minister), Takeshita (Finance Minister), and Miyazawa as Chairman of the LDP Executive Consul. A surprise was the retention of Koichi Kato as Director General, Defense Agency, reflecting high rating given his performance during the year and Secretary of Defense Weinberger's high regard for him. Appointees are acknowledged to be a solid professional working group.

(U) A political loss for PM Nakasone occurred at year's end. Despite his avowals to the contrary, the LDP failed to obtain resolution of the disproportion in Diet seat allocations which heavily favored the under-populated rural areas. (Matter was carried over to regular 1986 session where new census statistics made under-representation in large cities even worse.)

#### DEFENSE MATTERS (U)

#### DEFENSE AGENCY ACTIVITIES (U)

(U) JDA Director General Kato's busy schedule began with a meeting with ex-Secretary of State Kissinger who was in Tokyo to exchange dialogue with Diet members on the political situation and defense affairs. Kato inspected JSDF facilities in Hokkaido to experience first-hand training in severe heavy snow. He was the first JDA Director General in 20 years to tour JSDF bases in Hokkaido in the cold season. 51

(U) In March, Kato conferred with Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage and briefed him on the 1984 Mid-term Defense Program. Admiral Crowe, USCINCPAC, and General Vessey, Chairman JCS, visited Director General Kato on their return trip from China. Crowe told Kato the purpose of the China tour was to deepen military understanding between the two countries. Director General Kato evaluated progress in US-Japan interoperability and indicated that closer US-Japan relations should be developed in the military arena. 52

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(U) Director General Kato visited Washington in June for a US-Japan Defense summit with Secretary of Defense Weinberger and discussed topics such as the defense efforts of Japan, introduction of OTHR and solution to NLP issue. Enroute to Japan, Kato visited Admiral Crowe, USCINCPAC, where they agree to further defense efforts, including combined military training exercises. 53,54

(U) Kato indicated at the Lower House Security Affairs Special Committee in Tokyo that JDA intended to begin studies on legislative arrangements to facilitate US forces activities in an emergency which involved Japan, and would consult MOFA. Previous emergency legislative studies pertained only to SDF activities. 55

(U) When the Chinese Ambassador to Japan So paid a courtesy call in April on Director general Kato who invited him, he invited Haruo Natsume, Administrative Vice Minister to JDA, to visit China, stating he hoped defense and peace problems would be discussed when Natsume visited China. Natsume's comprehensive visit to China in May culminated in a meeting with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and staff members of the Chinese Peoples' Liberation Forces and visiting Chinese Air Force and Army facilities. Natsume was impressed with the high degree of proficiency. Natsume was the first JDA leader who officially visited all three component services (Army, Navy and Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. This was the first visit to a Chinese Navy by a top JDA official who was greeted by the base commander with honor ceremonies. Upon returning to Japan, Natsume stated he and his Chinese counterparts recognized the importance of continuing exchanges between the two countries to deepen mutual understanding for Asian peace and stability. 56,57,58,59,60

(U) Admiral Ronald Hays, after assuming USCINCPAC post in September paid a courtesy call on JDA Director General Kato in October and called for Japan's continued cooperation with the United States. JDA Director General Kato made an inspection tour of GSDF and MSDF facilities on Tsushima Island, one of the three strategic straits for defense of Japan. 61

MID-TERM DEFENSE ESTIMATE (MTDE -- JFY86-90) (U)

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(U) In August a draft plan for the 1984 Mid-term Defense Program covering the period 1986-1990 was submitted to the National Defense Council by JDA. This plan was to attain the 1976 National Defense Program Outline goals by increasing air defense and sealane defense capabilities and by upgrading war sustainability and combat readiness. It also included introduction of the OTHR system and Aegis ships during the JFY86-90 period. In September, a meeting by four major Cabinet ministers was held and the decision was made to upgrade the 1984 Mid-term Defense Program to a formal government level defense program, as opposed to the previous JDA-only program. This decision was based on the idea that a total sum formula for defense spending would satisfy the critical perspective within GOJ and LDP on the 1 percent GNP issue. According to the five-year government defense program budget estimate, the defense cost was ¥18,600 billion, which was 1.05 percent of GNP. The new program sought to procure in the next five years (JFY86-90) 3.5 SSM-1 units to strike enemy forces while at sea; 260 tanks and about 40 anti-tank helicopters and ammunition for wartime sustainability for one month for GSDF, about 50 P-3Cs for 100-plane system, 11 escort ships, plus five submarines for a 63-ship fleet and Aegis ships for MSDF sealane defense capability; 63 F-15s and six Patriot anti-aircraft units for ASDF. The defense budget for JFY86 was an increase of 6.58 percent and all of JDA's requests were approved. Director General Kato evaluated that the 6.58 percent increase was necessary to fulfill the mid-term defense program. 62,63,64

(U) JDA gave priority to attainment of the 1976 Defense Guideline goals, rather than mere maintenance of 1 percent of GNP ceiling, which implied unavoidability of defense cost exceeding 1 percent of GNP framework. Kato stated that Japan's defense cost ceiling would exceed 1 percent GNP if public service personnel wages were increased as previous year (2.3 percent) and if Japan's GNP growth is lower than speculated by government. It is to be noted that the International Defense Review, a Swiss magazine, reported that Japan's defense expenditure, when calculated under a NATO formula, has already reached 1.5 percent of GNP. 65,66,67

(U) PM Nakasone asserted that priority should be given to achieving the 1976 Defense Guideline goals, but on the other hand, he stated he desired that 1 percent of GNP ceiling be maintained, in order not to agitate the opposition parties.

#### NIGHT LANDING PRACTICE (NLP) (U)

(U) With great US concern for an alternate site for NLP for pilots of

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aircraft carrier deck planes, the Japanese Government continued to exert utmost efforts to settle this issue. PM Nakasone officially named Miyake Island as the new alternate site for NLP in place of NAF Atsugi. JDA is to play a major role, assisted by the Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, Transportation Minister, Home Affairs Minister, Environment Agency and National Land Agency for materialization of the airfield. It will take six to eight years to complete construction. 68,69,70

(U) In conjunction with this important requirement by US forces, Director General Kato was invited to observe the NLP on board the aircraft carrier Midway in November, to better appreciate the issue of strong opposition on Miyake Island. After the observation, Kato stated NLP is not as dangerous as might be thought because aircraft fly out toward the sea. However, representatives of local residents appealed to the government by submitting petitions signed by 85 percent of the voters. JDA compiled an explanatory pamphlet on NLP and distributed it to each family on the island, explaining the reason for the NLP site, the size of the base and collateral impact on agricultural and fishery facilities. LDP Secretary General Kanemaru emphasized a positive view to promote construction of the NLP site in spite of strong opposition. In December, the Mayor of Miyake Island clarified his view to cooperate with the GOJ plan for the NLP site construction on Miyake Island despite the contention by JCP that a negative posture be taken. 71,72,73,74

#### STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (U)

(U) The US requested Japan to participate in research and development of SDI, which the opposition parties have criticized as encouraging nuclear weapons rather than furthering nuclear disarmament. GOJ's position is that research of SDI seeks to make ballistic missiles ineffective, that SDI would eliminate nuclear weapons and that Japan would study SDI based on Japan's peace-oriented constitution. JDA GSDF undertook SDI study in the field of beam weapons, which is an X-ray laser using nuclear energy. 75,76,77

(U) In March Secretary of Defense Weinberger sent a message addressed to Foreign Minister Abe, inviting Japan to participate in SDI research and asking for a reply within 60 days on areas for Japan's participation. The Japanese government decided to hold a special conference to determine areas which the US expected Japan's participation. the GOJ also decided to maintain close contact with West European countries, especially Great Britain and West Germany. JDA sources assume the US is interested in millimeter wave technologies and photoelectronic engineering. The basic GOJ approach is to respond in a positive manner. 78

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(U) The GOJ requested the US side to dispatch specialists on SDI to brief the Japanese. In April, former Presidential Assistant Scowcroft, a top authority on US nuclear strategies, visited Japan and clarified the view that SDI studies are not against the US-Soviet ABM limitation treaty of 1972 inasmuch as testing is to defend US satellites. A two-day briefing was given by US experts at the Foreign Ministry. The US intention in asking Japan to participate in the SDI study was in three areas which include electric computers, opto-electronic engineering and laser beams. 79,80,81,82

(U) The Foreign Ministry stated private enterprises may join the US SDI research without waiting for the GOJ decision on whether or not to participate. PM Nakasone believed Diet approval was not necessary on the decision to participate in SDI as the matter would fall in the category of administrative affairs. In September, a Japanese SDI research team, organized by advisors and division chiefs of four ministries and agencies, departed for the US to study SDI. Foreign Minister Abe clarified that it would take more time for GOJ to decide on SDI issue since Japan must make a decision based on the Japanese Constitution, Japan-US Security Treaty, Diet decision on peaceful use of space, changes in international situation, and reaction by other countries. 83,84,85,86

#### JAPAN-USSR RELATIONS (U)

(U) The Japan-USSR relationship was a mixture of friend and foe. The Soviet Union continued to maintain its threat against Japan in the four Northern Islands. By increasing its military buildup at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, with additional ground facilities for fuel oil storage and refueling, the USSR threat is increasing not only to Japan, but to the whole Pacific area. 87

(U) On the friendly side, the Soviet Union exerted utmost efforts to gain Japan's favorable response in concluding a peace and friendship agreement. When Soviet Ambassador to Japan Pavlov departed Japan, he stated he noticed dialogues between Japan and the USSR developing in a favorable direction. The newly assigned Soviet Ambassador Abrasimov mentioned in March the possibility of Soviet Foreign Minister visiting Japan. When Japan's LDP team visited the Kremlin in May, First Deputy Premier Ariyev told Japanese team that Japan and the Soviet Union had influential power in the world and the two countries could contribute to peace in Asia, but that Japan is turning towards the US. 88,89,90



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(U) In September a Japan-USSR working level conference was held at the Foreign Ministry, where Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa expressed a positive Soviet stance towards improved relations between the USSR and Japan. The Soviet Union also proposed creating an Asian Security Council and Peace Treaty, but Japan refused to agree on Asian Security Council if the USSR intended to retain Northern Territorial demarcations permanently. Japan contended negotiations should include the Northern Territory issue.<sup>91,92</sup>

(U) In an effort to improve Japan-USSR relations, Soviet leader Gorbachev sent a letter to PM Nakasone and Nakasone responded likewise. Foreign Minister Abe expressed a firm desire to conclude a cultural agreement at the Japan-USSR Foreign Ministry conference to take place in Tokyo in January 1986. Japan and the Soviet Union reached agreement to establish a "Cultural Mixed Committee" to meet once every two years to discuss programs for cultural exchanges.<sup>93,94</sup>

(U) Of greatest concern to Japan in negotiating with the Soviet Union was the resolution of the Northern Territory issue. The LDP decided to designate 3 September as the "day to protest illegal Soviet occupation of the Northern Territory," which was occupied by USSR on 3 September 1945. LDP Secretary General Kanemaru stated Japan should not conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union until the latter returns the Northern Territories.<sup>95</sup>

(U) In closing the year, it was confirmed that Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze was to visit Japan in January 1986 for consultations with his Japanese counterpart, Foreign Minister Abe. PM Nakasone and Foreign Ministry decided to give top priority to return of the Northern Islands, and indicated that Japan would judge the Soviet attitude after hearing Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at the forthcoming meeting.<sup>96,97</sup>

#### POV ISSUE (U)

(U) Importation of POV's into Japan from the US is now almost non-existent since the DOD embargo remains in effect. Under this, no US or other foreign manufactured vehicles (including Japanese "export" models) may be sent to Japan on US government transportation if manufactured subsequent to 31 March 1976. Thus, US forces personnel in general use locally manufactured Japanese vehicles while in Japan.

(U) Many servicemen, however, desire a new vehicle waiting for them in the US on their return on PCS. Many bought US manufactured vehicles through AAFES and other outlets. A good many wished to arrange for export model vehicles of Japanese manufacture. Since those were not available for delivery in Japan, a brisk operation developed where these Japanese POV's were delivered in Guam and re-turned to the US from there on free government transportation -- saving the bulk

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of transportation charges. Reacting to complaints of the US car manufacturers, US Congress imposed a 100-Japanese-vehicle-a-month quota for all services in Japan through most of the year and discontinued this privilege completely as of 30 September.

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AIM-9L INTEROPERABILITY VERIFICATION TEST (U)

(U) HQ, USFJ continued to assist MDO in coordinating resources to demonstrate JN manufactured AIM-9L missile interchangeability with US AIM-9L. 114

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5. CDRWESTCOM Msg 171845Z Sep 85.
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12. USFJ/USFK Planning Conference, 11-12 Feb 85.
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29. USCINCPAC Msg 100500Z Apr 85, "Bimonthly Update (Jan-Feb 85) (U)."
30. JCS Msg 121448Z Apr 85, "MAPP Conference."
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32. USFJ J00 220240Z Jul 85, "USFJ Initiative for Modern Aids to Planning Program."
33. J53 Memo, 6 Sep 85, "USFJ Space Requirements."
34. J53 Memo, 9 Sep 85, "COMUSJAPAN Computer Analysis Program."
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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) On 16 May agreement in principle was reached between American Forces Information Service (AFIS) and Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) on acquiring SATNET service--television programming beamed from CONUS via Intelsat--for the Far East Network (FEN) viewing audience on Okinawa. Under the terms of the draft agreement subsequently provided, KDD would construct a general purpose, satellite earth terminal (on southern Okinawa near Hyakuna) and provide leased service to FEN via a KDD terrestrial microwave path. The initial period of the lease is five years. While they were reluctant to specify exactly when the project would be finished, the KDD representatives indicated they expected service to begin by late 1986. This agreement culminates nearly three years of active negotiations, led by HQ, USFJ/C3S representatives and undertaken following submission of a memorandum to the Joint Committee on 10 March 1983 (there had been no response to an earlier request dated 22 March 1979). 1,2,3,4

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TACAN OUTAGE, MISAWA AIR BASE (U)

(U) On 8 March, USN personnel at Misawa AB advised primary TACAN was inoperable and temporary replacement TACAN could not tune the assigned frequency. Because of the hazard to safety of flight, a call was made to the Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications by C3STM4 which resulted in approval of a new TACAN frequency in less than 20 minutes.<sup>14,15</sup>

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FREQUENCY SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) On 17 May the Frequency Subcommittee met at the New Sanno Hotel to approve and sign documents for Annexes A through D to Chapter II of the US-Japan Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement. This meeting is alternately hosted by the Telecommunications Bureau and HQ, US Forces, Japan. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss and sign various documents that formalized frequency actions which the Technical Liaison Channel working group had coordinated during the past year. GOJ attendees included Mr Sawada, Director General of the Telecommunications Bureau. The HQ, USFJ delegation was led by Colonel Weatherbie, USFJ/C3S.

(U) On 20 May, the agenda of the 33rd Frequency Subcommittee meeting and documents J-31, USF-32, F-79 and F-80 were forwarded to the Secretary, US-Government of Japan Joint Committee. These documents were approved by the Joint Committee on 30 May. 16,17,18,19,20

POSITION LOCATING REPORTING SYSTEM (PLRS) (U)

(U) On 23 October personnel from the US Army Communications-Electronics Command presented a briefing on proposed PLRS use in Japan to members of the Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Bureau. The briefing was given at the New Sanno Hotel. 21,22

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

### TRAINING

(U) JOINT OPERATIONAL PLANNING (JOPS)/JOINT DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM (JDS) JOPS III Users Courses were conducted 8-18 January, 23 July - 2 August and 15-27 August. A JDS Orientation has been incorporated into the JOPS III Users Course. These courses were taught by USAF Air Training Command instructors. They provided in-depth hands-on training for the use of a WWMCCS terminal to produce JOPS/JDS planning products. A total of 35 US personnel attended these courses.

(U) WWMCCS INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK (WIN) HQ, USFJ sponsored WIN training six times this year. Three WIN Battlestaff Orientation Courses were presented 22 January, 5 August and 9 August. WIN User's Courses were presented 23-25 January, 6-8 and 12-14 August. 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 53 people attended these sessions.

### 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. 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. When JCS validated ROC 20-81, they granted major host status to HQ, USFJ with a target date of FY87. Subsequent fiscal guidance from Department of Navy delayed implementation to FY89 for the automated message handling portion of WIS and FY91 for the WIS host capability. 23,24,25,26

### APPROVED WWMCCS SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT NOTIFICATIONS (SDN) (U)

(U) USARJ WWMCCS WORKSTATIONS. JCS approved USARJ request for additional WWMCCS terminals in December 1983. The Army funded terminals have been delayed until CY86 due to vendor acceptance and implementation of a WIS Joint Project Management Office (WIS JPMO) sponsored Engineer-

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ing Change Proposal (ECP). The ECP was approved in July.

(U) C3S WWMCCS WORKSTATION. JCS validated C3S requirement for a WWMCCS terminal in January 1984. The delay in delivery of the terminal was mistakenly related to implementation of an ECP for the new WIS workstation. The delay actually resulted from a lost delivery order. The order was reissued by CNO/OP0942 in December. Delivery is now expected by late spring, CY86.

(U) COMMAND COORDINATION CENTER. Three WWMCCS terminals for the HQ, USFJ CCC were approved by JCS in February 1984 on SDN N83030. Delivery of the terminals was delayed to CY86 due to vendor acceptance and implementation of a WIS JPMO sponsored ECP. The ECP was approved in July.

(U) J5 WWMCCS WORKSTATION. In October, JCS validated the J5 requirement for a WWMCCS terminal. Delivery of the terminal was delayed to CY86 due to vendor acceptance and implementation of a WIS JPMO sponsored ECP. The ECP was approved in July.

