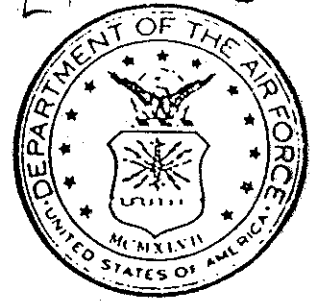


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HISTORY OF HEADQUARTERS

UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

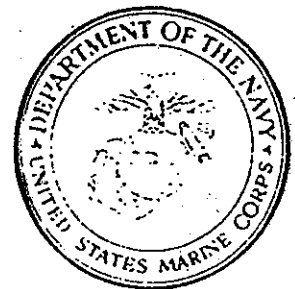
1 January - 30 September 1965

Obtained under the
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I. Section I - Status of the Command

(U) COMUSJapan is also the Commander, Fifth Air Force. The position of the Commander is reflected in the Fifth Air Force manning authorization document.

(U) Organization of the headquarters, and manning authorization for the first six months of this reporting period are reflected in the Joint Manpower Program (JMP) for Hq USFJ, 1 July 1964; and for the remainder of the period in the JMP for Hq USFJ, 1 July 1965.

(U) Opening and closing personnel strength for the period is at Appendix 2. Personnel strength for all U.S. forces in Japan during the reporting period is at Appendix 3.

II. Section II - Narratives Related to Tasks

A. SOFA and Other Treaty-Related Matters.

1. Security Consultative Committee (SCC)

a. (U) The sixth meeting of the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) was held in Tokyo, 1 September 1965. The principals attending were Ambassador Reischauer and Admiral Sharp for the US and Foreign Minister Shiina and Japan Defense Agency Director General Matsuno for the GOJ. COMUSJapan, who is an alternate for CINCPAC on the SCC, also attended.

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(1) Consultations between the two Governments under Article IV of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security concerning implementation of the Treaty and at the request of either Government, whenever the security of Japan or international peace and security in the Far East is threatened.

(2) Consultations between the two Governments concerning the implementation of Article VI (US use of facilities in Japan) of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

(3) Consideration of any matters underlying and related to security affairs which would serve to promote understanding between the two Governments and contribute to the strengthening of cooperative relations between the two countries in the field of security.

The US Ambassador is the US Chairman. The Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, is a member and the Ambassador's principal advisor on military and defense matters. On the Japanese side, the Chairman is the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Director General of the Defense Agency is a member. Other ministers or officials of the two Governments may participate, as appropriate, as advisors to the Committee.

c. (U) The sixth meeting followed the formal agenda precedent established by previous meetings with Ambassador Reischauer speaking to the political situation and prospects in the Far East, Foreign Minister Shiina tabling a paper on the outlook for the political situation in Asia centering around the Viet Nam situation; Admiral Sharp addressing the military situation and prospects in the Far East; Director General Matsumo commenting on the present status of the Self Defense Forces.

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3. U.S. Base Structure in Japan

a. (U) As of the end of the reporting period there were 152 US installations in Japan, ranging in size from a single communications site to large bases and training areas. The heaviest concentration was in the Kanto Plains area near Tokyo. These installations occupied approximately 75,087 acres and provided 70,546,544 square feet of covered floor space²⁶. This base structure represented a massive reduction from the Korean War period (1952), comprising about one-twentieth the number of facilities and one quarter of the land space. Seven of the US facilities and areas continued to be designated as United Nations (UN) installations. All these facilities continued to be provided by the GOJ rent free²⁷.

b. (U) A proposed change in status of the Fuji Maneuver Area remained pending during the period. Currently a US facility, Fuji Maneuver Area provides an area for large scale maneuvers, including tank and artillery firing, by both the Japan Ground Self Defense Force and US forces. Pursuant to negotiations begun in 1960, a draft agreement has existed since March 1962 whereby the area would be released to GOJ control, with the US retaining a small base camp and maneuver rights for 270 days a year. Local politics have prevented the GOJ from concluding this agreement. At the 20th Meeting of the Fuji Ad Hoc Working Group, 19 May 1965, the Japanese side reported that progress was being made in unifying local demands and interests and expressed interest in separate release of the East Fuji and North Fuji areas²⁸.

c. (U) Off range drops in April 1965 intensified the continuing pressure for release of the Mito Air-to-Ground Range which supports training of Air Force and Navy units. On 6 and 11 May, JDA officials urged the US to accept an alternate facility. The problem remained, as before, to find an acceptable alternate for a vital facility²⁹.

d. (U) Japanese governmental pressures to accept an alternate facility for and to release the Ota-Koizumi Training Field continued, highlighted by a personal representation by the Director General, JDA, to COMUSJapan on 11 May 65. The area is used for parachute drop training and no acceptable alternate has been found³⁰.

f. (U) As of the end of the period, there had been no significant change in the US Base Structure in Japan.

4. Labor Matters:

a. (U) Japanese Nationals employed by USFJ:

	<u>Master Labor Contract (MLC)</u>	<u>Mariners Contract (MC)</u>	<u>Direct Hire MSTs LSTs</u>	<u>Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA)</u>
1 Jan 65	41,906	236	822	14,300
30 Sep 65	40,779	237	1,225	11,718
Total Costs:	\$60,424,188	\$643,186	\$3,213,908	\$12,915,386

b. (U) During this period, COMUSJapan developed, coordinated with the service components, and approved 12 modifications³² to the MLC, 11 modifications to the MC, and 6 modifications to the IHA concerning employment and pay provisions and working conditions.

