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JAPAN: DEFENSE HANDBOOK 1984

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JAPAN REPORT

JAPAN: DEFENSE HANDBOOK 1984

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Chapter 1: Japan's Defense System

1. Basic Policy on National Defense Measures

Preparatory work to determine policy for long-range defense buildup plans began around summer of 1952. In July 1956, along with the establishment of the National Defense Council in the Cabinet as a organ to deliberate important matters concerning national defense, the work on determining policy for the plans finally got on track and first of all, the "Basic Policy of National Defense" was determined, forming the basis for Japan's national defense measures.

Basic Policy of National Defense (20 May 1957 National Defense Council and Cabinet decision)

The objective of national defense is prior prevention of direct or indirect invasion. Should an invasion occur, it will be expelled to preserve the peace and independence of Japan, which considers democracy to be its keystone. The basic policy to accomplish this objective has been set as follows:

(1) To support the actions of the United Nations, strive for international cooperation, and aim at the realization of world peace.

(2) To establish the base necessary to stabilize the people's livelihood, promote patriotism, and guarantee the security of the nation.

(3) To gradually buildup effective defense capability to the limits necessary for self defense in accordance with the strength and conditions of the country.

(4) Until the United Nations can effectively perform its function to stop foreign invasions, the security system with the United States will be the keystone to deal with this.

2. Outline of Defense Plan

Up until the 4th Defense Buildup Plan (1972-1976), the main details concerning major equipment to be provided in a three to five year period as the "effective defense capability" indicated in paragraph 3 of the Basic Policy of National Defense were determined beforehand by the National Defense Council and the Cabinet under the policy of a gradual buildup "aiming at efficient items which are the most effective against an invasion situation in a limited war with conventional weapons. The details of annual implementation based on this were decided taking into consideration the economic and financial conditions of the times.

For fiscal 1977 and thereafter, the 29 October 1976 "Outline of the Defense Plan" was determined and a constant basic policy was indicated for plans concerning the buildup, maintenance, and employment of defense power. This "Outline" seeks the ideal state of the most effective defense capability considering conditions both inside and outside Japan. The goals of defense scale and posture are specifically and expressly stated in tables. Present defense capability for which a buildup has been carried out over the past four plans is judged to be on about the same level in scale as the goals in this "Outline."

The buildup and maintenance of the scale and posture of defense power with concern toward substantial quality upgrading to be able to deal with foreign trends in technical standards are considered basic to the buildup of defense capability hereafter. It is expressly stated that on occasion of specific implementation, this will be carried out giving consideration to the economic and financial conditions of the time and striving for harmony with other policies of the nation. Fixed buildup plans for a set period like before are not made and the necessary decisions are made each fiscal year. Major matters on those occasions are submitted to the National Defense Council for deliberation. In the National Defense Council and Cabinet on 5 November 1976, the scope of these major matters was determined. Also on that date, a detailed policy concerning present expenditures was decided whereby "for the present, the total amount of defense-related expenditures for each fiscal year will be made with a goal toward not exceeding a sum corresponding to one percent of the gross national product."

Outline of the Defense Plan

(National Defense Council decision, 29 October 1976)

(Cabinet decision, 29 October 1976)

The outline of defense plans for 1977 and thereafter is determined by the attachment.

Attachment

I. Outline of the Defense Plan

1. Objective and Purpose

The possession of defense capability within the scope permitted by the Constitution of Japan is first of all, a concrete expression of a spirit to protect the peace and independence of the nation and directly, together with U.S.-Japan Security System, to prevent an invasion of Japan and should an invasion occur, its objective is to expel it. On the other hand, in adhering to this posture, Japan is contributing to the maintenance of international political stability surrounding Japan.

In this sense, if the defense capability which Japan should possess has as premises an international situation in which efforts for stability will continue and that there will be no great change for the time being in the international political structure surrounding Japan or in the domestic situation, the central aim will be to hold a posture in which there is a buildup of the various kinds of capabilities necessary for defense and to maintain a balance in organization and deployment, including a logistics support system. In view of this, it is believed that the objectives of being able to take an adequate guard posture in peacetime and to cope effectively with situations up to limited, small-scale invasions are most appropriate, and at the same time, consideration should be given to being able to contribute to the domestic stability of the people's livelihood through disaster relief with this defense capability.

Through the establishment and implementation of four defense buildup plans heretofore, Japan has gradually built up its defense capability and viewing the present status of its defense capability based upon the aforementioned concept, it is judged to be on about the same level in scale as the objectives of that concept.

This outline indicates the policy for the ideal state of Japan's defense in the future based on the above viewpoint. In the specific buildup, maintenance, and employment of defense power, effort will be made to accomplish Japan's defense objectives, striving to upgrade quality maintenance of defense power in accordance with the items indicated below.

II. International Situation

Trends in the international situation considered in the establishment of this outline are summarized as follows:

Within the international community in recent times, movements originating in the nationalism of nations have become more and more active, along with a more noticeable tendency toward pluralism in international relations. On the other hand, interdependent international relationships have deepened remarkably.

Under such circumstances, dialogue to improve mutual relations between East and West to avoid nuclear war, centering on the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union which maintain as always overwhelming importance particularly in the military aspect, has continued with various complications. Also, various efforts have been made in striving for stability in international relations and preventing conflicts in various regions.

However, various opposing factors are firmly rooted in East-West relations centering on the United States and Soviet Union. Also, there are many fluid aspects of situations in various regions and diverse unstable factors can be seen.

A kind of balance has been established among the three nations of the United States, Soviet Union and China in the area surrounding Japan. On the other hand, tension continues on the Korean Peninsula and the military power of Japan's neighboring countries continues to grow.

In such a situation, by efforts to stabilize various international relations and a military balance including reciprocal nuclear deterrents, the possibilities are small that an all-out military clash between East and West or a large-scale military conflict with the danger of provoking such will occur.

Also, the possibilities of a limited military conflict occurring in the neighborhood of Japan cannot be denied, but the balanced relations between the major powers and the existence of the U.S.-Japan security system are believed to continue to play a large role in maintaining the stability of international relations and preventing a full-scale invasion against Japan.

III. Concept of Defense

1. Prior Prevention of Invasion

The defense of Japan is built on the posture of Japan itself possessing a defense capability on an appropriate scale and being able to employ it most effectively. By striving to maintain the reliability of the security system with the United States and building up a smooth working posture, a defense system will be formed which can deal with an invasion under any conditions and by this, become the basis for prior prevention of invasion.

Also, there is reliance on the nuclear deterrent of the United States against nuclear threats.

2. Dealing with Invasion

Should there occur an indirect invasion situation or an unlawful act using military force in which there is a danger of leading to invasion, there will be action in response to this to get the situation quickly under control.

Should a direct invasion situation occur, there will be action in response to this and by striving for comprehensive and organic employment of defense

power, it will be expelled as early as possible. In these cases, limited and small-scale invasions as a rule will be expelled independently and even in cases where there is difficulty in expelling them independently due to the scale or circumstances of the invasion, strong resistance by all possible methods will continue and they will be expelled relying on cooperation from the United States.

IV. Defense Posture

Under the concept of defense stated in No. III above, defense capability will be possessed to buildup the posture cited below and the system cited in No. IV and No. V. That defense capability will have the function and posture indicated in the defense capability which Japan should possess in No. I stated above. In addition, when important changes occur in conditions and a new posture of defense capability becomes necessary, it will be the base considered to enable a smooth transition to this.

1. Guard Posture

To enable the continual conduction of patrol surveillance and the collection of necessary intelligence in the territory of Japan and its surrounding air and sea area.

2. Posture to Deal With Indirect Invasions, Unlawful Acts Using Military Force

(1) To enable action to respond and adopt appropriate measures if a situation should occur where disturbances are intensified based on support from outside the country and organized infiltration of personnel and weapons from outside the country or a covert use of military force in the air or sea area surrounding Japan.

(2) To enable the prompt adoption of appropriate measures against aircraft violating the air space of Japan or aircraft which are threatening violation.

3. Posture to Deal With Direct Invasion Situations

To be able to respond and act if a direct invasion situation should occur in accordance with the conditions of that invasion and in the case of limited and small-scale invasions, to expel them independently as a rule and even if there is difficulty in expelling them independently, to continue effective resistance and expel them relying on cooperation from the United States.

4. Posture on Command Communications and Logistics Support

To enable demonstration of the functions necessary in the various fields of command communications, transportation, rescue, supply, and maintenance facilities in order to conduct appropriate actions that are swift and effective.

5. Posture on Education and Training

To enable implementation of meticulous education and training in order to contribute to the cultivation of a personnel base for defense power.

6. Posture on Disaster Relief

To enable the conduction of actions such as disaster relief as necessary in any region within the nation.

V. Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Force Systems

The following respective systems will be maintained in the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Forces as the mainstay in possessing the defense posture stated in No. IV above.

In addition, special attention is to be paid to promoting a system of organic cooperation with each self defense force and demonstrating effectiveness in joint operations.

1. Ground Self Defense Force

(1) To possess divisions deployed equally in accordance with the geographical characteristics of Japan to enable swift and effective implementation of organized defense actions at the beginning of an invasion in any quarter of the territory of Japan.

(2) To possess chiefly at least one tactical unit for each kind of mobile operating unit.

(3) To possess surface-to-air guided missile units to enable low altitude air defense in major regions.

2. Maritime Self Defense Force

(1) To possess regularly at least one escort squadron which can be maintained in a posture to correspond to one escort flotilla as a mobile operating ship unit to enable dealing with situations such as invasion at sea.

(2) To possess regularly at least one antisubmarine surface ship squadron which can be maintained in a posture to move as a unit in each prescribed sea area as a ship squadron whose objective is the patrol and defense of coastal sea areas.

(3) To possess submarine squadrons, rotary wing antisubmarine aircraft squadrons, and minesweeping squadrons to enable the conduction of patrols, defense and minesweeping of major harbors and major straits when necessary.

(4) To possess fixed wind antisubmarine aircraft squadrons which are able to undertake the duties of surveillance patrol and surface escort in the surrounding sea areas.

3. Air Self Defense Force

(1) To possess air warning control squadrons which can constantly perform warning surveillance of virtually all air space surrounding Japan.

(2) To possess fighter squadrons and surface-to-air guided missile units for high altitude defense to enable the constant maintenance of a posture in which appropriate measures can be promptly devised against violations of air space and air attacks.

(3) To possess units which are able to undertake the respective duties of early warning surveillance and air transport to prevent landing invasions and for ground support, air reconnaissance, and against low altitude invasions when necessary.

The specific scale of the organization and major equipment based on the above are per attached tables.

VI. Policy and Matters For Consideration In Implementation of Defense Buildup

In the buildup of defense capability, attention will be paid to substantial upgrading of quality to enable dealing with trends in foreign technology levels and the buildup of the posture cited in No. IV and V above. As the basis for maintaining these, on the occasion of specific implementation, consideration will be made of the economic and financial conditions of the times and striving for harmony with the other policies of the nation, attention will be paid to the following points.

Decisions on major items within the specific details of the buildup of defense capability for each fiscal year will be referred to the National Defense Council. The scope of said major items will be determined separately by the Cabinet after submission to the National Defense Council.

1. Along with the establishment of rational standards for sufficient personnel, attention will be paid to policies striving to ensure quality personnel and the boost of moral.

2. Along with striving for effective maintenance and buildup of defense facilities, attention will be paid to environment protection such as noise countermeasures, and effort made at harmony with the surroundings.

3. In the buildup of equipment items, while paying attention to appropriate domestic production, to strive for efficient implementation under comprehensive decisions concerning quick acquisition in emergencies, ease of education and training, and cost-effectiveness.

4. An effort will be made towards a substantial technical research and development posture to contribute to upgrading the maintenance of quality standards of defense capability.

Attachment

This table shows current holdings at time Outline of Defense Plan was established and is premised on equipment systems scheduled to be acquired	Strength Estimate End FY1983	4th DBP
Ground Self Defense Force		
Authorized personnel	180,000	180,000
Mainstay Units		
Units regionally deployed in peacetime	12 divisions	12 divisions
	2 combined brigades	2 combined brigades
Mobile operational units	1 armored division	1 armored division
	1 artillery brigade	1 artillery brigade
	1 airborne brigade	1 airborne brigade
	1 training brigade	1 training brigade
	1 helicopter brigade	1 helicopter brigade
Surface-to-air guided missile units for low altitude air defense	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups

	1 combined brigades
	1 mechanized division
	1 tank brigade
	1 artillery brigade
	1 airborne brigade
	1 training brigade
	1 helicopter brigade
	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups

Attachment continued

This table shows current holdings at time Outline of Defense Plan was established and is premised on equipment systems scheduled to be acquired	Strength Estimate End FY1983	4th DBP
Maritime Self Defense Force		
Mainstay Units		
Anti-submarine surface ship units (mobile operation)	4 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas
Anti-submarine surface ship units (regional district units)	10 divisions	10 divisions	11 divisions
Submarine units	6 divisions	6 divisions	6 divisions
Minesweeping units	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas
Land based anti-submarine aircraft units	16 squadrons	14 squadrons	17 squadrons
Major Equipment			
Anti-submarine surface ships	apx 60 ships	54 ships	66 ships
Submarines	16 submarines	14 submarines	15 submarines
Operational aircraft	apx 220 aircraft	apx 180 aircraft	apx 210 aircraft

Attachment continued

This table shows current holdings at time Outline of Defense Plan was established and is premised on equipment systems scheduled to be acquired		Strength Estimate End FY1983	4th DBP
Air Self Defense Force			
Mainstay Units			
Aircraft control and warning units	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups
Interceptor fighter units	10 squadrons	10 squadrons	10 squadrons
Support fighter units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Air reconnaissance units	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron
Air transport units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Warning flight units	1 squadron		
Surface-to-air guided missile units for high altitutde defense	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups and 1 group in preparation
Major Equipment			
Operational aircraft	apx 430 aircraft	apx 340 aircraft	apx 450 aircraft

Concerning Major Items Handled Within the Details of Defense Buildup

(5 November 1976 National Defense Council decision)

(5 November 1976 Cabinet decision)

Within the specific details of the buildup of defense capability each fiscal year, the items cited on the attachment have been previously designated as items pertinent to "major items relating to national defense which the Prime Minister has deemed necessary" as prescribed in Item 5, Paragraph 2, Article 62 of the Law Establishing the Japan Defense Agency (1954 Law No. 164).

In accordance with this, Paragraph 2 of the 9 October 1972 Cabinet decision "Concerning Measures to Strengthen Civilian Control" is repealed.

(Attachment)

I. Changes in troop organization, composition, or deployment requiring revision of the Self Defense Force Law (1972 Law No. 165).

II. Changes in the authorized number of self defense personnel or number of reserve self defense personnel.

III. Types and quantities of equipment cited below.

1. Ground Self Defense Force tanks, major missile weapons, and operational aircraft.

2. Maritime Self Defense Force escort ships, submarines, and operational aircraft.

3. Air Self Defense Force operational aircraft and major missile weapons.

4. Equipment other than the equipment cited in No. 3 above requiring a long period of several years to complete or requiring a large sum expenditure.

IV. Among development items related to the equipment cited in the above paragraphs, those requiring expenditure of a large sum expenditure.

Concerning the Present Defense Buildup

(5 November 1976 National Defense Council Decision)

(5 November 1976 Cabinet Decision)

Implementation of the defense buildup at present will be carried out with the aim that the total amount of defense-related expenditures for each fiscal year will not exceed an amount corresponding to one percent of the gross national product for said year.

3. Defense Planning System in the Japan Defense Agency

Basic policy concerning the buildup, maintenance and employment of Japan's defense capability has been determined by the National Defense Council and the Cabinet in the "Outline of Defense Plan" (29 October 1976 Cabinet decision). This clarifies the posture and scale of defense targeted on the premise that conditions inside and outside Japan will change for the most part from their present status. It "indicates the ideal state of Japan's defense in the future." It will be restudied at any time along with changes in internal and external conditions, and has a character in which revisions can be made swiftly.

Along with efficiently accomplishing its duties based on this outline, it is necessary for the Japan Defense Agency to appropriately analyze and evaluate the existence of basic changes in internal and external conditions, particularly military conditions, premised on this outline, contribute to deliberations and decisions on defense policy in the National Defense Council, and on occasion of deliberation in the Council on the specific details of the buildup of defense capability for each fiscal year, be able to present appropriate judgment data. The "Directive Concerning Preparation of Defense Plans (15 April 1977 Japan Defense Directive No. 8), from this viewpoint, establishes preparation methods for situation analysis estimates including qualitative trends in defense capability over the long and mid-term, estimates of major mid-term and annual items relating to the buildup and maintenance of defense capability, and plans concerning employment of defense capability each fiscal year.

The defense plans in this directive are largely divided into five plans: (1) the Joint Long-term Defense Estimate and (2) Joint Mid-term Defense Estimate prepared by the Chairman of the Joint Staff Council; (3) the Mid-term Operational Estimate and (4) Annual Operational Plan prepared by each Chief of Staff using these as reference (in addition to the Chiefs of Staff, an Annual Operational Plan also is prepared by the Chairman of the Joint Staff Council for matters concerning the Joint Staff Council); and furthermore (5) a plan concerning annual defense and safeguarding prepared by each Chief of Staff based on present defense capability. The objectives of each of these plans are considered to be as follows.

(1) Joint Long-term Defense Estimate (JL)

Prepared and reported to the Director General every three years (the first was in fiscal 1978 = objective 1985-1994), targeted chiefly for a ten-year period from eight years hence, with the objectives of estimating as much as possible internal and external conditions from the viewpoint of clarifying effects on the security of Japan, and along with consideration of defense strategy (the ideal state of defense and matters to consider from the military and non-military aspects of security), clarifying the qualitative trends in defense capability.

(2) Joint Mid-term Defense Estimate (JM)

Prepared and approved by the Director General every three years, targeted chiefly for a five-year period from two years hence, with the objectives of investigating international conditions and domestic conditions and conducting an analysis of the threat to Japan, considering the existence of changes in the international situation premised on the "Outline of the Defense Plan" and referring to the Joint Long-term Defense Estimate; studying the defense concepts, defense posture, and system of each Self Defense Force of Japan; presenting basic concepts and major points (including items contributing to research and development) on the build up of defense capability within the targeted period from the viewpoint of various problems, particularly joint employment, in "being able to shift smoothly to a new posture of defense capability should a major change occur in conditions," as indicated in the "Outline of the Defense Plan."

(3) Mid-term Operational Estimate (MO)

Prepared and approved by the Director General every three years (the first estimate was fiscal 1978 = 1980-1984), targeted chiefly for a five-year period from two years hence, with the objectives of conducting an evaluations estimate concerning deficiencies and improvements in current defense capability, a rough estimate of major operations and the expenditures required for this based on the system of each Self Defense Force and the defense posture indicated in the "Outline" in order to strive for a planned buildup and maintenance of defense power, referring to the Joint Mid-term Defense Estimate.

(4) Annual Operational Plan (AO)

Prepared each year with the basic plan submitted for the approval of the Director General, and the detailed plan reported to the Director General, with the objectives of clarifying attainment goals and means for items related to the buildup and maintenance of defense power which should be implemented in the next fiscal year, referring to the Mid-term Operational Estimate, based on budget estimates and execution. With regards to the "Outline of the Defense Plan," the Mid-term and Annual Operational Plans can be called the plans in the Japan Defense Agency for the buildup and maintenance of the system of each Self Defense Force and the posture of defense indicated in the "Outline".

(5) Annual Plan Concerning Defense and Safeguarding (AD)

Prepared each year for the approval of the Director General to determine for the next year basic matters to be handled by the Self Defense Forces to handle should a military attack from outside (including fear of such), indirect aggression, or other serious situations in maintaining peace and order occur. With regards to the "Outline of the Defense Plan," the Annual Plan is expected to conform to cases where defense power sometimes is employed based on the defense concepts of the "Outline."

The above is summarized in a separate chart.

(Remarks on the System of Defense Plans on Separate Chart)

(Joint Long-term Defense Estimate)

1. Preparation chiefly for a ten-year period from eighth fiscal year hence.

2. Prepared every three years, Director General report.

3. Review as needed in fiscal years not prepared.

(Joint Mid-term Defense Estimate)

1. Preparation for five-year period from second fiscal year hence.

2. Prepared every three years, Director General approval.

3. Review in fiscal years not prepared.

(Mid-term Operational Estimate)

1. Preparation for five-year period from second fiscal year hence.

2. Prepared every three years, Director General approval.

3. Review in fiscal years not prepared.

(Annual Operational Estimate)

1. Prepared for next fiscal year.

2. Prepared every fiscal year, Director General approval for basic plan, Director General report for detailed plan.

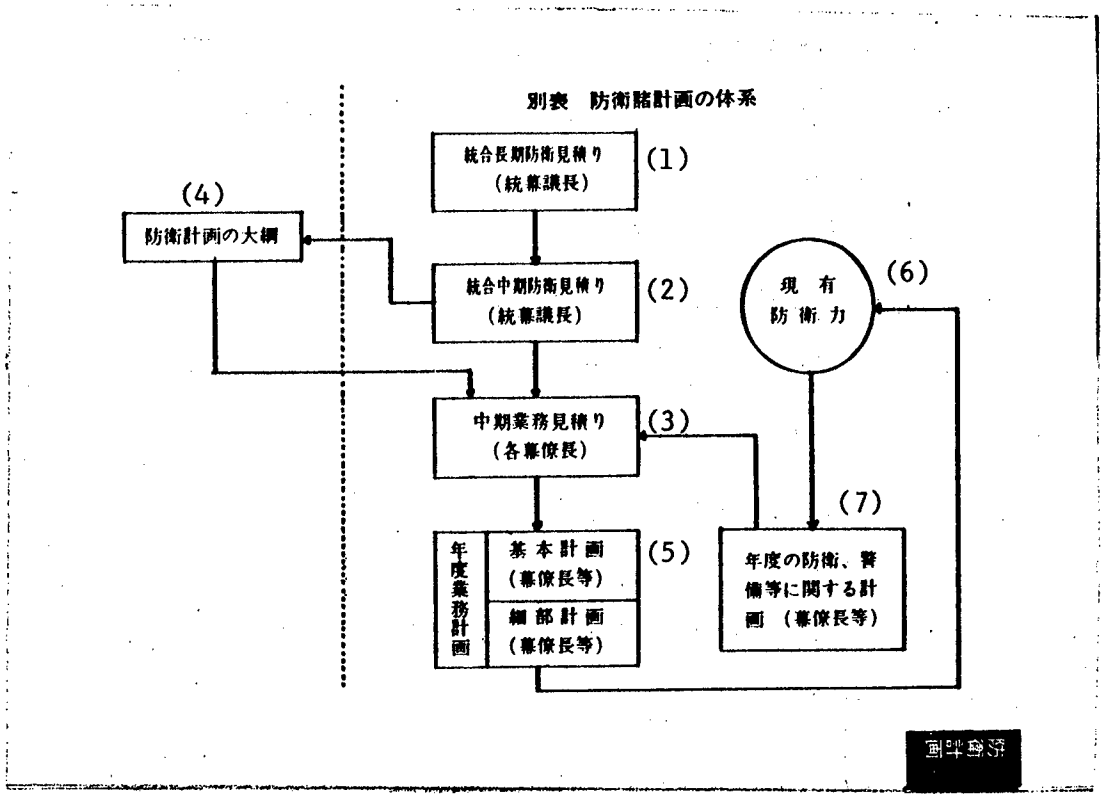
(Annual Plan Concerning Defense and Safe-guarding)

1. Prepared for next fiscal year.

2. Prepared every fiscal year.

3. Procedures established separately.

Attachment Defense Plans System



Key:

1. Joint Long-term Defense Estimate (Chief, Joint Staff Council)
2. Joint Mid-term Defense Estimate (Chief, Joint Staff Council)
3. Mid-term Operational Estimate (Each service Chief of Staff)
4. Outline of Defense Plan
5. Annual Operational Estimate
   Basic Plan (Service Chief of Staff, etc.)
   Detailed Plan (Service Chief of Staff, etc.)
6. Current defense strength
7. Annual plans concerning defense and safeguarding (Service Chief of Staff, etc.)

4. First to Fourth Defense Buildup Plans

(1) First Defense Buildup Plan (1st DBP)

The First Defense Buildup Plan was established as a three-year plan from fiscal 1958 to 1960 in the "Defense Buildup Goals," with a focus on creating a tentative system for sea and air defense capability along with building up the ground defense capability of Japan in accordance with the reduction of U.S. ground forces which were then rapidly withdrawing, or in other words on building up the skeletal defense capability.

Defense Buildup Goals (Decision by National Defense Council and Approval by Cabinet, 14 June 1957) (First Defense Buildup Plan)

A cautious study concerning the defense buildup plan already had been conducted in the National Defense Council and viewing the recent agreement of opinion on the outline of current buildup goals, an interim report to that effect was reported to the Prime Minister.

The contents are as follows and continued study is proceeding on the details.

1. A defense buildup plan has been established at present for three years from 1958 to 1960 (partially, to 1962) in order to buildup the minimum self defense force required per the state of national resources and conditions, in accordance with the "Basic Policy of National Defense."

2. The goal of this plan is to provide 180,000 self defense officials for the Ground Self Defense Force, ships of about 124,000 tons for the Maritime Self Defense Force, and about 1,300 aircraft for the Air Self Defense Force.

3. These goals were created with attention to the following points.

(1) To strive for gradual improvement of major equipment along with putting effort into current research and development to the limits necessary for self defense with regards to various types of new weapons.

(2) In the buildup of equipment, in addition to domestic manufacture, a considerable portion is scheduled to be provided by the United States, including a portion of the ships and aircraft.

4. These goals will be restudied as required in accordance with changes in internal and external conditions and conforming in particular to advances in science and technology, will strive to promote research and development of new weapons and renovation of organization and equipment and by this means, to be sure of qualitative repletion of defense capability.

5. In attaining these goals, attention will always be paid so as not to harm economic stability and in particular, annual augmentation will be flexibly determined giving consideration to the financial situation and with thought to a balance with numerous policies for stability of the people's livelihood.

6. Coupled with the buildup of defense capability, necessary measures for the buildup of the defense industry will be adopted.

(2) Second Defense Buildup Plan (2d DBP)

In 1961, operation proceeded as a single year plan, and the second defense buildup plan was established as a five-year plan from fiscal 1962 to 1966 in the "Second Defense Buildup Plan." In the Second Defense Buildup Plan it was decided for the first time that dealing with invasions in a localized war or less with conventional weapons was a situation to be a goal for the buildup of defense power and the fact of having defense capability to deal effectively with such was defined. So in order to establish a defense system base for this, the policy was established of striving to upgrade the overall defense capability of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces, fostering a foundation for building an elite force along with repletion of the details of the skeletal defense capability to be attained by the end of fiscal 1961. In the Second Defense Buildup Plan, it was decided to renovate old style equipment and along with planning for the introduction of anti-aircraft guided missiles, to conduct research on the use of other highly efficient equipment.

Second Defense Buildup Plan (18 July 1961 decision of National Defense Council and Cabinet)

1. Purpose of Second Defense Buildup Plan Preparation

Preparation of the Second Defense Buildup Plan from fiscal 1962 to 1966 was to strive for a smooth, planned buildup of effective defense power to deal with threats that could occur against Japan with prospects of changes in numerous conditions inside and outside Japan, and to devise a basic policy of national defense.

2. The policy for the buildup of defense capability is as below.

(a) The repletion of the details of skeletal defense power to be attained by fiscal 1961, in order to establish a defense system base which can deal effectively in a localized war or less by using conventional weapons under the U.S.-Japan Security system, and also to strive to upgrade the overall defense capability of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces by means of fostering a foundation for building an elite force adapted to the advances of science and technology.

(b) The repletion of the details of skeletal defense power places emphasis on the modernization of equipment and planned renovation for losses, an augmentation of mobility, strengthening of the logistics support posture, and in particular, substantial buildup of logistic facilities such as bases, with storage of chiefly a one-month's supply of ammunition.

(c) As regards building an elite force, along with striving for the introduction of anti-aircraft guided missiles adapted to advances in guided weapons, to conduct research on the partial buildup and employment of other modern, highly efficient equipment.

(d) In order to contribute to the upgrading of defense capability in addition to the above, along with substantial buildup of an intelligence capability and promotion of technical research and development, to emphasize noise countermeasures and policies in the aspects of cooperation for the public welfare such as cooperation in disaster assistance and public works in order to have defense power in close contact with the land and the people.

3. Defense Buildup Goals

(a) The goals of the buildup to the end of fiscal 1966 based on the above policy are 180,000 self defense officials and 30,000 reserves for the Ground Self Defense Force, about 140,000 ship tons for the Maritime Self Defense Force, about 1,000 aircraft for the Air Self Defense Force, and in addition, 4 surface-to-air guided missile units.

(b) The Japan Defense Agency expenditures required to implement this plan are estimated to be an average of from 19.5 billion yen to 21.5 billion yen annually, but the budget for each fiscal year will be determined taking into consideration the financial and economic conditions of the time and a balance with other general policies such as the people's livelihood.

(c) Upon implementation of the plan, in accordance with changes in internal and external conditions, a restudy will be made whenever necessary based on strategic concepts and considering long-term estimates, and prompt revisions will be made as required.

(3) Third Defense Buildup Plan (3d DBP)

The Third Defense Buildup Plan was established as a five-year plan from 1967 to 1971 and was composed of the "Outline of the Third Defense Buildup Plan," "Major Items of the Third Defense Buildup Plan," and "Expenditures Required for the Third Defense Buildup Plan." In the Third Defense Buildup Plan, the goal of the defense capability with which Japan should be equipped was efficiency to be able to deal most effectively with an invasion situation in a localized war or less with conventional weapons. To attain this goal, along with striving for the repletion and strengthening of the substance of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces, taking into consideration internal and external conditions, expansion of national resources, and upgrading of international position, to make an effort to promote the morale of self defense personnel and build an elite force. Also, contribution to the fostering of a defense base was determined along with promotion of technical research and development, contribution to the upgrading of domestic technology standards and modernization of equipment, and appropriate conduction of domestic manufacture of equipment.

Outline of the Third Defense Buildup Plan (29 November 1966 National Defense Council and Cabinet Decision)

1. Basis of National Defense

The national defense of Japan conforms to the "Basic Policy of National Defense" (20 May 1957 Cabinet decision) and is based on establishing friendly cooperative relationships with neighboring countries, devising foreign policy that strives for relaxation of international tension and domestic policies required to protect the security of the national such as striving for economical and social development, together with building up an effective defense capability as a deterrent to invasion with the U.S.-Japan security system as the cornerstone and by this means, preserve the peace and independence of Japan based on democracy.

2. Plan Policy

(1) General Policy

The defense capability which Japan should buildup has as its goal the efficiency to be able to deal most effectively with an invasion situation in a localized war or less with conventional weapons. In order to gradually attain this objective, in the Third Defense Buildup Plan, along with striving for the repletion and strengthening of the substance of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces, taking into consideration internal and external conditions, expansion of national resources, and the upgrading of international position, with current defense capability as the base, effort will be made to promote the morale of self defense personnel and build an elite force.

Also, it is considered to be the promotion of technical research and development, contribution to the modernization of equipment and upgrading domestic technology standards, the conduction of appropriate domestic manufacture of equipment, and contribution to fostering a defense base.

In this case, the following points are considered.

1. In upgrading defense capability, emphasis will be placed particularly on strengthening the defense capability in surrounding sea areas and the air defense capability in major regions as well as augmenting various kinds of mobility.

2. Attention will be paid to promoting a system of organic cooperation between the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces and raising the effectiveness of joint operations by the three self defense forces.

3. In order to ensure the troops required and strive for the promotion of morale and upgrading of training, along with the promotion of personnel policies for the improvement of treatment, repletion of an education and training system will be made.

4. To strive for repletion of a logistics system to ensure ammunition to be able to maintain continuous operational capability to deal promptly with situations in an emergency.

5. To strengthen public relations activities and policies cooperating with the public welfare in order for defense power to stand on a national base.

(2) Major Equipment Goals

The major equipment goals in the Third Defense Buildup Plan are as follows.

1. Ground Self Defense Force

For repletion of present forces, the authorized number for self defense personnel composition is 180,000.

To upgrade mobility and strengthen air defense capability, the introduction of new equipment will be made along with augmentation of helicopters, armored vehicles and surface-to-air guided missile units. In addition to improving the equipment system, renovation and augmentation of tanks and anti-tank fire weapons will be conducted.

2. Maritime Self Defense Force

To upgrade defense capability in the surrounding sea areas and the capability to ensure the safety of maritime transportation, and along with striving to augment and modernize various types of ships such as escort ships and submarines, to equip with new fixed wing anti-submarine aircraft and flying boats.

3. Air Self Defense Force

To strengthen air defense capability in major areas, and along with augmenting surface-to-air guided missile units and commencing the equipment of new fighters, to strive to upgrade and modernize warning control capability such as completion of the automation of the warning control structure.

4. Technical Research and Development

Along with conducting research and development of advanced trainers, warning aircraft with radar, various types of guided missiles such as short-range surface-to-air guided missiles, and other kinds of equipment and materials, to strengthen the technical research and development system.

(3) Implementation of Plan

The Third Defense Buildup Plan will be implemented in harmony with other policies of the nation in accordance with the growth of the economic capability of the nation. The budget for each fiscal year will be determined considering the economic and financial conditions of the time and with thought to a balance with other general policies.

3. Period of Plan

The period of the Third Defense Buildup Plan will be from fiscal 1967 to 1971.

Major Items of the Third Defense Buildup Plan (13 March 1967 National Defense Council decision, 14 March 1967 Cabinet decision)

The major items for defense buildup based on the "Outline of the Third Defense Buildup Plan" (29 November 1966 Cabinet decision) are as follows.

1. Strengthening of sea defense capability

Along with endeavoring to strengthen the defense capability of surrounding sea areas such as coasts and straits, to upgrade the capability to ensure the safety of maritime transportation.

For this purpose, in addition to construction of 56 ships of about 48,000 tons, including 14 escort ships such as ships carrying ship-to-air guided missile and helicopters and 5 submarines, to equip with aircraft such as 60 fixed wing anti-submarine aircraft and 33 anti-submarine helicopters.

2. Strengthening of air defense capability

(1) In order to strengthen air defense capability, to form two each of units equipped with HAWK surface-to-air guided missiles and units equipped with NIKE HERCULES surface-to-air guided missiles converted for use of non-nuclear warhead and make preparations for formation of an additional one unit each. the NIKE HERCULES guided missiles and the HAWKS will be domestically manufactured.

(2) In order to upgrade air defense interception capability in the future, selection will be made of a new type of fighter and equipment of it will commence.

3. Upgrading of ground defense capability

(1) In order to upgrade mobility, in addition to the acquisition of 83 large and medium-size helicopters and about 160 armored transports, equipment will be made of 10 transport aircraft. Also, about 280 tanks will be renovated.

(2) For repletion of current units and formation of new units, the authorized number of ground self defense officials will be increased by 8,500.

4. In addition to the above, in order to strive for the repletion of the education and training system and rescue system,

(1) Equipment will be made of 55 aircraft of various types for training and rescue and 4 ships totaling 5,000 tons such as training support ships.

(2) Along with domestic development of a supersonic advanced trainer, necessary measures will be devised after a separate study for present pilot instruction.

Expenditures Required for the Third Defense Buildup Plan (13 March 1967 National Defense Council decision, 14 March 1967 Cabinet decision)

The total amount of defense-related expenditures for the five-year period required for implementation of the Third Defense Buildup Plan is targeted at 2.34 trillion yen and is estimated to be within a margin of about 25 billion yen.

(4) Fourth Defense Buildup Plan (4th DBP)

The Fourth Defense Buildup Plan was established as a five-year plan from fiscal 1972 to 1976 and is composed of the "Outline of the Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan," "Major Items of the Fourth Defense buildup Five-year Plan," and "Judgment of Conditions and Concept of Defense on Occasion of Establishment of the Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan."

The Fourth Defense Buildup Plan was established succeeding the concepts of the Third Defense Buildup Plan. The buildup policy was about the same as the Third defense Buildup Plan, but the Fourth Defense Buildup Plan was a plan particularly emphasizing renovation through modernization of obsolete equipment, repletion of equipment through the same procurement base as the Third Defense Buildup Plan, strengthening of defense capability in the surrounding sea areas, and positive implementation of public welfare cooperation activities.

Taking a lesson from experiences up to the determination of the Fourth Defense Buildup Plan, "Measures for Strengthening Civilian Control" were determined.

Outline of Fourth Defense Buildup Five-Year Plan (7 February 1972 National Defense Council decision, 8 February 1972 Cabinet decision)

1. Basis of National Defense

The national defense of Japan conforms to the "Basic Policy of National Defense" (20 May 1957 Cabinet decision) and the basic policy is to establish friendly cooperative relationships with neighboring countries, devise foreign policy that strives for relaxation of international tension and the domestic policies required in striving for economical and social development, together with building up defense capability to deter invasion with the U.S.-Japan security system as the cornerstone and by this means, preserve the peace and independence of Japan based on democracy.

2. Buildup Policy

The defense capability that Japan should buildup has as its goal the efficiency to be able to deal most effectively with an invasion situation in a localized war or less with conventional weapons. In order to gradually attain

this objective, in the Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan from fiscal 1972 to 1976, along with striving for the repletion and strengthening of the substance of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces, with current defense capability as the base, an effort will be made to promote the morale of self defense officials and build an elite force. In this case, the following points are considered.

1. In upgrading defense capability, emphasis will be placed particularly on strengthening the defense capability in surrounding sea areas and the air defense capability in major regions as well as augmenting various kinds of mobility.

2. Attention will be paid to promoting a system of organic cooperation between the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces and raising the effectiveness of joint operations by the three self defense forces.

3. In order to ensure the troops required and to strive for the promotion of morale, promotion of necessary personnel policies such as the improvement of troop treatment will be made.

4. For the upgrading of unit training and repletion of defense capability, to strengthen the education and training system and logistics support system.

5. Along with the promotion of technical research and development and contribution to the modernization of equipment and upgrading of domestic technology standards, appropriate domestic manufacture of equipment will be conducted and contribution to fostering a defense base will be made.

6. Public relations activities and policies cooperating with the public welfare will be strengthened in order for defense power to stand on a national base.

7. Along with the return of administrative authority over Okinawa and being in charge of defense in that region, the necessary units to conduct disaster dispatch and other cooperation with the public welfare will be builtup.

3. Major Substance of Buildup

(1) Ground Self Defense Force

The authorized number for self defense personnel composition is 180,000.

To upgrade firepower and mobility, along with the buildup of tanks, armored vehicles, self-propelled howitzers, and helicopters, and the augmentation of surface-to-air guided missile units in order to strengthen air defense capability.

(2) Maritime Self Defense Force

To upgrade defense capability in the surrounding sea areas and the capability to ensure the safety of maritime transportation, and along with striving to

augment and modernize various types of ships such as escort ships and submarines, to equip with anti-submarine aircraft.

(3) Air Self Defense Force

To strengthen air defense capability in major areas, and along with augmenting surface-to-air guided missile units and the buildup of interceptor fighter units, to strive to upgrade and modernize warning control capability.

Also, to promote the renovation and modernization of various types of aircraft such as the employment of new type aircraft for reconnaissance aircraft, advanced trainers and transports.

(4) Technical Research and Development

Along with conducting research and development on various types of guided missiles, electronics instruments, and various types of equipment, to upgrade anti-submarine patrols and early warning capability, and to strengthen the technical research and development system.

4. The Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan will be implemented in harmony with other policies of the nation and the budget for each fiscal year will be determined considering the economic and financial conditions of the time and with thought to a balance with other general policies.

Major Items of the Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan (9 October 1972 National Defense Council and Cabinet Decision)

The major items of the Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan are as follows.

1. Ground Self Defense Force

In order to upgrade mobility and firepower, to be equipped with 280 tanks (among which 160 are the new model tank), 170 armored vehicles (among which 136 are the new model armored vehicle), and 90 self-propelled howitzers, and in addition, 154 helicopters and 159 operational aircraft. Also, in order to strengthen air defense capability, to augment units equipped with HAWK surface-to-air guided missiles by 3 groups.

2. Maritime Self Defense Force

In order to upgrade defense capability in the surrounding sea areas and the capability to ensure the safety of maritime transportation, in addition to construction of 54 various type ships at about 69,600 tons such as 13 escort ships including 2 helicopter escort ships, 1 ship-to-air guided missile escort ship, and 1 ship-to-ship guided missile escort ship, 5 submarines, and 1 supply ship, to be equipped with 92 operational aircraft such as 87 anti-submarine aircraft.

3. Air Self Defense Force

In order to strengthen air defense capability, in addition to augmenting units equipment with NIKE J surface-to-air missiles by 2 groups along with preparations for formation of one additional group, and equipment of 46 interceptor aircraft (F-4EJ), to strive for upgrading and modernization of warning control capability.

Also, to promote the renovation and modernization of aircraft such as 14 reconnaissance aircraft (RF-4E), 59 advanced trainers (T-2), 68 support fighters (converted FS-T2), and 24 transports (C-1).

4. Technical Research and Development

To conduct research and development on various types of guided missiles including air-to-ship guided missiles as well as electronic instruments in order to upgrade anti-submarine patrol and early warning capability.

5. Cooperation with Public Welfare

In order for defense capability to stand on a wider national base, to augment unit facility work capability and positively conduct activities for other cooperation with public welfare such as disaster dispatch.

6. During implementation of the plan, restudy will be made at anytime with attention to long-term estimates, and revisions will promptly be made as needed.

(Note)

1. Policies will be promoted for buildup and repletion of the living environment of the self defense forces and improvement of treatment such as expansion of technical training.

2. The total amount for defense-related expenditures required to implement the Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan are estimated to be chiefly about 4.63 trillion yen, but the budget each fiscal year will be determined with consideration of the economic and financial conditions of the time and with thought to a balance with other general policies.

Judgment of Conditions and Concept of Defense on Occasion of Establishment of the Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan (9 October 1972 National Defense Council and Cabinet decision)

1. Judgment of Conditions

The recent international situation is pursuing a course of multipolarity as a general direction, withdrawing from the previous period of severe East-West opposition and in this interim, a trend toward relaxation of tensions is perceived. Advances in U.S.-China and U.S.-Soviet relations and progress in East-West negotiations in Europe are examples of this. Even in Asia, progress

is seen in dialogues on the Korean Peninsula. Also, the normalization of relations between Japan and China are believed to have a role in the relaxation of tensions in Asia.

However, the interests of the United States, Soviet Union and China in the Asian region are still complexly intertwined and overall attainment of a condition of stable relaxed tensions is not seen. Also, various factors for tension exist between other nations. Under such conditions, the probability of all-out war or the occurrence of a large-scale military conflict with fears of developing into such is seen as being reduced, but the possibilities of the generation of military conflicts limited in period or geographical area cannot be denied.

2. Concept of Defense

The defense of Japan is based on prior prevention of an invasion with Japan itself having effective defense capability, while adhering to the security system with the United States. Also, it depends on the nuclear deterrent capability of the United States against nuclear threats.

If an invasion should occur, Japan would have independent capability against an indirect invasion or a small-scale direct invasion and it would expel a military invasion on a larger scale with the cooperation of the United States.

Measures to Strengthen Civilian Control (9 October 1972 National Defense Council and Cabinet decision)

I. In addition to the Minister of International Trade and Industry, the Director General of the Science and Technology Agency, and the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission are Council members.

II. The items on the attachment are considered "major items" under No. 5, Paragraph 2, Article 62 of the Japan Defense Agency Organization Law, and are to be submitted to the National Defense Council.

(Attachment)

I. Changes in the organization and formation of units requiring revision of the Self Defense Forces Law.

II. Changes in the authorized number of self defense personnel.

III. The types and quantities of new models of equipment stated below; however, the types and quantities of equipment determined in the Long-term Defense Buildup Plan are excluded.

1. Ground Self Defense Force tanks, major missile weapons, and operational aircraft.

2. Maritime Self Defense Force escort ships, submarines, and operational aircraft.

3. Air Self Defense Force operational aircraft and major missile weapons.

4. Equipment other than the above which requires a large expenditure over a long period of several years in the buildup plan.

Acquisition of Major Items in the Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan (30 December 1975 National Defense Council decision, 31 December 1975 Cabinet decision)

In consideration of recent fluctuations in economic and financial conditions, equipment will be stopped on the items cited in the attachment and the major items of the Fourth Defense Buildup Five-year Plan will be changed.

The items stated in the attachment will be handled by a restudy in defense buildup plans in fiscal 1977 and thereafter.

(Attachment)

1. Ground Self Defense Force

31 Model 74 tanks
60 Model 73 armored vehicles
70 Self-propelled howitzers
operational aircraft
18 (helicopters)

2. Maritime Self Defense Force

17 ships
about 21,300 tons

details
5 escort ships
(among which is 1 ship-to-ship guided missile escort ship)
2 submarines
10 other
17 operational aircraft
(among which are 15 anti-submarine aircraft)

3. Air Self Defense Force

1 NIKE J surface-to-air guided missile group
42 support fighters (converted FS-T2)

5. Objectives of 1st - 4th Defense Buildup Plans and Status of Attainment

(1) Objectives of 1st DBP and Status of Attainment

Category	Buildup Objective	Record End of 1960	Remarks
Ground Self Defense Force			
Self Defense personnel	180,000 men	170,000 men	
Reserve self defense personnel	15,000 men	15,000 men	
Mainstay units	6 district units and 4 combined brigades	6 district units 4 combined brigades	
Maritime Self Defense force			
Ships	apx 124,000 ton	apx 112,000 ton (apx 99,000 ton)	1. Ship tonnage of approximately 124,000 tons is the tonnage at the end of 1962 including ships commissioned under construction programs up to 1960. The approximately 112,000 tons is the tonnage actually possessed at the end of the period. The number in parentheses is the commissioned tonnage at the end of the period.
Aircraft	222 aircraft	217 aircraft	2. The 222 aircraft is that filled by the end of 1962, including P-2V anti-submarine patrol aircraft and S-2F. The 217 aircraft is the number commissioned at the end of the period.

Category	Buildup Objective	Record End of 1960	Remarks
Air Self Defense Force			
Aircraft	1,342 aircraft	1,133 aircraft	Completion of the 33 flight units is by end 1962, and the 1,342 aircraft is the figure for the end of that same year. The 1,133 aircraft is the number commissioned at the end of the period.
Flight units	33 units	14 units	
Aircraft warning units	24 units	24 units	

(2) Objectives of 2nd DBP and Status of Attainmnet

Category	Buildup Objective	Record End of 1966	Remarks
Ground Self Defense Force			
Self Defense personnel	180,000 men	171,000 men	
Reserve self defense personnel	30,000 men	24,000 men	
Mainstay units	5 armies	5 armies	
	13 divisions	13 divisions	
Surface-to-air guided missile units	2 units	2 units	
Maritime Self Defense Force			
Ships	apx 143,700 tons	apx 140,200 tons (apx 116,000 tons)	1. Ship tonnage and number of aircraft are possessed base. Number in parentheses is commissioned base.
Aircraft	235 aircraft	239 aircraft (228 aircraft)	2. Actual recorded number includes 5,250 ship tonnage and 2 aircraft for South Pole Survey support.
	(Note) The apx. 3,500 tons not attained is the difference between 5 ships not attained in the construction program such as 2 escort ships, 1 submarine, 1 submarine rescue ship and minesweeping craft and construction of an icebreaker outside initial plan.		

Category	Buildup Objective	Record End of 1966	Remarks
Air Self Defense Force			
Aircraft	1,036 aircraft	1,095 aircraft	The number of aircraft is the commissioned base. The buildup objective for flight units includes flight check units and electronics inspection units; the actual record does not include electronics inspection units.
Flight units	24 units	23 units	
Fighter units	19 units	19 units	
Other	5 units	4 units	
Aircraft warning units	25 units	25 units	
Surface-to-air guided missile units	2 units	2 units	
Automatic control and warning organization	Complete end of 1966	Under construction	Completed end of 1967.

(3) Attainment Status of 3rd DBP (Major Items)

Buildup Objective		Attainment Status	Not Attained
Sea Defense			
Ships	56 ships, apx 48,000 tons	42 ships, apx 48,000 tons	14 ships
Fixed wing anti-submarine aircraft	60 aircraft	58 aircraft	2 aircraft
Anti-submarine helicopters	33 aircraft	32 aircraft	1 aircraft
Air Defense			
Surface-to-air guided missile units	4 units	4 units	
Organization preparation for surface-to-air guided missile units	2 units	2 units	
New fighters	Commence equipment	Commenced equipment (FY1969)	
Ground Defense			
Helicopters	83 aircraft	83 aircraft	
Armored transport vehicles	apx 160 vehicles	156 vehicles	
Transport vehicles	10 vehicles	10 vehicles	
Tanks	apx 280 vehicles	280 vehicles	
Increase in GSDF personnel	8,500 men	7,500 men	1,000 men

Buildup Objective		Attainment Status	Not Attained
Other			
Aircraft for training and rescue, etc.	55 aircraft	56 aircraft	
Training support ships, etc.	4 ships, apx 5,000 tons	3 ships, apx 5,000 tons	1 fire fighting rescue boat
Supersonic advanced trainers	Domestic development	Domestic development	

(4) Attainment Status of 3rd DBP (Strength)

Category	Buildup Objective	Record End of FY1971	Remarks
Ground Self Defense Force			
Self defense personnel	180,000 men	179,000 men	
Reserve self defense personnel	39,000 men	36,000 men	
Mainstay units	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions	
HAWK units	4 units	4 units	
Maritime Self Defense Force			
Ships	apx 200 ships apx 142,000 tons	apx 200 ships apx 144,000 tons	Ship and aircraft strengths are commissioned base
Aircraft	apx 220 aircraft	apx 240 aircraft	
Mainstay units			
Escort flotillas	4	4	
Minesweeper flotillas	2	2	
Submarine flotillas	2	1	
Air wings	5	5	
Regional districts	5	5	
Air Self Defense Force			
Aircraft	apx 880 aircraft	apx 940 aircraft	Aircraft strength is commissioned base.
Mainstay units			
Flight units	17	17	
NIKE units	4	4	

(5) Attainment Status of Major Items of 4th DBP (1 October 1980)

Major Item	Plan Total	FY1972-FY1976	Not Attained
Ground Self Defense Force			
Tanks	280	249	31
(Type 74 tank included in above)	(160)	(129)	(31)
Armored vehicles	170	110	60
(Type 73 armored vehicle included in above)	(136)	(76)	(60)
Self-propelled guns	90	20	70
Operational aircraft	159	141	18
HAWK surface-to-air guided missiles	3 groups	3 groups	0
Maritime Self Defense Force			
Ships	54 ships apx 60,600 tons	37 ships apx 48,800 tons	17 ships apx 20,800 tons
Escort ships	13	8	5
DDH Helicopter escort ships	2	2	0
DDG Ship-to-air guided missile escort ships	1	1	0
DDA Ship-to-ship guided missile escort ships	1	0	1
DDK Escort ships	3	1	2
DE Escort ships	6	4	2
SS Submarines	5	3	2
AOE Supply ships	1	1	0
Other	35	25	10
Operational aircraft	92	75	17

Major Item	Plan Total	FY1972-FY1976	Not Attained
Air Self Defense Force			
Aircraft	211	169	42
F-4EJ interceptor fighters	46	46	0
RF-4E reconnaissance aircraft	14	14	0
FS-T2 Modified support fighter	68	26	42
C-1 transport	24	24	0
T-2 advanced trainer	59	59	0
NIKE-J surface-to-air guided missiles	2 groups 1 group in preparation	1 groups 1 group in preparation	1

(6) Major Item Related Strength Changes in 4th DBP (31 March 1981)

Item	End 3rd DBP	End 4th DBP Planned	End 4th DBP Recorded
Ground Self Defense Force			
Tanks	apx 660	apx 820	apx 790
Armored vehicles	apx 650	apx 650	apx 640
Self-propelled guns	apx 60	apx 140	apx 80
Operational aircraft	apx 310	apx 350	apx 330
Helicopters included in above	apx 280	apx 320	apx 320
HAWK surface-to-air guided missiles	5 groups	8 groups	8 groups
Maritime Self Defense Force			
Ships	apx 210 (apx 174,000 tons)	apx 170 (apx 214,000 tons)	apx 160 (apx 198,000 tons)
Escort ships included in above	48 (apx 97,000 tons)	54 (apx 121,000 tons)	49 (apx 109,000 tons)
Submarines included in above	15 (apx 21,000 tons)	15 (apx 27,000 tons)	12 (14?) (apx 24,000 tons)
Operational aircraft	apx 170	apx 210	apx 200
Anti-submarine aircraft included in above	apx 160	apx 200	apx 190

Item	End 3rd DBP	End 4th DBP Planned	End 4th DBP Recorded
Air Self Defense Force			
Aircraft	apx 880	apx 770	apx 840
F-4EJ included in above	apx 80	apx 120	apx 120
RF-4E included in above	--	apx 14	14
T-2 included in above	4	apx 60	apx 60
FS-T2 modified included in above	--	apx 60	apx 30
C-1 included in above	4	apx 30	apx 30
NIKE surface-to-air guided missiles	4 groups	6 groups	5 groups and 1 group in preparation

6. Mid-term Operations Estimate

Progress in the buildup of Japan's defense capability, following determination by the "Outline of the Defense Plan," will chiefly be made by a single fiscal year method in which necessary decisions are made annually, and the previous government method in which a defense buildup plan has been prepared limited to a fixed period of time will not be employed.