(U) III MAF. SDN N84001 to provide a second WWMCCS terminal to the Third Marine Amphibious Force was approved in December 1984. Under a separate project, III MAF built a new command facility which included space for a new WWMCCS terminal room. Since acquisition of the second terminal did not contemplate relocating the terminal site, a follow-on project has been initiated with NEEACT Japan to implement the move. The new terminal, which is expected to arrive in April 1986, will be used in the old facility, pending the move.

(U) 3 FSSG WWMCCS WORKSTATION. JCS validated the 3FSSG WWMCCS terminal requirement in December 1984. Minor construction to support installation of the terminals was completed in 1985. Delivery of the terminals was delayed to CY86 due to vendor acceptance and implementation of a WIS JPMO sponsored ECP. The ECP was approved in July. Because there are no available communications circuits between Yokota AB and Camp Kinser, the 3FSSG was instructed to lease a circuit. Several options were developed and presented to 3FSSG. The decision on which alternative to pursue is pending.

(U) MSC/MTMC (Yokohama). JCS validated a joint WWMCCS terminal site for Military Sealift Command (MSC) and the Ministry Traffic Management (MTMC). Site preparations were still underway at the close of the year. Terminals have been ordered and are expected to arrive spring CY86.

(U) LEVEL 6 UPGRADES. The original COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS node consisted of a 256K word Model 43 Honeywell Level 6 computer. To provide a

backup system as well as the capability to do local software development we requested a second Model 43 with 384K memory words in July 1983. In September 1983, we requested the original computer be upgraded to Model 57 with 384K memory words to support additional terminals and USARJ requirements for local processing. In reviewing these SDN's, the Joint Data Systems Support Center (JDSSC), the DCA activity having technical cognizance over the WWMCCS program, recommended expanding memory further to support both software release WRNP 3.0 and the need to run local software (standard Level 6 software for WWMCCS Information Network). Subsequently, PACAF requested we host their Air Tasking Order software program in a stand alone mode on our backup processor. To do so required additional memory, speeding up the processor, and adding a tape drive. These requirements and the additional memory recommended by JDSSC were combined in a single SDN which JCS approved in December.

(U) MTMC (NAHA). JCS approval of the SDN to install two WWMCCS terminals and a remote line printer is still pending. Representatives from HQ, MTMC, MTMC Western Area, and C3SIS visited the site in June to review engineering plans and provide guidance on the type of facility required. HQ, MTMC subsequently agreed to provide \$140,000 for construction and equipment installation. 27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,38, 39,40,41,42,43,44,45

#### UPDATE ON WWMCCS SYSTEM REQUIREMENT - PROJECT COMPLETION

(U) DCA-NWP. JCS validated the requirement to connect DCA-NWP to the WIN in March 1984 and the approved terminal arrived in December 1984. Installation had to await completion of site preparation work. The site was finally activated in October.

(U) BACKUP LEVEL 6. JCS approved acquisition of a backup Honeywell Level 6 computer for COMUSJAPAN in April 1984. The computer arrived in October but installation had to await completion of site preparation in the new WWMCCS computer facility. The system was installed and activated on 7 March and was instrumental in relocating the original Level 6 to the new facility. A 30-day acceptance test will be conducted beginning in March 1986.

(U) FACILITY RELOCATION. The COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS facility was relocated from rooms B07-B09, building 714, Yokota AB, Japan to rooms B01-B13, in the new wing of building 714 during February and March. The move was completed under NEEACT, Japan Project Order 82PO-9048. The move commenced on 21 February with the relocation of office furniture. The backup Level 6 was installed and activated on 7 March and facili-

tated a "hot" cutover of WWMCCS circuits from 11-19 March. The primary computer was relocated to the new facility on 21 March and reactivated on 22 March.

(U) MISAWA. JCS validated the requirement to install two WWMCCS terminals and a Remote Line Printer (RLP) at the 432 TFW Command Post, Misawa AB, Japan (SDN F84063, 17 January). Delivery of the equipment was delayed pending completion of an ECP on the terminals. Because of the urgency of the requirement, PACAF loaned Misawa a terminal to provide interim connectivity. That terminal was installed and activated on 20 December. However, the 60HZ power unit supporting the installation failed after about 20 minutes and remains inoperative. There is no get well date. Additionally, the approved RLP arrived on site but required vendor installation. At the close of the year, the vendor (IBM) was unable to provide an installer and had no installation date projected.

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#### NEW WWMCCS SYSTEM INITIATIVES

(U) FIRST MAW WWMCCS SITE. The First Marine Aircraft Wing is responsible for developing time phased force and deployment data for nine operation plans and providing UNITREP data for twenty-five separate units within their command. First MAW requested a WWMCCS terminal and Remote Line Printer to support those tasks.

(U) NINTH MAB/3RD MARDIV. The CG III MAF stated that the Ninth Marine Aircraft Battalion and the 3rd Marine Division, Okinawa, will become WWMCCS sites approximately the third quarter of FY87. C3SIS worked out a Memorandum of Understanding with the 3rd Air Division/DO, Andersen AB, Guam. Under this agreement the 3AD agreed to lend C3SIS three WWMCCS terminals, which were originally destined for a two year storage. C3SIS can use the terminals as needed and is responsible for their maintenance/care.

(U) SUBGRU 7. The Commander, Submarine Force Seventh Fleet (Yokosuka Naval Base, Japan), requires a graphics terminal to support the Submarine Track Generation System. The requirement was detailed in a System Development Notification (SDN) submitted to USCINCPAC in April.

(U) 3AD. Strategic Air Command plans to connect the 3AD and its Advanced Operational Nucleus (ADVON) units at various locations in the Pacific to the WIN resulted in delivery of a Honeywell Level 6 computer and terminals to Guam. Discussion during a planning meeting on 3-4 November in Guam revealed the equipment had been warehoused for several

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months and that perhaps another year would pass before the equipment could be used. Major Villa, representing HQ, USFJ, proposed we preposition and use those terminals destined for Yokota, Kadena and Clark Air Base at Yokota. The 3AD agreed and both parties drafted a Memorandum of Understanding. We await finalization of the agreement and delivery of the equipment. 51,52,53,54,55,56

#### WWMCCS SECURITY TEST AND EVALUATION (ST&E) (U)

(U) The once every three years WWMCCS ST&E required by Section IX, JCS Pub 22 was completed and submitted to JCS/C3S through USCINCPAC/C3S on 27 December. The ST&E included a risk analysis of the central WWMCCS computer site at Yokota and each terminal site; completion of facility layout drawings for each site; completion of the JCS Pub 22 Appendix G checklist for each site; and approval of the report by the Designated Approval Authority (DAA), the Director for C3S. The risk analysis was conducted under contract by the Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA) from 29 July to 23 August. The purpose of the risk analysis was to identify threats to the activity, cost measures to reduce those threats, and to prioritize the improvements to yield the greatest benefit for the least cost. The ST&E examined physical security, personnel, procedures, and the hardware, software, and data environment to make an overall security assessment. Neither the risk assessment nor the ST&E identified significant security risks. 57,58

#### OTHER C3SIS INITIATIVES

(U) OFFICE AUTOMATION. The HQ, USFJ search for funds to acquire Office Automation (OA) resources for all headquarters activities continued during 1985. On 8 February, JO1 submitted a request for Computer Acquisition Program (CAP) funds totaling \$373,388.00. On 3 May, a Productivity Enhancement Investment Fund package totaling \$98,000.00 was submitted to satisfy partial headquarters requirements. On 4 November and 21 October, C3S briefed Mr Jensen, CNO/OP-09BF (Field Support Activities) on the headquarters OA program. On both occasions, Mr Jensen was receptive and supportive, however, at the close of 1985, we still awaited funds to implement the program. 59,60,61,62

(U) WWMCCS ADP CONFERENCE. The first COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS ADP Point of Contact Conference was conducted 21-22 May. Twenty-one people representing all of the active sites plus several of the planned sites

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attended. The conference provided an excellent forum to share information about WWMCCS system usage, procedures, software, security, site plans, and numerous other topics. A session centering on how individual sites use WWMCCS generated a great deal of discussion and interest among the participants. 63

(U) DELEGATION OF AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT (ADP REQUIREMENTS APPROVAL AUTHORITY. SECNAVINST 5230.6B requires that ADP equipment acquisitions/leases totaling more than \$50,000/year be approved at fleet or higher level. Acquisitions/leases under \$50,000 may be approved at the local level. However, the companion USCINCPAC INST 5230.52C reserved all ADP equipment approval authority for USCINCPAC. In a 3 January letter to USCINCPAC, C3S requested local approval authority up to the dollar threshold specified by the SECNAVINST. Our goal was to shorten the acquisition cycle. USCINCPAC approved the request and the authority was subsequently documented in USCINCPACINST 5230.52D. Using that delegated authority, the Commander approved acquisition of two Zenith Z-150 TEMPEST-certified desk-top computers for the headquarters. 64,65,66

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SECTION III--INTEROPERABILITY

USFJ/C3SIN INTEROPERABILITY BRANCH (U)

(U) As a result of the reorganization of the C3S Division on 26 November 1984, the Interoperability Branch continued to operate with one person being provided from an existing billet in the Systems and Plans Branch (C3SSP). However, during the year nine billets were approved for planning and programming in the 1986 Joint Manpower Program (JMP). On 9-11 October the JCS JMP Manpower Survey Team visited HQ, USFJ and validated six of these billets for immediate fill in 1986. 67,68

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

(U) Throughout the year the entire command including the service components continued to plan for implementation of JINTACCS on 1 October 1986 and numerous documents, directives and meetings in support of this goal were distributed and held. 70,71,72

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## SECTION IV--SYSTEMS AND PLANS

C3I MASTER PLAN (U)

(U) The initiative to develop a Command, Control, and Communications and Intelligence (C3I) Master Plan for USFJ continued with the bulk of the work being done by the MITRE Corporation augmentation. During the year a final plan was published and distributed.<sup>79</sup>

CLASS "B" TELEPHONE SERVICE

(U) Throughout the year the issue of providing unofficial telephone service, primarily to family housing units, received close attention. The issue was raised as a result of USCINCPAC and Defense Communications Agency (DCA) concerns about "over-building" the new Defense Switched Network (DSN) in Japan to accommodate the unofficial subscribers; especially in light of the DOD policy of requiring such service be provided by the commercial sector, where possible, and the deregulation of the Japanese telephone industry in April. As a result, starting on 30 May, C3S convened a joint study group representing all the communications agencies in Japan. This group met throughout the remainder of the year and generated an approach to determine the feasibility of conversion. This approach was reviewed by the HQ, USFJ Legal Office and the senior communicators and endorsed pending additional study. Specifically, they questioned the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) implications and the feasibility based solely on economic factors. At this time the issue remains under study.<sup>80,81,82,83,84</sup>

JAPAN RECONFIGURATION AND DIGITIZATION (JRD) (U)

(U) JRD Phase I is the upgrade of the portion of the Defense Communications System (DCS) on the Kanto Plain. During the year this phase moved into active implementation with the movement of the AUTODIN message switch at Camp Drake to Yokota Air Base and the subsequent closing of the camp. In addition, a new Defense Switched Network node in the AUTOVON system was established at Yokota and the old AUTOVON switch at Fuchu Air Station was deactivated. Microwave systems between Yokota-Fuchu-Kamiseya-Camp Zama were also upgraded.

(U) JRD Phase II is the upgrade of DCS on Okinawa. This phase entered into final planning with the architecture being "finalized" in a meeting held at USCINCPAC/C3S on 22-25 October.

(U) JRD Phase III is the upgrade of the inter-island DCS links



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between Japan, Okinawa, and Korea. This phase of the JRD entered the early stages of architectural planning in 1985.

(U) JRD IV is the establishment of direct off-island connectivity for Yokota Air Base. This was submitted as a Required Operational Capability under the DCS Five Year Plan (FYP). After approval and subsequent forwarding by USCINCPAC it was included in the DCS FYP for FY 89 by the DCS General Officer's Screening Board in October. On 14 November HQ, USFJ entered into extended serious discussions with USCINCPAC/C3S regarding the propriety of waiting until 1989 for the implementation of the service.<sup>85,86</sup>

SECURE VOICE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (SVIP) (U)

(U) The Secure Voice Improvement Program made several significant steps forward in 1985.

(U) By JCS message 041320Z March, this headquarters was identified as a member of the Commander-in-Chief STU-II Network (CSN). A STU-II secure voice terminal was installed by the USAF in the Commander's Aide-de-Camp's office with an extension in the Deputy Commander's office. By JCS direction the STU-II uses the commercial telephone system with direct international dial for connectivity. It was activated on 28 June.

(U) The Annual Secure Voice Conference was held in October at Camp Smith, Hawaii where all the above subjects and preview of the STU-II program was discussed.<sup>87,88</sup>

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

(U) C3S continued to support Phase II, the full implementation of the project under ROC 20-81. Phase II was named OUTLAW LIGHTNING by the Project Management Office of Naval Space and Warfare Systems Command (SPAWARSYSCOM) and during the year two In-Progress Reviews (IPR) were COM) held to organize this phase of the project. In addition, C3SSP opened intense coordination with the Joint Staff Office on the bilateral portions of the project. 89,90,91,92

SENIOR COMMUNICATORS CONFERENCE (SCC) (U)

(U) During the year the C3S Division continued its policy of convening conferences of the senior communicators in Japan to discuss items of mutual interest. This year two conferences were held with the one in April being a bilateral affair, including the Japanese counterparts. Topics such as JRD, Class "B", Annex K Plans status, etc., have been discussed in this forum. The SCC was formerly known as the Japan Communications Coordinating Committee (JCCC). 93,94

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## FOOTNOTES

1. HQ, USFJ C3STM Memo For Record, (U), 16 May.
2. Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) Proposal, Conditions for the Provisions of Television Reception Service at Okinawa (U).
3. HQ, USFJ Memorandum to Joint Committee, (U), 10 Mar 83.
4. HQ, USFJ Memorandum to Joint Committee, (U), 22 Mar 79.
5. CHMDO 070022Z Mar (C).
6. 1956ISG 142300Z Mar (C).
7. HQ 1843EIG 052031Z Jun (C).
8. HQ 1843EIG AF Form 1261, (C), 26 Jun.
9. NEEACT 080410Z Mar (C).
10. NCRJ 080410Z Mar (C).
11. HQ USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet (SSS), (U) 1 Mar.
12. Japan Defense Agency Letter, (C), 21 Jan.
13. CHMDO 050622Z Jul (C).
14. Telephone conversation A1C Davis, NAF Misawa and MSgt Lytle, C3STM4
15. FBUS 5897/FSJ 5889, 8 Mar.
16. Annexes A through D (17 May 85) to Chapter II, US/Japan Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement.
17. Document J-31, Membership of the Japan Delegation, 17 May.
18. Document USF-32, Membership of the United States Delegation, 17 May.
19. Document F-79, Frequency Subcommittee Agenda, 17 May.
20. Document F-80, Updating of the Annexes A, B, C, and D to Chapter II of the Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement.
21. USCINCPAC 030304Z Jul.
22. CDRCECOM/AMSEL-COM-AA 231235Z Oct.
23. JCS 111903Z Jun 84 (U).

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24. USCINCPAC 120246Z Apr (U).
25. COMUSJAPAN 250615Z Apr (U).
26. NAVALEXSYSCOM (PDE 120W) Ltr (U), 19 Apr, Subj: WIS Costing Data.
27. JCS 231759Z Dec 83 (U).
28. WIS JPMO 011632Z Aug (U).
29. JCS 171337Z Jan 84 (U).
30. USCINCPAC WIN MAIL 010886 (U), Subj: J6 WWMCCS Terminal.
31. JCS 282207Z Feb 84 (U).
32. WIS JPMO 011632Z Aug (U).
33. JCS 092026Z Oct 84 (U).
34. WIS JPMO 011632Z Aug (U).
35. JCS 141756Z Dec 84 (U).
36. WIS JPMO 011632Z Aug (U).
37. WIS JPMO 011632Z Aug (U).
38. JCS 172124Z Jun 83 (U).
39. USFJ/C3SIS Trip Report (U), 20 Dec, Subj: Visit to Proposed Yokohama WWMCCS Terminal Site.
40. JCS 022054Z Apr 84 (U).
41. JCS Ltr (U), 15 Aug 84, Subj: Acknowledgement Memorandum - SDN A84020.
42. JDSSC Ltr (U), 15 Jun 84, Subj: Evaluation of System Development Notification (SDN) A8420.
43. USCINCPAC Ltr, (U), 15 Apr, Subj: WWMCCS System Development Notification (SDN).
44. JCS 111803Z Dec (U).
45. CDR MTMCWA 032030Z Sep (U).
46. JCS 132043Z Mar 84 (U).
47. NEEACT Japan 220401Z Oct (U).

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48. USFJ/C3SIS Ltr (U), 30 Oct, Subj: DCA-NWP WWMCCS Terminal Site.
49. JCS 022054Z Apr 84 (U).
50. Honeywell Ltr (U), 26 Apr, Subj: Completion of Thirty Day Performance Test.
51. CG III MAF 080036Z Jul (U).
52. Telecon, 17 Sep, between Maj Joslyn, III MAF and Maj Villa, C3SIS.
53. USFJ/C3S Ltr, 4 Apr, Subj: Commander, US Forces, Japan (COMUSJAPAN Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) System Development Notification (SDN) J85-4.
54. SAC 021530Z Mar 84 (U).
55. SAC WINMAIL 261544Z Sep (U), Subj: Support to New WIN Terminals.
56. 3AD Ltr (U), 3 Dec, Subj: Minutes of 3AD WIN Meeting.
57. USFJ/C3SIS Ltr (U), 27 DEc, Subj: COMUSJAPAN Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Security Test and Evaluation.
58. NESEA Report (C), Aug, Subj: Risk Assessment of the Commander, US Forces, Japan Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Remote Network Processors.
59. USFJ/J01 Ltr (U), 8 Feb, Subj: Computer Acquisition Program Funds Request.
60. USFJ/J02 Ltr (U), 3 May, Subj: Productivity Enhancement Investment Funds (PEIF).
61. USFJ/J02 Ltr (U), 3 May, Subj: Identification of an Office Automation Requirement.
62. USFJ/J02FM Ltr (U), 19 Nov, Subj: Office Automation Resources for Headquarters, US Forces, Japan.
63. Minutes of COMUSJAPAN ADPOC Conference (U), 21-22 Mar, dtd 24 May.
64. USFJ/C3S Ltr (U), 3 Jan, Subj: Delegation of ADP Requirements Approval Authority.
65. USCINCPAC Ltr (U), 7 Mar, Subj: Delegation of ADP Requirements Approval Authority.
66. USCINCPACINST 5230.52D (U), 4 Sep, Subj: Information Systems (IS) Management.
67. USFJ Joint Manpower Program (U), 10 Sep.