(U) In the development and coordination of uniform labor and personnel policy, the USFJ Labor Coordination Subcommittee (LCS) met 13 times and developed recommendations on specific labor problems that arose and on various proposals from the GOJ. Labor Branch representatives met with DFAA representatives 19 times to discuss various matters arising under the MLC and IHA, and to resolve urgent problems relative to administration of Japanese employees and uniform policy implementation. Problems discussed and resolved were: wage increases, procedures for RIF's and advance notice to the GOJ, health insurance benefits, advance in-hire rates.

d. (U) From 1 Jan to 30 Sep 65, the USFJ was affected by nine strikes called by Zenchuro (Security Forces Workers Union). Seven of these strikes were local in nature involving a single service component and were of short duration, ranging from two hours to 72 hours. The other two strikes were USFJ-wide and affected all service components, but were one hour or less in duration. Nine other Zenchuro scheduled strikes were cancelled. Impact of the strikes was reported as negligible. Reasons for the strikes were protests against RIF's, against change in work schedule, and for wage increases. Zenchuro union claims a membership of 24,500 among the 41,000 MLC employees. Membership among the IHA employees is about 2,000.

e. (U) To keep Japanese employees informed of USFJ labor policies and practices and to promote US-Japan mutual understanding and friendship, COMUSJapan edited and published the monthly Japanese language magazine, KORYU, (56,000 copies each month) for distribution to Japanese employees. Twelve IHA Instruction Letters were issued to implement modifications to the IHA and to provide uniform implementation and administration. These instructions included implementation of the wage increase, computation of annual leave, in-hire rate of daily laborers, starting in-hire rates of former employees, adjustment of accident insurance premium, revision of basic wage tables, addition of new job definitions, adjustment of welfare annuity insurance premium and revision of special work allowance provisions.

f. (U) Eleven MLC Letters of Instructions were developed and issued to implement modifications to the MLC and to provide uniform implementation and administration. Subjects covered by the instructions included closer surveillance of special work allowance payments, computation and granting of annual leave, payment of periodic bonuses, administration of interim allowances, revision of payment procedures for reimbursement of GOJ expenditures under the MLC and implementation of the wage increase.

5. Serious Incidents:

a. (U) During the period, serious incidents reported to COMUSJapan by the three Services totaled 198. Following is a breakdown by category of the incidents reported:

Attempted Murder	2	Attempted Rape	5
Accidents (not motor)	13	Other Sex Offenses	12
Assault	14	Smuggling (Incl Customs Vio.)	4
Housebreaking (Incl Burglary)	37	Larceny	3
Black Market-Weapons, Other	6	Motor Veh Accidents	47
Attempted Suicide	34	Other	<u>21</u>
		TOTAL	198

b. (U) CINCPAC was advised of 14 of the foregoing incidents which were considered of political significance. In view of the increasing number of such incidents,

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CINCPAC was advised³³ on 29 September of the need for additional indoctrination of US personnel visiting Japan.

6. Criminal Jurisdiction of USFJ Personnel

a. (U) During the reporting period, 270 U.S. Forces personnel were tried by Japanese tribunals for various criminal offenses which were subject to the primary jurisdiction of Japan. Approximately 40 of them were tried by District Courts and the remaining 230 by Summary Courts. All 270 were convicted and sentenced either to imprisonment for terms of years or monetary fines.

b. (U) All trials held before the regular courts were attended by US Trial Observers appointed by the US Ambassador to Japan or his deputy. Their reports indicated that all the trials were fair, and all the safeguards enumerated in the SOFA were complied with by the Japanese.

c. (U) Fifteen (15) new prisoners were sent to the Japanese confinement facility and 15 were released. The current prison population as of the end of the period is 24.

d. (U) Criminal jurisdiction arrangements with the GOJ continued to work well. No serious problems requiring Joint Committee referral were encountered. The precedent-setting case of Staff Sergeant Peter A. Stumpel, which was forwarded to The Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Air Force, and through diplomatic channels in 1964 as an unfair trial, was resolved by negotiation, and Sergeant Stumpel was permitted to return to the United States without serving the sentence adjudged by the Court.

7. Tri-Service Claims

a. (U) U.S. Armed Forces Claims Service, Japan (USAFCSJ), fulfills the Air Force's single service responsibility for administration of claims arising from the activities of USFJ personnel.

b. (U) The prompt and just settlement of claims presented by Japanese citizens is one of the most important functions of USAFCSJ, since it reflects directly upon the USFJ mission. Although such claims are initially presented to and investigated by Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA), the GOJ office responsible for receiving claims under the SOFA, an independent investigation must be made by a United States claims officer in each case. Prior to payment of the claimant by DFAA, concurrence in the amount paid must be made by USAFCSJ. The GOJ is thereafter reimbursed quarterly by USAFCSJ for seventy-five (75%) per cent of the payments made to Japanese claimants.

c. (U) During the first three quarters of CY1965, USAFCSJ received reimbursement requests from the GOJ as follows:

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<u>Service</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>
Air Force	214	\$ 29,893.82
Army	57	9,872.09
Navy	176	214,528.44
Total	447	\$254,294.35

8. Potential Interference to USFJ Microwave Systems

a. (U) In early 1964 changes to existing Japanese building codes were adopted permitting construction of tall buildings (above 31 meters) in metropolitan areas of Japan. These changes posed problems to both USFJ and the GOJ. Specifically, USFJ was confronted with the problem of potential interference to its high capacity microwave systems linking the Tokyo Communications Site (FAC 3061) with Fuchu Air Station and Camp Zama by the construction of a new 17-story Fuji Bank Building approximately 600 feet west of the Tokyo Communications Site (Central NTTPC Office). The building was scheduled for completion in August 1965. The aforementioned communication sites were constructed for USFJ by the GOJ incident to the release of Washington Heights DHA for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, and this system had been accepted by USFJ with the reasonable expectation of continuing unimpaired operation.