On the other hand, in promoting the buildup of defense capability each fiscal year based on the "Outline of the Defense Plan," it is necessary for the Japan Defense Agency to ascertain within the scope possible the direction of the future for major operations which should be seriously considered, in addition to promoting actual operations.

From such a viewpoint, the "Directive Concerning Preparation of Defense Plans" was established by the Japan Defense Agency in April 1977, and as a part of the defense plans, the preparation of a "Mid-term Operations Estimate" was decided.

The Mid-term Operations Estimate as a rule is targeted for a five-year period beginning two years after the fiscal year in which it was prepared. Estimates are made of major operations strategy to be employed by the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Forces, and the objective is for it to be used as a reference by the Japan Defense Agency for preparation of operations plans and budget draft requests each fiscal year. It is an estimate for only the Japan Defense Agency and different from the defense buildup plans which previously were determined on a government level. Also, the Mid-term Operations Estimate is not fixed and along with reviews made each fiscal year, a new estimate will be prepared again every three years.

(1) 1978 Mid-term Operations Estimate

The first Mid-term Operations Estimate was targeted from fiscal 1980 to 1984 and preparation work was chiefly conducted in fiscal 1978. Director General approval was obtained on 17 July 1979, and it was named the "1978 Mid-term Operations Estimate for the year the work began.

1. Buildup Policy

The items seriously considered in preparation of the Mid-term Operations Estimate (fiscal 1980 to 1984) are as follows.

(1) Early equipment of the key units indicated in the "Outline of the Defense Plan."

(2) Equipment and repletion of various types of defense functions centering on quality upgrading of equipment to meet advances in science and technology.

(3) Equipment and repletion of logistics support and instructional training postures to contribute to the demonstration of effective defense capability.

2. Details of Major Equipment

(1) Organization

A. New Organization and Reorganization of Units

(a) In order to improve the ground defense system, newly organize a mixed brigade in Shikoku along with changing the 7th Division to an armored division. (Ground Self Defense Force)

(b) In order to buildup a defense system in the sea area surrounding islands in the southwest, make the Okinawa Air Squadron, the 5th Air Group (Maritime Self Defense Force)

(c) In order to correct inadequacies in the early warning surveillance function for low altitude penetration, newly organize an air warning squadron. (Air Self Defense Force)

(d) In addition, newly organize and reorganize units throughout the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Forces as required in accordance with the acquisition of equipment items.

B. Increased Personnel

(a) Along with acquisition of equipment items and organization of units, increase the personnel required for the Maritime Self Defense and Air Self Defense.

(b) Along with annual increases in reserve self defense personnel for the Ground and Maritime Self Defense Forces, strive for the employment and equipment of reserve self defense personnel in the Air Self Defense Force also.

(2) Intelligence, Communications and Employment of Units

A. Along with strengthening the system to enable continuous conduction of warning surveillance of the territory of Japan and its surrounding sea and air areas together with collection of necessary intelligence, carry out modernization of the automatic warning control organization and equip with various kinds of intelligence collection methods.

B. In order to upgrade command communications capability, along with promoting equipment of a central command center, follow up with equipment of a defense microwave circuit.

C. In order to strive for upgrading electronic warfare capability, promote various kinds of measures.

(3) Personnel and Welfare

A. Strive to upgrade the complement ratio of Self Defense Personnel for the smooth execution of unit duties.

B. Following that, along with promoting measures for extending the retirement age for Self Defense personnel, strive for substantial strengthening of job assistance measures for troops scheduled for retirement.

C. In order to ensure the necessary troops, along with striving to strengthen the recruitment system, rebuild antiquated barracks, promote measures for provision of billets, and strive to improve the living environment.

D. In order to promote the maintenance of high health standards necessary for execution of troop duties, strive for provision and repletion of various kinds of health care measures.

(4) Education and Training

A. In order to strive for the strengthening of the education and training support system, along with provision of P-3C training equipment and the necessary manuals and training equipment accompanying introduction of new equipment such as F-15 flight simulators, promote provision of ammunition for education and training.

B. In order to upgrade the degree of troop training, in addition to the provision of maneuver grounds, strive for substantial strengthening of overseas training.

(5) Equipment

A. Ground Self Defense Force

(a) In order to upgrade repletion of firepower and mobility, equip with about 300 tanks, about 180 self-propelled guns, and about 110 armored vehicles. Also, in considering the upgrading of anti-tank firepower, equip with necessary anti-tank weapons including anti-ship and antitank guided missile launchers.

(b) In striving for qualitative modernization of aerial mobility, equip with 115 operational aircraft such as anti-tank helicopters (AH-1S), multipurpose helicopters (HU-1H), and transport helicopters.

(c) In order to strengthen anti-aircraft firepower following that, in addition to equipment with items for conversion of HAWK surface-to-air guided missiles for four anti-aircraft brigades, equip with required short-range surface-to-air guided missiles. As regards HAWK surface-to-air guided missiles for the remaining two anti-aircraft brigades, a follow-on study will be conducted and necessary measures devised.

B. Maritime Self Defense Force

(a) In order to upgrade defense capability of the surrounding sea areas and capability to ensure the safety of maritime transportation, in addition to building 39 various types of ships such as 16 escort ships, 5 submarines, minesweeping craft, submarine rescue tenders, ocean survey ships, and supply ships, strive to upgrade capability and conduct repairs of 6 current escort ships. In the repair and construction of escort ships, equipment with missiles will be promoted to upgrade anti-ship and anti-aircraft capability along with repletion of anti-submarine capability.

(b) In order to strive for modernization of anti-submarine patrol capability, equip with various types of aircraft such as rescue flying boats (US-1), rescue helicopters and education and training aircraft in addition to 91 operational aircraft including 37 fixed wing anti-submarine patrol craft (P-3C), 46 rotary wing anti-submarine aircraft (HSS-2B), and 6 minesweeping helicopters.

C. Air Self Defense Force

(a) In order to strive for substantial strengthening of air defense capability, equip with various types of aircraft such as 23 advanced trainers (T-2) and rescue helicopters in addition to 106 operational aircraft consisting of 77 interceptor fighters (F-15), 4 early warning aircraft (E-2C), 13 support fighters (F-1), and 12 transports (C-130). Also, as regards measures to maintain the 10 flight squadrons of the interceptor fighter units, do a separate study discerning the loss status of F-4EJ.

(b) As regards renovation of NIKE-J surface-to-air guided missiles, conduct a follow-on study and devise necessary measures.

D. Common Matters

In order to strive to upgrade war endurance capability, while paying attention to balance among types of ammunition and in order to upgrade response capability along with promoting an increase in ammunition storage, study and make improvements in the functions of ammunition safekeeping, torpedo control, and mine laying.

(6) Facilities

In addition to providing necessary facilities for acquisition of equipment items and formation of units, strive to correct inadequacies in current facilities such as harbor facilities and education and training facilities.

(7) Research and Development

In addition to technical research and development conducted by the Technical Research and Development Institute, strive for provision of a test evaluation function along with promotion of research concerning employment of new equipment.

(8) Other

A. Resistance

In order to strengthen the resistance of air bases, promote the building of aircraft shelters in addition to equipment of necessary short-range surface-to-air guided missiles and anti-aircraft machineguns.

B. Environment Preservation

In order to prevent aircraft noise, water and ocean pollution, promote the provision of sound arresters and polluted water processing facilities.

C. Air Safety and Ocean Weather Observation

Provide necessary equipment in striving to upgrade air safety control and ocean weather observation capabilities.

D. Disaster Rescue

Provide rescue aircraft and other equipment, and strive for repletion of a disaster rescue system.

Strength Changes According to "Outline of Defense Plan" Attachment Categories (August 1981)

Category	Outline of Defense Plan Attachment	End FY 1979 Plan	End 1978 Mid-term Operations Estimate
Ground Self Defense Force			
Authorized number of Self Defense Force personnel	180,000 men	180,000 men	180,000 men
Mainstay units			
Units regionally deployed in peacetime	12 divisions 2 combined brigades	12 divisions 2 combined brigades	12 divisions 2 combined brigades
Mobile operational units	1 armored division 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade	1 mechanized division 1 tank brigade 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade	1 armored division 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade
Surface-to-air guided missile units for low altitude defense	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	* 8 anti-aircraft artillery groups
Maritime Self Defense Force			
Mainstay units			
Anti-submarine surface ship units (for mobile operation)	4 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas
Anti-submarine surface ship units (for regional districts)	10 divisions	10 divisions	10 divisions
Submarine units	6 divisions	6 divisions	6 divisions
Minesweeping units	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas
Land-based anti-submarine aircraft untis	16 squadrons	15 squadrons	14 squadrons

Category	Outline of Defense Plan Attachment	End FY 1979 Plan	End 1978 Mid-term Operations Estimate
Maritime Self Defense Force continued			
Major Equipment			
Anti-submarine surface ships	apx 60 ships	54 ships	58 ships
Submarines	16	14	14
Operational aircraft	apx 220 aircraft	apx 180 aircraft	** apx 180 aircraft
Air Self Defense Force			
Mainstay units			
Aircraft control and warning units	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups
Interceptor fighter units	10 squadrons	10 squadrons	10 squadrons
Support fighter units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Air reconnaissance units	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron
Air transport units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Warning flight units	1 squadron		1 squadron
Surface-to-air guided missile units for high altitude defense	6 groups	6 groups	* 6 groups
Major equipment			
Operational aircraft	apx 430 aircraft	apx 340 aircraft	apx 350 aircraft

Notes: 1. * HAWK and NIKE are calculated to have same strength as end of FY 1979 plan.
2. ** PS-1 anti-submarine aircraft is calculated to have same strength as end of FY 1979 plan.
3. Strengths at end of 1978 mid-term operations estimate are after review.

(2) 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate

I. 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate Character and Details of Preparation (23 July 1982)

1. Ever since the "Outline of the Defense Plan" (29 October 1976 National Defense Council and Cabinet decision)(hereafter termed "Outline") was determined, a single fiscal year system in which necessary decisions are made annually has been considered the nucleus of the method for proceeding with the defense buildup of Japan and the previous government method of preparing particular defense buildup plans limited to a fixed period of time has not been employed.

The reason for that is that the goals for future defense buildup were clearly indicated by the Outline and it was no longer necessary to indicate goals in the previous form of a particular defense buildup plan. Even now, this basic standpoint has not changed at all.

On the other hand, for the Japan Defense Agency to proceed with annual defense buildup based on the Outline and draw up an operations plan and draft budget request which are the keystone of that, in proceeding with actual operations it is necessary to ascertain the direction of the future within the scope possible concerning major items which should be emphasized.

Cognizant of this, the Japan Defense Agency established the April 1972 "Directive Concerning Preparation of Defense Plans" (1972 Japan Defense Agency Directive No. 8) and the preparation of a "Mid-term Operations Estimate" was decided as a link in the defense plans. Its basic character is as follows.

(1) The Japan Defense Agency will consider as internal reference data the preparation of operations plans and draft budget requests which are the keystone of annual defense buildup.

(2) The targeted scope is the major activities conducted by the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces and in this case, detailed estimates will be conducted to a certain extent on the activities related to front-line equipment, but only the general direction of other activities will be ascertained.

(3) Five-year estimates will be prepared, but they will not be fixed plans like the previous defense buildup plans and revisions will be made as necessary through budget decisions each fiscal year. Also, a new estimate will be prepared every three years to flexibly meet changes in conditions at the time.

2. The 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate (a mid-term operations estimate targeted from fiscal 1983 to 1987; the same below) was based on the policy in (1) stated below which was reported to the National Defense Council and approved, and was a task conducted and prepared at the Japan Defense Agency in fiscal 1981 and the first half of fiscal 1982. As stated before, the basic character of the mid-term operations estimate has not changed, but with the

grim international military situation in recent years, consideration has been made of the strongly increasing concern both at home and abroad concerning the defense buildup of Japan and it has been discussed in the National Defense Council from the viewpoint of civilian control.

(1) In a meeting of the National Defense Council held on 28 April 1981, the Director General of the Japan Defense Agency reported on the basic concepts in preparing the "1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate." Along with obtaining approval concerning the preparation work for the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate in accordance with the following basic concepts, the Japan Defense Agency issued a "Director General Directive" dated the same day instructing those in charge of administration to carry out the preparation work in accordance with these basic concepts.

A. The 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate will conduct an estimate outlining major activities and expenses required for them as before and will contribute to the Japan Defense Agency preparation of annual operations plans.

B. Considering the present grim international situation, the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate will be prepared based on attainment of the level of defense capability determined in the Outline.

C. In preparation of the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate, attention will be paid in the repletion and modernization of equipment to its effectiveness and a buildup which is moderate, and consideration made of alleviating as much as possible the financial burden.

D. The period for the work of preparing the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate at the Japan Defense Agency is estimated to be about one year.

(2) The Director General of the Japan Defense Agency reported the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate "Japan Defense Agency Draft" prepared in accordance with the basic thinking mentioned above at a National Defense Council meeting held on 23 July 1982, and it was approved per the draft as an indication of the outline of Japan Defense Agency thinking concerning the method of proceeding with the defense buildup over the mid-term. Also, the following points in particular were affirmed concerning the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate.

A. The 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate is considered one estimate for attaining the Outline standards in the next five years, and has the character of reference data for Japan Defense Agency preparation of annual operations plans and draft budget requests. By its very nature, it does not restrict annual fiscal budget preparation.

B. The specific contents of the buildup of major activities each fiscal year within the targeted period of the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate will take into consideration the economic and financial conditions of the times, harmony with other national policies, and essential goods in the buildup of defense capability upon deliberation of the "Acquisition of Major Items Within the Contents of Buildup of Defense Capability" (5 November 1976 National Defense

Council and Cabinet decision) in the National Defense Council, will be deliberated and required measures adopted.

C. Reports on the progress status of the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate by the Japan Defense Agency will be heard in the National Defense Council when suitable.

II. Mid-term Operations Estimate Targeted from 1983 to 1987

(23 July 1982)

(reviewed August 1983)

1. Buildup Policy

(1) The Mid-term Operations Estimate which is targeted from fiscal 1983 to 1987 is based on the Director General directive (28 April 1981 Director General Directive No. 2) for preparation of the draft of this estimate, has as its nucleus the mainstay units and major equipment determined in the "Attached Table" of the "Outline of the Defense Plan" (29 October 1976 National Defense Council and Cabinet decision, hereafter termed Outline), and having as its basic goal the maintenance at the time of its completion, as a general rule, of a defense capability equipped both quantitatively and qualitatively with the "defense posture" and "Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Force systems" in accordance with the "concept of defense" determined in the Outline, has been prepared with attention paid to

A. The repletion and modernization of air defense capability, anti-submarine capability, and shore defense capability appropriate to the territory and geographical position of Japan which is surrounded on four sides by the ocean.

B. Particular emphasis on the upgrading of electronic warfare capability, war endurance capability, response posture and resistance.

C. The repletion and modernization of command communications, logistics support, and education and training postures.

(2) However, considering the serious financial situation, the necessity of equalizing the financial burden, assurance of required personnel, and difficulty in acquisition of facilities, attention will be paid to the following.

A. The repletion of troops and the repletion of equipment in which quick acquisition is perceived as relatively easy in an emergency will be held to a scope which will not create obstacles to the posture for safeguarding and posture for education and training.

B. The quantitative and qualitative repletion of equipment will be held to the extent which can be attained through planned repletion and modernization in connection with the durable life of the equipment item, losses over time,

and necessity of stable maintenance and upgrading of the defense production and technology base.

C. The selection and provision of equipment items which are difficult to satisfy qualitatively during the period will be held to repletion of the current status.

D. The repletion of equipment items which necessitate the acquisition of new land will be held to the scope in which assurance of land is promising.

2. Details of Major Buildup

(1) Organization

A. New Organization and Re-organization of Units

(a) In order to correct deficiencies in the early warning surveillance system against low altitude penetrations, newly organize an air patrol squadron. (Air Self Defense Force)

(b) In order to improve the implementation system for the development, instruction and evaluation of fighting skills in air combat, abolish the Air Defense Command Headquarters Flight Squadron, the Flight Instruction Squadron, and the Instructional Anti-aircraft Squadron, and newly organize an Air Training Group (tentative name). (Air Self Defense Force)

(c) In order to ensure a terminal air transport posture along with striving to rationalize the command system over disaster rescue, abolish the Air Rescue Group and Air Defense Force Headquarters Support Flight Squadrons, and newly organize Rescue Support Squadrons (tentative name) in the Air Defense Forces and Southwest Composite Air Division. (Air Self Defense Force)

(d) For general improvement in ground defense posture, make a follow-on study of the modernization of the basic combat unit organization of the Ground Self Defense Force, form a definite plan, and commence reorganization. (Ground Self Defense Force)

(e) In addition, carry out reorganization of units required to meet the acquisition of equipment items, via the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Forces.

B. Increased Personnel

(a) To annually increase the number of Maritime Self Defense personnel and Air Self Defense personnel required along with the acquisition of equipment items and organization of units.

(b) Along with annually increasing the number of reserve self defense personnel in the Ground and Maritime Self Defense Forces, strive for the new introduction and provision of reserve self defense personnel in the Air Self Defense Force also.

(2) Intelligence, Communications and Unit Employment

A. In order to conduct continuous patrol surveillance of the territory of Japan and its surrounding air and sea areas, and the intelligence collection necessary, make provision for various kinds of intelligence collection methods.

B. In order to upgrade central and unit command communications capability, along with follow-on provision of a central command post and defense microwave circuit, promote modernization of the automatic warning control organization and the Self Defense Fleet command support system and equipment of a very low frequency transmission post.

C. In order to strive to upgrade electronic warfare capability, promote various kinds of policies

(3) Personnel and Welfare

A. In order to upgrade response posture along with the smooth execution of unit duties, endeavor to upgrade the complement ratio of self defense personnel.

B. Following that, along with promotion of policies to extend the retirement age of self defense personnel, to strive for substantial strengthening of job assistance policies for troops scheduled to retire.

C. In order to ensure the troops necessary, along with striving to strengthen the recruitment system, rebuild antiquated barracks, promote policies such as provision of housing, and strive to improve the living environment.

D. In order to maintain and improve the high health standards necessary for troop execution of duties, strive for provision and repletion of various kinds of health care policies.

(4) Education and Training

A. In order to strengthen the education and training support system, along with the provision of required instructional materials and training equipment accompanying introduction of new equipment such as the AH-1S, P-3C, and F-15 flight simulator, ensure ammunition and fuel for education and training.

B. In order to upgrade the degree of unit training, along with provision of training evaluation equipment and electronic warfare training instruments, substantially strengthen joint training with the United States and overseas training.

C. Following that, along with provision of training facilities on Iwojima, carry out provision of maneuver grounds.

(5) Equipment

A. Ground Self Defense Force

(a) In order for repletion and modernization of firepower, mobility, and anti-tank fire power, equip with 373 tanks, 378 guns (among which 122 are self-propelled), 240 armored vehicles, 78 anti-craft and anti-tank guided missile launchers, recoilless guns, etc.

(b) In order for repletion and modernization of long-range, quick-response firepower through air mobility, equip with 177 operational aircraft such as 43 AH-1S anti-tank helicopters, 16 CH47 follow-on aircraft to the V-107 transport helicopter, 52 HU-1H multi-purpose helicopters, and 64 OH-6D observation helicopters.

(c) In order to strengthen air defense firepower in major regions, to follow-on in addition to provision of equipment items for the re-equipment of one anti-aircraft artillery brigade with HAWK surface-to-air guided missiles, along with equipment of 47 short-range surface-to-air guided missile, and 468 portable surface-to-air guided missiles, provide equipment items for re-equipment of the remaining two anti-aircraft artillery brigades with HAWK surface-to-air guided missiles.

B. Maritime Self Defense Force

(a) In order for repletion and modernization of defense capability of the surrounding sea areas and the capability to protect maritime transportation by ships, in addition to the construction of 49 various types of ships such as 14 escort ships, 6 submarines, and minesweeping craft, missile craft, transport ships and supply ships, repair two current escort ships and strive to upgrade capability and prolong ship life. In the construction and repair of escort ships, along with repletion of anti-submarine capability, in order to upgrade air defense and surface attack capabilities, effort will be made to upgrade performance such as equipment with missiles.

(b) In order for repletion and modernization of defense capability of the surrounding sea areas and the capability to protect maritime transportation by aircraft, equipment will be made of 50 P-3C fixed wing anti-submarine patrol aircraft, 61 HSS-2B anti-submarine helicopters, and 12 MH-X follow-on aircraft to the V-107 minesweeping helicopter.

C. Air Self Defense Force

(a) In order for repletion and modernization of air defense combat capability and air transport capability, equip with 75 F-15 interceptor fighters, 6 F-1 support fighters, 24 FS-X, 1 E-2C early warning aircraft, 8 C-130 transports, and 6 CH-47 transport helicopters, for a total of 120 operational aircraft.

(b) Speedily conduct a study concerning the future air defense system, decide on an equipment policy concerning the SAM-X successor to the NIKE-J surface-to-air guided missiles, and devise necessary measures.

D. Common Items

(a) In order to strive for upgrading war endurance capability, along with paying attention to balance in types of ammunition, promote storage of ammunition.

(b) In order to upgrade response posture, follow up with study and improvement of functions such as mining laying, in addition to promoting provision of actual mine and torpedo armament and armament adjustment yards as well as a magazine for the completed ammunition.

(c) In order to strengthen resistance of air bases and radar sites, in addition to equipment with short-range surface-to-air guided missiles, portable surface-to-air guided missiles, anti-aircraft machineguns, and mobile patrol units, promote the construction of shelters for aircraft.

(d) In order for repletion and modernization of the air rescue posture, equip with US-1A rescue flying boats, rescue search craft, and rescue helicopters, and XT-4 medium-class trainers, education and training helicopters, and training support ships to conduct education and training smoothly.

6. Facilities

A. Equip with the necessary facilities for acquisition of equipment items and formation of units.

B. Strive to correct inadequacies in current facilities such as ammunition facilities, fuel facilities, harbor facilities, and education and training facilities.

7. Research and Development

In order to upgrade the defense technology level, and research and development on equipment items appropriate for the geographical position and national situation of Japan, in addition to technical research and development to be conducted by the Technical Research and Development Institute such as a surface-to-ship guided missile, new tank, medium-range anti-tank guided missile, armored combat vehicle, new anti-aircraft machinegun, new anti-submarine helicopter (shipboard model) system, anti-submarine short-range torpedo, new mine, deep minesweeping equipment, medium-class trainer, various combat missiles, next term early warning control radar, ECM equipment, and target drone, along with promotion of research concerning employment of new equipment, strive for provision of a test evaluation function.

(8) Other

A. Preservation of Environment

In order to prevent aircraft noise, water pollution, and ocean pollution, promote provision of sound arresters and water pollution processing facilities.

B. Ocean Weather Survey, Air Safety

In order to strive to upgrade ocean weather surveys and air safety control capability, equip with ocean survey ships and the necessary instruments.

C. Disaster Rescue

Provide rescue aircraft and other equipment, and strive for repletion of the disaster rescue system.

3. Summary of Expenditures

The summary of expenditures required between fiscal 1982 and 1987 for acquisition of front-line equipment among the major equipment details is estimated to be from 4.4 trillion to 4.6 trillion yen at fiscal 1982 prices.

III. Reference Attachment

1. Comparison by Outline "Attachment" Categories

Category	Outline of Defense Plan	End of FY 1982	End 1981 Mid-term Ops. Est.	Remarks
Ground Self Defense Force				
Authorized Self Defense Force Personnel	180,000 men	180,000	180,000	
Mainstay units				
Units regionally deployed in peacetime	12 divisions	12	12	Organization modernization under study; reorganization scheduled to begin
	2 combined brigades	2	2	
Mobile operational units	1 armored brigade	1	1	
	1 artillery brigade	1	1	
	1 airborne brigade	1	1	
	1 training brigade	1	1	
	1 helicopter brigade	1	1	
Surface-to-air guided missile units for low altitude air defense	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	8	8	Renovation plan decided for two of these groups
Maritime Self Defense Force				
Mainstay units				
Anti-submarine surface ship units (mobile operations)	4 escort flotillas	4	4	
Anti-submarine surface ship units (regional districts)	10 divisions	9	10	
Submarine units	6 divisions	6	6	
Minesweeper units	2 minesweeper flotillas	2	2	
Land based anti-submarine aircraft units	16 squadrons	14	14	Two squadrons short (short number of aircraft)

Category	Outline of Defense Plan	End of FY 1982	End 1981 Mid-term Ops. Est.	Remarks
Maritime Self Defense Force continued				
Major equipment				
Anti-submarine surface ships	apx 60 ships	53	60	
Submarines	16 boats	14	15	
Operational aircraft	apx 220 aircraft	164	apx 190	Short about 30 aircraft
Air Self Defense Force				
Mainstay units				
Aircraft control and warning units	28 groups	28	28	
Interceptor fighter units	10 squadrons	10	10	
Support fighter units	3 squadrons	3	3	
Air reconnaissance units	1 squadron	1	1	
Air transport units	3 squadrons	3	3	
Warning flight units	1 squadron	1	1	
Surface-to-air guided missile units for high altitude defense	6 groups	6	6	Renovation plan under study; required measures to be devised.
Major equipment	apx 430 aircraft	318	apx 400	About 30 aircraft short

Note: End of FY 1982 is designated time for 1981 mid-term operations estimate policy.

2. Buildup Quantities of Major Equipment

Ground Self Defense Force	Unit	1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate Quantities	Strength at Completion of 1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate	Remarks
Type 74 tank	vehicle	373	850	
Type 75 155mm self-propelled howitzer	gun	50	201	
203mm self-propelled howitzer	gun	72	91	
New 155mm howitzer	gun	176	176	
Type 64 81mm mortar	gun	80	816	
Type 73 armored vehicle	vehicle	105	225	
Type 82 command communications vehicle	vehicle	127	137	
Wheeled armored vehicle	vehicle	8	8	
New anti-aircraft machinegun	gun	7	7	
Medium anti-tank guided missile	missile	14	14	
Type 79 anti-ship/anti-tank guided missile launcher	launcher	78	108	
84mm recoilless gun	gun	1,749	2,603	
Type 75 130mm self-propelled multiple rocket launcher	launcher	16	66	

	Unit	1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate Quantities	Strength at Completion of 1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate	Remarks
AH-1S anti-tank helicopter	aircraft	43	56	
HU-1H multipurpose helicopter	aircraft	52	137	
OH-6D observation helicopter	aircraft	64	159	
CH-47 transport helicopter	aircraft	*16	16	* Aircraft type selected
Equipment items for improved HAWK surface-to-air guided missiles	group	3	8	
SAM-X		*	*	* Renovation plan selected
Type 81 short-range surface-to-air guided missile	missile	47	57	
Portable surface-to-air guided missile	missile	468	517	
Maritime Self Defense Force				
Escort ships	ship	14	*60	* Including 4 DDH
DDG	ship	3	8	
DD	ship	8	31	
DE	ship	3	17	
Submarines	ship	6	15	
Minesweepers	ship	*13	33	* Of which one is for deep sea use

	Unit	1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate Quantities	Strength at Completion of 1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate	Remarks
S-61A rescue helicopter	aircraft	3	12	
US-1A rescue flying boat	aircraft	3	7	
Training support aircraft	aircraft	3	3	
TC-90 liaison aircraft	aircraft	4	4	
TC-90 trainer	aircraft	4	21	
KM-2 trainer	aircraft	3	31	
OH-6D trainer	aircraft	4	4	
Air Self Defense Force				
Operational aircraft	aircraft	120	*401	* 44 F-4EJ, 14 RF-4E, 28 C-1, 6YS-11 included
F-15 interceptor fighter	aircraft	75	138	
F-1 support fighter	aircraft	6	60	
FS-X support fighter	aircraft	*24	24	* Next term support fighter future type selection work conducted
C-130H transport	aircraft	8	12	
CH-47 transport helicopter	aircraft	*6	6	* Transport helicopter type under selection
E-2C early warning aircraft	aircraft	1	9	

	Unit	1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate Quantities	Strength at Completion of 1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate	Remarks
Missile boat	ship	6	6	
Ocean survey ship	ship	2	5	
Supply ship	ship	2	3	
Transport ship	ship	*5	13	* 2 transport ships 3 transport craft
Training support ship	ship	1	2	
Self Defense Ship Construction Plan (tonnage)	ship	49 (97,000 tons)		
FRAM	ship	2	4	
Aircraft				
Operational aircraft	aircraft	125	*185	* Including 10 P-2J
P-3C fixed wing anti-submarine patrol aircraft	aircraft	50	72	
Land-based HSS-2B anti-submarine helicopter	aircraft	43	48	
Anti-submarine helicopter (shipboard)	aircraft	*20	43	* 18 HSS-2B, 2 SH-60B2
MH-X	aircraft	*12	12	* Next term minesweeping helicopter under selection

	Unit	1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate Quantities	Strength at Completion of 1981 Mid-term Ops. Estimate	Remarks
V-107 rescue helicopter	aircraft	16	30	
HH-X	aircraft	*2	2	* Next term rescue helicopter type under selection
MU-2 search and rescue aircraft	aircraft	2	26	
EC-130H	aircraft	2	2	1 electronics support aircraft, 1 electronics measurement aircraft
XT-4	aircraft	45	49	
T-2 advanced trainer	aircraft	7	86	
SAM-X	group	*	*	* Renovation plan under study; required measures to be devised
Type 81 short-range surface-to-air guided missile	missile	27	30	
Portable surface-to-air guided missile	missile	372	408	
Anti-aircraft machinegun	gun	130	138	

(Note): 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate Quantities and Strength at Completion of 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate are after review.

IV Gist of Japan Defense Agency Report to National Defense Council (23 July 1982)

1. Character of 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate

Ever since the goals of the buildup of defense capability were clarified in the 1976 "Outline of the Defense Plan," a single fiscal year system in which necessary decisions are made annually has been considered the nucleus of the method for proceeding with the defense buildup of Japan and the previous government method of preparing particular defense buildup plans limited to a fixed period of time has not been employed.

Under this premise, the Mid-term Operations Estimate is considered as reference data in the Japan Defense Agency for draft budget requests. The scope for that centers on activities relating to the front-line equipment of the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Forces and it is prepared to ascertain the rough direction and the outline of required expenditures. A review is made in accordance with budge decisions and also it is reprepared every three years.

The 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate has not changed in the basic character of such mid-term operations estimates since discussion in the National Defense Council and in specific implementation, consideration will be made of the economic and financial conditions of the times and it is believed it should be carried out while striving for harmony with other national policies. Accordingly, it will not have the character of restricting future annual budget or form of draft budget request ceiling.

2. Buildup Policy

The international military situation in which Japan has been enveloped in recent years, compared to 1981, the time when the "Outline of the Defense Plan" was established, has been increasing in severity due to the striking increases and brisk activity of the Far East Soviet Forces. On the other hand, the present status of Japan's defense capability has not reached the scale set in the Outline, has become wrapped up in various problems, and a gap still exists with the Outline standards. The defense capability of Japan is in a situation where a large upgrading compared to the present can be anticipated by correcting these quantitative and qualitative deficiencies.

Based on this situation, the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate was prepared in cooperation with related ministeries and agencies, based on the policy approved by the National Defense Council in April last year, emphasizing the repletion and modernization of air defense capability, anti-submarine capability, and coastal defense capability, and the upgrading of electronic warfare capability, war endurance capability, response posture and resistance, "considering the attainment of standards of defense capability established in the Outline of the Defense Plan as the base," and along with considering the repletion and modernization of command communications, logistics support, and education and training posture, attention will be paid to the severe financial situation, assurance of personnel, and difficulty in acquisition of

facilities, considering to "be mindful of a buildup which is efficient and in moderation, and will alleviate the financial burden as much as possible."

3. Attainment status

The standards of defense capability in the Outline are both quantitatively and qualitatively broad and since it is not appropriate to update in one lump all equipment relevant to the years durability of equipment items, losses during the period, and upgrading the stable maintenance of a defense production and technology base, the old and new will be combined together as necessary.

According to the Mid-term Operations Estimate, the following is a general view of posture when the results of the defense buildup have finally been attained. That is, according to various circumstances with the number of operational aircraft, war endurance capability, and resistance, there will be some inadequacies that are the exception, but as a whole, the attainment area will be judged as having been more or less quantitatively reached, and then by steadily continuing the equipment tempo to this extent qualitatively, it will be judged to have been attained and the Outline level can be maintained.

(1) Viewing air defense capability, interceptor fighter units will be replete with six flight squadrons of brand new F-15 units and four flight squadrons of F-4EJ units with implementation of a life prolongation policy; the E-2C early warning units will enter an operational posture; operational aircraft will be increased by about 400; and renovation and modernization of a portion of the surface-to-air guided missile groups made, comparatively improving current inadequacies.

(2) Viewing anti-submarine capability, it will be quantitatively perfected with 60 anti-submarine surface craft and 15 submarines, and qualitatively, the modernization of 4 escort divisions; operational aircraft will assume a posture of about 190, including 72 brand new P-3C; the capability to protect maritime transportation and defense of the surrounding sea area by proceeding with modernization of minesweeper units will have been considerably upgraded.

(3) Viewing capability to cope with a landing invasion, there will be striving for repletion of support fighter units, the upgrading of division artillery firepower, armored mobile attack capability, and anti-tank firepower, and the repletion of mines; the equipment of missile craft also is anticipated and the development of surface-to-ship guided missiles also will be conducted, so that an upgrading of that capability, including coastal defense capability, can be anticipated.

(4) As regards electronic warfare capability necessary in various types of operations, war endurance capability, response posture and resistance, the repletion of ammunition storage, upgrading of air defense capability of radar sites, and the storage of restored damaged materials on air bases is scheduled, with attention paid to upgrading.

(5) As regards patrol surveillance, command communications, logistics support, and disaster rescue posture, there will be striving for the upgrading of

multiple target processing capability through renovation of the automatic warning control system (BADGE System), improvement of joint operation systems through commencing operation of a central command post, and upgrading of rescue capability through renovation of rescue aircraft.

4. Expenditures Required To Procure Front-line Equipment

The expenditures required to procure front-line equipment, for which a comparatively detailed estimate has been made in the 1981 Mid-term Operations Estimate, is estimated to be from about 4.4 trillion to 4.6 trillion yen at 1982 prices.

There is only a rough ascertainment of items other than front-line activities in the Mid-term Operations Estimate, and logistics-related expenditures and personnel and provisions expenditures have not been targeted for estimate.

5. Reference Tables

(1) Comparison with categories of Outline attachment (page 55)

(2) Major equipment provision quantities and posture upon completion (omitted)

7. Major Items of Defense Buildup In Fiscal 1977 And Thereafter

(1) Major Items Among Details of Defense Buildup In Fiscal 1977

(19 January 1977 National Defense Council Decision)

The major items among the details of the defense buildup in fiscal 1977 are as follows.

1. Changes in organization of units requiring revision of Self Defense Forces Law

(1) The dissolution of air groups organized under the Transport Air Wing, and establishment of the Transport Air Force (tentative name).

(2) Change the stationing of the 3d Air Wing from Komaki to Misawa.

(Note) No. (2) above was reported out by the National Defense Council and scheduled to be implemented initially in fiscal 1975, but was not implemented due to nonapproval of the law, and provision was made in fiscal 1977 in case it could not be implemented in fiscal 1976.

2. Changes in the authorized number of Self Defense Personnel

The authorized number of self defense personnel is increased according to the following table.

	(1) Portion initially scheduled for implementation FY 1975	(2) Portion initially scheduled for implementation FY 1976	(3) New portion FY 1977	Total
Maritime Self Defense Force	517 men	294 men	79 men	890 men
Air Self Defense Force	336 men	341 men	240 men	917 men
Total	853 men	635 men	319 men	1,807 men

(Note) Number (1) and (2) in the table above were reported out by the National Defense Council, and scheduled for implementation initially in fiscal 1975 and 1976, but were not implemented due to nonapproval of the law, and provision was made in fiscal 1977 in case implementation could not be made in fiscal 1976.

3. Types and Quantities of Equipment

To be procured or construction begun as per the following table.

	Type	Quantity
Ground Self Defense Force	Type 74 tank	48
	Type 73 armored vehicle	6
	Type 74 105mm self-propelled howitzer	5
	Type 75 155mm self-propelled howtizer	10
	Equipment items for modified HAWK surface-to-air missile	Portion required for training
	LR-1 liaison/reconnaissance aircraft	1
	OH-6J observation helicopter	10
	HU-1H multipurpose helicopter	3
	V-107A transport helicopter	1
	AH-1S anti-tank helicopter	1
Maritime Self Defense Force	Escort ship (2,900 ton class)	1
	Escort ship (1,200 ton class)	1
	Submarine (2,200 ton class)	1
	Minesweeping craft (440 ton class)	2
	Minelayer (4,500 ton class)	1
	PS-1 anti-submarine patrol aircraft	1
	HSS-2A anti-submarine helicopter	4
Air Self Defense Force	F-4EJ interceptor fighter	12
	F-1 support fighter	18
	C-1 transport	2

(2) Equipment of Next Term Anti-submarine Patrol Aircraft and New Fighter

A. Equipment of next term anti-submarine patrol aircraft

(28 December 1977 National Defense Council decision, 29 December 1977 Cabinet approval)

The next term anti-submarine patrol aircraft to replace losses and strive to modernize the current anti-submarine patrol aircraft of the Maritime Self Defense Force, is to be acquired through domestic manufacture (partial import) of 45 P-3C in fiscal 1978 and thereafter.

The specific buildup each fiscal year will be made with consideration to the economic and financial conditions of the times and will strive for harmony with other national policies.

B. Equipment of New Fighter

(28 December 1977 National Defense Council decision, 29 December 1977 Cabinet approval)

The new fighter to replace losses and strive to modernize the current interceptor fighters of the Air Self Defense Force, is to be acquired through domestic manufacture (partial import) of 100 F-15 aircraft in fiscal 1978 and thereafter.

The specific buildup each fiscal year will be made with consideration to the economic and financial conditions of the times and will strive for harmony with other national policies.

(Reference 1)

The Propriety of Possessing the F-15 and P-3C

(Submitted 14 February 1978 to House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget)

1. The "ability to make war" which Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution forbids is that which exceeds the minimum necessary for self defense.

It is undeniable that the specific limit of self defense power permitted to be held under the restrictions of the above Constitution has a relative aspect which can change according to the international situation, military technology standards and other conditions of the times. However, it goes without saying that the possession of weapons used solely in character for the annihilation of the territory of another country (e.g. ICBM, long-range strategic bombers) will not be permitted in any circumstances.

2. The interceptor fighters and anti-submarine patrol aircraft of the Self Defense Forces have been held in the past as an important element of the functions of air defense operations and anti-submarine operations for the

defense of Japan. This introduction of F-15 and P-3C is being made considering the changes in military technology standards and to replace losses of current weapons related to these functions.

3. The F-15 is a fighter with the character appropriate for specializing in defense, having focused on interception performance. Since its attendant surface attack function also is limited, it is clear that it would not provide a threat of attack or invasion to other countries and does not require the considerations as in the case of the F-4.

Also, the P-3C is used for patrol and anti-submarine operations, and it goes without saying that it does not provide a threat of attack or invasion to other countries.

4. Therefore, if the F-15 and P-3C were to be introduced and possessed by the Self Defense Forces, they would not have the "ability to make war" which is forbidden by the Constitution, and it is believed that there has been no conflict with the opinion of the Government up to now.

(Reference 2)

The Surface Attack Function of the F-15 and Aerial Refueling Equipment

(Submitted 4 March 1978 to House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget)

1. The interceptor fighter of the Air Self Defense Force has as a major function intercept fighting to swiftly meet and attack the aircraft of another nation intruding for the purpose of attacking Japan. For the intercept capacity necessary for this, speed, lift, and, of course, turn capacity and other air-to-air combat capacities are extremely important.

The F-15, which now is to be introduced, is a fighter with the character appropriate for specializing in defense, having focused on such interception performance.

2. In cases where an invading force is about to land in Japan, it is also necessary for the Air Self Defense Force to have a surface attack function to attack the invading force from the air in order to support the Ground Self Defense Force and Maritime Self Defense Force. Since the number of support fighters possessed by the Air Self Defense Force, however, is by no means adequate, the possession of attendant surface attack function by the interceptor fighter is considered necessary to help them. As before, it has been limited, but it has maintained this function.

The F-15 also possesses an attendant surface attack function to a certain extent, but it does not carry air-to-surface guided missiles or equipment for nuclear bombing, nor equipment to penetrate to a target area from a low altitude while dealing with changes in the topography. These functions chiefly are carried out under conditions in which target discrimination and sighting can be done visually and have been limited to that for support

fighting with conventional bombs. The F-15 does not have computer equipment for surface attacks and the computer equipment used for intercept fighting is employed for the information processing necessary to the function of surface attacks.

3. Formerly, with employment of the F-4, the so-called "bombing equipment," or in other words, the computer for dropping bombs, nuclear control device, and the BULLPUP guidance control device were removed from the aircraft. In the background to this, the F-4 prior to removal of these not only was superior in intercept capacity, but also had rather superior performance in the surface attack function using this "bombing equipment." The situation is that there are many nations using the F-4 with emphasis on that surface attack function. With this as background, under the consideration that if the distance of the operational radius of the aircraft is taken into account, misunderstanding could be generated that it was providing a threat of invasion or attack against another country just by placing this so-called "bombing equipment" on it, it was decided not to place the equipment on the aircraft. This point was stated as the government opinion at the 7 November 1972 meeting of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on the Budget.

Also, at the same Committee meeting on the same day, Director General Masuhara of the Japan Defense Agency replied that "one that could penetrate deep into the air and sea territory of surrounding countries would have legs that are impermissibly long." This was stated on the premise that the F-1 (at that time called the modified FST2), which was the subject of discussion, is a fighter which emphasized capacity for surface attack.

The F-15, and of course, the F-1, have a longer operational radius than the F-4 and as stated before, are fighters in which emphasis is placed on intercept capacity. Viewed from the equipment carried onboard, they do not provide a threat of invasion or attack to another country, and are not believed to require such considerations as in the case of the F-4.

4. The F-4 mid-air refueling equipment was converted for using ground refueling based on deliberation related to the necessity of this equipment in the 1973 Diet. In the deliberation at the time, it was also asserted that the conduction of mid-air refueling was contrary to defensive defense and while that was not the viewpoint of the Government which judged it to be effective to have an aerial patrol readiness posture in the air territory of Japan and its surroundings in case of an emergency, in a period in which the F-4 was Japan's main force fighter, this equipment was not judged to be necessary and the above conversion was made.

However, the advances of military aviation technology have been remarkable, and the trend toward penetration capability by aircraft such as ultralow altitude penetration or very high altitude high speed penetration have increased more than before. Viewing this trend, in the period when the F-15 will become Japan's main force fighter (in the mid 80's and thereafter), the necessity of mid-air refueling equipment in order to take a posture of aerial patrol readiness in case of an emergency is fairly anticipated.

Consequently, the use of mid-air refueling equipment is not being considered at present, but from the viewpoint that it would be inappropriate to remove this equipment at the present stage and not consider employment in the future, it has been decided to leave it in place.

5. The Government has firmly maintained since the beginning the position of defensive defense in accordance with the Constitution. This posture will not change in the future and weapons will not be possessed that provide the threat of invasion or attack to other countries.

Clearly from that stated above, the introduction of the F-15 does not impair that standpoint.

(Reference 3)

The "Bombing Equipment" of Japan's Fighters

(Japan Defense Agency Director General Masuhara's response data at 7 November 1972 meeting of House of Representatives Standing Committee on the Budget)

1. It goes without saying that due to Constitutional restrictions, the equipment which should be possessed as the defense capability of Japan is limited to the minimum necessary for the defense of Japan.

2. Director General Masuhara, in Diet deliberations (22 October 1968 meeting of House of Representatives Standing Committee on the Cabinet) concerning selection of the F-X new interceptor fighter based on the Third Defense Buildup, responded that "bombing equipment" would not be placed on the fighter (F-X) to be chosen in the future. The F-X that was scheduled for selection at the time had intercept fighting as its main duty and it was decided to select one that had a long operational radius to a certain extent (in intercept fighting, long flight endurance is an advantage). Based on consideration that misunderstanding could be generated in that by carrying "bombing equipment" it provided a threat of invasion or attack to other nations, it is believed that he stated the purport of not carrying the equipment.

3. Since the modified FS-T new support fighter to be provided in the Fourth Defense Buildup was a fighter whose main objective was to conduct support fighting necessary for the defense of Japan in Japanese territory and coastal seas, it was decided to attach "bombing equipment" as a necessary instrument for efficiently executing that duty. However, the operational radius of that aircraft is short and it does not generate the fear of providing a threat of invasion or attack to another country.

(3) Major Items Among The Contents of the Defense Buildup in Fiscal 1978

(29 December 1977 National Defense Council decision)

The major items among the contents of the defense buildup in fiscal 1978 are as follows.

Category and number of equipment

To be procured or construction begun per following table

Category	Number
Ground Self Defense Force	
Type 74 tank	48
Type 73 armored vehicle	6
Type 74 105-mm self-propelled howitzer	5
Type 75 155-mm self-propelled howitzer	15
Equipment items for modified HAWK surface-to-air missile	Portion for one antiaircraft artillery brigade
Liaison/reconnaissance aircraft (LR-1)	2
Survey helicopter (OH-6D)	10
Multipurpose helicopter (HU-1H)	2
Transport helicopter (V-107A)	1
Anti-tank helicopter (AH-1S)	1
Maritime Self Defense Force	
Escort ship (3,900 ton)	1
Escort ship (2,900 ton)	1
Submarine (2,200 ton)	1
Minesweeping craft (440 ton)	2
Anti-submarine patrol aircraft (P-3C)	8
Anti-submarine helicopter (HSS-2A)	4

Category	Number
Air Self Defense Force	
Interceptor fighter (F-15)	23
Support fighter (F-1)	15
Advanced trainer (T-2)	3

(4) Major Items Among The Contents of the Defense Buildup in Fiscal 1979 (11 January 1979 National Defense Council Decision)

The major items among the contents of the defense buildup in fiscal 1979 are as follows.

1. Change in organization of units requiring revision of the Self Defense Forces Law: new establishment of Fleet Submarine Force (tentative name) in Maritime Self Defense Force

2. Changes in authorized number of self defense officials and number of reserve self defense officials:

(1) The authorized number of self defense officials is increased as follows

Maritime Self Defense Force	814
Air Self Defense Force	325
Total	1,139

(2) The number of reserve self defense officials is increased as follows

Ground Self Defense Force	1,000

3. Category and number of equipment

To be procured or construction begun per following table

Category	Number
Ground Self Defense Force	
Type 74 tank	48
Type 73 armored vehicle	6
Type 75 155-mm self-propelled howitzer	26
Equipment items for modified HAWK surface-to-air missile	Portion for one antiaircraft artillery brigade
Liaison/reconnaissance aircraft (LR-1)	3
Survey helicopter (OH-6D)	12
Multipurpose helicopter (HU-1H)	3
Transport helicopter (V-107A)	1
Maritime Self Defense Force	
Escort ship (2,900 ton)	3
Escort ship (1,400 ton)	1
Submarine (2,200 ton)	1
Minesweeping craft (440 ton)	2
Anti-submarine helicopter (HSS-2B)	8
Air Self Defense Force	
Support fighter (F-1)	5
Transport (C-1)	1
Early warning aircraft (E-2C)	4
Advanced trainer (T-2)	11

(5) Major Items Among The Contents of the Defense Buildup in Fiscal 1980

(29 December 1979 National Defense Council Decision)

The major items among the contents of the defense buildup in fiscal 1980 are as follows.

1. Change in organization of units requiring revision of the Self Defense Force Law: new establishment of Fleet Submarine Force (tentative name) in Maritime Self Defense Force

(Note) The above was reported out by the National Defense Council and scheduled for implementation initially in fiscal 1979, but was not implemented due to non-approval of the law, and provision was made in fiscal 1980 in case it could not be implemented in fiscal 1979.