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68. USPACOM Combined Interoperability Program (USPACOM CIP) (U), 28 Jun 84.
69. COMUSJAPAN 100520Z Jun (C).
70. JCS SM-246-85 (U).
71. JINTACCS Training Committee Meeting (U), 10-85, 12-13 Jun, Wash DC.
72. JINTACCS Planning Meeting, (U), 15 Oct at Yokosuka Naval Base.
73. USCINCPAC Letter (C), 1 Apr, Subj: Japanese Self-Defense Force Communications Buffer Testing (U).
74. Meeting between US Navy and Japanese Maritime Staff Office representatives, (U), 15-18 Jul in Tokyo.
75. JTC3A Comm Buffer Test Procedures Meeting, (U), 22-24 Jul in Tokyo.
76. JTC3A Comm Buffer Test Procedures Meeting, (U), 16 Oct in Tokyo.
77. E2C Briefing at Naval Air Facility, Atsugi, (U), 1 Nov.
78. USCINCPAC Concept of Operations for Interoperability with the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (U), Dated 2 Jan 85.
79. HQ, USFJ C3I Master Plan (S), 19 Apr.
80. USFJ Commanders Conference, 17 Dec at HQ, USFJ.
81. Class "B" Status Meeting, (U), 21 Nov at PACAF Contracting Center.
82. DCA 272031Z Mar (U).
83. USFJ/Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Meeting, (U), 30 May at HQ USFJ.
84. USCINCPAC 161946Z Apr (U).
85. JRD Phase II Program Management Review (U), 22-25 Oct at USCINCPAC/C3S Camp Smith HI.
86. JRD Phase I and III PMR, (C), 11-13 Dec at HQ 1956ISG, Yokota AB.
87. JCS 041320Z Feb (S).
88. USCINCPAC Secure Voice Conference, (U), 24 Oct, Camp Smith, HI.
89. OUTLAW LIGHTNING IPR, (U), 2-4 May at HQ, USFJ.
90. OUTLAW LIGHTNING IPR, (U), 4-7 Dec at HQ, USFJ.

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91. Joint Planning Committee Meeting, (U), 31 May at New Sanno Hotel.
92. Coordination Meeting, (U), 3 Oct at JDA Joint Staff Office, Tokyo.
93. JCCC Meeting, (U), 9 Apr at HQ, USFJ.
94. SCC Meeting, (U), 14 Nov at HQ, USFJ.

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## CHAPTER 7

### SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

#### SECTION I - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

(U) Total Program 2 (P2) funding for FY85 was \$3,488,400, an increase of \$505,400 from FY84. Total Program 3 (P3) funding for FY85 was \$307,000. This included a return to USCINCPAC of \$43,000, the amount by which the total grant exceeded P3 requirements. Funding for official travel was capped at \$187,000 for the headquarters. This limitation resulted in considerable realignment and selected curtailment of travel in support of the mission.

##### HQ, USFJ INTERNAL MANAGEMENT CONTROL (IMC) PROGRAM (U)

(U) Initially established in 1984, the IMC Program provides management a reasonable assurance that resources are safeguarded from unauthorized use, records and reports are reliable and accurate, controls are in compliance with applicable laws and resources are efficiently and effectively managed. During 1985, seven administrative/financial program areas were assessed for vulnerability to fraud, waste and/or abuse, management control reviews performed and follow-up made on noted deficiencies. In addition, an annual compliance statement, summarizing the assessment of established internal controls, was submitted to USCINCPAC on 13 November. In December, 19 newly identified administrative/financial program areas were submitted to USCINCPAC for review over the next two years by this headquarters.

##### BANKING (U)

(U) Competitive bids from local commercial banks for the authority to supply yen to all US forces in Japan during FY86 were solicited in July. In a change to previous yen contracts, the US Treasury required that starting 1 October, purchases of Japanese yen would have a value date of two business days (vice one) after the contract purchase date. Thus, if a contract date was Monday, the delivery or value date for the yen would be Wednesday. The most advantageous bid for the US Government was supplied by the Bank of America, Tokyo Branch, Japan.

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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 for the first 9 months of 1985. However, a significant devaluation of the US dollar abroad in late September resulted in a drop of more than ¥37 for the last three months. This action occurred, in part, because of the US Government's desire to reduce the growing international trade deficits between the US and the other countries. The impact of this event on US forces in Japan was the increased costs of living on the local economy (i.e., rents, utilities, food, etc.). These shortfalls were subsequently offset by corresponding adjustments to the COLA and Rent-Plus Housing Allowances provided by the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee.

Monthly averages were (yen to one-dollar):

Jan ¥253.57	Apr ¥251.95	Jul ¥242.27	Oct ¥215.49
Feb ¥260.50	May ¥251.72	Aug ¥237.28	Nov ¥205.51
Mar ¥258.74	Jun ¥249.34	Sep ¥238.20	Dec ¥202.97

The highest daily rate was ¥263.52 on 14 February and the lowest daily rate was ¥200.47 on 27 November.

CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS (U)

(U) During 1985 the Central Funding Activity at Kadena brought in \$113,331,678 from the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank and returned, as retrograde currency, \$19,099,532. The difference of \$94,232,146 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

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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 \$1,474,777,642 worth of yen. This yen was distributed as follows:

- Official Use	\$ 846,180,439
- Quasi-Official Use	455,379,748
- Individual Use	<u>173,217,455</u>

Total	\$1,474,777,642
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FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE (U)

(U) The issue before the Finance Subcommittee during 1985 was the 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 subsequently 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 been 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. Secondly, the tax must be significant. During 1985, the GOJ 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.

PERSONNEL CHANGES (U)

Effective 3 July 1985, Lieutenant Colonel Chris S. Tragakis replaced Lieutenant Colonel Robert P. Hodor as Chief, Okinawa Area Field Office.



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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 interest were reflected in the February through March 1985 HOLA/COLA Survey.

a. (U) In late 1984, the Kadena Housing Office increased the standards of all units inspected and denied approval unless the units contained air conditioning (Japanese manufacture), gas (butane/kerosene), stoves, hot water heaters, and either installation of Japanese manufactured washers/dryers or connections/power for US manufactured washers/dryers. This required additional outlays of capital expenditure by the entrepreneurs/landlords.

b. (U) Also in late 1984, the Kadena Housing Office began to negotiate rents. The market had been unable to show any consistency in establishing fair and consistent rent prices for comparable units.

c. (U) Rents have increased by 15 percent during 1984. However, rents were raised only on change of occupancy, unless specifically stated in the rental lease.

d. (U) Initial Occupancy Costs

(1) (U) The high cost of purchasing an air conditioner to adequately cool an off-base home of approximately 700 sq ft, combined with the high cost of electricity (15 cents per KWH) eliminated the incentive to buy an air conditioner. However, the use of fans is not a viable source for cooling in a climate of such high humidity.

(2) (U) Supplemental heating is required for approximately three months of each year. An average of two kerosene heaters are required to sufficiently heat an average 700 sq ft home. The average purchase price is \$35 to \$65 per heater. The kerosene fuel required to run the heaters adds an additional expense of approximately \$40 per month.

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(3) (U) Dehumidifiers are a necessity on Okinawa. The high humidity creates an environment for mold and mildew on personal clothing items, furniture, drapes, walls, ceilings, and floors of all homes. The cost of a new dehumidifier on Okinawa costs \$180 in the Base Exchange. The cost of a used dehumidifier is between \$75 and \$150, depending upon the age and condition.

(4) (U) The cost of cooking is also a significant problem. Microwave ovens and barbecue grills are often purchased to offset the high cost of electricity required to operate ranges and ovens.

(5) (U) For those who purchase air conditioners and microwave ovens, there is also a need to have transformers to operate these appliances in addition to the TV's, radio equipment, clocks, kitchen appliances, toasters, blenders, etc. Depending on the sizes required, transformers range from \$35 and \$85 new and from \$20 to \$50 used.

(6) (U) With the majority of the homes on the economy having concrete floors and walls, carpets and drapes are required to assist in retaining heat during the winter months and cool air during the summer months, resulting in an initial expense of up to \$600.

(7) (U) The non-refundable finders' fees or agents' fees continue to plague our military community. These fees range from 10,000 yen to 60,000 yen each.

(8) (U) A security deposit equivalent to one or two months' rent was also required. The security deposit is normally returned if the member occupies the home for one year or as specified in the lease. In most cases, our personnel reside off base for less than one year, resulting in forfeiture of at least 50 percent of the deposit which ranges from 21,000 yen to a high of 53,000 yen. The following is an analysis of rent prices on Okinawa.

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OFF BASE HOUSING - AS OF 28 FEB 85

## MILITARY ONLY:

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>COMMAND SPONSORED</u>	* <u>JET</u>	<u>NON-CMD SPONSORED</u>	<u>BACHELOR</u>	*
USAF	1,092	676	64	555	Junior Enlisted Travel (E-4 and below w/ less than 2 years service.
USA	155	28	20	52	
USN	208	32	32	241	
USMC	378	3	257	119	
TOTAL	1,833	739	373	967	

1. QUALIFICATIONS: In reviewing the figures above, non command sponsored and bachelor personnel were not used in this analysis. They were dismissed because many of them share accommodations, accept vastly inferior standards because of their tour or are military married to military.

2. SURVEY: 14% of the 2572 military members were selected as a representative sampling needed to form conclusions with a 95% confidence level. Out of these 360 families, 52 were discounted because of an earlier lease date than 1 January 1984, later than 31 December 1984 and 11 families were military married to military.

The following are the results of those 308 families:

	YEN					
	DECREASE	RENTS	INCREASE			
	<u>2 - 5,000</u>	<u>No Change</u>	<u>2 - 5,000</u>	<u>6 - 9,000</u>	<u>10 - 13,000</u>	<u>Above 14,000</u>
SURVEY	2	31	22	159	88	6

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PERCENTAGES

	<u>1 - 5 %</u>	<u>No Change</u>	<u>1 - 3</u>	<u>4 - 6</u>	<u>7 - 9</u>	<u>10 - 12</u>	<u>13 Over</u>
SURVEY	2	31	11	38	91	127	8

AVERAGES

<u>BR</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>RENT</u> <u>1983</u>	<u>RENT</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>PCT</u>
1BR	(20)	\$220	\$258	14.7
2BR	(45)	\$295	\$326	10.5
3BR	(30)	\$348	\$410	17.8
4BR	(5)	\$530	\$645	21.7

Calculations on average rental increase:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (220 \times .20) + (295 \times .45) + (348 \times .30) + (530 \times .05) &= 1983 \text{ average} = \$307.65 \\
 (258 \times .20) + (326 \times .45) + (410 \times .30) + (645 \times .05) &= 1984 \text{ average} = \$353.55 \\
 (1984 \text{ Ave}) - (1983 \text{ Ave}) &= (45.90) \quad (1983 \text{ Ave}) = (\text{PCT Increase}) \\
 353.55 - 307.65 &= 45.90 \quad 307.65 = 14.9\%
 \end{aligned}$$

(9) (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 continues to be in effect. This situation causes considerable hardship to personnel departing their last duty station, upon arrival on Okinawa, and upon departing Okinawa. Presently, personnel are not reimbursed for the losses they incur by selling or storing their POV, as it will have to be replaced upon departure from Okinawa; and for those storing a POV, as 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) Military and DOD personnel stationed on Okinawa continue to be subjected to GOJ inspection standards, which adds considerably to the cost of vehicle ownership. During 1985, 1069 vehicles were inspected by AAFES with an average inspection price of \$202 per vehicle. In addition to the inspection costs, the owner of a vehicle stationed on Okinawa incurs the following annual expenses: a road tax which can cost from \$35 to \$147, depending on the size of the vehicle; Japanese Compulsory Insurance which costs \$73 for 13 months of coverage; and American insurance which can vary in cost from \$107 to \$422 a year, depending on amount of coverage, age of driver, vehicle size, rank, and driving record. Excluding the actual cost to purchase a vehicle, these annual expenses to register a vehicle cost the military and DOD civilians on Okinawa between \$416 to \$844 a year.

#### COORDINATION OF VISTORS TO OKINAWA (U)

(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 56 visiting groups and parties (779 people) to US activities on Okinawa. Distinguished visitors included American as well as other nationality guests. The more prominent visitors were:

- General Keitaro Watanabe, Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF
- Lieutenant General Edward L. Tixier, COMUSJAPAN
- Lieutenant General Joichi Kigure, JSDF, Director of Joint Staff
- Major General John Phillips, Deputy Commander/Chief of Staff, USFJ
- Major General William Rice, Director, Joint Special Operations Agency
- Mr. Robert Walker, Director, Subcommittee on MILCON
- Mr. Francis X. Fee, Assistant Comptroller of the US

#### MAJOR GENERAL JAMES L. DAY AS OAC (U)

(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

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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 three times during the year (25 January, 17 April, 14 November). Topics discussed at OACC meeting were:

- Projection of significant visits
- Agenda for Tripartite Liaison Committee Meeting

#### Training activities

- Military discipline
- Noise at MCAS Futenma
- Noise at Kadena AB
- Night landing practice

#### LOCAL ELECTIONS

(U) Ginowan City Mayor's election was held; the Reformist candidate was elected.

#### CRIME STATISTICS

(U) The off-base crimes committed by the US forces personnel in Okinawa Prefecture showed an increase in 1985. There was a total of 154 crimes committed during the year, which is 27 percent more than in 1984. The number of crimes committed against Japanese nationals increased by 20 percent.

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(U) The following figures show the number of offenses committed by US forces personnel off-base in Okinawa Prefecture during 1985, based on the daily incidents reports received from the Okinawa Prefectural Police Headquarters.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>NO. AGAINST JAPANESE</u>	<u>NO. AGAINST US PERSONNEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
JAN	13	3	16
FEB	13	0	13
MAR	6	2	8
APR	13	2	15
MAY	12	8	20
JUN	12	10	22
JUL	6	6	12
AUG	2	4	6
SEP	6	4	10
OCT	11	6	17
NOV	6	3	9
DEC	6	0	6
TOTAL	106	48	154

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

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>MURDER</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
JAN	1	0	7	0	8
FEB	0	1	3	3	7
MAR	0	0	1	0	1
APR	0	1	2	1	4
MAY	0	3	7	0	10
JUN	0	0	6	3	9
JUL	0	0	5	1	6
AUG	1 (Att)	0	3	1	5
SEP	0	1	2	0	3
OCT	0	0	5	1	6
NOV	0	1	2	0	3
DEC	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	7	44	10	63

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

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE</u>
1982	178	
1983	123	-30.9%
1984	120	- 2.4%
1985	154	+22.1%

(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>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
1982	2	3	21	7	33	
1983	1	3	22	7	33	No Change
1984	0	4	15	5	24	-27.3%
1985	1	3	16	5	25	+ 4.2%

(U) The following figures are for crimes against property

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LARCENY</u>	<u>PROPERTY DAMAGE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
1982	48	23	71	
1983	47	19	66	-26.0%
1984	30	10	40	- 7.0%
1985	34	19	53	+32.5%

(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
1985	106	48	154

(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
1985	2	7	44	10	63

(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>
1974	1	14	53	42	110	
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	33	----
1984	0	4	15	5	24	-27%
1985	1	3	16	5	25	+ 4%



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FOOTNOTES

1. Minutes, 1st Joint Committee Meeting, 23 Jun 60, para 9f.
2. Minutes, 546th Joint Committee Meeting, 30 May, para 3.
3. Minutes, 550th Joint Committee Meeting, 25 Jul, para 5.
4. Minutes, 540th Joint Committee Meeting, 24 Jan, para 3a.
5. Minutes, 541st Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Feb, para 5.
6. Minutes, 553rd Joint Committee Meeting, 5 Sep, para 3a.
7. Minutes, 553rd Joint Committee Meeting, 5 Sep, para 3b.
8. Minutes, 558th Joint Committee Meeting, 14 Nov, para 5.
9. Minutes, 541st Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Feb, para 7.
10. Minutes, 542nd Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Mar, para 5a.
11. Minutes, 543rd Joint Committee Meeting, 22 Mar, para 5j.
12. Minutes, 548th Joint Committee Meeting, 27 Jun, para 5a.
13. Minutes, 555th Joint Committee Meeting, 3 Oct, para 3; 556th Joint Committee Meeting, 17 Oct, para 3a.
14. Minutes, 541st Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Feb, para 8.
15. Minutes, 544th Joint Committee Meeting, 18 Apr, para 6.
16. Minutes, 541st Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Feb, para 6a.
17. Minutes, 541st Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Feb, para 6e.
18. Minutes, 541st Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Feb, para 6f.
19. Minutes, 542nd Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Mar, para 5k.