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9. GOJ Notifications

b. (U) In accordance with established in-country procedures, appropriate GOJ agencies were provided advance notification during the period as follows:

- (1) Inactivation of the 421st Aerial Refueling Squadron, effective 15 February.
- (2) Special maintenance project for F-105 aircraft which was conducted at Itazuke AB beginning 10 August.
- (3) Seventeen instances of tactical squadron movements, primarily concerning changes of rotational squadrons at Misawa AB, Yokota AB, and MCAS Iwakuni.
- (4) Thirty-one instances of planned use of training areas, and changes to such schedules.

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4. GAO Recommendations - Consolidation of Support Functions

a. (U) In May 1965 Mr. John D. Redell, Far East Branch U.S. General Accounting Office visited this headquarters to conduct a review of certain military support functions in Japan⁵⁵.

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b. (U) During Mr. Redell's visit, it was pointed out that this headquarters had no operational forces, exercised coordination authority only, and that any consolidation of support functions would have to be arrived at through agreement of the component commanders in Hawaii. Mr. Redell then visited activities of USARJ, NAVFORJ, and 5AF, and on 7 June wrote a six page preliminary report which was addressed to COMUS-Japan for his comment. Mr. Redell flatly predicted one million dollars could be saved annually through the consolidation within the Tokyo-Yokohama area of 15 support functions, i.e.; transportation, housing and billeting, military pay and allowances, security guards, postal operations, public and community information offices, dependent schools, hospitals, dental facilities, facility maintenance and repair, vehicle maintenance, legal offices, chaplains, civilian and military personnel administration, provost marshal duties, commissaries and post exchanges, and special services including libraries and hobby and crafts shops.

c. (U) On 15 June, copies of the above letter were mailed to CGUSARJ, COM-NAVFORJ, and COM5AF for their comment. In general, all replies from the three service commanders agreed that in some areas, i.e.; motor pools and dependent schools, some consolidation could be effected, but that most areas mentioned do not lend themselves to consolidation. On 3 September this headquarters forwarded the service comments to Mr. Redell, stating that this headquarters concurred with the comments of the service commanders in Japan⁵⁶.

d. (U) As of the close of this reporting period no further action on this subject has occurred.

5. Out-of-Country R&R Program for MACV Personnel (U)

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d. (U) On 27 September CINCPAC announced an implementing program which provided for a maximum of 680 R&R troops in Japan at any one time, and announced that a CINCPAC R&R team would visit Tokyo on/about 11 Oct 1965 to discuss implementing procedures⁶².

e. (U) At the close of this reporting period the R&R program implementation was held in abeyance awaiting the arrival of the aforementioned R&R team to discuss implementing procedures. Problems attendant to this program are those accruing from changes in contingency plans which affect the ability of the service to provide billeting spaces in support of R&R.

6. Coordination of Intelligence Activities

a. (U) During this period the Intelligence Community in Japan has had the following distinguished visitors.

(1) Mr. Clark Clifford and Mr. Pat Coyne, the Chairman and Executive Secretary of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board for the President of the United States.

(2) Lieutenant General J. F. Carroll, Director, DIA, Brigadier General H. N. Maples, and other members of the DIA Staff.

(3) Brigadier General G. C. Brown, J-2, CINCPAC and Colonel R. E. Corey of the J-2 Staff.

(4) Captain J. N. Robertson, J-2 U.S. Forces, Korea.

(5) Colonel James M. Austin from Taiwan Defense Command, J-2.

(6) Brigadier General Philip B. Davidson, G-2, USARPAC.

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b. (U) The above listed officials under the sponsorship of USFJ briefed U.S. members of the Intelligence Community in Japan and received detailed briefings by various organizational commanders. These visitors were also introduced to their Japanese counterparts and to senior members of the Japanese Self Defense Force staffs, and had frank and detailed discussions with them.

c. (U) These conferences proved of great benefit to the overall intelligence community in that the intelligence units were able to properly present their organization's mission and functions and in return received valuable information as to the thinking and viewpoint of top level offices.

d. (U) On the Japanese Defense Agency side, the visits made by distinguished personnel helped to increase the stature and prestige of the Japanese intelligence activities from the standpoint of interest and the genuine offers of assistance in furthering the combined intelligence effort in this country.

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10. Service Commanders' Conference

a. (U) On 17 September, COMUSJapan hosted a conference of U.S. Service Commanders in Japan for the purpose of discussing important command problems and matters of mutual interest⁶³. In attendance were:

Lt General M. A. Preston, USAF, COMUSJapan and COM5AF.

Maj General E. A. Chapman, USA, Chief of Staff, USFJ

Rear Admiral F. L. Johnson, USN, COMNAVFORJ

Maj General L. E. Fellenz, USA, CGUSARJ

Rear Admiral G. R. Luker, USN, CH-MAAGJ

Rear Admiral P. E. Hartmann, USN, COMFAIRWESTPAC

Colonel W. E. Buck, Jr., USAF, Chief of Staff, 5AF

Colonel H. W. Taylor, USMC, CO FMAW (Rear)

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b. (U) Presentations were made by the Service Commanders and by the USFJ Staff on various subjects of command interest, followed by general discussion and exchange of views on these and related matters.

