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HISTORY OF HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

1971

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HISTORICAL REPORT

U.S. FORCES, JAPAN

CALENDAR YEAR 1971

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I. CHRONOLOGY.

Date	Class	Place	Event
1 Jan 71	(U)	Yokosuka	The Naval Supply Depot, Yokosuka, assumed the mission for POL storage in Japan from the Army. The basic organization with officers-in-charge were assigned to the US Navy Fuel Detachments at Tsurumi and Sasebo, respectively.
5 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	The Okinawa Coordinating Committee met at the US Embassy, Tokyo, attended by US Embassy, MILRONT, and USFJ personnel. MG R. M. Lee represented USFJ and reported on the current status of the SOFA Task Group as well as its five subcommittees.
7 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	The SOFA Task Group's bi-national meeting was conducted with the following agenda:

Date	Class	Place	Event
			a. Review by Mr. Okawara, the GOJ Chairman, of discussions at the diplomatic level.
			b. A discussion of the timing of activity of the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee.
			c. A review of labor activity.
			d. A review of the Air Traffic Control Subcommittee and the Telecommunications-Electronics and Frequencies Subcommittees.
8 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	MC modification signed charging premium rates for Mariner's Insurance.
12 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	Dr. Kinney, J5, USFK, visited USFJ to expedite entry of USFJ and USFK personnel into Korea or Japan, respectively, accompanied by POV's.
13 Jan 71	(U)	Okinawa	One hundred fifty (150) tons of mustard gas removed to Tengan Pier without incident.
14 Jan 71	(U)	Fuchu	Representatives of DFAA met with Labor Branch personnel to review agenda for the Health Insurance Society Director's meeting.
20 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	Japan-ROK Cooperation Committee ended 2-day meeting after agreeing to develop mutual economic relations without being bound by Chou conditions.
20-22 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	The JPCB hosted the three-day CINCPAC Regional Procurement Conference. Procurement matters relative to all PACOM procuring activities were discussed.

Date	Class	Place	Event
22 Jan 71	(U)	Okinawa	At this meeting of the Okinawa Field Coordination Committee, MG R. M. Lee, Chief of Staff; Col C. S. Townshend, J5; Col F. J. Hickman, J6; and LTC W. T. Panttaja, J5; represented US Forces, Japan. Representatives also were present from the American Embassy, HICOM, USCAR, PREPCOM, CINCPACREPRY and MILRONT. The agenda consisted of reports on the following subjects: status of reversion negotiations; transfer of defense responsibility; status of PREPCOM activity; progress of the SOFA Task Group; US business interests; the Okinawa Political scene; Okinawa loose ends; claims; and negotiations loose ends.
25-26 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	Representatives of DFAA and U.S. Forces met on Health Insurance Society activities, finances and premium rate.
25 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	Col Kawasaki, ex-ASDF, found guilty of leaking State secrets (to American munitions company employee) and sentenced to six months in prison.
27 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	GOJ and Government of Korea agreed on $50 million loan by GOJ using Japan Export-Import Bank Funds.
29 Jan 71	(U)	Tokyo	MLC modifications signed adjusting premium rates for Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance and correcting Basic Wage Tables.
31 Jan 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Local national employees strength as of this date was:

Date	Class	Place		Event		
		MLC	IHA	MC	DH	TOTAL
USARJ		9,138	1,195	37	-----	10,370
CNFJ		9,753	3,120	189	1,082	14,144
5AF		10,861	3,951	---	-----	14,812
TOTAL		29,752	8,266	226	1,082	39,326

4 Feb 71 (U) Tokyo

At this meeting of the SOFA Task Group, the agenda was as follows:

a. Review by the new US Chairman, MG Lee, of the purpose and working arrangements of the SOFA Task Group and its five subcommittees.

b. A progress report from the GOJ Chairman of the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee.

c. A report from the GOJ Chairmen of the Frequencies and Telecommunications/Electronics Subcommittees.

d. A review of the on-going talks between MILRONT and the JDA with respect to facilities to be used by the Japan Self Defense Force.

8 Feb 71 (U) Tokyo

Democratic Socialist Party Convention ends after re-electing same officers and announcement by Chairman Nishimura that he will continue advocacy of amalgamation of Opposition parties.

8 Feb 71 (U) Tokyo

Justice Minister Kobayashi resigned after being reproached in Diet about a campaign speech. He was later replaced by Koshiro Ueki.

8 Feb 71 (U) Tokyo

IHA modification signed changing the designation of holidays and updating provisions on computations payrolls.

Date	Class	Place	Event
8 Feb 71	(U)	Yokosuka, Yokohama	Zenchuro Chapters conducted a 24-hour strike protesting announced RIF and demanding 90 days advance notification of RIF and increased GOJ special termination benefits.
12 Feb 71	(U)	Fuchu	A symposium was held at Hq USFJ on the capabilities and limitations of the Japanese Self Defense Forces. Participants included the USFJ staff, USARJ, CNFJ, 5AF, MDAO, and USDAO.
18 Feb 71	(U)	Tokyo	The Military/Political Section, American Embassy, was briefed on the capabilities and limitations of the Japanese Self Defense Forces.
19 Feb 71	(U)		A special seminar was held to brief Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence), VADM Bower, and party on nature and scope of US intelligence activities in Japan with special emphasis on certain topics of current interest at DOD level.
22 Feb 71	(U)	Yokota AB	Zenchuro Chapter conducted a 24-hour strike in protest of announced RIF.
23 Feb 71	(U)	Tokyo	New Japan Socialist Party faction of 30 Lower House members, under former Secretary General Eda, was inaugurated.
26 Feb 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Zenchuro conducted a 2-hour strike demanding 90 days advance notification of RIF, increased GOJ special termination benefits and use of ex-USFJ installations.
28 Feb 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Local national empployee strength as of this date was:

Date	Class	Place		Event		
		MLC	IHA	MC	DH	Total
USARJ		8,961	1,186	37	----	10,184
CNFJ		9,972	3,042	188	1,077	14,279
5AF		10,843	3,871	---	----	14,714
		29,776	8,099	225	1,077	39,177

3 Mar 71	(U)	Chiba-ken	Joint US-Japan sea drill involving four MSDF ships and US atomic-powered submarine held off Boso Peninsula, Chiba Prefecture.
4 Mar 71	(U)	Tokyo	The SOFA Task Group meeting undertook the following items of business: a. A report by the GOJ Acting Chairman of the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee. b. A discussion of the status of the problem of labor. c. An expression of concern by the US Chairman of the SOFA Task Group of the failure of the GOJ to reply to the 6 Oct 1970 presentation by the US on the problem of air traffic control.
8 Mar 71	(U)	Tokyo	Japanese textile industry announced a voluntary 3-year limit on annual flow of cotton, man-made fibers and woolen products by 5 to 6 per cent. Receives US Presidential disapproval.
19 Mar 71	(U)	Tokyo	MLC modification signed adjusting premium rates for Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance.

Date	Class	Place	Event
24 Mar 71	(U)	Tokyo	Field Coordination meeting was conducted at the US Embassy. The meeting was attended by MG R. M. Lee, Chief of Staff; Col C. S. Townshend, J5; and Mr. C.A. Feissner, US Secretary of the Joint Committee, Hqs, US Forces, Japan. Other representatives were from the US Embassy, including Ambassador Meyer and Minister Sneider, HICOM, MILRONT, PREPCOM, USCAR and CINCPACREPRY. The agenda consisted of a review by Ambassador Meyer of his meetings with Foreign Minister Aichi; status of reversion negotiations; a report of his visit to Washington by Minister Sneider; a report of PREPCOM activity, discussions on the Status of Forces Agreement actions; discussions on business interests. GRI, budget and an inventory of outstanding items.
29 Mar 71	(U)	Tokyo	CINCPAC Fifth Conference on War Surgery commenced. The largest group of surgeons to participate in the fifth of a series of conferences met and further refined the professional surgical guidance promulgated in the War Surgery Manual by previous conference.
29 Mar 71	(U)	Fuchu	Representatives of DFAA and USFJ met on changing the Adjustment Allowance designation for Yokota and certain Kanagawa installations.
30 Mar 71	(U)	Tokyo	GOJ complies with US request to cancel the plan to change 7th Fleet home base from Yokosuka to Sasebo and to delay for one year return of Yokosuka SRF.
31 Mar 71	(U)	Tokyo	MLC modification signed adding four new job definitions.

Date	Class	Place	Event
31 Mar 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Local national employee strength as of this date was:

	MLC	IHA	MC	DH	Total
USARJ	8,684	1,146	37	----	9,867
CNFJ	9,541	2,842	186	1,065	13,634
5AF	10,806	3,755	---	----	14,561
	29,031	7,743	223	1,065	38,062

6 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Three GOJ memoranda and four USG memoranda were presented. One USG memo was presented.
7 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	Adjustment Allowance. DFAA proposal discussed by DFAA/J5, Hq USFJ.
7 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	CH-47C Demonstration. The Boeing representative to complete arrangements for a DA sponsored Boeing Vertol Company demonstration of the CH-47C helicopter for the ASDF and GSDF.
8 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Okinawa Reversion - GSO requested that arrangements be made for five staff officers to visit Okinawa 10-14 May to conduct defense planning.

Date	Class	Place	Event
			in accordance with CINCPACINST 003020.2E. No deputy or COMUS-JAPANREPRY is required in Okinawa. (COMUSJAPAN 080020Z Apr 71).
8-9 Apr 71	(U)	Camp Smith, Hawaii	Airline Ticket Sales in PACOM - A Civil Aeronautics Board ruling indicated that it was ill-advised for Commercial Air Operators to continue the practice of operating airline ticket/travel sales outlets in PACOM under the auspices of PACEX on a concessionaire basis because of the practice of airlines paying rebates to PACEX. These so-called rebates were the percentage collected by PACEX as part of the standard concessionaire contract. One such contract exists in Japan, where Northwest Orient Airlines maintains outlets at Yokota AB and Misawa AB. Similar contracts existed in Thailand. CINCPAC called a meeting of the Subordinate Unified Commands/CINCPAC Representatives to discuss this ruling and a standard method of handling Airline Ticket Sales in PACOM. It was recommended that the Subordinate Unified Commander/CINCPAC Representative should review and establish policy in regard to type and standard of service to be utilized in their area of responsibility.
9 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Released to GOJ - Final document completed for release of following six facilities: FAC 4160, Kasatoriyama Radar Site - released as of 2 Mar 1971. FAC 4016, Wajima Annex - released as of 4 Mar 1971.

Date	Class	Place	Event
			FAC 1058, Asoiwayama Liaison Annex - released as of 31 Mar 1971. FAC 2038, Ominato Housing Annex - released as of 31 Mar 1971. FAC 2051, Ominato Comm Site - released as of 31 Mar 1971. FAC 3141, Mineokayama Liaison Annex - released as of 3 Apr 1971. These releases were outside of the Johnson-McCain package.
9 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Okinawa Visit - The project officer for the JSDF Joint Services Staff College visited USFJ to make final arrangements for their orientation trip to Okinawa 14-20 June.
11 Apr 71	(U)	Nationwide, Japan	Following elections which occurred in January and February for 9 prefectural governors and several large city mayors, elections were held on this date for 18 governors and additional large city mayors. Liberal Democratic Party candidates won 16 of the governorships. However, in the two most populous prefectures, incumbent Tokyo Governor Ryokichi Minobe, backed by the Socialists and Communists, won and the Socialist-Communist backed challenger in Osaka, Ryoichi Kuroda, upset the three-term incumbent Liberal Democratic.
12 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	Modification No. 97 to the IHA signed. This modification updated certain IHA supplements to make them current.
13 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Representatives from ASO and GSO, and JDA visited USFJ to discuss

Date	Class	Place	Event
			the itineraries for the annual OCS Cadet visits to Okinawa this June and July.
13 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	Adjustment Allowance. JLAC meeting to develop USFJ position. Meeting with DFAA to discuss DFAA proposal and to present USFJ non-concurrence with DFAA.
13 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	MFR (13 Apr 1971) negotiations between USFJ/DFAA on adjustment allowance.
13 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Report to CINCPAC dated 13 Apr 1971 on employment assistance to JN's who are RIF'd.
14 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Lt Gen Richard P. Klocko, Director, DCA, visited USFJ and received C-E briefing.
14 Apr 71	(U)	Atsugi NAS	Zenchuro Union strike for four hours to push demand for adjustment allowance payments in new areas.
14 Apr 71	(U)	Yokota AB	Zenchuro Union strike for four hours to push demand for adjustment allowance payments in new areas.
14-15 Apr 71	(U)	North Fuji Maneuver Area Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan	Efforts to normalize this training area continue. The firing of 105 mm howitzers was conducted for the third consecutive month. In addition, the Okinawa-based 12th Marine Artillery Regiment conducted extensive firing of 155mm and 8" howitzers. This was the first time in 15 years that these larger howitzers were fired at North Fuji.

Date	Class	Place	Event
14-16 Apr 71	(U)	Camp Zama Medical Command, Camp Fuchinobe, Sagamihara Hsg Area, Sagami Army Depot, Kanayama	Zenchuro Union strike for two hours each day to push demand for adjustment allowance payments in new areas.
15 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS Misawa AB	Preparations were completed and orders issued for 33 ASDF air controllers to proceed to Misawa AB and assume the air control function at the base. Coordination was conducted with Hq 5AF.
15 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo (Camp Narashino)	DOA Branch members visited the headquarters of the 1st Airborne Brigade. The visit included a briefing and tour of the facilities.
15 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	COMUSJAPAN letter to Contracting Officer dated 15 April 1971 requesting audit of USFJ HIS for purpose of Joint Committee study.
16 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	Modification No. 226 to the MLC Modification No. 98 to the IHA signed. These modifications extended current Health Insurance premium rate through 31 Mar 71.
18 Ar 71	(U)	Yamato AS, Yamato	Zenchuro Union strike for 24 hours to push demand for adjustment allowance payments in new areas.

Date	Class	Place	Event
19 Apr 71	(U)	Navy Security Group, Kamiseya	Zenchuro Union strike for 24 hours to support other installations demanding payment of adjustment allowance.
19-21 Apr 71	(U)	Sagami Army Depot, Sagami	Zenchuro Union strike for four hours each day to push demand for adjustment allowance payments in new areas.
19-20 Apr 71	(U)	Yokosuka	The annual WESTPAC POL Interservice Supply Support Agreement Conference was held at the Naval Supply Depot, Yokosuka, during this period. Although approximately $10 million in Interservice Supply Support Agreements were consummated during this conference, the most significant event was the Air Force POL Stock Fund procedures for processing transportation, throughout, and handling costs into the retail price for fuel be universally adopted by all branches of the military services.
20 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Three GOJ memoranda and four USG memoranda were presented, and four GOJ memos were presented.

Date	Class	Place	Event
21 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Force Reductions. Arrangements were completed and orders issued for 9 ASDF personnel to proceed to Misawa AB and assume the weather forecasting responsibilities. Coordination was conducted with Hq 5AF.
21 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Project officers from the Ground and Air Staff Colleges visited USFJ to complete preparation for their orientation visits to Okinawa in June.
23 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Briefed Mr. W. Pankonin, J12, CINCPAC, on labor matters in Okinawa.
23 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Project officers from the MSDF Staff College visited to complete arrangements for their orientation tour to Okinawa 17-22 May.
26 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Arrangements were completed for a 26-29 April visit to ASO, GSO, NIKE and HAWK sites by USARYIS representatives studying air defense planning for reversion purposes.
26 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	CNFJ proposal to shift communication work at Yokosuka telephone switchboard (28 MLC employees involved) to private contractor - discuss Mr. Meyers Embassy coordination - no objection.
26 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	MFR dated 26 April on USFJ/CNFJ meeting with Mr. H. Meyers, AMEMB, on change of work from MLC to private contractor - no objection.

Date	Class	Place	Event
26 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	Eight members of the Japanese Defense Agency Information Office, including the Director of Information were given a USFJ-hosted tour of the Pacific Stars and Stripes building and printing plant. The tour/briefing was part of a continuing exchange program to show various aspects of USFJ/JDA information programs.
27 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	Discussed CNFJ proposal to shift work to private contractor -- with DFAA -- no objection. The contractor offered jobs to all MLC employees involved.
27 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu	US Training Areas in Japanese waters. In reply to a request to reduce or consolidate the 18 USF air-to-air ranges and sea maneuver areas, the GOJ was informed that this was a matter to be considered by the US/Japan Committee.
27 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	Disaster Assistance. In response to JSO request, J3 provided a briefing on what support could be expected from US military in the event of a severe disaster, such as a major earthquake, in Japan. Included in the briefing was the

Date	Class	Place	Event
			recommendation to establish a USFJ-JSO Study Group for an exchange of ideas regarding emergency coordination and communication matters.
28 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Letter to 7th PSYOP Group approved June 1971 issue of Koryu.
29 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	COMUSJAPAN letters dated 29 April authorized Contracting Officer to modify MLC to adjust premium rate for Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance.
29 Apr 71	(U)	Tokyo	MFR. USFJ/CNFJ met with DFAA to explain change from MLC to private contractor operations.
29 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu	J3 Division briefed US Embassy personnel on negotiations regarding hijacking, between USFJ and the NPA, from negotiation threat to date. Additionally, an official request for cooperation on certain hijacking matters was presented to representatives of the NPA. Embassy personnel approved document prior to presentation to NPA.
30 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	An ASO staff officer visited to request arrangements be initiated for a four-man team (1-ASO, 3-DFAA) to visit Naha AB to study runway extension matters.
30 Apr 71	(U)	Camp Zama	USFJ hosted the monthly Information Advisory Council (IAC) meeting at Camp Zama. Information officers from all significant commands in the Kanto Plains area met to discuss problem areas and future endeavors. Commander, USARJ, BG Richeson, addressed the group and stressed the necessity for an active information program during his brief talk.