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20. Minutes, 542nd Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Mar, para 5m.
21. Minutes, 543rd Joint Committee Meeting, 22 Mar, para 5l.
22. Minutes, 549th Joint Committee Meeting, 11 Jul, para 5a.
23. Minutes, 557th Joint Committee Meeting, 31 Oct, para 5d.
24. Minutes, 558th Joint Committee Meeting, 14 Nov, para 6a.
25. Minutes, 558th Joint Committee Meeting, 14 Nov, para 6f.
26. Minutes, 558th Joint Committee Meeting, 14 Nov, para 6g.
27. Minutes, 559th Joint Committee Meeting, 29 Nov, para 7l.
28. Minutes, 541st Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Feb, para 4a; 543rd Joint Committee Meeting, 22 Mar, para 3b.
29. Minutes, 542nd Joint Committee Meeting, 7 Mar, para 3h.
30. Minutes, 546th Joint Committee Meeting, 30 May, para 4d.
31. Minutes, 548th Joint Committee Meeting, 27 Jun, para 3e.
32. Minutes, 549th Joint Committee Meeting, 11 Jul, para 4d; 554th Joint Committee Meeting, 19 Sep, para 4a.
33. Minutes, 551st Joint Committee Meeting, 8 Aug, para 3a; 558th Joint Committee Meeting, 14 Nov, para 4a.
34. Minutes, 556th Joint Committee Meeting, 17 Oct, para 3g.
35. Minutes, 546th Joint Committee Meeting, 30 May, para 4c.
36. Minutes, 539th Joint Committee Meeting, 10 Jan, para 5d; 554th Joint Committee Meeting, 19 Sep, para 3a; 556th Joint Committee Meeting, 17 Oct, para 3e,f; 557th Joint Committee Meeting, 31 Oct, para 4a.

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#### SECTION IV - WEATHER

##### ACTIVATION OF 20TH WEATHER SQUADRON (U)

(U) The 20th Weather Squadron was reactivated at Yokota AB, Japan on 1 January 1985 and the commander, Lt Col Richard J. Vogt, was appointed as the staff weather officer (J78) for USFJ and US Chairman of the Meteorological Subcommittee, established under the Status of Forces Agreement. The squadron staff, consisting of five officers and four airmen, was responsible for providing weather support to USFJ, USAFJ, and USARJ.

##### MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON METEOROLOGICAL DATA EXCHANGE (U)

(U) The annual review of the Memorandum of Agreement on Meteorological Data Exchange was conducted in February. The review was completed and the document signed by J78 and the Director General of the Japan Meteorological Agency (Co-chairmen of the US-Japan Meteorological Subcommittee) on 8 February, revalidating the agreement.

##### USARJ-JGSDF EXERCISES (U)

(U) YAMA SUKURA VIII CPX was held at Camp Higashi-Chitose, Japan, in January. The weather support was arranged by J78. JGSDF weather officers furnished historical weather data and simulated forecasts for use during the exercise. Actual on-location exercise weather support was provided jointly to JGSDF and US forces by the USARJ/IX Corps Weather Liaison Officer with augmentees and the Northern Army, JGSDF, staff weather officers.

(U) ORIENT SHIELD FTX was held at Camp Fuji, Japan, in November. Weather support was arranged by J78. Weather officers from the Eastern Army, JGSDF, and USARJ/IX Corps provided staff weather support to exercise players while JGSDF and USAF forecasters provided all required forecast support to participating aviation units.

##### USAFJ-JASDF EXERCISES (U)

(U) Four COPE NORTH exercises were held this year: Misawa; Komatsu; Nyutabaru/Iwakuni; and Chitose/Misawa. These FTX's involved dissimilar air combat tactics, sweep, escort, area defense and ship attack/defense. For the first time, mission control forecasts (MCF) for the Chitose/Misawa FTX were produced by a combined US/Japanese team working at the Fuchu Joint Weather Central (JWC). These MCFs were transmitted over both US and Japanese weather circuits. Weather support was arranged by J78 and provided by 5AF/DOW with augmentees from the Air Force Global Weather Central, Offutt AFB, NE and Japanese forecasters from the JWC.

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(U) FUJI III was held at Fuchu during December. US weather support was arranged by J78 and coordinated with JASDF. Weather support was provided by 5AF/DOW, with augmentees, and the JASDF Weather Group at Fuchu.

#### US-JSO EXERCISE (U)

(U) J78 provided weather support to the USFJ staff during FOREST BLADE 85. Canned weather was used, therefore, there were no weather impacts on the exercise.

#### TYPHOON TOM EXERCISE (U)

(U) Planning for this Kanto Plain exercise began on 5 March 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 units update their disaster preparedness/tropical storm checklists. The exercise was held 22-26 April, with no significant problems reported.

#### ULCHI FOCUS LENS (U)

(U) J78 filled the weather position in the USFJ Command Center during ULCHI FOCUS LENS 85. Canned weather was briefed.

#### DUAL INSTRUMENTATION FOR MISAWA (U)

(U) J78 successfully assisted the Japan Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) Air Traffic Control and Weather Wing and the Air Staff Office (ASO) in their defense of a budget item in the FY 86 JASDF budget, which would fund for the wind, runway visual range, and ceiling instrumentation for runway 10. When faced with serious challenges from the Ministry of Budget, J78 was able to provide JASDF a copy of AFM 86-2 and a letter from the 5 AF/DO; these documents provided the clout necessary for ASO to gain approval of the package. Installation of equipment is to be completed by March 1987.

#### RELEASE OF US COMPUTER MODELS TO JASDF (U)

(U) In May 1985 the Air Weather Service Group, JASDF, approached J78 with a verbal request for USAF and USN software to run on their proposed new Joint Analysis and Forecasting Computer. JASDF expects to upgrade their Joint Weather Central with the new computer in 1987 and wants to run new state-of-the-art meteorological

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models. Due to political constraints, the JASDF was unable to obtain these models from the Japan Meteorological Agency. J78 forwarded the JASDF request through AWS channels, to USAF/CVAII, recommending approval. USAF approved the release of USAF-owned software. The Air Force Global Weather Central (AFGWC) then requested revalidation of the requirement after explaining certain technical limitations of both USAF and Navy models. JASDF revalidated the requirement for both USAF and Navy software. AFGWC answered, saying they were prepared to transfer the High Resolution Analysis model, Global Spectral Model, and Relocatable Window Model as soon as JASDF agreed to the conditions of release. As required by AFGWC, we passed the request for Navy Software to the Naval Oceanography Command Facility, Yokosuka. All preliminary actions were completed when we forwarded the required agreement to conditions of release from JASDF to AFGWC. Software release will take place early in CY 86.

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(U) The NPA is the focal point for issues regarding prefectural police. USFJ attendees were reminded to ensure military police do not exceed their authority and to comply with SOFA and military directives. This discussion was precipitated by a situation on 25 February in which military policemen exceeded their authority outside their installation at Iwakuni Municipal Pier.

JOINT SERVICE PROVOST MARSHALS' MEETINGS (U)

(U) There were two Joint Service Provost Marshals' Meetings held during the year. Both were held at the New Sanno Hotel in Tokyo. Discussions covered a wide range of topics. Predominant were the discussions on installation security, methods and weapons employed by radical groups and requirements for support and response to hostage contingencies. A requirement for each installation to provide a quarterly status report of antiterrorism programs to USFJ/J77 was established along with formal notification procedures to report terrorist incidents. Other topics discussed were the difference in the minimum drinking age on US installations and the Japanese economy, foreign criminal jurisdiction in Japan, effective utilization of military working dogs and off base authority of the military police.

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## SECTION VI - LÉGAL

FOREIGN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION (U)

(U) One of the basic principles of criminal law is that before a court may adjudicate the guilt or innocence of an accused, the court must have jurisdiction over the accused, and jurisdiction over the crime which the accused allegedly committed. Under Article XVII of the SOFA, the US has exclusive jurisdiction over offenses, committed by service members, which are punishable under the laws of the United States, but not by the laws of Japan. Conversely, the Government of Japan has exclusive jurisdiction over offenses committed by US service members which are punishable under the laws of Japan, but not the laws of the United States. When a service member commits an act punishable under both the laws of Japan and the laws of the United States, then jurisdiction is concurrent, and resolution of the issue depends on which sovereign has the primary right of jurisdiction.<sup>1,2</sup>

(U) The United States has the primary right to exercise jurisdiction in cases affecting only the property of the United States, or the person or property of a member of the United States armed forces, a member of the civilian component, or a dependent, or cases in which the offense arose out of an act or omission of the accused done in the performance of official duty. In all other cases involving concurrent jurisdiction, the Government of Japan has the primary right to exercise jurisdiction. However, when the Government of Japan has the primary right to exercise jurisdiction, the US may request a waiver of that jurisdiction, and the Government of Japan is required to give "sympathetic consideration" to that request.<sup>3,4,5,6,7,8</sup>

(U) The vast majority of serious crimes committed by USFJ personnel involve concurrent jurisdiction in which Japan has the primary right to exercise jurisdiction. In these cases, it is USFJ policy to secure a waiver of jurisdiction in every case possible. If the Government of Japan declines to waive jurisdiction, however, the US still seeks to protect the members to the maximum extent possible. In this regard, the US provides, inter alia, attorney fees and bail for the service member.<sup>9,10,11</sup>

(U) Each of the aforementioned areas involved a great deal of activity during 1985. The nature and extent of these activities are detailed on the following pages.

DEFENSE ASSISTANCE. (U) During 1985, USFJ provided \$43,301.43 for attorney fees; \$7,019.19 for court costs; and \$32,151.19 for bail. These amounts were spent for defendants in 58 cases. While none of the bail money was forfeited, the \$50,320.62 spent on court costs and attorneys' fees could not be recouped. Though expensive, the amount of money spent in 1985 for defense assistance, was less than the same expenditures made in 1984. In 1984, \$65,626.91 was spent on attorneys' fees in 93 cases; court costs of \$7,090.40 were paid; and \$12,345.68 was provided for bail. USFJ thus spent \$72,717.31 in non-recoverable money in 1984, 45 percent more than was paid in 1985. Considering the devaluation of the dollar, this is a remarkable trend for the better. 12,13,14,15

EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES  
OVER US ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL IN 1985

ALL SERVICES

<u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE JAPANESE JURIS</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE GOJ/JURIS. RELEASED TO US</u>	<u>CONCURRENT JURIS./GOJ PRIMARY RIGHT</u>	<u>NO OF WAIVERS</u>	<u>% WAIVERS</u>
MURDER	0	0	0	0	0.00
RAPE	0	0	6	2	33.33
MAN- SLAUGHTER/ NEG.HOMI- CIDE	0	0	0	0	0.00
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0.00
ROBBERY/ LARCENY	0	0	51	31	60.78
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0.00
FORGERY	0	0	0	0	0.00
AG					
ASSAULT SIMPLE	0	0	1	0	0.00
ASSAULT	0	0	7	3	42.86
DRUGS	0	0	65	14	21.54
ECON.CNTRL.	0	0	1	0	0.00
TRAFFIC	1,866	0	2,956	224	7.58
DISORDERLY	0	0	0	0	0.00
OTHER	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>53.33</u>
TOTAL	1,866	0	3,117	290	9.30
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TOTAL LESS TRAFFIC OFF	0	0	161	66	40.99
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EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES  
OVER US ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL IN 1985

US AIR FORCE<sub>20</sub>

<u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE JAPANESE JURIS</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE GOJ/JURIS. RELEASED TO US</u>	<u>CONCURRENT JURIS/GOJ PRIMARY RIGHT</u>	<u>NO OF WAIVERS</u>	<u>% OF WAIVER</u>
MURDER	0	0	0	0	0.00
RAPE	0	0	1	0	0.00
MAN- SLAUGHTER/ NEG. HOM- ICIDE	0	0	0	0	0.00
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0.00
ROBBERY/ LARCENY	0	0	6	5	83.33
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0.00
FORGERY	0	0	0	0	0.00
AG ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0.00
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	2	1	50.00
DRUGS	0	0	25	7	28.00
ECON. CNTRL	0	0	0	0	0.00
TRAFFIC	1,601	0	257	14	5.50
DISORDERDLY	0	0	0	0	0.00
OTHER <sub>21</sub>	0	0	4	4	<u>100.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,601</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>10.51</u>
TOTAL LESS TRAFFIC OFF	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>44.74</u>

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**EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES  
OVER US ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL IN 1985**

US ARMY 22

<u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE JAPANESE JURIS</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE GOJ/JURIS. RELEASED TO US</u>	<u>CONCURRENT JURIS/GOJ PRIMARY RIGHT</u>	<u>NO OF WAIVERS</u>	<u>% OF WAIVERS</u>
MURDER	0	0	0	0	
					0.00
RAPE	0	0	0	0	0.00
MAN- SLAUGHTER/ NEG.HOMI- CIDE	0	0	0	0	0.00
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0.00
ROBBERY/ LARCENY	0	0	3	2	66.67
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0.00
FORGERY	0	0	0	0	0.00
AG					
ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0.00
SIMPLE					
ASSAULT	0	0	2	0	0.00
DRUGS	0	0	4	1	25.00
ECON.CNTRL	0	0	0	0	0.00
TRAFFIC	265	0	19	0	0.00
DISORDERLY	0	0	0	0	0.00
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	265	0	28	3	10.71
—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL LESS TRAFFIC OFF	0	0	9	3	33.33
—	—	—	—	—	—

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EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES  
OVER US ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL IN 1985

US NAVY<sub>23</sub>

<u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE JAPANESE JURIS</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE GOJ/JURIS. RELEASED TO US</u>	<u>CONCURRENT JURIS./GOJ PRIMARY RIGHT</u>	<u>NO OF WAIVERS</u>	<u>% OF WAIVERS</u>
MURDER	0	0	0	0	0.00
RAPE	0	0	3	1	33.33
MAN- SLAUGHTER/ NEG.HOMI- CIDE	0	0	0	0	0.00
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0.00
ROBBERY/ LARCENY	0	0	17	13	76.47
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0.00
FORGERY	0	0	0	0	0.00
AG ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0.00
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	2	1	50.00
DRUGS	0	0	25	13	52.00
ECON.CNTRL	0	0	0	0	0.00
TRAFFIC	0	0	262	174	66.41
DISORDERLY	0	0	0	0	0.00
OTHER	0	0	16	8	50.00
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	0	0	325	210	64.62
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL LESS TRAFFIC OFF	0	0	63	36	57.14
	—	—	—	—	—

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EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES  
OVER US ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL IN 1985

US MARINE CORPS<sub>24</sub>

<u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE JAPANESE JURIS</u>	<u>EXCLUSIVE GOJ/JURIS. RELEASED TO US</u>	<u>CONCURRENT JURIS/GOJ PRIMARY RIGHT</u>	<u>NO OF WAIVERS</u>	<u>% OF WAIVERS</u>
MURDER	0	0	0	0	0.00
RAPE	0	0	2	1	50.00
MAN- SLAUGHTER/ NEG.HOMI- CIDE	0	0	0	0	0.00
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0.00
ROBBERY/ LARCENY	0	0	25	11	44.00
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0.00
FORGERY AG	0	0	0	0	0.00
ASSAULT SIMPLE	0	0	1	0	0.00
ASSAULT	0	0	1	1	100.00
DRUGS	0	0	11	6	54.55
ECON.CNTRL.	0	0	1	0	0.00
TRAFFIC	0	0	552	36	6.52
DISORDERLY	0	0	0	0	0.00
OTHER	0	0	10	4	40.00
—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	0	0	603	59	9.78
—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL LESS TRAFFIC OFF	0	0	51	23	45.1
—	—	—	—	—	—

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JURISDICTION. (U) With the exception of traffic offenses (which include drunken or reckless driving and leaving the scene of an accident, but which usually are minor offenses resulting in a fine), USFJ was able to secure waivers from the Government of Japan in almost 41 percent of the cases in which Japan had the primary right to exercise concurrent jurisdiction. The performance in this area of the various service branches is shown on the following tables.

1985

DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>ATTORNEYS' FEES</u>		<u>COURT COSTS</u>		<u>BAIL</u>	
	<u>NO. OF CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL SPENT</u>	<u>NO. OF CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL SPENT</u>	<u>NO. OF CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL SPENT</u>
USAF	19	\$13,864.67	13	\$1,633.18	5	\$24,471.63 <sub>16</sub>
USA	3	2,148.22	2	198.34	0	0.00 <sub>17</sub>
USN/USMC	<u>36</u>	<u>27,288.54</u>	<u>28</u>	5,187.67	5	7,679.56 <sub>18</sub>
TOTAL	58	43,301.43	43	\$7,019.19	10	\$32,151.19 <sub>19</sub>

(U) While "raw numbers" are subject to differing interpretations, all services can take pride in the efforts which have been expended in this sensitive area. USFJ legal services have taken great pains to ensure that service members and members of the civilian component subjected to trial by Japanese tribunals enjoy as many Constitutional rights as possible.