2. Changes in authorized number of self defense officials and number of reserve self defense officials

(1) The authorized number of self defense officials is increased as follows

	Portion initially scheduled for implementation in FY1979 (1)	New portion for FY1980 (2)	Total
Maritime Self Defense Force	814	805	1,619
Air Self Defense Force	325	387	712
Total	1,139	1,192	2,331

(Note) (1) in the table above was reported out by the National Defense Council and scheduled for implementation initially in fiscal 1979, but was not implemented due to non-approval of the law, and provision was made in fiscal 1980 in case it could not be implemented in fiscal 1979.

(2) The number of reserve self defense officials is increased as follows

	Portion initially scheduled for implementation in FY1979 (1)	New portion for FY1980 (2)	Total
Ground Self Defense Force	1,000	1,000	2,000

(Note) (1) in the table above was reported out by the National Defense Council and scheduled for implementation initially in fiscal 1979, but was not implemented due to non-approval of the law, and provision was made in fiscal 1980 in case it could not be implemented in fiscal 1979.

3. Category and number of equipment

To be procured or construction begun per following table

Category	Number
Ground Self Defense Force	
Type 74 tank	60
Type 73 armored vehicle	9
Type 75 155-mm self-propelled howitzer	26
Equipment items for modified HAWK surface-to-air missile	Portion for one antiaircraft artillery brigade
Liaison/reconnaissance aircraft (LR-1)	2
Survey helicopter (OH-6D)	10
Multipurpose helicopter (HU-1H)	5
Transport helicopter (V-107A)	1
Maritime Self Defense Force	
Escort ship (2,900 ton)	2
Escort ship (1,400 ton)	1

Submarine (2,200 ton)	1
Minesweeping Craft (440 ton)	2
Anti-submarine patrol aircraft (P-3C)	10
Anti-submarine helicopter (HSS-2B)	2

Air Self Defense Force

Interceptor fighter (F-15)	34
Support fighter (F-1)	3
Advanced Trainer (T-2)	4

(6) Major Items Among The Contents of the Defense Buildup in Fiscal 1981 (29 December 1980 National Defense Council decision)

The major items among the contents of the defense buildup in fiscal 1981 are as follows.

1. Changes in authorized number of self defense officials and number of reserve self defesne officials:

(1) The authorized number of self defense officials is increased as follows

Maritime Self Defense Force	661
Air Self Defense Force	319
Joint Staff Council	16
Total	996

(2) The number of reserve self defense officials is increased as follows

Ground Self Defense Force	1,000

2. Category and number of equipment

To be procured or construction begun per following table

3. Development item

Development is to begin on a new medium-class trainer.

Category	Number
Ground Self Defense Force	
Type 74 tank	72
Type 73 armored vehicle	9
203-mm self-propelled howitzer	6
Type 75 155-mm self-propelled howtizer	30
Equipment items for modified HAWK surface-to-air missile	Portion for one antiaircraft artillery brigade
Short-range surface-to-air guided missile launcher	4 sets
Liaison/reconnaissance aircraft (LR-1)	1
Survey helicopter (OH-6D)	8
Multipurpose helicopter (HU-1H)	5
Maritime Self Defense Force	
Escort ship (4,500 ton)	1
Escort ship (2,900 ton)	2
Submarine (2,200 ton)	1
Minesweeping craft (440 ton)	2
Submarine rescue tender (3,600 ton)	1
Anti-submarine helicopter (HSS-2B)	6
Air Self Defense Force	
Support fighter (F-1)	2
Transport (C-130H)	2
Early warning aircraft (E-2C)	4
Advanced trainer (T-2)	6
Short-range surface-to-air guided missile launcher	2 sets

(7) Major Items Among The Contents of the Defense Buildup in Fiscal 1982

(28 December 1981 Nation Defense Council decision)

The major items among the contents of the defense buildup in fiscal 1982 are as follows.

1. Changes in authorized number of self defense officials and number of reserve self defense officials:

(1) The authorized number of self defense officials is increased as follows

	Portion initially scheduled for implementation in FY1981 (1)	New Portion for FY1982 (2)	Total
Maritime Self Defense Force	661	641	1,302
Air Self Defense Force	319	311	630
Joint Staff Council	16	30	46
Total	996	982	1,978

(Note) (1) in the table above was reported out by the National Defense Council and scheduled for implementation initially in fiscal 1981, but was not implemented due to non-approval of the law, and provision was made in fiscal 1982 in case it could not be implemented in fiscal 1981.

(2) The number of reserve self defense officials is increased as follows

	Portion initially scheduled for implementation in FY1981 (1)	New Portion for FY1982 (2)	Total
Ground Self Defense	1,000	1,000	2,000

(Note) (1) in the table above was preported out by the National Defense Council and scheduled for implementation initially in fiscal 1981, but was not implemented due to non-approval of the law, and provision was made in fiscal 1982 in case it could not be implemented in fiscal 1981.

2. Category and number of equipment

To be procured or construction begun per following table

3. Development item

Development is to begin on a new tank and surface-to-ship guided missile.

Category	Number
Ground Self Defense Force	
Type 74 tank	72
Type 73 armored vehicle	9
203-mm self-propelled howitzer	13
Type 75 155-mm self-propelled howitzer	34
Equipment items for modified HAWK surface-to-air missile	Portion for one antiaircraft artillery brigade
Type 81 short-range surface-to-air guided missile	6 sets
Liaison/reconnaissance aircraft (LR-1)	1
Anti-tank helicopter (AH-1S)	12
Survey helicopter (OH-6D)	6
Multipurpose helicopter (HU-1H)	6
Maritime Self Defense Force	
Escort ship (2,900 ton)	3
Submarine (2,200 ton)	1
Minesweeping craft (440 ton)	2
Anti-submarine patrol aircraft (P-3C)	7
Anti-submarine helicopter (HSS-2B)	8

Air Self Defense Force

Interceptor fighter (F-15)	23
Support fighter (F-1)	2
Transport (C-130H)	2
Advanced Trainer (T-2)	5
Type 81 short-range surface-to-air guided missile	3 sets

(Reference)

Japan Defense Agency Director General Response Concerning Trial Improvement of F-4EJ

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget, 9 March 1982; Interpellator: Representative Takashi Oide)

State Minister Itoh will respond.

The reply by former Director General Masuda in 1968 stated the basic policy that Japan would not have equipment that provides a threat of invasion or attack against another country. Standing on this opinion and considering the general situation of the present standards of military technology, I understand the purport to have been stated that bombing equipment will not be carried on the next-term fighter so that no misunderstanding can occur that it provides a threat of invasion or attack against another country.

This trial improvement in the F-4EJ is focused on striving to improve capability to handle low altitude targets and the upgrading of intercept capacity through enlargement and modernization of the missiles carried aboard to match the extended life of about 10 years for the aircraft. As this juncture, it will be newly equipped with the same central computer as the F-15. By this action, present visual sightings which depend on the amount of skill of the pilot will be pinpointed by the calculations of this computer, and the attendant bombing function will be improved. This bombing calculation function is different from that of the special bombing devices removed when the E-4EJ was introduced, and is limited.

The trial improvement of one representative aircraft will be made to see whether or not this improvement actually can upgrade this capability. If, as a result, success is obtained as expected in the future, after a further study of cost effectiveness, a submission will be made to the National Defense Council for the mass production of these improvements. If approval from the National Defense Council is obtained, it will provide the F-4EJ with bombing calculation capability. However, considering the recent advances in military technology, this function would in no way generate the misunderstanding that it provides a threat of invasion or attack against another country.

As to whether or not there has been a change to the reply made by former Director General Masuda in 1968, the Government does not believe that even today there have been changes to the basic policy that no equipment will be held that provides a threat of invasion or attack against another country. However, the equipment permitted to be held within the framework of the aforementioned policy has changed in accordance with changes in conditions such as advances in military technology.

The fact cannot be denied that in the period from 1968 up to today, there have been changes in conditions such as the remarkable advances in military technology by various nations. Equipment which was judged over ten years ago to be in danger of generating the misunderstanding that it provided a threat

of invasion or attack against another country, today is rightfully judged to no longer carry that fear.

At present, the provision of a bombing calculation function on the F-4EJ is being studied, but the circumstances for the specific application of the basic policy that equipment will not be held that provides a threat of invasion or attack against another country have changed in accordance with changes in conditions such as advances in military technology, and considering the recent advances in military technology over the past ten years, the provision of a bombing calculation capability on the F-4EJ is based on the judgment that it in no way carries the fear of generating the misunderstanding that it provides the threat of invasion or attack against another country.

(8) Change in Number of P-3C and F-15 Acquisitions

A. Change in Number of P-3C Acquisitions

(23 July 1982 National Defense Council decision; 23 July 1982 Cabinet approval)

The number of P-3C acquisitions decided by the National Defense Council on 28 December 1977 and approved by the Cabinet on 29 December 1977 was changed from 45 to 75 aircraft.

B. Change in Number of F-15 Acquisitions

(23 July 1982 National Defense Council decision; 23 July 1982 Cabinet approval)

The number of F-15 acquisitions decided by the National Defense Council on 28 December 1977 and approved by the Cabinet on 29 December 1977 was changed from 10o to 155 aircraft.

(9) Major Items Among The Contents of the Defense Buildup in Fiscal 1983

(30 December 1982 National Defense Council deicsion)

The major items among the contents of the defense buildup in fiscal 1983 are as follows.

1. Changes in authorized number of self defense officials and number of reserve self defense officials:

(1) The authorized number of self defense officials is increased as follows

	Portion initially scheduled for implementation in FY1981	Portion initially scheduled for implementation in FY1982	Total
Maritime Self Defense Force	661	641	1,302
Air Self Defense Force	319	311	630
Joint Staff Council	16	30	46
Total	996	982	1,978

(Note) The above was reported out by the National Defense Council and scheduled for implementation initially in fiscal 1981 and 1982, but was not implemented due to non-approval of the law, and provision was made in fiscal 1983 in case it could not be implemented in fiscal 1982.

(2) The number of reserve self defense officials is increased as follows

	Portion initially scheduled for implementation in FY1981	Portion initially scheduled for implementation in FY1982	Total
Ground Self Defense Force	1,000	1,000	2,000

(Note) The above was reported out by the National Defense Councila nd scheduled for implementation initially in fiscal 1981 and 1982, but was not implemented due to non-approval of the law, and provision was made in fiscal 1983 in case it could not be implemented in fiscal 1982.

2. Category and number of equipment

To be procured or construction begun per following table

3. Development item

Development is to begin on a new anti-submarine helicopter (shipboard model) system.

Category	Number
Ground Self Defense Force	
Type 74 tank	60
Type 73 armored vehicle	9
203-mm self-propelled howitzer	12
Type 75 155-mm self-propelled howitzer	24
New 155-mm howitzer	20
Equipment items for modified HAWK surface-to-air missile	Portion for one antiaircraft artillery brigade
Type 81 short-range surface-to-air guided missile	4 sets
Liaison/reconnaissance aircraft (LR-1)	1
Anti-tank helicopter (AH-1S)	5
Survey helicopter (OH-6D)	3
Multipurpose helicopter (HU-1H)	7
Maritime Self Defense Force	
Escort ship (4,500 ton)	1
Escort ship (3,400 ton)	1
Submarine (2,200 ton)	1
Minesweeping craft (400 ton) 440	2
Ocean survey ship (2,000 ton)	1

Maritime Self Defense Force continued	
Anti-submarine patrol aircraft (P-3C)	7
Anti-submarine helicopter (HSS-2B)	5
Air Self Defense Force	
Interceptor fighter (F-15)	13
Support fighter (F-1)	3
Type 81 short-range surface-to-air guided missile	1 set
New automatic warning control system	1 system

(10) Major Items Among The Contents of the Defense Buildup in Fiscal 1984

(25 January 1984 National Defense Council decision)

The major items among the contents of the defense buildup in fiscal 1984 are as follows.

Category and number of equipment

To be procured or construction begun per following table.

Category	Number
Ground Self Defense Force	
Type 74 tank	60
Type 73 armored vehicle	15
203-mm self-propelled howitzer	12
Type 75 155-mm self-propelled howtizer	13
New 155-mm howitzer	38
Equipment items for modified HAWK surface-to-air missile	Portion for one antiaircraft artillery brigade
Type 81 short-range surface-to-air guided missile	7 sets
Anti-tank helicopter (AH-1S)	5
Survey helicopter (OH-6D)	9
Multipurpose helicopter (HU-1H)	4
Transport helicopter (CH-47)	2
Maritime Self Defense Force	
Escort ship (3,400 ton)	3
Submarine (2,200 ton)	1
Minesweeping craft (440 ton)	2
Supply ship (8,300 ton)	1
Anti-submarine patrol aircraft (P-3C)	8
Anti-submarine helicopter (HSS-2B)	7

Air Self Defense Force

Interceptor fighter (F-15)	17
Support fighter (F-1)	3
Transport (C-130H)	2
Transport helicopter (CH-47)	1
Type 81 short-range surface-to-air guided missile	3 sets

8. Changes in Defense Strength Buildup

(1) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup ("Outline" Categories)

	1st DBP (FY1960)	2nd DBP (FY1966)	3rd DBP (FY1971)	4th DBP (FY1976)
Ground Self Defense Force				
Self Defense Force authorized strength	170,000 men	171,500 men	179,000 men	180,000 men
Mainstay Units				
Units regionally deployed in peacetime	6 districts 3 combined brigades	12 divisions ---	12 divisions ---	12 divisions 1 combined brigade
Mobile operational units	1 mechanized combined brigade 1 tank group 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training unit	1 mechanized division 1 tank group 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade	1 mechanized division 1 tank group 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade	1 mechanized division 1 tank brigade 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade
Surface-to-air guided missile units for low altitude air defense	---	2 batallions	4 anti-aircraft artillery groups (1 other in preparation	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups

(1) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup ("Outline" Categories) continued

	Attachment to Outline of Defense Plan	FY1980	FY1981	FY1982
Ground Self Defense Force continued				
Self Defense Force authorized strength	180,000 men	180,000 men	180,000 men	180,000 men
Mainstay Units				
Units regionally deployed in peacetime	12 divisions 2 combined brigades	12 divisions 2 combined brigades	12 divisions 2 combined brigades	12 divisions 2 combined brigades
Mobile operational units	1 armored division --- 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade	1 armored division --- 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade	1 armored division --- 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade	1 armored division --- 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade
Surface-to-air guided missile units for low altitutde air defense	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	8 anti-aircraft antillery groups	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups

(1) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup ("Outline" Categories) continued

	FY1983 (estimate)	FY1984 (estimate)
Ground Self Defense Force continued		
Self Defense Force authorized strength	180,000 men	180,000 men
Mainstay Units		
Units regionally deployed in peacetime	12 divisions 2 combined brigades	12 divisions 2 combined brigades
Mobile operational units	1 armored division --- 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade	1 armored division --- 1 artiller brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade
Surface-to-air guided missile units for low altitude air defense	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups

(1) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup ("outline" Categories) continued

	1st DBP (FY1960)	2nd DBP (FY1966)	3rd DBP (FY1971)	4th DBP (FY1976)
Maritime Self Defense Force				
Mainstay Units				
Anti-submarine surface ship units (mobile operation)	3 escort flotillas	3 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas
Anti-submarine surface ship units (regional districts)	5 divisions	5 divisions	10 divisions	9 divisions
Submarine units	---	2 divisions	4 divisions	5 divisions
Minesweeper units	1 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas
Land based anti-submarine aircraft units	9 squadrons	15 squadrons	14 squadrons	16 squadrons
Main Equipment				
Anti-submarine surface ships	57 ships	59 ships	59 ships	60 ships
Submarines	2 boats	7 boats	12 boats	15 boats
Operational aircraft	(apx 220)	(apx 230)	(apx 240)	apx 200 (apx 300)

Note: Parentheses under operational aircraft are numbers of all aircraft including trainers.

(1) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup ("Outline" Categories) continued

	Attachment to Outline of Defense Plan	FY1980	FY1981	FY1982
Maritime Self Defense Force continued				
Mainstay Units				
Anti-submarine surface ship units (mobile operation)	4 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas
Anti-submarine surface ship units (regional districts)	10 divisions	9 divisions	10 divisions	10 divisions
Submarine units	6 divisions	6 divisions	6 divisions	6 divisions
Minesweeper units	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas
Land based anti-submarine aircraft units	16 squadrons	16 squadrons	15 squadrons	14 squadrons
Main Equipment				
Anti-submarine surface ships	apx 60 ships	55 ships	54 ships	53 ships
Submarines	16 boats	14 boats	14 boats	14 boats
Operational aircraft	apx 220	apx 190 (apx 300)	apx 190 (apx 300)	apx 190 (apx 300)

Note: Parentheses under operational aircraft are numbers of all aircraft including trainers.

(1) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup ("Outline" Categories) continued

	FY1983 (estimate)	FY1984 (estimate)
Maritime Self Defense Force continued		
Mainstay Units		
Anti-submarine surface ship units (mobile operation)	4 escort flotillas	4 escort flotillas
Anti-submarine surface ship units (regional districts)	10 divisions	10 divisions
Submarine units	6 divisions	6 divisions
Minesweeper units	2 minesweeper flotillas	2 minesweeper flotillas
Land based anti-submarine aircraft units	14 squadrons	14 squadrons
Main Equipment		
Anti-submarine surface ships	54 ships	51 ships
Submarines	14 boats	14 boats
Operational aircraft	apx 180 (apx 290)	apx 180 (apx 290)

Note: Parentheses under operational aircraft are numbers of all aircraft including trainers.

(1) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup ("Outline" Categories) continued

	1st DBP (FY1960)	2nd DBP (FY1966)	3rd DBP (FY1971)	4th DBP (FY1976)
Air Self Defense Force				
Mainstay units				
Aircraft control and warning units	24 groups	24 groups	24 groups	28 groups
Interceptor fighter units	12 squadrons	15 squadrons	10 squadrons	10 squadrons
Support fighter units	---	4 squadrons	4 squadrons	3 squadrons
Air reconnaissance units	---	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron
Air transport units	2 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Warning flight units	---	---	---	---
Surface-to-air guided missile units for high altitude air defense	---	2 groups	4 groups	5 groups (1 other in preparation)
Major equipment				
Operational aircraft	(apx 1,130)	(apx 1,100)	(apx 940)	apx 500 (apx 930)

Note: Parentheses under operational aircraft are numbers of all aircraft including trainers.

(1) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup ("Outline" Categories) continued

	Attachment to Outline of Defense Plan	FY1980	FY1981	FY1982
Air Self Defense Force continued				
Mainstay units				
Aircraft control and warning units	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups
Interceptor fighter units	10 squadrons	10 squadrons	10 squadrons	10 squadrons
Support fighter units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Air reconnaissance units	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron
Air transport units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Warning flight units	1 squadron	---	---	---
Surface-to-air guided missile units for high altitude air defense	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups
Major equipment				
Operational aircraft	apx 430	apx 390 (apx 820)	apx 360 (apx 810)	apx 350 (apx 790)

(1) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup ("Outline" Categories) continued

	FY1983 (estimate)	FY1984 (estimate)
Air Self Defense Force continued		
Mainstay units		
Aircraft control and warning units	28 groups	28 groups
Interceptor fighter units	10 squadrons	10 squadrons
Support fighter units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Air reconnaissance units	1 squadron	1 squadron
Air transport units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Warning flight units	---	---
Surface-to-air guided missile units for high altitutde air defense	6 groups	6 groups
Major equipment		
Operational aircraft	apx 340 (apx 780)	apx 330 (apx 780)

Note: Parentheses under operational aircraft are numbers of all aircraft including trainers.

(2) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup (FY1950-FY1984)

	Police Reserve Force	National Security Board		Japan Defense Agency (Single Year)	1st DBP
	FY1950	FY1952	FY1953	FY1954	FY1958
Ground Self Defense Force					
SDF personnel	75,000	110,000	110,000	130,000	170,000
Reserve SDF personnel					11,000
Mainstay units	4 districts	1 army 4 districts	1 army 4 districts	1 army 6 districts	2 armies 6 districts 4 combined brigades
HAWK units					
Maritime Self Defense Force					
Ships		apx 27,000 tons	apx 50,000 tons	apx 58,000 tons	apx 83,000 tons
Aircraft			apx 10	apx 60	apx 180
Mainstay units					
Escort flotillas			2 ship flotillas	2 escort and 1 patrol flotillas	2 flotillas
Minesweeper flotillas				1 flotilla	1 flotilla
Submarine flotillas					
Air groups					
Regional districts		2 districts	4 districts	5 districts	5 districts
Air Self Defense Force					
Aircraft				apx 150	apx 970
Mainstay units					
Flight units				1 squadrons	9 squadrons
Fighter units					7 squadrons
Reconnaissance units					
Transport units				1 squadrons	2 squadrons
Aircraft control & warning units					10 squadrons
NIKE units					

(2) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup (FY1950-FY1984) continued

Japan Defense Agency

	1st DBP	(Single Year)	2nd DBP	2nd DBP	3rd DBP
	FY1960	FY1961	FY1962	FY1966	FY1967
Ground Self Defense Force					
SDF personnel	170,000	171,500	171,500	171,500	173,000
Reserve SDF personnel	15,000	17,000	19,000	24,000	30,000
Mainstay units	5 armies	5 armies	5 armies	5 armies	5 armies
	6 districts	8 divisions	13 divisions	13 divisions	13 divisions
	4 combined brigades	2 districts			
		3 combined brigades			
HAWK units				2 batallions	2 batallions
Maritime Self Defense Force					
Ships	apx 99,000 t	apx 110,000 t	apx 110,000 t	apx 116,000 t	apx 122,000 t
Aircraft	apx 220	apx 220	apx 250	apx 230	apx 230
Mainstay units					
Escort flotillas	3 flotillas	3 flotillas	3 flotillas	3 flotillas	3 flotillas
Minesweeper flotillas	1 flotilla	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas
Submarine flotillas				1 flotilla	1 flotilla
Air groups		4 groups	5 groups	5 groups	5 groups
Regional districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts
Air Self Defense Force					
Aircraft	apx 1,130	apx 1,130	apx 1,160	apx 1,100	apx 1,050
Mainstay units					
Flight units	14 squadrons	18 squadrons	19 squadrons	23 squadrons	21 squadrons
Fighter units	12 squadrons	14 squadrons	15 squadrons	19 squadrons	19 squadrons
Reconnaissance units		1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron
Transport units	2 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Aircraft control & warning units	24 squadrons	24 groups	24 groups	24 groups	24 groups
NIKE units			1 group (land)	2 groups	2 groups

(2) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup (FY1950-FY1984) continued

Japan Defense Agency

	3rd DBP FY1971	4th DBP FY1972	4th DBP FY1973	4th DBP FY1974	4th DBP FY1975
Ground Self Defense Force					
SDF personnel	179,000	179,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Reserve SDF personnel	36,000	36,000	30,000	39,000	39,000
Mainstay units	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions
HAWK units	4 groups	6 groups	6 groups	7 groups	7 groups
Maritime Self Defense Force					
Ships	apx 144,000 t	apx 157,000 t	apx 157,000 t	apx 166,000 t	apx 168,000 t
Aircraft	apx 240	apx 270	apx 280	apx 280	apx 290
Mainstay units					
Escort flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas
Minesweeper flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas
Submarine flotillas	1 flotilla	1 flotilla	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas
Air groups	5 groups	5 groups	5 groups	5 groups	5 groups
Regional districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts
Air Self Defense Force					
Aircraft	apx 940	apx 940	apx 950	apx 960	apx 970
Mainstay units					
Flight units	18 squadrons	18 squadrons	18 squadrons	18 squadrons	17 squadrons
Fighter units	14 squadrons	14 squadrons	14 squadrons	14 squadrons	13 squadrons
Reconnaissance units	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron
Transport units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Aircraft control & warning units	24 groups	27 groups	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups
NIKE units	4 groups	4 groups	5 groups	5 groups	5 groups

Note: ASDF aircraft control & warning untis do not include mobil patrol units (FY1973 and thereafter).

(2) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup (FY1950-1984) continued

Japan Defense Agency

	4th DBP FY1976	FY1977	FY1978	FY1979	FY1980
Ground Self Defense Force					
SDF personnel	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Reserve SDF personnel	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	41,000
Mainstay units	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions
HAWK units	8 groups	8 groups	8 groups	8 groups	8 groups
Maritime Self Defense Force					
Ships	apx 167,000 t	apx 174,000 t	apx 185,000 t	apx 197,000 t	apx 207,000 t
Aircraft	apx 300	apx 300	apx 310	apx 300	apx 300
Mainstay units					
Escort flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas
Minesweeper flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas
Submarine flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas
Air groups	5 groups	5 groups	5 groups	5 groups	5 groups
Regional districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts
Air Self Defense Force					
Aircraft	apx 930	apx 890	apx 860	apx 840	apx 820
Mainstay units					
Flight units	17 squadrons	17 squadrons	17 squadrons	17 squadrons	17 squadrons
Fighter units	13 squadrons	13 squadrons	13 squadrons	13 squadrons	13 squadrons
Reconnaissance units	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron
Transport units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Aircraft control & warning units	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups
NIKE units	5 groups	5 groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups

(2) Changes in Defense Strength Buildup (FY1950-FY1984) continued

Japan Defense Agency

	FY1981	FY1982	FY1983 estimate	FY1984 estimate
Ground Self Defense Force				
SDF personnel	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Reserve SDF personnel	41,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Mainstay units	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions	5 armies 13 divisions
HAWK untis	8 groups	8 groups	8 groups	8 groups
Maritime Self Defense Force				
Ships	apx 212,000	apx 232,000	apx 242,000	apx 242,000
Aircraft	apx 300	apx 300	apx 290	apx 290
Mainstay units				
Escort flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas
Minesweeper flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas
Submarine flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas	2 flotillas
Air groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups
Regional districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts
Air Self Defense Force				
Aircraft	apx 810	apx 790	apx 780	apx 780
Mainstay units				
Flight units	17 squadrons	17 squadrons	17 squadrons	17 squadrons
Fighter units	13 squadrons	13 squadrons	13 squadrons	13 squadrons
Reconnaissance units	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron
Transport units	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
Aircraft control & warning units	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups	28 groups
NIKE units	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups

(3) FY1978 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (28 December 1977)

	Estimate End of FY1977*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1978 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1978*	Remarks
Self Defense Force Authorized Strength					
GSDF	180,000			180,000	
MSDF	42,278			42,278	
ASDF	45,492			45,492	
Joint Staff Council	83			83	
Total	267,853			267,853	
Number Reserve SDF	39,600			39,600	
Major Equipment					
GSDF					
Tanks	apx 810	27	48	apx 830	Among the surface-to-air guided missiles for low altitude air defense, 0.5 group is for training purposes
Armored vehicles	apx 590	40	6	apx 560	
Self-propelled guns	apx 100		20	apx 120	
Operational aircraft	apx 340	24	16	apx 340	
SAM guided missile units for low altitude air defense					
Basic HAWK groups	8	1		7	
Improved HAWK groups	0.5		1	1.5	
MSDF					
Ships	apx 160	12	5	apx 150	(1) Anti-submarine surface ships over 1,500 ton are chiefly for Escort Flotillas, those under 1,500 ton are chiefly for regional district coastal patrol.
Anti-sub surface ships	60	9	2	53	
(over 1,500 ton)	(33)	(5)	(2)	(30)	
(under 1,500 ton)	(27)	(4)	(0)	(23)	
Submarines	14	1	1	14	
Other ships	apx 80	2	2 (2)	apx 90	
Operational aircraft	apx 200	35	12	apx 180	

(2) Parentheses for "other" are additional increase by conversion

(3) FY1978 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (28 December 1977) continued

	Estimate End of FY1977*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY 1978 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1978*	Remarks
Major Equipment continued					
ASDF					
Operational aircraft	apx 410			apx 350	
Interceptor fighter (F-15, F-4EJ, F-104J)	apx 270	64	23	apx 230	
Support fighter (F-1, F-86F)	apx 90	34	15	apx 70	
Reconnaissance (RF-4E)	14			14	
Transport (C-1, YS-11)	apx 40	1		apx 40	
SAM guided missile units for high altitude air defense (NIKE)	5 groups + 1 group in preparation		1 group in pre-paration	6 groups	

* Note: End estimates, as a rule, are estimates at end of said fiscal year, but for major equipment requiring over two years for procurement, as a rule, it is the estimate for the fiscal year in which procurement is completed fulfilling the required procurement period, and there is no uniform fiscal year.

(4) FY1979 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (January 1979)

	Estimate End of FY1978*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1979 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1979*	Remarks
Self Defense Force Authorized Strength					
GSDF	180,000			180,000	
MSDF	42,278		814	43,092	
ASDF	45,492		325	45,817	
Joint Staff Council	83			83	
Total	267,853		1,139	268,992	
Number Reserve SDF	39,600		1,000	40,600	
Major Equipment					
GSDF					
Tanks	apx 830	29	48	apx 850	Among the surface-to-air guided missiles for low altitude air defense, 0.5 group is for training purposes
Armored vehicles	apx 560	22	6	apx 540	
Self-propelled guns	apx 120	2	26	apx 140	
Operational aircraft	apx 320	13	19	apx 340	
SAM guided missile units for low altitude air defense					
Basic HAWK groups	7	1		6	
Improved HAWK groups	1.5		1	2.5	
MSDF					
Ships	apx 160	7	10	apx 160	(1) Anti-submarine surface ships over 1,500 ton are chiefly for Escort Flotillas, those under 1,500 ton are chiefly for regional district coastal patrol.
Anti-sub surface ships	53	3	4	54	
(over 1,500 ton)	(30)	(1)	(3)	(32)	
(under 1,500 ton)	(23)	(2)	(1)	(22)	
Submarines	14	1	1	14	
Other ships	apx 90	3 (2)	5	apx 90	
Operational aircraft	apx 180	8	8	apx 180	(2) Parentheses for "other" are additional increase by conversion

(4) FY1979 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (January 1979) continued

	Estimate End of FY1978*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1979 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1979*	Remarks
Major Equipment continued					
ASDF					
Operational aircraft	apx 350	22	10	apx 340	
Interceptor fighter (F-15, F-4EJ, F-104J)	apx 230			apx 230	
Support fighter (F-1, F-86F)	apx 70	19	5	apx 60	
Reconnaissance (RF-4E)	14			14	
Transport (C-1, YS-11)	apx 40	3	1	apx 40	
Early warning (E-2C)	--		4	4	
SAM guided missile units for high altitude air defense (NIKE)	6 groups			6 gruops	

* Note: End estimates, as a rule, are estimates at end of said fiscal year, but for major equipment requiring over two years for procurement, as a rule, it is the estimate for the fiscal year in which procurement is completed fulfilling the required procurement period, and there is no uniform fiscal year.

(5) FY1980 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (7 January 1980)

	Estimate End of FY1979*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1980 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1980*	Remarks
Self Defense Force Authorized Strength					
GSDF	180,000			180,000	
MSDF	43,092		805	43,897	
ASDF	45,817		387	46,204	
Joint Staff Council	83			83	
Total	268,992		1,192	270,184	
Number Reserve SDF	40,600		1,000	41,600	
Major Equipment					
GSDF					Among the surface-to-air guided missiles for low altitude air defense, 0.5 group is for training purposes
Tanks	apx 850	15	60	apx 890	
Armored vehicles	apx 540	22	9	apx 530	
Self-propelled guns	apx 140	11	26	apx 160	
Operational aircraft	apx 340	9	18	apx 350	
SAM guided missile units for low altitude air defense					
Basic HAWK groups	6	1		5	
Improved HAWK groups	2.5		1	3.5	
MSDF					
Ships	apx 160	6	6 (4)	apx 160	(1) Anti-submarine surface ships over 1,500 ton are chiefly for Escort Flotillas, those under 1,500 ton are chiefly for regional district coastal patrol.
Anti-sub surface ships	54	3	3	50	
(over 1,500 ton)	(32)	(2)	(2)	(30)	
(under 1,500 ton)	(22)	(1)	(1)	(22)	
Submarines	14	1	1	14	
Other ships	apx 90	3	2 (4)	apx 100	
Operational aircraft	apx 180	15	12	apx 180	

(2) Parentheses for "ships" and "other" are additional increase by conversion

(5) FY1980 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (7 January 1980)

	Estimate End of FY1979*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1980 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1980*	Remarks
Major Equipment continued					
ASDF					
Operational aircraft	apx 340	66	37	apx 310	
Interceptor fighter (F-15, F-4EJ, F-104J)	apx 230	64	34	apx 200	
Support fighter (F-1)	apx 60	2	3	apx 60	
Reconnaissance (RF-4E)	14			14	
Transport (C-1, YS-11)	apx 40			apx 40	
Early warning (E-2C)	4			4	
SAM guided missile units for high altitude air defense (NIKE)	6 groups			6 groups	

* Note: End estimates, as a rule, are estimates at end of said fiscal year, but for major equipment requiring over two years for procurement, as a rule, it is the estimate for the fiscal year in which procurement is completed fulfilling the required procurement period, and there is no uniform fiscal year.

(6) FY1981 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (7 January 1981)

	Estimate End of FY1980*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1981 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1981*	Remarks
Self Defense Force Authorized Strength					
GSDF	180,000			180,000	
MSDF	43,897		661	44,558	
ASDF	46,204		319	46,523	
Joint Staff Council	83		16	99	
Total	270,184		996	271,180	
Number Reserve SDF	41,600		1,000	42,600	
Major Equipment					
GSDF					Among the surface-to-air guided missiles for low altitude air defense, 0.5 group is for training purposes
Tanks	apx 890		72	apx 960	
Armored vehicles	apx 530		9	apx 540	
Self-propelled guns	apx 160	17	36	apx 170	
Operational aircraft	apx 360	14	14	apx 360	
SAM guided missile units for low altitude air defense					
Basic HAWK groups	5	1		4	
Improved HAWK groups	3.5		1	4.5	
MSDF					(1) Anti-submarine surface ships over 1,500 ton are chiefly for Escort Flotillas, those under 1,500 ton are chiefly for regional district coastal patrol.
Ships	apx 160	8	7 (2)	apx 160	
Anti-sub surface ships	52	2	3	53	
(over 1,500 ton)	(30)		(3)	(33)	
(under 1,500 ton)	(22)	(2)		(20)	
Submarines	14	1	1	14	
Other ships	apx 100	5	3 (2)	apx 100	
Operational aircraft	apx 180	7	6	apx 180	

(2) Parentheses for "ships" and "other" are additional increase by conversion

(6) FY 1981 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (7 January 1981) continued

	Estimate End of FY1980*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1981 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1981*	Remarks
Major Equipment continued					
ASDF					
Operational aircraft	apx 310			apx 320	
Interceptor fighter (F-15, F-4EJ, F-104J)	apx 200			apx 200	
Support fighter (F-1)	apx 60		2	apx 60	
Reconnaissance (RF-4E)	14			14	
Transport (C-1, C-130, YS-11)	apx 40	2	2	apx 40	
Early warning (E-2C)	4		4	8	
SAM guided missile units for high altitude air defense (NIKE)	6 groups			6 groups	

* Note: End estimates, as a rule, are estimates at end of said fiscal year, but for major equipment requiring over two years for procurement, as a rule, it is the estimate for the fiscal year in which procurement is completed fulfilling the required procurement period, and there is no uniform fiscal year.

(7) FY1982 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (as of 7 January 1982)

	Estimate End of FY1981*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1982 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1982*	Remarks
Self Defense Force Authorized Strength					
GSDF	180,000			180,000	
MSDF	44,558		641	45,199	
ASDF	46,523		311	46,834	
Joint Staff Council	99		30	129	
Total	271,180		982	272,162	
Number Reserve SDF	42,600		1,000	43,600	
Major Equipment					
GSDF					
Tanks	apx 960		72	apx 1,040	Among the surface-to-air guided missiles for low altitude air defense, 0.5 group is for training purposes
Armored vehicles	apx 540		19	apx 560	
Self-propelled guns	apx 170		47	apx 220	
Operational aircraft	apx 360	15	25	apx 370	
SAM guided missile units for low altitude air defense					
Basic HAWK groups	4	1		3	
Improved HAWK groups	4.5		1	5.5	
MSDF					
Ships	apx 160	10	6 (2)	apx 160	(1) Anti-submarine surface ships over 1,500 ton are chiefly for Escort Flotillas, those under 1,500 ton are chiefly for regional district coastal patrol.
Anti-sub surface ships	53	3	3	53	
(over 1,500 ton)	(33)	(2)	(3)	(34)	
(under 1,500 ton)	(20)	(1)		(19)	
Submarines	14	1	1	14	
Other ships	apx 100	6	2 (2)	apx 90	
Operational aircraft	apx 180	30	15	apx 160	(2) Parentheses for "ships" and "other" are additional increase by conversion

(7) FY1982 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (as of 7 January 1982) continued

	Estimate End of FY1981*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1982 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1982*	Remarks
Major Equipment continued					
ASDF					
Operational aircraft	apx 320	36	27	apx 310	
Interceptor fighter (F-15, F-4EJ, F-104J)	apx 200	31	23	apx 190	
Support fighter (F-1)	apx 60	3	2	apx 60	
Reconnaissance (RF-4F)	apx 10	1		apx 10	
Transport (C-1, C-130, YS-11)	apx 40	2	2	apx 40	
Early warning (E-2C)	8			8	
SAM guided missile units for high altitude air defense (NIKE)	6 groups			6 groups	

* Note: End estimates are estimates at end of said fiscal year for authorized number of SDF personnel and reserve personnel, but since the major portion of major equipment requires over two years for procurement, the estimate is indicated for the fiscal year in which procurement is completed fulfilling the required procurement period, and there is no uniform fiscal year.

(8) FY1983 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (as of 7 January 1983)

	Estimate End of FY1982*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1983 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1983*	Remarks
Self Defense Force Authorized Strength					
GSDF	180,000			180,000	
MSDF	45,199			45,199	
ASDF	46,834			46,834	
Joint Staff Council	129			129	
Total	272,162			272,162	
Number Reserve SDF	43,600			43,600	
Major Equipment					
GSDF					Among the surface-to-air guided missiles for low altitude air defense, 0.5 group is for training purposes
Tanks	apx 1,040	8	60	apx 1,090	
Armored vehicles	apx 560		19	apx 580	
Self-propelled guns	apx 220	10	36	apx 250	
Operational aircraft	apx 380	15	16	apx 380	
SAM guided missile units for low altitude air defense					
Basic HAWK groups	3	1		2	
Improved HAWK groups	5.5		1	6.5	
MSDF					Parentheses are additional increase by conversion
Ships	apx 170	apx 10	6 (5)	apx 170	
Anti-sub surface ships	53	0	2	55	
Submarines	14	1	1	14	
Other ships	apx 100	apx 5	3 (5)	100	
Operational aircraft	apx 160	apx 30	12	150	

(8) FY1983 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (as of 7 January 1983) continued

	Estimate End of FY1982*	Loss Estimate	Increase FY1983 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1983*	Remarks
Major Equipment continued					
ASDF					
Operational aircraft	apx 320	5	16	apx 330	
Interceptor fighter (F-15, F-4EJ)	apx 200	5	13	apx 200	
Support fighter (F-1)	apx 60		3	apx 70	
Reconnaissance (RF-4E)	apx 10			apx 10	
Transport (C-1, C-130, YS-11)	apx 40			apx 40	
Early warning (E-2C)	8			8	
SAM guided missile units for high altitude air defense (NIKE)	6 groups			6 groups	

* Note: End estimates are estimates at end of said fiscal year for authorized number of SDF personnel and reserve personnel, but since the major portion of major equipment requires over two years for procurement, the estimate is indicated for the fiscal year in which procurement is completed fulfilling the required procurement period, and there is no uniform fiscal year.

(9) FY1984 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (as of 25 January 1984)

	Estimate End of FY1983*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1983 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1984*	Remarks
Self Defense Force Authorized Strength					
GSDF	180,000			180,000	
MSDF	45,199			45,199	
ASDF	46,834			46,834	
Joint Staff Council	129			129	
Total	272,162			272,162	
Number Reserve SDF	43,600			43,600	
Major Equipment					
GSDF					Among the surface-to-air guided missiles for low altitude air defense, 0.5 group is for training purposes
Tanks	apx 1,090	37	60	apx 1,110	
Armored vehicles	apx 580		30	apx 610	
Self-propelled guns	apx 250		25	apx 270	
Operational aircraft	apx 380	20	20	apx 380	
SAM guided missile units for low altitude air defense					
Basic HAWK groups	2	1		1	
Improved HAWK groups	6.5		1	7.5	
MSDF					
Ships	apx 170	apx 10	7	apx 170	
Anti-sub surface ships	55	2	3	56	
Submarines	14	1	1	14	
Other ships	apx 100	6	3	apx 100	
Operational aircraft	apx 150	apx 20	16	apx 150	

(9) FY1984 Estimates in Strength Changes Concerning Major Items (as of 25 January 1984) continued

	Estimate End of FY1983*	Loss Estimate	Increase by FY1983 Budget Draft	Estimate End of FY1984*	Remarks
Major Equipment continued					
ASDF					
Operational aircraft	apx 330	7	23	apx 350	
Interceptor fighter (F-15, F-4EJ)	apx 210	5	17	apx 220	
Support fighter (F-1)	apx 70	2	3	apx 70	
Reconnaissance (RF-4E)	apx 10			apx 10	
Transport (C-1, C-130, YS-11)	apx 40		3	apx 40	
Early warning (E-2C)	8			8	
SAM guided missile units for high altitude air defense (NIKE)	6 groups			6 groups	

* Note: End estimates are estimates at end of said fiscal year for authorized number of SDF personnel and reserve personnel, but since the major portion of major equipment requires over two years for procurement, the estimate is indicated for the fiscal year in which procurement is completed fulfilling the required procurement period, and there is no uniform fiscal year.

9. National Defense Council

(1) Duties

The National Defense Council is an organization established by the Cabinet (Article 62, Japan Defense Agency Establishment Law) on 2 July 1956, as an organization for deliberating important matters related to national defense.

The Prime Minister must confer with the National Defense Council on the following matters, and also the National Defense Council can state opinions to the Prime Minister as required on important matters related to national defense.

[1] Basic Policy of National Defense

[2] Outline of Defense Plan

[3] Outline of coordination programs such as for industries related to the plan above

[4] Propriety of dispatch for defense

[5] Other important matters related to national defense deemed as necessary by the Prime Minister

Previously designated as matters pertaining to No. 5 are "The Handling of Major Items Among The Contents of the Defense Buildup," Cabinet decision of 5 November 1976.

(2) Organization

The National Defense Council is composed of the Prime Minister as the Chairman, and five Council members: a State Minister designated beforehand according to the provisions of Article 9 of the Cabinet Law, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Director General of the Defense Agency, and the Director General of the Economic Planning Agency.

When deemed necessary by the Council Chairman, State Ministers concerned, the Chief of the Joint Staff Council, and other persons concerned will attend Council meetings and can state opinions. A staff of not more than ten appointed by the Cabinet are assigned to the National Defense Council from among employees of related administrative agencies to assist the Chairman and Council members in their administrative duties.

Also, in addition to a a Director , nine councilors and a number of other employees are assigned to the Secretariat.

After 23 May 1957, informal discussions by members of the National Defense Council will be held whenever required to indirectly contribute to pending decisions of the National Defense Council.

(3) Major Decision Items

	Date	Decision Item	Remarks
1	20 May 1957	"Basic Policy of National Defense"	Cabinet decision 20 May 1957
2	14 Jun 1957	"Defense Buildup Goals" (1st DBP)	Cabinet approval 14 Jun 1957
3	10 Sep 1957	Equipment of P2V anti-submarine patrol aircraft	Cabinet report 17 Sep 1957
4	12 Apr 1958	Equipment of next generation fighter (informal decision to employ F-11F-1F)	Cabinet report 15 Apr 1958
5	15 Jun 1959	Equipment of next generation fighter (decision to start afresh on informal decision to employ F-11F-1F)	Cabinet report 16 Jun 1959
6	6 Nov 1959	Equipment of next generation fighter (decision to employ modified F-104C, number of aircraft to be manufactured and fiscal year for manufacture)	Cabinet approval 10 Nov 1959
7	13 Jan 1961	1961 Defense Buildup Plan and reorganization of GSDF units (reorganization into 13 divisions)	Cabinet report 20 Jan 1961
8	18 Jul 1961	2d DBP	Cabinet decision 18 Jul 1961
9	21 Jan 1965	Additional production of F-104J	Cabinet report 22 Jan 1965
10	29 Nov 1966	"Outline of 3rd DBP	Cabinet decision 29 Nov 1966
11	13 Mar 1967	"Major Items of 3rd DBP" and "Required Expenditures for 3rd DBP"	Cabinet decision 14 Mar 1968
12	10 Jan 1969	Equipment of new fighter (number of F-4E fighter to be manufactured and fiscal year for manufacture)	Cabinet approval 10 Jan 1969
13	7 Feb 1972	Handling of 4th DBP 5-year Plan (Outline of 4th DBP 5-year Plan)	Cabinet decision 8 Feb 1972
14	25 Feb 1972	Revision of FY1972 Defense-related Budget and Handling of Major Items in Defense-related Budget	Cabinet approval 26 Feb 1972

	Date	Decision Item	Remarks
15	17 Apr 1972	Okinawa Deployment of SDF	Cabinet report 18 Apr 1972
16	9 Oct 1972	Posture Judgment and Concept of Defense on Occasion of Establishing 4th DBP 5-year Plan	Cabinet decision 9 Oct 1972
17	9 Oct 1972	Major items of 4th DBP 5-year plan	Cabinet decision 9 Oct 1972
18	9 Oct 1972	Measures to strengthen civilian control	Cabinet decision 9 Oct 1972
19	15 Jan 1973	National Defense Council matters for deliberation on FY1973 defense-related budget draft	
20	25 Jan 1973	National Defense Council matters for deliberation on draft of law to partially revise Japan Defense Agency Establishment Law and Self Defense Forces Law submitted to 71st Diet	
21	28 Dec 1973	National Defense Council matters for deliberation on FY1974 defense-related budget draft	
22	26 Nov 1974	Handling of major items in FY1974 defense-related budget	
23	10 Jan 1975	1. National Defense Council matters for deliberation on FY1975 defense-related budget draft. 2. Handling of major items in FY1974 defense-related budget	
24	30 Dec 1975	1. Handling of major items in 4th DBP 5-year Plan 2. National Defense Council matters for deliberation on FY1976 defense-related budget draft	Cabinet decision 31 Dec 1975
25	29 Oct 1976	Outline of Defense Plan	Cabinet decision 29 Oct 1976

	Date	Decision Item	Remarks
26	5 Nov 1976	1. Handling of major items in details of defense buildup	Cabinet decision 5 Nov 1976
		2. Current defense buildup	Cabinet decision 5 Nov 1976
27	19 Jan 1977	Major items in FY1977 defense buildup details	
28	28 Dec 1977	1. Equipment of next generation anti-submarine patrol aircraft	Cabinet approval 29 Dec 1977
		2. Equipment of new fighter	Cabinet approval 29 Dec 1977
29	29 Dec 1977	Major items in FY1978 defense buildup details	
30	11 Jan 1979	Major items in FY1979 defense buildup details	
31	29 Dec 1979	Major items in FY1980 defense buildup details	
32	29 Dec 1980	Major items in FY1981 defense buildup details	
33	28 Dec 1981	Major items in FY1982 defense buildup details	
34	23 Jul 1982	1. Change in P-3C acquisition number	Cabinet approval 23 Jul 1982
		2. Change in F-15 acquisition number	Cabinet approval 23 Jul 1982
35	30 Dec 1982	Major items in FY1983 defense buildup details	
36	25 Jan 1984	Major items in FY1984 defense buildup details	

(4) Meetings of National Defense Council and Informal Discussions

Year	Number of Meetings	Number of Informal Discussions
1956	1	0
1957	6	9
1958	1	2
1959	2	7
1960	0	0
1961	2	12
1962	0	2
1963	0	3
1964	0	2
1965	1	3
1966	1	3
1967	1	0
1968	0	0
1969	1	1
1970	0	1
1971	0	0
1972	4	7
1973	3	3
1974	1	1
1975	2	3
1976	9	1
1977	7	3
1978	2	1
1979	3	1

1980	2	1
1981	3	1
1982	3	1
1983	1	1
Total	56	69

10. Establishment of General Ministerial Council On Security

(2 December 1980 Cabinet decision)

1. Considering the recent international political and economic conditions surrounding Japan, the General Ministerial Council On Security (hereafter termed Council) was established in the Cabinet in order to confer on matters requiring coordination in the administrative agencies concerned to ensure integration and coordination from the viewpoint of security in the various policies on economics and foreign relations, etc.

2. The members comprising the Council are as follows. However, State Ministers who are not members may attend as required and state their opinions.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Minister of Transport, Chief Cabinet Secretary, Director General of Japan Defense Agency, Director General of Economic Planning Agency, Director General of Science and Technology Agency

3. The Chief Cabinet Secretary chairs the Council. Necessary matters related to the operation of the Council will be decided by the Chief Cabinet Secretary.

4. The Liberal Democratic Party Chief Secretary, Chairman of Executive Council, and Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee will be asked to attend the Council.

5. Assignment of Council Manager

The Manager will be an employee of a concerned administrative agency and will be in a post designated by the Chief Cabinet Secretary.

6. The general affairs of the Council will be handled by the Cabinet Secretariat.

(Reference) Status of Meetings

	Date	Matters for Deliberation
1st	2 Dec 1980	Economic technology cooperation, close cooperation with numerous Western nations, development of substitute energy such as atomic energy, etc.
2nd	22 Dec 1980	Necessity of establishing mid-term goals for economic cooperation, substantial measures for substitute energy, strengthening buildup of diplomacy system, food guarantees, promotion of science and technology, defense efforts, etc.
3rd	19 Mar 1981	Comprehensive energy measures, upgrading science technology standards, new mid-term goals for ODA, etc.
4th	23 Apr 1981	Role Japan should play in peace and stability of world as an advanced democratic nation, prior to Prime Minister's visit to United States
5th	19 Oct 1981	Arafat's visit to Japan and PLO question, stockpiling of rare metals, comprehensive security-related measures in FY1982 budget
6th	22 Jan 1982	Problems of economic friction with Europe and the United States, economic cooperation issues
7th	20 May 1982	Status of inquiry commission studies, sea lane defense issues
8th	24 May 1983	Results of Prime Minister's ASEAN visit, world economic problems, INF negotiations, energy measures
9th	31 Aug 1983	Recent East-West relations, Indochina situation, Iran-Iraq conflict, Japan's defense efforts, future energy, food, science and technology measures, dealing with an informed society

11. Self Defense Force Duties and Activities

(1) Self Defense Force Duties

The duties of the Self Defense Forces are designated as follows.