Date	Class	Place	Event
30 Apr 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Health Insurance Society. Met with DFAA to develop management position on HIS Director's meeting agenda.
1-30 Apr 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	USFJ workforce decreased by 1,372 with end-of-month strength at 36,690.
1 May 1	(U)	Tokyo	Japanese working masses observed their 42nd annual May Day, holding rallies and demonstrations throughout Japan. Rally sponsors announced 500,000 persons attended the Tokyo central rally while the Municipal Police Department estimated the turnout at 170,000 and the Cabinet's Statistics Bureau at 130,000. Demonstrations were for the most part peaceful and orderly.
1 May 71	(U)	Japan-wide	Massive demonstrations by Japanese throughout Japan peacefully observed May Day.
3 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Briefing. Mr. Joseph A. Yager from the Institute for Defense Analysis, Washington, D.C., was briefed by DOA Branch on the capabilities and limitations of the JSDF.
4 May 71	(U)	Tokyo	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Three GOJ memoranda and four USG memoranda were presented. One GOJ memo and two USG memos were presented.
5 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	COMUSJAPAN letter to USARJ authorized extension of MLC/MC for one year starting on 1 July 1971.
10 May 71	(U)	Hawaii	The Third PACOM Military Banking Conference held at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Date	Class	Place	Event
			10 May 1971, was attended by the Director of Accounting and Finance, Lt Col John F. Goan, and Comptroller Yokota Air Base, Lt Col Lewis W. Hayes. In attendance also were representatives of the US Treasury Department (Mr. Sid Cox) and Department of Defense (Mr. Robert D. Benson and Mr. John M. Umbarger). A number of enlightening presentations were made and many items of mutual interest were discussed. The highlights of the conference were discussion on revised military banking facility rates and the proposal by the Fifth Air Force representative to decentralize the US currency reserve in Japan by placing the currency in the military banking facilities at strategic locations for easier accessibility by Disbursing Officers.
11 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	COMUSJAPAN message to CINCPAC requesting assistance in screening US Government actuarial specialist to work on HIS study.
12 May 71	(U)	Tokyo	Lt Gen Graham, in his capacity as Commander, 5th Air Force/US Forces, Japan, addressed the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan. After brief opening remarks, Gen Graham fielded questions for a period of thirty minutes. Major inquiries concerned the realignment of US Forces in Japan and Korea and how US reductions in force would affect defense posture in those areas.
13 May 71	(U)	Zama/Tokyo	Modification No. 223 to the MLC and Modification No. 118 to the Mariners Contract revised the administrative fee (rate) as follows: fund rate from 1 April 1967

Date	Class	Place	Event
			through 31 March 1968 set at 1675 yen; provisional fee (rate) from 1 April 1968 set at 1675 yen per month for employees. Modification No. 227 to the MLC amended the provisions of the MLC's concerning premium paid by the USFJ for the employees share of coverage for duty-connected accidents under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law. The premium is based on experience factors.
13 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Honorable Barry J. Shillito, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations), called on COMUSJ; received 5AF and USFJ briefings.
13-15 May 71	(U)	Yokohama/ Sasebo	JCS Staff Visit. LTC (P) D. A. Wilkinson, JCS Petroleum Staff Officer, visited US Navy Fuel Detachments at Yokohama and Sasebo as part of his indoctrination tour to familiarize himself with POL facilities, systems and plans throughout Southeast Asia and WestPac. (J4 memo of 7 May 1971, J411 Trip Report, 17 May 1971.)
14 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Gen John H. Michaelis, COMUSKOREA, called on COMUSJ.
14 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	A letter to COMUSJAPAN from the Director General of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency urgently requested cancellation of scheduled night firing at North Fuji Maneuver Area because of political reasons. During a subsequent meeting, it was agreed to cancel night firing in May, but night firing of illumination ammunition would be rescheduled during

Date	Class	Place	Event
			June. Night firing of high explosive ammunition would be conducted as soon as possible after the 27 June election of the Upper House of the Diet.
15-18 May 71	(U)	Tokyo	Third Japan-US Parliamentary Exchange Conference Tokyo (private auspices): Bipartisan US delegation of thirteen Senators and Representatives, headed by Senators Scott and Metcalf, held series of meetings with representatives of all Japanese political parties except JCP and with business and other key figures. Subjects included: Japan-US economic relations. China question (improved relations and "two Chinas") and reversion of Okinawa. Frank exchange of ideas received favorable media coverage in Japan.
17 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Telecon with Mr. Pankonin re getting US Government actuarial specialist to work on HIS study and progress on USFJ-JSLC coordination to work on Okinawa reversion/base labor matters.
18 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	USFJ-DFAA meeting to discuss and coordinate on management position on agenda for HIS Director's meeting (on 20-21 May 1971).
18 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	General Shim, Heung Sun, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Republic of Korea, called on COMUSJ; accorded honors ceremony.
18 May 71	(U)	Okinawa	DOA Branch escorted 40 MSDF Staff College personnel to Okinawa for an orientation visit on 18-22 May. Senior officer was VADM Tsukudo, School Commandant.

Date	Class	Place	Event
18 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Five GOJ memoranda and four USG memoranda were presented. One GOJ memo and one USG memo were presented.
19 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	COMUSJAPAN message to CINCPAC re getting US Government actuarial specialist to work on HIS study.
19-21 May 71	(U)	Lake Kawaguchi, Yamanashi Pref	Japan-US Policy Planning Talks (13th Annual Session). Held under auspices of State Department and GOJ Foreign Office. US delegation headed by Ambassador Cargo and Asst Secretary Trezise, including Messrs Neubert, Ericson, Armacost, plus American Embassy personnel. Japanese attendees headed by Deputy Vice Minister Hogen and Research and Planning Director General Kanagawa. Agenda included: Economic aspects of US-Japan relationship; Japan and China in Asia; political and economic implications of future natural resource requirements; developments in the Indian Ocean and free discussion (encompassing US-Japan security relationship and aspects of domestic politics in both countries influencing that relationship). The long-term viewpoint was applied to areas of possible US-Japan cooperation and confrontation.
20 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Meeting on Ticket Sales Concessions -- Service Command representatives were informed that all ticket sales outlets that paid a rebate for a concession were operating illegally, as per

Date	Class	Place	Event
			ruling by OASD (I&L). Ticket sales service has been continued by the Service Commands on non-rebate basis.
20-21 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	HIS Director's meeting on HIS problems (USFJ observer present).
20 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	COMUSJAPAN message to service commands requesting designation of member to Ad Hoc Subcommittee of Joint Committee (to work on HIS study).
21 May 71	(U)	Sagamihara, Kanagawa-ken	Chlorine gas at USARJ Sagami Facility: Allegations were made by Komeito's Ito at the House Cabinet Committee that poison gas was being stored at Sagami Facility. JDA Director General Nakasone, aided by USFJ information, responded that the chlorine gas referred to is used only to disinfect drinking water, waste water and swimming pool water. Dissatisfied with the explanations, the Committee decided to send an investigating group to Sagami.
21 May71	(U)	Tokyo	The Telecommunications-Electronics and Frequencies Subcommittees, SOFA Task Group, were presented Japan's position on all outstanding issues. Telecommunications Services (Public/Military Telecommunications), Inter-base Telecommunications Cables and Electronic Interference were substantially resolved. Differences between the two sides remained in the subjects of Radio Propagation Blockage, Radio Frequency Management, and Auxiliary

Date	Class	Place	Event
			Military Radio Stations (AMRS). These differences were presented to the SOFA Task Group for resolution on 22 May.
21 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	J5 Labor Branch forwarded to Service Commands in Japan, to JSLC, and to Pankonin (CINCPAC) a brochure showing comparison of MLC/IHA versus Okinawa pay and allowances; JSLC requested to review and make comments.
24 May 71	(U)	Tokyo	65th Regular Session of Diet ends.
25 May 71	(U)	Japan-wide	Service-wide POV survey conducted by Hq USFJ completed. Shows approximately 18,000 vehicles owned by US Forces personnel in Japan. Other results: a. 31% US made, 58% Japanese made, 11% from third states. b. 60% compact cars, 40% standard size. c. 10% are 1969 or newer, 54% are from 1965-68, and 36% pre-1965. d. 33% intend to return their POV's to States and 67% plan to dispose of POV in Japan.
25 May 71	(U)	Yokosuka	ASW Exercise - LCDR McKeown, DOA Branch, embarked on the MSDF destroyer NATSUGUMO (DD117) as USN liaison officer for the joint USN/MSDF anti-submarine warfare exercise ASWEX 3-71.

Date	Class	Place	Event
25 May 71	(U)	Tokyo	USFJ-DFAA meeting to negotiate on administrative reassignment and housing allowance.
28 May 71	(U)	Tokyo	The Frequency Subcommittee held a formal meeting at the Sanno Hotel. The updating of the Annexes of the TEA were approved and submitted to the Joint Committee. (Minutes of Frequency Subcommittee)

Date	Class	Place	Event
28 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	COMUSJAPAN letter to Tokyo Metropolitan Government accepting invitation for C/S, Hq USFJ to attend length of service ceremony for MLC/IHA employees (Tokyo area).
28 May 71	(U)	Japan Sea	US Navy and Japanese Maritime Self Defense Forces commenced joint exercises in the central and western parts of the Japan Sea. Anti-submarine and anti-air exercises were main objective of the nine-day exercises. Communist press reports labeled the exercises as a "provocation" while Japanese reports indicated that at least one Russian ship observed a portion of the exercises.
28 May 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	COMUSJAPAN letter to USARJ authorizing MLC Contracting Officer to arrange for training program for MLC press machine foreman.
29 May 71	(U)	Tokyo	Asst Chief of Staff, J5, met with Mr. Anzai (DFAA) to discuss USFJ-DFAA negotiations on administration reassignment, housing allowance, and adjustment allowances. Mr. Anzai presented DFAA Talking Paper and replies to USFJ counter-proposals.

Date	Class	Place	Event
1-31 May 71	(U)	Yokohama	Zenchuro Union scheduled only one local strike during May but cancelled it. This was a local strike at USARJ, North Pier, Yokohama, scheduled for 26 May for 24 hours. Strike was to be held to support Zenchuro demand for cancellation of a RIF.
1-31 May 71	(U)	Japan	USFJ LN work force decreased by 977 during the month; end of the month strength was 35,663.
1 Jun 71	(U)	Tokyo	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Three USG memoranda were presented. Two GOJ memos were presented.
2 Jun 71	(U)	Tokyo	A meeting of the Japan Procurement Coordination Board was held to discuss changing the method of payment clause used in contracts with Japanese contractors/vendors. It was agreed to by country service representatives and concurred in by COMUSJAPAN that, effective 1 July 1971, all contracts will be written in yen. Former method of payments clause was in yen at time of payment. Exceptions to the use of this new payments clause are US Army Corps of Engineers and the Pacific Exchange Procurement Office which will employ the use of an adjustment clause in the event of yen revaluation.
3 Jun 71	(U)	Okinawa	Agreement reached in SOFA Task Group of Telecommunications-Electronics matters. It was formally signed on 17 June by American Embassy and Foreign Ministry representatives. The

Date	Class	Place	Event
			agreement provides for (1) telecommunications services, (2) inter-base telecommunications cables, (3) electronic interference, and (4) radio propagation blockage.
4 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Gen Lee (USFJ) met with JLAC to prepare a Talking Paper to Mr. Shimada (DFAA) re Housing Allowance, Adjustment Allowance and Administrative Reassignment.
5 Jun 71	(U)	Japan Sea	US Navy and Japanese Maritime Self Defense Forces completed nine days of joint exercises in the central and western parts of the Japan Sea. The training exercises drew daily press interest with photos. Several papers reported that Soviet ships observed the exercises. North Korean press reports labeled the exercises as "provocative" and indicated a rise in Japanese militarism and US-Japan military cooperation.
5 Jun 71	(U)	Okinawa	Agreement reached in SOFA Task Group on Radio Frequency matters. One disputed matter was also referred to the diplomatic level for resolution resulting in formal signature on 17 June by representatives of the American Embassy and the Foreign Ministry. The agreement provides for (1) allocation of frequencies and (2) auxiliary military radio stations.
5 Jun 71	(U)	Kanto Plains	Zenchuro Union staged a strike Force installations on the Kanto Plains in protest of scheduled RIF's.
6 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Mr. Wolfsberger, Dept of Army coordinator of overseas labor matters, briefed on Japan local national labor and Okinawa reversion labor matters.

Date	Class	Place	Event
6 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	JLAC met; major item of business was the Adjustment Allowance.
9 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	JLAC met with representatives of DFAA re Housing Allowance, Adjustment Allowance and administrative Reassignment.
12 Jun 71	(U)	Tokyo	Gen Lee (USFJ) and Lt Col Yocum (USFJ) attended ceremonies conducted by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government recognizing USFJ employees having long tenure.
13-14 Jun 71	(U)	Sagami Depot	Zenchuro Union conducted a 48-hour strike at Sagami Depot primarily to gain payment of the Adjustment Allowance.
14 Jun 71	(U)	Okinawa	Forty-two students and staff officers from the JSDF Joint Services Staff College visited US installations on Okinawa 14-20 June. DOA Branch provided escort officers.
15 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Initial coordination was completed with the Service Commands for the US/JSDF Defense Planning and Implementation Okinawa Beddown. OPR was assigned to COMUSJAPAN by CINCPAC.
15 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. One GOJ and one USG memoranda were presented. Two GOJ and one USG memos were presented.
15 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Representatives of USFJ and DFAA reviewed draft modifications of the MLC and IHA for housing allowance.
16 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	USFJ letter sent to Service Commands re protection of local national personnel during labor unrest.

Date	Class	Place	Event
16 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	USFJ letter to Contracting Officer authorizing extension of advanced inhire authority for certain positions at Sagami Depot.
17 Jun 71	(U)	Tokyo/ Washington DC	The Okinawa Reversion Agreement was signed simultaneously in Tokyo and Washington, D.C., by Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi and US Secretary of State Rogers. This agreement, under which the US relinquished in favor of Japan all rights and interest under Article 3 of the 1951 Treaty of Peace with Japan, implements the Joint Communique between Prime Minister Sato and President Nixon of 21 November 1969. During the month Okinawa reversion was the major topic of discussion in all local papers. Papers expressed gratitude over Okinawa's being returned to the "mainland" but indicated concern over the "conditions" of the reversion agreement. Major issues of discussion were whether or not there would be a total removal of nuclear weapons from Okinawa and the large number of bases and facilities (American) that would remain on Okinawa after reversion. Okinawa reversion is expected to be a major topic of discussion in the Japanese press in the coming months.
17 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Mr. Wolfsberger (DA) and Mr. Beeson (USARPAC) visited USFJ (J5) and talked with Gen Lee (USFJ) on expansion of the SOFA Task Group Labor Subcommittee to include Service Command CPO's.
18 Jun 73	(U)	Yokosuka	VADM William P. Mack took over command of the Seventh Fleet from

Date	Class	Place	Event
			VADM Maurice F. Weisner. Mainichi[1] reported that at the ceremonies the outgoing Seventh Fleet Commander stated that "while the US is reducing its ground forces from Asia, its naval forces will remain in this part of the world for some time to come for the maintenance of peace, retaining their present strength."
19 Jun 71	(U)	Okinawa	Forty-one students and staff officers of the JSDF Air and Ground Staff Colleges visited US installations on Okinawa 19-23 June. DOA Branch provided escort officers.
23 Jun 71	(U)	Koedo, Japan	Niikura Warehouse Area, FAC 3139, released to the Government of Japan.
25 Jun 71	(U)	Tokyo	IHA letter 4-71 published giving instructions on pay for employees who work on Independence Day, a legal holiday.
26 Jun 71	(U)	Kagawa Pref	US Marine Corps fighter enroute from Okinawa to Iwakuni crashed into a rice paddy in Kagawa-Ken, Shikoku. The pilot, who bailed out, was unhurt but a Japanese female suffered blast injuries. Some fire and impact damage was caused to the land area. The accident was given routine media coverage.
27 Jun 71	(U)	Japan-wide	Triennial election for 1/2 membership of the Upper House. Results were: LDP (63), JSP (39), Komeito (10); DSP (6), JCP (6), Independent (2). Percentage distribution of popular vote was analyzed by Embassy as follows: LDP (47%), JSP (21%), Komeito (14%), JCP (12%)

1 - English-language Japanese newspaper

Date	Class	Place	Event
			DSP (6%). As a result of the election the new strength of the Upper House was: LDP (135), JSP (66), Komeito (23), DSP (13), JCP (10), Independents (5). Some significant results were:
			a. Poor showing of LDP (lost one seat) attributed to fall-off in rural areas.
			b. Unexpected strength of JSP (gained five seats).
			c. Continued upsurge of JCP (highest ever popular vote - 4.9 Million - and gain of three seats).
			d. Successful JSP-Komeito-DSP election alliance in three prefectures.
27 Jun 71	(U)	Okinawa	Two hundred seventy-six (276) cadets and faculty from the GSDF Officer Candidate School visited US installations on Okinawa 27-30 June.
27 Jun 71	(U)	Okinawa	Forty-two (42) personnel from JDA conducted a survey of installations designated for JSDF upon reversion of Okinawa. The visit was completed 2 July.
28 Jun 71	(U)	Okinawa	A five-man JDA team conducted a survey of the Naha AB runway from 28 June to 2 July regarding a 500-foot runway extension project.
28 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	USFJ letter to Director of Procurement, USARJ, approving Night Duty Allowance for Radar Mechanics at Iwakuni.
29 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	JLAC coordinated SOI's on Administrative Reassignment proposal.

Date	Class	Place	Event
29 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Representatives of USFJ and DFAA reviewed texts for modifications and implementing instructions the new Housing Allowance.
29 Jun 71	(U)	Tokyo	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Four GOJ and seven USG memoranda were presented. Five GOJ and two USG memos were presented.
29 Jun 71	(U)	Okinawa	Sixty-seven (67) cadets and faculty of the ASDF Officer Candidate School visited US installations on Okinawa 29 June - 2 July.

Date	Class	Place	Event
30 Jun 71	(U)	Hachinohe, Japan	The contract for the maintenance and operation of the Hachinohe Fuel Terminal was renewed for one year. The additional one-year renewal was primarily for the purpose of allowing COM5AF and Misawa Air Base to conduct an in-depth study as regards to possible savings to the Air Force in the event of eventual cancellation of this contract and subsequent operation of this facility by the personnel of Misawa Air Base. (J41 Memo of 7 May 1971; Modifcation #7 to Contract DAJB 17-70-C-0226).

Date	Class	Place	Event
30 Jun 71	(U)	Fuchu	Modification No. 230 to MLC and Modification No. 118 to IHA signed establishing Housing Allowance to certain employees living in rental housing.
1 Jul 71	(U)	Okinawa	80 GSDF OCS cadets visited Okinawa 1-6 July for orientation of US installations.
4-11 Jul 71	(U)	Tokyo	Secretary of Defense Honorable Melvin R. Laird arrived in Japan at the invitation of Former JDA Director General Nakasone. During his visit he talked with GOJ officials and reviewed SDF facilities and personnel. Local media provided heavy coverage of Laird's activities. In Laird's arrival statement to the press he stressed the importance of Japan-US accord in seeing through the Okinawan reversion and emphasized the joint US-Japan responsibility for progress and peace in the Pacific. Press "rumors" (later denied by both governments) engendered during the Laird visit included the possibility of Japan becoming nuclear armed and Japan taking over US Seventh Fleet responsibilities in the area around Japan.
5 Jul 71	(U)	Okinawa	70 ASDF OCS cadets visited Okinawa 5-8 July for orientation of US installations.
5 Jul 71	(U)	Tokyo	Prime Minister Sato reshuffled Cabinet and LDP posts. Key appointments included: Foreign Minister - Fukuda Finance Minister - Mizuta MITI - Tanaka Director, Defense Agency - Masuhara

Date	Class	Place	Event
			LDP Secretary General - Mori LDP Executive Board Chairman - Nakasone LDP Policy Board Chairman - Kosaka
6 Jul 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	USFJ letter sent to Mr. Mesker, CPO Dir, Hq USAFE, requesting his assistance in obtaining necessary reference material required for conversion of MLC to MLA.
6 Jul 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Zenchuro Union local strike at the maintenance division of Sagami Depot; called off at end of workday on 8 July.
7 Jul 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	USFJ letter sent to DFAA informing the USFJ workforce strength projected as of 1 April 1972.
7 Jul 71	(U)	Okinawa	75 ASDF OCS cadets visited Okinawa 7-11 July for orientation of US installations.
9 Jul 71	(U)	Tokyo	Prepared "PERT" chart on Okinawa labor conversion with target completion schedules for Advisory Labor Group (ALG) and its Panels A and B.
9 Jul 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Gen Joseph J. Nazzaro, CINCPACAF, called on COM5AF and the American Ambassador to Japan.
10 Jul 71	(U)	Okinawa	69 ASDF OCS cadets visited Okinawa for orientation of US installations.
10 Jul 71	(U)	Kure, Japan	Kure Barge Landing Area, FAC 4081, was released to the Government of Japan.
11 Jul 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Mr. Burling, Dept of HEW, who will act as USFJ actuary forthe Joint Study of USFJ HIS, was briefed.