11. Information Program

b. (U) Working relationships with the press corps have also been strengthened during the period. One of the many productive results of this effort was a press visit to Okinawa in February 1965 for fifty-five of the ranking editors and publishers in Japan. This trip resulted in highly favorable articles published in 20 newspapers in Japan and Okinawa, reaching a combined readership of 42 million.

c. (U) During this period COMUSJapan re-established the Information Advisory Council, made up of the Information Officers of all major service commands in Japan, OIC Pacific Stars and Stripes, OIC Far East Network, and representatives of the American Red Cross and American Embassy/USIS. This group met monthly to exchange information, to generate and consider new ideas and techniques, and to coordinate the information effort for the coming month.

d. (U) To assist in maintaining effective relationships between the U.S. military and the Japanese military, joint monthly meetings were initiated between the Director of Information, JDA, and the Director of Information, USFJ. These meetings resulted in a frank exchange on mutual problems, public relations techniques, and information ideas.

e. (U) Considerable emphasis has also been given to a wide variety of people-to-people programs during this period. These included individual and group conversational English language instructions to thousands of Japanese citizens, the successful use of band concerts for Japanese audiences, and humanitarian activities such as voluntary support to Japanese orphanages, schools, and hospitals by U.S. military

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personnel. In addition, USFJ participated in various disaster relief, emergency medical assistance, and other similar programs.

C. Miscellaneous

1. Hq USFJ Joint Manpower Program (JMP)

a. (U) On 3 March, CINCPAC notified this headquarters⁶⁴ that a 67 space JMP effective 1 Jul 65 had been approved for this headquarters. Recap of spaces is as follows: 34 Off - 13 A, 8 N, 3 MC, and 10 AF; 19 EM - 9 A, 5 N, and 5 AF; 14 civilians.

b. (U) For years past this headquarters has recommended that the 5 spaces to man the Sub-Area Petroleum Office, Japan, (SAPOJ), which operates as part of the J-4 Division, provided by the service commands be transferred to the manning authorization of this headquarters. On 11 May, with the concurrence of the service commanders, this headquarters again submitted a request⁶⁵ to CINCPAC to have 4 of the 5 spaces transferred based on increased efficiency, better control, and simplified administration. One officer space could also be eliminated. CINCPAC concurred and the JCS approved the request⁶⁶.

c. (U) As a result of the integration of SAPOJ space into the Hq USFJ, JMP, the total manning authorization for this headquarters effective 1 July 65 was 71: 35 Off - 13 A, 9 N, 3 MC, and 10 AF; 20 EM - 10 A, 5 N, and 5 AF; 16 civilians.

2. Protocol Activities and Briefings

(U) During this reporting period approximately 120 distinguished visitors - including Congressional representatives, General and Flag officers, DOD sponsored civilians grade 16 and above, and other dignitaries - accompanied by their official parties visited U.S. Forces, Japan. Command briefings were held for a large percentage of these visitors, as well as for a number of other visiting groups, including the U.S. National War College and Japan Air Staff College.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - Chronology

APPENDIX 2 - Personnel Strength of Hq USFJ & Changes in Key Personnel

APPENDIX 3 - Personnel Strength of U.S. Forces in Japan.

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APPENDIX 2

Personnel Strength of Hq USFJ & Changes in Key Personnel

Hq USEI strength during the period remained fairly constant with only minor fluctuations due to rotation of personnel. Opening and closing strength figures were as follows:

<u>BRANCH OF SERVICE</u>	<u>1 Jan 65</u>	<u>30 Sep 65</u>
Army: Officers	14	15
Enlisted Men	12	12
TOTAL	26	27
Navy: Officers	6	7
Enlisted Men	5	5
US Civilian Employees	14	16
TOTAL	25	28
Marine Corps: Officers	3	3
TOTAL	3	3
Air Force: Officers	11	10
Enlisted Men	6	6
TOTAL	17	16
TOTAL US PERSONNEL	71	74

The following senior staff officer changes were effected during the reporting period:

<u>ARRIVALS:</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Duty Position</u>
Capt T. D. Cunningham, USN	Jul	ACofS, J-4
Col W. P. Binks, USAF	Sep	Dep. ACofS, J-2
<u>DEPARTURES:</u>		
Capt J. J. Flachsenhar, USN	Jun	ACofS, J-4
Col J. M. Turner, USAF	Jul	Dep ACofS, J-2

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Col H.C. Besancon, USA

Aug

Ch, Facilities Off, J-4

Col J.H. McClelland, USA

Aug

Plans & Opns Off, J-3

Col F.E. Gerber, USA

Aug

Ch, SAPO

The surgeon advisory to COMUSJapan, E.P. Irons, was selected and promoted to rank of Rear Admiral on 26 August 1965 with date of rank of 1 July 1965.

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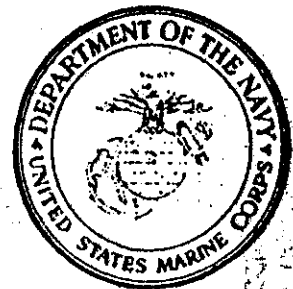
HISTORY OF HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

1 October - 31 December 1965

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I. Section I - Status of the Command

(U) There was no change in the status of the Command during this period from that contained in the history of Headquarters, United States Forces, Japan, for the period 1 January - 30 September 1965, except for routine changes in assigned personnel. Opening and closing personnel strength for the period is at Appendix 2; and personnel strength for all U.S. forces in Japan during the period is at Appendix 3.