INCARCERATION. (U) In March of 1975, an all-time high of 161 USFJ military personnel were incarcerated in Japanese prisons. Since that time, the number of SOFA people in Japanese jails has steadily decreased. On 31 December 1975, the number had fallen to 154, and only 93 persons were held on 31 May 1977 (including 14 who were awaiting trial). The number of personnel incarcerated in Japanese jails on 31 December, their service, and their offenses follow.<sub>25</sub>

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PRETRIAL DETAINEES<sub>26</sub>BRANCH OF SERVICE

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>USAF</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
MURDER	0	0	0	1	1
RAPE	0	0	0	3	3
ROBBERY	0	0	0	2	2
MARIJUANA	0	0	0	0	0
WEAPONS	1	0	0	1	2
LARCENY	0	0	0	1	1
AG. ASSAULT	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	2	0	0	8	10
—	—	—	—	—	—

SENTENCED PRISONERS<sub>27</sub>

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>USAF</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
MURDER	0	0	0	5	5
RAPE	0	0	1	2	3
ROBBERY	0	0	3	4	7
LARCENY	0	0	0	1	1
NARCOTICS	0	0	3	0	3
MARIJUANA	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	3	0	9	13	25
—	—	—	—	—	—

(U) The high number of personnel incarcerated in the mid-1970's can be attributed, in large part, to the reversion of Okinawa on 15 May 1972. The reversion to Japanese control subjected the USFJ personnel stationed on Okinawa, for the first time, to the concurrent jurisdiction

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provisions of the SOFA. Another contributing factor was the increase in drug usage endemic to the era. This trend spawned a fear in Japanese officials that the entire populous would be afflicted with narcotic addiction, leading prosecutors to request harsh sentences for deterrence. Consequently, judges began to mete out long prison terms without provisions for suspended sentences.<sup>28</sup>

(U) The subsequent decline in personnel held in Japanese jails was due in part to the decline in the overall number of USFJ personnel, and in part to the tremendous efforts by the USFJ commanders to lower the crime rate on Okinawa between 1975 and 1977. Another contributing factor can be attributed to a letter from the Legal Advisor to the Minister of Justice. On behalf of the USFJ commander, the Legal Advisor pointed out that Japan held, at one point, approximately one-half of the US personnel incarcerated in foreign prisons worldwide. This fact seemed to surprise the Minister, and more suspended sentences began to be issued.<sup>29</sup>

(U) All USFJ personnel sentenced by Japanese courts are eventually confined in a single facility located in Yokosuka, while pretrial detainees are held in local jails. The Yokosuka prison is inspected monthly by a US Tri-Service Liaison Team, whose members also visit individual prisoners at least once per month. The Yokosuka facility provides conditions of confinement which are equal to, or exceed conditions at similar US institutions. Although conditions at local jails are not as good as those at Yokosuka the conditions are adequate, and the detainees are not usually held more than a few days.<sup>30</sup>

SUMMARY. (U) It is doubtful that any further decreases in the number of USFJ personnel held in Japanese prisons can be achieved. An effort was launched in 1982 to persuade the Minister of Justice to waive cases involving less than 100 grams of marijunana, or where marijunana use is detected only through urinalysis. On 24 May, the Minister denied the proposal. Citing his Government's deep concern with all drug cases, without regard to the nationality of the offender, the Minister stated that Japan must exercise its primary jurisdiction in these cases to the same extent as in other cases. Accordingly, while the subject of waiver will continue to be monitored, there is little chance that we will see a decrease in the number of cases waived.<sup>31,32,33</sup>

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CLAIMS (U)

(U) The Staff Judge Advocate, J73, is responsible for certain activities having a direct affect on all USFJ personnel, which do not derive from his USFJ charter. In his capacity as the Staff Judge Advocate for Fifth Air Force, he is responsible for processing and settling claims for and against the United States, whenever the claims arise from USFJ activities, for all services.<sup>34</sup>

(U) During FY 1985, Japanese citizens filed 413 claims against the United States, amounting to demands worth \$1,767,243.19. These claims were filed after damages, or perceived damages, had been incurred as a result of activities of USFJ personnel. Some of the claims were "in-scope," meaning that the service member involved was performing official duties, while other were "non-scope," indicating that the service member involved was acting outside of his official duties.<sup>35</sup>

(U) Most of these claims were the product of either a negligent or intentional act or omission of a SOFA member. The United States has no right of recourse against the member acting within the scope of his official duties, and only a limited right to recover the "non-scope" claims paid. However, the United States is responsible for only 75 percent of the amount paid for "in-scope" claims, with the Government of Japan responsible for the remainder. Thus the \$324,317.65 listed for "in-scope" claims, represents only 75 percent of the total amount paid.<sup>36,37</sup>

TYPE OF CLAIM	<u>CLAIMS FILED</u>			<u>CLAIMS PAID</u>		
	<u>NO. FILED</u>	<u>AMOUNT CLAIMED</u>	<u>% OF \$ CLAIMED</u>	<u>NO. PAID</u>	<u>AMOUNT PAID</u>	<u>% OF \$ PAID</u>
Non-Scope (All-Services)	65	\$637,061.20	36.05	62	\$341,527.01	51.29
In-Scope USA	29	512,887.58	29.02	23	184,871.34	27.77
In-Scope USAF	43	41,912.33	2.37	35	14,653.19	2.20

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In-Scope USN/USMC	<u>276</u>	<u>\$575,382.08</u>	<u>32.56</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>124,793.12</u>	<u>18.74</u>
TOTAL	<u>413</u>	<u>\$1,767,243.19</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>\$665,844.66</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(U) As the above figures attest, USFJ has expended a great deal of time and money to maintain good public relations in this area. However, efforts are continuing to educate and inform service members of the financial consequences of their actions. If these efforts are successful, we will hopefully see a decrease in the amounts paid to foster this good will which is so important in the Pacific Theater.<sup>38</sup>

#### CIVIL LITIGATION (U)

(U) During 1985, a number of lawsuits were contested in Japanese courts which arose out of USFJ use and occupation of Japanese land. While most of these actions involved a request for monetary damages, some of the suits filed by Japanese citizens asked for limitations on defense activities. The United States is not a party to these actions, nor can the US be directly affected by any adverse decision. These cases, for the most part, involve the United States' use of the facilities and areas, granted by the Government of Japan under Article II of the SOFA. Under Article XVIII of the SOFA, the Government and people of Japan have waived all claims, thus rendering the US immune in these suits. These civil actions are of concern only with the impact that adverse decisions could have on future relations between the two sovereigns.<sup>39,40</sup>

#### Shiba, et. al. v Durbin, et. al. (U)

(U) On 27 September 1977, Marine Captain John Miller and Marine First Lieutenant Donnie Durbin prepared their RF-4B Phantom II reconnaissance jet for flight. The Marines's mission that day was routine, and consisted of flying the Phantom from NAF Atsugi to the USS Midway.<sup>41</sup>

(U) Both of the officers were well trained and highly qualified for the mission. Capt Miller, the Aircraft Commander, had over five years of flying experience, and had logged over 650 hours in the RF-4B alone. His Aerial Reconnaissance Officer, 1LT Durbin, had accumulated nearly 600 flying hours during three years of flying experience.<sup>24</sup>

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(U) After completing all pre-flight checks, the officers taxied RF-4B 611 to the runway, and were airborne at 1317 hours. The aircraft ascended to an altitude of approximately 3,000 feet Mean Sea Level (MSL) on a projected climb to 6,000 feet MSL. At that point the Phantom was two to three nautical miles north of NAF Atsugi, and Capt Miller shut off the afterburner.<sup>43</sup>

(U) Immediately after use of the afterburner was discontinued, the RF-4B's left engine caught fire. In accordance with emergency procedures, the pilot reduced the left engine throttle to idle. Capt Miller then began a right turn and the right engine began to burn. Concerned about civilian safety, Capt Miller continued the right turn and began a series of operations designed to fly away from populated areas, maintain control of the plane, and reach the ocean. Two minutes after the plane had left Atsugi, Capt Miller and 1LT Durbin realized that they would not be able to reach the ocean. The doomed RF-4B was steered toward an unpopulated wooded area until the last possible moment before the officers ejected.<sup>44</sup>

(U) RF-4B 611 crashed in Yokohama City at approximately 1320 hours on 27 September 1977. While both Capt Miller and 1Lt Durbin had safely ejected, two Japanese children were killed, and seven other Japanese nationals sustained injuries resulting from the crash and ensuing fire. The aircraft and three structures were completely destroyed, and several other houses and automobiles sustained damages.<sup>45</sup>

(U) On 26 September 1980, Torao Shiba and other Japanese citizens injured in the ill-fated flight, filed an action for damages in the Yokohama District Court. The named defendants in the action were the Government of Japan, Capt Miller and 1Lt Durbin.<sup>46,47</sup>

(U) Since the action was filed, the case has been the subject of a variety of legal motions, a number of which were asserted by the attorney retained by the United States to represent the Marines. The basic theme of these motions is that neither Durbin or Miller can be held personally liable for the damages, and that the plaintiffs can look only to the Government of Japan for payment.<sup>48,49</sup>

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(U) The cases against Capt Miller and 1Lt Durbin have been severed from the case against the Government of Japan, and the presentation of all evidence both for and against the Marines has ended. A final decision however, will not be rendered until a decision is also made in the case against the Government of Japan.<sup>50</sup>

(U) This action continues to be of interest for two reasons. First, this case would provide the first judicial pronouncement on the amenability to suit of individuals performing official duties, as opposed to governmental liability. The second reason for watching this suit is the potential US liability. Unlike other "use" actions, the US will have to reimburse the Government of Japan for 75 percent of the amounts eventually paid.<sup>51,52</sup>

\* \* \*

(U) Noise is any sound that is undesired or interferes with one's hearing. Noise stemming from the defense of Japan was the subject of no less than 5 different lawsuits which were litigated during 1985.<sup>53</sup>

(U) In each of the "Noise Suits" the plaintiffs have requested monetary damages and the curtailment of airborne operations during the evening hours. It can be expected that each of these actions will be affected by a 1981 decision of the Japanese Supreme Court concerning the noise pollution generated by the Osaka International Airport. In the "Anti-Osaka Airport" action, the plaintiffs requested monetary damages for their suffering from airport noise, and a decree in joining operations after 2100 hours. By a nine to four decision, the Japanese high court held that suspension of night flights would inevitably affect the states future aviation administration, thereby damaging the public interest. Accordingly, the Supreme Court said that a claim for curtailment of activities could not be accepted in a civil lawsuit. Additionally, the Court ruled that the plaintiffs were not entitled to damages for future damages, but did allow the litigants to recover for past sufferings.<sup>54</sup>

Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit I. (U) On 22 May 1976 and 17 November 1977, 42 plaintiffs (and 97 lawyers) joined forces in a lawsuit against the Government of Japan concerning aircraft operations at Yokota Air Base.

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The United States was not named as a defendant in the suit. the plaintiffs requested the following remedies:

(1) That between 2100 hours<sup>54</sup> and 0700 hours, the Government of Japan prevent USFJ from using Yokota Air Base for takeoff or landing of any aircraft; or

(2) That between 2100 hours and 0700 hours, the Government of Japan prevent USFJ from causing any noise in excess of 55 phon, by testing, taxing or otherwise, from reaching the plaintiff's homes;<sup>55</sup>

(3) That the Government of Japan pay each claimant 1,150,000 yen, plus interest, for past suffering; and

(4) That the Government of Japan pay each claimant 34,000 yen per month until either condition (1) or (2) is met.<sup>56,57</sup>

(U) On 13 July 1981, the Hachioji Branch of the Tokyo District Court issued its decision. In rejecting the plaintiff's claim for an injunction, the Court explained that USFJ has the exclusive right to use the base under Article III of the SOFA, rendering the Government of Japan powerless to restrict operations. Additionally, the Court ruled that even if the Government had the power to restrict flights, the decision to exercise that power is a political, not a judicial function.<sup>58</sup>

(U) The court did uphold the legality of the demands for compensation, reasoning that the SOFA did not provide a safe-haven for the victimization of citizens. The Court held that the Law for Special Measures on Civil Cases was intended to implement the SOFA, and provided a legal basis for compensation claims when the rights of an individual have been infringed.<sup>59</sup>

(U) The decision was appealed to the Tokyo High Court, where 12 sessions had been held as of 31 December. Both sides are still in the process of presenting their cases with the Government emphasizing that it has already provided subsidies for the soundproofing of affected areas. This case is likely to continue for several more years, and will not have any effect on USFJ operation, regardless of the outcome.<sup>60,61, 62,63,64,65,66,67,68</sup>

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Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit II. (U) The Tokyo District Court's decision in Lawsuit I, which upheld claims for damages, led a new group of plaintiffs to file suit on 21 July 1982. Many of the new plaintiffs were related to the claimants in Lawsuit I, and the issues facing the court are similar. The new claimants are obviously attempting to establish their claims in the event that the earlier decision is upheld on appeal. This later group of 604 plaintiffs has also upped the ante from 1.2 million yen per person in Lawsuit I, to roughly 2.9 million yen per person in Lawsuit II. A total of 12 sessions had been held as of 31 December, with evidence still being presented on the merits.69,70,71

Kadena Noise Pollution Lawsuit. (U) The Naha District Court is the forum hearing the case of 601 plaintiffs from Kadena-Cho, Chatan-Cho and Okinawa City concerning the noise emanating from Kadena Air Base. The Kadena action, which was filed on 26 February 1982, has been the subject of 19 sessions, and involves identical issues as the Yokota actions.72,73,74,75,76

(U) Some of the incredulity of these actions can be gleaned from the testimony given on 27 November during the 19th Session. Testifying on cross-examination by the Government, one of the plaintiffs acknowledged that noise was significantly reduced when his windows were closed. The witness further acknowledged that the Government had provided air conditioners so that the windows could be closed during hot weather. However, the witness explained, electricity rates precluded the use of the air conditioners.77

(U) Testimony during the 18th Session, held on 25 September, revealed that at least some of the plaintiffs belonged to a group of pacifists whose goal was to eventually close the base. Just as in the "I-Tsubo Land Owners" suit, and other pacifists suits, some of the "Noise Suit" plaintiffs were permitted to testify that their land had been taken by the Imperial Army in 1944, that the land had been nationalized, and that administrative efforts had been futile. The basic objection is to the expenditure of millions of yen to build facilities for USFJ, because the very presence of those forces poses a threat and peril to the life and property of the residents in the area.78,79

Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit I. (U) Japanese citizens living near Atsugi Naval Air Station filed their "Noise Suit" on 8 September 1976 in the Yokohama District Court. As in the Yokota and Kadena actions, these plaintiffs also prayed for an abatement of Air Base operations, as well as past and future damages. 80,81

(U) The Atsugi suit differs from the other actions in one potentially crucial respect. The Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF) has the joint use of Atsugi with the Navy, and apparently JMSDF has administrative control over the installation. Thus, the Government cannot say, as it did in the other suits, that it is totally powerless to curtail operations. However, the Government did assert that it would be unreasonable to unilaterally request abatement, since USFJ has been granted use of the runway under the US-Japan Security Treaty and the SOFA. 82,83

(U) The Yokohama District Court issued its decision on 20 October 1982. The Court's ruling was consistent with the decisions emanating from the other "Noise Suits." The decision recognized that USFJ was using Atsugi under the US-Japan Security Treaty and that while the Government of Japan was obligated to ensure the "safe use" of the base, the Court had no authority to issue an injunction. Again, this Court also recognized the legitimacy of claims for "past" damages, and that claims for "future compensation were groundless. 84

(U) Both the plaintiffs and the Government have appealed the decision to the Tokyo High Court, where the case is still being heard. 85

Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit II. (U) The final "Noise Suit" was filed with the Yokohama District Court by 161 plaintiffs on 22 October 1984. Similar to the first Atsugi action, these litigants complained of noise emanating from Atsugi Naval Air Facility, and requested an injunction as well as past and future damages until an appropriate abatement of noise had been achieved. Differing from the first Atsugi suit, however, was the composition of the plaintiffs. In "Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit I," the claimants were residents of Yamato City only, while in the "Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit II," the litigants are from the six cities of Yamato City, Agasi City, Ebina City, Fujisawa City, Sagami-hara and Zama City which practically surround Atsugi Naval Air Facility. This case is still being heard in the District Court. 86

(U) In summation, these "Noise Suits" can be expected to continue indefinitely, and will not have any effect on USFJ operations. Should the Japanese Supreme Court eventually hold that the "past compensation" claims are recognizable, then the injured parties will be paid by the Government of Japan under the State Redress Law.<sup>87</sup>

\* \* \*

(U) In addition to its "Noise Suit," Kadena Air Base and the island of Okinawa were the subjects of three different legal actions which were prosecuted, in large part, this year. The first action, a lawsuit, involved the question of ownership of some of the land on which Kadena's runway sits. The second action, also a lawsuit, concerned the use of Kadena's land. The third action, an administrative proceeding, also related to the use of Kadena by USFJ.