Date	Class	Place	Event
12 Jul 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	USFJ members Ad Hoc Committee (HIS) met to discuss background data requirements and schedule for subcommittee for completion of USFJ HIS study.
13 Jul 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Three GOJ and two USG memoranda were presented. One GOJ and two USG memos were presented.
14 Jul 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Zenchuro Union conducted a 4-hour strike throughout USFJ installations to gain pay increase.
14 Jul 71	(U)	Tokyo	66th Extraordinary session of Diet convened. Ended on 24 July.
15 Jul 71	(U)	Okinawa	The removal of approximately 13,000 tons of chemical munitions from Okinawa to Johnston Island dubbed operation "Red Hat," commenced. The project, which is to take approximately 60 days, has drawn media coverage on a daily basis in both Japanese and Okinawan newspapers. Stories have dealt with progress reports of the removal operations and have consistently called attention to the need for strict safety precautions.
15 Jul 71	(U)	Washington, D.C.	President Nixon announced he would visit Peking by next May at the invitation of Red Chinese Premier Chou-En-Lai. The announcement drew front page coverage in all papers and it was reported that the news was apparently a shock to the GOJ. Editorially newspapers stressed the need for Japan to establish an independent diplomatic policy toward Red China and urged the GOJ

Date	Class	Place	Event
			to do away with cold war politics in handling diplomatic affairs with China.
17 Jul 71	(U)	Yokosuka	Authorized operating beds reduced from 200 to 100 by CINCPACFLT msg 152103Z Jul 71 and BUMED msg 162100Z Jul 71. Immediate expansion capability set at 150 beds.
17 Jul 71	(U)	Tokyo	Kenzo Kono, who advocated a reform of the Upper House, was elected its President. Backed by a coalition of some LDP supporters, and the Opposition parties, he caused the long-time LDP President Yuzo Shigemune to withdraw and later defeated Shiro Kiuchi, the candidate of the LDP main-current factions.
19 Jul 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Mr. Burling, USFJ Actuary, presented his interim report to US members, Ad Hoc Subcommittee members.
20 Jul 71	(U)	Okinawa	70 ASDF cadets visited Okinawa for orientation of US installations.
21 Jul 71	(U)	Okinawa	Okinawa Coordination Committee meeting held among representatives of the Embassy, High Commissioner and USFJ. The purpose of this conference was to try to obtain agreement on the US side on the approach to problems which need to be resolved as a result of the Reversion Agreement signed on 17 June 1971. A full range of "open end" items were discussed under the general topics of SOFA matters, other military matters, business preparations related to administration of Okinawa, and other US Government preparations.

Date	Class	Place	Event
23 Jul 71	(U)	Tokyo	Overseas Coordination Sub-Group - Utilities Services met. In addition to routine business that was discussed, the possibility of the OCSG-US making a utilities orientation visit to Okinawa in preparation for reversion was explored.
27 Jul 71	(U)	Tokyo	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. One GOJ and five USG memoranda were presented. Two USG memos were presented.
30 Jul 71	(U)	Morioka, Japan	Collision between JASDF F-86 and All Nippon Airways (ANA) airplane killed all of 162 persons aboard the ANA plane. Severe reperçussions ensued for JASDF, which was at fault.
Jul 71	(U)	Japan	POL Contracts in Japan. DFSC has let no JP-4 contracts to the Japanese petroleum industry for the period July-December 1971. Recent increases in the cost of crude oil has caused a price fluctuation within the world-wide POL market. JP-4 contracts to the Japanese petroleum industry over the last 24-month period has been approximately $18,000,000 for the period July-December 1969, no contracts in the January-June 1970 period, approximately $6,000,000 during July-December 1970, and $4,500,000 from January through June 1971. The decreases in the use of JP-4 in the Pacific and the pressures on crude oil prices world-wide are expected to continue. (CINCPAC letter J443 of 7 June 1971; J4 memo of 28 June 1971).

Date	Class	Place	Event
2 Aug 71	(U)	Tokyo	Keikichi Masuhara was replaced by Naomi Nishimura as Director General of Japan Defense Agency. Masuhara resigned to accept responsibility for the air tragedy of 30 July 1971, attributed to the ASDF.
3 Aug 71	(U)	Tokyo	Ikko Kasuga was elected Chairman of Democratic Socialist Party.
9 Aug 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	US side of the Joint Committee's Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the USFJ Health Insurance Society (HIS) met to receive Mr. Burling's (HEW Dept) report on his actuarial study of HIS.
10 Aug 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. One GOJ and four USG memoranda were presented. Two USG memos were presented.
10 Aug 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Contracting Officer authorized to modify the Master Labor Contract (MLC) provisions concerning the rehire of former USFJ employees.
10 Aug 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Representatives of DFAA, USFJ and the Contracting Officers met concerning the draft MLC modifications on adjustment allowance.
11-12 Aug 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Okinawa reversion Panel B meeting to develop US position on labor aspects of reversion.
12-13 Aug 71	(U)	Okinawa	Representatives of Okinawa reversion Panel A meeting to develop conversion formula for determining the pay and allowances of US local national employees in Okinawa after reversion.

Date	Class	Place	Event
15 Aug 71	(U)	Washington, D.C.	President Nixon announced his dollar defense policy, including a 10% import surcharge, which has great impact on Japan.
17 Aug 71	(U)	Tokyo	Okinawa Beddown - The first meeting of the Joint Ad Hoc Working Group was hosted by JDA. Status reports were given by the Chairman of the Defense Planning Groups and agreement was reached regarding the method to be followed for resolution of problem areas.
18-19 Aug 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	US members of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on HIS met to discuss the actuary's report and develop US position.
20 Aug 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Representatives of DFAA, USFJ and the Contracting Officer met concerning the modification of the MLC on adjustment allowance.
20 Aug-3 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Labor Branch JS1 personnel drafted position papers on labor aspects of Okinawa reversion based on ALG recommendations for presentation to ALG on 8-9 Sep 1971.
21 Aug 71	(U)	Asaka Base, Japan	A GSDF corporal was stabbed to death while patrolling in the compound

Date	Class	Place	Event
			of Asaka Base. At the scene of the crime, handbills were scattered around declaring intentions to capture arms, attack military bases, create a revolution by force and praising the Japan Communist Party. This was reported to have been the first such incident involving the murder of a member of the SDF. The event drew wide press and media coverage and touched off an extensive search for the parties responsible for the death.
24 Aug 71	(U)	Tokyo	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. One GOJ and two USG memoranda were presented. Two GOJ and one USG memos were presented.
24 Aug 71	(U)	Yokohama	USN F-86 Crusader jet from the attack carrier USS Oriskany crashed in wooded area near a large Japanese housing complex. Although no injuries or significant damage was caused to Japanese, the crash provoked extensive protests.
26 Aug 71	(U)	Tokyo	Ad Hoc Subcommittee on HIS held second meeting. US and GOJ representatives exchanged position papers based on their respective actuarial studies.
27 Aug 71	(U)	Tokyo	The Overseas Coordination Sub-Group - Utilities Service (OCSG-US) of the OCG held a formal meeting. In addition to routine business, the intergradation of the Okinawa OCSG-US with the Japan Sub-group was discussed.
28 Jul 71	(U)	Tokyo	GOJ Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan "floated" the yen free of the

Date	Class	Place	Event
			former pegged 360-1 rate with the US dollar, a step equivalent to an upward revaluation of the yen.
30 Aug 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Panel A and Labor Branch J51 representatives met to develop additional options for the conversion formula to determine pay and allowances of US local national employees in Okinawa after reversion.
Aug 71	(U)	Japan	The collision between a JASDF jet trainer and an All Nippon Airways commercial liner in late July and subsequent crash of a Navy F-86 this month caused considerable media interest throughout the month. Major newspapers carried editorials demanding increased safety measures by both commercial and military aircraft. Proposed changes included a redefining of air training zones for military aircraft and a cutback in the number of commercial flights. As an

Date	Class	Place	Event
			aftermath of the JASDF trainer ANA collision, in which the JASDF aircraft was deemed to be at fault, the JDA Director General and the Chief of Staff, JASDF, resigned their posts.
Aug 71	(U)	Okinawa/Japan	Operation "Red Hat," the removal of poisonous gas from Okinawa, continued to progress on schedule. The operation was given almost daily coverage in Japanese and Okinawa newpapers. Press reports called attention to what they considered safety violations and transportation hazards and urged US Forces to show concern for the safety of local resident. "Red Hat" is expected to be completed sometime next month.
31 Aug 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Local national employee strength as of this date was:

	MLC	IHA	MC	OH	TOTAL
USARJ	7,981	1,078	39	----	9,098
CNFJ	8,836	2,380	156	1,016	12,388
5AF	8,727	3,296	---	----	12,023
TOTAL	25,544	6,754	195	1,016	33,509

1 Sep 71	(U)	Tokyo	Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) met at Sanno TBF on Adjustment Allowance Remote/Special Area Allowance.
1 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Translation of applicable portions of GOJ National Personnel Authority's wage survey report and recommendations distributed to Service Commands and CINCPAC.
1 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Gen Bruce Palmer, Vice Chief of Staff, USA, visited COMUSJ.

Date	Class	Place	Event
1 Sep 71	(U)	Yokosuka	Authorized operating beds increased to 150 by CINCPACFLT msg 310633Z Aug 71 and BUMED msg 012010Z Sep 71. Emergency expansion capability set at 200 beds.
7 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Two GOJ and two USG memoranda were presented. One GOJ memo was presented.
8 Sep 71	(U)	Yokosuka	Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, Asst SecDef for Health and Environment visited Commander US Naval Forces, Japan headquarters at Yokosuka. He was briefed on drug and other medical matters in Japan by Capt J. J. Dempsey, MC, USN.
8-9 Sep 71	(U)	Okinawa	Advisory Labor Group (ALG) met to consider panel recommendations and to develop US positions on labor aspects of Okinawa reversion.
10 Sep 71	(U)	Washington, D.C.	US-Japan cabinet level trade talks completed.
10 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	The Japan, Joint Procurement Coordinating Board held one formal meeting. Primary item discussed was the impact of yen revaluation on contracting.
10 Sep 71	(U)	Okinawa	US Forces completed poisonous/chemical gas removal operations on Okinawa. The second and last increment of gas removal operations known as "Red Hat" began on 15 July and was completed without major incidents. All media on Okinawa gave heavy coverage to the termination of operation "Red Hat" and expressed gratification at the successful completion of the removal operation.

Date	Class	Place	Event
11 Sep 71	(U)	Okinawa	USCAR extended present term of Okinawa Chief Executive and legislators until Reversion Day.
13-17 Sep 71	(U)	Sanno Hotel	Hq USFJ J6 hosted the annual PACOM Frequency Coordinators Meeting at the Sanno Hotel on 13-17 Sep. The agenda included a report on the 1971 WARC at Geneva, new developments in the planned world-wide automated Frequency Resources Record System (FRRS), PACOM frequency matters and technical items of interest to the frequency community.
15 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	DFAA representatives presented paper containing questions on USFJ position paper on the USFJ Health Insurance Society (HIS). (See entry for 26 Aug 71). DFAA requested a written reply through HIS Ad Hoc Subcommittee of Joint Committee.
16 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	USFJ, DFAA and Welfare Ministry representatives met re HIS at which Mr.Ohta (Defense Contract Audit Agency) presented supporting data for US position.
17 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	MLC modification establishing job definition for "Straddle Truck Operator" signed.
20 Sep 71	(U)	Okinawa	From 20-24 September LTC Shikata escorted two JSO Beddown Action Officers to Okinawa. The purpose of the visit was to orient the JSO officers on facilities and areas reverting to JSDF for the immediate defense of Okinawa and to report their findings to various members of the Joint Staff Office.
21 Sep 71	(U)	Tokyo	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal

Date	Class	Place	Event
			meeting. Seven USG memoranda were presented. One GOJ and two USG memos were presented.
21 Sep 71	(U)	Tokyo	Komeito Chairman Takeiri was stabbed while attending his party convention. He recovered and returned to political life.
23 Sep 71	(U)	Tokyo	The Monthly USFJ/JSO Seminar was held at the Joint Staff Office. USFJ personnel attending were Maj Gen Lee, Col Fetler, LCDR Leonard, Col Panttaja and Col Hickman. The principal topic discussed was Okinawa Reversion.
24 Sep 71	(U)	Tokyo	The Japan, Overseas Coordinating Sub-Group, Utilities Services held a formal meeting. In addition to routine business, a utilities orientation trip to Okinawa was discussed.
26-29 Sep 71	(U)	Okinawa	Mr. Clewlow, Mr. Green, and Mr. Pankonin, with USFJ representatives, visited Okinawa at invitation of High Commissioner to review progress of labor aspects of reversion.
26-30 Sep 71	(U)	Tokyo	Sixteen members of the Republic of Korea's Ministry of National Defense Press Corps visited Japanese and US military facilities in the Kanto Plain area at the invitation of General Graham. Newsmen visited JDA and USFJ headquarters and were granted an interview with Vice Admiral Mack, Commander, Seventh Fleet. They also visited Hq USARJ, Hq COMNAVFORJ, Yokota AB and Japanese GSDF base at Narashino.

Date	Class	Place	Event
27 Sep 71	(U)	Anchorage, Alaska	President Nixon met with Emperor and Empress of Japan in what Japanese reports termed a "historic" chapter in the relations between Japan and the US who were once bitter enemies. In his greeting statement at Elmendorf AFB the President said that the Imperial tour overseas is symbolic of Japan's growing status in the world and that he hoped his meeting with the Emperor would open the way for eternal friendship between the people of Japan and the US. The event drew massive coverage in all major media.
27 Sep 71	(U)	Tokyo - Alaska	Emperor and Empress of Japan embarked on precedent-shattering trip to Europe. Met by President Nixon at Anchorage, Alaska.
27 Sep 71	(U)	Tokyo	Okinawa Beddown - The Second Joint Ad Hoc Working Group meeting was held at the Sanno Hotel.
29 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Gen William B. Rossom, CINCUSARPAC, visited COMUSJ.
29 Sep 71	(U)	Karuizawa, Nagano-ken	Miki and Ishida factions merged to become the second largest factional group in the House of Representatives with 44 members. (Ohira faction has 43 members).
30 Sep 71	(U)	Fuchu	Mr. Anzai (DFAA) and Col Panttaja (USFJ J5) agreed to final draft of MLC modification on adjustment allowance, especially as concerns retroactive application for terminated employees. MLC contracting officer authorized to sign modification on 1 Oct 71.

Date	Class	Place		Event		
		MLC	IHA	MC	DH	TOTAL
	USARJ	7,941	1,075	39	----	9,055
	CNFJ	8,870	2,350	156	1,009	12,385
	5AF	8,706	3,275	---	-----	11,981
	TOTAL	25,517	6,700	195	1,009	33,421

1 Oct 71 (U) Tokyo

MLC Modification No. 234 and IHA Modification No. 101 on adjustment allowance signed.

Date	Class	Place	Event
4 Oct 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) met to develop reply to DFAA questions on US Talking Paper on HIS.
4 Oct 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Representatives of US Forces and DFAA met re establishment of 66 new job definitions in preparation for Okinawa reversion.
5 Oct 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommittee Meeting - Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Three USFJ memoranda were presented. Two GOJ and one USF memos were presented.
8 Oct 71	(U)	Yokosuka	Enlisted staffing authorization for the US Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, was increased by 25 effective immediately and another 10 effective July 1972. This increase is exclusively in the patient care functions, mostly in clinical technicians.
12 Oct 71	(U)	Tokyo	JDA Director General Nishimura officially advocated dispatch under specified conditions of JSDF personnel to Asian countries for disaster relief.
12-13 Oct 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Advisory Labor Group (ALG) meeting to consider US position papers on various labor aspects of Okinawa reversion.
14 Oct 71	(U)	Tokyo	SOFA Task Group Labor Subcommittee met to transfer US paper on procedures and agenda items on labor aspects of reversion.

Date	Class	Place	Event
14 Oct 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	The Japan Overseas Coordination Group (OCG) held a formal meeting. The OCG tasked the Services to make an in-country logistics capability study. Results will be analyzed for feasibility of consolidation of logistics functions.
15 Oct 71	(U)	Kawaguchi, Japan	Camp Oji, FAC 3005, was released to the GOJ.
15 Oct 71	(U)	Hakonebasaki, Japan	Hamura School Annex, FAC 3024, was released to the GOJ.
15 Oct 71	(U)	Tokyo	MITI Minister Tanaka and Special US Envoy Kennedy initiated 3-year government accord restricting export by Japan to US of wool and man-made fibers.
15 Oct 71	(U)	Fuchu	Representatives of DFAA and USFJ held initial discussion on the 1971 general pay increase of MLC and IHA employees.
15 Oct 71	(U)	Tachikawa	Employees of the Tachikawa Officers' Open Mess started 72-hour strike to protest RIF.
18 Oct 71	(U)	Tachikawa	Employees of the Tachikawa Laundry started 48-hour strike to protest laundry closure and resulting RIF.
18 Oct 71	(U)	Tokyo	67 Extraordinary Diet Session opened.
19 Oct 71	(U)	Tokyo	Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Three GOJ and two USG memoranda were presented. One GOJ memo was presented.
19 Oct 71	(U)	Japan Sea	A Navy E2B and an A7B Corsair collided during training exercises in the Sea of Japan killing 5 crewmen.

Date	Class	Place	Event
			Most Japanese papers gave coverage to the accident and the Yomiuri noted that this was the sixth USF plane crash over and around Japan since the beginning of the year.
20 Oct 71	(U)	Tachikawa	Employees of the Tachikawa laundry started 72-hour strike to protest RIF.
20-25	(U)	Fuchu AS	Work group of US Forces representatives developed statistical base for assessing optional conversion formulas for determining pay of employees of the US Forces in Okinawa after reversion.
22 Oct 71	(U)	Tokyo	SOFA Task Group Labor Subcommittee met to exchange position papers on various labor aspects of reversion.
22 Oct 71	(U)	Yokosuka	Senior JMSDF Medical Department Officers toured the Naval Hospital. Among those in the tour were: RADM Kosaku Ueda, Chief, Medical Division, Maritime Staff RADM Koichiro Nakamura, Chief, 1st Alienism Dept, Central Hospital CAPT Shiro Yasuda, Director, MSDF Etajima Hospital CAPT Chiharu Matsuyama, Director, MSDF Maizuru Hospital CAPT Masashi Tanaka, Director, MSDF Ominato Hospital
25 Oct 71	(U)	New York	Red China voted into United Nations and Republic of China (Taiwan) ousted.