II. Section II - Narratives Related to Tasks

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3. U.S. Base Structure in Japan

a. Hospital Expansion Program

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(7) (U) Movement of Army hospital personnel was a permanent change of station which was eventually predicted to increase the number of dependents in Japan by about 3000. The location of the new hospitals was such as to throw the bulk of the housing load on already-crowded Navy and AF housing assets. Greater use of private rentals with resulting gold-flow was a certainty. Consequently, as of the end of the period there appeared a possibility that movement of dependents of all services to Japan might have to be more closely controlled.

c. Fuji Maneuver Area

(1) (U) On 15 November members of the DFAA conducted exploratory talks with USFJ staff relative to the East and North Fuji Maneuver Areas³⁰, raising two basic issues: (1) Would the U.S. consider separate release of the East Fuji Area; and (2) Could various conditions of use specified in the 2 March 1962 Draft Agreement for release of the entire area be modified. They were informed that separate release of East Fuji did not appear desirable to the U.S. They were further advised that while any conditions of use were negotiable, a long and complex negotiation had already been conducted with both sides making concessions. Accordingly, if further concessions by the U.S. were now

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requested it would open the agreement for renegotiation and possible new U.S. demands.

(2) (U) On 28 December the Director of the DFAA called on the Chief of Staff and formally requested the separate release of the East Fuji area³¹, stating his main reason as being that there now appeared to be a good chance to settle part of the issue. The U.S. reply was deferred, pending further study of the request. Since the U.S. has been prepared since March 1962 to release the entire area when requested by the GOJ in accord with terms of the Draft Agreement, the crux of the current request appeared to be a Japanese desire to have the U.S. retain control of the North Area in the face of the current local dissatisfaction there and the possibility of greater unrest resulting from the proposed release of East Fuji. Japanese negotiations repeatedly refused to address this issue.

d. Showa Golf Course Litigation

(1) (U) Litigation involving the Showa Golf Course, which had been pending since February 1962 was finally settled on 17 December 1965 when the parties to the suit agreed to a compromise settlement which provided for the return of the golf course to the owner in 3 1/2 years. The suit was originally filed by the Showa Aircraft Company against the GOJ for the return of the area on the ground that the facility and area was no longer used by the U.S. forces for the purpose for which it was originally made available. The Tokyo District Court on 27 June 1964 held in favor of the plaintiff and ordered the GOJ to vacate the area and return the same to the owner. The GOJ, not satisfied with the decision, filed an appeal with the Tokyo High Court. The case had been pending before that Court until the withdrawal of the appeal on 17 December 1965.

e. Facilities - General

(2) (U) As of the end of the period either firm programs or plans were under active consideration in connection with SEA for every major facility held in stand-by

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status for contingency purposes. The large hospital expansion program that was being carried out would have been impossible if such stand-by facilities had not been available. Although the period saw no major realignment of facilities, major initiatives regarding Mito Air-Ground Range, Fuji Maneuver Area, Patton Drop Zone, and Yokohama Housing area were considered probable during CY1966.

5. Labor Matters

a. (U) Japanese Nationals employed by USFJ:

	<u>Master Labor Contract (MLC)</u>	<u>Mariners Contract (MC)</u>	<u>Direct Hire MSTs LSTs</u>	<u>Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA)</u>
1 Oct 65	40,779	237	1,225	11,718
31 Dec 65	39,887	235	1,297	10,464
Total Costs:	\$27,024,629	\$290,292	\$1,465,510	\$5,349,169

b. (U) During this period COMUSJAPAN developed, coordinated with the service components and approved 4 modifications to the MLC (114 through 117), 3 modifications to the MC (63 through 65), and 4 modifications to the IHA (29 through 32), concerning employment and pay provisions and working conditions of employees utilized under these agreements.

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c. (U) The USFJ Labor Coordination Subcommittee (LCS) met seven times during the period to develop recommendations on various labor matters that arose and on proposals from the GOJ for change in pay and employment provisions. In addition, COM-USJAPAN representatives met with DFAA representatives 13 times during this period to discuss various matters arising under the MLC and IHA, and to resolve problems relative to administration of Japanese employees and uniform policy implementation. As a result of these meetings five IHA Instruction Letters (13-65 through 17-65) were issued to implement modifications to the IHA, and to provide uniform implementation of IHA provisions; and three MLC Letters of Instructions (12-65 through 14-65) were issued to implement modifications to the MLC.

d. (U) Three strikes were scheduled by Zenchuro (Security Forces Workers Union), of which two were cancelled. The third, which was USFJ-wide, lasted less than an hour, and at many installations less than twenty minutes; and had negligible effect. Stated reasons for the scheduled strikes were: one step longevity pay increase on RIF, raise in health insurance premium, retroactivity of pay raise for all, advanced in-hire rates to protest downgrade of several employees.

e. (U) The monthly Japanese-language magazine KORYU (56,000 copies each month) was distributed to Japanese employees at USFJ installations. In addition, two "USFJ Information Bulletins" (56,000 copies each) were distributed to these employees. One bulletin distributed in October included details of the National Public Service (NPS) recommendation which had been submitted to the GOJ for a general wage increase, described below. In December, a bulletin outlining in greater detail the approved general wage increase provisions was published.

f. (U) A general wage increase for Japanese employees of 7.3% in base pay and 10.1% overall (based on increase of allowances computed on a higher basic wage) was granted retroactive to 1 September 1965. Total annual cost of this increase approximates \$7 million. In addition, a one-time retirement allowance accrual of \$4.6 million is necessary. Significant features of this increase were an increase of 0.1 of one month's pay in year-end allowance (paid in December and now amounting to 2.5 month's pay), a 100 Yen per night allowance for nurses on night ward duty, an increase of 200 Yen per month in commutation allowance with provisions to authorize a maximum of 1,600 Yen per month, and a broadening of the advanced in-hire provisions to include more employees in the low paid jobs. The pay increase was retroactive for all employees on the payroll on 1 September 1965, including those subsequently RIF'd, who died not due to their own misconduct or gross negligence, who were separated because of duty-connected illness or injury, or who retired because of age 62 provisions.