"The chief duties of the Self Defense Forces are to protect the peace and independence of Japan, and to defend Japan against a direct or indirect invasion in order to maintain the security of the nation. When necessary, it will maintain peace and order. (Self Defense Force Law, Article 3, Paragraph 1)

(2) Activities of Self Defense Forces

An outline of activities conducted by the Self Defense Forces to fulfill their duties is as follows.

	Defense Dispatch	Defense Dispatch Standby	Command Peace and Order Dispatch	Command Peace and Order Dispatch Standby	Requested Peace and Order Dispatch
Authority Provision	Article 76 SDF Law	Article 77 SDF Law	Article 78 SDF Law	Article 79 SDF Law	Article 81 SDF Law
Subject Conditions	Cases where defense of the nation is deemed necessary when there is a military attack from abroad (including fear of such).	When there is a tense situation and it is deemed necessary to deal with anticipation of a defense dispatch order being issued.	When there is a indirect invasion or other emergency situation and it is deemed that peace and order cannot be maintained with general police forces.	When there is a tense situation and it is deemed necessary to deal with anticipation of a peace and order dispatch command being issued.	When it is deemed unavoidable to attend to a serious situation in maintaining peace and order.
Requisites	Diet (or emergency assembly) approval. In an emergency, however, approval will be requested immediately after the command.	Prime Minister approval.	Deliberation in Diet within 20 days after day dispatch was ordered and approval requested.	Prime Minister approval.	Request by Prefecture Governor in consultation with Peace and Order Committee.

(2) Activities of Self Defense Forces continued

	Defense Dispatch	Defense Dispatch Standby	Command Peace and Order Dispatch	Command Peace and Order Dispatch Standby	Requested Peace and Order Dispatch
Command Authority	Prime Minister	Director General, Japan Defense Agency	Prime Minister	Director General, Japan Defense Agency	Prime Minister
Details	All or partial dispatch of Self Defense Forces	All or partial dispatch standby of Self Defense Forces	All or partial dispatch of Self Defense Forces	All or partial dispatch standby of Self Defense Forces	Dispatch of units, etc.

(2) Activities of Self Defense Forces continued

	Sea Patrol Activities	Disaster Dispatch	Earthquake Disaster Prevention	Measures Against Violation of Air Space	Mine Removal
Authority Provision	Article 82 SDF Law	Article 83 SDF Law	Article 82, No. 2, SDF Law	Article 84 SDF Law	Article 99 SDF Law
Subject Conditions	To protect life or property at sea or when it is particularly necessary to maintain peace and order.	Cases where it is deemed unavoidable to protect life and property when there are natural calamities or other disasters.	When it is deemed necessary to request the support of the Self Defense Forces in conducting quick and exact earthquake disaster prevention emergency countermeasures.	When foreign aircraft violate legal provisions and intrude in Japanese air space.	When there is a mine at sea or other dangerous explosive object, or there is fear of such
Requisites	Prime Minister approval	Request by Prefecture Governor or other person designated by the government. (However, request will not be expected in an emergency.)	Request by Chief, Earthquake Disaster Warning Headquarters (Prime Minister)		
Command Authority	Director General, Japan Defense Agency	Director General, Japan Defense Agency or other designated person	Director General, Japan Defense Agency	Director General, Japan Defense Agency	Director General, Japan Defense Agency
Details	Necessary action at sea by SDF units.	Dispatch of units to assist.	Dispatch of units assist.	Necessary measures by SDF units to make intruding aircraft land or withdraw.	Removal and disposal of mines, etc. at sea by MSDF.

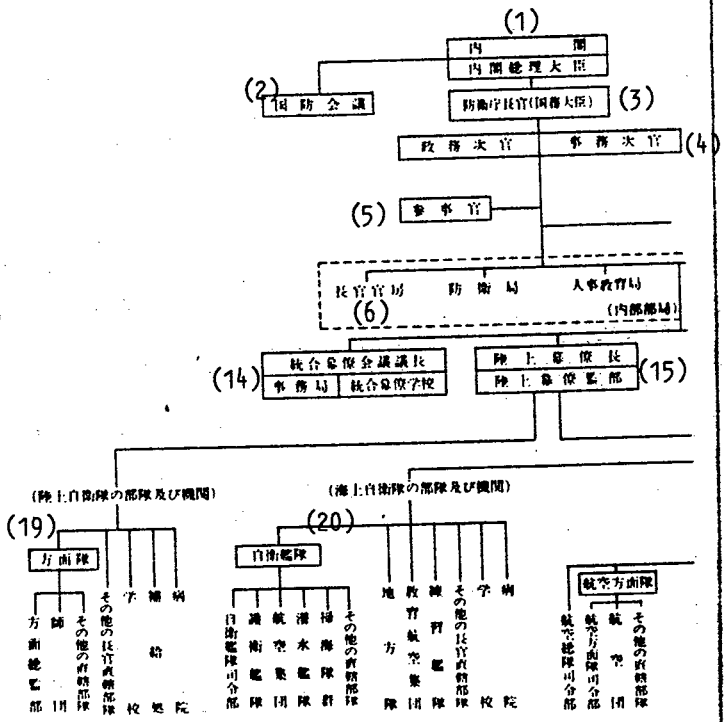
(2) Activities of Self Defense Forces continued

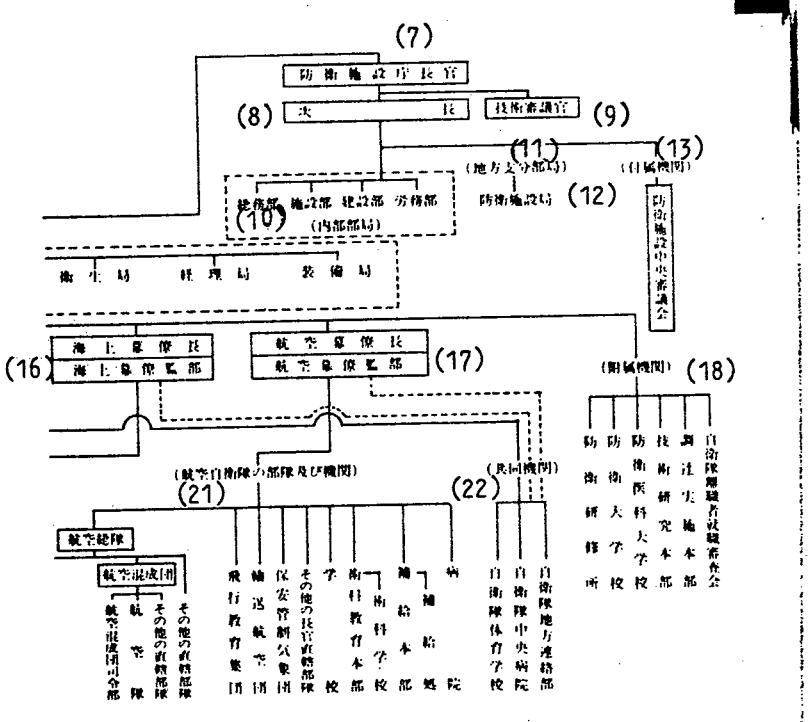
	Bomb Disposal
Authority Provision	Supplementary Provision No. 14 SDF Law
Subject Conditions	When unexploded bombs or other ammunition are discovered on land.
Requisites	Disposal request by Prefecture police, etc.
Command Authority	Director General, Japan Defense Agency
Details	Removal and disposal of unexploded bombs, etc. on land by SDF.

1. Japan Defense Agency and Self Defense Forces Organization Chart

第２章　組織・編成

１．防衛庁・自衛隊組織図





Japan Defense Agency and Self Defense Forces Organization Chart

Key:

1. Cabinet
   Prime Minister

2. National Defense Council

3. Director General,
   Japan Defense Agency
   (Minister of State)

4. Parliamentary Vice Minister/
   Administrative Vice Minister

5. Counsellors

6. Internal Bureaus

   Secretariat
   Defense Policy Bureau
   Personnel & Education Bureau
   Health and Medical Bureau
   Finance Bureau
   Equipment Bureau

7. Defense Facilities Administration Agency Director

8. Deputy Director

9. Technical Consultant

10. Internal Bureaus

    General Affairs
    Facilities
    Construction
    Labor

11. (Regional Branch Bureaus)

12. Defense Facilities Bureau

13. Auxiliary Organs

    Defense Facilities Central Council

14. Chief, Joint Staff Council

    Administrative Bureau/
    Joint Staff College

Japan Defense Agency and Self Defense Forces Organization Chart

Key continued:

15. Chief of Ground Staff
    Ground Staff Office

16. Chief of Maritime Staff
    Maritime Staff Office

17. Chief of Air Staff
    Air Staff Office

18. Auxiliary Organs

    National Defense College
    National Defense Academy
    National Defense Medical College
    Technical Research & Development Institute
    Central Procurement Office
    Placement Screening Committee for SDF Retired Personnel

19. (Ground Self Defense Force Units and Organs)

    Armies
        Army Headquarters
        Divisions
        Other directly controlled units

    Other units under direct control of Director General

    Schools
    Depots
    Hospitals

20. (Maritime Self Defense Force Units and Organs)

    Self Defense Fleet
        Self Defense Fleet Headquarters
        Fleet Escort Force
        Fleet Air Force
        Fleet Submarine Force
        Minesweeper Flotillas
        Other directly controlled units

    Regional Districts
    Air Training Command
    Fleet Training Command
    Other units under direct control of Director General
    Schools
    Hospitals

Japan Defense Agency and Self Defense Forces Organization Chart

Key continued:

21. (Air Self Defense Force Units and Organs)

Air Defense Command

Air Defense Command Headquarters

Air Defense Forces

Air Defense Headquarters
Air Wings
Other directly controlled units

Composite Air Division

Composite Air Division Headquartesr
Air Squadron
Other directly controlled units

Other Directly Controlled Units

Flying Training Command

Air Transport Wing

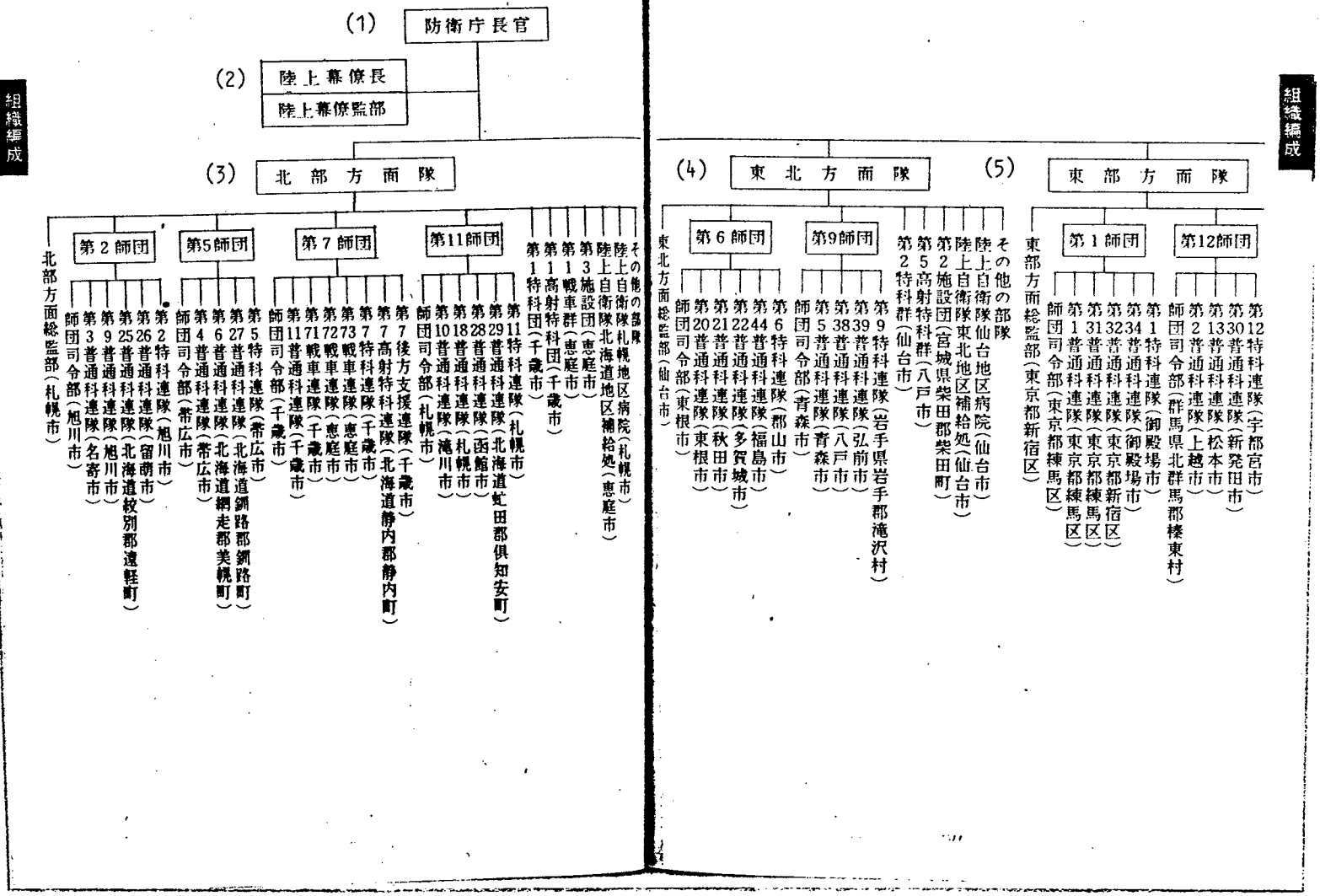
Air Traffic Control & Weather Wing

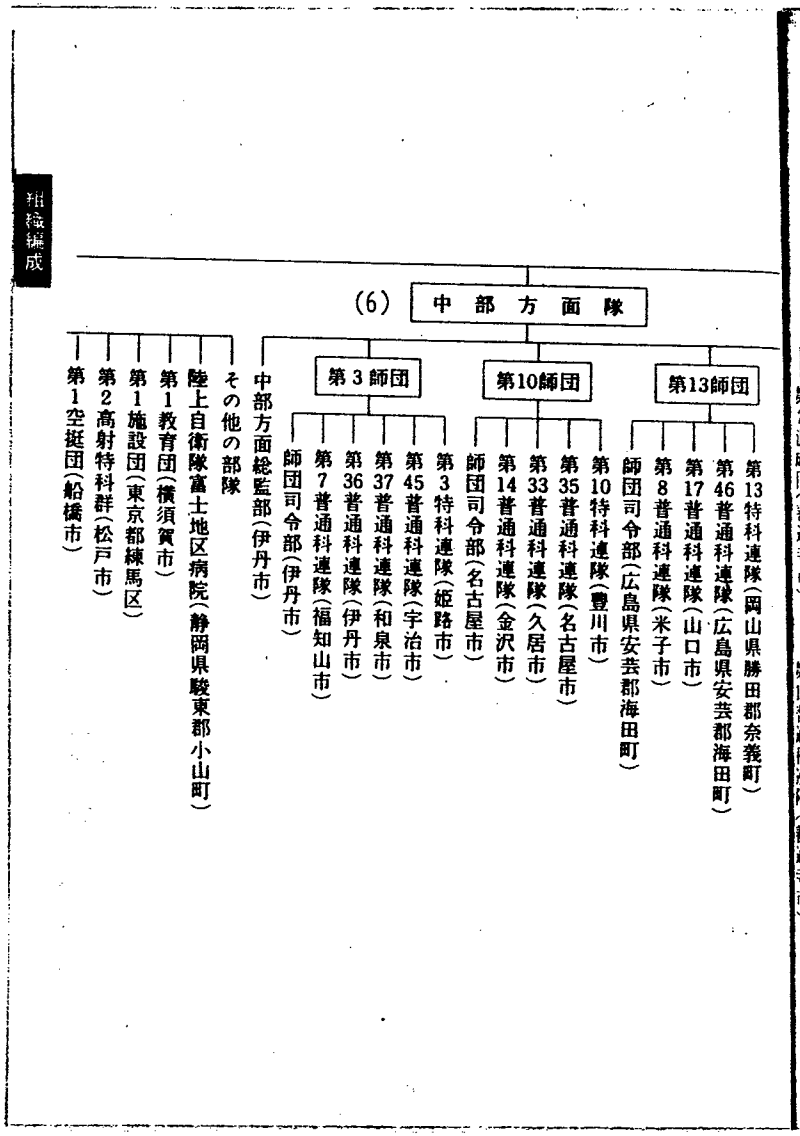
Other units under direct control of Director General

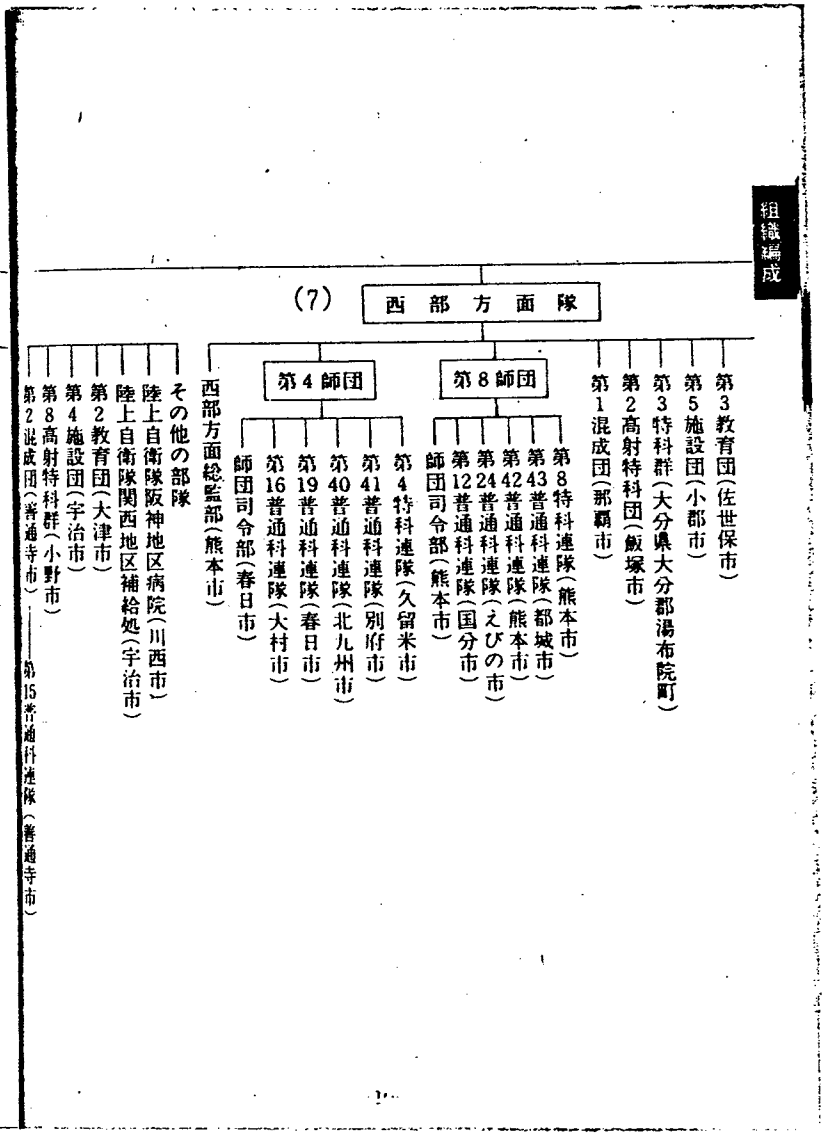
22. (Joint Organs)

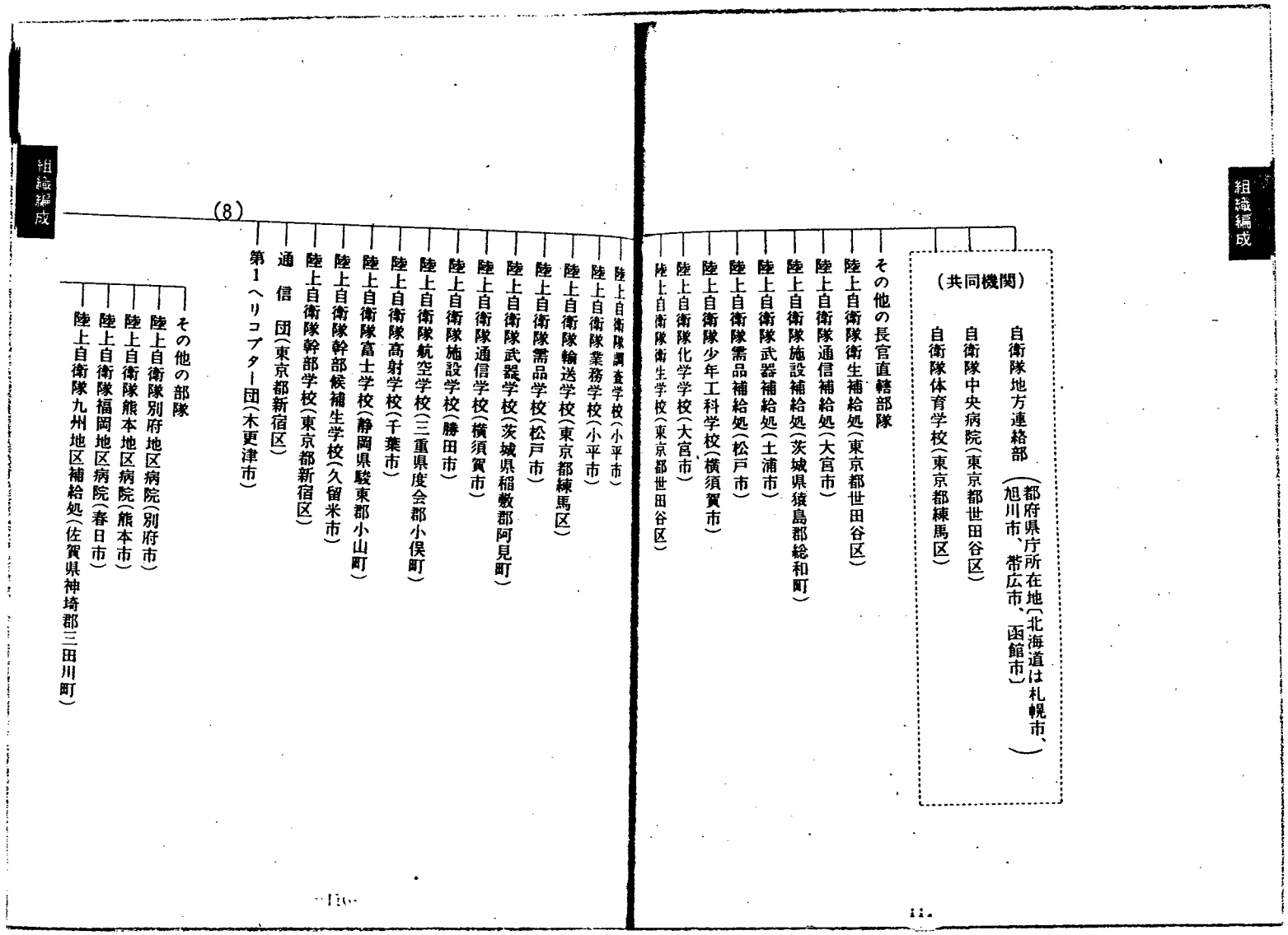
SDF Physical Training School
SDF Central Hospital
SDF Regional Liaison Offices

2．陸上自衛隊の組織及び編成




(6) 中部方面隊
第13師団
第13特科連隊（岡山県勝田郡奈義町）
第46普通科連隊（広島県安芸郡海田町）
第17普通科連隊（山口市）
第8普通科連隊（米子市）
師団司令部（広島県安芸郡海田町）
第10師団
第10特科連隊（豊川市）
第35普通科連隊（名古屋市）
第33普通科連隊（久居市）
第14普通科連隊（金沢市）
師団司令部（名古屋市）
第3師団
第3特科連隊（姫路市）
第45普通科連隊（宇治市）
第37普通科連隊（和泉市）
第36普通科連隊（伊丹市）
第7普通科連隊（福知山市）
師団司令部（伊丹市）
中部方面総監部（伊丹市）
その他の部隊
陸上自衛隊富士地区病院（静岡県駿東郡小山町）
第1教育団（横須賀市）
第1施設団（東京都練馬区）
第2高射特科群（松戸市）
第1空挺団（船橋市）


(7) 西部方面隊
第3教育団（佐世保市）
第5施設団（小郡市）
第3特科群（大分県大分郡湯布院町）
第2高射特科団（飯塚市）
第1混成団（那覇市）
第8師団
第8特科連隊（熊本市）
第43普通科連隊（都城市）
第42普通科連隊（熊本市）
第24普通科連隊（えびの市）
第12普通科連隊（国分市）
師団司令部（熊本市）
第4師団
第4特科連隊（久留米市）
第41普通科連隊（別府市）
第40普通科連隊（北九州市）
第19普通科連隊（春日市）
第16普通科連隊（大村市）
師団司令部（春日市）
西部方面総監部（熊本市）
その他の部隊
陸上自衛隊阪神地区病院（川西市）
陸上自衛隊関西地区補給処（宇治市）
第2教育団（大津市）
第4施設団（宇治市）
第8高射特科群（小野市）
第2混成団（善通寺市）――第15普通科連隊（善通寺市）


組織編成
自衛隊地方連絡部（都府県庁所在地〔北海道は札幌市、旭川市、帯広市、函館市〕）
（共同機関）
自衛隊中央病院（東京都世田谷区）
自衛隊体育学校（東京都練馬区）
その他の長官直轄部隊
陸上自衛隊衛生補給処（東京都世田谷区）
陸上自衛隊通信補給処（大宮市）
陸上自衛隊施設補給処（茨城県猿島郡総和町）
陸上自衛隊武器補給処（土浦市）
陸上自衛隊需品補給処（松戸市）
陸上自衛隊少年工科学校（横須賀市）
陸上自衛隊化学学校（大宮市）
陸上自衛隊衛生学校（東京都世田谷区）
組織編成
(8)
陸上自衛隊調査学校（小平市）
陸上自衛隊業務学校（小平市）
陸上自衛隊輸送学校（東京都練馬区）
陸上自衛隊需品学校（松戸市）
陸上自衛隊武器学校（茨城県稲敷郡阿見町）
陸上自衛隊通信学校（横須賀市）
陸上自衛隊施設学校（勝田市）
陸上自衛隊航空学校（三重県度会郡小俣町）
陸上自衛隊高射学校（千葉市）
陸上自衛隊富士学校（静岡県駿東郡小山町）
陸上自衛隊幹部候補生学校（久留米市）
陸上自衛隊幹部学校（東京都新宿区）
通信団（東京都新宿区）
第1ヘリコプター団（木更津市）
その他の部隊
陸上自衛隊別府地区病院（別府市）
陸上自衛隊熊本地区病院（熊本市）
陸上自衛隊福岡地区病院（春日市）
陸上自衛隊九州地区補給処（佐賀県神埼郡三田川町）

Ground Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key:

1. Director General, Japan Defense Agency

2. Chief of Ground Staff
   Ground Staff Office

3. Northern Army

   Northern Army Headquarters (Sapporo)

   2nd Division

      Division Headquarters (Asahikawa)
      3rd Infantry Regiment (Nayoro)
      9th Infantry Regiment (Asahikawa)
      25th Infantry Regiment (Engaru-machi, Monbetsu-gun, Hokkaido)
      26th Infantry Regiment (Rumoi)
      2nd Artillery Regiment (Asahikawa)

   5th Division

      Division Headquarters (Obihiro)
      4th Infantry Regiment (Obihiro)
      6th Infantry Regiment (Bihoro-machi, Abashiri-gun, Hokkaido)
      27th Infantry Regiment (Kushiro-machi, Kushiro-gun, Hokkaido)
      5th Artillery Regiment (Obihiro)

   7th Division

      Division Headquarters (Chitose)
      11th Infantry Regiment (Chitose)
      71st Tank Regiment (Chitose)
      72nd Tank Regiment (Eniwa)
      73rd Tank Regiment (Eniwa)
      7th Artillery Regiment (Chitose)
      7th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment (Shizunai-machi, Shizunai-gun, Hokkaido)
      7th Logistics Support Regiment (Chitose)

   11th Division

      Division Headquarters (Sapporo)
      10th Infantry Regiment (Takigawa)
      18th Infantry Regiment (Sapporo)
      28th Infantry Regiment (Hakodate)
      29th Infantry Regiment (Kutchan-machi, Abuta-gun, Hokkaido)
      11th Artillery Regiment (Sapporo)

Ground Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key continued

Northern Army continued

1st Artillery Brigade (Chitose)

1st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade (Chitose)

1st Tank Group (Eniwa)

3rd Engineer Brigade (Eniwa)

GSDF Hokkaido District Depot (Eniwa)

GSDF Sapporo District Hospital (Sapporo)

Other Units

4. Northeastern Army

Northeastern Army Headquarters (Sendai)

6th Division

Division Headquarters (Higashine)
20th Infantry Regiment (Higashine)
21st Infantry Regiment (Akita)
22nd Infantry Regiment (Tagajo)
44th Infantry Regiment (Fukushima)
6th Artillery Regiment (Koriyama)

9th Division

Division Headquarters (Aomori)
5th Infantry Regiment (Aomori)
38th Infantry Regiment (Hachinohe)
39th Infantry Regiment (Hirosaki)
9th Artillery Regiment (Takizawa-mura, Iwate-gun, Iwate Prefecture)

2nd Artillery Group (Sendai)

5th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group (Hachinohe)

2nd Engineer Brigade (Shibata-machi, Shibata-gun, Miyagi Prefecture)

GSDF Tohoku District Depot (Sendai)

GSDF Sendai District Hospital (Sendai)

Other Units

Ground Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key continued

5. Eastern Army

Eastern Army Headquarters (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo)

1st Division

Division Headquarters (Nerima-ku, Tokyo)
1st Infantry Regiment (Nerima-ku, Tokyo)
31st Infantry Regiment (Nerima-ku, Tokyo)
32nd Infantry Regiment (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo)
34th Infantry Regiment (Gotenba)

12th Division

Division Headquarters (Shinto-mura, Kita Gunma-gun, Gunma Pref.)
2nd Infantry Regiment (Joetsu)
13th Infantry Regiment (Matsumoto)
30th Infantry Regiment (Shibata)
12th Infantry Regiment (Utsunomiya)

1st Airborne Brigade (Funabashi)

2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group (Matsudo)

1st Engineer Brigade (Nerima-ku, Tokyo)

1st Training Brigade (Yokosuka)

GSDF Fuji District Hospital (Oyama-machi, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka Pref.)

Other Units

6. Middle Army

Middle Army Headquarters (Itami)

3rd Division

Division Headquarters (Itami)
7th Infantry regiment (Fukuchiyama)
36th Infantry Regiment (Itami)
37th Infantry Regiment (Izumi)
45th Infantry Regiment (Uji)
3rd Artillery Regiment (Himeji)

10th Division

Division Headquarters (Nagoya)
14th Infantry Regiment (Kanazawa)
33rd Infantry Regiment (Hisai)
35th Infantry Regiment (Nagoya)
10th Artillery Regiment (Toyokawa)

Ground Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key continued

Middle Army continued

13th Division

Division Headquarters (Umida-machi, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.)
8th Infantry Regiment (Yonago)
17th Infantry Regiment (Yamaguchi)
46th Infantry Regiment (Umida-machi, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.)
13th Artillery Regiment (Nagi-machi, Shoda-gun, Okayama Pref.)

2nd Combined Brigade (Zentsuji)

15th Infantry Regiment (Zentsuji)

8th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group (Ono)

4th Engineer Brigade (Uji)

2nd Training Brigade (Otsu)

GSDF Kansai District Depot (Uji)

GSDF Hanshin District Hospital (Kawanishi)

Other Units

7. Western Army

Western Army Headquarters (Kumamoto)

4th Division

Division Headquarters (Kasuga)
16th Infantry Regiment (Omura)
19th Infantry Regiment (Kasuga)
40th Infantry Regiment (Kita Kyushu)
41st Infantry Regiment (Beppu)
4th Artillery Regiment (Kurume)

8th Division

Division Headquarters (Kumamoto)
12th Infantry Regiment (Kokubu)
24th Infantry Regiment (Ebino)
42nd Infantry Regiment (Kumamoto)
43rd Infantry Regiment (Miyakonojo)
8th Artillery Regiment (Kumamoto)

Ground Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key continued

Western Army continued

1st Combined Brigade (Naha)

2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade (Iizuka)

5th Engineer Brigade (Ogori)

3rd Training Brigade (Sasebo)

GSDF Kyushu District Depot (Mitagawa-machi, Kanzaki-gun, Saga Pref.)

GSDF Fukuoka District Hospital (Kasuga)

GSDF Kumamoto District Hospital (Kumamoto)

GSDF Beppu District Hospital (Beppu)

Other Units

8. 1st Helicopter Brigade (Kisarazu)

Signal Brigade (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo)

GSDF Ground Staff College (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo)

GSDF Ground Officer Candidate School (Kurume)

GSDF Fuji School (Oyama-machi, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture)

GSDF Anti-Aircraft Artillery School (Chiba)

GSDF Aviation School (Omata-machi, Watarai-gun, Mie Prefecture)

GSDF Engineer School (Katsuta)

GSDF Signal School (Yokosuka)

GSDF Ordnance School (Ami-machi, Inashiki-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture)

GSDF Quartermaster School (Matsudo)

GSDF Transportation School (Nerima-ku, Tokyo)

GSDF Administrative Service School (Kodaira)

GSDF Intelligence School (Kodaira)

Ground Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key continued

GSDF Medical School (Setagaya-ku, Tokyo)

GSDF Chemical School (Omiya)

GSDF Cadet Technical School (Yokosuka)

GSDF Quartermaster Depot (Matsudo)

GSDF Ordnance Depot (Tsuchiura)

GSDF Engineering Depot (Sowa-machi, Sashima-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture)

GSDF Signal Depot (Omiya)

GSDF Medical Depot (Setagaya-ku, Tokyo)

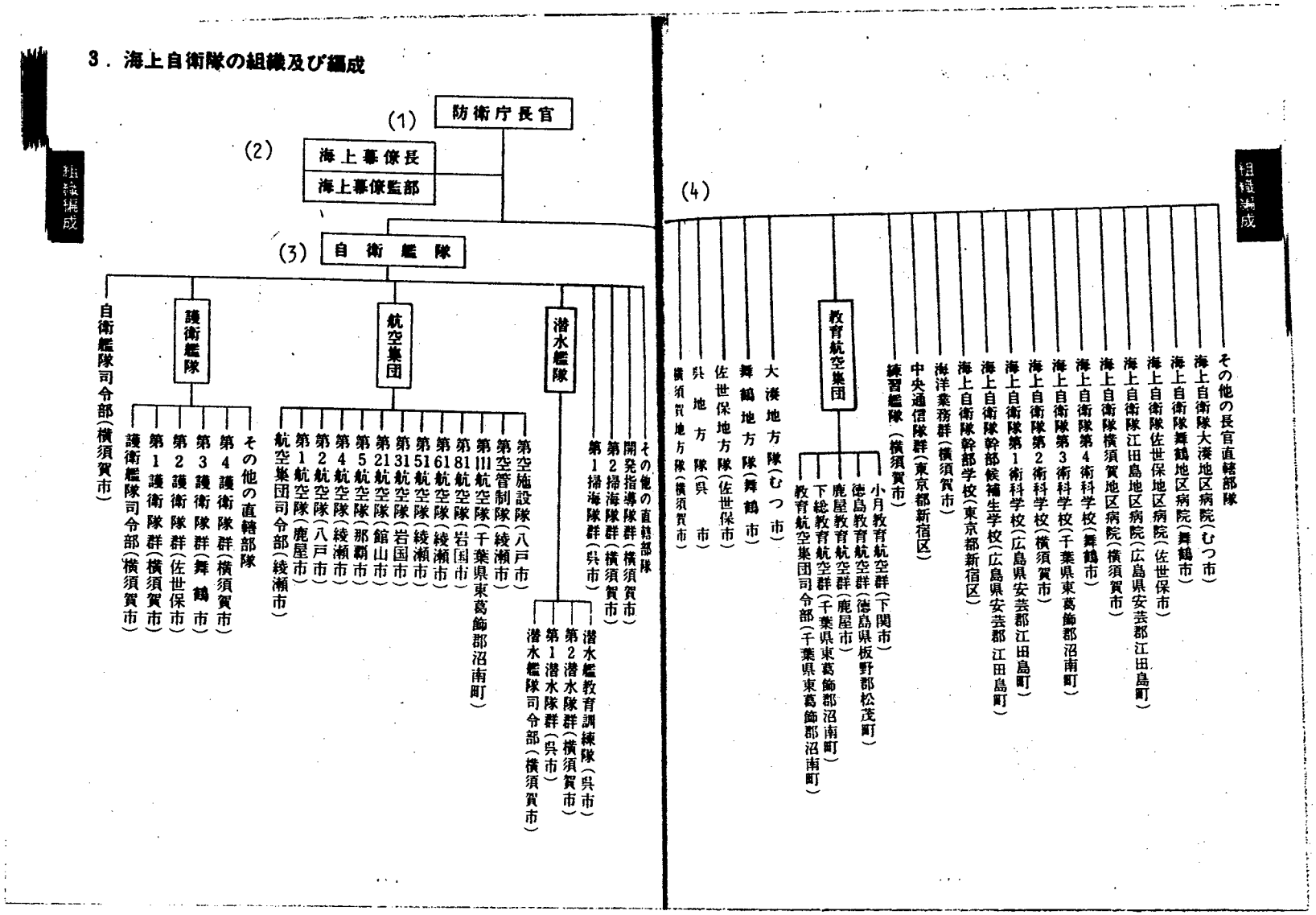
Other Units Under Direct Control of Director General

Joint Organs

SDF Physical Training School (Nerima-ku, Tokyo)

SDF Central Hospital (Setagaya-ku, Tokyo)

SDF Regional Liaison Offices (Seat of prefectural government; Hokkaido = Sapporo, Asahikawa, Obihiro, Hakodate)


3．海上自衛隊の組織及び編成
組織編成
(1) 防衛庁長官
(2) 海上幕僚長
海上幕僚監部
(3) 自衛艦隊
自衛艦隊司令部（横須賀市）
護衛艦隊
護衛艦隊司令部（横須賀市）
第1護衛隊群（横須賀市）
第2護衛隊群（佐世保市）
第3護衛隊群（舞鶴市）
第4護衛隊群（横須賀市）
その他の直轄部隊
航空集団
航空集団司令部（綾瀬市）
第1航空隊（鹿屋市）
第2航空隊（八戸市）
第4航空隊（綾瀬市）
第5航空隊（那覇市）
第21航空隊（館山市）
第31航空隊（岩国市）
第51航空隊（綾瀬市）
第61航空隊（綾瀬市）
第81航空隊（岩国市）
第111航空隊（千葉県東葛飾郡沼南町）
第空管制隊（綾瀬市）
第空施設隊（八戸市）
潜水艦隊
潜水艦隊司令部（横須賀市）
第1潜水隊群（呉市）
第2潜水隊群（横須賀市）
潜水艦教育訓練隊（呉市）
第1掃海隊群（呉市）
第2掃海隊群（横須賀市）
開発指導隊群（横須賀市）
その他の直轄部隊
(4)
横須賀地方隊（横須賀市）
呉地方隊（呉市）
佐世保地方隊（佐世保市）
舞鶴地方隊（舞鶴市）
大湊地方隊（むつ市）
教育航空集団
教育航空集団司令部（千葉県東葛飾郡沼南町）
下総教育航空群（千葉県東葛飾郡沼南町）
鹿屋教育航空群（鹿屋市）
徳島教育航空群（徳島県板野郡松茂町）
小月教育航空群（下関市）
練習艦隊（横須賀市）
中央通信隊群（東京都新宿区）
海洋業務群（横須賀市）
海上自衛隊幹部学校（東京都新宿区）
海上自衛隊幹部候補生学校（広島県安芸郡江田島町）
海上自衛隊第1術科学校（広島県安芸郡江田島町）
海上自衛隊第2術科学校（横須賀市）
海上自衛隊第3術科学校（千葉県東葛飾郡沼南町）
海上自衛隊第4術科学校（舞鶴市）
海上自衛隊横須賀地区病院（横須賀市）
海上自衛隊江田島地区病院（広島県安芸郡江田島町）
海上自衛隊佐世保地区病院（佐世保市）
海上自衛隊舞鶴地区病院（舞鶴市）
海上自衛隊大湊地区病院（むつ市）
その他の長官直轄部隊
組織編成

Maritime Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key:

1. Director General, Japan Defense Agency

2. Chief of Maritime Staff
   Maritime Staff Office

3. Self Defense Fleet

   Self Defense Fleet Headquarters (Yokosuka)

   Fleet Escort Force

      Fleet Escort Force Headquarters (Yokosuka)
      1st Escort Flotilla (Yokosuka)
      2nd Escort Flotilla (Sasebo)
      3rd Escort Flotilla (Maizuru)
      4th Escort Flotilla (Yokosuka)
      Other directly controlled units

   Fleet Air Force

      Fleet Air Force Headquarters (Ayase)
      1st Air Wing (Kanoya)
      2nd Air Wing (Hachinohe)
      4th Air Wing (Ayase)
      5th Air Wing (Naha)
      21st Air Wing (Tateyama)
      31st Air Wing (Iwakuni)
      51st Air Wing (Ayase)
      61st Air Wing (Ayase)
      81st Air Wing (Iwakuni)
      111th Air Wing (Shonan-machi, Higashi Katsushika-gun, Chiba Pref.)
      Air Control Squadron (Ayase)
      Air Facilities Squadron (Hachinohe)

   Fleet Submarine Force

      Fleet Submarine Force Headquarters (Yokosuka)
      1st Submarine Flotilla (Kure)
      2nd Submarine Flotilla (Yokosuka)
      Submarine Training Squadron (Kure)

   1st Minesweeper Flotilla (Kure)

   2nd Minesweeper Flotilla (Yokosuka)

   Development Command Flotilla (Yokosuka)

   Other directly controlled units

Maritime Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key continued

4. Yokosuka Regional District (Yokosuka)

Kure Regional District (Kure)

Sasebo Regional District (Sasebo)

Maizuru Regional District (Maizuru)

Ominato Regional District (Mutsu)

Air Training Command

Air Training Command Headquarters (Shonan-machi, Higashi Katsushika-gun, Chiba Prefecture)
Shimofusa Air Training Group (Shonan-machi, Higashi Katsushika-gun, Chiba Prefecture)
Kanoya Air Training Group (Kanoya)
Tokushima Air Training Group (Matsushige-machi, Itano-gun, Tokushima Pref.)
Ozuki Air Training Group (Shimonoseki)

Training Squadron (Yokosuka)

Central Communication Command (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo)

Ocean Operations Group (Yokosuka)

MSDF Staff College (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo)

MSDF Officer Candidate School (Etajima-machi, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.)

MSDF 1st Service School (Etajima-machi, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.)

MSDF 2nd Service School (Yokosuka)

MSDF 3rd Service School (Shonan-machi, Higashi Katsushika-gun, Chiba Pref.)

MSDF 4th Service School (Maizuru)

MSDF Yokosuka District Hospital (Yokosuka)

MSDF Etajima District Hospital (Etajima-machi, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.)

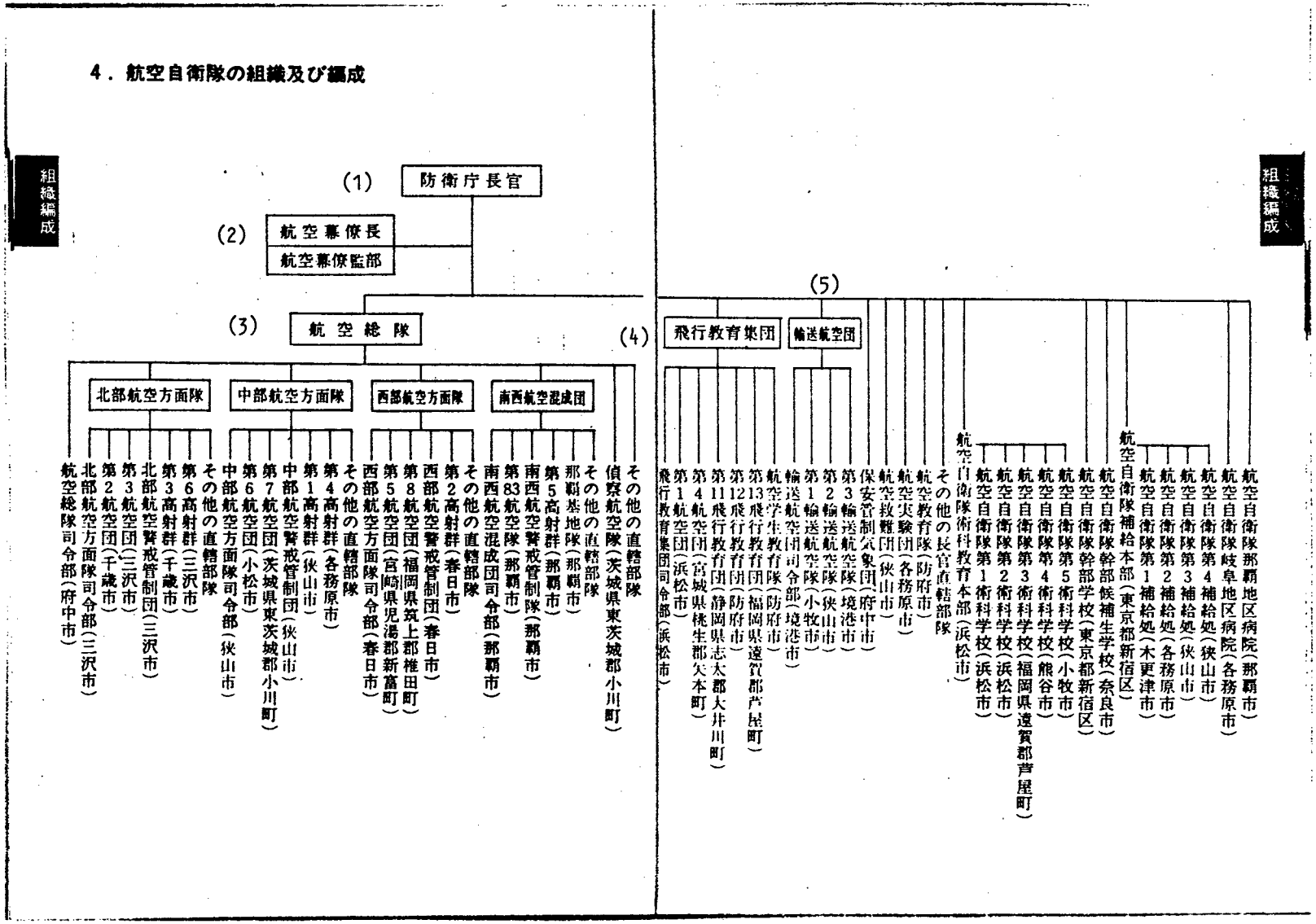
MSDF Sasebo District Hospital (Sasebo)

MSDF Maizuru District Hospital (Maizuru)

MSDF Ominato District Hospital (Mutsu)

Other Units Under Direct Control of Director General

4．航空自衛隊の組織及び編成



Air Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key:

1. Director General, Japan Defense Agency

2. Chief of Air Staff
   Air Staff Office

3. Air Defense Command

Air Defense Command Headquarters (Fuchu)

Northern Air Defense Force

Northern Air Defense Force Headquarters (Misawa)
2nd Air Wing (Chitose)
3rd Air Wing (Misawa)
Northern Aircraft Control & Warning Wing (Misawa)
3rd Air Defense Missile Group (Chitose)
6th Air Defense Missile Group (Misawa)
Other directly controlled units

Central Air Defense Force

Central Air Defense Force Headquarters (Sayama)
6th Air Wing (Komatsu)
7th Air Wing (Ogawa-machi, Higashi Ibaraki-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture)
Central Aircraft Control & Warning Wing (Sayama)
1st Air Defense Missile Group (Sayama)
4th Air Defense Missile Group (Kagamigahara)
Other directly controlled units

Western Air Defense Force

Western Air Defense Force Headquarters (Kasuga)
5th Air Wing (Shintomi-machi, Koyu-gun, Miyazaki Prefecture)
8th Air Wing (Shiida-machi, Chikujo-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture)
Western Aircraft Control & Warning Wing (Kasuga)
2nd Air Defense Missile Group (Kasuga)
Other directly controlled units

Southwestern Composite Air Division

Southwestern Composite Air Division Headquarters (Naha)
83rd Air Squadron (Naha)
Southwestern Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron (Naha)
5th Air Defense Missile Group (Naha)
Naha Air Base Squadron (Naha)
Other directly controlled units

Air Reconnaisance Squadron (Ogawa-machi, Higashi Ibaraki-gun, Ibaraki Pref.)