Date	Class	Place	Event
26 Oct 71	(U)	UN Hqs	Red China's entry into the UN and Taiwan's ouster were decided upon when the pro-Taiwan nations proposed resolution was voted down and the pro-Peking "Albanian resolution" was adopted. The former resolution was supported by Japan and its defeat brought forth criticism of the Sato Cabinet by JSP and JCP members. Foreign Minister Fukuda told press interviewers on the 26th that he is prepared for a drastic change in Japan's China policy and that he feels it is now necessary to hold tete-a-tete talks between Japanese and Red Chinese government leaders.
27 Oct 71	(U)	Tokyo	Joint Labor Affairs Committee met to review work group findings on the the conversion formula.
29 Oct 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Representatives of USFJ and DFAA met to discuss ways of resolving impasse on the premium for the USFJ Health Insurance Society.
29 Oct 71	(U)	Nagoya, Japan	The Japan International Aerospace Show (JIASS) opened at Komaki Airport with eight nations participating including the US and USSR. The "star" US attractions included the Air Force's C-5A Galaxy and the US Navy's aerial demonstration team, the "Blue Angels."
31 Oct 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Local national employees strength as of this date was:

	MLC	IHA	MC	DH	TOTAL
USARJ	7,896	1,059	40	---	8,995
CNFJ	8,829	2,346	156	998	12,329
5AF	8,727	3,280	---	---	12,007
TOTAL	25,452	6,685	196	998	33,331

Date	Class	Place	Event
1 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Advisory Labor Group (ALG) met to prepare for meeting of the Labor Subcommittee of the SOFA Task Group on Okinawa Reversion.
2 Nov 71	(U)	Tokyo	Labor Subcommittee of the SOFA Task Group on Okinawa reversion considered US position papers and GOJ responses thereto.
2 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommitte Meeting - Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Three USG memorand and two GOJ memoranda were presented. Two GOJ memos were presented.
3 Nov 71	(U)	Nagoya, Japan	The six-day Japan International Aerospace Show ended on the 3rd. Asahi Shimbun estimated the show's attendance at over 500,000. US participation was highlighted by the appearance of the USAF C-5A and the Navy's Blue Angels.
3 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	PSYOP planning meeting included Col Bentz, CO 7th PSYOP Gp, Okinawa, Lt Col Ross, CO 7th PSYOP Japan Detachment, J5 and J71 representatives. PSYOP activities in Japan, Okinawa of concern to USFJ were addressed.
8 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC) met to develop US positions on the proposed 1971 general wage increase package and on ways to resolve the long-standing impasse over the Health Insurance Society (HIS) premium rate.
9 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu	Mr.Abernathy (Hq USAF) and Mr. Taylor (Hq PACAF) briefed on status of base labor programs in Japan and labor aspects of the Okinawa reversion.

Date	Class	Place	Event
10 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Mr. Kanegae (DFAA) called on Gen Lee (USFJ) re employee protests over announced closure of Tachikawa laundry and resulting RIF.
10 Nov 71	(U)	Washington, D.C.	US Senate approved the Okinawa reversion agreement by the overwhelming vote of 84-6.
9-15 Nov 71	(U)	Yokosuka	Lieutenant Commander D. A. Hazlett, MC, USN of US Naval Hospital, Yokosuka accompanied the DOCA (Defense Orientation Conference Association) to provide them with medical coverage on their tour of USFJ and JSDF facilities.
15 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu	Representatives of DFAA and Hq USFJ met to discuss a US proposal for resolving the impasse over the HIS premium rate.
16 Nov 71	(U)	Tokyo	LDP veteran Shiro Kiuchi was appointed Director General, Science and Technology Agency, to succeed Wataru Hiraizumi, who resigned, accepting responsibility for a tragic mud slide experiment in Kawasaki which resulted in several fatalities.
16 Nov 71	(U)	Tokyo	JSP interpellator Narazaki raised the possibility of storage of nuclear weapons at Iwakuni MCAS. His circumstantial "evidence" received wide coverage in the media and led to a guided visit to the area by Maj Gen Ito, JSO, and one other at the invitation of the USF authorities.
16 Nov 71	(U)	Iwakuni	The JSP claimed on the 16th that it is possible that nuclear chemical and biological weapons are stored at MCAS Iwakuni. The allegation

Date	Class	Place	Event
			touched off a series of rumors and speculative stories in the press. JSP demanded that they be allowed to inspect the base for the presence of N-weapons. US Forces allowed a member of the Joint Staff Office to tour the area which was alleged to contain the weapons. A press conference was then held wherein the JSO member reconfirmed that no N-weapons were present. The JSP and JCP later accused the US of storing nuclear, biological and chemical weapons at several of their other bases and demanded they be inspected.
16 Nov 71	(U)	Tokyo	Facilities Subcommittee Meeting - Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. One USG and two GOJ memoranda were presented.
17 Nov 71	(U)	Tokyo	At a Lower House Okinawa Reversion Special Committee meeting on the 17th the Okinawa reversion agreement and its related documents were forcibly approved through a surprise standing vote proposed by the LDP. All opposition parties issued statements stressing the invalidity of the approval and calling for continued deliberations by the same committees. Most papers editorially regretted the arbitrary action in passing the reversion agreement stating they felt there were many other facets of the reversion that should be studied before final agreement.
17 Nov 71	(U)	Tokyo	JLAC met to review US position papers and tactics for the 1971 general wage increase package. This was followed by a meeting

Date	Class	Place	Event
			with DFAA representatives for initial formal discussions of that subject. The US position paper was presented.
19 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Mr. Rubenstein (DA) and Mr. Beeson (Hq USARPAC) briefed on the status of base labor programs in Japan and labor aspects of the Okinawa reversion.
19 Nov 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Employees staged two-hour USFJ-wide strike in support of NPS employees demands for prompt, favorable Diet actions on the 1971 NPS general wage increase package.
22 Nov 71	(U)	Yokohama	Employees of USARJ in the cargo and terminal operations at North Pier began 64-hour strike.
23 Nov 71	(U)	Zama	Employees of the mess hall at the Zama medical facility began a 48-hour strike in protest of a pending RIF and possible adjustment in work hours.
24 Nov 71	(U)	Tokyo	Representatives of USFJ and DFAA met to discuss proposals on the 1971 general wage increase package.
20-24 Nov 71	(U)	Yokosuka	Captain D. W. Peace, MC, USN, COMSERVPAC Staff Medical Officer, visited the hospital in connection with the bi-annual inspection of Fleet Activities, Yokosuka. VADM F. H. Schneider, USN, Commander Service Force, Pacific directed the inspection.
24 Nov 71	(U)	Tokyo	Okinawa Reversion Agreement was approved by Japanese Diet with JSP and JCP members not participating in the voting.

Date	Class	Place	Event
26 Nov 71	(U)	Tokyo	Representatives of DFAA and USFJ met regarding the 1971 general wage increase package.
29 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	The ALG met to resolve remaining problems on US position for the conversion formula to be used to determine the pay grade step and amount of Okinawa employees after reversion.
30 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	The ALG completed development of the US position on the conversion formula. Position paper passed to GOJ.
15-30 Nov 71	(U)	Japan/ Okinawa	Gigantic demonstrations and rallies were held throughout the country to protest the details of the Okinawa reversion agreement. Radical students had frequent clashes with local police. Confrontations drew wide press interest and photo coverage. Protesters' main complaints centered around lack of a proposal in the agreement that would assure no nuclear weapons in Okinawa and the fact that there would be no appreciable decline in the number of US bases/facilities on Okinawa after reversion.
30 Nov 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommittee Meeting - Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. One USG and three GOJ memoranda were presented. Three USG memos were presented.
30 Nov 71	(U)	NSD Yokosuka	Joint Procurement Coordinating Board (JPCB) meeting - The Japan, JPCB held a formal meeting. The principal agenda items were (1) Impact of Yen Revaluation on Procurement, and (2) Determination

Date	Class	Place	Event
			of Agenda items for the CINCPAC Regional Procurement Conference, 17-19 Jan 1972.
30 Nov 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Local national employee strength as of this date was:

	MLC	IHA	MC	DH	TOTAL
USARJ	7,896	1,059	40	---	8,995
CNFJ	8,829	2,346	156	988	12,319
5AF	8,727	3,280	---	---	12,007
TOTAL	25,452	6,685	196	988	33,321

1 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	Modification No. 235 to MLC and Modification No. 103 to IHA effective changing the premium rates for Health Insurance.
3 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	Naomi Nishimura was replaced by Masumi Esaki as Director General, Japan Defense Agency. Nishimura was forced to resign as a result of some "off-the-record" derogatory remarks he made about the United Nations in a news conference.
6 Dec 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	General Graham briefed on issues of 1971 General Wage Increase Package.
7 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	Komeito Upper House member Akira Kuroyanagi alleged that the presence of goats at Atsugi NAS indicated storage of poison gas and nuclear weapons. The answer, originally supplied by US Forces, was that the goats were used as a method of grass control.

Date	Class	Place	Event
8 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	Jane Fonda and her anti-war troupe entered Japan with intentions of performing for anti-war GI's at locations near the major US Forces bases in Japan and Okinawa. Japanese officials initially attempted to allow her into Japan only as a tourist and not as a "performer." This decision was rescinded and the troupe was allowed to perform. Performances were covered by major media who related that the performances were anti-war and encouraged GI's to desert and not support the war in Vietnam. The Fonda shows received a less than enthusiastic response and on one occasion it was reported that about half of the audience of Marines at the Iwakuni show got up and walked out in the middle of the performance.
9 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	SOFA Task Group Labor Subcommittee met and agreed to form a working level Joint Technical Panel on conversion to develop recommendations and supporting data for subcommittee use.
9 Dec 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Japan Joint Procurement Coordinating Board (JPCB) Meeting. The JPCB held one meeting during the month. Primarily agenda items were a contract appeals case and agenda items for the CINCPAC Regional Procurement Conference which is scheduled to be held in Tokyo 17-19 January 1972.
13-15 Dec 71	(U)	Williamsburg, Virginia	14th US-Japan Planning Talks were held. This is the 14th in a series of discussions between US State Department and GOJ Foreign Office planners.

Date	Class	Place	Event
13-19 Dec 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Zenchuro Union staged demonstration before main gate, protesting USFJ position on 1971 General Wage Increase Package.
14 Dec 71	(U)	Fuchu AS	Facilities Subcommittee Meeting - Facilities Subcommittee of the Joint Committee held a formal meeting. Five USG and three GOJ memoranda were presented. One USG memo was presented.
20-22 Dec 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Zenchuro Union conducted a 72-hour strike protesting USFJ position on wage increase package.
20 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	GOJ put a $1 - Y308 exchange rate into effect.
22 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	Upper House of Japanese Diet approved the Japan-US reversion agreement by a vote of 131-108. This completed the ratification procedures.
22 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	The Japanese Upper House approved the Japan-US Okinawa reversion thereby completing legislative measures for the ratification of the agreement. With the Diet approval of the reversion agreement, major opposition parties issued statements regretting that the government did not give clear-cut explanations about their doubts brought forth during the Diet deliberations on the agreement over N-weapons removal and absence of future storage on Okinawa. All media gave heavy coverage to aspects of the reversion placing emphasis on the "call" for a clear-cut guarantee of "N-free" Okinawa reversion and reduction of the base density to the level of that in an average mainland prefecture.

Date	Class	Place	Event
27 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	The 67th extraordinary session of the Diet ended.
28 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	Modifications No. 236 to MLC and No. 104 to IHA effective; provided greater flexibility in setting wages of rehired former employees.
29 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	Service Commanders' representatives met to reassess USFJ position on wage increase and modified position.
29 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	Diet opened its 68th regular session. It will end 150 days later, on 26 May 1972.
30 Dec 71	(U)	Tokyo	Lower House of the Diet approved five bills related to reversion of Okinawa, thus completing almost all procedures necessary for the reversion. (The Upper House approved the bills on 29 Dec). Only Liberal Democratic Party members participated in the voting.
30 Dec 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	USFJ issued a bi-lingual information bulletin explaining status of wage negotiations and the USFJ position on the issues involved.
1-31 Dec 71	(U)	Various	Opposition parties continued to "accuse" US Forces of storing N-weapons and poisonous/chemical gas agents at various bases throughout Japan and Okinawa. Media continued to give coverage to accusations in what was obviously an attempt by opposition parties to "taint" DOD creditability (DOD having stated that all chemical munitions had been removed from Japan and Okinawa).
Dec 71	(U)	Japan	POL Contracts in Japan- For the second consecutive six month period the Defense Fuel Supply Center

Date	Class	Place	Event
			(DFSC) has let no JP-4 contracts to the Japanese petroleum industry. For the period January to June 1972, JP-5 contracts for 15.1 million gallons at a cost of approximately $1-1/2 million have been tended to Nippon Oil Company (8.3 million gallons) and Nippon Mining Company (6.8 million gallons). (J4 memo of 30 Nov 1971)
Dec 71	(U)	Yokohama, Sasebo	Critical POL Repair Program - CO NSD Yokosuka has been authorized by SECDEF $6.4 million for the repair of numerous critical operation projects including the repair of the Hakozaki IMODCO Buoy, the Arai Canal submerged pipelines, various POL tanks at Yokohama and Sasebo and the installation of adequate fire protection facilities. Contracts for many of the items included in this project are expected to be let prior to 30 June 1972. (CNO 172200Z Dec 1971 PASEP; J4 memo of 3 Dec 1971)
31 Dec 71	(U)	USFJ-wide	Local national employee strength as of this date was:

	MLC	IHA	MC	DH	TOTAL
USARJ	7,832	1,029	---	---	8,904
CNFJ	8,643	2,307	43	988	12,093
5AF	8,554	3,209	155	---	11,763
TOTAL	25,029	6,545	198	988	32,760

SECTION I

STATUS OF THE COMMAND

GENERAL

(U) The mission and functions of Headquarters, United States Forces, Japan, remained unchanged during calendar year 1971. Reviewing briefly, COMUSJAPAN Lieutenant General Gordon M. Graham, USAF, performs three main functions:

(U) 1. He is CINCPAC's representative in Japan, the senior military spokesman and a member of the Country Team;

(U) 2. As COMUSJAPAN, he administers the Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and Japan; and

(U) 3. He coordinates joint Service matters between the Service representatives in Japan and various agencies of the Japanese Government.

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1. AJ4 Report December 1970.
2. Aj4 Report December 1971.

THE STAFF (MANPOWER SURVEY)

(U) There were no approved organizational changes during calendar year 1971.

(U) There were no approved changes in authorized strength for Hq USFJ during calendar year 1971.

KEY PERSONNEL CHANGES

(U) J01. In January 1971 MG Wesley C. Franklin, USA, Chief of Staff, departed for CONUS and was replaced by MG Richard M. Lee, USA.

(U) J2. In July 1971 Col John B. Pratt, USA, J2, departed for CONUS and was replaced by Col Andrew J. Roach, USA.

(U) J02. In September 1971 CAPT Edward F. Gallagher, USN, Secretary Joint Staff, departed for CONUS and was replaced by CAPT Llewellyn D. Bowen, USN.

(U) J74, Surgeon: CAPT Philip O. Geib, USN, departed and was replaced by CAPT John J. Dempsey, USN, in July 1971.

(U) J73, Legal: Col George Wilson, USAF, departed and was replaced by Col John H. Leonard, USAF, in July 1971.

(U) J75, Chaplain: Col Arthur J. Estes, USA, departed and was replaced by LTC James W. Morill, USA, in May 1971.

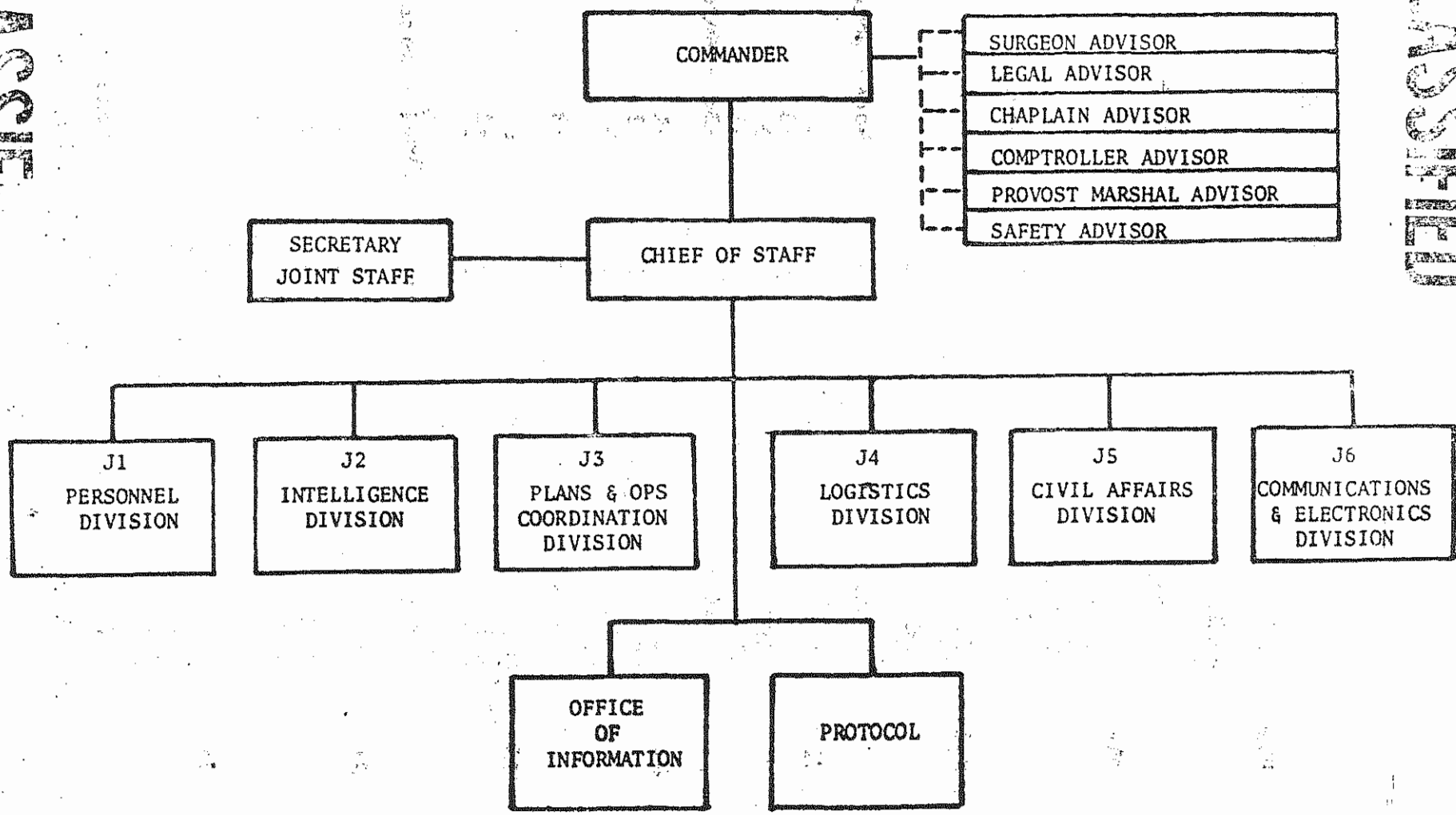
(U) J76, Comptroller: Col J. Richard Brown, USAF, departed and was replaced by Col Milton J. Scott, USAF, in July 1971.