6. Serious Incidents

a. (U) During this period, serious incidents reported to COMUSJAPAN by the

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three services totaled 67. Following is a breakdown by category of the incidents reported:

Accidents (Not Motor)	6	Attempted Rape	4
Assault	6	Other Sex Offenses	1
Housebreaking and Burglary	10	Other	4
Black Market - Weapons, other	2	Motor Vehicle Accidents	<u>25</u>
Attempted Suicide	9	TOTAL:	67

b. (U) CINCPAC was advised of five serious traffic accidents³⁹ included in the above which were considered to have a significant adverse impact on Japanese attitudes toward U.S. Forces in Japan.

7. Criminal Jurisdiction of USFJ Personnel

a. (U) During calendar year 1965 a total of 307 U.S. forces personnel were tried in Japanese courts for various offenses which were subject to the primary jurisdiction of Japan; all were convicted. Of the convictions, 50 received sentences to confinement, 28 of which were suspended. As of 31 December 1965, a total of 30 U.S. forces personnel were in confinement in Japanese prisons. Attached as Appendix 4 is a year-end summary of Criminal Jurisdiction Statistics for CY1965 involving U.S. forces personnel in Japan.

8. Tri-Service Claims

a. (U) During the reporting period, USAFCSJ received reimbursement requests from GOJ for on-duty claims as follows:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>
Air Force	41	\$ 9,703.22
Army	23	1,610.27
Navy	<u>60</u>	<u>15,512.96</u>
Total	124	\$26,826.45

b. (U) In addition, 32 claims generated by off-duty acts of our personnel were processed and were paid in the amount of \$34,984.04.

c. (U) The 1965 Annual Tri-Service Claims Conference, sponsored by USAFCSJ,

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was held at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, on 14-16 October and was attended by 96 claimsmen from all parts of the Far East. The program emphasized procedures in handling serious incidents.

9. Japan-Korea Civil Communications System (Tropo Scatter)

a. (U) In April 1965, U.S. Forces representatives met with the Counselor for Telecommunications, Postal Ministry, GOJ, to discuss planned communications systems linking Japan and Korea. It was determined that planning for future requirements for communications between Japan and Korea had been conducted unilaterally by the Japanese side and implementation was contingent upon successful conclusion of pending international arrangements to normalize agreements between the two countries. Three possibilities for wide-band communications were envisioned: (1) Installation of a Tropo Scatter system (60 voice channels) Fukuoka-Pusan, (2) Laying a new coaxial submarine cable from Japan to Korea, and (3) Rehabilitation of the existing submarine cables (cut in May 1963).

b. (U) On 1 December a memorandum indicating specific Radio Regulatory Bureau radio frequency proposals to establish a Tropo Scatter System (Fukuoka-Pusan) was forwarded to USFJ through the Technical Liaison Channel of the Frequency Subcommittee.

c. (U) Since the U.S. Forces in Japan exercises "primary use" of the frequencies required, two inter-service meetings were held and three coordination messages were dispatched. CINCPAC approval was requested, and on 10 December CINCPAC concurred with planned frequency requirements⁴⁰. On 14 December, the Radio Regulatory Bureau was notified that COMUSJAPAN agreed to GOJ use of all frequencies required⁴¹.

10. Radio Frequencies for Kanto Plains Microwave System

a. (U) In early 1964 USFJ formalized plans to implement a major reconfiguration and modernization of microwave systems in the Kanto Plains area. This U.S. projected action was introduced into the Joint Committee on 25 June 1964⁴². Implementation action generated an extensive radio frequency requirement which posed problems to both USFJ and the GOJ.

b. (U) On 25 June 1964, a memorandum indicating specific USF requirements was forwarded to the Radio Regulatory Bureau, GOJ, through the Technical Liaison Channel of the Frequency Subcommittee. Numerous USF engineering changes and Radio Regulatory survey requirements resulted in fourteen meetings and the exchange of fifteen Technical Liaison Channel documents prior to USFJ receipt of GOJ approval on 8 October 1965. On 26 October, COMUSJAPAN assigned all radio frequencies required for the Kanto Plains Microwave System to 5AF⁴³.

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11. LITTLE JOHN Firing at Fuji Maneuver Area

a. (U) The 1st Missile Battalion (Little John), 57th Artillery, US IX Corps was scheduled for an annual training test in the Fuji Maneuver Area during the period 18 September - 16 October 1965 to include firing 8 practice rounds. At first public interest in the missile firing was limited to local protest but gradually increased as national press coverage developed. On 29 September the chairman of the Japan Socialist Party delivered a protest to the Prime Minister's office which demanded that the GOJ cancel the Little John use of the Fuji Area. The Director General, Defense Agency, answering the protest for the Prime Minister's office, replied that the proposed use of the area was proper; that the training was not connected to Vietnam and that, if the Socialists were interested, it could be arranged for them to observe the rocket firing.

b. (U) Notification to the GOJ of the use of the range had been handled in the routine manner established over a 15 year period, but on 1 October, the governors of Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefectures claimed that the required 7 day advance notice of firing across prefectural boundaries had not been received for the scheduled firing on 4 and 5 October. Bowing to prefectural pressure, the DFAA requested that the rounds scheduled on those date be rescheduled. Range and unit authorities cancelled the scheduled 4 - 5 October firing and continued planning for 7 - 8 October.