Ownership of Kadena Air Base Suit. (U) In 1944, the invasion of Japan by the Allies was imminent in the eyes of the Imperial Army. During the state of emergency, then in existence, the Imperial Army began appropriating land on Okinawa, Yomitan, Ie-Jima, and Oroki, as well as many other areas. The manner in which these lands were appropriated has become the central focus of a lawsuit concerning the ownership of 460,000 square meters of land under the runway of Kadena Air Base.<sup>88</sup>

(U) Before filing any legal action, a group of 123 purported land owners organized in an effort to win recognition by the Government of Japan as the legitimate owners of the land. After negotiations with the GOJ proved to be fruitless, the 123 "owners" collectively filed suit on 8 July 1977. The plaintiffs sought a decree by the courts recognizing their ownership, and 700,000,000 yen as rent for the period from 15 May 1972 to 31 March 1977.<sup>89</sup>

(U) Simply put, the "owners" have argued that they were never paid for the land as required by the Civil Law. Then confronted with evidence that some money had been paid, the "owners" countered by stating that this money was only to "carry them through" the hard times while they were deprived of their source of income, and for the inconvenience of having to relocate. The suit is complicated by the fact that all records pertaining to the transactions were lost when the Land Registration Office was destroyed during the Battle of Okinawa in 1945.<sup>90</sup>

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(U) The Government has candidly admitted that it has no proof that the land was properly appropriated, but has also pointed out that there is no proof to the contrary. The Government has bolstered its contention that the land was purchased, by proving the regular course of business in these types of transactions in other areas. The manner in which land was appropriated in 1944, can be found in the surviving records depository on the Miyako Islands. Those records show that when land was appropriated by the Imperial Army in 1944, the owners were paid by the Accounting and Finance Division of the Imperial Forces. Since this was the normal course of business in effect at the time on the Miyako Islands, the Government has argued that it can be assumed that this practice was also followed on Okinawa. The Government has also shown that the land was registered as government property, by the Land Registration Office, in 1950.<sup>91</sup>

(U) The "owners" contend that the registration was "inadvertent" and based on a mistaken presumption that the Imperial Army had acquired the land. The "owners" have also taken the curious position that since many of them were abroad for jobs, and in the service of the Imperial Army, and since none of these "owners" had ever appointed anyone to act on their behalf, then the 1944 transactions could not have lawfully taken place. This argument leaves the question of who needed help to be carried through the hard times and be relocated.<sup>92,93</sup>

(U) On 31 July 1985, the Civil Affairs Division of the Naha District Court rendered its decision in the case. The Court adopted the Government's argument, and denied all claims. The "owners" appealed the decision on 20 August 1985, and the case is now awaiting hearings in the Naha Branch of the Fukuoka High Court.<sup>94,95,96</sup>

Use of Kadena Air Base Actions. (U) On 15 May 1972, the island of Okinawa reverted to the control of the GOJ. The GOJ did not turn the entire island over to the residents of Okinawa, but instead passed legislation in which some 654,000 square meters of the land was appropriated for public use by JSDF and USFJ. These 654,000 square meters, or 446 "parcels" of land did not become public property under the legislation, however. Instead, the law required that the private land owners "lease" the land to the GOJ. This "compulsory tenancy" has been reviewed, since May 1972, every five years by the Okinawa Prefectural Land Appropriation Commission.<sup>97,98</sup>

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(U) Starting in the 1982-1983 time frame, a group of Japanese pacifists began to advocate joint ownership of the 446 parcels of land, when the original owners hesitated on taking an anti-war position regarding their land. The idea of common land ownership began in Hokkaido when a group formed together with intention of passing the wilderness and wildlife of Japan to their descendants. Each member of the Hokkaido association would purchase a small parcel of land whenever the original land owner was willing to sell his property for development. The net effect was that any lawsuit involving the land became a concerted action by a large number of people to rectify an undesirable situation:99

(U) The 654,000 square meters of Okinawa, which are covered by the "compulsory tenancy" law, cover Kadena Air Base. The Japanese pacifist group, which has swelled its membership to 1,529 members, has purchased some 1,956.2 square meters of the Okinawa land in its struggle to halt the use of the land for military purposes. Each of the members have purchased all, or part, of 1 tsubo of the land (1 tsubo is approximately 36 square feet). These "1-Tsubo Land Owners" have refused to renew their leases with the GOJ. The current lease expires on 14 May 1987, however, on 21 and 26 March, the Japanese Prime Minister extended, indefinitely, continued use of the land by USFJ.100

(U) On 15 June, the "1-Tsubo Land Owners" filed petitions with the Naha District Court seeking the annulment or revocation of the Prime Minister's decision. The action was brought by the 1,529 members of the "1-Tsubo Landowners," 93 members of the "Anti-War Landowners' Association," 16 members of the "Prefectural Peace Committee," and 44 unorganized and non-affiliated land owners. The petitions essentially alleged the following:

(1) The law of appropriation of land by USFJ is unconstitutional. Accordingly, approval by the Prime Minister of compulsory use of the land under the law is unconstitutional;

(2) Since the land is undemarcated, it is unlawful for the Prime Minister to approve its compulsory use;

(3) It is unlawful for the Prime Minister to approve compulsory use of land in the absence of any equitable and reasonable grounds as required by the Land Appropriation Law; and

(4) To operate a military installation on the property is contrary to the spirit of the Preface and Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan, which provide for "peace for all time;" Article 29 of the Constitution, which mandates respect for the right to property; and Article 31, which requires proper and equitable safeguards for any restriction of basic human rights.<sup>101</sup>

(U) The first hearing on the lawsuit commenced at 1000 hours on 18 December. At that time, the Court divided the petitioners into two groups. The first group consisted of the 109 members of the "Anti-War Landowners' Association" and the "Prefectural Peace Committee." The second group contained the remaining 1,573 plaintiffs. The Court was also told that in addition to Kadena Air Base, Yomitan Air Field, Ie-Shima Air Station, and 13 other facilities were involved.<sup>102</sup>

(U) After the Bill of Complaint had been read in each case, the Government submitted a written petition requesting that the cases be dismissed. In essence, the Government is simply contending that compulsory use of the land for USFJ is legally justifiable. The Second Hearing on the case has been scheduled for 19 March 1986.<sup>103</sup>

(U) While the lawsuit was pending in the Naha District Court, the Government of Japan was also seeking to defuse the situation through administrative action. On 5 August, the GOJ filed a petition with the Okinawa Prefectural Land.

(U) Appropriation Commission. This petition requested that the Commission allow the Defense Facilities Administration Board (DFAB) to use the 654,000 square meters for a term of 20 years, commencing on 15 May 1987, when the current tenancy expires.<sup>104</sup>

(U) This request for a 20 year lease was necessitated by the increase in numbers of the pacifist land owners. The increase has rendered the five-year renewal process an unmanageable situation, creating more work than the Naha DFAB can handle. A 20-year lease would alleviate this situation. In support of the petition the Government contended that stable bases are important to USFJ operations. These operations are a major part of the defense of Japan which is based on the US-Japan Security Treaty.<sup>105</sup>

(U) The Prefectural Land Appropriation Commission accepted the petition on 25 September and announced that deliberations would be conducted in both closed and open sessions. After posting the petitions for a period of public comment, the Commission will initiate the process of ruling on the petition. If the land owners are dissatisfied with the Commission's ruling, they will probably initiate yet another lawsuit. 106

(U) It is anticipated that the Land Appropriation Commission will rule in favor of the Government on the 20-year tenancy petition. It is also anticipated that this ruling will be attacked in the courts. 107

(U) Regardless of the outcome of any of these actions, the results should not have any impact on USFJ operations. Under Article II of the SOFA, the use of the affected areas has been granted to the United States by the Government of Japan. An adverse adjudication by the courts could bring some pressure on the GOJ, but will not impair USFJ operations. In any event, it can be expected that the pacifists' actions will continue for the next several years. 108

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FOOTNOTES  
(SECTION I)

1. 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, Art. XVII, Section 2(a)(1960).
2. Ibid., Art. XVII, Section 2(b).
3. See, Ibid., Art. I, Section 3(a) for the definition of "members of the United States armed forces."
4. See, Ibid., Art. I, Section (b) for the definition of "civilian component."
5. See, Ibid., Art I, Section (c) for the definition of "dependents."
6. Ibid., Art. XVII, Section 3(a).
7. Ibid., Art. XVII, Section 3(b).
8. Ibid., Art. XVII, Section 3(c).
9. USFJPL 110-1, para 2a (22 May 1978).
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid., para 4f(2)
12. HQ 5AF/CC letter to HQ USAF dated 19 December 1985, Subject: Annual Report of Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over US Personnel (RCS: DD-GC (A) 705).
13. USARJ (AJJA) letter to HQDA (DAJA-IA) dated 20 December 1985, Subject: Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over United States Personnel (RCS: DD-GC(A) 705).
14. COMNAVFORJAPAN letter to Commander Naval Legal Service Command (code 10) dated 16 December 1985, Subject: Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction by Foreign Tribunals Over US Personnel for the Period 1 December 1984 Through 30 November 1985.

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15. Legal Advisor (J73), 1984 HQ USFJ History, "Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction Statistics" (1985).
16. See Note 12, Supra.
17. See Note 13, Supra.
18. See Note 14, Supra.
19. The available statistics cover the period from 1 December 1984 through 30 November 1985.
20. See Note 12, Supra.
21. The "Other" offenses consisted of 1 case of public indecency, 1 weapons charge, and 2 charges of damaging property.
22. See Note 13, Supra.
23. See Note 14, Supra.
24. Ibid.
25. Report and Recommendations of the Standing Committee on US - Host Country Relations, pp.1-2 (1982).
26. Commanding Officer, US Naval Legal Services Office, Yokosuka, Japan letter to Distribution, dated 10 January 1986, Subject: Report of SOFA Personnel Confined in Japanese Prisons.
27. Ibid.
28. See Note 25, Supra.
29. Ibid.
30. See Note 14, Supra.
31. USFJ/J73 letter to Mr. Kayutomo Ijima, dated 13 June 1982, regarding proposals to limit the exercise of jurisdiction.

32. USFJ/J73 letter to Mr. Tsutomu Hotta, dated 26 September 1983, regarding the waiver of primary rights of jurisdiction in NATO countries.
33. Ministry of Justice letter to USFJ/J73, dated 24 May 1985, regarding the Government of Japan's intention to exercise jurisdiction.
34. See, AFR 112-1, Claims, para.2-7a; DOD Directive 5515.8.
35. JAG Claims Administrative Management Program Report (CAMP), prepared 7 October 1985.
36. See, United States v. Gilmon, 347 US 507, 74 S.Ct. .695, 98 L.Ed.
37. 5 AFR 112-1; 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, Art. XVIII (1960).
38. AFR 112-1, para 1-11.
39. 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, Art. II, Section 1 (1960).
40. Ibid., Art, XVIII, Section 1.
41. United States memorandum to the Joint Committee, dated 21 January 1978, Subject: Crash of a United States Marine Corps RF-4B at Yokohama on 27 September 1977.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Ibid.
46. Yokohama District Court, (Wa) 2096 of 1980.

47. Legal Advisor, Report and Recommendations of the Standing Committee on US-Host Country Relations, CH II, pp. 17-18 (1982).

48. Ibid.

49. The United States position, based on Art. XVIII of the SOFA, is that this action is like any other Art XVIII claim for damages arising from "in-scope" activities. See also, Section II, supra; Law No. 138 of 1952, as amended; Law No. 125 of 1947.

50. See, Note 47, Supra.

51. See, Note 49, Supra.

52. See, Note 39, Supra., Art. XVIII; 5 AFR 112-1.

53. Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, p. 801 (1983)

54. Supreme Court of Japan Decision of 16 December 1981, (O) 395 of 1976; Court of the First Instance, Osaka District Court Judgment on 27 February 1974, (Wa) 7077 of 1969, (Wa) 2499 and 5609 of 1971; Court of the Second Instance, Osaka High Court Judgment on 27 November 1975, (Ne) 724, 760 and 860 of 1975.

55. A phon is a unit of sound, with 1 phon being equal to the faintest audible sound. The phon scale is directly related to the more common decibel scale where 130 decibels equals the average pain level.

56. At an exchange rate of Y215 = \$1.00, Y1,150,000 would equal \$5,348.84, and Y34,000 would equal \$158.14. Thus, if this claim was granted, in full, on 31 December 1985, the plaintiffs would split a verdict of over \$1,000,000.00.

57. Hachioji Branch, Tokyo District Court, (Wa) 405 of 1976 and (Wa) 1356 of 1977.

58. Ibid.

59. Ibid.

60. Tokyo High Court Appeal, (Ne) 191 of 1981 and (Ne) 2275.

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61. 5AF/JAI message 130700Z Jul 81 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
62. 5AF/JAI message 030600Z Aug 82 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Appellate Proceedings - Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
63. 5AF/JAI message 270010Z Oct 82 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Appellate Proceedings - Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
64. 5AF/JAI message 212121Z Jan 83 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Appellate Proceedings - Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit.
65. 5AF/JAI message 280700Z Feb 84 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuits I and II.
66. The Tokyo High Court should not be confused with the Japanese Supreme Court. The Tokyo High Court is an intermediate appellate court similar to the United States Federal Courts of Appeals.
67. Unlike the situation in the US where a case is tried at one sitting, the Japanese courts hear cases in a series of hearings which can take years before a final decision is made. All Japanese courts, including the appellate courts, use this procedure.
68. 5AF/JAI Memo for Record, dated 27 Feb 86, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuits I and II.
69. Hachioji Branch, Tokyo District Court, (Wa) 1253 of 1982.
70. See, Note 62, Supra.
71. See, Note 68, Supra.
72. Okinawa Branch, Naha District Court, (Wa) 49 of 1982.
73. AMCONGEN NAHA message 210713Z May 82 to SECSTATE Washington, DC, Subject: Kadena Noise Pollution Suit Goes to Court.
74. 18CSG/JAI message 240640Z May 82 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Environmental Lawsuit - Prevention or Abatement of Aircraft Noise at Kadena AB, Japan.

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75. 18CSW/JAI message 130240Z Feb 86 to HQ, USAF/JACI, Subject: Environment Lawsuit-Abatement of Aircraft Noise on Kadena AB. 19th Session.

76. 18 CSW/JAI message 040700Z Mar 85 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Environmental Lawsuit - Abatement of Aircraft Noise on Kadena AB, 19th Session.

77. Ibid.

78. See, Section III, paras I and H, Infra.

79. 18 CSW/JAI message 020015Z Oct 85 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Environmental Lawsuit - Abatement of Aircraft Noise on Kadena AB JA. 18th Session.

80. Yokohama District Court, (Wa) 1411 of 1976.

81. COMUSJAPAN Message 240619Z Mar 77 to CINCPAC/J73, Subject: Noise Pollution Lawsuit - Atsugi Naval Air Base.

82. Ibid.

83. Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan (1960).

84. 5AF/JAI message 270010Z Oct 82 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Yokota Aircraft Noise Pollution Lawsuit/Decision in Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuit.

85. COMUSJAPAN message 240630Z Oct 84 to USCINCPAC/J73, Subject: Atsugi Noise Pollution Lawsuits.

86. Ibid.

87. Ibid.

88. 18 CSW/JAI Message 090045Z Aug 85 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Litigation FOR THE Recognition of Ownership of Land on Kadena AB Appropriated by the Japanese Imperial Army in 1944.

89. Ibid.
90. Ibid.
91. Ibid.
92. Ibid.
93. 18 CSW/JAI message 100545Z Feb 86 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Litigation for the Recognition of Ownership of Land on Kadena AB Appropriated by the Japanese Imperial Army in 1944.
94. See, Note 88, Supra.
95. 18 CSW/JAI message 260015Z Aug 85 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Litigation for the Recognition of Ownership of Land on Kadena AB Appropriated by the Imperial Army in 1944.
96. 18 CWS/JAI message 130130 Jan 86 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Litigation for Recognition of Ownership of Land on Kadena AB Appropriated by the Imperial Army in 1944.
97. 18 CSW/JAI message 100015Z Jul 85 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Administrative Litigation against GOJ by Pacifist 1-Tsubo Land Owners Pertaining to Kadena AB.
98. 18 CSW/JAI message 120035Z Jul 85 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Administrative Litigation Against GOJ by Pacifist 1-Tsubo Land Owners Pertaining to Kadena AB JA.
99. See, Notes 97 and 98, Supra.
100. Supra.
101. 18 CSW/JAI message 080415Z Jan 86 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Administrative Litigation against GOJ by Pacifist 1-Tsubo Landowners Pertaining to Kadena AB.
102. Ibid.
103. Ibid.

104. 18 CSW/JAI message 120125 Aug 85 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Administrative Litigation against GOJ by Pacifist 1-Tsubo Land Owners Pertaining to Kadena AB JA.

105. Ibid.

106. 18 CSW/JAI message 020050Z Oct 85 to HQ USAF/JACI, Subject: Administrative Litigation against GOJ by Pacifist 1-Tsubo Land Owners Pertaining to Kadena AB.

107. Ibid.

108. See, Notes 93-107, Supra.

## SECTION VII - CHAPLAIN

(U) The United States Forces, Japan (USFJ) Staff Chaplain's Conference was conducted 4-6 February, at HQ, USFJ, Yokota AB, Japan. Sixteen senior chaplains representing the Army, Navy and Air Force attended. Briefings were provided by USFJ staff members in areas of concerns which impacted the chaplain function. Professional programs utilizing resource personnel from the United States were reviewed leading to coordination and mutual funding of transportation costs.

(U) An annual review of OPLANS for USFJ bases was accomplished to identify facilities, chaplain service personnel requirements, and logistical resources for contingency needs.

(U) Various ecclesiastical endorsing representatives sponsored by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) accomplished visits to armed forces personnel in Japan. Both the Staff Chaplain 5 AF and the Installation Staff Chaplain 475 ABW conducted protocol activities, lodging, transportation, and courtesy calls.

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

(U) Contacts and visits were accomplished with senior Army, Navy and Marine chaplains within Japan and Okinawa. Coordination regarding Jewish chaplain coverage was reviewed. An adequate visitation was discussed and funding was established. A cooperative ministry approach to "FEN Morning Meditations" was discussed. Assignment of chaplain responsibilities for "FEN" broadcasts was finalized for calendar year 1985.