(U) J77, Provost Marshal: Col Jack L. Hughes, USAF, departed and was replaced by Col John F. Hunter, USAF, in August 1971.

HQ, USFJ PERSONNEL STRENGTHS

Element		Authorized	Assigned
U. S. Army	Officer	16	14
	Enlisted	8	12
	Subtotal	24	26
U.S. Navy	Officer	10	10
	Enlisted	4	5
	Civilian (US)	18	22
	Subtotal	32	37
USMC	Officer	3	3
	Enlisted	0	0
	Subtotal	3	3
USAF	Officer	10	11
	Enlisted	7	7
	Subtotal	17	18
Total (end of year 31 Dec 1971)		76	84

HQ USFJ ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



		Present	Proposed	Change
J00	Off			
	Enl			
	USCE			
	LN	2	2	
	Total	2	2	None
J01	Off	2	2	
	Enl			
	USCE	1	1	
	LN	1	1	
	Total	4	4	None
J02	Off	2	2	
	Enl			
	USCE	1	1	
	LN			
	Total	3	3	None - Note 1
J1	Off	2	2	0
	Enl	8	5	-3
	USCE	1	1	0
	LN	33	0	-33
	Total	44	8	-36 - Note 2
J2	Off	5	4	-1
	Enl	2	1	-1
	USCE	1	1	0
	LN			
	Total	8	6	-2
J3	Off	9	9	0
	Enl	3	5	+2
	USCE	1	1	0
	LN			
	Total	13	15	+2 - Note 3
J4	Off	8	7	-1
	Enl	1	1	0
	USCE	4	4	0
	LN			
	Total	13	12	-1
J5	Off	4	4	
	Enl	1	1	
	USCE	8	8	
	LN	2	2	
	Total	15	15	None

		Present	Proposed	Change
J6	Off	4	0	-4
	Enl	2	0	-2
	USCE	1	0	-1
	LN	0	0	0
	Total	7	0	-7 - Note 3
J71	Off	2	1	-1
	Enl	2	3	+1
	USCE	0	0	0
	LN	6	5	-1
	Total	10	9	-1
J72	Off	1	1	None
SUMMARY				
	Off	39	32	-7
	Enl	19	16	-3
	USCE	18	17	-1
	LN	44	10	-34
	Total	120	75	-45
OKINAWA AREA FIELD OFFICE				
	Off		6	
	Enl		2	
	USCE		4	
	LN		0	
	Total		12	Note 4

There were recommended changes to the above figures for implementation during calendar year 1972.

NOTES:

Note 1: The Team[1] recommended that in FY 74 the SJS and J1 be combined with the loss of one 06 and one secretary.

Note 2: Reduction of 33 LN based on Team's[2] recommendation that Motor Pool operations be transferred to Air Force with transportation requirements satisfied with an interservice support agreement (ISSA). Additionally, 4 LN spaces presently located in 5AF DAS be transferred with requirements furnished with ISSA.

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1. CINCPAC's Management Study Team, the mission of which was to determine essential manpower requirements for Hq USFJ. Team visited Hq USFJ 13-18 Sep 71, following which it announced its recommendations in a classified Study dated Sep-Nov 71.
2. Ibid.

Note 3: The Team[1] recommended that J6 be abolished as a Division and functions transferred to J3. Deletion of one 06 and one secretary. J3 loses 3 officers but picks up 3 from J6. Reorganize from 3 branches to 2.

Note 4: The Team[2] recommended 12 of the requested 16 spaces fr the OAFO.

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1. CINCPAC's Management Study Team, the mission of which was to determine essential manpower requirements for Hq USFJ. Team visited Hq USFJ 13-18 Sep 71, following which it announced its recommendations in a classified Study dated Sep-Nov 71.
2. Ibid.

HEADQUARTERS, USFJ RELATIONS WITH NON-DOD AGENCIES

AMERICAN EMBASSY

GOJ Disaster Plan

(U) In December, USFJ briefed the Country Team on the Japanese Ground Self Defense Force (JGSDF) analysis of the damage estimate resulting from a severe earthquake in the Tokyo area and the key points of their disaster control operations plans.

(U) JGSDF Estimate of Damage follows the 1923 "Big Quake" which was the largest earthquake ever

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recorded in Japan. Statistically a severe earthquake shakes the Tokyo area periodically every 69 years. The center point of the next severe earthquake predicted for 1978 time frame is between Boso Peninsula and Oshima Island, the same as the 1923 quake. Based on the Modified Mercalli Scale which ranges from 0-12, intensity is predicted at 9 in the Tokyo area. In 1923, casualties were recorded at 234,000. It is predicted that casualties will number several hundred thousand and exceed the 1923 casualties. Also, 35,200 homes will be damaged as a result of the quake (land movement only); 360,000 homes damaged by fire; that 30,000 fires will break out simultaneously, and 90% of Tokyo will be destroyed within three hours. The tidal wave (tsunami) is expected to be about five meters (16 ft). The 1923 tsunami was eight meters (26 ft). The JGSDF further estimates 20-50% damage to main roads, Shuto Expressway (main expressway circling Tokyo city proper with five arteries from outlying Tokyo suburbs) will be closed due to flooding, all railroads will be non-operational due to destruction of lines, beds, bridges and power failure; 30-50% interruptions of wire and telephone lines, and 10,000 gas service stations damaged; 80% natural gas lines damaged and 30-50% water line damaged.

(U) JGSDF estimates that their participation in the recovery from this disaster will be approximately two-three months when civil agencies will be in a position to take over the operations. They estimate it will take one month to restore electricity, two-three months for water and gas, communications about two months, roads to be re-opened in about two weeks and railroads three or four months. Their plan for recovery during this two-three months period appears well thought out and in detail. It establishes time frames, personnel, equipment, staging areas, communications, reinforcement, supply points, interchange of transportation points, amounts of supplies, etc. Within twenty-four hours they expect to have 27,000 men with 41 helicopters and 16 fixed wing aircraft engaged. Within 48 hours, 38,000 men, 128 helicopters and 25 fixed wing aircraft. In five days manpower will be at 54,000. This equates to seven divisions, or twenty-three regiments, eight artillery regiments and twenty-eight engineering battalions. The only U.S. facility included in their plan is Hardy Barracks (heliport in downtown Tokyo).

(U) COMUSJAPAN Policy Letter 355-2 provides guidance for the Commander concerning Disaster Control and Military Support. It has been updated to include Okinawa in preparation for its scheduled reversion in 1972.

MILRONT

(U) The Senior U.S. Military Representative, Okinawa Negotiating Team (USMILRONT) represented SecDef and CJCS to preserve and protect U.S. defense related interests in Okinawa during reversion negotiations with the Government of Japan. One of USMILRONT's overall functions was to negotiate the transfer of defense responsibilities for Okinawa to Japan Self Defense Force (JSDF) with the Japan Defense Agency. These negotiations were culminated by the signing of the Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for the Immediate Defense of Okinawa (Kubo-Curtis Agreement)[1] in Tokyo on 29 June 1971. To this end, USFJ contributed to the USMILRONT effort by providing advice on the capabilities and limitations of the JSDF and U.S. forces in Okinawa in order that meaningful and realistic defense responsibilities could be transferred to Japan. With the tasking of USFJ by CINCPAC to be the focal point for the coordination of planning and implementation for the principles of the Kubo-Curtis Agreement,[2] USMILRONT's advice and assistance were invaluble in the technical and spiritual interpretation of the Kubo-Curtis Agreement.

JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY

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1. AMEMB Tokyo, Okinawa Reversion Agreement of June 17, 1971 and Related Documents, 1 July 1971.
2. CINCPAC 260410Z May 1971.

Tachikawa AB

(U) Upon direction of COMUSJAPAN, a proposed agreement between the U.S. Air Force and the Japanese Ground Self Defense Force concerning the use of Tachikawa AB was formally developed by Headquarters, 5AF, as of 22 January 1971. After complete coordination, the proposed agreement was forwarded to the Japan Defense Agency in early March for their acceptance. Meanwhile, the Japanese, in mid-February, surfaced the requirement for a supplementary air traffic control agreement, and a proposed Letter of Agreement on this item was delivered to the Ground Staff Office, JDA, in early April. After studying the proposed agreement for joint use, the Japanese requested and were granted two additional portions of land on-base in late June. The facilities agreement was processed by the U.S.-Japan Joint Committee in July, but Mr. Shimada, Director General, DFAA, signed the agreement on the condition that there was to be no initiation

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1. CINCPAC 311946Z Jul 7, subj: OPlan Forrest Leaves.
2. COMUSJAPAN msg 140905Z Jan 72, subj: Analysis of Regional Defense Northeast Asia (S), to CINCPAC.
3. COMUSJAPAN msg 190630Z Jan 72, subj: Analysis of Regional Defense Northeast Asia (S), to CINCPAC.

of flying at Tachikawa until local political problems are settled. The GSDF would have to delay its use of the airbase until after 1 September. By late November, however, there was still no JSDF use of the base, due to the local political climate; this was the situation at year's end.[1]

Semi-annual Okinawa Visits by SDF Cadets

(U) The faculties and students of the JSDF officer candidate schools and professional military education schools, totalling nearly 1,500 personnel in fourteen different groups, visited Okinawa under Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Japan sponsorship. The purpose of these visits was for the students to study local military history and to visit selected United States Forces installations and organizations. These visits proved mutually beneficial and led to lasting personal contacts between the U.S. and Japanese Forces.

Disaster Assistance

(U) With agreement of the Chief of U.S. Diplomatic Mission to reimburse the cost of supplies and equipment, COMUSJAPAN is authorized to provide military supplies and equipment up to $25,000, supplies and equipment in excess of $25,000 must have approval of CINCPAC.[2]

(U) At the request of the Japanese J2, a member of the USFJ J2 staff informally briefed the JDA and Japanese Foreign Office personnel on the relationship between NORAD and the Office of Civil Defense, based on personal knowledge gained in a former assignment.

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1. The GSDF eventually moved onto the airbase in early March 1972.
2. COMUSJAPAN Policy Letter 355-2, 5 April 1966, 22 January 1969.

Fuji Maneuver Area

(U) Coordinate and firing at North Fuji Maneuver Area (NFMA) were as follows:

Month	Days Coordinated/ Scheduled	Days Fired	Reasons for Cancellation	Remarks
Jan	4	0	Diet meeting and gubernatorial elections	
Feb	4	3	Weather	1st successful Art. FIREX since 1965
Mar	4	3	Diet meeting	Service cancelled
Apr	4	2		Service cancelled
May	4	3	Diet meeting	
Jun	4	4		
Jul	2	0	Diet, tourist, high grass, unavailability of police assets, etc.	
Aug	4	2	F86 & ANA 727 mid-air collision	

Month	Days Coordinated/ Scheduled	Days Fired	Reasons for Cancellation	Remarks
Sep	4	3	Japanese holiday Fencing match	
Oct	6	6		
Nov	3	1	Diet meeting, unavailability of police assets, general political situation, etc.	
Dec	6	6		

(U) It can be said that not one week passed that DFAA did not make some excuse requesting cancellation of firing at NFMA.

(U) In September COMUSJAPAN recommended to DFAA that Coordinate for Fuji Firing be at the COMNAVFORJAPAN and Yokohama Defense Facilities Bureau level. This was concurred in by DFAA.[1]

(U) During the year, various Japanese factions established interference type tactics against firing by positioning themselves near the impact area. This required the police to clear the area prior to commencement of firing. This occurred on approximately 50 percent of the days scheduled for firing. This occurrence lessened towards the end of the year. These same factions during the year also established approximately twelve huts near the impact area which required Japanese police action for removal thereof.

(U) Requests for cancellation by categories were as follows:

Category	Number of Time Used
Diet	13
Unavailability of police assets	10
Political sensitivity	10
Tourists	6
National Holiday	4

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1. Ltr, DFAA to Maj Gen Lee, C/S USFJ, 22 October 1971.

Category	Number of Time Used
Communist Meeting	42
Sporting Event	1
Mid-air collision	1

(U) Of the 55 separate requests for cancellation, COMUSJAPAN concurred in cancellation of fourteen days of coordinate firing and the Service cancelled two coordinate days of firing.

JAPAN NATIONAL POLICE

Hijacking of Aircraft

(U) Headquarters, United States Forces, Japan and officials of the National Police Agency (NPA) met on several occasions throughout 1971 to adopt uniform procedures for handling hijacked aircraft that may land on U.S. airfields in Japan. The NPA asked and received agreement on the following matters: landing clearance; prompt notification by U.S. military authorities to Japanese law enforcement agencies' cooperation with and the use of Japanese law enforcement agencies on U.S. bases; efforts to persuade the hijacker; apprehension of the suspect; and on-scene search, seizure and inspection by Japanese law enforcement agencies. COMUSJAPAN message referenced instructions in Para 4, Section VII, Attachment 1 of USFJ Policy Letter 11-12, dated 7 September 1962, which contains steps to be taken when a non-U.S. Forces aircraft lands at a U.S. Forces controlled base; additionally, message referred to USFJ Pamphlet 125-1, subject: Criminal Jurisdiction in Japan.[1] All local air base commanders have hijacking committees and meet regularly with members of the local prefecture police to coordinate matters pertaining to their respective areas in regards to hijacking and criminal jurisdiction.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

Air Traffic Control

(U) On 30 July 1971, a catastrophic mid-air collision occurred between an All Nippon Airways Boeing

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1. COMUSJAPAN msg 280512Z Jan 71, subj: Aircraft Hijacking (U) to COMNAVFORJ, CGUSARJ, COM5AF, with info to CINCPAC and AMEMB Tokyo.

727 and a JASDF F-86 at an altitude of 28,000 feet over northern Japan which claimed the lives of all 162 persons aboard the 727; the JASDF F-86 pilot parachuted to safety. The immediate repercussions of this, the worst aviation disaster in history, were immediate and included resignation of the JDA Director General Masuhara, the JASDF Chief of Staff General Ueda, the arrest of the F-86 pilot on charges of manslaughter, the suspension of all Self Defense Force flight training and the imposition of new ATC regulations concerning GOJ military flying activities.[1] These measures included (1) that all military testing and training flights would be performed in designated training airspace separated from airports and airways and (2) VFR operations would not be conducted within controlled airspace or airways. Negotiations were then initiated through the Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee of the Joint Committee with JCAB authorities in order to establish appropriate training airspace that could be used by U.S. military aircraft. On 2 September 1971, a meeting of the Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee was held at the JCAB Headquarters. At this time, U.S. Forces training airspace requirements were presented to the Japanese side. In order to preclude imposition of similar ATC restrictions upon U.S. aircraft and until such time as adequate training airspace was made available to U.S. Forces, a memorandum was submitted to the Joint Committee. In this memorandum, the U.S. representative made the U.S. position a matter of record, i.e., that no action would be taken by the GOJ that would affect current flight operations under agreements in effect, either at the Joint Committee or local operating level, without consultation with, and appropriate agreement by, the Joint Committee.[2] On 17 September 1971, the JCAB established, by NOTAM C 362, four high-altitude special use training areas (A, C, G and K) for use by JSDF aircraft in addition to special airspace corridors which would be used by all aircraft transiting these areas.[3] Procedures for U.S.

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1. COMUSJAPAN (S) message 061010Z Aug 71, subj: Nippon Airways Boeing 727 collision with JASDF F-86 (U), to CINCPAC, with info copy to AMEMB Tokyo.
2. U.S. Forces Japan Memorandum, Maj Gen Richard M. Lee, U.S. Representative, to the Joint Committee, 3 Sep 71, subj: Air Traffic Control.
3. 5th AF (U) message 170147Z Sep 71, subj: High Altitude Special Use Airspace for JSDF Aircraft to COMUSJAPAN and all Service Component Commands in Japan having aircraft assigned.

Forces use of these and future special training areas were agreed to by the Joint Committee on 22 September 1971. These procedures require that U.S. Forces Japan, through the 5AF Combat Operations Center (COC), notify the Japan Air Self Defense Force of all USG requirements to use JSDF special use training airspace.[1] Implementing procedures were then coordinated and established between 5AF DCS/Operations and JADC DCS/Operations by an interservice agreement signed on 5 October 1971 and which became effective on 15 October 1971.[2] In essence, this agreement specified that all U.S. Forces units provide 5AF COC with a daily intent message whenever flying activities penetrate/operate within JSDF training/testing airspace. The message indicates area to be utilized, time and altitude. Information is compiled by 5AF COC and passed to JADC on a daily basis. In the meantime, the JCAB established, by NOTAMs C523 through 530, additional special use training areas B, L, N, P, and Q, in addition to corridors for each airspace.

(U) There were no additional special airspace training areas established throughout the remainder of 1971. The JCAB, however, indicate that no training areas would be established solely for U.S. Forces and that U.S. aircraft would, at a future date, be required to use JSDF special use training areas on a joint use basis with JSDF aircraft in accordance with established procedures. The U.S. position remains that until adequate training airspace is provided, aircraft operations will be conducted in accordance with current operating procedures as established by the 3 September 1971 Joint Committee Memorandum.

Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee

(U) On 3 September 1971, the nineteenth meeting of the Unusual Occurrence Subcommittee (UOS) of the Joint Committee was held in order to study and make appropriate recommendation concerning the crash of a USN F-8J aircraft that occurred on 24 August 1971 at Kamishirane Cho, Asahi Ku, Yokohama, Japan.

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1. U.S. Forces Japan Memorandum, Maj Gen Richard M. Lee, U.S. Representative to the Joint Committee, 22 Sep 71, subj: High Altitude Training/Testing Airspace.
2. Ltr, 5th AF DCS/Operations to JADC, 5 Oct 71, subj: Dissemination of United States Forces (USF) Flight Data to Japan Air Defense Command (JADC).

STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT - SECURITY TREATY ACTIVITIES

LABOR MATTERS

(U) Japanese Nationals Employed by USFJ as of 31 December 1971:

	MLC	IHA	MC	DH	TOTAL
USARJ	7,832	1,029	43	0	8,904
CNFJ	8,643	2,307	155	788	11,893
5AF	8,554	3,209	0	0	11,763
	25,029	6,545	198	788	32,560
Change Since 31 Dec 70	-5,510	-1,815	-33	-107	-7,465

(U) The number of Japanese employees decreased by 7,465 during 1971. These decreases reflect significant realignments with U.S. Forces, Japan, especially in Fifth Air Force at Itazuke/Hakata, Misawa, Chitose and Wakkanai. These decreases reflect changes in mission and continuing DOD budget constraints. The Government of Japan (GOJ) continued to press for increasing the formal notification of reductions in force to GOJ from 45 to 90 days before the effective date; USFJ continued to reiterate that "wherever possible," such additional period of notice will be given.

(U) The following figures show the downward trend of Japanese employment and the related costs, by fiscal year.