Other directly controlled units

Air Self Defense Force Organization and Structure

Key continued

4. Flying Training Command

Flying Training Command Headquarters (Hamamatsu)
1st Air Wing (Hamamatsu)
4th Air Wing (Yamoto-machi, Momo-gun, Miyagi Prefecture)
11th Flying Training Wing (Oigawa-machi, Shida-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture)
12th Flying Training Wing (Bofu)
13th Flying Training Wing (Ashiya-machi, Onga-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture)
Aviation Cadet Training Squadron (Bofu)

Air Transport Command

Air Transport Command Headquarters (Sakai Minato)
1st Air Transport Squadron (Komaki)
2nd Air Transport Squadron (Sayama)
3rd Air Transport Squadron (Sakai Minato)

Air Traffic Control and Weather Wing (Fuchu)

Air Rescue Wing (Sayama)

Air Proving Wing (Kagamigahara)

Air Training Squadron (Bofu)

Other Units Under Direct Control of Director General

ASDF Technical Training Command (Hamamatsu)

ASDF 1st Technical School (Hamamatsu)
ASDF 2nd Technical School (Hamamatsu)
ASDF 3rd Technical School (Ashiya-machi, Onga-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture)
ASDF 4th Technical School (Kumagaya)
ASDF 5th Technical School (Komaki)

ASDF Air Staff College (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo)

ASDF Air Officer Candidate School (Nara)

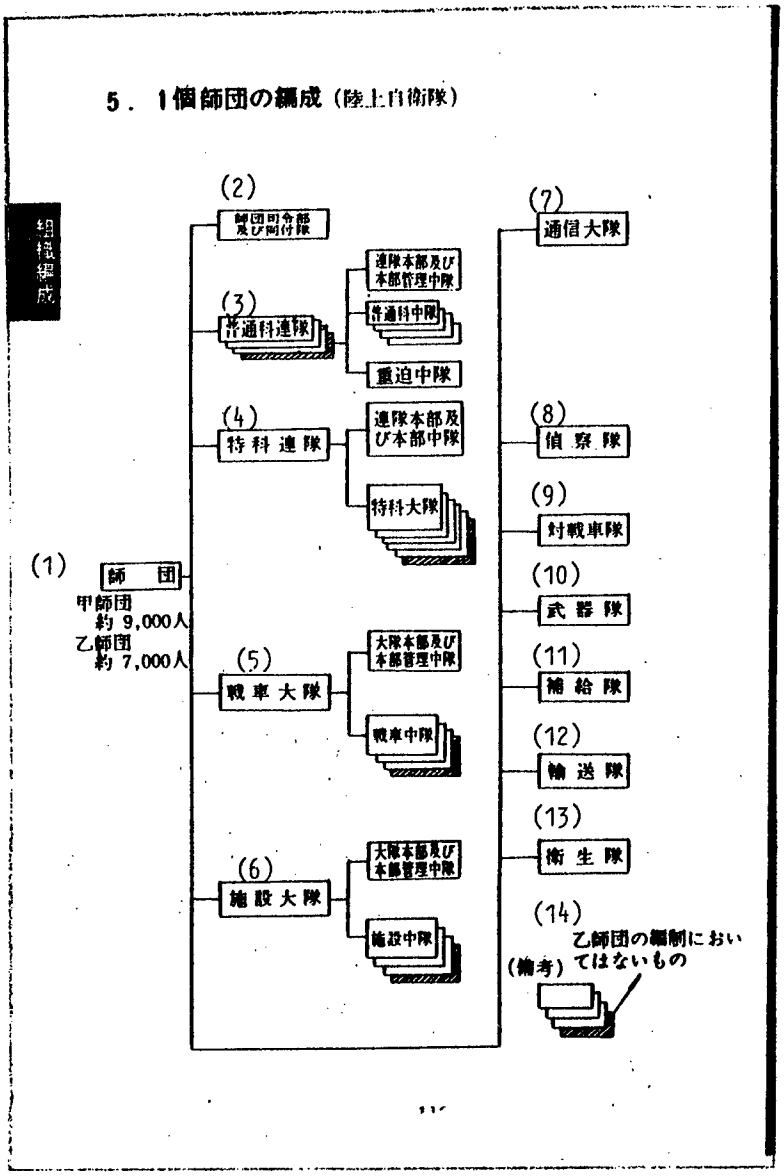
ASDF Air Materiel Command (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo)

ASDF 1st Air Depot (Kisarazu)
ASDF 2nd Air Depot (Kagamigahara)
ASDF 3rd Air Depot (Sayama)
ASDF 4th Air Depot (Sayama)

ASDF Gifu District Hospital (Kagamigahara)

ASDF Naha District Hospital (Naha)

5. Structure of a Division (Ground Self Defense Force)



Structure of a Division (Ground Self Defense Force)

Key:

1. Division

   A Division = about 9,000 men
   B Division = about 7,000 men

2. Division Headquarters and attached units

3. Infantry Regiment

   Regiment Headquarters and Headquarter Company
   Infantry Companies
   Heavy Mortar Company

4. Artillery Regiment

   Regiment Headquarters and Headquarters Company
   Artillery Batallions

5. Tank Batallion

   Batallion Headquarters and Headquarter Company
   Tank Companies

6. Engineer Batallion

   Batallion Headquarters and Headquarter Company
   Engineer Companies

7. Signal Batallion

8. Reconnaissance Unit

9. Antitank Unit

10. Ordnance Unit

11. Quartermaster Unit

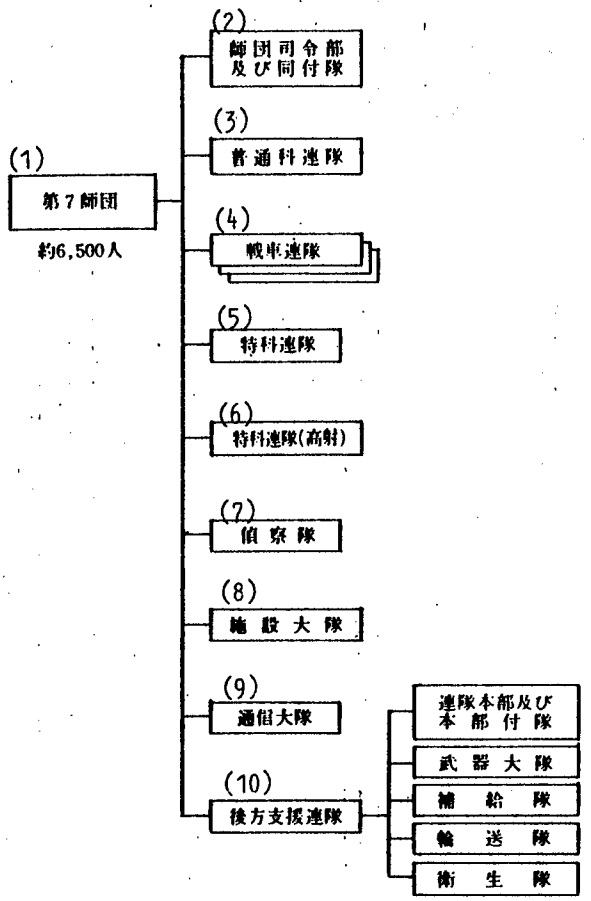
12. Transportation Unit

13. Medical Unit

14. (Note) Units not in B Division

(1) Structure of 7th Division

(1) 第７師団の編成



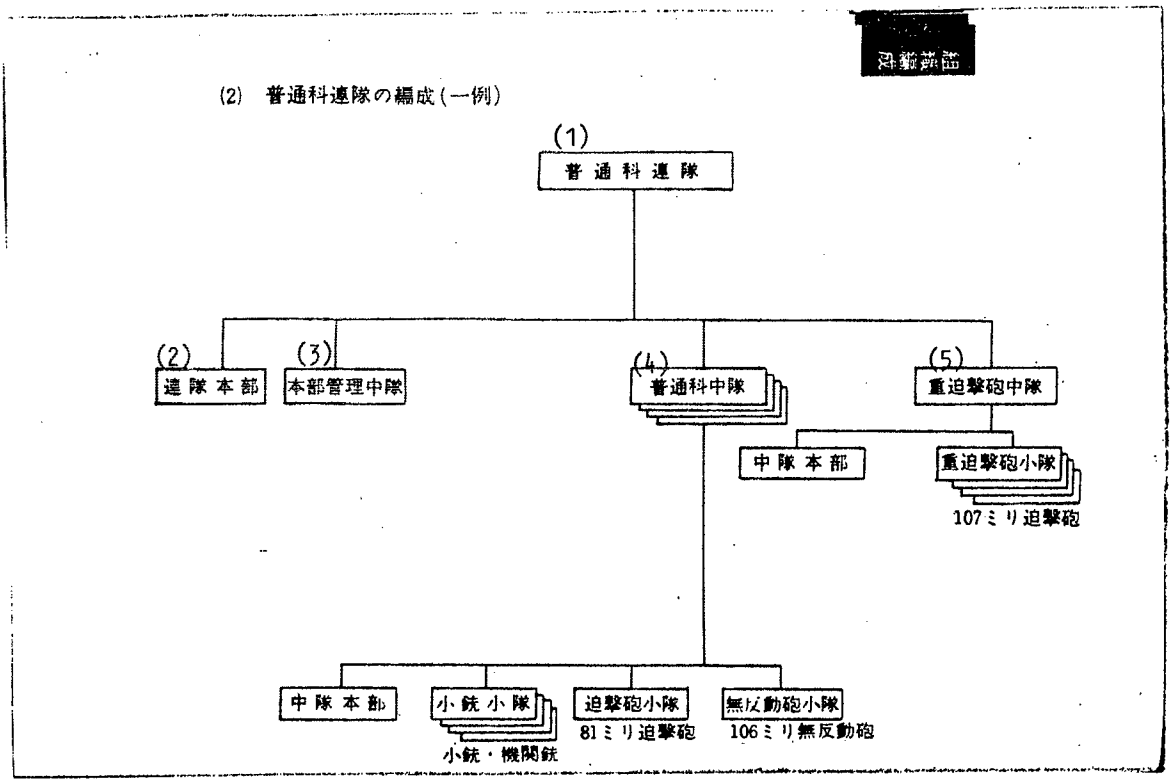
Structure of 7th Division

Key:

1. 7th Division (about 6,500 men)
2. Division Headquarters and attached units
3. Infantry Regiment
4. Tank Regiments
5. Artillery Regiment
6. Artillery Regiment (Antiaircraft)
7. Reconnaissance Unit
8. Engineer Batallion
9. Signal Batallion
10. Logistics Support Regiment

    Regiment Headquarters and Headquarter units
    Ordnance Batallion
    Quartermaster Unit
    Transportation Unit
    Medical Unit

(2) Structure of Infantry Regiment (example)



Key:

1. Infantry Regiment

2. Regiment Headquarters

3. Headquarters Company

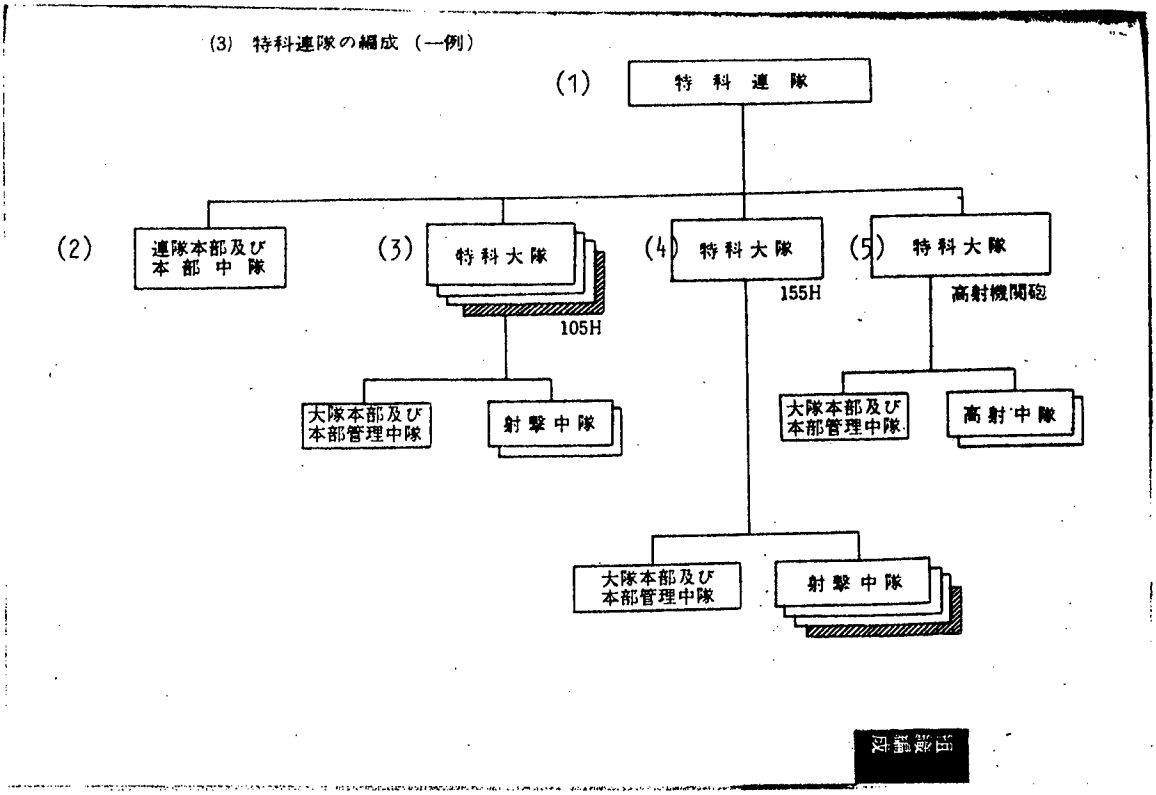
4. Infantry Companies

   Company Headquarters
   Rifle Platoons (rifles, machineguns)
   Mortar Platoon (81mm mortar)
   Recoiless Gun Platoon (106mm recoiless gun)

5. Heavy Mortar Company

   Company Headquarters
   Heavy Mortar Platoons (107mm mortar)

(3) Structure of Artillery Regiment (example)



Key:

1. Artillery Regiment

2. Regiment Headquarters and Headquarters Company

3. Artillery Batallion (105H)

   Batallion Headquarters and Headquarters Company
   Field Artillery Companies

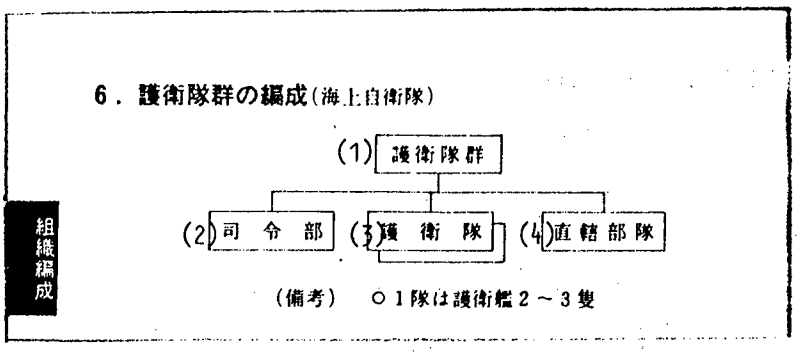
4. Artillery Batallion (155H)

   Batallion Headquarters and Headquarters Company
   Field Artillery Companies

5. Artillery Batallion (Antiaircraft Machinegun)

   Batallion Headquarters and Headquarters Company
   Antiaircraft Companies

6. Structure of Escort Flotilla (Maritime Self Defense Force)

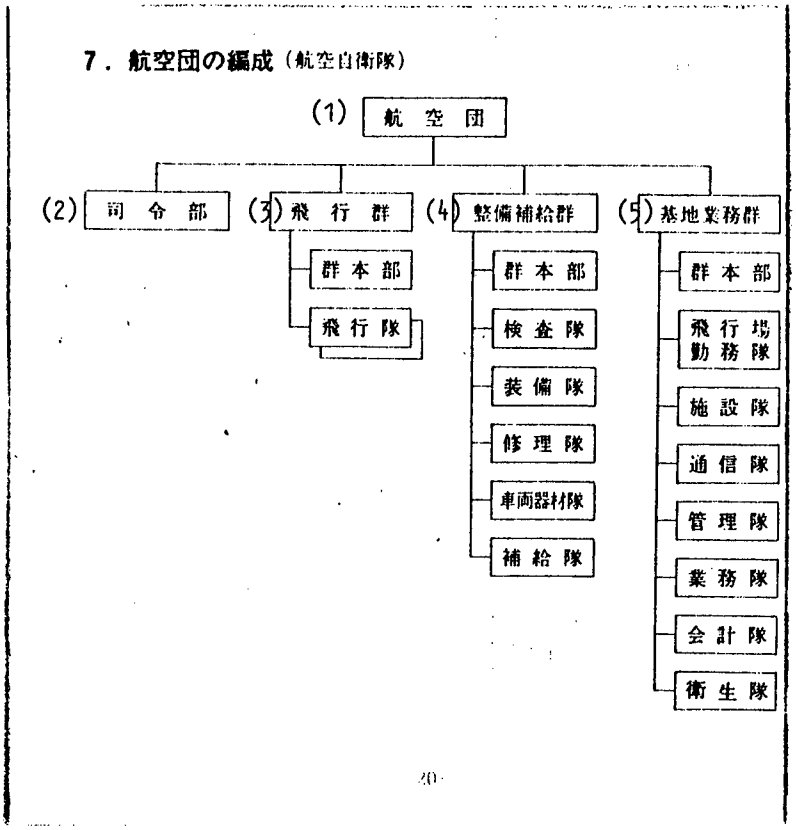


Key:

1. Escort Flotilla
2. Headquarters
3. Escort Divisions
4. Directly Controlled Units

(Note) 1 Division = 2-3 escort ships

7. Structure of Air Wing (Air Self Defense Force)



Key:

1. Air Wing

2. Headquarters

3. Flight Group

   Group Headquarters
   Flight Squadron

4. Maintenance Supply Group

   Group Headquarters
   Inspection Squadron
   Equipment Squadron
   Repair Squadron
   Vehicle and Tools Squadron
   Supply Squadron

5. Base Operations Group

   Group Headquarters
   Airfield Service Squadron
   Engineer Squadron
   Communications Squadron
   Administration Squadron
   Operations Squadron
   Accounting Squadron
   Medical Squadron

Chapter III. Personnel

1. Changes in Japan Defense Agency Authorized Personnel

Revisions	Police Reserve Forces Law	No. 2	National Security Board Law	No.2
Year No.	10 Aug 1950 Gov. Ord. No. 260	27 May 1952 Law No. 150	31 Jul 1952 Law No. 265	1 Aug 1953 No. 109
Effective Date	10 Aug 1950	27 May 1952	1 Aug 1952	1 Aug 1953
Japan Defense Agency Main Offices				
Self Defense Force Personnel				
Ground Self Defense Force	75,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Maritime Self Defense Force			7,590	10,323
Air Self Defense Force				
Joint Staff				
Total	75,000	110,000	117,590	120,323
Administrative Officials				
Internal Bureaus	100	1,076	260	289
National Defense College			22	32
Defense Academy			20	122

Technical Research and Development Institute			65	140
Construction Office				
Central Procurement Office				
GSDF			1,752	1,880
MSDF			238	366
ASDF				
Joint Staff				
Total	100	1,076	2,357	2,829
JDA Main Offices Total	75,100	111,076	119,947	123,152
Defense Facilities Administration Agency	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	75,100	111,076	119,947	123,152

Revisions	JDA Establishment Law	No. 1 (1955)	No. 2 (1956)	No. 3 (1957)
Year No.	9 Jun 1954 No. 164	1 Aug 1955 No. 106	20 Apr 1956 No. 77	30 Apr 1957 No. 85
Effective Date	1 Jul 1954	1 Aug 1955	20 Apr 1956	30 Apr 1957
Japan Defense Agency Main Offices				
Self Defense Force Personnel				
Ground Self Defense Force	130,000	150,000	160,000	160,000
Maritime Self Defense Force	15,808	19,391	22,716	24,146
Air Self Defense Force	6,287	10,346	14,434	19,925
Joint Staff	20	32	32	34
Total	152,115	179,769	197,182	204,105
Administrative Officials				
Internal Bureaus	290	295	295	403
National Defense College	32	35	60	65
Defense Academy	216	362	601	629
Technical Research and Development Institute	230	376	447	527
Construction Office	747	747	747	747

Central Procurement Office	240	399	427	457
GSDF	9,628	11,658	12,020	11,917
MSDF	577	997	1,345	1,916
ASDF	451	1,159	1,866	2,722
Joint Staff	13	13	13	13
Total	12,424	16,041	17,821	19,396
JDA Main Offices Total	164,539	195,810	215,003	223,501
Defense Facilities Administration Agency	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	164,539	195,810	215,003	223,501

Revisions	No. 7 (1958)	No. 8 (1959-60)	No. 11 (1961)	No. 12 (1962-63)
Year No.	23 May 1958 No. 163	12 May 1959 No. 161	12 Jun 1961 No. 125	15 May 1962 No. 132
Effective Date	23 May 1958	12 May 1959	12 Jun 1961	15 May 1962
Japan Defense Agency Main Offices				
Self Defense Force Personnel				
Ground Self Defense Force	170,000	170,000	171,500	171,500
Maritime Self Defense Force	25,441	27,667	32,097	33,291
Air Self Defense Force	26,625	33,225	38,337	39,057
Joint Staff	36	43	75	75
Total	222,102	230,935	242,009	243,923
Administrative Officials				
Internal Bureaus	403	485	493	512
National Defense College	68	71	79	96
Defense Academy	643	656	696	725
Technical Research and Development Institute	577	657	858	987
Construction Office	798	798	865	-

Central Procurement Office	518	530	616	637
GSDF	11,981	13,480	13,405	13,399
MSDF	2,212	2,769	4,004	4,520
ASDF	3,402	4,402	5,275	5,356
Joint Staff	13	16	33	36
Total	20,615	23,864	26,324	26,268
JDA Main Offices Total	242,717	254,799	268,333	270,191
Defense Facilities Administration Agency	-	-	-	3,587
Grand Total	242,717	254,799	268,333	273,778

Revisions	No. 13 (1964-66)	No. 15 (1967-68)	No. 18 (1969)	No. 19 (1970-72)
Year No.	28 Dec 1964 No. 185	28 Jul 1967 No. 89	29 Jul 1969 No. 67	25 May 1970 No. 97
Effective Date	28 Dec 1964	28 Jul 1967	29 Jul 1969	25 May 1970
Japan Defense Agency Main Offices				
Self Defense Force Personnel				
Ground Self Defense Force	171,500	173,000	179,000	179,000
Maritime Self Defense Force	34,963	36,591	37,813	38,323
Air Self Defense Force	39,553	40,703	41,183	41,657
Joint Staff	78	78	78	78
Total	246,094	250,372	258,074	259,058
Administrative Officials				
Internal Bureaus	523	523	498	499
National Defense College	96	96	91	91
Defense Academy	735	735	709	716
National Defense Medical College	-	-	-	1,011
Technical Research and Development Institute	1,030	1,030	1,006	-

Central Procurement Office	642	642	615	615
GSDF	13,630	13,628	12,879	12,716
MSDF	4,980	5,035	4,759	4,740
ASDF	5,356	5,356	5,021	4,960
Joint Staff	37	37	35	35
Total	27,029	27,082	25,613	25,383
JDA Main Offices Total	273,123	277,454	283,687	284,441
Defense Facilities Administration Agency	3,457	3,387	3,231	3,221
Grand Total	276,580	280,841	286,918	287,662

Revisions	No. 21 (1973-76)	No. 22 (1977-79)	No. 23 (1980-82)	No. 24 (1983)
Year	16 Oct 1973	27 Dec 1977	29 Nov 1980	2 Dec 1983
No.	No. 116	No. 97	No. 93	No. 74
Effective Date	16 Oct 1973	27 Dec 1977	29 Nov 1980	2 Dec 1983
Japan Defense Agency Main Offices				
Self Defense Force Personnel				
Ground Self Defense Force	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Maritime Self Defense Force	41,388	42,278	43,897	45,199
Air Self Defense Force	44,575	45,492	46,204	46,834
Joint Staff	83	83	83	129
Total	266,046	267,853	270,184	272,162
Administrative Officials				
Internal Bureaus	509	511	514	505
National Defense College	94	92	90	88
Defense Academy	717	702	693	680
National Defense Medical College	41	557	1,000	1,091
Technical Research and Development Institute	998	971	958	949

Central Procurement Office	614	598	591	582
GSDF	12,114	11,501	11,255	10,996
MSDF	4,646	4,428	4,338	4,247
ASDF	5,016	4,763	4,673	4,553
Joint Staff	35	34	33	33
Total	24,784	24,158	24,145	23,724
JDA Main Offices Total	290,830	292,011	294,329	295,886
Defense Facilities Administration Agency	3,503	3,503	3,495	3,458
Grand Total	294,333	295,514	297,824	299,344

Revisions	(1984)
Year No.	
Effective Date	Estimate at end of fiscal year
Japan Defense Agency Main Offices	
Self Defense Force Personnel	
Ground Self Defense Force	180,000
Maritime Self Defense Force	45,199
Air Self Defense Force	46,834
Joint Staff	129
Total	272,162
Administrative Officials	
Internal Bureaus	502
National Defense College	90
Defense Academy	676
National Defense Medical College	1,100
Technical Research and Development Institute	944

Central Procurement Office	579
GSDF	10,902
MSDF	4,216
ASDF	4,514
Joint Staff	34
Total	23,557
JDA Main Offices Total	295,719
Defense Facilities Administration Agency	3,445
Grand Total	299,164

Note: Since the authorized number of administrative officials has been determined by the Law Concerning Authorized Number of Personnel In Administrative Organs (1969 Law No. 33) following its implementation (1 April 1969), it differs each fiscal year. (For example, the authorized number for 1970 is recorded in the 1970-72 column.)

2. Changes in Current Self Defense Force Personnel

Year	GSDF	MSDF	ASDF	Joint Staff	Total
1970	157,571	36,869	41,363	78	235,881
1971	155,758	37,687	40,779	77	234,301
1972	154,268	37,839	40,718	78	232,903
1973	154,004	38,121	40,874	81	233,080
1974	155,191	39,458	42,398	83	237,130
1975	154,748	39,963	43,126	83	237,920
1976	155,586	39,010	42,163	83	236,061
1977	155,586	40,527	43,786	83	239,982
1978	154,635	40,669	43,806	83	239,193
1979	155,131	40,816	44,066	83	240,096
1980	155,137	42,101	44,636	83	241,957
1981	155,314	42,455	44,910	83	242,762
1982	155,938	42,106	43,403	82	241,529
1983 (end Oct.)	154,660	41,917	44,244	83	240,904

3. Authorized and Current Medical Personnel

	GSDF	MSDF	ASDF	Total
Doctors				
Authorized	643	195	144	982
Current	245	80	65	390
Dentists				
Authorized	143	30	36	209
Current	50	16	19	85

As of 30 November 1983

4. Authorized and Current Reserve Self Defense Force Personnel

	Authorized Personnel	Current Personnel
1976		
GSDF	39,000	38,776
MSDF	600	542
Total	39,600	39,318
1977		
GSDF	39,000	39,000
MSDF	600	582
Total	39,600	39,582
1978		
GSDF	39,000	39,000
MSDF	600	595
Total	39,600	39,595
1979		
GSDF	39,000	39,000
MSDF	600	586
Total	39,600	39,586
1980		
GSDF	41,000	41,000
MSDF	600	587
Total	41,600	41,587
1981		
GSDF	41,000	41,000
MSDF	600	583
Total	41,600	41,583
1982		
GSDF	41,000	41,000
MSDF	600	570
Total	41,600	41,570
1983 (end October)		
GSDF	41,000	40,670
MSDF	600	575
Total	41,600	41,245

5. Changes in Acceptance of Self Defense Force Personnel

(1) Seaman/Private 2nd Class (male)

	Applied	Accepted
1977		
GSDF	33,942	15,388
MSDF	5,738	3,684
ASDF	6,477	3,617
Total	46,157	22,689
1978		
GSDF	30,177	14,201
MSDF	4,251	2,101
ASDF	5,624	2,087
1979		
GSDF	32,280	16,582
MSDF	3,857	1,728
ASDF	5,344	2,224
Total	41,481	20,534
1980		
GSDF	30,768	15,505
MSDF	5,762	3,195
ASDF	6,506	3,055
1981		
GSDF	33,673	15,670
MSDF	6,294	2,585
ASDF	6,847	2,457
Total	46,814	20,712
1982		
GSDF	31,583	13,767
MSDF	3,815	1,524
ASDF	4,799	735
Total	40,197	16,026

(2) National Defense Academy Students

Year	Class	Category	Applied	Accepted
1975	24	Science & Engineering	7,605	407
		Humanities & Social Sciences	4,155	112
		Total	11,760	519
1976	25	Science & Engineering	8,437	402
		Humanities & Social Sciences	4,005	93
		Total	12,442	495
1977	26	Science & Engineering	9,898	517
		Humanities & Social Sciences	4,406	102
		Total	14,304	619
1978	27	Science & Engineering	8,391	434
		Humanities & Social Sciences	4,412	64
		Total	12,803	498
1979	28	Science & Engineering	6,108	463
		Humanities & Social Sciences	2,841	89
		Total	8,949	552
1980	29	Science & Engineering	6,765	408
		Humanities & Social Sciences	3,078	62
		Total	9,843	470
1981	30	Science & Engineering	6,366	455
		Humanities & Social Sciences	3,418	60
		Total	9,784	515
1982	31	Science & Engineering	6,691	424
		Humanities & Social Sciences	3,404	84
		Total	10,095	508

(3) National Defense Medical College Students

Year	Class	Applied	Accepted
1975	3	5,076	74
1976	4	5,018	84
1977	5	5,669	75
1978	6	4,777	79
1979	7	3,784	79
1980	8	3,996	74
1981	9	3,711	78
1982	10	3,351	72

(4) Women Self Defense Personnel (General)

Category	Year	Service	Applied	Accepted
Officer Candidate	1976	GSDF	142	15
		MSDF	49	9
		ASDF	41	6
		Total	232	30
	1977	GSDF	158	11
		MSDF	93	6
		ASDF	48	6
		Total	299	23
	1978	GSDF	141	5
		MSDF	56	3
		ASDF	80	5
		Total	277	13
	1979	GSDF	74	4
		MSDF	47	5
		ASDF	58	6
		Total	179	15
	1980	GSDF	79	5
		MSDF	36	6
		ASDF	39	5
		Total	154	16
	1981	GSDF	52	7
		MSDF	31	4
		ASDF	47	5
		Total	130	16
	1982	GSDF	36	6
		MSDF	26	5
		ASDF	28	5
		Total	90	16
Sergeant/ Petty Officer	1976	MSDF	43	12
		ASDF	48	7
		Total	91	19
	1977	MSDF	40	11
		ASDF	53	3
		Total	93	14
	1978	ASDF	58	6
	1979	ASDF	90	8

Private 2d Class/ Seaman	1976	GSDF	1,808	223
		MSDF	438	84
		ASDF	324	59
		Total	2,570	366
	1977	GSDF	2,111	215
		MSDF	623	100
		ASDF	441	54
		Total	3,175	369
	1978	GSDF	2,442	245
		MSDF	538	60
		ASDF	424	54
		Total	3,404	359
	1979	GSDF	2,156	295
		MSDF	659	119
		ASDF	354	59
		Total	3,169	473
	1980	GSDF	1,976	302
		MSDF	599	140
		ASDF	446	82
		Total	3,021	524
	1981	GSDF	1,992	310
		MSDF	590	130
		ASDF	446	100
		Total	3,048	540
	1982	GSDF	1,955	321
		MSDF	536	122
		ASDF	446	91
		Total	2,937	534

Note: Acceptance as Sergeant/Petty Office has been stopped until further notice as of fiscal 1980.

(5) Self Defense Force Students

Year	Service	Applied	Accepted
1976	GSDF	6,935	424
	MSDF	1,672	104
	ASDF	1,819	88
	Total	10,416	616
1977	GSDF	7,275	438
	MSDF	2,010	89
	ASDF	2,152	78
	Total	11,437	605
1978	GSDF	6,332	250
	MSDF	1,552	57
	ASDF	1,517	63
	Total	9,401	370
1979	GSDF	5,531	261
	MSDF	1,554	73
	ASDF	1,676	52
	Total	8,761	386
1980	GSDF	4,836	296
	MSDF	1,449	64
	ASDF	1,537	58
	Total	7,822	418
1981	GSDF	4,456	309
	MSDF	1,314	61
	ASDF	1,415	80
	Total	7,185	450
1982	GSDF	4,305	243
	MSDF	1,265	55
	ASDF	1,298	54
	Total	6,868	352

6. Outline of Recruitment of Self Defense Force Personnel

(1) Outline of Recruitment

Category	Qualifications	1st Test 2nd Test Details	Eyesight, etc.	Reception Center
Private 2nd class/ Seaman (male)	Person over 18 and less than 25 as of the first day of the month of enlistment. However, those who pertain to any of the following will not qualify: 1. Persons judged to be incompetent or semi incompentent 2. Persons sentenced to imprisonment until sentence is completed or no longer executed 3. Persons for which two years have not passed since receiving a disciplinary dischare prescribed by law 4. Persons forming or participating in political parties or other groups advocating violent destruction of the Japanese Constitution or the government established under it	Test subjects are: "Written Examination," "Oral Examination," "Physical Examination," and "Aptitude Examination" 1. The written examination will be made of common sense items on the junior high school graduate level in the three subjects of Japanese (including a composition), math, and social science 2. The oral examination will be an individual interview with questions chiefly on reasons for application and hopes for the future	Height over 155cm Chest measurement and weight appropriate for height. (the standard for a height of 155cm is a chest measurement of 77cm and weight over 47kg) Eyesight: vision with the naked eye over 0.6 or corrected vision over 0.8 with naked vision of over 0.1 In addition: normal color vision and hearing, and persons with no contagious diseases and no abnormalities such as in the four limb joints	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Offices or Municipal Offices

(1) Outline of Recruitment continued

Category	Qualifications	1st Test 2nd Test Details	Eyesight, etc.	Reception Center
Private 2nd class/ Seaman (Female)	Same as for male	Same as for male	Height 150cm with chest measurement of 74.5cm and weight over 43kg to maintain balance with height	Same as for male
National Defense Academy Students	High school graduate (prospective) over 18 and less than 21. Current Self Defense Force personnel less than 23 having completed the third year of a technical high school (prospective)	Science and engineering major course: Japanese, Classics IA, Math (I,IIB, III), Science (Physics I,II, Chemistry I, II), Foreign Language (one from English B, German, French) Humanities and social sciences major course: Japanese, Classics IA, Social Science (two from Japanese History, World History, Geography A, Logic & Social Science, Politics & Economics), Math I,IIB), Foreign Language (one from English B, German, French) Both majors have oral examination, short essay, Physical examination for 2nd Test	Vision with naked eye of over 0.8 or corrected vision over 1.0 with naked eye vision over 0.2; lung capacity over 3,000cc	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office

(1) Outline of Recruitment continued

Category	Qualifications	1st Test Details	2nd Test	Eyesight, etc.	Reception Center
National Defense Medical College Students	High school graduate (prospective) over 18 and less than 21 Persons having completed the third year of a technical high school (prospective)	Japanese Classis IA Math (I, IIB, II) English B Science (two from Physics I,II, Chemistry I, II, Biology I)	Oral Examination Short essay Physical Examination	Same as for Defense Academy students	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office

Note: The test subjects for National Defense Academy students and National Defense Medical College students are as of fiscal 1983 and will be changed in fiscal 1984.

General Officer Candidates	University graduate (prospective) less than 26. Current Self Defense Force personnel and persons with Masters Degree less than 28	General Education, English, Math (I,IIB)	Oral Examination Physical Examination	Vision with naked eye of over 0.6 or corrected vision over 0.8 with naked eye vision over 0.1	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office
Technical Officer Candidates (MSDF)	Same as above and person completing Science or Engineering curriculum	Sames as above and Math III	Same as above	Same as above above	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office

(1) Outline of Recruitment continued

Category	Qualifications	1st Test Details	2nd Test	Eyesight, etc.	Reception Center
Self Defense Force Students	Male Junior High School graduates (prospective) over 15 and less than 17	Japanese Math Social Science Science English Theme Composition	Oral Examination Physical Examination Aptitude Test	Height 150cm (age less than 16) or over 152cm (age less than 17) with chest measurement and weight appropriate for height. Vision with naked eye 0.8 or corrected vision over 1.0 with naked eye vision over 0.3. Rest the same as for private 2nd class/seaman	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office
Aviation Students (MSDF, ASDF)	Male High School graduates (prospective) over 18 and less than 20 Male Self Defense Force personnel less than 21	Japanese Classics IA Math (I,IIB) Social Science Science (Chemistry, Physics,) English B Aptitude Test	Oral Examination Flight Physical Examination Aptitude Test	Height over 158cm and less than 190cm. Vision with naked eye over 1.0 Lung capacity over 3,500cc	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office

(1) Outline of Recruitment continued

Category	Qualifications	1st Test Details	2nd Test	Eyesight, etc.	Reception Center
General Sergeant/ Petty Officer Candidate Student	Male High School graduate (prospective) over 18 and less than 21 Male Self Defense Force personnel less than 22	Japanese Classics IA Math I Social Science Science English A Theme Composition Aptitude Test	Oral Examination Physical Examination	Height over 155cm Vision with naked eye over 0.6 or corrected vision over 0.8 with naked eye vision over 0.1	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office
Nurse Student	Female High School graduate (prospective) over 18 and less than 22	Japanese Math I Social Science Science (two from Physics I, Chemistry I, Biology I) English B Theme Composition	Same as above	Height over 150cm Vision with naked eye over 0.6 or corrected vision over 0.8 with naked eye vision over 0.1	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office
Doctor, Dentist, Pharmacist Officer Candidate	Graduate of specialized university (prospective) less than 30; pharmacist less than 26	Written examination (composition for doctor and dentist, questions concerning phsrmacology for pharmacist) Oral examination and physical examination		Height over 155cm Vision with naked eye over 0.6 or corrected vision over 0.8 with naked eye vision over 0.1	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office

(1) Outline of Recruitment continued

Category	Qualifications	1st Test 2nd Test Details	Eyesight, etc.	Reception Center
Medical and Technical Scholarship Students	Medical and dental: 1-4 years of specialized curriculum at university or 1-4 years graduate school; technical: 3 & 4th year of university or 1st & 2nd year masters degree curriculum	Written examination (medical and dental have composition only) Oral examination Physical examination	Height over 155cm Vision with naked eye over 0.6 or corrected vision over 0.8 with naked eye vision over 0.1	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office
Technical Petty Officer	Hold a national qualifications license (radio operator, dental technician, etc.) Over 20 and less than 35; For community college or technical high school graduate (prospective), over 20 and less than 24	General education, Composition Oral examination Physical examination	Same as above	Self Defense Force Local Recruiting Office

Notes:

1. Medical and dental officers are accepted from qualified applicants.

2. Technical officers are accepted only from MSDF personnel.

3. Women Self Defense Force personnel (nurse GSDF sergeants) are accepted from those holding a nursing license.

(2) Education Details and Future

Category	Education Details and Future
Private 2nd class/ Seaman (male)	To receive systematic instruction and training as training units and general units in order to acquire basic knowledge and skills and foster the necessary temperament as a soldier. Term is 2 years for GSDF and 3 years for MSDF and ASDF. The way is open for candidates to have successive appointments as 2 year terms and in addition through the efforts of the individual, promotions can gradually be made through selection tests to sergeant and officer. Through special curriculums, there is an opportunity to obtain various types of official licenses. It is possible, with permission and no hindrance to duty, to attend higher schools at night or by correspondence.
Private 2nd class/ Seaman (female)	To receive systematic instruction and training as training units and general units in order to acquire basic knowledge and skills and foster the necessary temperament as women Self Defense Force personnel. Treatment is completely the same as for male soldiers.
National Defense Academy students	To provide the necessary insight and capability to become officers and foster a temperament of extensibility. They live together in student barracks and as a special feature, are also paid a student allowance. After graduation, they are appointed as Master Sergeants or Chief Petty Officers and after receiving about one year of instruction as officer candidates, they are promoted to 2d Lieutenants or Ensigns and become Self Defense Force officers.
National Defense Medical College students	To provide the necessary insight and capability to become medical officers and foster a temperament of extensibility. They live together in student barracks and as a special feature, are also paid a sutdent allowance. After graduation, they are appointed as Master Sergeants or Chief Petty Officers and receive several weeks of instruction as officer candidates. Those who pass the National Examination for Medical Practitioners are promoted to 2d Lieutenants or Ensigns simultaneous with passing and become Self Defense Force officers. Then, after two years of clinical training, they serve as medical officers. If they do not continue to serve for a nine year period following graduation, they must make repayment.
General Officer Candidates	Officer candidates from general universities. Along with acceptance, appointed to Master Sergeant or Chief Petty Officer. After receiving about one year of instruction as an officer candidate, promoted to 2d Lieutenant or Ensign (Masters Degree student from graduate school promoted to 1st Lieutenant or Lieutenant (JG), and made Self Defense Force officer.

(2) Education Details and Future continued

Category	Education Details and Future
Technical Officer Candidates (MSDF)	Science and Engineering major university graduates who will become technical officers in the MSDF in the future. Along with acceptance, appointed to Chief Petty Officer. After receiving about one year of instruction as an officer candidate, promoted to Ensign (Masters Degree student from graduate school promoted to Lieutenant (JG), and made Self Defense Force officer.
Self Defense Force students	To foster knowledge and skill as a sergeant or petty officer performing technical related duties. After four years of instruction, promoted to sergeant 3rd class or petty officer 3rd class. Also, path opened in future for becoming officer.
Aviation Students (MSDF, ASDF)	To become MSDF and ASDF mainstay pilot and aerial navigators. Accepted as Private 2d Class or Seaman, but promoted to 2nd Lieutenant or Ensign in about six years and made a Self Defense Force officer.
General Sergeant/ Petty Officer Candidate Students	When about two years of instruction are completed after acceptance, promoted to Sergeant 2nd Class or Petty Officer 3rd Class and serve as core sergeant/petty officer personnel of the Self Defense Force. Also, path opened to become officer.
Nurse Students (GSDF)	To foster temperament and capability as women Self Defense Force personnel concerned with nurse duties in the GSDF. After passing National Examination for Nurses, promoted to Sergeant 1st Class and serves as various hospitals.
Medical Officer Candidates (Doctor, Dentist, Pharmacist)	To become officers performing medical treatment duties in the medical fields of the Self Defense Forces.
Medical and Technical Scholarship Students	Students in medicine, dentistry, or science and engineering at a university or graduate school who are granted a scholarship (29,000 yen a month) as persons who will serve in the Self Defense Force after graduation. Appointed to Chief Master Sergeant or Chief Petty Officer after graduation and after receiving instruction for about one year as officer candidates, promoted to 2d Lieutenant or Ensign (Masters Degree students promoted to 1st Lieutenant or Lieutenant (JG) and made Self Defense Force officers. Those who do not serve for a set period repay the scholarship.

(2) Education Details and Future continued

Category	Education Details and Future
Technical Petty Officer	Serves as mainstay technical petty officer of the MSDF. Path also opened up to become officer.

7. Number of Self Defense Force Personnel By Prefecture of Legal Domicile

(as of 30 April 1983)

Rank:	Officer	Warrant Officer	Non-commissioned Officer and Enlisted	Total
Domicile				
Hokkaido	2,687	384	23,017	26,088
Aomori	833	124	8,076	9,033
Iwate	472	62	4,551	5,085
Miyagi	1,019	201	6,723	7,943
Akita	495	72	3,854	4,421
Yamagata	577	69	4,185	4,831
Fukushima	750	127	6,189	7,066
Ibaraki	792	128	4,615	5,535
Tochigi	524	60	2,889	3,473
Gunma	505	98	3,344	3,947
Saitama	632	87	2,928	3,647
Chiba	909	94	3,726	4,729
Tokyo	2,123	129	5,290	7,542
Kanagawa	1,280	131	3,484	4,895
Niigata	603	77	4,556	5,236
Toyama	320	25	1,267	1,612
Ishikawa	457	26	1,739	2,222
Fukui	360	43	1,301	1,704
Yamanashi	298	47	1,286	1,631
Nagano	545	81	2,866	3,492
Gifu	405	42	2,314	2,761

Shizuoka	716	87	4,075	4,878
Aichi	718	55	3,027	3,800
Mie	363	41	1,775	2,179
Shiga	172	13	902	1,087
Kyoto	525	77	2,148	2,750
Osaka	552	18	2,623	3,193
Hyogo	764	56	2,965	3,785
Nara	159	7	712	878
Wakayama	200	13	1,064	1,277
Tottori	307	40	1,859	2,206
Shimane	460	45	2,612	3,117
Okayama	747	73	2,456	3,276
Hiroshima	1,355	170	4,415	5,940
Yamaguchi	1,116	98	4,201	5,415
Tokushima	479	44	1,907	2,430
Kagawa	667	64	1,983	2,714
Ehime	804	73	3,168	4.045
Kochi	460	39	2,190	2,689
Fukuoka	2,335	237	8,855	11,427
Saga	987	98	4,502	5,587
Nagasaki	1,355	144	8,629	10,128
Kumamoto	2,426	275	10,872	13,573
Oita	1,335	123	5,843	7,301
Miyazaki	1,232	178	7,447	8,857
Kagoshima	2,530	330	11,407	14,267
Okinawa	25		1,397	1,422
Total	39,375	4,505	201,234	245,114

8. Number of Self Defense Personnel By Schooling

(as of 30 April 1983)

Schooling:	University	Community College	High School	Jr. High School	Imperial Military School	Defense Academy	Defense Medical College	Total
Officers	9,164	1,370	14,266	4,612	56	9,747	160	39,375
Warrant Officers	47	132	2,129	2,197				4,505
Non-commissioned Officers and Enlisted	3,916	2,658	140,900	53,309		369	82	201,234
Total	13,127	4,160	157,295	60,118	56	10,116	242	245,114

9. Japan Defense Agency Staff Wage Items and Pay Standards (as of 1 December 1983)

Staff Category: / Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel	Appointed staff	Councilors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel	Summary
Salary		x	x	x	x	x				Councilor Salary Table, SDF Personnel Salary Table, General Wage Law Salary Tables (Administrative Personnel, etc.)
Salary adjustment amount				x						Nurses, etc. working with tuberculosis or mental diseases (monthly salary x 3 percent x fixed amount) x adjustment (1 - 3)
Initial salary adjustment allowance			x	x		x				1. Thirty-five year allowance for doctors. Depending on category of duty location, 209,500 yen (remote area) to 80,200 yen (metropolitan area) a month for first year, both deferred for sixteen years, gradually diminishes from 17th year on. 2. Thirty-five year allowance for medical related duty (except for Medical (1) and Doctors who are Self Defense Force personnel). 40,100 yen a month for first year, deferred for six years, gradually diminishes from 7th year on. 3. For positions requiring special expert knowledge among positions other than doctor or medical related, a one year allowance. 500 yen a month for first year (after 1 Jan 84 no allowance).

Staff Category:	Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel	Appointed staff	Councilors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel	Summary
	Flight allowance					x	x				75 percent of monthly salary from initial flight as jet aircraft crew member
											60 percent of monthly salary from initial flight as reciprocal engine aircraft crew member
	Crew allowance					x	x				27.5 percent of monthly salary (submarine, 40 percent, etc.)
	Paratrooper allowance					x	x				27.5 percent of monthly salary from initial jump
	Salary special adjustment amount			x	x		x				5, 10 percent of salary (councilors, etc.), 1, 3, 6, 10 percent (SDF personnel), 10, 12, 16,20, 25 percent (administrative personnel)
	Outside lodging allowance (Sergeant/ Petty Officer)						x				5,930 yen a month

Staff Category; / Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel	Appointed staff	Councilors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel	Summary
Special area duty allowance		x		x	x	x				Depending on grade category (Grades 1 to 6), 4 to 25 percent (administrative personnel), 3 to 21 percent of (salary + support allowance)
Support allowance			x	x		x				Spouse, 12,300 yen; 3,800 yen each for up to two persons among children and parents (8,300 for one if staff member without spouse), 1,000 yen in addition. However, amount of support allowance will be reduced if child allowance payment is received
Adjustment allowance		x	x	x	x					6, 9 percent (A area), 3 percent (B area) of (salary + support allowance + salary special adjustment amount)

Staff Category: / Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel	Appointed staff	Councilors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel
Living allowance			x	x		x			
Cold district allowance		x		x	x	x			

Summary

For person living in rented room or house, for a monthly rent over 9,000 yen and less less than 16,500 yen, the amount deducting 9,000 yen from the monthly rent; for a monthly rent over 16,500 yen, the amount of 7,500 yen added to ½ the amount deducting 16,500 yen from the monthly rent. (Monthly amount cut off at 14,300 yen). For those living in own home, 1,000 yen for staff member who is the householder living in a home under his own ownership. However, for staff members who have newly built or purchased a home, 2,500 yen for a five-year period after acquisition of the home.

1. For administrative personnel, the standard amount, added amount, and pay methods are the same as general staff.

2. For SDF personnel, the allowance categories and total amount of pay are the same as for administrative personnel, but it is payed monthly and those in barracks get ½.

Staff Category	Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel								Summary
		Appointed staff	Councillors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel	
Term-end allowance		x	x	x	x	x		x		1.9 month's portion in December; 1.4 month's portion in June, 0.5 month's portion in March. (Base: salary + support allowance + adjustment allowance + outside lodging allowance. For person in position of administrative supervisor, 5 - 25 percent of monthly salary is added to this; 25 percent for appointed staff; 23, 14 percent for councilors; 5, 11, 21 percent for SDF personnel; 10, 15, 25 percent for administrative personnel)
Diligence allowance			x	x		x				0.6 month's portion in December, 0.5 month's portion in June. (Base: salary + adjustment allowance + outside lodging allowance. For person in position of administrative supervisor, 5 - 25 percent of monthly salary is added to this; 14, 23 percent for councilors; 5, 11, 21 percent for SDF personnel; 10, 15, 25 percent for administrative personnel)

Staff Category:	Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel	Appointed staff	Councilors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel	Summary
Commuting allowance				x	x		x				For persons using commuting means, the full amount if the amount corresponding to the fare is 17,600 yen or less. If the amount corresponding to the fare is over 17,600 yen, ½ the amount of the difference from 17,600 yen is added to 17,600 yen. (Cut-off at 20,400 yen.) For persons using bicycles, etc., 2,000 - 8,200 yen.
Reserve SDF personnel allowance										x	3,000 yen a month
Student allowance									x		57,900 yen a month
Navigation allowance						x	x				Daily amount according to class of sea area (Categories 1 to 4): Category 1, 450 - 1,070 yen... Category 4, 1,280 - 3,020 yen; Antarctic, 1,800 - 3,020 yen

Special Duty Allowances

Staff Category	Wage Category	Summary
Submarine operations allowance	Staff within authorized personnel Appointed staff Councilors Administrative personnel Generals/Admirals (1) SDF Personnel Other than authorized personnel Students Reserve SDF personnel	220 - 1,400 yen per hour according to depth; 800 yen a day for submarine rescue equipment
Explosives handling allowance	x x x	80 yen per hour for bomb disposal. 3,300 per day for high risk operations in bomb disposal. 180 yen a day for powder inspection. 230 yen a day for high-pressure gas.
Flight operations allowance	x	1,500 - 4,100 yen a day for lieutenant colonel/commander and above or Administrative (1), Fourth Grade and above; 1,500 - 2,900 yen for major/lieutenant commander to 2d lieutenant/ensign or Administrative (1) Fifth, Sixth Grade. Warrant officers are 1,200 - 2,400 yen a day. For chief master sergeant/chief petty officer and below or Administrative (1) Seventh Grade and below, 1,000 - 1,900 yen a day (except for those receiving flight allowance). In addition, if dangerous flight operations are performed, a daily amount for dangerous flight operations is added to the same amount.