(U) The Staff Chaplain attended numerous base religious functions at USFJ bases including Holy Days worship services, conferences, and staff functions. 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

2-5 January	Right Reverend Charles L. Burgreen Bishop for the Armed Forces
3-4 January	The Honorable James R. Ambrose Under Secretary of the Army
4-6 January	Major General Sarjong Kajorn Commander, Royal Thai Army, Special Forces
7-10 January	Mr. Clifton H. Leatherbury, GS-16E Institute for Defense Analyses
10 January	Senator William V. Roth (R-DE) Chairman, Committee on Governmental Affairs
8-16 January	Representative Mary Rose Oaker (D-OH) Chairwoman, Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits
10-17 January	Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)
11 January	Lieutenant General John L. Pietrowski, USAF Commander, USCENTAF/Commander, 9AF
11 January	Mr. William Clark Deputy Chief of Mission, American Embassy
11 January	The Honorable Richard R. Burt Assistant Secretary of State
11 January	Lieutenant General Hideki Suzuki, JGSDF Commanding General, 8th Division, Western Army
11-12 January 19 January	General John W. Vessey, Jr., USA Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
	Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., USN Commander, USCINCPAC
	Lieutenant General Herman O. Thomson, USAF Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

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Brigadier General George A. Joulwan, USA  
Executive Assistant to Chairman, Joint  
Chiefs of Staff

Commodore Stewart A. Ring, USN  
Headquarters, PACOM

14-16 January

Major General David E. Watt, USA  
Director, Logistic and Security Assistance,  
USCENTCOM

15-18 January

The Honorable Richard L. Armitage  
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Inter-  
national Security Affairs)

The Honorable James A. Kelly  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense  
(East Asia and Pacific Affairs)

Mr. James Auer  
International Security Affairs

16 January

Lieutenant General Elvin R. Heiberg, III,  
USA, Chief of Engineers/Commander,  
Headquarters, USACE, Command Group

Mr. Frank A. DiMatteo, SES-IV  
Chief, International Affairs Office, USACE

Mr. William L. Robertson, SES-IV  
Deputy Chief Counsel, USACE

Mr. Charles M. Dunham, SES-IV  
Principal Assistant Chief, Construction  
Division, Directorate of Engineers and  
Construction

17 January

Mr. Atsuyuki Senshu  
Director, Defense Facilities Administration  
Agency

21 January

Major General Akira Araki, JASDF  
Vice Commandant, Air Officer Candidate  
School

22 January

Lieutenant General James M. Lee, USA  
Commander, US Army West Command

22-23 January

Admiral Steven A. White, USN  
Chief of Naval Materiel, Logistics

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Rear Admiral Richard L. Thompson, USN  
Deputy Chief of Naval Materiel, Logistics

Rear Admiral Wayne D. Bodensteiner, USN  
Deputy Chief of Naval Materiel,  
Acquisition

23 January Vice Admiral E.A. Burkhalter, USN  
Director of Intelligence Community Staff

Vice Admiral William H. Rowden, USN  
Commander, Military Sealift Command

26-29 January Lieutenant General William H. Schneider,  
USA, Deputy USCINCPAC

27 January General Wallace H. Nutting, USA  
30 January USCINCRD

27 January General William J. Livsey, USA  
Commanding General, US Forces, Korea

Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA  
Commander, US Army Japan/IX Corps

Brigadier General Michael L. Ferguson, USA  
Chief of Staff, US Army Japan/IX Corps

1-2 February Brigadier General Diann A. Hale, USAF  
5-9 February USAF Chief Nurse

8 February The Honorable Melvin R. Paisley  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research  
Engineering and Systems

Captain Lyle E. Bull, USN  
Executive Assistant to ASN

Mr. Marvin F. Friedenber, SES-3  
NAVAIR

9-15 February Mr. Charles Kartman, FS-2  
Principal Action Officer for Northeast  
Asia, Bureau of Political Affairs

14 February Lieutenant General Sadaaki Muriyama, JASDF  
Commander, Central Air Defense

15 February Major General Yuji Araki, JSDF  
Chief, Plans, JSO/J5

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10-14 February	The Honorable Walter T. Cox, III, GS-18E Judge, Court of Military Appeals
	Mr. Eugene Cox, GS-16E DOD General Counsel
	Mr. Eugene R. Sullivan, GS-17E USAF General Counsel
15 February	Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC)
16 February	Brigadier General Michael L. Ferguson, USA Chief of Staff, US Army Japan/IX Corps
16-17 February	Commodore Willis I. Lewis, USN Commander, Naval Facilities, Atsugi
18-21 February	Lieutenant General C.G. Cooper, USMC Commanding General, FMFPAC/COMMARCORBASESPAC
24 February - 2 March	Mr. John J. Sloan, GS-16E DIA, DIO
26 February	Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA Commander, US Army Japan/IX Corps
5 March	Mr. Peter Oleson Assistant Deputy Director for Plans and Policy, DIA
5-6 March	Brigadier General John H. Stanford, USA Commander, MTMC, West Area
6-7 March	Brigadier General Michael L. Ferguson, USA Chief of Staff, US Army Japan/IX Corps
8 March	Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA Commander, US Army Japan/IX Corps
	Brigadier General Donald C. Smith, USAF Vice Commander, MTMC
14 March	Lieutenant General Joichi Kigure, JASDF Director, Joint Staff
	Major General Yuji Araki, JGSDF Chief, Plans, JSO/J5
15 March	Brigadier General James S. Hayes, USA Commanding General, US Army Troop Support Agency

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24 March	General Richard H. Thompson, USA
26 March	Commander, Materiel Command
25-27 March	Brigadier General Robert G. Lynn, USA Deputy Director, Defense Department Communications System, JCS
27 March	Admiral William J. Crowe, USN Commander, USCINCPAC
28 March	Lieutenant General Joichi Kigure, JASDF Director, Joint Staff
	Lieutenant General Yuji Araki, JGSDF Chief, Plans, JSO/J5
	Lieutenant General Alexander M. Weyand, USA Commander, US Army Japan/IX Corps
28-30 March	Major General John V. Cox, USMC Director for Operations, USCINCPAC
29 March	Mr. John Kowalczyk, GS-16E DIA
30 March	Mr. Gaston Seguir White House Trade Advisor
	The Honorable Lionel H. Olmer Under Secretary for International Trade
4 April	Lieutenant General Sakaoki Matsunaga, JASDF Commander, Central Air Defense Force
5 April	Rear Admiral Masao Hamanaka Chief, Logistics, JSO/J4
5-9 April	Brigadier General Mark Tenney, USA Deputy Commanding General, 416th Engineering Command
7-11 April	Elder James H. Harris, GS-16E Associate Director, The Seventh Day Adventist, National Service
21-22 April	Mr. Francis Fee Assistant Comptroller General for Operations of the US General Accounting Office

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Mr. Robert M. Gilroy  
Director of General Accounting Office,  
Far East

Mr. Martin Hurwitz, ES-04  
Director, General Defense Intelligence  
Program Staff (GDIP)

22 April Major General Clyde D. Dean, USMC  
Commandant, National War College

25 April Commodore Arthur W. Fort, USN  
Commander, Pacific Division, Naval  
Facilities Engineering Command

25-27 April Major General Vaughn O. Lang, USA  
Director, C3S, USCINCPAC

26-28 April Brigadier General Thomas R. Olsen, USAF  
Deputy Director, J3, PACOM

3 May Lieutenant General Joichi Kigure, JASDF  
Director, Joint Staff

General Keitaro Watanabe, JGSDF  
Chairman, JSC

6-8 May Commodore Dale N. Hagen, USN  
Commander, Naval Forces, Mariana

Vice Admiral Prachoom Areerob  
Commandant, Royal Thai Joint Staff College

Major General Somchita Klongkankian  
Deputy Commandant, Royal Thai Joint Staff  
College

6 May Lieutenant General Joichi Kigure, JASDF  
Director, Joint Staff

7 May Brigadier General Michael L. Ferguson, USA  
Chief of Staff, US Army Japan/IX Corps

8 May Lieutenant General Joichi Kigure, JASDF  
Director, Joint Staff

10 May Commodore Thomas A. Brooks, USN  
Chief of Staff, Intelligence, USCINCLANT/J2

Brigadier General George E. Chapman, USAF  
Commander, Air Weather Service

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Commodore Dwaine O. Griffith, USN  
Director, Deep Submergence System  
Office of the CNO

Commodore Ronald H. Jesbert, USN  
Commanding Officer, USS Nassau (LHA-4)

Commodore Robert Johanson, USCG  
Chief of Staff, 3rd District,  
Governor's Island, NY

Brigadier General Gary E. Luck, USA  
Assistant Division Commander,  
101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)

Brigadier General Glynn C. Mallory, Jr., USA  
Assistant Division Commander, 8th Infantry  
Division (Mechanized USAREUR)

General Louis T. Seith, USAF (Ret)  
Former Chief of Staff, SHAPE, NATO

10 May

General Keitaro Watanabe, JGSDF  
Chairman, JSC

Lieutenant General Joichi Kigure, JASDF  
Director, Joint Staff

Major General Kazuyoshi Takei, JASDF  
Chief, JS0/J3

Rear Admiral Masao Hamanaka, JMSDF  
Chief, JS0/J4

Lieutenant General Yuji Araki, JGSDF  
Chief, JS0/J5

11 May

The Honorable Malcolm Baldridge  
Secretary of Commerce

14 May

Commodore E. Inman Carmichael, USN  
COMFAIRWESTPAC/EDA

18 May

Lieutenant General Lawrence F. Snowden, USMC  
(Ret), VP, Far East Area Hughes Aircraft  
International Service

19 May

Lieutenant General Akinori Koga  
Commander, Air Defense Command

Lieutenant General Fusao Murayama  
Chief of Staff, Air Defense Command

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Lieutenant General Kokichi Nagata  
Commander, Air Traffic Control and  
Weather Wing

Major General Sakujiro Maruyama  
Vice Commander, Air Traffic Control and  
Weather Wing

Major General Akihiko Sagawa  
Commander, Air Defense Operations Group

Major General Ichiro Takaya  
Commander, Air Police Group

Major General Eizo Takeishi  
Chief, Operations Division, Air Defense  
Command

Major General Akio Shiratori  
Commander, Fuchu Procurement Management

21 May

The Honorable Walter C. Carrington  
(Former Ambassador to Senegal)  
Director, International Affairs  
Howard University Law School

The Honorable Anne F. Holloway  
(Former Ambassador to Mali)  
Staff Director, Subcommittee on Africa,  
US House of Representatives

The Honorable Elliott P. Skinner  
(Former Ambassador to Upper Volta)  
Professor of Anthropology, Columbia  
University, NY

The Honorable Mabel M. Smythe  
(Former Ambassador to Cameroon)  
Professor of African History, Northwestern  
University, IL

The Honorable Theodore R. Britton, Jr.  
(Former Ambassador to Barbados)  
International Affairs Advisor to US  
Secretary of Housing and Urban Affairs

The Honorable Horace G. Dawson, Jr.  
(Former Ambassador to Botswana)  
Senior Advisor to the Director, USIA

22 May

Vice Admiral Paul F. McCarthy, Jr., USN  
Commander, 7th Fleet

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23-25 May

Mr. John Cittadino, SES-IV  
Director, Theater and Tactical C3

24 May

Lieutenant General Joichi Kigure, JASDF  
Director, Joint Staff

Major General James L. Day, USMC  
Commanding General, Marine Corps Base,  
Camp Butler

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

Brigadier General Michael L. Ferguson, USA  
Chief of Staff, US Army Japan/IX Corps

28 May

Admiral S.R. Foley, Jr., USN  
CINCPACFLT

Lieutenant General Fusao Murayama, JASDF  
Chief of Staff, ADC

29 May

Brigadier General Donald Snyder, USAF  
Commander, 313th Air Division

2 June

3 June

The Honorable Michael J. Mansfield  
US Ambassador to Japan

Senator Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT)

Senator Chic Hecht (R-NV)

Senator David L. Boren (D-OK)

Senator Bill Bradley (D-NJ)

Dr. Michael Pillsbury  
Assistant Undersecretary of Defense for  
Policy Planning

3-4 June

Major General James N. Ellis, USA  
Chief of Staff, US Forces, Korea  
Eighth Army

7 June

Brigadier General Robert R. Jorgensen, USA  
Chief, USA Veterinarian Activities, Japan

8 June

Mr. William Clark, Jr.  
Deputy Chief of Mission, American Embassy

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11-12 June	General Chung Ho Yong, ROKAR Chief of Staff, ROK Army
21-29 June	Mr. David C. Gray, SES-IV Director of Real Estate, HQ, USACE
26 June - 2 July	Mr. Robert A. Stone, SES-5 Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installations) Office of the Asst Secretary of Defense
	Mr. Robert J. Lanoue, SES-IV Director, Nato and Foreign Programs Office of the Asst Secretary of Defense
27 June	Lieutenant General Joichi Kigure, JASDF Director, Joint Staff
	Major General Kazuyoshi Takei, JASDF Chief, JSO/J2
	Rear Admiral Masao Hamanaka, JMSDF Chief, JSO/J4
	Lieutenant General Yuji Araki, JGSDF Chief, JSO/J5
3 July	Major General Kazuyoshi Takei, JASDF Air Defense Command, Chief of Staff
6 July	The Honorable George P. Schultz Secretary of State
	Ambassador Michael J. Mansfield US Ambassador to Japan
8 July	Major General Tatsuo Ogoshi, JASDF Deputy Director, Defense Department
11 July	Vice Admiral Kazuo Sakaiki Commandant, Joint Staff College
11-16 July	Mr. Robert J. Surrence Staff Member, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
18 July	Brigadier General Robert M. Bunker, USA Division Engineer, US Army Engineering Division, Pacific Ocean Division
21-23 July	Brigadier General David S. Watrous, USAF Director of Intelligence, USCINCPAC

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29 July Air Vice Marshall Charoon Vutnikarn  
Director of Air Reconnaissance

Air Vice Marshall Reongchai Snitbhan  
Director of Intelligence, Royal Thai  
Air Force

2 August Lieutenant General Charles W. Dyke, USA  
Commander, US Army Japan/IX Corps

4 August Representative Sam M. Gibbons (R-FL)  
House Ways and Means Committee

6-9 August Senator Phil Gramm (R-TX)  
Senate Armed Services Committee

7-8 August Mr. Dudley L. Carlson, USN  
Chief of Navy Legislative Affairs

9 August Rear Admiral Stewart A. Ring, USN  
USCINCPAC/J5

11-16 August Mr. Robert J. Surrence  
Professional Staff Member, House Permanent  
Select Committee on Intelligence

12-14 August Admiral William J. Crowe, USN  
Commander, USCINCPAC

12 August Rear Admiral John P. Jones, USN  
Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering  
Command

14 August Mr. Robert M. Walker, GS-17E  
Staff Director, Subcommittee on Military  
Construction, Senate Appropriations  
Committee

15 August Senator Robert J. Dole (R-KS)  
29 August Majority Leader

The Honorable Elizabeth H. Dole  
Secretary of Transportation

Senator James McClure (R-ID)  
Committee on Appropriations

Senator William S. Cohen (R-ME)  
Committee on Armed Services

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	Senator Daniel J. Evans (R-WA) Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
	Senator Daniel P. Moynihan (D-NY) Committee on the Budget
	Senator Pete Wilson (R-CA) Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry
	Senator Pete V. Domenici (R-NM) Chairman, Senate Budget Committee
18 August	Representative Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-NJ) Chairman, House Committee on Judiciary
	Ambassador Michael J. Mansfield US Ambassador to Japan
21-22 August	Lieutenant General Charles W. Bagnal, USA Commander, US Army Western Command
24 August	Representative Sam M. Gibbons (R-FL) House Ways and Means Committee
	Ambassador Michael J. Mansfield US Ambassador to Japan
26-27 August	Major General Harry D. Penzler, USA TRADOC DCSDOC
29-30 August	Major General Charles A. Horner, USAF Headquarters, Tactical Air Command/XP
30-31 August	Major General Walter C. Schrupp, USAF USCINCPAC/J02
8-12 September	Mr. Douglas Nosik, GS-18E House Appropriations Committee Surveys and Investigations Staff
	Mr. Roy T. Mason, GS-17E House Appropriations Committee Surveys and Investigations Staff
	Mr. Richard D. Robillard, GS-17E Team Member
	Mr. Walter G. Harlow, GS-16E Team Member

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Mr. Tim Nestor, GS-16E  
Team Member

12 September Mr. David Ryder  
Deputy Assistant to Vice President

13 September Major General Harry E. Soyster, USA  
Commander for US Army Intelligence and  
Security Command

15-18 September Commodore David W. Cockfield, USN  
Commander, Mine Warfare Command

16 September The Honorable Walter W. Hollis, SES-6  
Under Secretary of the Army for Operations  
Research

Mr. Robert E. Hiller, SES-4  
Special Assistant for Operations, HQ, PACAF

16-17 September Brigadier General George H. Akin, USA  
Assistant Chief of Staff, J4  
US Forces, Korea

18 September Brigadier General Michael L. Ferguson, USA  
Chief of Staff, US Army Japan/IX Corps

21-22 September Representative Morris K. Udall (D-AZ)  
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and  
Insular Affairs

Representative John F. Seiberling (D-OH)  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs  
Committee on the Judiciary

Representative James H. Weaver (D-OR)  
Committee on Agriculture  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Representative Jerry Huckaby (D-LA)  
Committee on Agriculture  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Delegate Fofo I.F. Sunia (D-AS)  
Committee on Merchant Marine Fisheries  
Committee on Public Works and Transportation

Delegate Ron De Lugo (D-VI)  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs  
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service  
Committee on Public Works and Transportation

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	Delegate Francisco Blaz (R-Guam)
24 September	The Honorable Noel C. Koch Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, for International Security Affairs
25 September	Lieutenant General Charles W. Dyke, USA Commander, US Army Japan/IX Corps
28 September - 2 October	Major General Richard T. Trundy, USMC Director for Operations, USCINCPAC
28 September - 5 October	Brigadier General David S. Watrous, USAF USCINCPAC/J2
30 September - 2 October	Mr. Herbert B. Goertzel, ES-4 Director, WWMCCS ADP Technical Support Directorate
10-11 October	General Paul X. Kelley, USMC Commandant of the Marine Corps  Mr. Peter Murphy Counsel to the Commandant
14-16 October	Admiral Ronald J. Hays, USN Commander in Chief, Pacific (USCINCPAC)  Rear Admiral Stewart A. Ring, USN USCINCPAC/J5  Mr. Carl Taylor, SES-2 USCINCPAC/POLAD  Mr. Alfred J. Lynn, GS-16 USCINCPAC/J03
19-23 October	The Honorable James A. Kelly Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asia and Pacific Affairs
22 October	Major General C.W. Lee, ROKA ROK Member to the UNCMAC
6-8 November	General Fred K. Mahafey, USA USCINCRD
2 December	Mr. Hiroaki Fujii Director General, North American Affairs Bureau

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APPENDIX II

CHRONOLOGY

- 1 Jan (U) Naval Air Facility, Misawa (US Navy) relinquished control of the Misawa AB and responsibility for airfield management to 432nd Tactical Fighter Wing (Fifth Air Force). Naval Air Facility, Misawa had assumed control on 1 Oct 1975 from US Air Force Security Service.
- 6 Jan (U) T-1 Tanker Lay-up. USNS Chattahoochee laid up as part of Ready Reserve Fleet at North Pier, Yokohama.
- 10 Jan (U) Representatives from HQ, USFJ and HQ, USARJ met with Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) officials in Tokyo to discuss the Maritime Safety Agency's (MSA) refusal to allow use of the designated anchorage at Akizuki Ammunition Depot for Near Term Prepositioned Force (NTPF) operations. MOFA officials took the problem for consideration and on 2 Feb 1985 notified HQ, USFJ that MSA still found US proposals "unacceptable".
- 13 Jan (U) First use of Japan Air Self-Defense Force C-130 aircraft for Japan Ground Self-Defense Force paratroop drop. Total of 62 troopers of 1st Airborne Brigade (Eastern Army) involved in exercise, also used were three C-1 aircraft and one V-107 helicopter.
- 14 Jan (U) JDA Dir Gen Koichi Kato inspected JSDF Second Division Headquarters in Hokkaido. He is the first JDA Dir Gen in 20 years to tour JSDF bases during the coldest season.
- 16 Jan (U) US Asst SecDef Armitage visited JDA and conferred with Administrative Vice Minister Natsume and others, and stressed the importance of Night Landing Practice site for deck planes. He also reiterated necessity of interoperability between JSDF and USF, and extended invitation for Dir Gen Kato to visit US.