Year	Strength	% of 1957 Strength	Cost	% of 1957 Cost
1957	151,780	100.0%	$163,015,933	100.0%
1960	78,131	51.5%	96,030,037	58.9%
1965	53,422	35.0%	108,521,989	66.5%
1970	44,040	29.0%	185,319,304	113.6%
1971	35,143	23.2%	198,075,239	121.5%

(U) 32 strikes were staged by Zenchuro (All Security Forces Union); 4 were U.S. Forces-wide. Most of these strikes were in protest of announced Reductions in Force.

(U) 31 modifications of existing USG-GOJ labor agreements were signed which made changes in pay and conditions of employment for Japanese employees of the U.S. Forces, Japan.[1] 52 instructional letters for implementing these modifications and revising administration procedures were published. Among these were modifications which (1) established a Housing Allowance; (2) expanded the scope of the adjustment allowance payments; and (3) changed the basis for computing the premium for the USFJ Health Insurance.

(U) Labor Branch members and representatives of the Services engaged in protacted negotiations on a proposed general wage increase. The major issue was the relative level of compensation being received by USFJ employees and National Public Service (NPS) employees of the Government of Japan. The issue was not settled during 1971. (NOTE: In January 1972, it was agreed to grant a 11.74% general wage increase similar to that granted NPS employees, retroactive to 1 May 1971 and to study further the question of relative levels of compensation.)

(U) Planning and negotiations on the labor aspects of reversion of Okinawa to Japan was the major activity of 1971. The diplomatic level agreements were signed on 17 June 1972.[2] It was specified that over 20,000 direct hire employees of the U.S. Forces in Okinawa would be converted to indirect hire employees under the labor agreements in effect in Japan proper. Subsequent to that date, extensive studies, discussions, meetings, and negotiations (both internal to U.S. Forces in Japan and Okinawa and with representatives of the Government of Japan) were conducted almost daily to hammer out the details of how this was to be accomplished.

See next page for footnotes.

constructed in 1973 from Yokohama to Omiya. It is planned to have the Navy POL facilities at Tsurumi and the Air Force POL facilities at Yokota AB tied into the JNR pipeline. The only product the U.S. intends to pump through the line will be JP-4. Negotiations for the U.S. to use the line are still being discussed within the US/GOJ Pipeline Working Group.

BULK PETROLEUM PROCUREMENT

(U) The WESTPAC POL ISSA Conference was held 19-20 April 1971.[1] Ten million dollars in bulk petroleum Interservice Supply Support Agreements were consummated during the conference.

(U) On 30 June 1971 the contract for the maintenance and the operation of the Navy's Hachinohe Fuel Terminal was renewed for one year.[2] This terminal stores 70 thousand barrels of bulk petroleum in support of Misawa Air Base.

(U) The Defense Fuel Supply Center did not let JP-4 contracts in Japan for the period 1 July - 31 December 1971. However, there were 2 JP-5 contracts let for a total of $1,173,838.[3]

(U) SECDEF provided $6.4 million dollars to the Navy in Japan for repair of numerous critical bulk petroleum facilities at the Sasebo and Tsurumi Navy POL Terminals. Repair work at these terminals is to start in July 1972.[4]

SERIOUS INCIDENTS

Drugs

(U) The incidence of drug possession, use or sale, was carefully monitored during 1971. Thirty-five cases involving marijuana and seventeen of other drugs were reported. Significant incidents involving drugs includes:

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1. Memorandum 23 April 1971.
2. Contract Nr. N62649-72-C-0017, Hachinohe Kowan Unso Kaisha, Ltd.
3. Contract Nr. DSA 600-71-D-2101, Nippon Oil Company and DSA 600-71-D-2102 Nippon Mining Company.
4. Project P-019 (CNO message 172200Z Dec 71).

(U) June: Nine pounds of marijuana and ten ounces opium found aboard USS SHELTON, Yokosuka, involving 26 crew members.

(U) October: Three U.S. Forces personnel, including Air Force Medical Officer (Captain) implicated in seizure of an estimated $177,000 of drugs, including 21 pounds of hashish and 10 pounds of marijuana.

(U) October: Five dependent sons of U.S. Forces personnel in possession of 21 pounds of marijuana.

(U) October: Twenty-two pounds of marijuana found in the tail of an A6A Intruder landing at Iwakuni after a flight from the Philippines.

(U) November: Twenty-seven members of 2127th Communications Squadron, Yokota AB, including 19 air traffic controllers, apprehended for use of marijuana, LSD and mescaline.

Weapons Control

(U) A second area of much significance in Japan is weapons control. During the period the following are considered to be of unusual importance due to impact on the Japanese public and publicity:

(U) April thru July: Forty-two guns were stolen from U.S. Army, Camp Zama, by a civilian, a retired U.S. Master Sergeant, in charge of materiel supply. Police feared that some of the Colt 45 and 22 caliber models may have been sold to local gangsters.

(U) July: Nine fragmentation grenades were stolen from North Camp Fuji.

(U) September: Three M26 hand grenades and 2-1/2 blocks (2 lbs each) of M112 explosives were stolen from Sagami Depot and sold.

(U) December: Twenty-one caliber 38 pistols and three caliber 45 pistols were missing from the pistol case of USS TRIPOLI, discovered while it was in port at Sasebo.

FATAL ACCIDENTS/CRIMES

(U) Eighteen local nationals and thirteen U.S. citizens were reported dead during 1971 as a result of

traffic accidents involving the U.S. Forces. Six local nationals and six U.S. Forces personnel were reported dead from other causes, including suicides. A seaman from USS AJAX was formally charged with the murder of a Japanese female.

(U) Unknown person or persons entered the outer marker communications site near Hachioji about eight miles from Yokota. They gained entrance to a room where two back-up generators were located. They damaged the generators with a heavy object, possibly a hammer. The generators were out of commission. The outer marker was working only on commercial power. This incident was detected on 22 October 1971.[1]

(U) In December, an MLC employee at Iwakuni MCAS was accidently crushed by a clam shell bucket 25-ton crane operated by other MLC employees; he died later as the result of injuries.

(U) A Military Sealift Command vessel collided with a Japanese fishing boat off Nagasaki. One Japanese fisherman was killed and another injured in the accident.

(U) In February an Army crime laboratory was broken into and evidence relating to marijuana and drug cases was stolen. In the same month, two Marines were accused of stealing rings valued at about $600 from a Japanese jewelry store.

Aircraft Accidents/Incidents

(U) In June a Marine A-4 Skyhawk enroute to Iwakuni from Okinawa crashed in Kagawa Prefecture. A Japanese female was slightly injured in the blast.

(U) One UH1E helo crashed on Oshima Island on 9 July. A preliminary survey of potential remote radar site was being conducted while seven persons were on board. There were no injuries.

(U) In July a Misawa Air Base Aero Club Cessna 150 became disoriented over Tokyo and was guided to Tokyo International Airport. It later took off for Chofu. Actions

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1. UNCLAS files Aeronautic - Accidents, SJC J5, Hq USFJ.

caused holding pattern half hour delay to 18 commercial flights.[1]

(U) In August a Navy F8-J Crusader, returning to the carrier ORISKANY from Atsugi NAS, crashed close to a housing area near Yokohama. Only the pilot was slightly injured. This crash provoked considerable media and local reaction.

(U) On 9 September, a Marine A4E crashed on the island of Oshima. There were no injuries or deaths to Japanese and only minor damage to the mountainside.[2]

(U) On 19 October, a Navy E2B and an A7B Corsair collided during training exercises in the Sea of Japan killing all five crewmen from the E2B. When the A7B pilot attempted to land at Iwakuni, he found he could no longer control the aircraft and at that moment aimed the aircraft into the water and ejected. Most Japanese papers gave coverage to the accident and the newspaper YOMIURI noted that this was the sixth USF plane crash over and around Japan since the beginning of the year.

(U) In December a Marine Corps CH-46 helicopter from Iwakuni MCAS crashed and burned at Yokota Air Base. All seven persons aboard were killed.[3]

Black Market

(U) In February COMNAVFORJAPAN reported that a local national MSC employee had been picked up by Sasebo Japanese Customs agents with 70 transitor radios in possession. The employee admitted making purchase of 50 transitor radios on 29 January and selling them in Korea.

(U) In September an Army sergeant and a Korean resident were arrested for allegedly smuggling $29,000 worth of deer horn, mink coats, gas lighters and clothing into Korea through the U.S. Army Post Office.

Assault

(U) One incident in September was of significance. Four U.S. Forces personnel from Camp Drake allegedly

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1. UNCLAS files Aeronautics-Accidents, SJC, J5, Hq USFJ.
2. UNCLAS files Aeronautics-Accidents, SJC, J5, Hq USFJ.
3. UNCLAS files Aeronautics-Accidents, SJC, J5, Hq USFJ.

assaulted two JSDF persons causing a large crowd of Japanese to gather. After further violence, the U.S. Forces persons were pursued by some 100 Japanese.

(U) During June there were a series of racially oriented black/white assaults involving considerable numbers of servicemen. These took place in Yokohama, Yokosuka and Iwakuni.

(U) In February, three Air Force personnel were accused of refusing to pay cover charges in a bar and threatening the manager with razors. In another bar incident, two U.S. Forces personnel were stabbed by a bartender because they were annoying waitresses.

PETITIONS

(U) During 1971, petitions received generally dealt with the subjects of entry of U.S. nuclear-powered vessels, U.S. actions in Vietnam, U.S. aircraft crash, release of bases, and local national pay. Specific subject covered are summarized as follows:

(U) January petitions included one from a Japanese landlord complaining about U.S. Forces personnel who were delinquent in payment of private rental.

(U) In March, protests were submitted concerning the entry of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines to Yokosuka (apparently initiated by the visit of the USS Snook). Another protest concerned the visit of the nuclear frigate USS Truxton to Yokosuka. These protests included the usual slogans about U.S. participation in Indo China, Security Treaty, etc. The protests were from Kanagawa Prefecture citizens bodies.

(U) In April, Miura Chapter of the Japan Communist Party protested nuclear-powered warship visits to Yokosuka. Another petition in April came from the Citizens Committee for Promotion of Spring General Opposition Against the War in Indo China. On April 28 a protest was received from the Kanagawa Prefectural Action Committee for the realization of the return to Japan of an Okinawa free of nuclear weapons, military bases and poison gas, and abolition of the Security Treaty.

(U) May petitions included one from an anti-war group recommending removal of all U.S. Forces in Japan

and one from the Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture requesting better administration of the Mito air/ground range.

(U) August protests centered on the crash in the Yokohama area of a U.S. aircraft from Atsugi Air Base. A great variety of protests included letters from the Vice Mayor of Yokohama, heads of housing complex autonomies, Japan Communist Party, Yokohama labor unions, Yokohama and Ayase Town Assemblies, and Director, Yokohama Defense Facilities Administration Bureau. On the same subject, letters of protest were also received from Komei Party, Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, Yokohama Municipal Assembly, and the Hibarigaoka Housing Area. United Opposition Groups submitted a letter of protest in August against the visit of nuclear-powered warships to Yokosuka.

(U) In September an unusual petition was received from the A-Class Bar Association for promotion of the entry of more U.S. Navy ships into Sasebo. The Yokohama City Council by resolution, forwarded to USFJ, also addressed the U.S. aircraft crash of 24 August 1971.

(U) In October, port calls of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines were the subject of a letter from the Consolidated Council of Kanagawa Prefectural Democratic Workers' Union.

(U) In December, a joint effort appeared. USFJ received thirteen telegrams from various regional chapters of Zenchuro, one telegraph from Sanyo Pulp Mfg Company's Labor Union, Iwakuni City, letters from Labor Union Council of Tsukishi Region and Labor Union Council of Yokohama Region concerning pay of local national employees.

U.S. COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS

(U) Recommendations on CINCPAC proposals for post R-Day command arrangements were sent from this Headquarters in early April to Headquarters, PACOM.[2] The letter questioned the utility of a COMUSJAPANREP and suggested, as an alternative, a small Ad Hoc Staff on Okinawa. The letter further advised that the command arrangements should be given further study before pursuing a final JCS decision. In response to this, CINCPAC tasked COMUSJAPAN, in coordination with CINCPACREPY, to submit by 2 August 1971, "a plan which recommended the temporary mechanism by which the residual military functions of the HICOMRY and CINCPACREPRY would be accomplished." [3] Preliminary planning occurred at both headquarters with an exchange of ideas, and the HICOMRY position on this subject was submitted to COMUSJAPAN on 1 July 1971. In response to this, the Headquarters USFJ plan was developed and staffed by 13 July, and was then submitted for coordination to HICOMRY and the Service commands at mid-month. The plan was revised on 20 July to incorporate the comments of all agencies concerned. Close coordination with the HICOMRY staff followed, and on 23 July Lt Gen Graham and LTG Lampert agreed on a final version of the plan. The joint memorandum was signed on 27 July and the joint outline plan was submitted to CINCPAC.[4]

(U) Work began in late August to develop the Terms of Reference (TOR) and to flesh out the personnel structure for the Okinawa Area Field Office (OAFO). In mid-September, J1 representative from Headquarters, PACOM

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2. Ltr, COMUSJ to Adm McCain, 8 April 71, no subject.
3. CINCPAC (S/NFN) message 172324Z Apr 71.
4. Joint CINCPACREP/COMUSJAPAN Outline Plan for Transfer of Functions, 27 July 1971.

coordinated the manning requirements of the OAFO at Headquarters, USFJ and at CINCPACREPRY. This action coincided with the initial coordination of a draft TOR for the OAFO. Also, on 15 September the outline plan was approved at CINCPAC after coordination with the Service Components and US Embassy, Tokyo. During October a formal USFJ position, in consultation with HICOMRY, on the OAFO Terms of Reference were circulated to the Service Commands for comments. Concurrently, the manpower spaces for the OAFO were validated by a CINCPAC Survey Team by 5 November. All coordination was completed on the TOR in early December, and the document was refined pending receipt of any JCS modifications. The JCS approval, which occurred on 10 December did not affect the TOR. Final approval of the JTD for the OAFO was still pending at the close of the year.

(U) It became in late September that the JSDF Joint Staff was interested in developing a coordination system for Okinawa which would interface with the U.S. proposed structure. The Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JDA, was briefed on the U.S. plan on 7 October 1971, with CINCPAC approval. In November, certain principal staff officers of the JSO were also briefed on the outline plan.

FACILITIES

(U) On 19 June 1971 a memorandum of understanding between the U.S. and the GOJ was signed concerning facilities in Okinawa to be granted the U.S. on the date of reversion. This memorandum of understanding contained three lists: List A -- 88 facilities to be granted to the U.S. under Article II of the Status of Forces Agreement; List B -- 12 facilities to be totally or partially returned to Japan after reversion; List C -- 34 facilities to be released totally or partially on or prior to reversion. A Facilities Subcommittee of the SOFA Task Group was organized to begin the preparation of the required Joint Committee documentation for the 88 List A facilities on Okinawa. This Subcommittee membership included representatives from the USFJ staff, the component service in Japan and Okinawa, the Japanese Defense Facilities Administration Agency, and the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

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1. COMUSJAPAN message DTG 220920Z Sep 71.
2. CINCPAC message DTG 231933Z Sep 71.

MANEUVER AREAS

(U) Following the signing of the Okinawa Reversion Agreement in June, the Facilities Subcommittee of the SOFA Task Group was formed and commenced its first formal meeting in August at the GOJ Foreign Ministry. Representatives of all services, COMUSJAPAN, American Embassy, MILRONT and a myriad of Ministries and DFAA personnel were present. Procedures were discussed and established as to how this committee would proceed. It further established panels to handle various technical problems concerning communications, air, water and training areas.

(U) U.S. Forces requirements for training areas in Okinawa numbered 39. The USG proceeded to explain the requirements for each individual area and how each interrelated to the other and provided the Services their training requirements to meet their respectively assigned missions.

(U) The GOJ representatives were less than knowledgeable of military requirements and much education was required before agreement could be achieved that the USG had a valid requirement for each particular training area. Prior to the initial meeting, information relative to location, activity, utilization, hours of usage, restrictions both for USG and GOJ, weapons, and manner of notification were submitted to GOJ for the information and assistance relative to providing these areas to USG under GOJ laws and the SOFA.

(U) The U.S. personnel guided the Japanese step by step as to how each law could be utilized. U.S. personnel also received guidance on several GOJ laws and their effect. Further, on occasion the USG personnel acted as mediators between several ministries to straighten out their internal problems. As an example, a training area adjacent to the sea containing a river and a water reservoir required the coordination of six different ministries and the Foreign Office. The greatest hold-up within GOJ was their budget system in that each ministry does its own budget and is extremely jealous of the other regarding monetary affairs. These meetings continued in September and October when they came to a halt due to the Foreign Office request to appear before the Diet. No concurrence or recommended changes to proposed memorandums were received in November or December.

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

(U) The Telecommunications-Electronics Subcommittee, SOFA Task Group, continued its activities centering on the preparation of proposed agreements and supporting documents for protection against harmful electronic interference. By the end of January, these CINCPACREP Ryukyus and COMUS-JAPAN packages were completed and forwarded to the Government of Japan (GOJ). The proposed agreements concern the FBIS, Hanza, Torii Station and Sobe Receiver Stations in the Bolo Point area, Camp Chinen's receiver station, and the receiver station at the Onna Point Administrative Annex. Working-level talks continued on commercial-military telephone inter-connection (interface) arrangements. Also, by mutual agreement, "tie cables" was dropped as a subject. Studies developed that it would be more simple and desirable for the NTTPC to install new tie cables.

(U) Telecommunications-Electronics Subcommittee meeting (SOFA Task Group) on 21 May 1971. Basic agreements reached at T-E Subcommittee level on Interface of Public/Military Telecommunications Services, Inter-base Telecommunications Cables, Electromagnetic Interference, and Radio Propagation Blockage. Also at the Frequency Subcommittee meeting (SOFA Task Group), basic agreements reached at Frequency Subcommittee level on Radio Frequency Management, and Auxiliary Military Radio Stations.

(U) Concerning Telecommunications Electronics matters, agreement was reached in the SOFA Task Group. It was formally signed on 17 June 1971 by American Embassy and Foreign Ministry representatives. The agreement provides for telecommunications services, inter-base telecommunications cables, electromagnetic interference, and radio propagation blockage.

(U) On radio frequency matters, agreement was reached in the SOFA Task Group. It was formally signed on 17 June 1971 by American Embassy and Foreign Ministry representatives. The agreement provides for allocation of frequencies and auxiliary military radio stations.

(U) On 5 June 1971 the request for agreement for the continued operation of the 2nd AM radio station by Far East Network on Okinawa after reversion was concurred in by the GOJ with the provision that the continued need for the station be reviewed again at the Washington, D.C level.

FIELD COORDINATION COMMITTEE AND SOFA TASK GROUP

(U) Two Field Coordination Committee meetings were held; one in Okinawa on 22 January 1971 and the other at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo on 24 March 1971.