Special Duty Allowances

Staff Category / Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel								Summary
	Appointed staff	Councilors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel	
Dangerous flight operations allowance					x				2,700 yen for trial-manufactured aircraft; 900 yen for jet aircraft; 700 yen for DDH helicopter; 500 yen for reciprocal engine aircraft - daily amounts
Operations in unusual atmospheric pressure allowance			x		x				1. Low atmospheric operations 800 - 2,000 yen per time according to degree of low pressure 2. High atmospheric operations 160 - 800 yen per hour according to degree of high pressure
Parachute drop operations allowance					x				Depending on rank, 2,800 - 5,200 yen per time (paratrooper), 2,300 - 4,300 yen (trainee) except for those receiving payment of flight allowance
X-ray handling allowance			x		x				230 yen a day

Special Duty Allowances

Staff Category / Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel	Appointed staff	Councilors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel	Summary
Submarine voyage allowance				x		x				1. Test or inspection of submarine (1) For submarine crew, 500 yen a day for officers, 450 yen for warrant officers, 400 yen for petty officers (2) For persons other than submarine crew, 1,400 yen a day for officers and Administrative (1) Sixth Grade and above, 1,200 yen for warrant officers, and 1,000 yen for petty officers and Administrative (1) Seventh Grade and below. (Subject operation submerged voyage of newly built boat)
										2. Daily amount for submarine voyage over 15 days is 750 yen for officers, 675 yen for warrant officers, 600 yen for petty officers and below.
Stationed forces related operations allowance				x						180 yen per day for on-site negotiations with stationed forces, etc.
Antarctic allowance				x		x				Depending on rank, 1,400 - 3,300 yen per day

Staff Category	Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel	Appointed staff	Councillors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel	Summary
Special Duty Allowances	Night nursing allowance				x		x				For over 4 hours during one work period: nurses (2,200 yen), male nurses (1,760 yen) who are administrative personnel; for nurses (1,850 yen), male nurses (1,480 yen) who are SDF personnel. For over 2 hours but less than 4 hours during one work period: nurses (2,000 yen) and male nurses (1,600 yen) who are administrative personnel; nurses (1,600 yen) and male nurses (1,320 yen) who are SDF personnel. For less that two hours during one work period: nurses (1,600 yen) and male nurses (1,280 yen) who are administrative personnel; nurses (1,320 yen) and male nurses (1,060 yen) who are SDF personnel.
	Snow removal allowance				x		x				260 yen a day under proclamation of blizzard warning; in addition 240 yen a day (for operations from 5 p.m. to 6 a.m. the next day)
	Accelerated operations allowance				x		x				Depending on extent of operation, 800, 1,200 or 1,800 yen a day

Special Duty Allowances

Staff Category	Wage Category	Ogasawara allowance	Summary
Staff within authorized personnel			
Appointed staff			
Counciliors			
Administrative personnel		x	For major/lieutenant commander and above or Administrative (1) Fourth Grade and above: Minami Tori Shima, 4,180 yen; Iojima, 2,930 yen; Chichijima, 700 yen (1,260 yen)
Generals/Admirals (1)			
SDF Personnel		x	For captain/lieutenant (SG) to 2d lieutenant/ ensign or Administrative (1) Fifth, Sixth Grade and Administrative (2) First, Second Grade: Minami Tori Shima, 4,060 yen; Iojima, 2,150 yen; Chichijima, 500 yen (900 yen).
Other than authorized personnel			
Students			For warrant officer: Minami Tori Shima, 4,000 yen; Iojima, 1,740 yen; Chichijima, 400 yen (720 yen).
Reserve SDF personnel			For chief master sergeant/chief petty officer and below or Administrative (1) Seventh Grade and below: Minami Tori Shima, 3,940 yen; Iojima, 1,320 yen; Chichijima, 300 yen (540 yen).

Note: Numbers in parentheses for Chichijima are for operations performed under special environments (80 percent increase over regular amount).

Special Duty Allowance Wage Category	Staff within authorized personnel	Appointed staff	Councilors	Administrative personnel	Generals/Admirals (1)	SDF Personnel	Other than authorized personnel	Students	Reserve SDF personnel	Summary
Corpse handling allowance				x						500 or 1,100 yen per day.
Engine room operations allowance						x				Petty officers and seamen only. 50 yen for petty officers and 80 yen for seamen per day (subject operations are engine room operations within ship).
Overtime allowance				x						Per hour, 125 percent of amount paid for one hour of work (150 percent for night)
Holiday work pay				x						Per hour, 125 percent of amount paid for one hour of work
Night work allowance				x						Per hour of regular work from 10 pm to 5 am the next day, 25 percent of amount apid for one hour of work
Night and day duty allowance				x						Per one time general watch, 1,600 yen (except Saturday); 2,400 yen (Saturday). Per one time medical watch, 10,000 yen (except Saturday); 15,000 yen (Saturday).
Training summons allowance									x	4,700 yen per day

10. Japan Defense Agency Staff Salary Tables

(1) Councilors, etc. Salary Table

(2) Administrative Staff Salary Table

A. Administrative (1) Salary Table

10. 防衛庁職員給与一覧表

(1)参事官等俸給表

(1) 号俸	(2) 指定職 俸給月額 (3)	(4) 職務の等級 号俸 (1)	(5) 1等級 俸給月額	(6) 2等級 俸給月額	(7) 3等級 俸給月額	(8) 4等級 俸給月額
	円		円	円	円	円
1	412,000	1	332,700	258,300	—	163,200
2	454,000	2	346,800	269,100	229,900	170,500
3	506,000	3	360,800	280,000	238,700	177,900
4	559,000	4	374,800	290,900	247,700	185,700
5	603,000	5	388,800	302,000	256,700	195,100
6	649,000	6	402,800	313,200	265,900	203,200
7	705,000	7	416,700	324,400	275,200	211,600
8	760,000	8	430,500	335,300	284,600	220,000
9	814,000	9	444,300	346,200	294,000	228,400
10	867,000	10	457,800	356,800	303,200	236,800
11	918,000	11	468,200	367,000	312,400	245,200
		12	475,000	377,000	321,500	253,700
		13	481,700	385,800	330,600	262,400
		14	487,900	392,700	339,200	271,100
		15	493,200	399,400	347,700	279,900
		16		404,100	354,500	288,800
		17			360,900	297,400
		18			365,200	305,300
		19			369,400	312,900
		20				319,100
		21				324,700
		22				328,700

備考　この表の指定職の欄に定める額の俸給の支給を受ける職員は、防衛事務次官その(13)他の官職を占める者で政令で定めるものとする。

(2) 行政職俸給表

ア．行政職俸給表(一)

(1) 職務の等級 号俸	(5) 1等級 俸給月額	(6) 2等級 俸給月額	(7) 3等級 俸給月額	(8) 4等級 俸給月額	(9) 5等級 俸給月額	(10) 6等級 俸給月額	(11) 7等級 俸給月額	(12) 8等級 俸給月額
	円	円	円	円	円	円	円	円
1	302,400	234,800	—	—	—	121,400	104,000	—
2	315,200	244,600	209,000	177,300	148,300	127,600	109,100	85,100
3	327,900	254,500	217,000	184,700	155,000	133,900	114,900	87,700
4	340,700	264,400	225,100	192,300	161,700	140,200	121,300	90,500
5	353,400	274,500	233,300	200,000	168,800	146,700	127,100	93,400
6	366,100	284,700	241,700	207,600	176,100	152,900	131,900	96,600
7	378,700	294,900	250,200	215,200	183,200	159,100	136,600	100,200
8	391,300	304,800	258,700	222,900	190,200	165,200	141,200	104,000
9	403,800	314,700	267,200	230,600	197,100	170,300	145,300	107,600
10	416,100	324,300	275,600	238,500	203,800	175,400	149,100	110,900
11	425,700	333,600	283,900	246,400	210,400	180,400	152,800	113,900
12	431,800	342,700	292,200	254,400	217,000	185,300	156,300	116,500
13	437,900	350,700	300,500	262,500	223,500	190,200	159,900	119,200
14	443,500	356,900	308,300	270,300	229,700	194,500	162,600	121,400
15	448,300	363,000	316,000	277,500	235,700	198,700	165,300	123,600
16		367,300	322,200	284,400	241,200	202,900	168,000	125,700
17			328,000	290,000	246,500	206,700	170,500	127,300
18			331,900	295,100	250,400	209,900	172,900	
19			335,700	298,800	253,800	212,900	174,900	
20			339,500	302,400	257,000	215,200		
21				306,000	259,500	217,500		
22				309,600	261,900	219,700		
23				313,200	264,300	221,900		
24					266,700	224,100		
25					269,100			
26					271,500			

備考(14)　この表は、他の俸給表の適用を受けないすべての職員に適用する。ただし、第二十二条及び附則第三項に規定する職員を除く。

人事

人事

B. Administrative (2) Salary Table

イ．行政職俸給表(二)

(14)	特1等級 (15)	1等級 (5)	2等級 (6)	3等級 (7)	4等級 (8)	5等級 (9)
号俸	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額
(1)	円	円	円	円	円	円
1	173,500	146,600	120,200	106,200	85,800	76,600
2	179,300	151,800	125,400	110,800	88,400	78,900
3	185,100	157,200	130,600	115,400	91,300	81,100
4	191,000	162,600	136,000	120,200	94,300	83,500
5	197,300	168,000	141,300	124,900	97,700	85,800
6	203,600	173,500	146,600	129,600	101,600	88,300
7	210,300	178,900	151,500	134,200	106,200	91,100
8	217,000	184,300	156,400	138,700	110,800	94,000
9	223,700	189,600	161,300	143,100	115,300	97,300
10	230,300	194,400	166,200	147,500	119,800	101,000
11	236,900	199,200	170,500	151,800	124,100	104,900
12	243,600	204,000	174,800	155,900	128,200	108,900
13	250,100	208,700	179,100	160,000	132,000	112,900
14	256,500	213,400	183,300	163,800	135,600	116,800
15	262,100	217,900	187,500	167,500	138,800	120,300
16	267,700	222,500	191,500	170,800	141,500	123,500
17	273,200	226,900	195,600	174,100	144,100	126,700
18	278,600	231,200	199,700	177,200	146,600	129,100
19	283,400	235,500	203,600	180,300	149,200	131,400
20	288,000	239,600	207,100	182,700	151,500	133,700
21	292,000	243,400	209,900	184,700	153,500	135,600
22	296,000	247,100	212,300	186,700	155,400	137,500
23	300,000	250,400	214,600	188,700	157,300	139,400
24	303,300	253,700	216,600	190,600	159,200	141,300
25		256,100	218,600	192,500	161,000	143,200
26			220,600			145,100
27			222,600			146,900
28			224,600			148,700
29						150,400

(16) 備考　この表は、機器の運転操作、庁舎の監視その他の庁務及びこれらに準ずる業務に従事する職員で人事院規則で定めるものに適用する。

(1) Councilors, etc. Salary Table

(2) Administrative Staff Salary Table

A. Administrative (1) Salary Table

B. Administrative (2) Salary Table

Key:

(1) Salary step

(2) Appointed Staff

(3) Monthly salary

(4) Grade

(5) Grade 1 monthly salary

(6) Grade 2 monthly salary

(7) Grade 3 monthly salary

(8) Grade 4 monthly salary

(9) Grade 5 monthly salary

(10) Grade 6 monthly salary

(11) Grade 7 monthly salary

(12) Grade 8 monthly salary

(13) Note: Staff paid salary designated in appointed staff column are the Administrative Vice Minister and persons occupying other posts who are designated by law.

(14) Note: This table pertains to all staff for which the other salary tables are not pertinent. However, staff prescribed in Article 22 and Supplementary Clause No. 3 are excluded.

(15) Special Grade 1 monthly salary

(16) Note: This table pertains to staff employed in the oepration of machinery, gurading of buildings or duties corresponding to these and who are persons designated by National Personnel Authority regulations.

(3) Self Defense Force Personnel Salary Table

(3) 自衛官俸給表

(1) 俸号	(2) 階級	(4) 俸給月額	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	陸将 海将 空将 (3)	陸将補 海将補 空将補	1等陸佐 1等海佐 1等空佐	2等陸佐 2等海佐 2等空佐	3等陸佐 3等海佐 3等空佐	1等陸尉 1等海尉 1等空尉	2等陸尉 2等海尉 2等空尉	3等陸尉 3等海尉 3等空尉	
	俸給月額		俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	
	円	円	円	円	円	円	円	円	円	
1	412,000	360,600	313,000	269,800	233,700	—	188,700	165,000	156,200	
2	454,000	375,200	324,600	279,200	242,000	224,100	196,800	172,500	160,200	
3	506,000	389,700	336,200	290,000	251,300	232,300	205,000	180,100	154,100	
4	559,000	404,200	347,500	301,000	260,600	240,600	213,300	187,700	171,300	
5	603,000	418,700	358,700	312,400	269,800	249,800	221,600	195,300	178,500	
6	649,000	433,100	369,800	324,000	279,100	259,100	229,700	203,000	185,700	
7	705,000	447,500	380,900	335,600	288,500	268,300	237,800	210,700	192,800	
8	760,000	461,800	391,900	346,800	297,900	277,300	245,500	218,400	199,900	
9	814,000	475,800	402,900	358,000	307,600	286,300	253,200	225,900	207,000	
10	867,000	486,800	413,900	368,500	317,400	295,300	260,900	233,400	214,100	
11	918,000	493,800	424,900	378,900	327,100	304,200	268,600	240,700	221,000	
12		500,700	435,900	388,900	336,700	313,100	276,300	247,900	227,900	
13			448,200	397,700	346,300	321,800	284,000	255,200	234,600	
14			456,700	404,500	355,900	330,400	291,500	262,500	241,300	
15			462,900	411,200	365,200	339,000	298,800	269,800	248,100	
16			468,800	416,200	374,300	347,300	306,100	277,100	254,900	
17			474,400	421,200	383,100	353,600	312,900	284,200	261,900	
18				426,200	389,900	359,300	319,400	291,100	268,800	
19				431,200	396,600	364,400	325,800	298,000	275,700	
20				436,200	401,600	369,400	332,000	304,500	282,600	
21					406,600	374,400	337,700	310,700	289,400	
22					411,600	379,400	342,700	316,900	295,900	
23						384,400	347,700	323,000	302,100	
24							352,400	328,600	308,200	
25							357,100	333,600	314,300	
26							361,800	338,600	319,800	
27								343,300	324,800	
28								348,000	329,800	
29								352,700	334,500	
30									339,200	
31									343,900	

備考　この表の陸将、海将及び空将の欄に定める額の俸給の支給を受ける職員は、(13)統合幕僚会議の議長その他の官職を占める者で政令で定めるものとする。

人事

(1) 俸号	(2) 階級	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		准陸尉 准海尉 准空尉	陸曹長 海曹長 空曹長	1等陸曹 1等海曹 1等空曹	2等陸曹 2等海曹 2等空曹	3等陸曹 3等海曹 3等空曹	陸士長 海士長 空士長	1等陸士 1等海士 1等空士	2等陸士 2等海士 2等空士	3等陸士 3等海士 3等空士
		俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額	俸給月額
		円	円	円	円	円	円	円	円	円
1		148,600	142,600	142,600	127,100	120,700	111,600	106,800	98,000	94,000
2		156,300	150,300	150,300	134,900	126,600	116,100	111,300		
3		164,100	158,100	158,100	142,600	134,100	120,700	115,800		
4		171,300	165,300	165,300	150,300	141,600	126,100	120,200		
5		178,500	172,500	172,500	158,100	149,000	132,700			
6		185,700	179,700	179,700	165,300	156,300	139,200			
7		192,800	186,800	186,800	172,500	163,000	145,600			
8		199,900	193,900	193,900	179,700	169,700	151,900			
9		206,900	200,900	200,900	186,800	176,400	156,800			
10		213,900	207,800	207,800	193,900	183,100				
11		220,700	214,600	214,600	200,900	189,800				
12		227,500	221,400	221,300	207,700	196,500				
13		234,100	228,000	227,900	214,500	202,900				
14		240,700	234,600	234,500	220,900	209,200				
15		247,400	241,300	241,100	227,200	214,500				
16		254,100	248,000	247,800	233,500	219,600				
17		261,100	254,900	254,700	239,800	224,600				
18		268,000	261,800	261,600	245,700	229,300				
19		274,900	268,700	268,500	251,600	234,000				
20		281,800	275,600	275,400	257,500					
21		288,600	282,400	282,200	263,300	-				
22		295,100	288,900	288,700	269,100					
23		301,300	295,100	294,900	274,900					
24		307,400	301,200	301,000	280,200					
25		313,500	307,300	307,100	285,100					
26		319,000	312,800	312,600	289,800					
27		324,000	317,800	317,600						
28		329,000	322,500	322,300						
29		333,700	327,200	327,000						
30		338,400	331,900							
31		343,100								

人事

(3) Self Defense Force Personnel Salary Table

Key:

(1) Salary step

(2) Rank

(3) General/Admiral

(4) Monthly salary (1)

(5) Monthly salary (2)

(6) Major General/Rear Admiral monthly salary

(7) Colonel/Captain monthly salary

(8) Lieutenant Colonel/Commander monthly salary

(9) Major/Lieutenant Commander monthly salary

(10) Captain/Lieutenant (SG) monthly salary

(11) 1st Lieutenant/Lieutenant (JG) monthly salary

(12) 2nd Lieutenant/Ensign monthly salary

(13) Note: staff who are paid the salaries designated in the General/Admiral column (1) are the Chairman, Joint Staff Council and persons occupying other posts who are designated by law.

(14) Warrant officer monthly salary

(15) Chief Master Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer monthly salary

(16) Master Sergeant/Petty Officer 1st Class monthly salary

(17) Sergeant 1st Class/Petty Officer 2nd Class monthly salar

(18) Sergeant 2nd Class/Petty Officer 3rd Class monthly salary

(19) Lance Corporal/Leading Seaman monthly salary

(20) Private 1st Class/Seaman monthly salary

(21) Private 2nd Class/Seaman Apprentice monthly salary

(22) Recruit/Seaman Recruit monthly salary

11. Special Retirement Allowance For Term System Servicemen

Term	First Term 2 years	First Term 3 years	Second Term	Third Term	Fourth Term or more
Number of days pay	100 days	150 days	200 days	150 days	75 days

Note: If the term system serviceman desires, he will not be paid the special retirement allowance for servicemen on fulfillment of term, but will be paid a lump sum at the time of retirement together with that for later periods of consecutive service.

12. Chronological List of Director General, Parliamentary and Administrative Vice Ministers, Chief of Joint Staff Council, Chief of Ground, Maritime and Air Staff

Year	Prime Minister	Director General Japan Defense Agency	Parliamentary Vice Minister	Administrative Vice MInister	Chief of Joint Staff Council
	16 Feb 1949 Shigeru Yoshida				
1950		(Director General, Police Reserve Hqs.) 14 August, Keikichi Masuhara (1)		(Deputy Director, Police Reserve) 14 August Mitome Eguchi (1)	
1951		(23 Jan 1951 - 31 Jul 1952, State Minister for Police Reserve) Takeo Ohashi			
1952		(Acting Director General, National Security Board) 1 August Shigeru Yoshida (2)	1 August Taro Hirai (1)	(renamed Deputy Director, National security Board) 1 August Keikichi Masuhara (2)	
		Director General, National Security Board 30 October Tokutaru Kimura (3)	10 November Goro Okuda (2)		
1953			25 May Masao Maeda (3)		
1954		1 July (renamed Director General, JDA)	4 August Natsuo Eto (4)	1 July (renamed Deputy Director, Japan Defense Agency	1 July Keizo Hayashi (1)
	10 December Ichiro Hatayama	10 December Seiichi Omura (4)	14 December Teiichi Takahashi (5)		

Year	Prime Minister	Chief of Ground Staff	Chief of Maritime Staff	Chief of Air Staff
	16 Feb 1949 Shigeru Yoshida			
1950		(Tentative title, Chief, Central Hqs. Police Reserve Forces) 9 October Keizo Hayashi (1) 29 December (renamed Superintendent General, General Forces)		
1951				
1952		1 August (renamed Chief of 1st Staff)	Superintendent General Coast Guard 26 April Kogoro Yamazaki (1) 1 August (renamed Chief of 2nd Staff)	
1953				
1954	10 December Ichiro Hatayama	(renamed Chief of Ground Staff) 1 July Takeo Tsutsui (2)	1 July (renamed Chief of Maritime Staff) 3 August Hiroshi Nagasawa (2)	1 July Kentaro Uemura (1)

Year	Prime Minister	Director General Japan Defense Agency	Parliamentary Vice Minister	Administrative Vice Minister	Chief of Joint Staff Council
1955		19 March Arata Sugihara (5)	22 March Hisao Tanaka (6)		
		31 July Shigemasa Sunada(6)			
		22 November Naka Funada (7)	25 November Tadanori Nagayama (7)		
1956	23 December Tanzan Ishibashi	23 December Tanzan Ishibashi (8) (acting)			
1957	31 January Nobusuke Kishi	31 January Nobusuke Kishi (9) (acting)	30 January Hitoshi Takahashi (8)		
		2 February Akira Kodaki (10)		3 June Muneo Toga (acting)	
		10 July Juichi Tsushima (11)	16 July Osanori Koyama (9)	15 June Hisahi Imai (3)	
				1 August (renamed Administrative Vice Minister for Defense)	
1958		12 June Gizen Sato (12)	17 June Kanichi Tsuji (10)		
1959		12 January Shigejiro Ino (13)			
		18 June Munenori Akagi (14)	30 June Harukazu Obata (11)		

Year	Prime Minister	Chief of Ground Staff	Chief of Maritime Staff	Chief of Air Staff
1955				
1956	23 December Tanzan Ishibashi			3 July Takeshi Sato (2)
1957	31 January Nobusuke Kishi	2 August Shigeru Sugiyama (3)		
1958			1 August Susumu Iohara (3)	
1959				18 July Minoru Genda (3)

Year	Prime Minister	Director General Japan Defense Agency	Parliamentary Vice Minister	Administrative Vice Minister	Chief of Joint Staff Council
1960	19 July Hayato Ikeda	19 July Masumi Ezaki (15)	22 July Shunji Shiomi (12)		
		8 December Naomi Nishimura (16)	9 December Masayoshi Shirahama (13)	27 December Muneo Toga (4)	
1961		18 July Sensuke Fujieda (17)	25 July Kazuo Sasamoto (14)		
1962		18 July Kenjiro Shiga (18)	27 July Hiroichi Ikuta (15)		
1963		18 July Tokuyasu Fukuda (19)	30 July Ganko Ihara (16)	2 August Yozo Kato (5)	
1964		18 July Junya Koizumi (20)	24 July Seichiro Takahashi (17)		14 August Ichizo Sugie (2)
	9 November Eisaku Sato			17 November Yoshio Miwa (6)	
1965		3 June Raizo Matsuno (21)	8 June Shigeo Imura (18)		
1966		1 August Eikichi Kanbayashiyama (22)	2 August Hitoshi Hasegawa (19)		30 April Yoshihide Amano (3)
		3 December Kaneshichi Masuda (23)			
1967			17 February Yukio Urano (20)		
			28 November Asao Mihara (21)	5 December Hisao Obata (7)	15 November Hirokuni Muta (4)

Year		Chief of Ground Staff	Chief of Maritime Staff	Chief of Air Staff
1960	19 July Hayato Ikeda	11 March Kazuji Sugita (4)		
1961			15 August Sadayoshi Nakayama (4)	
1962		12 March Hiroshi Omori (5)		7 April Takeshi Matsuda (4)
1963			1 July Ichizo Sugie (5)	
1964	9 November Eisaku Sato		14 August Tomoharu Nishimura (6)	17 April Shigeru Ura (5)
1965		16 January Yoshihide Amao (6)		
1966		30 April Seiichi Yoshie (7)	30 April Ryuichi Sakatani (7)	30 April Hirokuni Muta (6)
1967				15 November Takeshi Omuro (7)

Year	Prime Minister	Director General Japan Defense Agency	Parliamentary Vice Minister	Administrative Vice Minister	Chief of Joint Staff Council
1968		30 November Kiichi Arita (24)	3 December Yoshimasa Sakamura (22)		
1969					1 July Ryuichi Sakatani (5)
1970		14 January Yasuhiro Nakasone (25)	20 January Yoshihiko Tsuchiya (23)	20 November Hitoshi Utsumi (8)	
1971		5 July Keikichi Masuhara (26)	9 July Yukikazu Noro (24)		1 July Toshio Kinugasa (6)
		2 August Naomi Nishimura (27)			
		3 December Masumi Ezaki (28)			
1972	6 July Kakuei Tanaka	7 July Keikichi Masuhara (29)	12 July Hiroo Furuuchi (25)	23 May Yutaka Shimada (9)	
			17 October Noboru Minowa (26)		
1973		29 May Sadanori Yamanaka (30)	27 November Haruo Kino (27)		1 February Ryuhei Nakamura (7)
1974	9 December Takeo Miki	12 November Sosuke Uno (31)	15 November Shiro Tanabe (28)	7 June Issei Tashiro (10)	1 July Motoharu Shirakawa (8)
		9 December Michita Sakata (32)			

Year	Prime Minister	Chief of Ground Staff	Chief of Maritime Staff	Chief of Air Staff
1968		14 March Masao Yamada (8)		
1969			1 July Kazumi Uchida (8)	25 April Kagetoshi Ogata (8)
1970		1 July Toshio Kinugasa (9)		
1971		1 July Ryuhei Nakamura (10)		1 July Yasuhiro Ueda (9) 10 August Tsurayuki Ishikawa (10)
1972	6 July Kakuei Tanaka		16 March Suteo Ishida (9)	
1973		1 February Juro Magari (11)	1 December Hiroichi Samejima (10)	1 July Motoharu Shirakawa (11)
1974	9 December Takeo Miki	1 July Hideo Miyoshi (12)		1 July Yoshitaka Kakuda (12)

Year	Prime Minister	Director General Japan Defense Agency	Parliamentary Vice Minister	Administrative Vice Minister	Chief of Joint Staff Council
1975			26 December Yozo Kato (29)	15 July Takuya Kubo (11)	
1976	24 December Takeo Fukuda	24 December Asao Mihara (33)	20 September Hiroumi Nakamura (30)	16 July Takashi Maruyama (12)	16 March Hiroichi Samejima (9)
			27 December Koichi Hamada (31)		
1977		29 November Shin Kanamaru (34)	30 November Shuichi Takenaka (32)		20 October Hiromi Kurisu (10)
1978	7 December Masayoshi Ohira	7 December Ganri Yamashita (35)	12 December Motoharu Arima (33)	1 November Akira Watari (13)	28 July Takehiko Takashina (11)
1979		9 November Enji Kubota (36)	13 November Makoto Someya (34)		1 August Goro Takeda (12)
1980	17 July Zenko Suzuki	4 February Kichizo Hosoda (37)	18 July Hiroshi Yamazaki (35)	6 June Tetsu Hara (14)	
		17 July Joji Omura (38)			
1981		30 November Soichiro Ito (39)	2 December Hisao Horinouchi (36)		16 February Tsugio Yada (13)
1982	27 November Yasuhiro Nakasone	27 November Kazuo Tanikawa (40)	30 November Daikan Hayashi (37)	9 July Minoru Yoshino (15)	
1983		27 December Yuko Kurihara (41)	28 December Kishiro Nakamura (38)	29 June Haruo Natsume (16)	16 March Sumio Murai (14)

Year	Prime MInister	Chief of Ground Staff	Chief of Maritime Staff	Chief of Air Staff
1975				
1976	24 December Takeo Fukuda	15 October Hiromi Kurisu (13)	16 March Teiji Nakamura (11)	15 October Akira Hirano (13)
1977		20 October Takehiko Takashina (14)	1 September Yoshihira Oga (12)	
1978	7 December Masayoshi Ohira	28 July Shigekado Nagano (15)		16 March Goro Takeda (14)
1979				1 August Ryoichi Yamada (15)
1980	17 July Zenko Suzuki	12 February Toshiyuki Suzuki (16)	15 February Tsugio Yada (13)	
1981		1 June Sumio Murai (17)	16 February Masaru Maeda (14)	17 February Meosa Ikuta (16)
1982	27 November Yasuhiro Nakasone			
1983		16 March Keitaro Watanabe (18)	26 April Manabu Yoshida (15)	26 April Shigehiro Mori (17)

13. Retirement Age Table

(1) Self Defense Force Personnel and Imperial Forces

Rank	SDF	Imperial Army		Imperial Navy	
		General	65	Admiral	65
Lieutenant General/ Vice Admiral	58	Lieutenant General	62	Vice Admiral	62
Major General/Rear Admiral	55	Major General	58 (60)	Rear Admiral	58 (60)
Colonel/ Captain	54	Colonel	55 (56)	Captain	54 (60)
Lt. Colonel/ Commander	53	Lt. Colonel	53 (54)	Commander	50 (56)
Major/ Lt. Commander	53	Major	50 (52)	Lt. Commander	47 (52)
Captain/ Lieutenant	53	Captain	50 (52)	Lieutenant	45 (54) ((49))
1st Lt. LT(JG)	53	1st Lt.	46 (47)	LT(JG)	40 (52) ((47))
2d Lt.	53	2d Lt.	46 (47)	Ensign	40 (52) ((42))
Warrant Officer	53	Warrant Officer	40 (45)	Warrant Officer	48
Chief Master Sgt./Chief Petty Officer	52	Chief Master Sgt.	40 (45)	Chief Petty Officer	40
Master Sgt./ Petty Officer 1st Class	52	Master Sgt.	40 (45)	Petty Officer 1st Class	40
Sgt. 1st Class/Petty Officer 2d Class	50	Sgt. 1st Class	40 (45)	Petty Officer 2d Class	40
Sgt. 2nd Class/Petty Officer 3d Class	50				

Notes:

1. Parenthesis for Imperial Army indicates various units (technology, finance, medical, etc.)

2. Parenthesis for Imperial Navy indicates specially commissioned senior officers; double parenthesis indicates personnel in charge of officers (naval surgeon, paymaster, judge advocate)

3. Retirement age for Chief of the Joint Staff Council, Chief of Ground Staff, Chief of Maritime Staff, and Chief of Air Staff is 60.

4. There are some exceptions for the retirement age of Self Defense Force personnel who are doctors.

5. Due to differences in the system for Self Defense Forces and Imperial Forces, an exact comparison cannot be made. Particularly, there are difficulties with comparisons of the SDF Lieutenant General/Vice Admiral and Major General/Rear Admiral and the Imperial forces General/Admiral, Lieutenant General/Vice Admiral and Major General/Rear Admiral, and also those with the rank of Chief Master Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer and below in the SDF and the non-commissioned officers in the Imperial forces.

(2) Comparison of Retirement Age Between Self Defense Force Personnel and the Military of Various Foreign Nations

Rank	SDF	U.S.	France	Great Britain	West Germany	U.S.S.R.
General/ Admiral	58	62	61	60	60	60
Lt. Gen./ Vice Adm.	58	62	60	59	60	55
Maj. Gen./ Rear Adm.	55	62	60	57	60	55
Brig. Gen./ Commodore	-	60	58	55	60	-
Colonel/ Captain	54	60	57	55	59	50
Lt. Col/ Commander	53	60	56	55	57	45
Major/ Lt. Cmdr.	53	60	54	55	55	45
Captain/ Lieutenant	53	60	52	55	53	40
1st Lt./ LT(JG)	53	60	52	55	53	40
2nd Lt./ Ensign	53	60	52	55	53	40

Notes:

1. This table is standard and doctors, musicians, specially commissioned officers and other special placements have exceptions.
2. In the case of the United States, in addition there are restrictions according to number of years service.
3. The ranks of Self Defense Force personnel are different from various countries and the same names are not used, but equivalents have been made for the sake of convenience.

Chapter IV Education

1. Self Defense Force Mental Attitude (established 28 June 1961)

With an ancient history and prominent traditions, Japan has passed through many ordeals in developing as a nation based on democracy.

Its ideals are to love peace and freedom, promote social welfare, and contribute to world peace based on justice and order. To do this, it is necessary to protect Japan's peace and independence which are the cornerstones of democracy and ensure the existence and security of the nation.

Viewing the current state of the world, efforts to prevent wars are growing stronger through international cooperation. On the other hand, the development of weapons which have huge destructive power are giving rise to the anxiety of generation of a large scale war and efforts to deter this are growing. Nevertheless, international conflicts will continue as always and each nation respectively has prepared the necessary defense posture and planned for its existence and security in order to protect the peace and independence of its own country.

While the people of Japan pray in their hearts that a lasting peace will be realized in the world through the wisdom of mankind and the cooperation of numerous peoples, they have built the present Self Defense Forces to protect themselves.

The mission of the Self Defense Forces is to protect the peace and independence of Japan and maintain the security of the nation. The major duties of the Self Defense Forces are to prevent in advance direct and indirect invasions against Japan and to expel an invasion should it occur.

The Self Defense Forces always exist together with the people. Therefore according to the rules of democratic government, the Commander in Chief is the Prime Minister representing the Cabinet and the basis of their operation is under the control of the Diet.

Self Defense Force personnel in emergencies and of course in peacetime, must always hold the interests of the people to be their own and take pride in serving the public over their own self-interest.

A sound national spirit forms the foundation of the spirit of Self Defense Force personnel. Above all, a heart which elevates the self, loves man and esteems the people and the homeland, being the proper patriotism, always forms the foundation of the spirit of Self Defense Force personnel.

We, vested with the true nature of Self Defense Force personnel, without participation in political activities, deeply thoughtful of our honorable duty as Self Defense Force personnel, with great pride, are diligent in training day and night with the following stated items as a foundation, and not neglecting cultivation of the mind, we must be prepared to fulfill our duties with our lives should the occasion arise.

1 Self-awareness of Mission

1) To protect from outside invasion the nation of Japan, its people and territory, which has been inherited from our forefathers, substantially developed, and bequethed to the next generation.

2) To protect the peace and order of national life which has been built upon freedom and responsibility.

2 Fulfillment of the Individual

1) To endeavor to form constructively the character of an unbiased, decent member of society, and cultivate proper judgment.

2) To develop individuality that is broadly symmetrical in numerous elements such as intellect, spontaneous initiative, reliability, and physical strength.

3 Execution of Responsibility

1) To fulfill one's duties, volunteering one's life with courage and perseverence when responsibility calls.

2) To steadfastly stick to one's post based on a spirit of service to the public tied with feelings of pure love in mutual comradery.

4 Strict Observance of Regulations

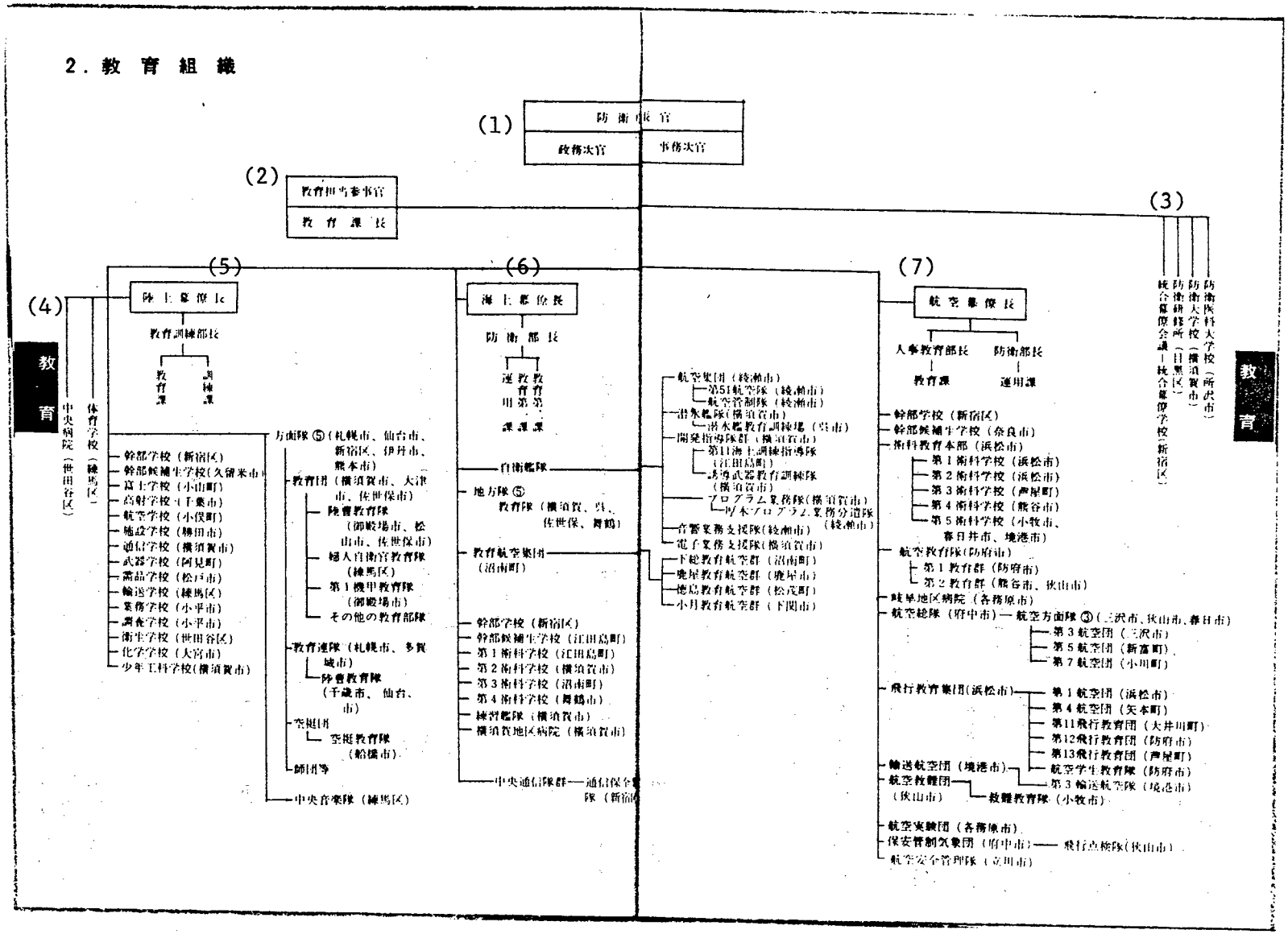
1) To act with sincerity and exactness, obedient to commands and observant of the laws, considering regulations to be the life of the corps.

2) To cultivate constructive, obedient habits based on self-awareness along with the appropriateness of commands.

5 Strengthening of Unity

1) To foster confidence as a group to withstand hardships and ordeals within a union of warm heartedness and superior leadership.

2) To encourage the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces to act in concert and be strong in spirit, and endure the commitment of exhausting all their power for the existence of the homeland and the people.


2．教 育 組 織
(1)
防衛庁長官
政務次官
事務次官
(2)
教育担当参事官
教育課長
(3)
防衛医科大学校（所沢市）
防衛大学校（横須賀市）
防衛研修所（目黒区）
統合幕僚会議―統合幕僚学校（新宿区）
(4)
教育
中央病院（世田谷区）
体育学校（練馬区）
(5)
陸上幕僚長
教育訓練部長
教育課
訓練課
幹部学校（新宿区）
幹部候補生学校（久留米市）
富士学校（小山町）
高射学校（千葉市）
航空学校（小俣町）
施設学校（勝田市）
通信学校（横須賀市）
武器学校（阿見町）
需品学校（松戸市）
輸送学校（練馬区）
業務学校（小平市）
調査学校（小平市）
衛生学校（世田谷区）
化学学校（大宮市）
少年工科学校（横須賀市）
方面隊⑤（札幌市、仙台市、新宿区、伊丹市、熊本市）
教育団（横須賀市、大津市、佐世保市）
陸曹教育隊（御殿場市、松山市、佐世保市）
婦人自衛官教育隊（練馬区）
第1機甲教育隊（御殿場市）
その他の教育部隊
教育連隊（札幌市、多賀城市）
陸曹教育隊（千歳市、仙台市）
空挺団
空挺教育隊（船橋市）
師団等
中央音楽隊（練馬区）
(6)
海上幕僚長
防衛部長
運用課
教育課
教育訓練第一課
教育訓練第二課
自衛艦隊
地方隊⑤
教育隊（横須賀、呉、佐世保、舞鶴）
教育航空集団（沼南町）
幹部学校（新宿区）
幹部候補生学校（江田島町）
第1術科学校（江田島町）
第2術科学校（横須賀市）
第3術科学校（沼南町）
第4術科学校（舞鶴市）
練習艦隊（横須賀市）
横須賀地区病院（横須賀市）
中央通信隊群―通信保全隊（新宿区）
航空集団（綾瀬市）
第51航空隊（綾瀬市）
航空管制隊（綾瀬市）
出水艦隊（横須賀市）
潜水艦教育訓練場（呉市）
開発指導隊群（横須賀市）
第11海上訓練指導隊（江田島町）
誘導武器教育訓練隊（横須賀市）
プログラム業務隊（横須賀市）
日本プログラム業務分遣隊（綾瀬市）
音響業務支援隊（綾瀬市）
電子業務支援隊（横須賀市）
下総教育航空群（沼南町）
鹿屋教育航空群（鹿屋市）
徳島教育航空群（松茂町）
小月教育航空群（下関市）
(7)
航空幕僚長
人事教育部長
防衛部長
教育課
運用課
幹部学校（新宿区）
幹部候補生学校（奈良市）
術科教育本部（浜松市）
第1術科学校（浜松市）
第2術科学校（浜松市）
第3術科学校（芦屋町）
第4術科学校（熊谷市）
第5術科学校（小牧市、春日井市、境港市）
航空教育隊（防府市）
第1教育群（防府市）
第2教育群（熊谷市、秋田市）
岐阜地区病院（各務原市）
航空総隊（府中市）―航空方面隊③（三沢市、秋田市、春日市）
第3航空団（三沢市）
第5航空団（新潟町）
第7航空団（小川町）
飛行教育集団（浜松市）
第1航空団（浜松市）
第4航空団（矢本町）
第11飛行教育団（大井川町）
第12飛行教育団（防府市）
第13飛行教育団（芦屋町）
航空学生教育隊（防府市）
輸送航空団（境港市）
第3輸送航空隊（境港市）
航空救難団（秋田市）
救難教育隊（小牧市）
航空実験団（各務原市）
保安管制気象団（府中市）―飛行点検隊（秋田市）
航空安全管理隊（立川市）
教育

2. Education Organization

Key:

1. Director General
   Japan Defense Agency

2. Counsellor in Charge of Education
   Chief, Education Section

3. Joint Staff Council - Joint Staff College (Shinjuku-ku)
   National Defense College (Meguro-ku)
   National Defense Academy (Yokosuka)
   National Defense Medical College (Tokorozawa)

4. SDF Central Hospital (Setagaya-ku)
   SDF Physical Training School (Nerima-ku)

5. Chief of Ground Staff

   Chief, Education & Training Dept.

   Education Division
   Training Division

   Central Band (Nerima-ku)

   Armies (5) (Sapporo, Sendai, Shinjuku-ku, Itami, Kumamoto)

   Training Brigades (Yokosuka, Otsu, Sasebo)

   GSDF Non-commissioned Officer Training Units (Gotemba, Matsuyama, Sasebo)
   Women's SDF Training Unit (Nerima-ku)
   1st Armor Training Unit (Gotemba)
   Other Training Units

   Training Regiments (Sapporo, Tagajo,)

   GSDF Non-commissioned Officer Training Units (Chitose, Sendai)

   Airborne Brigade

   Airborne Training Unit (Funabashi)

   Divisions, etc.

   Staff College (Shinjuku-ku)
   Officer Candidate School (Kurume)
   Fuji School (Oyama-machi)
   Anti-Aircraft Artillery School (Chiba)
   Aviation School (Omata-machi)

2. Education Organization Key continued

5. continued

Engineer School (Katsuta)
Signal School (Yokosuka)
Ordnance School (Ami-machi)
Quartermaster School (Matsudo)
Transportation School (Nerima-ku)
Administrative Service School (Kodaira)
Intelligence School (Kodaira)
Medical School (Setagaya-ku)
Chemical School (Omiya)
Cadet Technical School (Yokosuka)

6. Chief of Maritime Staff

Chief, Defense Department

Operations Division
1st Education Division
2nd Education Division

Self Defense Fleet

Fleet Air Force (Ayase)

51st Air Wing (Ayase)
Air Control Squadron (Ayase)

Fleet Submarine Force (Yokosuka)

Submarine Training Grounds (Kure)

Development Command Flotilla (Yokosuka)

11th MSDF Training Command Squadron (Etajima)
Guided Weapons Education and Training Squadron (Yokosuka)

Program Services Squadron (Yokosuka)

Atsugi Program Services Detachment (Ayase)

Acoustics Services Support Squadron (Ayase)
Electronics Services Support Squadron (Ayase)

Regional Districts (5)

Training Squadrons (Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru)

2. Education Organization Key continued

Air Training Command (Shonan-machi)

Shimofusa Air Training Group (Shonan-machi)
Kanoya Air Training Group (Kanoya)
Tokushima Air Training Group (Matsushige-machi)
Ozuki Air Training Group (Shimonoseki)

Staff College (Shinjuku-ku)
Officer Candidate School (Etajima-machi)
1st Service School (Etajima-machi)
2nd Service School (Yokosuka)
3rd Service School (Shonan-machi)
4th Service School (Maizuru)
Training Squadron (Yokosuka)
Yokosuka District Hospital (Yokosuka)

Central Communication Command - Communications Maintenance Service Squadron (Shinjuku-ku)

7. Chief of Air Staff

Chief, Personnel and Education Department

Education Division

Chief, Defense Department

Operations Division

Staff College (Shinjuku-ku)
Air Officer Candidate School (nara)

Technical Training Command (Hamamatsu)

1st Technical School (Hamamatsu)
2nd Technical School (Hamamatsu)
3rd Technical School (Ashiya-machi)
4th Technical School (Kumagaya)
5th Technical School (Komaki, Kasugai, Sakai Minato)

Air Training Squadron (Bofu)

1st Training Group (Bofu)
2nd Training Group (Kumagaya, Sayama)

Gifu District Hospital (Kagamigahara)

2. Education Organization Key continued

Air Defense Command (Fuchu) - Air Defense Forces (3) (Misawa, Sayama, Kasuga)

- 3rd Air Wing (Misawa)
- 5th Air Wing (Shintomi-machi)
- 7th Air Wing (Ogawa-machi)

Flying Training Command (Hamamatsu)

- 1st Air Wing (Hamamatsu)
- 4th Air Wing (Yamoto-machi)
- 11th Flying Training Wing (Oigawa-machi)
- 12th Flying Training Wing (Bofu)
- 13th Flying Training Wing (Ashiya-machi)
- Aviation Cadet Training Squadron (Bofu)

Air Transport Command (Sakai Minato)

- 3rd Air Transport Squadron (Sakai Minato)

Air Rescue Wing (Sayama)

- Rescue Training Squadron (Komaki)

Air Proving Wing (Kagamigahara)

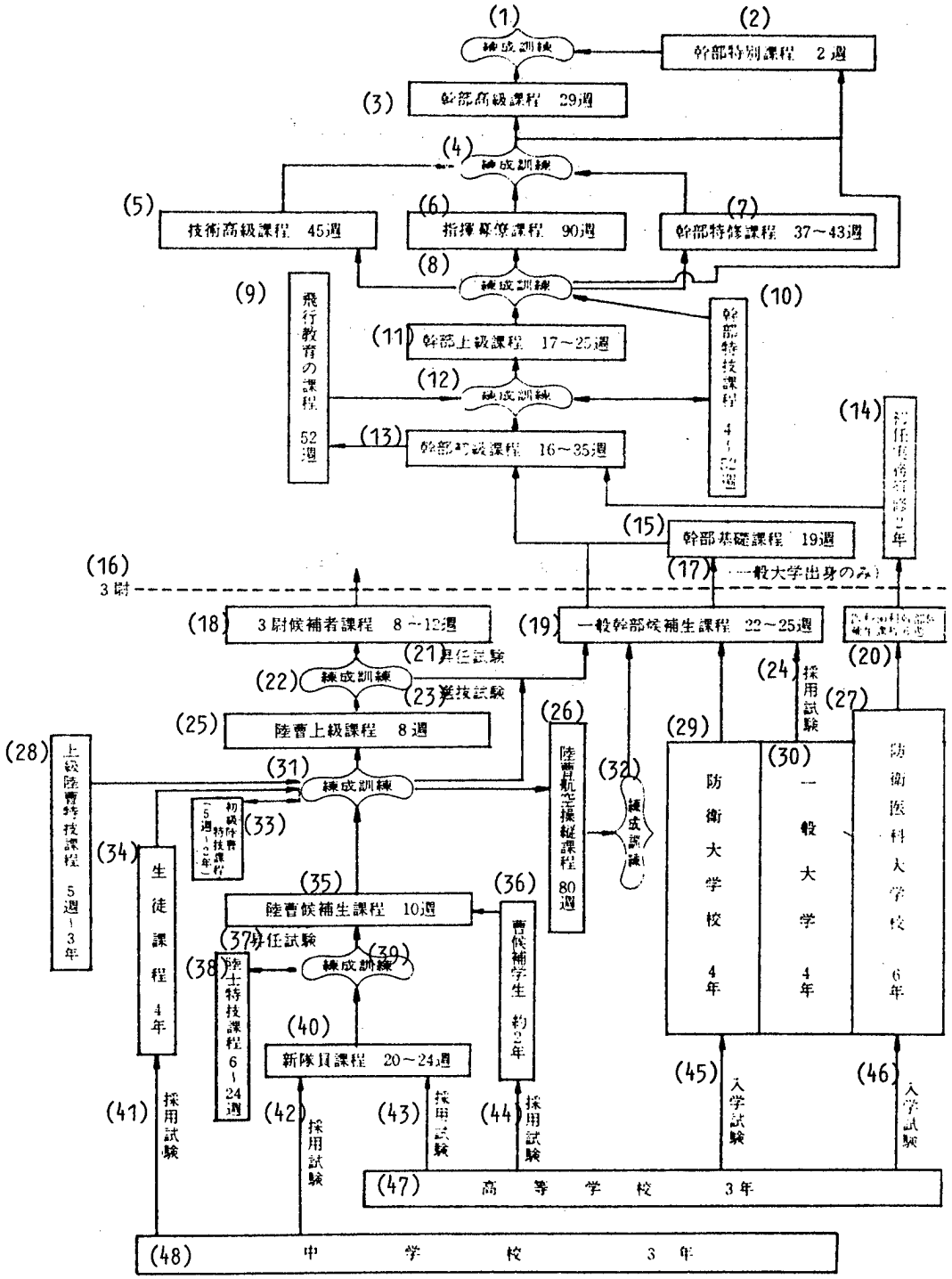
Air Traffic Control and Weather Wing (Fuchu)

- Flight Inspection Squadron (Sayama)

Air Safety Control Squadron (Tachikawa)

3. Ground Self Defense Force Education System

3．陸上自衛隊教育体系



3. Ground Self Defense Force Education System

Key:

1. Drilling training
2. Special officer's course - 2 weeks
3. Advanced officer's course - 29 weeks
4. Drilling training
5. Advanced technical course - 45 weeks
6. Staff leadership course - 90 weeks
7. Special officer's course - 37-43 weeks
8. Drilling training
9. Flight training course - 52 weeks
10. Officer special skills courses - 4-52 weeks
11. Senior officer's course - 17-25 weeks
12. Drilling training
13. Beginning officer's course - 16-35 weeks
14. Initial appointment administrative training - 2 years
15. Basic officer's course - 19 weeks
16. 2nd Lieutenant
17. (General university graduates only)
18. 2nd Lt. candidate courses - 8-12 weeks
19. General officer candidate course - 22-25 weeks
20. Medical and dental officer candidate course - 6 weeks
21. Promotion test
22. Drilling training
23. Selection test
24. Appointment test