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- 17 Jan (U) JDA Dir Gen Kato inferred in news conference that the current ceiling of one percent of GNP may be exceeded in future and implied his intention to seek a change in the 1976 Cabinet decision.
- 24 Jan (U) Japanese Diet opened 102d regular session and commenced interpellations on JFY85 budget. Projections indicated Self-Defense Forces pay raise of 1.67 percent or more this summer would bring defense expenditures over one percent GNP ceiling.
- 26 Jan-1 Feb (U) Combined US Army Japan/IX Corps-Northern Army (Japan Ground Self-Defense Force) - sponsored Command Post Exercise (CPX) YAMA SAKURA VII conducted. Seventh in series.
- 29 Jan-3 Feb (U) COPE AIRLIFT exercise conducted. US Air Force C-130 aircraft from Clark AB, Philippines and Yokota AB deployed to MCAS Futenma, employed in transporting USMC personnel and cargo to Ie Shima. US Army Special Forces (Torii Station), US Navy Construction Battalion (Fleet Activities, Okinawa) and US Marine Corps personnel participated.
- 30 Jan-18 Feb (U) Navy Electronics Engineering Activity Japan (NEEACT 18 Japan) begins installation of Joint Staff Office (JSO) COMSEC and terminal equipment.
- 4-6 Feb (U) Staff Chaplain hosts USFJ Chaplain Conference at Yokota Air Base (USFJ Conference Room).

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5-10 Feb

(U) French Navy helicopter carrier JEANNE D'ARC (CHVR 97) and escort frigate COMMANDANT BOURDAIS (F 740) paid goodwill visits to Japanese waters. Conducted antisubmarine and tactical maneuvers and communications combined exercise with JDS KATORI (TV 3501) and MAKIGUMO (DDK 114) 10-11 Feb in waters south of Honshu.

8-11 Feb

(U) US Seventh Fleet-sponsored amphibious exercise VALIANT USHER 85-20K conducted. Purpose to train in planning, coordinating and conducting amphibious operations. Approximately 3000 Marines and three amphibious ships involved.

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- 14-23 Feb (U) Combined US Marine Corps-Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) cold weather exercise conducted. Approximately 170 Marines of E Company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment, Third Marine Division (Camp Schwab) and approximately 200 members of JGSDF 9th Regiment, 2d Division (Northern Army) (Camp Asahikawa) participated.
- 15-27 Feb (U) Combined US SEVENTHFLT/Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force mining and explosive ordnance disposal exercise MINEX 85-1JA conducted.
- 19 Feb (U) Japanese and US veterans of the battle of Iwo Jima, and their bereaved families, held a memorial function on Iwo Jima.
- 19-23 Feb (U) Combined Joint Japan Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) - US Marine Corps air defense exercise conducted. F-4EJ aircraft of 303rd Fighter Squadron (6th Wing -- JASDF) (Komatsu AB) and F-4 and RF-4 aircraft of Marine Air Group 15 (1st Marine Air Wing -- MCAS Iwakuni) participated.
- 25 Feb (U) T-1 Tanker Acceptance. MSCFE accepted T-1 Tanker Bravado, which joins Seneca/barge 255 to shuttle POL product in Japan area of operation.
- 4 Mar (U) USFJ Command Coordination Center (CCC) Phase I commenced operations with minimal communication capability.

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1-4 Apr

(U) COPE NORTH 85-3, combined US Air Force-Japan Air Self-Defense (JASDF) exercise conducted. USAF flying units participating were E-3A aircraft of 961 AWACS (Kadena AB -- 552 AWACWG -- TAC) and F-15s of 43

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tactical Fighter Squadron (21 TFW -- Alaskan Air Command). JASDF aircraft participating were F-4EJ and RF-4E of 7th Air Wing (Hyakuri AB -- Central Air Defense Force) and F-4EJs of the 6th Air Wing (Komatsu AB -- CADF. This marked first participation for Alaskan Air Command aircraft from Elmendorf AFB, which aircraft had deployed to Komatsu AB from Kwangju AB, Korea, following participation there in TEAM SPIRIT 85.

2 Apr

(U) First three (of approximately 50 scheduled) USAF F-16 aircraft assigned to 432TFW (Fifth Air Force) arrived at Misawa AB.

17 Apr

(U) JDA and DFAA formulated basic policy on the Night Landing Practice (NLP) of deck planes of US aircraft carriers which includes Government of Japan taking principal role in settling the issue; that ultimate objective is to construct site on Miyake Island, and that it would be about seven years hence that NLP can become operational.

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23 Apr

(U) National Defense Council met for first time in nine years to discuss international military situation, and the Chairman of JSC made a presentation to high-ranking government officials, including Prime Minister Nakasone, Foreign Minister Abe, and Finance Minister Takeshita. Presentations were on augmentation of Soviet armed forces in the Far East, analysis of military situation around Japan, which referred to the large-scale exercise staged by Soviet Navy flotilla with carrier NOVOROSSIYSK.

2 May

(U) Asahi newspaper revealed that JDA decided to procure Over-the-Horizon Radar (OTH-R) in the '84 mid-term defense program. This OTH-R is to be a combined project of GSDF, MSDF and ASDF with budget shared by the three services. The proposed site for installation is Iwo Jima (as noted in paper).

6 May

(U) US Marine Corps CH-53 helicopter of HMH-462 returning to base (MCAS Futenma) from MCAS Iwakuni via Kanoya AB crashed at sea approximately 3005N/130135E (about 85 miles south of Kanoya) at approximately 1315I. All seventeen aboard perished.

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- 16 May (U) Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) proposal for SATNET service on Okinawa accepted by American Forces Information Service (AFIS).
- 17 May (U) First time visit by incumbent Director General, Japan Defense Agency, to Misawa AB. Minister Kato visited Self-Defense Force organizations at Misawa, held discussions with COMUSJAPAN and commanding officers of USAF and USN units stationed at Misawa, and viewed static display of USAF F-16 aircraft.
- 23 May (U) Gen Watanabe, Chairman JSC, JDA and Lt Gen Tixier, Commander, USFJ signed a memorandum for the conduct of studies by JSDF and USFJ to contribute to improvement of interoperability between JSDF and US Forces. Memorandum outlines the organization of the Joint Interoperability Coordinating Committee (JICC) and the scope and methodology of the studies.

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30 May

(U) The revitalization of the Joint Planning Committee (JPC) was initiated with the meeting held on this date. The JPC accepted recommendations which will clearly define membership of the JPC, establish a requirement for regular meetings, and define procedures for approval of the results of joint studies and associated activities of the planning subcommittees. Memoranda are being established to act on the recommendations of the JPC.

19-21 Jun

(U) JSO hosted a bilateral meeting to discuss operational considerations for a Japan based Relocatable Over-the-Horizon Radar (ROTHR-R). Representatives from JSDF, USCINCPAC, USFJ, and 5AF attended the meeting which addressed JSO priorities for usage, surveillance considerations, target priorities, system operation, frequency requirements and quick look engineering survey methodology.

4 July

(U) US Air Force formally activated 13th Tactical Fighter Squadron (432 Tactical Fighter Wing -- Fifth Air Force). First F-16 squadron to be activated in Japan, first USAF combat unit to be stationed in Honshu in 14 years -- F-4C aircraft of 356 TFS and 612 TFS (475 TFW -- Fifth AF) having departed Honshu in March 1971.

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15 Aug

(U) Prime Minister Nakasone and other cabinet ministers for the first time visited Tasukuni Shrine in their official capacities to pay homage to those enshrined there. Pursuant to a rule to separate politics from religion, they omitted the Shinto ritual procedures in order to thin the religious character of their visits to the shrine. JSP Chairman Masashi Tshibashi criticized this action as indicating desire of Prime Minister to open way for Japan to become a military superpower while PM was still in office. Asian countries sharply opposed the official visit.

23-27 Aug

(U) ASWEX 85-1J, combined Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force - US SEVENTHFLT antisubmarine exercise conducted.

26-30 Aug

(U) Employment phase of COPE NORTH 85-4, joint-combined Japan Self-Defense Force - US air defense exercise conducted. USAF flying units participating were E-3A aircraft of 961 AWACS (Kadena AB -- 552 AWACWG -- TAC) and F-15s of 44 Tactical Fighter Squadron (18 TFW -- Fifth AF): US Marine Corps F-4 aircraft of VMFA 312 (MAG 15 -- 1st MAW) and A-4s of US Navy Aggressor Squadron (VC 5) participated. JASDF flying units were F-15Js of 202 Squadron (5 Wing -- Western Air Defense Force), F-4EJs of 301 Sq (5 Wing), T-2 aircraft in aggressor role (WADF), F-1s of 6 Sq (8 Wing -- WADF), F-4EJs of 304 Squadron (8 Wing), RF-4Es of 501 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (7 Wing -- Central Air Defense Force) and YS-11E aircraft of HQ Air Defense Command. Two DD-type vessels of Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force also were deployed. Sixth COPE NORTH staged from Nyutabaru.

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18 Sep

(U) At 180144Z/1810441 USS DARTER (SS 576) collided with the SS KANSAS GETTY (merchantman, Bahama registry) which was at anchor near Pusan harbor. DARTER was running submerged at periscope depth, sustained some damage. Merchant vessel apparently undamaged. No casualties reported.

27 Sep

(U) SATNET service began on Okinawa (using mobile 27 satellite terminal).

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- 5-14 Oct (U) Combined US Navy-Japan Maritime Self Defense Force exercise ANNUALEX 60G conducted, elements of USAF 18 Tactical Fighter Wing (Fifth Air Force) and First Marine Air Wing joining.
- 10 Oct (U) USS Barbel (SS 580) arrived Sasebo for homeport assignment.
- 12 Oct (U) SATNET programming began at Yokota employing the American Forces Information Service-procured mobile satellite terminal.
- 12 Oct (U) DFAA Director General Sassa disclosed that negotiations are underway for construction of NLP facility for NAF Atsugi on Miyake Island.

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15 Nov

(U) Director General Kato observed a Night Landing Practice on board US carrier Midway. He expressed his desire to call for residents of Miyake Island to cooperate in acquiring an NLP site on the island, stating it would be safer there since aircraft fly out over the sea.

16-19 Nov

(U) Field training exercise (FTX) portion of combined US Army-Japan Ground Self Defense Force (JGSDF) exercise ORIENT SHIELD 85 conducted. Co-sponsored by US Army Japan/IX Corps-Eastern Army (JGSDF). Elements of US 25th Infantry Division (Schofield Barracks, HI) and of 1st Division (Eastern Army -- JGSDF participated). Second such exercise involving US and Japanese brigade level units.

19 Nov

(U) COPE MAX V (previously Theater Force Employment Exercise) conducted in Okinawa area and air approaches thereto and to South Korea. Sequenced launch of all available PACAF, selected MAC, SAC, and TAC aircraft in Far East theater. Purpose to provide exercise in assembling, launching, massing, and employing aircraft in support of theater contingencies.

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3-7 Dec

(U) US Marine Corps exercise BEACH CREST 86-1 was conducted and exercised Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) air command and control elements.

5-13 Dec

(U) FUJI II air defense command post exercise (CPX) conducted. Japan Air Self Defense Force Air Defense command and United States Air Forces, Japan headquarters elements participated.

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7-11 Dec

(U) Combined US Navy-Japan Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF) exercise ASWEX 86-IJA conducted. US Seventh Fleet vessels participating included USS Midway (CV-41), P-3C aircraft of both JMSDF and USN joined. Major purpose of exercise to improve the tactical capabilities of the participants and promote training procedures of cooperation and coordination.

10 Dec

J03  
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(U) USS Lockwood (FF 1064) en route Yokosuka NS collided with Republic of Philippine MV Santo Nino (en route Fukuyama port) in Uraga channel of Tokyo Bay at approximately 1925I. Lockwood was towed to Yokosuka NS, no personnel casualties reported.

11-17 Dec

(U) Combined US Air Force-Japan Air Self Defense Force (JASDF) air defense exercise COPE NORTH 86-1 conducted, 27th in the series, fifth involving Chitose, 13th for Misawa. First time for participation by tactical fighters of two USAF wings (18 TFW and 432 TFW, both of Fifth Air Force). Fifth occasion for ships of Japan Maritime Self Defense Force to take part. Purpose of exercise to develop tactics in various combined air defense operations. Exercise held in conjunction with CPX FUJI II.

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GLOSSARY

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

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

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BSA	Boy Scouts of America
C	Confidential
C2	Command and Control
C3	Command, Control and Communications
C3CM	Command, Control and Communications Countermeasures
C3I	Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence
C3RB	Command, Control and Communications Requirements Board
C3S	Command, Control and Communications Systems
C4	Command, Control, Communications And Computers
CAMP	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	Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
C/S	Chief of Staff
CTAN	CINCPAC Teletype Alert Network
CVAN	CINCPAC Voice Alert Network
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Department of the Army
DACT	Dissimilar Air Combat Tactics

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 People's Republic of Korea
DIPSCPACPH	Data Processing Service Center, Pacific, Pearl Harbor
DRIS	Defense Retail Interservice Support
DSA	Defense Supply Agency; Defense Security Agency

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DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System
DSP	Democratic Socialist Party (Japan)
DSSCS	Defense Special Security Communications System
DV	Distinguished Visitor(s)
EA	Enviromental Agency
ECAC	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Analysis Center
ECCM	Electronic Counter-Countermeasures
ECM	Electronic Countersmesures
EFTO	Encrypt for Transmission Only
EMATS	(JCS) Emergency Message Automatic Transmission System
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EML	Environmental Morale Leave
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EO&T	Equal Opportunity and Treatment
ES	Environmental Subcommittee
EW	Electronic Warfare
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

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FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FRSC	Frequency subcommittee
FTCF	Fuchu Technical Control Facility
FTD	Foreign Technology Division
FTS	File Transfer Service
FY	Fiscal Year
FYP	Fiscal 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)
HF	High Frequency
HistSUM	Historical Submission
HNFC	Host Nation Funded Construction
HOLA	Housing Allowance
HUMINT	Human Resources Intelligence
IAC	Information Advisory Council
IBM	International Business Machine
ICR	Intelligence Collection Requirements
IDA	Institute for Defense Analysis
IDHA	Intelligence Data Handling System

IEO	International Exchange Office
IFF	Identification, Friend or Foe
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
IHA	Indirect Hire Agreement
I&L	Installations and Logistics
IJCS	Integrated Joint Communications System
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMP	Inventory Management Plan
INTSUM	Intelligence Summary
IPAC	Intelligence Center Pacific
IR	Intelligence Report
ISA	International Security Affairs; Interservice Support Agreement
JAAD	Justification, Approval and Acquisition Document
JACCAC	Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordination and Advisory Committee
JADEx	Japan Air Defense Exercise
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JASDF	Japan Air Self-Defense Force
JC	Joint Committee
JCAB	Japan Civil Aviation Bureau
JCCC	Joint Communications Coordinating Committee
JCI	Japanese Compulsory Insurance
JCIS	Joint Command Information System of USFK
JCMC	Joint Crisis Management Committee
JCP	Japan Communist Party
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff

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JDA	Japan Defense Agency
JDS	Japan Defense Society
JED	Japan Engineering Districts, US Army Corps of Engineers
JFAP	Japan Facilities Adjustment Program
JFCC	Joint Frequency Management Office
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year
JHPC	Japan Highway Public Corporation
JIAS	Japanese International Aerospace Show
JINTACCS	Joint Interoperable Tactical Command and Control System
JLAC	Joint Labor Affairs Committee
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
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

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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 (mode)
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 Operation 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 Landing Practice
NM	Nautical Miles
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NOFORN	No Foreign Dissemination
NPA	National Police Agency (Japan)

NPS	National Public Service
NSD	Naval Supply Depot
NSFO	Navy Special Fuel Oil
NTTPC	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation
OAC	Okinawa Area Coordinator
OAF0	Okinawa Area Field Office
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OBCP	Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan
OCFC	Overseas Combined Federal Campaign
OCS	Officer Candidate School
OFRP	Overseas Family Residency Program
OJCS	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
OLLR	Okinawa Land Lease Renewal
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
O&M, N	Operations and Maintenance, Navy
OPCON	Operational Control
OPDS	Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPLAN	Operation Plan
ORE	Okinawa Regional Exchange
ORF	Official Representative Funds
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
OTH	Over-The-Horizon
PACAF	Pacific Air Force

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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	People's 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	Quid Pro Quo
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

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RRP	Radio Regulatory Bureau (Japan)
RSG	Range Study Group
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SAG	Staff Action Group
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SAP0 (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	Telephone 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
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	WMCCS Intercomputer Network
WSGT	WMCCS Standard Graphics Terminal
WMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
5AF	Fifth Air Force

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