c. (U) The Little John unit was conducting non-firing training during the period 18 September - 1 October amid growing protest demonstrations by local residents. Protest themes varied, but centered around the longstanding dispute between the GOJ and local farmers over compensation, land rights, and the legality of rocket firing under the 1953 terms of use for Fuji. The first of the eight scheduled practice rounds was fired on 2 October and resulted in much unfavorable press speculation as to whether the range had been cleared of demonstrators prior to firing. Several press stories reported that a small group of women had been within a few meters of the point of impact.

d. (U) After 2 October, protest demonstrations increased in size and intensity and protest groups were dispatched to local, prefectural and national government offices. On 6 October, the Director General, DFAA informed the C/S, USFJ that police control of the demonstration crowds was becoming difficult. The Director General, Defense Agency, in a personal meeting on 7 October with COMUSJAPAN, requested postponement of the Little John firing for several months. He stated that the time was necessary to overcome the public's unfamiliarity with weapons of this type. COMUSJAPAN acceded to the Director General's request.

e. (U) Although attempts had been made by leftist interest to interject international issues into the protest, actions and issues remained primarily local in nature. Subsequent use of the area by a conventional artillery unit during the period 11-28 October generated only mild protest and minimal press coverage. The major effort in

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protesting against Little John was apparently designed to draw attention to local issues in dispute between the GOJ and local interest groups. The success of these tactics may encourage similar action in the future.

12. SSN Visits to Japan

a. (U) A step-up in the frequency of SSN visits to Sasebo was matched by a further reduction of mass demonstration tactics by opposition groups. Whereas, previous visits had been spaced at intervals of about three months, the 5th, 6th, and 7th visits were conducted during the period 24 November - 26 December. This frequency of visits had a saturation effect and brought about an announcement by the political opposition of their intention to discontinue the conduct of rallies and demonstrations for the seventh visit. The first SSN visit to Yokosuka still looms as a much tougher obstacle to overcome.

13. Expectations for NPSS Visits

a. (U) Subsidence of general interest in SSN visits was somewhat matched by the generation of interest in the possibility of similar visits by nuclear powered surface ships (NPSS). This issue was introduced on 26 November by a public announcement that ~~USS Enterprise~~ and ~~USS Enterprise~~ had joined the Seventh Fleet. Although GOJ has consistently denied any official negotiations with U.S. on the subject, the Japanese press has speculated about the various factors that should be considered in "permitting" visits to Japanese ports by NPSS. The Japanese Socialist Party (JSP), the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), and the General Council of Japan Trade Union (SOHYO), have each announced strong opposition and promised mass demonstrations in protest to any attempted visit of NPSS to Japan.

B. Coordinating Authority

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3. Out-of-Country R&R Program for MACV Personnel

a. (U) Planning actions for the R&R program initiated during the previous reporting period continued during this reporting period.

b. (U) On 11 October 1965 representatives of the service commands and USFJ met in Tokyo with the CINCPAC R&R Team. The desires of COMUSMACV and CINCPAC were reviewed and the problems in Japan were discussed fully. It was agreed that COMUSJAPAN could support an R&R program; that USARJ was the logical agency to operate the control center rather than each service taking care of its own; that civilian clothing for R&R personnel was desirable; that the program start slowly number-wise to assure it remain inconspicuous and low-key⁴⁷. The U.S. Ambassador expressed general agreement with the foregoing, but stated that civilian clothing was a must; and stressed his desire to give as much advance notice as possible regarding implementation of the program to the GOJ.

c. (U) This headquarters notified CINCPAC on 16 October⁴⁸ that commencement of the R&R program in Japan on/or about 1 December was agreeable, and that the U.S. Embassy had notified the GOJ Foreign Office of the intended program. Subsequently, CINCPAC designated COMUSJAPAN as coordinating authority for the program and authorized further delegation to local commanders of the responsibility for establishing and manning the R&R Liaison Center for the Kanto Plains area⁴⁹. COMUSJAPAN, on 24 November, designated USARJ as the service command in Japan to operate the Liaison Center and tasked NAVFORJ and 5AF to assist as required⁵⁰.

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d. (U) On 9 December, CINCPAC was informed that USFJ was prepared to commence the program immediately; and on 12 December, CINCPAC authorized implementation of the program in Japan⁵¹:

e. (U) The initial program authorized 40 men per day to Japan with a maximum of 200 on ground at any one time until experience is gained. On 23 December two C-130 plane loads of R&R personnel were processed through the Camp Zama Liaison Center, inaugurating the program in actuality. At the close of this period, the program was proceeding effectively although some growing pains were being experienced. Problem areas were brought to MACV's attention⁵² and corrective action was being taken. During the reporting period there was no press interest in the program.

J. Miscellaneous

1. Protocol Activities

a. (U) During the reporting period a total of one hundred forty-four distinguished visitors visited the headquarters; an unusually large number for a three-month period. The visitors included forty-five congressional delegates; Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York; General J. P. McConnell, Chief of Staff, USAF; and General Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The headquarters also hosted a visit by the Faculty and Student Body of the Japan National Defense College. Command briefings were held for a majority of these visitors.

Footnotes:

1. Par II.A. 10d. Hq USFJ History 1 Jan-30 Sep 65 (S)
2. Minutes of Joint Committee Meetings, 116th-118th, 14 Oct - 9 Dec 65 (U)
3. Ibid
4. Ibid
5. Ibid
6. Par 8 of 118th Joint Committee Meeting Minutes, 9 Dec 65 (U)
7. Par 6 of 117th Joint Committee Meeting Minutes, 28 Oct 65 (U)

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8. Par 6 of 118th Joint Committee Meeting Minutes, 9 Dec 65 (U)
9. Par 4d of 118th Joint Committee Meeting Minutes, 9 Dec 65 (U)
10. Same as 2 above.