3. Ground Self Defense Force Education System

Key continued:

25. Senior sergeant course - 8 weeks

26. Sergeant air pilot course - 80 weeks

27. National Defense Medical College - 6 years

28. Senior sergeant special skills course - 5 weeks-3 years

29. National Defense Academy - 4 years

30. General university - 4 years

31. Drilling training

32. Drilling training

33. Junior sergeant special skills courses - 5 weeks-2 years

34. Student course - 4 years

35. Sergeant candidate course - 10 years

36. Sergeant candidate students - apx 2 years

37. Promotion test

38. Private special skills course - 6-24 weeks

39. Drilling training

40. New recruit course - 20-24 weeks

41. Acceptance test

42. Acceptance test

43. Acceptance test

44. Acceptance test

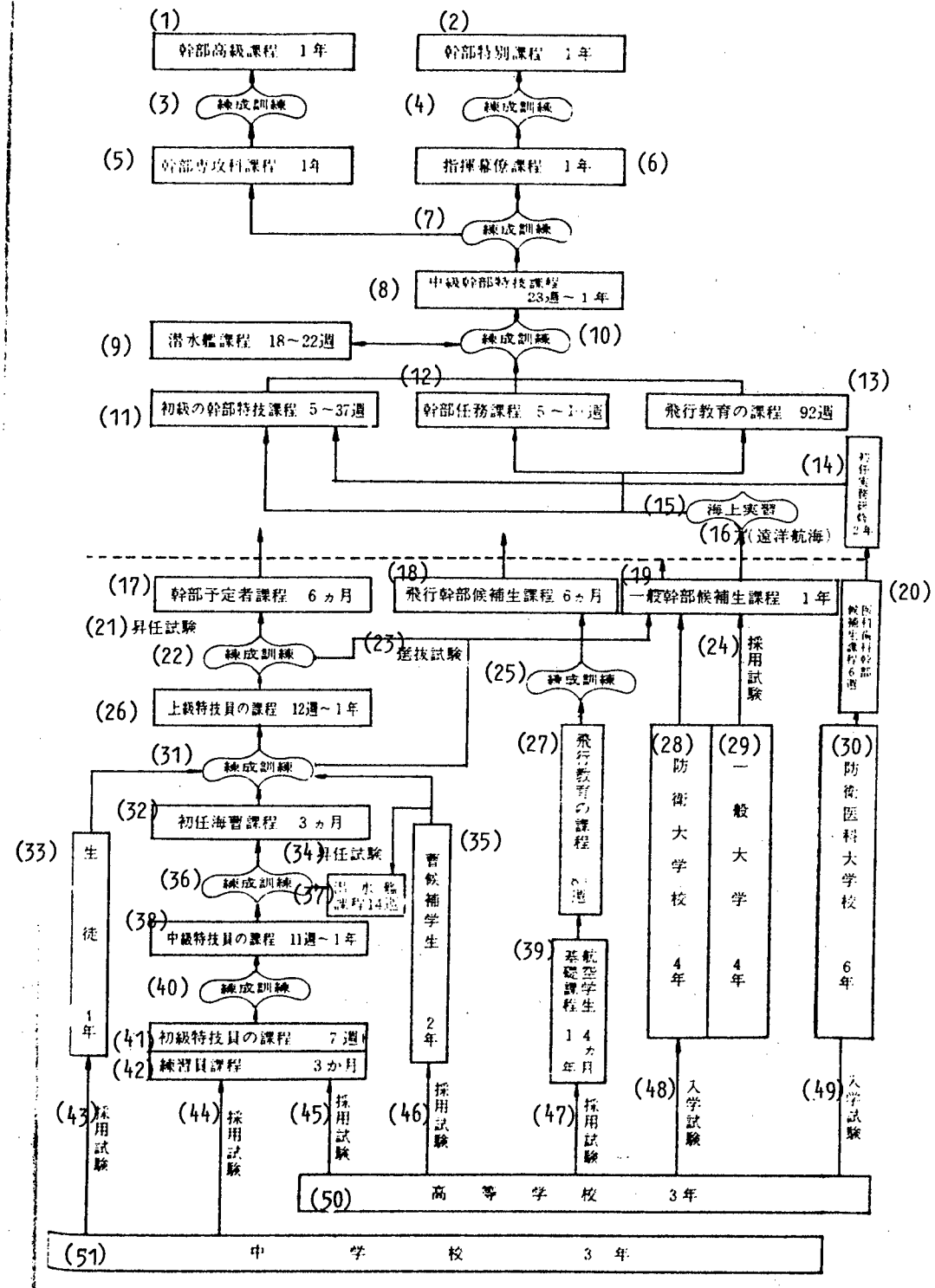
45. Admissions test

46. Admissions test

47. High school - 3 years

48. Middle school - 3 years

4. 海上自衛隊教育体系


(1) 幹部高級課程 1年
(2) 幹部特別課程 1年
(3) 練成訓練
(4) 練成訓練
(5) 幹部専攻科課程 1年
指揮幕僚課程 1年 (6)
(7) 練成訓練
(8) 中級幹部特技課程 23週～1年
(9) 潜水艦課程 18～22週
練成訓練 (10)
(12)
(11) 初級の幹部特技課程 5～37週
幹部任務課程 5～1[illegible]週
飛行教育の課程 92週 (13)
(14)
(15) 海上実習
(16) (遠洋航海)
(17) 幹部予定者課程 6ヵ月
(18) 飛行幹部候補生課程 6ヵ月
(19) 一般幹部候補生課程 1年
(20)
(21) 昇任試験
(22) 練成訓練
(23) 選抜試験
(24) 採用試験
(25) 練成訓練
(26) 上級特技員の課程 12週～1年
(27) 飛行教育の課程
(28) 防衛大学校 4年
(29) 一般大学 4年
(30) 防衛医科大学校 6年
(31) 練成訓練
(32) 初任海曹課程 3ヵ月
(33) 生徒 1年
(34) 昇任試験
(35) 曹候補学生 2年
(36) 練成訓練
(37) 潜水艦課程14週
(38) 中級特技員の課程 11週～1年
(39) 航空学生 14ヵ月
(40) 練成訓練
(41) 初級特技員の課程 7週
(42) 練習員課程 3ヵ月
(43) 採用試験
(44) 採用試験
(45) 採用試験
(46) 採用試験
(47) 採用試験
(48) 入学試験
(49) 入学試験
(50) 高等学校 3年
(51) 中学校 3年

4. Maritime Self Defense Force Education System

Key:

1. Advanced officer's course - 1 year
2. Special officer's course - 1 year
3. Drilling training
4. Drilling training
5. Officer specialization course - 1 year
6. Staff leadership course - 1 year
7. Drilling training
8. Intermediate officer's special skills course - 23 weeks-1 year
9. Submarine course - 18-22 weeks
10. Drilling training
11. Junior officer's special skills course - 5-37 weeks
12. Officer duty course -5-10 weeks
13. Flight training course - 92 weeks
14. Initial appointment administrative training - 2 years
15. Sea exercises
16. Ocean cruise
17. Officer-to-be course - 6 months
18. Flight officer candidate course - 6 months
19. General officer candidate course - 1 year
20. Medical and dental officer candidate course - 6 weeks
21. Promotion test
22. Drilling training
23. Selection test
24. Acceptance test
25. Drilling training

4. Maritime Self Defense Force Education System

Key continued:

26. Senior special technician course - 12 weeks-1 year

27. Flight training course - 80 weeks

28. National Defense Academy - 4 years

29. General university - 4 years

30. National Defense Medical College - 6 years

31. Drilling training

32. Newly appointed petty officer course - 3 months

33. Student - 4 years

34. Promotion test

35. Petty officer candidate student - 2 years

36. Drilling training

37. Submarine course - 14 weeks

38. Intermediate special technician course - 11 weeks - 1 year

39. Air student basic course - 4 months-1 year

40. Drilling training

41. Junior special technician course - 7 weeks

42. Trainee course - 3 months

43. Acceptance test

44. Acceptance test

45. Acceptance test

46. Acceptance test

47. Acceptance test

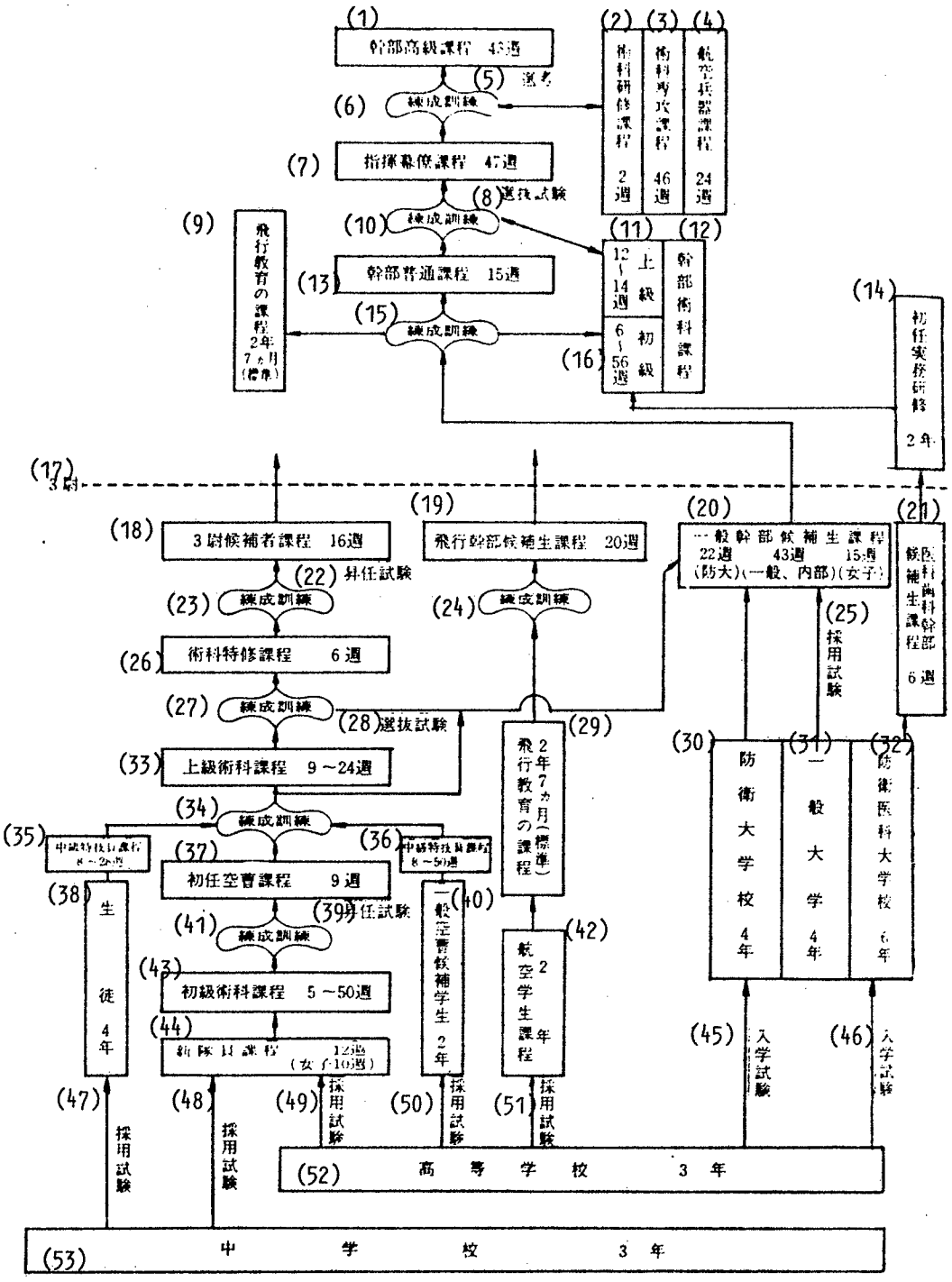
48. Admissions test

49. Admissions test

50. High School - 3 years

51. Middle School - 3 years

5．航空自衛隊教育体系


(1) 幹部高級課程 43週
(2) 術科研修課程 2週
(3) 術科専攻課程 46週
(4) 航空機課程 24週
(5) 選考
(6) 練成訓練
(7) 指揮幕僚課程 47週
(8) 選抜試験
(9) 飛行教育の課程 2年7ヵ月(標準)
(10) 練成訓練
(11) 上級 12～14週
(12) 幹部術科課程
(13) 幹部普通課程 15週
(14) 初任実務研修 2年
(15) 練成訓練
(16) 初級 6～56週
(17) 3尉
(18) 3尉候補者課程 16週
(19) 飛行幹部候補生課程 20週
(20) 一般幹部候補生課程 22週 43週 15週 (防大)(一般、内部)(女子)
(21) 医科歯科幹部候補生課程 6週
(22) 昇任試験
(23) 練成訓練
(24) 練成訓練
(25) 採用試験
(26) 術科特修課程 6週
(27) 練成訓練
(28) 選抜試験
(29) 飛行教育の課程(標準) 2年7ヵ月
(30) 防衛大学校 4年
(31) 一般大学 4年
(32) 防衛医科大学校 6年
(33) 上級術科課程 9～24週
(34) 練成訓練
(35) 中級特技員課程 8～26週
(36) 中級特技員課程 8～50週
(37) 初任空曹課程 9週
(38) 生徒 4年
(39) 昇任試験
(40) 一般空曹候補学生 2年
(41) 練成訓練
(42) 航空学生課程 2年
(43) 初級術科課程 5～50週
(44) 新隊員課程 12週 (女子10週)
(45) 入学試験
(46) 入学試験
(47) 採用試験
(48) 採用試験
(49) 採用試験
(50) 採用試験
(51) 採用試験
(52) 高等学校 3年
(53) 中学校 3年

5. Air Self Defense Force Education System

Key:

1. Advanced officer's course - 43 weeks
2. Skills training course - 2 weeks
3. Skill specialization course - 46 weeks
4. Air weapons course - 24 weeks
5. Selection
6. Drilling training
7. Staff leadership course - 47 weeks
8. Selection test
9. Flight training course - 2 years 7 months (standard)
10. Drilling training
11. Senior - 12-14 weeks
12. Officer skills course
13. Regular officer course - 15 weeks
14. Initial appointment administrative training - 2 years
15. Drilling training
16. Junior - 6-56 weeks
17. 2nd Lieutenant
18. 2nd Lieutenant candidate course - 16 weeks
19. Flight officer candidate course - 20 weeks
20. General officer candidate course: Defense Academy - 22 weeks, General University, internal - 43 weeks; women - 15 weeks
21. Medical and dental officer candidate course - 6 weeks
22. Promotion test
23. Drilling training
24. Drilling training
25. Acceptance test

5. Air Self Defense Force Education System

Key continued:

26. Skills special training course - 6 weeks

27. Drilling training

28. Selection test

29. Flight training course - 2 years 7 months (standard)

30. National Defense Academy - 4 years

31. General university - 4 years

32. National Defense Medical College - 6 years

33. Senior skills course - 9-24 weeks

34. Drilling training

35. Intermediate special technician course - 8-28 weeks

36. Intermediate special technician course - 8-50 weeks

37. Initial appointment to sergeant course - 9 weeks

38. Student - 4 years

39. Promotion test

40. General sergeant candidate students - 2 years

41. Drilling training

42. Air student course - 2 years

43. Junior skills course 5-50 years

44. New recruit course - 12 weeks (women - 10 weeks)

45. Admissions test

46. Admissions test

47. Acceptance test

48. Acceptance test

49. Acceptance test

50. Acceptance test

5. Air Self Defense Force Education System

Key continued:

51. Acceptance test

52. High school - 3 years

53. Middile school - 3 years

6. Record of MSDF Ocean Training Cruises

No. (Fiscal Year)	Ships Participating	Personnel Participating (Trainees)	Period (days) (Distance in miles	Major Areas Visited	Countries Visited
21 (1977)	1 Training ship 1 Escort ship	694 (146)	140 (27,830)	Oceania Southeast Asia	Hawaii (U.S.), French Territorial Polynesia, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines
22 (1978)	1 Training ship 1 Escort ship	681 (183)	132 (26,363)	North America	Canada, United States, Mexico, Dominica
23 (1979)	1 Training ship 1 Escort ship	712 (175)	148 (28,543)	Western Europe	United States, Mexico, Great Britain, West Germany, Sweden, France, Italy, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Maylasia
24 (1980)	1 Training ship 1 Escort ship	635 (145)	150 (29,466)	West Coast of North America East Coast of South America	Canada, United States, Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia
25 (1981)	1 Training ship 1 Escort ship	602 (121)	136 (24,184)	Oceania Southeast Asia	Hawaii (U.S.), French Territorial Polynesia, Fiji, New Zealand, Austrailia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines
26 (1982)	1 Training ship 1 Escort ship	624 (141)	152 (29,478)	North America West Coast of South America	United States, Canada, Panama, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Equador

27 (1983)	1 Training ship 1 Escort ship	659 (141)	155 (28,052)	Western Europe	United States, Mexico, France, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Egypt, West Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Turkey, Panama, Greece, Dominica, Portugal, Norway

7. Comparison Table of National Defense Academy Curriculum and Established University Standards

National Defense Academy							Established University Standards		
	Number of units to complete		Number of acquired units required for graduation						
			Science & Engineering		Humanities & Social Science			Minimum number of units required for graduation	
Subject	Science & Engineering	Humanities & Social Science	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Subject	Units	Percent
General Education			36	22.5	36	21.5	General Education Courses are established covering the three fields of Humanities, Social Science, and Natural Science	36	29.0
Humanities			(Includes 12 units of Natural Science)						
Philosophy	4	4							
Psychology	2								
History	4	4							
Japanese Language & Literature	4	4							
Total	14	12							
Social Science									
Political Science	2	2							
Law	6	6							
Economics	4	4							
Cultural Geography	2	2							
Total	14	14							
Natural Science									
Math	9	6							
Physics	3	4							
Chemistry	3	4							
Meteorology		2							
Topography		2							
Total	15	18							
Sub-total	43	44	36	22.5	36	21.5			

	National Defense Academy						Established University Standards		
	Number of units to complete		Number of acquired units required for graduation					Minimum number of units required for graduation	
Subject	Science & Engineering	Humanities & Social Science	Science & Engineering		Humanities & Social Science		Subject	Units	Percent
			Units	Percent	Units	Percent			
Foreign Language	8	12	8	5.0	10*	6.0	Foreign Lang.	8	6.5
Physical Education	9	9	6	3.7	6	3.6	Health Ed. & Physical Ed.	4	3.2
Science & Engineering			76	47.5			Basic Education Courses and Specialized Education Courses are established according to type of department, subject, or curriculum	76	61.3
Basics									
Science & Engineering Basics I	25								
Science & Engineering Basics II	13								
Specialized									
Electrical Eng.	43								
Mechanical Eng.	43								
Civil Eng.	44								
Applied Chemistry	45								
Applied Physics	43								
Aeronautical Eng.	45								
Humanities & Social Science							See above		
Management					76	45.5			
Required		56			(Includes 52 required units)				
Electives		over 22							
International Relations Theory					76	45.5			
Required		54			(includes 50 required units)				
Electives		over 24							

* Includes 8 units in first foreign language

	National Defense Academy						Established University Standards		
	Number of units to complete		Number of acquired units required for graduation						
			Science & Engineering		Humanities & Social Science			Minimum number of units required for graduation	
Subject	Science & Engineering	Humanities & Social Science	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Subject	Units	Percent
Electives	over 14	12	7 or 8	4.4	12	7.2			
Sub-total	95-97	90	83-84	51.9	88	52.7			
Total	155-157	155	133-134	83.1	140	83.8		124	100.0
Defense			27	16.9	27	16.2			
Ground Defense	30	30							
Maritime Defense	30	30							
Air Defense	30	30							
Grand Total	185-187	185	160-161	100.0	167	100.0			

Notes:

1. 160 units is considered standard as the number of units required for graduation with a major in Science and Engineering.

2. Under "Established University Standards," up to 12 units of the units to be acquired for General Education Courses can be substituted with units in Foreign Language, Basic Education or Specialized Education Courses. (Article 32, Paragraph 2)

8. Comparison Table of National Defense Medical College Curriculum and Established University Standards

	National Defense Medical College			Minimum number of units (hours) required for graduation prescribed by established university standards	
	Number of units or number of hours established	Number of units or hours acquired necessary for graduation			
Class subject		Units/Hours	Percent	Units/Hours	Percent
Preparatory Curriculum					
General Education		3 subjects 12 units	14.0	36 units covering 3 fields of humanities, social science, and natural science	56.2
Humanities					
Psychology	4				
Philosophy	4				
Ethics	4				
History	4				
Japanese Language & Literature	4				
Social Science		3 subjects 12 units	14.0	See above	
Sociology	4				
Political Science	4				
Law	4				
Constitution	4				
Economics	4				
Cultural Geography	4				
Natural Science		24 units	27.9		
Math I, II	6				
Physics I	6				
Chemistry I	6				
Biology I	6				
Foreign Language		10 units of English, 8 units of French or German	20.0	8 units of English, 8 units of French or German	25.0
English	12				
German	8				
French	8				

National Defense Medical College

Class subject	Number of units or number of hours established	Number of units or hours acquired necessary for graduation		Minimum number of units (hours) required for graduation prescribed by established university standards	
		Units/Hours	Percent	Units/Hours	Percent
Preparatory Curriculum					
Health and Physical Education	5	5 units	5.8	4 units	6.3
Basic Education		15 units	17.4	8 units	12.5
Math III	3				
Statistics	4				
Physics II	2				
Chemistry II	3				
Biology II	3				
Preparatory Curriculum Total	116 units	86 units	100	64 units	100
Specialized Curriculum					
Specialized Education				Over 4,200 hours	
Basic Medicine	2,136 hours	2,136 hours	44.9		
Clinical Medicine	2,512 hours	2,512 hours	52.8		
Other	110 hours	110 hours	2.3		
Total Specialized Curriculum	4,758 hours	4,758 hours	100	4,200 hours	100

Note: The Preparatory Curriculum is comprised of a unit system and the Specialized Curriculum of an hour system.

9. Record of Icebreaker "FUJI" Antarctic Region Survey Cooperation

Trip	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Fiscal Year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Period	20 Nov 65 to 8 Apr 66	1 Dec 66 to 19 Apr 67	25 Nov 67 to 12 Apr 68	30 Nov 68 to 25 Apr 69	25 Nov 69 to 9 May 70	25 Nov 70 to 4 May 71
Days Operation	140	140	140	147	166	161
Days Operation in Antarctic Circle	64	64	64	71	92	92
Amount of Materials Transported	about 470 ton	about 460 ton	about 500 ton	about 480 ton	about 480 ton	about 460 ton
Survey team	40	40	40	40	40	40
Wintering team	18	24	28	28	30	29
Total Voyage (nautical miles)	about 22,000	about 22,000	about 22,000	about 22,000	about 22,000	about 22,000

9. Record of Icebreaker "FUJI" Antarctic Region Survey Cooperation continued

Trip	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
Fiscal Year	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Period	25 Nov 71 to 16 May 72	25 Nov 72 to 20 Apr 73	25 Nov 73 to 20 Apr 74	25 Nov 74 to 20 Apr 75	25 Nov 75 to 19 Apr 76	25 Nov 76 to 20 Apr 77
Days Operation	174	147	147	147	147	147
Days Operation in Antarctic Circle	103	71	71	71	71	71
Amount of Materials Transported	about 470 ton	about 470 ton	about 480 ton	about 470 ton	about 500 ton	about 490 ton
Survey team	40	40	40	40	39	40
Wintering team	30	30	30	30	29	30
Total Voyage (nautical miles)	about 22,000	about 22,000	about 22,000	about 22,000	about 20,000	about 20,000

9. Record of Icebreaker "FUJI" Antarctic Region Survey Cooperation continued

Trip	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th
Fiscal Year	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Period	25 Nov 77 to 20 Apr 78	25 Nov 78 to 20 Apr 79	21 Nov 79 to 19 Apr 80	21 Nov 80 to 20 Apr 81	25 Nov 81 to 20 Apr 82	25 Nov 82 to 20 Apr 83
Days Operation	147	147	147	147	147	147
Days Operation in Antarctic Circle	71	71	71	71	71	71
Amount of Materials Transported	about 490 ton	about 490 ton	about 460 ton	about 450 ton	about 450 ton	about 470 ton
Survey team	40	42	43	44	44	45
Wintering team	30	30	30	34	34	35
Total Voyage (nautical miles)	about 20,000	about 20,000	about 20,000	about 20,000	about 20,000	about 20,000

9. Record of Icebreaker "FUJI" Antarctic Region Survey Cooperation continued

Trip	25th
Fiscal Year	1983
Period	14 Nov 83 to 19 Apr 84
Days Operation	158
Days Operation in Antarctic Circle	89
Amount of Materials Transported	about 800 ton
Survey team	47
Wintering team	36
Total Voyage (nautical miles)	about 20,000

10. Record of Civilian Pilot Consigned Instruction (5 December 1983)

	Number Consigned			Number Completing Course		
Year	Fixed Wing	Rotary Wing	Total	Fixed Wing	Rotary Wing	Total
1970	60	12	72	55	11	66
1971	60	10	70	50	9	59
1972	53	11	64	38	10	48
1973	46	11	57	38	9	47
1974	32	11	43	26	9	35
1975	-	12	12	-	10	10
1976	-	12	12	-	12	12
1977	-	12	12	-	12	12
1978	-	12	12	-	12	12
1979	-	11	11	-	11	11
1980	-	10	10	-	9	9
1981	-	10	10	-	10	10
1982	-	9	9	-	9	9
1983						

11. Record of Cooperation in National Athletic Meets

Year Held	No.	Meet Season	Prefecture Held	In Charge of Cooperation	Scale of Cooperation/Assistance Personnel	Vehicles	Boats	Aircraft	Communications Gear
1978	33	Winter	Nagano	GSDF	470	20			120
		Summer	Nagano	GSDF	160	20			70
		Fall	Nagano	GSDF	480	100		1	100
1979	34	Winter	Hokkaido	GSDF	870	80			90
		Summer	Miyazaki	GSDF/MSDF/ASDF	230	40	10	3	140
		Fall	Miyazaki	GSDF	590	160		1	150
1980	35	Winter	Tomakomai/ Otaru	GSDF	730	110			70
		Summer	Chiba	MSDF	20		8		40
		Fall	Tochigi	GSDF	530	156		1	150
1981	36	Winter	Niigata	GSDF	720	60			140
		Summer	Shiga	GSDF	200	50			80
		Fall	Shiga	GSDF	700	180		2	140
1982	37	Winter	Tochigi	GSDF	20	2			
		Winter	Akita	GSDF	540	100			20
		Summer	Shimane	GSDF/MSDF	290	25	10		190
		Fall	Shimane	GSDF	480	130		1	175
1983	38	Winter	Gunma	GSDF	420	65			120
		Summer	Gunma	GSDF/MSDF	200	25	8		145
		Fall	Gunma	GSDF	500	180		1	150

Notes: 1. Scope of cooperation (Self Defense Force Act Enforcement Ordinance 126, Article 13) concerns 1) ceremonies, 2) communications, 3) transportation, 4) music, 5) medical treatment and first aid, 6) maintenance of meeting site interior and exterior, and 7) in addition to that previously cited, 7) management of operation of sports competitions.

2. Numbers are approximate.

12. Table of Winners in Olympic Meets, Asian Meets, and World Championship Meets

Year	Name of Meet	Winner Rank/Name	Score Event		Record	Rank	Remarks
1964	18th Olympics (Tokyo)	GSDF Sgt 2d Class Kokichi Tsuburaya	Track	10,000m	28'59"4	6	
				Marathon	2°16'22"8	3	
		GSDF 2d LT Koji Sakurama	Wrestling	Greek 62kg class		4	
		GSDF 2d LT Yoshinobu Miyake	Weight-lifting	Feather-weight	397.5kg	1	World record
1965	World Championship	GSDF 1st LT Koji Sakurama	Wrestling	Greek 57kg class		1	
		GSDF 1st LT Yoshinobu Miyake	Weight-lifting	Feather-weight	375.0kg	4	
1966	World Championship	GSDF 1st LT Koji Sakurama	Wrestling	Greek 57kg class		2	
		GSDF 1st LT Masaaki Kaneko	Wrestling	Freestyle 62kg class		1	
		GSDF 1st LT Yoshinobu Miyake	Weight-lifting	Feather-weight	387.5kg	1	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Daizaburo Honda	Canoe			6	
	5th Asian Games (Bangkok)	GSDF Sgt 1st Class Takeo Kamaike	Shooting	Rapid fire pistol	587 pts.	1	
		GSDF 1st LT Yoshinobu Miyake	Weight-lifting	Feather-weight	377.5kg	1	

Year	Name of Meet	Winner Rank/Name	Score Event	Record	Rank	Remarks
1966	5th Asian Games (Continued)	GSDF 2d LT Masaaki Tsuguoka	Weight-lifting	Middle Heavyweight 437.5kg	2	
		GSDF Lance Cpl Hideyoshi Fujimoto	Weight-lifting	Light Heavyweight 417.5kg	2	
		GSDF 1st LT Masaaki Kaneko	Wrestling	Freestyle 62kg class	1	
		GSDF 1st LT Tatsuo Sasaki	Wrestling	Greek 82kg class	1	
		GSDF 2d LT Shunichi Kawano	Wrestling	Freestyle 90kg class	3	
1967	World Championship	GSDF 1st LT Masaaki Kaneko	Wrestling	Freestyle 62kg class	1	
		GSDF 2nd LT Tatsuo Sasaki	Wrestling	Greek 82kg class	3	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Yoji Sakurama	Wrestling	Greek 57kg class	5	
1968	19th Olympics (Mexico)	GSDF 1st LT Masaaki Kaneko	Wrestling	Freestyle 62kg class	1	
		GSDF 2nd LT Shigo Nakata	Wrestling	Freestyle 52kg class	1	
		GSDF 2nd LT Tatsuo Sasaki	Wrestling	Freestyle 74kg class	4	
		GSDF 1st LT Koji Sakurama	Wrestling	Greek 57kg class	5	
		GSDF 1st LT Yoshinobu Miyake	Weight-lifting	Feather-weight 392.5kg		

Year	Name of Meet	Winner Rank/Name	Score Event	Record	Rank	Remarks
1969	World Championship	GSDF 2nd LT Miki Shibuya	Biathlon	Individual (20km) 1°24'59"9	5	
1970	World Championship	GSDF 1st LT Tatsuo Sasaki	Wrestling	Freestyle 82kg class	2	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Kyoshi Abe	Wrestling	Freestyle 62kg class	2	
		GSDF Sgt MSgt Yoshiyuki Miyake	Weightlifting	Feather-weight 385.0kg	3	
1970	6th Asian Games (Bangkok)	GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Minoru Ito	Shooting	Air Rifle 567 pts	1	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Takeo Toriyama	Shooting	Small Bore Rifle 584 pts	1	
		GSDF 1st LT Tatsuo Sasaki	Wrestling	Freestyle 82kg class	1	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Kyoshi Abe	Wrestling	Freestyle 62kg class	2	
1971	World Championship	GSDF 2nd LT Yoshiyuki Miyake	Weightlifting	Feather-weight 387.5kg	1	
		GSDF Lance Cpl Masuyuki Yano	Weightlifting	Light-weight 410.0kg	6	
		GSDF 2nd LT Kyoshi Abe	Wrestling	Freestyle 62kg class	3	
		GSDF Capt Tatsuo Sasaki	Wrestling	Freestyle 82kg class	4	

Year	Name of Meet	Winner Rank/Name	Score Event	Record	Rank	Remarks
1972	20th Olympics (Munich)	GSDF Sgt 1st Class Koichiro Hirayama	Wrestling	Greek 52kg class	2	
		GSDF 2nd Lt Kyoshi Abe	Wrestling	Freestyle 62kg class	4	
		GSDF Capt Tatsuo Sasaki	Wrestling	Freestyle 82kg class	5	
		GSDF Capt Yoshinobu Miyake	Weight-lifting	Feather-weight 385.0kg	4	
		GSDF Lance Cpl Kazuo Kobayashi	Boxing	Feather-weight	6	
1973	World Championship	GSDF 2nd Lt Koichiro Hirayama	Wrestling	Greek 52kg class	5	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Mitsuo Degawa	Wrestling	Freestyle 74kg class	6	
		MSDF PO 3rd Class Shunji Yamada	Sambo	52kg class	5	
		GSDF 1st Lt Koji Miki	Weight-lifting	Bantam-weight 252.5kg	3	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Miki Shibuya	Biathlon	Relay 40'30"05	5	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Tadashi Ono	Biathlon	Relay 37'22"37	Total 2°34'59"59	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Takao Tani	Biathlon	Relay 37'02"04		
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Itaru Suzuki	Biathlon	Relay 40'05"13		

Year	Name of Meet	Winner Rank/Name	Score Event	Record	Rank	Remarks
1974	7th Asian Games (Teheran)	GSDF Sgt 1st Class Yukio Hosokawa	Shooting	Small Bore Rifle (prone) 589 pts	1	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Masanori Ohata	Shooting	Free Pistol 550 pts	2	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Shigetoshi Tashiro	Shooting	Air Pistol 373 pts	5	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Minoru Ito	Shooting	Standard Rifle (prone) 545 pts	5	
		GSDF Lance Cpl Kaoru Matsuo	Shooting	Small Bore Rifle (3 position) 1106 pts	6	
		GSDF 2nd Lt Koichiro Hirayama	Wrestling	Greek 52kg class	1	
		GSDF 1st Lt Yoji Sakurama	Wrestling	Greek 57kg class	3	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Makoto Kamata	Wrestling	Freestyle 90kg class	3	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Mitsuo Degawa	Wrestling	Freestyle 74kg class	3	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Takeru Kobayashi	Wrestling	Greek 68kg class	5	
1975	World Championship	GSDF 1st Lt Koichiro Hirayama	Wrestling	Greek 52kg class	4	
		GSDF Sgt 3rd Class Takeru Kobayashi	Wrestling	Greek 68kg class	6	
		GSDF 1st Lt Yoshimatsu Suga	Sambo	57kg class	5	

Year	Name of Meet	Winner Rank/Name	Score Event	Record	Rank	Remarks
1976	20th Olympics (Montreal)	GSDF 1st Lt Koichiro Hirayama	Wrestling	Greek 52kg class	3	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Yoshimatsu Suga	Wrestling	Greek 57kg class	4	
1978	World Championship	GSDF Lance Cpl Yoshiyuki Ishii	Boxing	Flyweight	3	
		ASDF Lance Cpl Yuji Asa	Wrestling	Greek 57kg class	5	
		GSDF WO Takeo Kamaike	Shooting	Rapid 590 pts fire pistol	4	Group
		GSDF Msgt Shigetoshi Tashiro	Shooting	Free 557 pts Pistol	2	Group
1978	8th Asian Games (Bangkok)	ASDF PFC Takashi Irie	Wrestling	Freestyle 48kg class	1	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Kaoru Sato	Weight-lifting	82.5kg 310.0kg class	1	
		MSDF Seaman Yoshiyuki Suzuki	Boxing	Light Flyweight	3	
		GSDF WO Takeo Kamaike	Shooting	Rapid 590 pts fire pistol	3	
		GSDF WO Takeo Kamaike	Shooting	Same as above & standard pistol 548 pts	2	Group
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Takayasu Eto	Shooting	Air 368 pts Rifle	1	Group
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Takayasu Eto	Shooting	Free 521 pts pistol	3	Group

Year	Name of Meet	Winner Rank/Name	Score Event		Record	Rank	Remarks
1978	8th Asian Games (Bangkok)	GSDF Sgt 1st Class Yukio Hosokawa	Shooting	Small Bore Rifle	588 pts	4	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Kaoru Matsuo	Shooting	Small Bore Rifle	1131 pts	4	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Kaoru Matsuo	Shooting	Standard Rifle	558 pts	5	
1979	World Championship	GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Tsugio Noguchi	Wrestling	Greek 74kg class		5	
		GSDF Lance Cpl Koichi Yamashita	Wrestling	Freestyle 68kg class		6	
		MSDF Seaman Recruit Shuji Fujii	Sambo	62kg class		4	
		GSDF Lance Cpl Yoichi Hanabusa	Sambo	57kg class		4	
1980	World Championship	GSDF Private 2nd Class Koto Ichiba	Weightlifting	56kg class	230kg	4	
1981	World Championship	GSDF Lance Cpl Atsuji Miyabara	Wrestling	Greek 52kg class		2	
		GSDF Lance Cpl Hiroyoshi Sugino	Wrestling	Freestyle 62kg class		4	
		ASDF Sgt 2nd Class Takashi Irie	Wrestling	Freestyle 48 kg class		5	
1982	World Championship	GSDF Lance Cpl Koto Ichiba	Weightlifting	56kg class	252.5kg	5	
		GSDF 2nd Lt Hidemi Miyashita	Weightlfiting	52kg class	237.5kg	6	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Atsuji Miyabara	Wrestling	Greek 52kg class		6	

Year	Name of Meet	Winner Rank/Name	Score Event		Record	Rank	Remarks
1982	9th Asian Games (New Delhi)	GSDF Lance Cpl Koto Ichiba	Weight-lifting	56kg class	252.5kg	4	
		GSDF Lance Cpl Yutaka Hirai	Track	1,500m	3'45"26	2	
		GSDF Lance Cpl Yuji Ogawa	Shooting	Free Small Bore Rifle (prone)	595 pts	1	Group 2nd Place
		GSDF Lance Cpl Norihito Chosa	Same as above		592 pts	4	Same as above
		GSDF 2nd Lt Kaoru Matsuo	Same as above (3 positions)		1126 pts	4	Group 4th place
		GSDF 2nd Lt Kaoru Matsuo	Shooting	Standard Small Bore Rifle (3 positions)	570 pts	2	Group 3rd place
		GSDF MSgt Naoyuki Nakajo	Shooting	Air Rifle (standing)	571 pts	3	Group 2nd place
		GSDF PFC Yoshihira Kiba	Shooting	Air Rifle (standing)	571 pts	4	Same as above
		GSDF MSgt Shigetoshi Tashiro	Shooting	Free Pistol	566 pts	2	Group 3rd place
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Junichi Haneda	Shooting	Air Pistol	567 pts	4	Group 3rd place
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Chiyomasa Kimura	Shooting Pistol	Standard	556 pts	1	Group

Year	Name of Meet	Winner Rank/Name	Score Event	Record	Rank	Remarks
1983	World Championship	GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Hiroyoshi Sugino	Wrestling	Freestyle 68kg class	4	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Atsuji Miyabara	Wrestling	Greek 52kg class	6	
		GSDF Sgt 1st Class Masaki Eto	Wrestling	Greek 57kg class	1	
		GSDF Sgt 2nd Class Takahiro Mukai	Wrestling	Greek 74kg class	6	

Chapter V Budget

1. Changes in Defense Related Expenditures (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
1 Defense-related expenditures	131.0	119.9	177.1	125.7	139.6	134.9	142.9
(1) Japan Defense Agency expenditures	(20.0)	16.0	54.0	61.4	78.8	86.5	99.9
(2) Defense Facilities Administration expenditures	111.0	103.9	123.1	64.3	60.7	48.3	43.0
National Defense Council expenditures							
2 Gross National Product	-	5,481.5	6,373.0	7,526.4	7,824.6	7,559.0	8,260.0
3 General Account Annual Expenditure	661.4	657.4	852.8	960.5	999.6	991.5	1,034.9
4 Percentage							
(1) Defense-related expenditures/GNP	-	2.19	2.78	1.67	1.78	1.78	1.73
(2) Defense-related expenditures/ General Account Annual Expenditure	19.81	18.23	20.76	13.01	13.96	13.61	13.81

1. Changes in Defense Related Expenditures continued (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1 Defense-related expenditures	143.5	148.5	156.0	156.9	180.3	208.5	241.2
(1) Japan Defense Agency expenditures	100.6	119.6	135.5	147.7	170.6	194.2	226.9
(2) Defense Facilities Administration expenditures	42.8	28.8	20.5	9.1	9.7	11.3	14.3
National Defense Council expenditures							
2 Gross National Product	9,850.0	10,247.0	10,762.0	12,748.0	15,620.0	17,670.0	20,390.0
3 General Account Annual Expenditure	1,137.5	1,312.1	1,419.2	1,569.7	1,952.8	2,426.8	2,850.0
4 Percentage							
(1) Defense-related expenditures/GNP	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.23	1.15	1.18	1.18
(2) Defense-related expenditures/ General Account Annual Expenditure	12.61	11.31	10.99	9.99	9.23	8.59	8.46

1. Changes in Defense Related Expenditures continued (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1 Defense-related expenditures	275.1	301.4	340.7	380.9	422.1	483.8	569.5
(1) Japan Defense Agency expenditures	259.6	282.9	319.5	357.3	396.7	453.4	534.1
(2) Defense Facilities Administration expenditures	15.5	18.5	21.2	23.6	25.4	30.4	35.4
National Defense Council expenditures							
2 Gross National Product	24,070.0	28,160.0	30,850.0	40,950.0	47,840.0	57,860.0	72,440.0
3 General Account Annual Expenditure	3,255.4	3,658.1	4,314.3	4,950.9	5,818.6	6,739.6	7,949.8
4 Percentage							
(1) Defense-related expenditures/GNP	1.14	1.07	1.10	0.93	0.88	0.84	0.79
(2) Defense-related expenditures/ General Account Annual Expenditure	8.45	8.24	7.90	7.69	7.25	7.18	7.16

1. Changes in Defense Related Expenditures continued (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1 Defense-related expenditures	670.9	800.2	935.5	1,093.0	1,327.3	1,512.4	1,690.6
(1) Japan Defense Agency expenditures	630.2	730.6	855.0	985.4	1,197.4	1,370.7	1,535.4
(2) Defense Facilities Administration expenditures	40.7	69.6	80.5	107.7	129.9	141.6	155.2
National Defense Council expenditures							
2 Gross National Product	84,320.0	90,550.0	109,800.0	131,500.0	158,500.0	168,100.0	192,850.0
3 General Account Annual Expenditure	9,414.3	11,467.7	14,284.1	17,099.4	21,288.8	24,296.0	28,514.3
4 Percentage							
(1) Defense-related expenditures/GNP	0.80	0.88	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.90	0.88
(2) Defense-related expenditures/ General Account Annual Expenditure	7.13	6.98	6.55	6.39	6.23	6.22	5.93

1. Changes in Defense Related Expenditures continued (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1 Defense-related expenditures	1,901.0	2,094.5	2,230.2	2,400.0	2,586.1	2,754.2	2,934.6
(1) Japan Defense Agency expenditures	1,709.1	1,852.6	1,970.5	2,125.4	2,293.2	2,455.4	2,623.9
(2) Defense Facilities Administration expenditures	191.9	241.9	259.7	274.6	293.0	298.8	310.8
National Defense Council expenditures							
2 Gross National Product	210,600.0	232,000.0	247,800.0	264,800.0	277,200.0	281,700.0	296,000.0
3 General Account Annual Expenditure	34,295.0	38,600.1	42,588.8	46,788.1	49,680.8	50,379.6	50,627.2
4 Percentage							
(1) Defense-related expenditures/GNP	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.98	0.99
(2) Defense-related expenditures/ General Account Annual Expenditure	5.54	5.43	5.24	5.13	5.21	5.47	5.80

Notes: 1. Original budget up to FY1983, government draft budget for FY1984
2. GNP is original estimate; however for FY1951 to FY1954, it is actual record.
3. Sums appropriated in the Finance Ministry (portions for transfers to Special Account for National Property Special Consolidation Fund): 118 million yen in FY1970, 89 million yen in FY1973, 686 million yen in FY1977, 7.385 billion yen in FY1978, and 7.171 billion yen in FY1979 have been included in the Japan Defense Agency or Defense Facilities Administration expenditures for the sake of convenience.

2. Changes in General Account Major Expenditures (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	FY1975			FY1976		
	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio
General Account Annual Expenditure	21,288.8	24.5	100.0	24,296.0	14.1	100.0
Social Security Expenses	3,928.2	35.8	18.5	4,807.6	22.4	19.8
Education and Science Expenses	2,592.1	34.5	12.2	2,968.9	14.5	12.2
Public Works	(2,668.6)	(Δ0.0)	(12.5)	(3,194.6)	(19.7)	(13.1)
Expenses	2,909.5	2.4	13.7	3,527.2	21.2	14.5
Defense Expenses	1,327.3	21.4	6.2	1,512.4	13.9	6.2

2. Changes in General Account Major Expenditures continued (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	FY1977			FY1978		
	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio
General Account Annual Expenditure	28,514.3	17.4	100.0	34,295.0	20.3	100.0
Social Security Expenses	5,692.0	18.4	20.0	6,781.1	19.1	19.8
Education and Science Expenses	3,357.8	13.8	11.8	3,851.6	14.7	11.2
Public Works	(3,855.3)	(20.7)	(13.5)	(5,183.5)	(34.5)	(15.1)
Expenses	4,281.0	21.4	15.0	5,450.1	27.3	15.9
Defense Expenses	1,690.6	11.8	5.9	1,901.0	12.4	5.5

2. Changes in General Account Major Expenditures continued (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	FY1979			FY1980		
	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio
General Account Annual Expenditure	38,600.1	12.6	100.0	42,588.8	10.3	100.0
Social Security Expenses	7,626.6	12.5	19.8	8,212.4	7.7	19.3
Education and Science Expenses	4,299.7	11.6	11.1	4,525.0	5.2	10.6
Public Works Expenses	(6,355.1) 6,546.8	(22.6) 20.1	(16.5) 17.0	(6,355.1) 6,655.4	(0) 1.7	(14.9) 15.6
Defense Expenses	2,094.5	10.2	5.4	2,230.2	6.5	5.2

2. Changes in General Account Major Expenditures continued (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	FY 1981			FY 1982		
	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio
General Account Annual Expenditure	46,788.1	9.9	100.0	49,680.8	6.2	100.0
Social Security Expenses	8,836.9	7.6	18.9	9,084.8	2.8	18.3
Education and Science Expenses	4,742.0	4.8	10.1	4,863.7	2.6	9.8
Public Works Expenses	(6,370.6) 6,655.4	(0.2) 0	(13.6) 13.4	(6,369.8) 6,655.4	(0) 0	(12.8) 13.4
Defense Expenses	2,400.0	7.6	5.1	2,586.1	7.8	5.2

2. Changes in General Account Major Expenditures continued (Unit=billion yen)

Fiscal Year	FY1983			FY1984		
	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio	Budget	Growth Rate	Component Ratio
General Account Annual Expenditure	50,379.6	1.4	100.0	50,627.2	0.5	100.0
Social Security Expenses	9,139.8	0.6	18.1	9,321.0	2.0	18.4
Education and Science Expenses	4,820.2	Δ0.9	9.6	4,866.5	1.0	9.6
Public Works Expenses	(6,371.3) 6,655.4	(0) 0	(12.6) 13.2	(6,313.9) 6,520.0	(Δ0.9) Δ2.0	(12.5) 12.9
Defense Expenses	2,754.2	6.5	5.5	2,934.6	6.55	5.8

Notes: 1. Budget is original budget; FY1984 is government draft.
2. Numbers in parentheses under Public Works are amounts not including expenses for disaster restoration work.

3. Maintenance Expenses Per One Self Defense Force Person (Unit=yen)

Self Defense Force	FY1984	FY1983	Difference
Ground Self Defense Force	(4,775,300) 5,355,884	(4,530,979) 5,095,686	(244,321) 260,198
Maritime Self Defense Force	(5,304,092) 7,595,969	(4,843,554) 7,348,031	(460,538) 247,938
Air Self Defense Force	(5,115,436) 9,197,845	(4,674,145) 8,603,429	(441,291) 594,416
Average	(4,932,171) 6,463,312	(4,613,029) 6,143,650	(319,142) 319,662

Notes:

1. Figures in parentheses indicate expenses only for personnel, travel, office, quarters, clothing, food, medical, communication fees, special lodging leases, various place repairs and other maintenance expenses.

2. In addition to the above stated expenses, the figures indicate the incorporation of so-called active expenses such as weapons purchase, communications equipment purchases, vehicle purchases, ammunition purchases, numerous instrument purchases, oil purchases, education and training expenses, rental fees such as computers, and numerous maintenance expenses for equipment, etc.

3. These expenses exclude administrative personnel expenditures, initial expenditures for the fiscal year only, and personnel increases from the budget amounts for the above stated items, and are the expenditures divided by the personnel subject to budget reckoning.