(U) At the 22 January 1971 meeting, Major General R. M. Lee, Chief of Staff; Colonel C. S. Townshend, J-5; Colonel F. J. Hickman, J-6; and Lt Col W. T. Panttaja, J-5, represented U.S. Forces, Japan. Representatives also were present from the American Embassy, HICOM, USCAR, PREPCOM, CINCPACREPRY and MILRONT. The agenda consisted of reports on the following subjects: Status of Reversion Negotiations; Transfer of Defense Responsibility; Status of PREPCOM Activity; Progress of the SOFA Task Group; U.S. Business Interests; the Okinawa Political Scene; Okinawa Loose Ends; Claims; and Negotiations Loose Ends.

(U) The meeting on 24 March 1971 was attended by Major General R.M. Lee, Chief of Staff; Colonel C.S. Townshend, J-5; and Mr. C. A. Feissner, U.S. Secretary of the Joint Committee, Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Japan. Other representatives from the U.S. Embassy, including Ambassador Meyer and Minister Sneider; HICOM, MILRONT, PREPCOM, USCAR and CINCPACREPRY. The agenda consisted of a review by Ambassador Meyer of his meetings with Foreign Minister Aichi; Status of Reversion Negotiations; a report of his visit to Washington by Minister Sneider; a report of PREPCOM activity; discussions on the Status of Forces Agreement actions; discussions on business interests, GRI, budget and an inventory of outstanding items.

(U) Okinawa Coordinating Committee Meetings in the US Embassy, Tokyo, attended by US Embassy, MILRONT, and USFJ personnel, were held on 12 January, 5 and 26 February, 5 and 26 March 1971. Major General R. M. Lee, Chief of Staff, represented the USFJ at these meetings. He reported on the current status of the SOFA Task Group as well as its five subcommittees.

(U) The SOFA Task Group held bi-national meetings on 7 January, 4 February and 4 March 1971.

(U) At the 7 January meeting, the agenda was as follows:

(U) Review by Mr. Okawara, the GOJ Chairman, of discussions at the diplomatic level.

(U) A discussion of the timing of activity of the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee.

(U) A review of labor activity.

(U) A review on the Air Traffic Control Subcommittee and the Telecommunications-Electronics and Frequencies Subcommittees.

(U) At the 4 February meeting, the agenda was as follows:

(U) Review by the new US Chairman, General Lee, of the purpose and working arrangements of the SOFA Task Group and its five subcommittees.

(U) A progress report from the GOJ Chairman of the Facilities Areas Subcommittee.

(U) A report from the GOJ Chairmen of the Frequencies and Telecommunications-Electronics Subcommittees.

(U) A review of the on-going talks between MILRONT and the JDA with respect to facilities to be used by the Japan Self Defense Force.

(U) At the 4 March meeting, the agenda was as follows:

(U) A report by the GOJ Acting Chairman of the Facilities and Areas Subcommittee.

(U) A discussion of the status of the problem of labor.

(U) An expression of concern by the US Chairman of the SOFA Task Group of the failure of the GOJ to reply to the 6 October 1970 presentation by the US on the problem of air traffic control.

(U) Three Okinawa Coordinating Committee meetings were held at the US Embassy during August 1971. Maj Gen Lee, Chief of Staff, USFJ, and Col Panttaja, J5, attended the 6 August meeting at which time General Lee gave a short briefing on progress of activities in Facilities and Areas, Labor, Air Traffic Control and Telecommunications-Electronics and Frequencies, all under the SOFA Task Group. At the OCC meeting General Lee and Col Panttaja attended on the 13th of August 1971, Gen Lee presented an up-to-date briefing of USFJ activities. At the 24th of August 1971 OCC meeting, Gen Lee and Col Panttaja also attended. Gen Lee brought Minister Sneider up to date on SOFA Task Group and related matters since Minister Sneider had been in Washington for about a month. Mr. Sneider reported on the atmosphere in Washington. His estimate was that overall the Reversion matter there was in "good shape."[1]

(U) On 4 August 1971 Maj Gen Lee, U.S. Chairman of the SOFA Task Group clarified the status of the Air and Water Areas Panel as follows:

> (U) "It is a panel of the Facilities Subcommittee of the SOFA Task Group. Capt Belt, USN, J4 and Lt Col Radtke, J3 constitute the Headquarters, U.S. Forces Japan membership. The Chairman of the Panel is Col McDugald of Headquarters, USARYIS. Mr. Meyers of the U.S. Embassy and Col Moody of MILRONT are members."[2]

(U) Colonel Panttaja, J5 and Captain Belt, J4 met with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and DFAA officials on 12 August, 24 August, and 27 August 1971 concerning Facilities and Areas matters under consideration by the Facilities Subcommittee of the SOFA Task Group.[3]

(U) The Okinawa Coordinating Committee met on 17 September 1971 at the American Embassy, Tokyo. Maj Gen Lee and Col Panttaja represented the USFJ; discussed were: US businessmen's interest on Okinawa, visits of Japanese officers to Okinawa, the scene in Washington prior to Senate consideration of the Agreement, and status of Naha Air Base. Gen Lee briefed on the facilities and areas

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1. Classified Files Okinawa Coordinating Committee Book 6 (2), SJC, J5, Hq USFJ.
2. Classified Files SOFA Task Group, Book 15 (2), SJC, J5, Hq USFJ.
3. Ibid Footnote #2.

and the labor activities of the SOFA Task Group. Vice Admiral Curtis covered the progress in defense planning.[1]

(U) In October 1971 J73 (Legal) began the study of the impact which the Okinawa Reversion would have upon this headquarters as well as upon the various Services' Judge Advocates on Okinawa.

(U) Okinawa Coordinating Committee meetings were held at the American Embassy, Tokyo on 12 and 26 November 1971. Maj Gen Lee, Chief of Staff and Col Panttaja, J5 attended both meetings. The following is a resume of the 12 November meeting:

(U) Minister Sneider referred to the 84-Senate vote on the Reversion Agreement as a historical landmark which frees the representatives of this committee to move ahead on the detailed arrangements. He expressed concern over the "lame duck" aspects of the U.S. administration from now until Reversion is completed. There was a discussion of the growing GOJ pressure to reduce bases on Okinawa in the post-Reversion period. Specific problem areas reviewed were: Naha Air Base and Relocation of P-3's. General Lee reviewed progress on SOFA matters in progress. He commented that the command relationship paper was still awaiting JCS approval.

(U) Further discussion of these same items took place on 26 November. Also at this time, arrangements were made for the 6 December meeting on Okinawa.[3]

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1. Classified Files Okinawa Coordinating Committee Book 6 (2), SJC, J5, Hq USFJ.
2. Ibid Footnote #1.
3. Ibid Footnote #2.

(U) The Okinawa Coordinating Committee (OCC) met in an executive session on the morning of 16 December at the American Embassy, Tokyo. Principals present were Ambassador Meyer, HICOM Lampert, Lt Gen Graham, Minister Sneider, Civil Adm Feary, US MILRONT Curtis, and Maj Gen Lee. The staffs of American Embassy, Tokyo, HICOM, MILRONT, USCAR and CINCPAC were represented. The staffs had participated in a working level session on 15 December at the American Embassy. USFJ was represented at this working level conference by Colonels Fetler and Panttaja and Mr. Feissner. The agenda was:

(U) Okinawa political scene.

(U) Japan political scene, including report on Okinawa Diet session.

(U) Status report on HICOMRY master list of reversion tasks.

(U) Status report on Embassy master list of reversion tasks.

(U) STG report.

(U) Defense responsibilities transfer report.

(U) Report on US business interests.

(U) Future role of PREPCOM.

(U) Reversion date.

(U) Reversion ceremonies and commemoration.

(U) USG post-reversion organization.

At the executive session, the main item of agenda was the fixing of the reversion date. It was agreed that Washington would be informed that the view held by AMEMB, HICOMRY and USFJ is that it is preferable to hold out for a 1 July reversion date; that 1 April reversion date creates a series of problems which would be very difficult to solve; that an interim date, such as 15 May, is feasible but would require extensive work. [1]

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1. Classified Files Okinawa Coordinating Committee Book 6 (3), SJC, J5, Hq USFJ.

PUBLIC INFORMATION MATTERS

PREFACE

(U) United States Forces activities in Japan have continuously been subject to close scrutiny and considerable criticism by the Japanese news media. The year 1971 was no exception. The situation results in large part from the fact that Japan's minority parties are extremely vocal and wield considerable power and influence. Since primary objectives of these minority parties include removal of U.S. Forces from Japan and abolishment of the Security Treaty, it is only natural that USFJ will continue to be bombarded with accusations aimed at our eventual removal from Japan. Another contributing factor is the extreme anti-militarism feelings which exist among the populace in Japan. Journalists who tend to write pro-military articles/stories are subject to severe criticism not only from the average citizens, but also within their peer group. A combination of the above factors makes it unrealistic to expect "fair, unbiased" treatment of U.S. Forces activities in Japan, especially in the Japanese language press. It is likely that the present trends will continue in Japan and USFJ can expect a far greater number of "negative" than "positive" stories to be written about their presence and activities.

MEDIA COVERAGE OF MAJOR NEWS EVENTS

(U) The beginning of 1971 found news interest focused on reduction-in-force announcements and base/facility closures in Japan and Okinawa. The Okinawan reversion was a topic of daily discussion in the Japanese press. It was announced that the U.S. Government would treat the reversion as a treaty issue thereby requiring approval by a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate. As the date for reversion drew nearer, press interest focused on the issues of what facilities will be turned over and when and what would be the exact status of the U.S. facilities that remain on Okinawa, News reports indicated that the Okinawan people looked forward to their "independence" but realized that the American presence would still be in evidence on Okinawa. The military workers union in Okinawa (Zenguro) staged strikes in protest over Okinawan personnel RIF's and demanded vocational training and increased opportunity for re-employment for those to be RIF'd.

(U) In a major change from the Security Consultative Committee announcement of December 22, 1970, it was made

public in late March that the action proposed at Yokosuka Naval Station would be delayed for one year. The announcement delayed the transfer of the Seventh Fleet flagship and numerous support activities from Yokosuka to Sasebo and warranted coverage in all papers. Defense Minister Nakasone probably helped reduce negative press reaction to the one year "extension" by publicly stating that the delay would make for a smoother turnover of facilities and would assure that the SDF was fully prepared to take over activities at Yokosuka.

(U) The Joint U.S.-Korean exercise "Operation Freedom Vault" took place in Korea 4-6 March. Elements of the 82nd Airborne Division were airlifted to the Republic of Korea (ROK) to test the American capability for quick deployment overseas in response to an emergency. The exercise drew wide media coverage and film footage was distributed to the major U.S. television networks. Japanese press reaction to the event was mixed. Some reporters felt the exercise was a compensation to Korea for recent American troop withdrawals and was the American way of indicating that they could still protect their allies. North Korean and Communist press sources labeled the exercise a provocation to North Korea and an American attempt to "flex its military muscles."

(U) The poison gas removal from Okinawa to Johnson Island was mentioned with daily regularity in press reports during early January. The first increment of poison gas was transported without incident in mid-January. To assure local residents that there was no danger, High Commissioner Lampert volunteered to stand along the gas route without a gas mask and observe the transportation. His action was praised by the local press. During future transportations, Okinawans are "pushing" for a safer gas route. They desired the use of a circuitous route that would assure that gas was not transported through densely populated areas. They also demanded compensation for any natives who must abandon their homes along the transportation route as a safety measure. Feeling continues to run high in Okinawa regarding appropriate gas transportation safety measures and the subject is expected to warrant continuing press coverage until all poison gas has been removed.

(U) A precedent was set when a nuclear-powered surface vessel entered port at Yokosuka for the first time. Adverse press reaction was anticipated during the visit of the USS Truxtun; however, the event was treated in the

press much as have been the now routine visits by nuclear submarines.

(U) In March the U.S. submarine Snook participated in joint naval exercises with the Maritime Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in the Tosa Bay area. Upon finding out about the exercise, a Communist member of the Diet raised the question of compensation to fishermen whose boats are damaged by surfacing submarines. The issue was discussed and apparently dropped without being resolved. It was reported after the joint exercise that the Snook had struck something during the maneuvers. A reporter noted that when the submarine entered port at Yokosuka it appeared to have a marked list to one side and that divers entered the water to work on the ship shortly after it docked. The inaccurate press report led to a series of speculative stories. To counter such reports, COMNAVFORJAPAN issued a categorical denial stating that the Snook had not been involved in any such "incident" during the recently completed drills, Media reports continued to emphasize the Japanese desire to have anything "nuclear" as far away from the Japanese mainland as possible.

(U) There has been growing concern among Japanese/Okinawan officials over the removal of special units from Okinawa at the time of the reversion; namely, 7th Psychological Operation Unit and Voice of America operations. The "controversy" over removal of these units has warranted regular coverage in the press. Regarding VOA, Japanese officials have stated that Japanese Electric Wave Laws do not allow foreign nations to carry on broadcasting enterprises in Japan and have stated further that broadcasts beamed over VOA will implicate Japan in a U.S. "propaganda" effort that may be provocative to the Communists The U.S. has countered such allegations by saying that the VOA station on Okinawa is merely a relay station that originates no broadcasts. It appears that VOA will remain in Okinawa after reversion, at least until another relay station can be established, possibly on Korea.

(U) Live ammunition firings at the Mount Fuji range continued to draw protests from local residents and coverage in the press. Residents of the Fuji area engaged in guerrilla-type tactics in an attempt to disrupt Marine training exercises. The local residents are "pushing" for cancellation of all such exercises using live ammunition. For the most part local police were able to keep protesters under control.

(U) Japanese-working masses observed their 42nd annual May Day, holding rallies and demonstrations throughout Japan. Rally sponsors announced 500,000 persons attended the Tokyo central rally while the Municipal Police Department estimated the turnout at 170,000 and the Cabinet's Statistics Bureau at 130,000. Demonstrations were for the most part peaceful and orderly.

(U) U.S. Navy and Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Forces completed nine days of joint exercises in the central and western parts of the Japan Sea on 5 June. Anti-submarine and anti-air drills were main objectives of the exercise. The training exercises drew daily press interest with photos. Several papers reported that Soviet ships observed the exercises. North Korean press reports labeled the exercises as "provocative" and indicated a rise in Japanese militarism and U.S.-Japan military cooperation.

(U) The Okinawa Reversion Agreement between the U.S. and Japan was signed in Washington on 17 June 1971.[1] During June, Okinawa reversion was the major topic of discussion in all local papers. Papers expressed gratitude over Okinawa's being returned to the "mainland" but indicated concern over the "conditions" of the reversion agreement. Major issues of discussion were whether or not there would be a total removal of nuclear weapons from Okinawa and the large number of bases and facilities (American) that would remain on Okinawa after reversion. Okinawa reversion was a major topic of discussion in the Japanese press for several months.

(U) The Honorable Melvin R . Laird, SECDEF, visited Japan at the invitation of JDA Director General Nakasone, 4 - 11 July. During his visit, he talked with GOJ officials and reviewed SDF facilities and personnel. Local media provided heavy coverage of Laird's activities. In Laird's arrival statement to the press he stressed the importance of Japan-U.S. accord in seeing through the Okinawa reversion and emphasized the joint U.S,-Japan responsibility for progress and peace in the Pacific. Press "rumors"

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1. Okinawa Reversion Agreement, June 17, 1971, and Related Documents, 1 July 1971 (U), Dept of State; Okinawa Reversion, Selected Working Documents (C), Dept of State, Sept 25, 1971.

(later denied by both governments) engendered during the Laird visit included the possibility of Japan becoming nuclear armed and Japan taking over U.S. Seventh Fleet responsibilities in the area around Japan.

(U) President Nixon announced on 15 July 1971 he would visit Peking by next May at the invitation of Red Chinese Premier Chou-En-Lai. The announcement drew front-page coverage in all papers and it was reported that the news was apparently a shock to the GOJ. Editorially, newspapers stressed the need for Japan to establish an independent diplomatic policy toward Red China and urged the GOJ to do away with cold war politics in handling diplomatic affairs with China.

(U) The collision between a JASDF jet trainer and an All Nippon Airways commercial liner in late July and the subsequent crash of a Navy F-8 in August caused considerable media interest. Major newspapers carried editorials demanding increased safety measures by both commercial and military aircraft. Proposed changes included a redefining of air training zones for military aircraft and a cutback in the number of commercial flights. As an aftermath of the JASDF trainer-ANA collision, in which the JASDF aircraft was deemed to be at fault, the JDA Director General and the Chief of Staff, JASDF, resigned their posts.

(U) U.S. Forces completed removal of approximately 13,000 tons of poisonous/chemical munitions from Okinawa on 10 September. The operation was given almost daily coverage in the local press. Press reports called attention to what they considered safety hazards and urged U.S. Forces to show concern for the safety of local residents. The second and last increment of gas removal operations known a "Red Hat" began on 15 July and was completed without major incidents. All media on Okinawa gave heavy coverage to the termination of operation "Red Hat" and expressed gratification at the successful completion of the removal operation.

(U) President Nixon met with Emperor Hirohito of Japan on 26 September in what Japanese reports termed a "historic" chapter in the relations between Japan and the U.S. who were once bitter enemies. In his greeting statement at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, the President said that the Imperial tour overseas is symbolic of Japan's growing

status in the world and that he hoped his meeting with the Emperor would open the way for eternal friendship between the people of Japan and the U.S. The event drew massive coverage in all major media.

(U) A Navy E2B and an A7B Corsair collided during training exercises on 19 October in the Sea of Japan killing 5 crewmen. Most Japanese papers gave coverage to the accident and the YOMIURI noted that this was the sixth USF plane crash over and around Japan since the beginning of the year.

(U) Red China's entry into the United Nations and Taiwan's ouster were decided upon on 26 October when the pro-Taiwan nations proposed resolution was voted down and the pro-Peking "Albanian resolution" was adopted. The former resolution was supported by Japan and its defeat brought forth criticism of the Sato Cabinet by JSP and JCP members. Foreign Minister Fukuda told press interviewers on the 26th that he is prepared for a drastic change in Japan's China policy and that he feels it is now necessary to hold tete-a-tete talks between Japanese and Red Chinese government leaders.

(U) The six-day Japan International Aerospace Show at Nagoya ended on 3 November. Eight nations, including the U.S. and U.S.S.R., participated. Asahi Shimbun estimated the show's attendance at over 500,000. U.S. participation was highlighted by the appearance of the USAF C-5A and the Navy's Blue Angels.

(U) At a Lower House Okinawa Reversion Special Committee meeting on 17 November the Okinawa reversion agreement and its related documents were forcibly approved through a surprise standing vote proposed by the LDP. All opposition parties issued statements stressing the invalidity of the approval and calling for continued deliberations by the same committee. Most papers editorially regretted the arbitrary action in passing the reversion agreement stating they felt there were many other facets of the reversion that should be studied before final agreement. Gigantic demonstrations and rallies were held throughout the country to protest the details of the Okinawa reversion agreement. Radical students had frequent clashes with local police. Confrontations drew wide press interest and photo coverage. Protesters' main complaints centered around the lack of a proposal in the agreement that would assure no nuclear weapons in Okinawa and the

fact that there would be no appreciable decline in the number of U.S. bases/facilities on Okinawa after reversion. The Japanese Upper House approved the Japan-U.S. Okinawa reversion on 22 December thereby completing legislative measures for the ratification of the agreement. With the Diet approval of the reversion agreement, major opposition parties issued statements regretting that the government did not give clear-cut explanations about their doubts brought forth during the Diet deliberations on the agreement over N-weapons removal and absence of future storage on Okinawa. All media gave heavy coverage to aspects of the reversion placing emphasis on the "call" for a clear-cut guarantee of "N-free" Okinawa reversion and reduction of the base density to the level of that in an average mainland prefecture.