17. Sec State to AMEMB, Tokyo, DEPTTEL 1245, 27 Oct 65 (S)
18. CINCPAC 102245Z Nov 65 (S)
19. AMEMB Tokyo EMBTEL 1759, 15 Nov 65 (S)
20. CGUSARJ FM 659315, 262350Z Nov 65 (C)
21. CINCPAC 200021Z Nov 65 (S)
22. Sec State msg to CINCPAC 262343Z Nov 65 (S)
23. Sec State to AMEMB, Tokyo, DEPTTEL 1555 (S)
24. M/R, 21 Dec 65, Col T. N. Greene, J4 Div, USFJ (S)
25. OSD 191923Z Jul 65 (S)
26. e.g. CINCPAC 200021Z Nov 65 (S)
27. CGUSARJ ltr, Subj: Consolidation of USALCJ and USADJ, 16 Nov 65 (C)
28. CINCPAC 210117Z Dec 65 (C)
29. USFJmsg USLAC 12106, 270625Z Dec 65 (S)
30. M/R, J4 Div, USFJ, -16 Nov 65 (S)
31. M/R, J4 Div, USFJ, 28 Dec 65 (S)
32. CINCPAC 100119Z Oct 65 (C)
33. USFJ msg USLAC 10098, 210825Z Oct 65 (C)
34. J4, USFJ Memo to Fac. Subcommittee, FSUS-132-726-L, 27 Sep 65 (U)
35. J4, USFJ Memo to Fac. Subcommittee, FSUS-133-730-L, 16 Oct 65 (U)
36. Memo for Gen Crowley, J4 MACV, Subj: Status of Prefabricated Piers Program, 20 Dec 65 (C)
37. CINCPAC 180040Z Sep 65 (C)
38. CINCPAC 290050Z Oct 65 (C)
39. USFJ msg USCCA-G 12015, 060715Z Dec 65 (U)
40. CINCPAC 100020Z Dec 65 (U)
41. FBUS Memorandum 3429, 14 Dec 65 (U)

43. USFJ msg USCOM-F 10116, 270317Z Oct 65 (U)
44. CINCPAC ltr, Ser 001793, Subj: IRON SHIELD, review of (U), 17 Dec 65 (S)
45. Terms of Reference, 31 Mar 63 (S)
46. USOAC ltr, Subj: FTS Minutes, 10 Dec 65 (S)
47. USFJ msg USPAC 10057, 130650Z Oct 65 (S)
48. USFJ msg USPAC 11059, 160130Z Oct 65 (S)
49. CINCPAC 200428Z Nov 65 (C)
50. USFJ msg USPAC 11107, 240115Z Nov 65 (U)
51. CINCPAC 120203Z Dec 65 (U)
52. CGUSARJ msg FM660400, 300745Z Dec 65 (U-FOUO)

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APPENDICES

1. Chronology
2. Personnel Strength of Hq USFJ and Changes in Key Personnel
3. Personnel Strength of U.S. Forces in Japan
4. Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction Statistics (Year-end Summary)

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APPENDIX 2

PERSONNEL STRENGTH OF HQ USFJ AND CHANGES IN KEY PERSONNEL

Hq USFJ strength remained constant during the period. Opening and closing strength figures were:

<u>BRANCH OF SERVICE</u>	<u>1 Oct 65</u>	<u>31 Dec 65</u>
Army: Officers	15	14
Enlisted Men	12	13
TOTAL	27	27
Navy: Officers	7	6
Enlisted Men	5	5
US Civilian Employees	16	16
TOTAL	28	27
Marine Corps: Officers	3	3
TOTAL	3	3
Air Force: Officers	10	10
Enlisted Men	6	6
TOTAL	16	16
TOTAL US PERSONNEL	74	73

The following senior staff officer changes were effected during the period:

ARRIVALS:

<u>ARRIVALS:</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Capt Charles W. Hubbell, USN	30 Nov 65	Secretary, Joint Staff

DEPARTURES:

Colonel Lloyd W. Cassell, USA	15 Dec 65	Secretary, Joint Staff
*Captain Charles W. Hubbell, USN	18 Dec 65	Secretary, Joint Staff

*Captain Hubbell was returned PCS to CONUS due to emergency evacuation of dependent wife to the US Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland.

Colonel John F. Mentzer, USMC, assumed the duties of the Secretary, Joint Staff, on 10 December 1965 pending arrival of a replacement for Captain Hubbell.

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APPENDIX 4

FOREIGN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION STATISTICS - 1965

	<u>AF</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>NAVY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Offense Reported	1100	517	342	1959
Waivers Obtained	937	465	261	1663
Waiver Percentage	85.2%	88.0%	76.3%	84.9%
Cases Reserved by GOJ	163	52	81	296
Trial Completed	174	58	75	307
Convictions	174	58	75	307
Acquittals	0	0	0	0
Sentences Imposed				
Fine Only	154	50	52	256
Reprimand Only	1	0	0	1
Confinement:				
Suspended	13	6	9	28
Not Suspended	6	2	14	22
			Total	307
Type of Offenses				
Traffic	929	411	208	1548
Simple Assault	83	25	43	151
Robbery and Larceny	23	12	37	72
Negligent Homicide	10	3	7	20
Blackmarketing	6	19	2	27
Illegal Possession of Firearms	9	5	18	32
Aggravated Assault	3	19	2	24
Rape	3	1	12	16
Narcotics	2	0	0	2
Other	<u>32</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>67</u>
Total	1100	517	342	1959

U.S. Forces Personnel Confined in Japanese Prison as of 31 Dec 1965

Air Force	10
Army	4
Navy	11
Marine Corps	<u>5</u>
Total	30

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