(U) Jane Fonda and her anti-war troupe entered Japan with intentions of performing for anti-war GIs at locations near the major U.S. Forces bases in Japan and Okinawa in December. Japanese officials initially attempted to allow her into Japan only as a tourist and not as a "performer." This decision was rescinded and the troupe was allowed to perform. Performances were covered by major media who related that the performances were anti-war and encouraged GIs to desert and not support the war in Vietnam. The Fonda shows received a less than enthusiastic response and on one occasion it was reportd that about half of the audience of Marines at the Iwakuni show got up and walked out in the middle of the performance.

(U) The JSP claimed on 16 November that it is possible that nuclear chemical and biological weapons are stored at MCAS Iwakuni. The allegation touched off a series of rumors and speculative stories in the press. JSP demanded that they be allowed to inspect the base for the presence of N-weapons. U.S. Forces allowed a member of the Joint Staff Office to tour the area which was alleged to contain the weapons. A press conference was then held wherein the JSO member reconfirmed that no N-weapons were present. The JSP and JCP later accused the U.S. of storing nuclear, biological and chemical weapons at several of their other bases and demanded they be inspected. Opposition parties continued to "accuse" U.S. Forces of storing N-weapons and poisonous/chemical gas agents at various bases throughout Japan and Okinawa during the month of December. Media continued to give coverage to accusations in what was obviously an attempt by opposition parties to "taint"

DOD creditability (DOD having stated that all chemical munitions had been removed from Japan and Okinawa).

HEADQUARTERS, USFJ INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

(U) Information Advisory Council (IAC) meetings were held periodically (approximately every six weeks). Meetings brought together public information officers of all significant military units, government agencies, and military-related civilian agencies in the area. Meetings provided an interchange of ideas and a chance to discuss problems and future proposals in face-to-face environment.

(U) USFJ-JDA Information Officer Exchanges - JDA and USFJ Information personnel alternately hosted quarterly Information Officers meeting during the year. Attendees from the USFJ side included information officers from all significant commands in the Kanto Plains area. These quarterly meetings continued to prove meaningful in establishing rapport and a better understanding between information officers of the two governments. As part of a new program to show JDA IO personnel various U.S. information facilities, USFJ hosted a tour and luncheon at the Far East Network (FEN) in March and a tour of Stars and Stripes in April. Attendees included the JDA Director of Information and the heads of his various information departments.

(U) From 28 February to 18 March, twenty-two members of the Japanese Defense Society (JDS) visited DOD facilities throughout the U.S. Details of the trip were coordinated through the USFJ Office of Information who also provided a military escort and a translator/interpreter. The JDS, consisting of prominent Japanese businessmen involved in defense contracts in Japan, visited facilities in Washington, Cape Kennedy, the Strategic Air Command, the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), Fort Bliss, Texas, and Hawaii.

(U) Lt Gen Graham, in his capacity as Commander, Fifth Air Force/U.S. Forces, Japan, addressed the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan on 12 May. After brief opening remarks, General Graham fielded questions for a period of thirty minutes. Major inquiries concerned the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan and Korea and how U.S. reductions in force would affect defense posture in those areas.

(U) Sixteen members of the Republic of Korea's Ministry of National Defense Press Corps visited Japanese and U.S. military facilities in the Kanto Plain area at the invitation of General Graham, 26 - 30 September. Newsmen visited JDA and USFJ Headquarters and were granted an interview with Vice Admiral Mack, Commander, Seventh Fleet. They also visited HQ USARJ, HQ NAVFORJ, Yokota AB and the Japanese GSDF base at Narashino.

JOINT SERVICE COORDINATION

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

Tri-Service Drug Group

(U) In early 1971 the Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan, saw the need for a coordinative effort of all Services in Japan to combat the drug abuse problem. Accordingly, COM-USJAPAN established the Tri-Service Drug Abuse Coordination Group. The Tri-Service Drug Abuse Coordination Group (TDCG) is composed of functional representatives (i.e., medical, legal, law enforcement, investigative, personnel, chaplain, etc.) from all Services and the American Embassy and has been substantively reconfigured into four Task Forces which serve as action agencies of the TDCG. The TDCG provides guidance and assigns tasks to the Task Forces

and support U.S. spokesmen during negotiations with GOJ. The group meets on a monthly basis. The Task Forces and their functions are:

(U) Task Force A (enforcement/search/source identification) identifies drug sources, investigates and apprehends illicit drug dealers and users. Coordinates actions with Japanese investigative agencies and uses results of efforts to recommend actions by other Task Forces of the Coordination Group.

(U) Task Force B (legal) considers and recommends legal action concerning SOFA implications with GOJ. Determines requirements and takes action to gain jurisdiction over DOD civilians and dependent personnel involved in drug abuse. Works with American Embassy and GOJ on methods of removing dangerous drugs from the open market. Provides guidance and assistance to other Task Forces.

(U) Task Force C (testing/treatment/rehabilitation) plans for testing, identifying and detoxifying Japan departees. Coordinates screening and processing activities of Service commands.

(U) Task Force D (education/training) coordinates the Drug Education Programs of the Service commands. Established training programs for volunteer workers and educators in the area of drug abuse.

Combined Federal Campaign-Pacific

(U) Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Japan was tasked with the responsibility of coordinating the implementation of the 1971 campaign. The total receipts (cash and payroll deductions) was $136,404.00. The average gift increased by 64¢ over the 1970 average. The per capita gift increased by 67¢ over the 1970 average.

Per Diem Committee Visit

(U) The Joint Per Diem Committee visited Japan from 6 May through 12 May 1971. The visit consisted of two teams who visited all areas of Japan discussing the travel and per diem rates. The teams consisted of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps representation.

Yen Re-evaluation

(U) In August the Government of Japan announced that

it was allowing the yen to float. Since previous agreements specified that the GOJ, through the Bank of Japan, would sell yen at 360 yen to one U.S. dollar, some new agreement was necessary.

(U) The Government of Japan will make yen available, through the Bank of Japan, to United States Disbursing Officers for official use as well as for the use of individuals and quasi-official organizations of USFJ.

(U) The rate for the transaction referred to in the above paragraph will be the majority rate, i.e., the rate at which the largest volume of dollars was transacted the preceding day.

(U) It was further agreed that the permanent measures for yen/dollar conversion for USFJ would be worked out as soon as possible.

(U) On 31 December 1971, the official rate of exchange was 314.80 yen to one U.S. dollar.

Customs Training

(U) Mr. George W. Skane and Mr. Marland W. Spicher assigned to the U.S. Customs Bureau conducted Customs Inspection classes from 27 August through 25 October 1971

for personnel assigned in Japan. Headquarters, U.S. Forces Japan was tasked with supporting and coordinating the classes.

INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

(U) In December 1971, following several months of intensive preparation, a consolidated machine listing of all Specific Intelligence Collection Requirements (SICR's) was published by J2, USFJ, and distributed to Japan-based intelligence collectors. This new monthly publication is expected to serve as a major tool for improved coordination of intelligence collection by Japan-based organizations.

PLANS AND OPERATIONS

Command Briefing

(U) The USFJ command briefing was adjusted throughout the year to reflect changes in U.S. facilities and personnel, the arrangements for the reversion of Okinawa, the changing Japanese political scene, and modifications to the JSDF. It was a dynamic as the events which affected this headquarters in 1971. There was a total of 31 official presentations made which compares with a total of 33 presented during the previous calendar year. The six briefings in May represented the highest number for any one month. Among the principal distinguished visitors who were briefed, eleven were U.S. civilians, thirteen were U.S. military officers, and six were foreign nationals. The latter group represented Korea, Japan, and Canada. The single tri-service presentation which was coordinated at the joint level was given to Assistant SecDef Shillito (I&L).[1] It was the most extensive and significant presentation given during the year and occurred on 13 May.

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1. COMUSJAPAN msg DTG 140422Z May 71. (Subject: Hon Shillito, ASD (I&L), and Party Recap Report, to CINCPAC with info copies to Service components in Hawaii and Japan.)

LOGISTICS

General

(U) Logistics coordination was carried on by close liaison among the Service commanders' staffs on responses to specific problems. But in addition, there were several joint groups dedicated to exploring present procedures and finding new ways to achieve greater efficiency and

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economy. Each group had representatives from all three Services as well as the staff of Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan. To some extent, the same people tended to show up on the various groups, and the functions of each group tended to overlap the others. The groups were somewhat handicapped by the ingrained desires of each Service to maintain complete control over its own logistics. The group members, all staff officers involved with high-priority problems of their own, found it difficult to devote the time to the board, academic overviews and long-range planning that such groups required to make any progress. But they did meet and they did devote useful attention to joint logistics areas. The several groups are covered below.

Japan Joint Procurement Coordination Board

(U) The Japan Joint Procurement Coordination Board held five meetings during the year. Major areas that were discussed and acted upon by the board members were:

(U) Review and exchange of information on yen revaluation problems.

(U) Compilation of a listing of all single service procurement assignments in Japan and a determination of economies derived from each.

(U) A study of contract appeals made by Japanese contractors as a result of the yen being permitted to "float" in August of 1971. Many of these contracts had been written for payment at fixed rates of 360:1. The contractors found that floating and revaluing the yen meant that they were paid in dollar values that no longer covered their yen expenses. Local U.S. military authorities in Japan agreed, however, that the original contracts were legally valid and must be honored. The U.S. authorities were influenced by the fact that renegotiation would have meant unbudgeted dollar increases between 15% and 20% in all such contracts. As the year ended, a test case by a Japanese contractor had been appealed to DOD in Washington.

Japan Overseas Coordination Group

(U) The Japan Overseas Coordination Group met twice, in September and again in October. Its function was similar to that of the Joint Procurement Coordination Board, except that it was broader and was designed to cover the entire logistics field.

(U) The 15 September 1971 meeting met to coordinate a reply to a GAO memorandum generated during a visit of GAO members to Japan in June and July 1971. In addition, recommendations regarding the improvement of the Defense Retail Interservice Logistics Support Program were discussed.

(U) The 14 October 1971 meeting planned a stepped-up program in response to GAO and CINCPAC pressures. The increase in activity would be designed to investigate and implement or recommend possible economies to be achieved through interservice support. To start with, CINCPAC required a complete inventory of the logistics capabilities of each Service. (This inventory was made and submitted in December 1971.) The group appointed the COMUS-JAPAN J4 as permanent chairman, provided for representation in the grade of O-6 from each Service, and planned extensive study efforts to determine service logistic capabilities and workloads, contract efforts and logistic requirements. The objective of these studies was to be a continuing process of determining and defining consolidation areas and, where appropriate, the preparation of interservice support agreements. In retrospect, an analysis of the group's plans for increased activity can only lead one to the conclusion that they were overly ambitious. Given the limited numbers of logistics personnel available, and considering the high-priority problems that keep them busy, it would not be possible to carry out these extensive study efforts without augmentation.

Overseas Coordination Sub-Group, Utilities Services

(U) The Overseas Coordination Sub-Group, Utilities Services, was a specialized sub-group of the Overseas Coordination Group. It met seven times during the year and its function was to continuously review the procurement of utilities and services for the military commands in Japan and to effect savings and improve service wherever possible. It proved to be a most useful joint forum for exchanging information and coordinating contracts in the fields of electrical service, water, procurement, sewage disposal service, and trash and garbage disposal. It also coordinated efforts for fuel oil procurement and changeovers to low-pollution fuel oils for utility boilers on military bases.

Other Overseas Coordination Group Sub-Groups

(U) Several other sub-groups were planned, but either did not get off the ground or accomplished little of value. These included groups for Medical Evacuation Services, Office Machine Repair and Servicing, and Real Property Maintenance.

COMMUNICATIONS

Frequency Management

(U) Throughout 1971, the Japan Frequency Coordination Committee daily processed frequency requests, modifications and deletions through the Technical Liaison Channel to the Radio Regulatory Bureau (RRB) for GOJ concurrence and agreements for changes to the frequency annexes to the Telecommunications Agreement.

Telecommunications Services Requests

(U) COMUSJAPAN exercised review and approval authority on all TSR's initiated for Japan. In this process, user requirements were coordinated with communications assets available. Coordination and planning was started for the major communications realignment which will result from the Kanto Plains Consolidation Plan. This project will continue through 1975 and will have a major impact on the communications-electronics operations in Japan.

FM Radio Station

(U) A request for an FM radio station for the Far East Network in the Kanto Plain area was submitted to the RRB through the Technical Liaison Channel. This request was not approved by the RRB at the TLC level. The U.S. side agreed that the issue would not be discussed by the Joint Committee. The basic reason for nonconcurrence rests in the difficult political problem facing the present government. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has received over 600 requests for commercial FM stations. This is far more stations than can be authorized in one area. There is no acceptable means available to the RRB to select which applications should be accepted or rejected. To avoid the problem, the RRB has made no authorizations for the last several years. To date there is no satisfactory solution in sight, and we do not expect an early concurrence for additional U.S. Forces use of the commercial broadcast radio bands in the Kanto Plain area.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE COMMAND

(U) On 14 January, the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived at Atsugi NAS. During his visit to Japan, Admiral Moorer met with Lt General Graham and called on Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Director General of the Japan Defense Agency, and Admiral Takaichi Itaya, Chairman of the Joint Staff Council.

(U) General TOO, Man Kim, Chief of Staff, Republic of Korea Air Force visited Japan from 25-28 February. General Kim called on Lt General Graham and received 5AF briefings during his stay.

(U) The Undersecretary of the Air Force, the Honorable John L. McLucas visited Headquarters USFJ/5AF on 23-24 February. In addition to an update briefing on the Status of Forces in Japan, Dr. McLucas was given an aerial tour of the Kanto Plains area and military facilities.

(U) The Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, Admiral John S. McCain, Jr., visited Japan from 22-23 March. CINCPAC conducted discussions with the American Ambassador to Japan, Armin Meyer.

(U) On March 22, Mr. Frank W. Render, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity arrived in Japan for a three-day stay during this tour of Pacific military installations. Mr. Render made a call on Lt General Graham and conducted discussions at the Yokosuka Naval Base.

(U) The Honorable Barry J. Shillito, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics visited Japan from 12-14 May. Mr. Shillito was briefed on the status of facilities in the Joint Committee and 5AF installations matters. He conducted additional discussions with Ambassador Meyer in Tokyo.

(U) General HEUNG, Sun Shim, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Republic of Korea, arrived in Japan on May 17 for an orientation visit. General Shim was welcomed at USFJ Headquarters with an honor ceremony. Lt General Graham presented a USFJ plaque and conducted discussions with General Shim following the honor ceremony.

(U) From 4-11 July Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird visited Japan during his around-the-world trip. Secretary Laird was greeted at Haneda Airport by the American Ambassador and the Commander of U.S. Force Japan. He made calls on the Director General of the Japan Defense Agency, the Prime Minister and various other officials, and toured in Hokkaido and Kyoto.

(U) General I Fan Chen, Commander-in Chief of the Chinese Air Force, stopped im Japan on his return to Taiwan from Hawaii, from 5-9 September. He was presented with an inscribed bowl during his call on Lt General Graham at U.S. Forces, Japan Headquarters.

(U) Admiral McCain (CINCPAC) visited Tokyo again in 1971, from 30 October - 3 November. The Admiral paid calls on officials of the Japan Defense Agency and reviewed the Self Defense Forces Parade. Additionally, he attended a special reception at the Akasaka Imperial Garden hosted by the Emperor and Empress.

GLOSSARY

Advisory Labor Group	ALG
Air Self Defense Forces	ASDF
Air Staff Office	ASO
Air Traffic Control	ATC
All Nippon Airways	ANA
All Security Forces Labor Union	ZENCHURO
Auxiliary Military Radio Stations	AMRS
Civilian Personnel Office	CPO
Commander in Chief Pacific Representative, Ryukyus	CINCPACREP
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan	CNFJ
Consultative Committee	CONCOM
Contract Conciliation Panel	CCP
Defense Communications Agency	DCA
Defense Facilities Administration Agency	DFAA
Defense Fuels Supply Center	DFSC
Defense Liaison Branch	DOA
Democratic Socialist Party	DSP
Direct Hire	DH
Director of Administrative Services, 5AF	DAS 5AF
Electronic Countermeasures	ECM
Facility	FAC

Flight Information Region	FIR
Foreign Broadcast Information Service	FBIS
Frequency Resources Record System	FRRS
Government of Japan	GOJ
Government of Ryukyu Islands	GRI
Ground Self Defense Forces	GSDF
Ground Staff Office	GSO
Health Insurance Society	HIS
High Commissioner	HICOM
Indirect Hire Agreement	IHA
Information Advisory Council	IAC
Inspection and Repair as Necessary	IRAN
Interservice Support Agreement	ISSA
Japan Air Defense Command	JADC
Japan Civil Aeronautics Board	JCAB
Japan Communist Party	JCP
Japan Defense Agency	JDA
Japan National Railroad	JNR
Japan Overseas Coordination Group	OCG
Japan Self Defense Forces	JSDF
Japan Socialist Party	JSP
Japanese Government Construction Program	JGCP
Joint Labor Affairs Committee	JLAC
Joint Procurement Coordinating Board	JPCB

Joint Services Labor Committee	JSLC
Joint Staff Office	JSO
Joint Strategic Objectives Plan	JSOP
Liberal Democratic Party	LDP
Local National	LN
Logistics Study Committee	LSC
Marine Corps Air Station	MCAS
Mariners' Contract	MC
Maritime Self Defense Forces	MSDF
Maritime Staff Office	MSO
Master Labor Contract	MLC
Military Defense Attache Office	MDAO
Military Representative, Okinawa Negotiating Team	MILRONT
Military Sealift Command	MSC
Military Transportation Authorization	MTA
Ministry of International Trade and Industry	MITI
National Police Agency	NPA
National Public Service	NPS
Naval Supply Depot	NSD
Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Public Corporation	NTTPC
North Fuji Maneuver Area	NFMA
Okinawa Coordinating Committee	OCC

Overseas Coordination Sub-Group -- Utilities Services	OCSG-US
Pacific Exchange	PACEX
Preparatory Committee	PREPCOM
Radio Regulatory Bureau	RRB
Reduction in Force	RIF
Security Consultative Committee	SCC
Self Defense Force	SDF
Specific Intelligence Collection Requirement	SICR
Status of Forces Agreement	SOFA
Status of Forces Agreement Task Group	STG
Technical Liaison Channel	TLC
Telecommunications Service Request	TSR
Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement	TEA
Termination of War	TOW
Tri-Service Drug Abuse Coordination Group	TDCG
United States Army, Japan	USARJ
United States Army, Ryukyu Islands	USARYIS
United States Civil Administrator, Ryukyus	USCAR
United States Defense Attache Office	USDAO
United States Forces	USF
Voice of America	VOA
World Administrative Radio Conference	WARC
5th Air Force	5AF