4. Units are rounded to the nearest whole number.

4. Expenses for Training One Jet Pilot (Unit=thousand yen)

	F-1 Pilot	F-4EJ Pilot	F-15 Pilot
Rank	Private 2nd Class to Master Sgt.	Private 2nd Class to Chief MSgt.	Private 2nd Class to Chief MSgt.
Standard Training Period	4 years 9.5 months	5 years 0.5 months	5 years 1.5 months
Training Expenses	334,517	392,199	447,974

Notes:

1. Expenses are calculated for aviation student graduates.

2. Base figures in this table are from FY1984 government draft.

5. Changes in Budget By Purpose (Unit=billion yen, percent)

Fiscal year	FY1973		FY1974		FY1975	
	Amount	Component Ratio	Amount	Component Ratio	Amount	Component Ratio
Personnel/ Food expenses	434.6	46.5	529.6	48.5	702.1	52.9
Supply expenses	500.9	53.5	563.4	51.5	625.2	47.1
Equipment Purchase expenses	237.4	25.4	250.3	22.9	252.0	19.0
Research and Development expenses	12.2	1.3	12.2	1.1	12.1	0.9
Facilities Maintenance expenses	28.8	3.1	28.9	2.6	30.3	2.3
Quarters/ Clothing expenses	23.8	2.5	28.2	2.6	36.3	2.7
Training Activity expenses	109.7	11.7	127.3	11.6	155.9	11.7
Base Countermeasure expenses	70.3	7.5	96.0	8.8	114.5	8.6
Other	18.7	2.0	20.5	1.9	24.1	1.8
Total	935.5	100.0	1,093.0	100.0	1,327.3	100.0

5. Changes in Budget By Purpose continued (Unit=billion yen, percent)

Fiscal year	FY1976		FY1977		FY1978	
	Amount	Component Ratio	Amount	Component Ratio	Amount	Component Ratio
Personnel/ Food expenses	847.7	56.0	930.4	55.0	1,034.5	54.4
Supply expenses	664.7	44.0	760.2	45.0	866.5	45.6
Equipment Purchase expenses	248.5	16.4	293.9	17.4	325.8	17.1
Research and Development expenses	13.5	0.9	15.7	0.9	17.4	0.9
Facilities Maintenance expenses	34.6	2.3	40.9	2.4	46.2	2.4
Quarters/ Clothing expenses	40.1	2.6	46.4	2.7	49.7	2.6
Training Activity expenses	178.6	11.8	199.5	11.8	225.7	11.9
Base Countermeasure expenses	124.0	8.2	136.1	8.0	164.5	8.7
Other	25.3	1.7	27.8	1.6	37.2	2.0
Total	1,512.4	100.0	1,690.6	100.0	1,901.0	100.0

5. Changes in Budget By Purpose continued (Unit=billion yen, percent)

Fiscal year	FY1979		FY1980		FY1981	
	Amount	Component Ratio	Amount	Component Ratio	Amount	Component Ratio
Personnel/ Food expenses	1,076.5	51.4	1,100.0	49.3	1,144.4	47.7
Supply expenses	1,018.0	48.6	1,130.2	50.7	1,255.6	52.3
Equipment Purchase expenses	392.5	18.7	460.9	20.7	539.9	22.5
Research and Development expenses	20.4	1.0	22.5	1.0	25.0	1.0
Facilities Maintenance expenses	60.5	2.9	61.4	2.8	52.6	2.2
Quarters/ Clothing expenses	52.8	2.5	56.4	2.5	62.6	2.6
Training Activity expenses	239.3	11.4	257.8	11.6	289.3	12.1
Base Countermeasure expenses	214.0	10.2	232.1	10.4	251.4	10.5
Other	38.5	1.8	39.2	1.8	34.8	1.5
Total	2,094.5	100.0	2,230.2	100.0	2,400.0	100.0

5. Changes in Budget By Purpose continued (Unit=billion yen, percent)

Fiscal year	FY1982		FY1983		FY1984	
	Amount	Component Ratio	Amount	Component Ratio	Amount	Component Ratio
Personnel/ Food expenses	1,205.3	46.6	1,225.8	44.5	1,309.4	44.6
Supply expenses	1,380.8	53.4	1,528.4	55.5	1,625.2	55.4
Equipment Purchase expenses	580.3	22.4	684.4	24.9	772.5	26.3
Research and Development expenses	28.5	1.1	31.4	1.1	36.4	1.2
Facilities Maintenance expenses	58.6	2.3	53.1	1.9	39.3	1.3
Quarters/ Clothing expenses	68.1	2.6	70.2	2.5	69.8	2.4
Training Activity expenses	340.7	13.2	378.3	13.7	384.2	13.1
Base Countermeasure expenses	268.9	10.4	274.7	10.0	285.5	9.7
Other	35.8	1.4	36.3	1.3	37.5	1.3
Total	2,586.1	100.0	2,754.2	100.0	2,934.6	100.0

Notes: 1. Budgets are original budgets; FY1984 is government draft.

2. Equipment purchase expenses are ordnance/vehicle purchase expenses, aircraft purchase expenses, and ship construction expenses.

6. National Defense Expenditures for Top 20 Countries (FY1982)

Country	Rank	National Defense Expenditures (FY1982) Million Dollars	National Defense Expenditures (FY1982) Billion Yen	National Defense Expenditures per Person (FY1982) Dollars	National Defense Expenditures per Person (FY1982) Thousand Yen	Ratio (percent) National Defense Expenditures to Annual Expenditure (FY1982)	Ratio (percent) National Defense Expenditures to GNP (FY1982)
U.S.S.R.	1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
United States	2	215,900	53,889.1	938	234	29.2	*7.2
China	3	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
West Germany	4	28,453	7,101.9	461	115	27.9	*4.3
Saudi Arabia	5	27,022	6,744.7	2,780	694	Unknown	Unknown
Great Britain	6	24,200	6,040.4	432	108	11.9	*5.1
France	7	21,969	5,483.5	408	102	17.5	*4.1
Japan	8	10,361	2,586.1	87	22	5.2	0.9
Iran	9	7,000 -13,000	1,747.2 -3,244.8	173 -329	43 -82	16.5 -31.8	Unknown
Italy	10	8,924	2,227.4	156	39	5.6	*2.6
Israel	11	8,242	2,057.2	2,060	514	40.7	37.9
Iraq	12	7,722	1,927.4	568	142	Unknown	Unknown
Poland	13	6,254	1,561.0	173	43	7.1	Unknown
East Germany	14	6,163	1,538.3	368	92	8.4	3.7-6.5
Canada	15	5,989	1,494.9	247	62	9.2	*2.0

6. National Defense Expenditures for Top 20 Countries continued (FY1982)

Country	Rank	National Defense Expenditures (FY1982) Million Dollars	Billion Yen	National Defense Expenditures per Person (FY1982) Dollars	Thousand Yen	Ratio (percent) National Defense Expenditures to Annual Expenditure (FY1982)	Ratio (percent) National Defense Expenditures to GNP (FY1982)
India	16	5,556	1,291.2	8	2	17.8	Unknown
South Korea	17	5,173	1,291.2	132	33	35.0	7.6
Spain	18	4,529	1,130.4	116	29	12.1	*2.6
Australia	19	4,497	1,122.5	299	75	10.2	3.1
Netherlands	20	4,468	1,115.2	315	79	7.8	*3.3

Source: The Military Balance 1983-1984, International Strategic Research Center, Great Britain

Notes:
1. Figures for the fiscal year in the table are those for the fiscal year beginning in subject year.
2. Figures for the U.S.S.R. and China are unknown, but according to the World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1971-1980, Arms Control and Reduction Agency, United States, the national defense expenditures for the Soviet Union in 1980 was 207,400 million dollars, for China, 47,000 million dollars, making them first and third respectively in the world.
3. The national defense expenditures for NATO countries are a combined concept according to NATO definition.
4. Figures affixed with an asterisk in the Ratio of National Defense Expenditures to GNP column are percentages of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
5. Yen conversion rate is 1 dollar = 249.602 yen. This is the rate used in The Military Balance 1983-1984.
6. Figures for Japan are according to Fiscal 1982 Defense-related Expenditures.

VI. Equipment

1. Number of Major Firearms Possessed and Performance Specifications (GSDF)

(1) Approximate Number Possessed (30 September 1983)

Item	Approximate Number
Rifles	223,000
Machineguns	5,900
Recoiless Cannon	1,800
Mortars	1,800
Field Guns	750
Anti-aircraft Guns	130

(2) Performance Specifications

Item	Caliber (mm)	Overall Length (mm)	Weight (kg)	Loading Method	Maximum rate of fire (r/min)
Type 64 7.62mm rifle	7.62	9.99	4.4	Magazine	500
Type 62 7.62mm machinegun	7.62	1.2	10.7	Belt loading	650
Type 60 106mm recoiless cannon	106	3.41	215	Manual/single	7
Type 64 81mm mortar	81	1.29	52	Manual/single	30-35
84mm recoiless cannon	84	1.13	16.1	Manual/single	4-5
35mm twin anti-aircraft automatic cannon	35	7.9	6,800	Electric feed	550/min x 2

2. Number of Major Vehicles Possessed and Performance Specifications (GSDF)

(1) Approximate Number Possessed (30 September 1983)

Item	Approximate Number
Tanks	1,000
Self-propelled Artillery	600
Armored Vehicle	550

(2) Performance Specifications

Item	Total Length (m)	Total Breadth (m)	Total Height (m)	Total Vehicle Weight (ton)	Maximum Speed (km/h)	Crew (men)	Main Firearms Carried
	approx.	approx.	approx.	approx.	approx.		
Type 74 tank	9.4	3.2	2.3	38	53	4	105mm tank gun
Type 60 106mm self-propelled recoiless cannon	4.3	2.2	1.4	8	45	3	106mm recoiless cannon
Type 73 armored vehicle	5.8	2.9	2.2	13.3	60	12	12.7mm heavy machinegun
Type 75 155mm self-propelled howitzer	7.8	3.0	2.5	25.3	47	6	155mm howtizer
Type 75 130mm self-propelled multiple rocket launcher	5.8	2.8	2.7	16.5	50	3	Rocket launcher equipment

3. Approximate Number of Commissioned Ships (MSDF) (30 September 1983)

Category	Number	Tonnage (1,000 tons)
Escort ship	48	112
Submarine	14	27
Minelayer/minesweeper	40	17
Patrol ship	19	3
Transport ship	8	12
Rescue ship	37	62
Support ship	320	21
Total	486	253

4. Performance Specifications of Major Ships (MSDF)

Type	Class	Current Number	Standard Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)	Major Equipment
Escort Ship	AKIZUKI	2	2,350	32	5 inch gun x 3, 3 inch twin gun x 2, 4-mount torpedo tube x 1, R/L x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tubes x 2
	YAMAGUMO	6	2,050 2,150	27 28	3 inch twin gun x 2, triple-mount short torpedo tubes x 2, R/L x 1, ASROC launcher x 1
	MINEGUMO	3	2,100 2,150	27 28	3 inch twin gun x 2, triple-mount short torpedo tubes x 2, R/L x 1
	AYANAMI	3	1,700	32	3 inch twin gun x 3, thrower x 2, dropper x 2, 4-mount torpedo tube x 1, H/H x 2, triple-mount short torpedo tube (or short torpedo dropper) x 2
	MURASAME	3	1,800	30	5 inch gun x 3, 3 inch twin gun x 2, thrower x 1, dropper x 1, H/H x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tube (or short torpedo dropper) x 2
	TAKATSUKI	4	3,050 3,100	32	5 inch gun x 2, ASROC launcher x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2, R/L x 1
	AMATSUKAZE	1	3,050	33	3 inch twin gun x 2, H/H x 2, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2, TARTAR x 1, ASROC launcher x 1
	HARUNA	2	4,700	32	5 inch gun x 2, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2, ASROC launcher x 1, anti-submarine helicopter x 3, CIWS (KURAMA)

4. Performance Specifications of Major Ships (MSDF) continued

Type	Class	Current Number	Standard Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)	Major Equipment
Escort Ship	SHIRANE	2	5,200	32	5 inch gun x 2, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2, short-range SAM x 1, ASROC launcher x 1, anti-submarine helicopter x 3
	TACHIKAZE	3	3,850 3,950	32	5 inch gun x 2, TARTAR x 1, ASROC launcher x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2
	HATSUYUKI	2	2,950	30	76mm gun x 1, SSM x 1, short-range SAM x 1, ASROC launcher x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2, anti-submarine helicopter x 1
	ISUZU	4	1,490	25	3 inch twin gun x 2, 4-mount torpedo tube x 1, thrower x 1, dropper x 1, R/L x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2
	CHIKUGO	11	1,470 1,480 1,500	24 25	3 inch twin gun x 1, 40mm twin machinegunx 1, ASROC launcher x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2
	ISHIKARI	1	1,290	25	76mm gun x 1, SSM one set, R/L x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2
	YUUBARI	1	1,470	25	76mm gun x 1, SSM one set, R/L x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tube x 2
Submarine	YUUSHIO	4	2,200	20 (under water)	Torpedo tubes x 6
	ASASHIO	3	1,650	18 (under water)	Torpedo tubes x 8

4. Performance Specifications of Major Ships (MSDF) continued

Type	Class	Current Number	Standard Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)	Major Equipment
Submarine	UZUSHIO	7	1,850	20 (under water)	Torpedo tubes x 6
Minesweeper	KASADO	3	330	14	20mm automatic cannon x 1, mine sweeping gear one set
	TAKAMI	19	380	14	20mm automatic cannon x 1, mine sweeping gear one set
	HATSUSHIMA	9	440	14	20mm automatic cannon x 1, mine sweeping gear one set
	NO. 7	6	50	11	Mine sweeping gear one set
Minesweeper Tender	HAYASE	1	2,000	18	3 inch twin gun x 1, 20mm automatic cannon x 2, triple-mount short torpedo tubes x 2
Minesweeper craft tender	OOTSU	1	330	14	20mm automatic cannon x 1, mine sweeping gear one set
Minelayer	SOOYA	1	2,159	18	Mine carrier one system, 3 inch twin rapid fire cannon x 1, 20mm automatic cannon x 2, triple-mount short-torpedo tubes x 2
Subchaser	UMITAKA	2	460	20	40mm twin automatic cannon x 1, dropper x 1, H/H x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tubes x 2
	MIZUTORI	3	430 440	20	40mm twin automatic cannon x 1, dropper x 1, H/H x 1, triple-mount short torpedo tubes x 2

4. Performance Specifications of Major Ships (MSDF) continued

Type	Class	Current Number	Standard Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)	Major Equipment
PT boat	No. 11	5	100	40	40mm automatic cannon x 2, torpedo tubes x 4
Patrol craft	No. 19	9	18	20	20mm automatic cannon x 1
Transport ship	ATSUMI	3	1,480 1,550	13 14	40mm automatic cannon x 2
	MIURA	3	2,000	14	3 inch twin gun x 1, 40mm twin automatic cannon x 1
	YURA	2	590	12	20mm automatic cannon x 1
Training ship	KATORI	1	3,350	25	3 inch twin gun x 2, short torpedo tubes x 2, R/L x 1
Training support ship	AZUMA	1	1,950	18	3 inch twin gun x 2, short torpedo tubes x 2, anti-aircraft training equipment one system
Ocean survey ship	AKASHI	1	1,520	16	Various types of ocean survey equipment one set
	FUTAMI	1	2,050	16	Various types of ocean survey equipment one set
	SUMA	1	1,180	15	Various types of ocean survey equipment one set
Icebreaker	FUJI	1	5,250	16	Aircraft carrier equipment one set, meteorology and ocean survey equipment one system

4. Performance Specifications of Major Ships (MSDF) continued

Type	Class	Current Number	Standard Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)	Major Equipment
Icebreaker	SHIRASE	1	11,600	19	Helicopter carrier equipment one set, various types of ocean survey facilities
Submarine rescue ship	CHIHAYA	1	1,340	15	Submarine rescue facilities one set
	FUSHIMI	1	1,430	16	Submarine rescue facilities one set
Supply ship	HAMANA	1	2,900	16	40mm twin automatic cannon x 1, oil supply equipment one set
	SAGAMI	1	5,000	22	Supply equipment one set
Cable	MUROTO	1	4,500	18	Cable burying equipment one set

Notes: 1. In the above table, H/H is HEDGEHOG, R/L is Bofors Rocket Launcher

2. There are some differences in the performance specifications and major equipment of ships in the same class.

5. Number of Major Aircraft Possessed and Performance Specifications (GSDF, MSDF, ASDF) (30 November 1983)

Type	Purpose	Current Number	Max. Speed (knots)	Crew (men)	Total Length (m)	Total Width (m)	Engine (type/output)	Acquisition Method
GSDF								
Fixed Wing								
LR-1	Liaison/ Recon	15	290	2 (5)	10	12	Turboprop 715SHP x 2	Domestic production
Rotary Wing								
AH-1S	Anti-tank	2	120	2	14	3	Turboshaft 1485SHP x 1	Import
OH-6J/D	Liaison/ Recon	147	150	1 (3)	7	1	Turboshaft 375SHP x 1	Licensed Domestic prod.
HU-1B/H	Multipurpose	151	120	2 (11)	12	3	Turboshaft 1400SHP x 1	Licensed Domestic prod.
V-107/A	Transport	55	140	2 (26)	14	4	Turboshaft 1400SHP x 2	Licensed Domestic prod.
MSDF								
Fixed Wing								
P-3C	Anti-sub patrol	11	400	10	36	30	Turboprop 4910ESHP x 4	Licensed Domestic prod. FMS
P-2J	Anti-sub patrol	79	330	12	29	31	Turboprop 3060SHP x 2 Auxiliary turbojet 1400kg x 2	Domestic production

5. Number of Major Aircraft Possessed and Performance Specifications (GSDF, MSDF, ASDF) continued

Type	Purpose	Current Number	Max. Speed (knots)	Crew (men)	Total Length (m)	Total Width (m)	Engine (type/output)	Acquisition Method
MSDF								
Fixed Wing								
PS-1	Anti-sub patrol	16	280	12	33	33	Turboprop 3060ESHP x 4	Domestic production
S2F-1	Anti-sub patrol	7	230	4	13	21	Recipro 1525HP x 2	Gift
US-1/A	Rescue	8	260	12	33	33	Turboprop 3060ESHP x 4	Domestic production
Rotary Wing								
HSS-2/A/B	Anti-sub	70	130	4	17	5	Turboshaft 1500SHP x 2	Licensed Domestic prod.
V-107/A	Minesweeping	7	140	4	14	5	Turboshaft 1400SHP x 2	Licensed Domestic prod.
ASDF								
Fixed Wing								
F-15J/DJ	Combat	35	2.5 Mach	1/2	19	13	Turbofan 10591kg x 2	Licensed Domestic prod. FMS
F-4EJ	Combat	130	2.2 Mach	2	19	12	Turbojet 8120kg x 2	Licensed Domestic prod.
F-104J	Combat	71	2 Mach	1	18	7	Turbojet 7170kg x 1	Licensed Domestic prod.

5. Number of Major Aircraft Possessed and Performance Specifications (GSDF, MSDF, ASDF) continued

Type	Purpose	Current Number	Max. Speed (knots)	Crew (men)	Total Length (m)	Total Width (m)	Engine (type/output)	Acquisition Method
ASDF								
Fixed Wing								
F-1	Combat	68	1.6 Mach	1	18	8	Turbofan 3207kg x 2	Domestic production
T-1 A/B	Training	57	480	2	12	11	Turbojet 1810kg x 1	Domestic production
T-2	Training	77	1.6 Mach	2	18	8	Turbofan 3207kg x 2	Domestic
T-33A	Training	183	460	2	12	12	Turbojet 2090kg x 1	Licensed Domestic prod. Gift
T-3	Training	50	200	2	8	10	Recipro 340HP x 1	Domestic production
C-1	Transport	29	440	5 (60)	29	31	Turbofan 6580kg x 2	Domestic production
YS-11	Transport	13	300	5 (42)	26	32	Turboprop 3060SHP x 2	Domestic production
Rotary Wing								
V-107/A	Rescue	31	130	5	14	5	Turboshaft 1400SHP x 2	Licensed Domestic prod.

Note: Current number is according to National Property Register

6. Guided Missile Performance Specifications

Service	Type	Name	Performance Specifications				Guidance System
			Range (km)	Weight (kg)	Total Length (m)	Diameter (m)	
			approx.	approx.	approx.	approx.	
GSDF	SAM	HAWK	35	600	5	0.4	Radar Homing
	SAM	Improved HAWK	-	600	5	0.4	Radar Homing
	SAM	Type 81 Short-range SAM	7	100	3	0.16	Infrared Homing
	SAM	Portable SAM STINGER	-	10	1.5	0.07	Infrared Homing
	ATM	Type 64 ATM	-	16	1	0.12	Wired guidance
	ATM	Type 79 anti-craft ATM	4	30	1.6	0.15	Infrared semi-automatic wired guidance
	ATM	TOW	3.75	20	1.2	0.15	Infrared semi-automatic wired guidance
MSDF	SAM	TARTAR (standard)	over 18	600	4.5	0.3	Radar Homing
	SAM	SEA SPARROW (AIM-7E)	10	200	3.7	0.2	Radar Homing
	SAM	SEA SPARROW (RIM-7F)	20	230	3.7	0.2	Radar Homing
	SSM	HARPOON	110	660	4.5	0.34	Radar Homing plus inertial guidance
ASDF	SAM	NIKE J	130	4,500	12.5	0.8	Command guidance
	SAM	Type 81 Short-range SAM	7	100	3	0.16	Infrared Homing

6. Guided Missile Performance Specifications continued

Service	Type	Name	Performance Specifications: Range (km) approx.	Weight (kg) approx.	Total Length (m) approx.	Diameter (m) approx.	Guidance System
ASDF	SAM	Portable SAM STINGER	-	10	1.5	0.07	Infrared Homing
	ASM	ASM-1	-	600	4	0.35	Inertial guidance plus
	AAM	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9B)	5	70	3	0.13	Infrared Homing
	AAM	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9E)	7	80	3	0.13	Infrared Homing
	AAM	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9J)	7	80	3	0.13	Infrared Homing
	AAM	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9L)	12	80	2.9	0.13	Infrared Homing
	AAM	FALCON (AIM-4D)	5	60	2	0.16	Infrared Homing
	AAM	SPARROW (AIM-7E)	22	200	3.7	0.2	Radar Homing
	AAM	SPARROW (AIM-7F)	50	230	3.7	0.2	Radar Homing

7. Major Equipment Items Developed Domestically

Item	Contracting Company
Antisubmarine flying boat (PS-1)	Shin Meiwa Industry Co., Ltd.
Medium transport plane (C-1)	Nihon Aeroplane Manufacturing
Supersonic advanced trainer (T-2)	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
Support fighter (F-1)	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
Type 79 anti-craft, anti-tank guided missile	Kawasaki Heavy Industries
Type 80 air-to-ship guided missile	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
Type 81 short-range surface-to-air guided missile	Toshiba Corp.
Type 73 armored vehicle	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Komatsu Ltd.
Type 74 tank	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
Type 75 self-propelled 155mm howitzer	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan Steel Works
Type 75 self-propelled multiple 130mm rocket launcher	Nissan Motor Co., Komatsu Ltd.
Type 78 127mm air-to-surface rocket	Nissan Motor Co.
Type 78 snow vehicle	Ohara Tekkosho
Type 82 command communications vehicle	Komatsu Ltd.
Deep sea rescue craft	Kawasaki Heavy Industries
Type 80 mine	Hitachi Zosen
Type 75 signal finder OQS-101	Nippon Electric Co.
Type 79 wireless carrier	Nippon Electric Co.
Type 79 electronic switching device No. 2	Nippon Electric Co.
Type 83 wireless carrier No. 1	Fujitsu
Type 83 wireless carrier No. 3	Nippon Electric Co.

8. Position of Japan's Defense Production in Industrial Production

(FY1981 Quick Report Values) (Unit=million yen)

Item	JDA Domestic Procurement Amount (A)	Special Procurement Amount (B)	Total Defense Production Amount (C)=(A)+(B)	Industial Production Amount (D)	Ratio (C)/(D)(%)
Ships	128,938	-	128,938	2,671,483	4.83
Aircraft	218,829	2,200	221,029	284,234	77.76
Vehicles	19,229	-	19,299	24,972,423	0.08
Ordnance/ammunition	132,662	-	132,662	132,981	99.76
Electric communications equipment	107,832	-	107,832	26,253,710	0.41
Petroleum products	67,660	-	67,660	14,723,438	0.46
Coal	319	-	319	267,870	0.12
Textile products	7,319	-	7,319	11,673,072	0.06
Pharmaceuticals	4,723	-	4,723	3,176,519	0.15
Food	37,508	-	37,508	24,591,918	0.15
Other	68,557	-	68,557	120,147,615	0.06
Total	793,576	2,200	795,776	228,895,263	0.35

VII. Facilities

1. Current Amount of National Property Attached to Japan Defense Agency (31 March 1983)

Item	Current Amount End of FY1982 Quantity	Value
Land	about 900,002,000 square meters	about 1,077,934 million yen
Timber	-	about 7,686 million yen
Buildings	floor space about 6,633,000 square meters total space about 9,473,00 square meters	about 413,303 million yen
Structures	-	about 364,135 million yen
Machines & tools	-	0
Ships	about 550 ships	about 651,663 million yen
Aircraft	about 1,550 aircraft	about 650,677 million yen
Superficies	about 316,000 square meters	465 million yen
Patent rights	about 550 patents	49 million yen
Government investments	-	0
Total		about 3,165,911 million yen

Notes: 1. General JDA portion is considered to be Self Defense Force facilities (except buildings and barracks of Defense Facilities Administration Agency) attached to the Defense Facilities Administration Agency Departments and propert attached to the Japan Defense Agency Departments according to directives of the Prime Minister's Office.

2. The above stated national property is all administrative property.

2. Table of Changes in Self Defense Force Facilities (Land and Buildings) (Area unit=10,000 square meters)
(1 January 1984)

End Fiscal Year	Number of Facilities	Land Area			
		Administrative Property	Other Ministry Property	Public Property	Total
1968	1,951	84,149	3,412	6,124	93,685
1969	2,033	84,378	3,516	6,225	94,119
1970	2,115	84,522	2,901	6,442	93,865
1971	2,183	85,089	3,318	6,743	95,150
1972	2,272	85,332	3,427	7,297	96,056
1973	2,390	85,547	5,670	10,456	101,672
1974	2,450	85,855	5,455	10,536	101,846
1975	2,511	85,994	5,658	10,715	102,367
1976	2,567	86,246	5,273	10,497	102,016
1977	2,687	88.077	3,489	10,408	101.974
1978	2,718	89,345	2,149	10,398	101,892
1979	2,765	89,514	2,216	10,442	102,171
1980	2,799	89,632	2,183	10,609	102,242
1981	2,817	89,768	2,160	10,729	102,657
1982	2,818	90,000	1,964	11,168	103,131
1 Jan 1984	2,818	90,143	1,854	11,193	103,190

2. Table of Changes in Self Defense Force Facilities (Land and Buildings) continued

End Fiscal Year	Number of Facilities	Building Floor Space			
		Administrative Property	Other Ministry Property	Public Property	Total
1968	1,951	725	49	26	800
1969	2,033	746	56	35	837
1970	2,115	755	53	41	849
1971	2,183	767	55	51	873
1972	2,272	795	54	58	907
1973	2,390	800	62	65	928
1974	2,450	808	63	70	941
1975	2,511	826	78	74	978
1976	2,567	854	64	79	997
1977	2,687	872	66	87	1,025
1978	2,718	901	47	95	1,043
1979	2,765	914	46	101	1,060
1980	2,799	922	45	106	1,073
1981	2,817	938	52	108	1,097
1982	2,818	947	47	111	1,105
1 Jan 1984	2,818	957	38	113	1,107

Note: Units are rounded off to the nearest whole number and thus not in agreement.

3. Self Defense Force Facilities (Unit: Land=10,000 square meters; Buildings=total 1,000 square meters)
(1 January 1984)

Use	Number of Facilities	Land			
		Administrative Property	Other Ministry Property	Public Property	Total
Total	2,818	901,429	18,539	111,929	1,031,896
(1) Barracks facilities	149	49,287	750	1,806	51,843
(2) Maneuver facilities	69	682,815	6,899	99,146	788,860
(3) Firing range facilities	72	23,378	272	1,548	25,197
(4) Training ground facilities	57	10,092	144	3,325	13,562
(5) Harbor facilities	37	437	0	0	437
(6) Air field facilities	43	64,169	7,480	3,942	75,590
(7) Landing facilities	10	3,177	480	13	3,670
(8) Communications facilities	150	8,498	290	1,259	10,047
(9) Education & research facilities	53	22,202	332	3	22,537
(10) Supply facilities	78	31,814	1,617	736	34,166
(11) Medical facilities	15	479	-	0	479
(12) Office facilities	410	126	13	17	156
(13) Quarters facilities	1,556	4,724	253	107	5,084
(14) Other facilities	119	231	9	26	266

3. Self Defense Force Facilities continued

Use	Number of Facilities	Buildings			
		Administrative Property	Other Ministry Property	Public Property	Total
Total	2,818	9,571	376	1,127	11,074
(1) Barracks facilities	149	3,509	11	1	3,521
(2) Maneuver facilities	69	97	-	-	97
(3) Firing range facilities	72	64	-	-	64
(4) Training ground facilities	57	137	25	0	162
(5) Harbor facilities	37	63	0	-	63
(6) Air field facilities	43	1,818	138	-	1,956
(7) Landing facilities	10	2	-	-	2
(8) Communications facilities	150	243	18	1	262
(9) Education & research facilities	53	1,247	-	-	1,247
(10) Supply facilities	78	892	169	0	1,061
(11) Medical facilities	15	128	-	-	128
(12) Office facilities	410	118	8	23	148
(13) Quarters facilities	1,556	1,201	5	1,102	2,308
(14) Other facilities	119	53	1	-	54

Notes: 1. Units are rounded off to the nearest whole number and thus not in agreement.

2. "0" indicates less than one unit, "-" indicates none.

4. Table of Maneuver Areas (Unit=1,000 square meters) (1 January 1984)

Type	Name	Location	Land Area: Administrative Property	Land Area: Other Ministry Property	Land Area: Public Property	Total	Remarks
Large Maneuver Areas	Yausubetsu	Hokkaido	168,062	-	-	168,062	Seven regions of Ariake, Nishioka, Shimamatsu, Shimamatsu Eniwa, Chitose,
	Hokkaido	Hokkaido	91,312	420	214	91,946	
	Ojojihara	Miyagi	42,428	1	2,226	44,655	
	Kita Fuji	Yamanashi	19,648	6	28,062	47,718	
	Higashi Fuji	Shizuoka	31,149	5,139	53,598	89,885	
	Hijudai	Oita	49,034	-	282	49,316	
	Total of 6		401,633	5,565	84,382	491,581	
Medium Maneuver Areas	Onishibetsu	Hokkaido	14,857	-	-	14,857	
	Kami Furano	Hokkaido	35,838	0	-	35,838	
	Shikaribetsu	Hokkaido	33,274	-	0	33,274	
	Iwateyama	Iwate	22,892	-	-	22,892	
	Shirakawa	Fukushima	15,218	42	1,111	16,371	
	Nunobikiyama Somabara	Gunma	6,586	-	390	6,975	
	Sekiyama	Niigata	15,820	-	1,154	16,974	
	Aibano	Shiga	20,801	-	2,733	23,534	
	Aonogahara	Hyogo	6,198	-	-	6,198	
	Nipponbara	Okayama	12,749	-	5,462	18,211	

4. Table of Maneuver Areas (continued)

Type	Name	Location	Land Area: Administrative Property	Land Area: Other Ministry Property	Land Area: Public Property	Total	Remarks
Medium Maneuver Areas	Onohara	Nagasaki, Saga	5,995	-	66	6,061	
	Oyano	Kumamoto	16,323	12	-	16,336	
	Jumonjihara	Oita	6,756	-	166	6,922	
	Kirishima	Kagoshima	8,648	5	869	9,522	
Small Maneuver Areas	49 locations		59,228	1,274	2,812	63,314	
Total	69 locations		682,815	6,899	99,146	788,860	

Notes: 1. Units are rounded off to the nearest whole number and thus not in agreement.

2. "0" indicates less than one unit, "-" indicates none.

5. Table of Air Fields and Major Landing Fields

Category	Service	Name of Facility	Scale of Runway Length (m) x Width (m)	Remarks
(1) Airfields established by Japan Defense Agency Director General proclamation	GSDF	Asahigawa Airfield	800 x 50	
		Tokachi Airfield	1,500 x 45	
		Sapporo Airfield	1,400 x 30	Designated for joint public use
		Kasuminome	708 x 30	
		Utsunomiya Airfield	1,700 x 45	
		Kasumigaura Airfield	550 x 15	
		Tachikawa Airfield	900 x 45	
		Akeno Airfield	500 x 30 500 x 30	
		Metatsubara	660 x 30	
	MSDF	Ominato Airfield	600 x 45	
		Hachinohe Airfield	2,250 x 60	
		Tateyama Airfield	300 x 45 270 x 270	Heliport
		Shimofusa Airfield	2,250 x 60	
		Atsugi Airfield	2,438 x 45	Joint use with U.S. Forces (2-4-b)
		Iojima Airfield	2,650 x 60	
		Tokushima Airfield	1,500 x 45	Designated for joint public use
		Komatsushima Airfield	220 x 50	Heliport
		Otsuki	1,200 x 60 900 x 45	

5. Table of Air Fields and Major Landing Fields continued

Category	Service	Name Facility	Scale of Runway Length (m) x Width (m)	Remarks
	MSDF	Kanoya Airfield	2,250 x 60 1,200 x 40	
	ASDF	Chitose Airfield	3,000 x 60 2,700 x 45	Designated for joint public use and joint use with U.S. Forces (2-4-b)
		Matsushima Airfield	2,700 x 45 1,500 x 45	
		Hyakuri Airfield	2,700 x 45	
		Iruma Airfield	2,000 x 45	
		Shizuhama Airfield	1,500 x 45	
		Hamamatsu Airfield	2,550 x 60	
		Komatsu Airfield	2,700 x 45	Designated for joint public use and joint use with U.S. Forces (2-4-b)
		Miho Airfield	1,500 x 45	Designated for joint public use
		Bofu Airfield	1,480 x 45 1,180 x 60	Joint use with GSDF
		Ashiya Airfield	1,640 x 50	
		Tsuiki Airfield	2,400 x 45	
		Niitabara Airfield	2,700 x 45	Joint use with U.S. Forces

5. Table of Air Fields and Major Landing Fields continued

Category	Service	Name of Facility	Scale of Runway Length (m) x Width (m)	Remarks
(2) Civilian airport jointly used by SDF	GSDF	Yamagata Airfield	2,000 x 45	Secondary airport
		Yao Airfield	1,490 x 45 1,200 x 30	Secondary airport
		Kumamoto Airfield	3,000 x 45	Secondary airport
	MSDF	Nagasaki Airport	1,200 x 30	Secondary airport
	ASDF	Niigata Airport	1,314 x 45 2,000 x 45	Secondary airport
		Nagoya Airport	2,740 x 45	Secondary airport
		Naha Airport	2,700 x 45	Secondary airport Joint use with GSDF
		Fukuoka Airport	2,800 x 60	Secondary airport
(3) U.S. Forces airfields jointly used by SDF	GSDF	Kisarazu Airfield	1,830 x 45	
	MSDF	Iwakuni Airfield	2,438 x 46	
	ASDF	Misawa Airfield	3,050 x 46	

6. Summary Outline of Maintenance Surrounding Defense Facilities

The maintenance of the living environment surrounding the facilities of the Self Defense Forces and the facilities and domain of stationed U.S. Forces is implemented by the policy summarized as follows, based on the "Law Concerning Maintenance of the Living Environment Surrounding Defense Facilities" (1974 Law No. 101).

(1) Assistance in Nuisance Prevention Construction Work

To prevent or alleviate nuisances created by special activities of the Self Defense Forces such as frequent use of tanks and other heavy vehicles, frequent conduction of firing and bombing, and construction of large-scale bases, all or part of the expenses will be subsidized for local public bodies and others to perform the necessary construction work for agricultural and fishing facilities, roads, rivers, erosion dikes, waterworks, and sewers.

(2) Assistance in Sound Proofing Work for Schools and Hospitals

To prevent or alleviate considerable noise created by frequent aircraft takeoffs and landings by the Self Defense Forces and others, all or part of the expenses will be subsidized for local public bodies and others to perform the necessary construction work (sound proofing work) for schools, hospitals, clinics, maternity homes, nursery schools, and mother and child health centers, etc.

(3) Countermeasures for Aircraft Noise Near Airfields

To designate First, Second, and Third Zones near airfields and firing and bombing ranges according to the degree of nuisance caused by noise generated by the frequent conduction of aircraft takeoffs and landings by the Self Defense Forces and others, calculated according to a standard (WECPNL) considering elements such as intensity of noise, frequency of occurrence, and time periods of occurrence.

A. Assistance for Sound Proofing Work on Residences

Assistance provided for sound proofing work on residences within the First Zone

B. Compensation for Moving

In addition to purchase of land and compensation for moving buildings or persons who are removed from the Second Zone, to assist in the maintenance of public facilities such as roads to place moved, waterworks, and drainage facilities.

C. Maintenance of a Greenbelt

To maintain a greenbelt and other buffer zones for land located within the Third Zone.

(4) Assistance in Maintenance of Public Welfare Facilities

If it has been determined that the lives of the residents or business activities nearby have been obstructed by the establishment or operation of defense facilities, all or part of the expenses required will be subsidized for local public bodies to maintain facilities for the living environment (such as roads, firefighting facilities, parks, waterworks, sewage treatment facilities, garbage treatment facilities, public halls, gymnasiums, libraries, pools) or facilities which will contribute to the stability of business operation (such as agricultural and fishing facilities) which will contribute to mitigating that nuisance.

(5) Subsidy Adjustment for Maintenance Surrounding Special Defense Facilities

When there are defense facilities where special concern is deemed necessary for the facilities which municipalities having jurisdiction over said area maintain for public use within the district, considering the scope and extent or other circumstances to which the nearby living environment or development of nearby areas are affected by the establishment or operation of airfields where jet aircraft takeoff and land, maneuver grounds where shooting and bombing is conducted by artillery fire or aircraft, harbors, or large scale ammunition magazines, said facilities will be considered special facilities, or said municipalities will be designated as municipalities connected with special defense facilities, and a special subsidy adjustment for maintenance surrounding special defense facilities will be provided to the designated municipalities for the expenses in maintaining public facilities.

(6) Other

In addition to the above policies, provisions such as compensation for agricultural and fishing business operation losses due to the activities of the Self Defense Forces such as conducting frequent aircraft takeoffs and landings, finance of capital for persons to perform nuisance prevention construction work or local public bodies to maintain public welfare facilities, and transfer or loan of national property have been established.

The above policies are shown in a table as follows:

Cause of Nuisance	Mode of Nuisance	Details of Policy
Self Defense Force activities	Nuisance other than noise	Assistance if nuisance prevention construction work
	Nuisance from noise	Assistance in sound proofing work for schools, hospitals, etc.
		1st Zone-Assistance in sound proofing work for residences
		2nd Zone-Compensation for moving, purchase of land, assistance in maintaining public facilities at move destination
		3rd Zone-Maintenance of greenbelts
	Losses in agriculture and fishing, etc., business operation (Limited to losses from SDF activities)	Compensaiont for losses
Establishment and operation of defense facilities	Nuisance to living or business activities	Assistance in maintenance of public welfare facilities
	Affect on living environment or development	Payment of subsidy adjustments for maintenance surrounding special defense facilities

VIII. Maneuvers, Joint Training, and Public Welfare Cooperation

1. Record of Major Self Defense Force Maneuvers (FY1982)

(1) Ground Self Defense Force Maneuvers

Exercise	Period	Location	Major Units Participating	Remarks
Other Army Region Maneuvers	20 May 1982 to 27 Jun 1982	Northeastern Army Region to Maneuver Area	1. 6th Division 2. Personnel: about 4,500 men Vehicles, etc.: about 1,000 vehicles	Along with getting training experience on the maneuver grounds of another army region, to exercise long-range mobility using ground, sea, and air transport methods
Special Units Transfer Training	23 Jun 1982 to 2 Oct 1982	Maneuver Area	1. Each army except Northern Army 2. Personnel: about 1,400 men	Planned to upgrade skill in transfer training of the special units of each army except the Northern Army to the Maneuver Area
GSDF Exercise (1982)	17 Aug 1982 to 30 Aug 1982	Current site of units participating	1. Ground Staff Office and each army headquarter units 2. Personnel: about 4,000 men	To exercise command center operations of top command units
Anti-armor Combat Training	12 Oct 1982 to 21 Oct 1982	Aibano Maneuver Area	1. 3rd Division 2. Personnel: about 4,200 men Vehicles: about 570	To exercise anti-armor combat points

(2) Maritime Self Defense Force Maneuvers

Exercise	Period	Location	Major Units Participating	Remarks
MSDF Exercise	13 Sep 1982 to 20 Sep 1982	Various sea areas of Japan Sea, coasts of Shikoku and Kyushu, as well as vicinity of numerous southwestern islands	1. Self Defense Fleet and some regional districts 2. Ships: about 80 Aircraft: about 90 Personnel: about 16,000	To conduct actual operational training of large units and exercise planning to upgrade comprehensive tactical skills

(3) Air Self Defense Force Maneuvers

Exercise	Period	Location	Major Units Participating	Remarks
Comprehensive Exercise of Air Defense Command	1 Oct 1982 to 7 Oct 1982	Total area of Japan	1. All units of Air Defense Command 2. Aircraft: total about 1,400	To conduct actual operational training of large units and exercise planning to upgrade comprehensive tactical skills

(4) Joint Maneuvers

Exercise	Period	Location	Major Units Participating	Remarks
FY1982 General Exercise	Command center exercise 18 May 1982 22 May 1982	Hinoki-cho offices and current post locations of various unit commands	1. Joint Staff Office Administratives Office, Ground, Maritime and Air Staff Offices, and some units 2. Personnel: Command Center: about 1,400 men Actual Operations: about 13,400 men Vehicles: about 260 Aircraft: about 150 Ships: about 16	To exercise the essentials of liaison cooperation among the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces
	Actual operational exercise 24 May 1982 to 26 May 1982	Sea and air areas of northern Japan and GSDF maneuver areas		

2. Record of Self Defense Forces Sent to United States for Training (FY1982)

(1) Ground Self Defense Force

Training Subject	Location	Period	Unit Dispatched
HAWK missile annual firing	McGregor Range, New Mexico, U.S.A.	Aug-Dec 1982	23rd Anti-aircraft Company

(2) Maritime Self Defense Force

Training Subject	Location	Period	Unit Dispatched
Escort ship Hawaii training	Hawaii and sea area surrounding Hawaii	Nov-Dec 1982	3 escort ships
Submarine Hawaii training	Hawaii and sea area surrounding Hawaii	Sep-Dec 1982	1 submarine
Anti-sbumarine patrol aircraft Hawaii training	Hawaii and sea area surrounding Hawaii	Nov-Dec 1982	8 P-2J

(3) Air Self Defense Force

Training Subject	Location	Period	Unit Dispatched
NIKE missile annual firing	McGregor Range, New Mexico, U.S.A.	Sep-Dec 1982	19th Air Defense Unit

3. Record of U.S.-Japan Joint Training (FY1982)

(1) Ground Self Defense Force

Exercise	Period	Location	Japanese Units Participating	U.S. Units Participating	Training Details
Command Center Training	21 Jun 1982 to 25 Jun 1982	Hawaii U.S. Army Manuever Area	Ground Staff Office and various units 60 men	9th Corps about 250 men	Mutual points of adjustment between units
Communi-cations Training	10 Sep 1982 to 18 Sep 1982	Hokkaido Large Maneuver Area	Northern Army about 180 men	9th Corps about 120 men	Communications essentials, etc.
Actual Operational Training	10 Nov 1982 to 18 Nov 1982	Higashi Fuji Maneuver Area	Eastern Army about 500 men	9th Corps about 200 men	Mutual points of cooperation between units
Command Center Training	6 Dec 1982 to 10 Dec 1982	Camp Higashi Chitose	Northern Army about 1,800 men	9th Corps about 650 men	Mutual points of adjustment between units

(2) Maritime Self Defense Force

Exercise	Period	Location	Scale of Participation Japanese	United States	Training Details
Anti-submarine Training	11 Aug 1982 to 15 Aug 1982	Central Japan Sea	Ships: 9 Aircraft: total 8	Ships: 8 Aircraft: total 10	Anti-submarine training, communications liaison training, etc.
	21 Aug 1982 to 25 Aug 1982	Central Japan Sea	Ships: 9 Aircraft: total 35	Ships: 8 Aircraft: total 13	
Small Scale Training	21 Aug 1982 to 5 Sep 1982	Sea area surrounding Japan	Ships: 1	Ships: 1	Tactical operational training, etc.
Anti-submarine Training	25 Jan 1983 to 30 Jan 1983	Western Kyushu sea and Southern Shikoku sea areas	Ships: 7 Aircraft: a few	Ships: 5 Aircraft: a few	Anti-submarine training, air defense training and surface firing training, etc

(3) Air Self Defense Force

Exercise	Period	Location	Scale of Participation: Japanese	Scale of Participation: United States	Training Details
Fighter Combat Training	17 May 1982 to 22 May 1982	Misawa east air space (B)	Aircraft: total 124	Aircraft: total 60	Aerial combat
Fighter Combat Training	12 Jul 1982 to 16 Jul 1982	Okinawa north air space (W-179)	Aircraft: total 48	Aircraft: total 52	Aerial combat
Fighter Combat Training	26 Jul 1982 to 30 Jul 1982	Shikoku offing air space (L)	Aircraft: total 130	Aircraft: total 51	Aerial combat
Fighter Combat Training	23 Aug 1982 to 27 Aug 1982	Misawa east air space (B)	Aircraft: total 90	Aircraft: total 90	Aerial combat
Fighter Combat Training	18 Oct 1982 to 21 Oct 1982	Akita west air space (C)	Aircraft: total 72	Aircraft: total 48	Aerial combat
Fighter Combat Training	30 Nov 1982	Komatsu north air space (G)	Aircraft: total 8	Aircraft: total 3	Aerial combat
Fighter Combat Training	14 Dec 1982 to 16 Dec 1982	Okinawa south air space (W-172)	Aircraft: total 24	Aircraft: total 20	Aerial combat
Fighter Combat Training	24 Jan 1983 to 27 Jan 1983	Okinawa south air space (W-172)	Aircraft: total 46	Aircraft: total 50	Aerial combat

(3) Air Self Defense Force continued

Exercise	Period	Location	Scale of Participation		Training Details
			Japanese	United States	
Fighter Combat Training	1 Feb 1983 to 4 Feb 1983	Kyushu north air space (N)	Aircraft: total 18	Aircraft: total 13	Aerial combat
Rescue Training	23 Feb 1983 to 24 Feb 1983	Okinawa main island sea area	Aircraft: total 7	Aircraft: total 3	Rescue by aircraft

4. Major Cases of Disaster Dispatch

Case	Period	Dispatch Destination	Personnel	Vehicles	Aircraft	Ships
Jan 74 snowstorm	Jan-Feb 74	Hokkaido, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Nagano, Shiga	12,000	1,500	28	
Izu Offing earthquake	May 74	Southern region of Izu Peninsula	24,000	3,900	66	43
Jul 74 typhoon and localized rainstorm	Jul-Aug 74	Eleven prefectures nation-wide	36,000	3,700	129	22
Sinking and disposal of No. 10 OYO MARU	Nov-Dec 74	Inubukizaki east southease offing	5,900		14	33
Mizushima crude oil spill	Dec 1974 to Feb 1975	Okayama, Kagawa, and Tokushima prefectures	20,000	3,500	78	52
Rainy season front rain-storm and Typhoons No. 5 and 6	Aug 1975	Shikoku, Hokkaido, Yamagata, Akita, and Aomori prefectures	47,800	8,300	295	
Jan 76 snowstorm	Jan 1976	Niigata, Nagano prefectures	12,400	910	24	
Hokkaido Monbetsu forest fire	May 1976	Hokkaido	5,200	630	26	
Localized rainstorm Izu Peninsula	Jul 1976	Izu Peninsula	9,400	1,400	16	15

4. Major Cases of Disaster Dispatch continued

Case	Period	Dispatch Destination	Personnel	Vehicles	Aircraft	Ships
Typhoon No. 17	Sep-Oct 76	Eighteen prefectures nation-wide	54,600	7,700	380	141
Sakata great fire	Oct-Nov 76	Yamagata prefecture	13,700	2,200	53	
Mt. Aritama eruption	Aug-Sep 77	Hokkaido	12,800	4,400	53	
Rainstorm in Tsugaru region	Aug 1977	Aomori Prefecture	3,000	430	13	
Typhoon No. 9	Sep 1977	Kagoshima Prefecture	1,000	50	43	
Izu-Oshima coastal earthquake	Jan 1978	Shizuoka Prefecture	25,700	4,400	156	23
Myokotakahara landslide	May 1978	Niigata Prefecture	5,800	670	32	
Miyagi Prefecture Offing earthquake	Jun 1978	Miyagi Prefecture	2,100	440	4	
Mt. Aritama mudflow disaster	Oct 1978	Hokkaido	5,500	1,100	23	
Rainstorms from 16 Jun to 7 Aug	Jun-Aug 79	Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Oita, Ehima, Nara, Miyazaki, Iwate prefectures	6,600	800	31	

4. Major Cases of Disaster Dispatch continued

Case	Period	Dispatch Destination	Personnel	Vehicles	Aircraft	Ships
Rainstorms from middle Dec 1980 to beginning of Mar 1981	24 to 28 Dec 1980 to 15 to 17 Mar 1981	Fukushima, Miyagi, Tochigi, Fukui, Toyama, Gifu, Ishikawa, Tottori, Shiga, Niigata, Nagano, Gunma, and Hokkaido prefectures	61,118	9,353	254	
Great rain in Hokkaido early August 1981	4 to 12 Aug 1981	Hokkaido	9,000	1,100	14	
Typhoon No. 15	24 Aug to 10 Sep 1981	Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, Ibaraki prefectures	4,800	770	7	
Rainstorm Jul 82	23 Jul to 4 Aug 1982	Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita prefectures	22,712	3,514	241	11
Typhoon No. 10	3 to 15 Aug 1982	Ibaraki, Saitama, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Mie, Shiga, Nagano, Nara, Niigata, Toyama, Osaka, Wakayama, Gunma prefectures	3,275	500	65	
Eartquake central area Japan Sea	May 83	Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Ishikawa prefectures	3,100	390	100	34
Rainstorm Jul 1983	Jul 83	Shimane, Yamaguchi prefectures	10,500	1,880	84	
Miyakejima eruption	Oct 83	Miyakejima, Tokyo Prefecture	2,000	300	80	59

Note: The largest past diaster dispatch was related to the Ise Bay typhoon on 26 Sep 1959; total personnel dispatched were 730,000 for a period of two and one half months.

5. Disposal of Explosives

(1) Disposal of Unexploded Bombs (Self Defense Force Law Additional Clause No. 14) (31 Mar 1983)

Fiscal Year	Number	Tonnage
1958-1969	21,986	1,738
1970	2,025	118
1971	2,081	88
1972	2,884	198
1973	3,267	127
1974	3,786	187
1975	4,260	149
1976	4,601	129
1977	3,437	164
1978	3,622	147
1979	4,272	121
1980	3,230	117
1981	3,702	193
1982	2,864	104
Total	66,011	3,580

(2) Minesweeping (Self Defense Force Law No. 99) (31 Mar 1983)

Fiscal Year	Influence Mines	Floating Mines	Minesweeping (square km)
prior to 1969	5,996	742	31,909.5
1970	13	1	23.6
1971	9	0	6.0
1972	11	2	25.5
1973	19	0	27.4
1974	9	0	3.9
1975	10	0	12.2
1976	4	0	0.1
1977	12	0	14.7
1978	10	0	4.2
1979	6	0	0.1
1980	7	0	0.1
1981	7	0	1.6
1982	8	0	7.8
Aggregate total since beginning (1945)	6,121	745	32,036.7

6. Outside Civil Engineering Work (30 Sep 1983)

Fiscal Year	Total	Number of Consignments by Work			
		Ground Leveling	Roads	Snow Removal	Other
1953-1969	5,045	3,073	1,533	190	249
1970	277	160	98	12	7
1971	260	163	78	9	10
1972	247	166	71	6	4
1973	236	158	66	6	6
1974	203	145	48	6	4
1975	201	147	37	9	8
1976	206	147	43	9	7
1977	189	140	40	7	2
1978	166	120	36	5	5
1979	146	116	23	5	2
1980	134	92	30	7	5
1981	127	94	23	7	3
1982	119	94	19	5	1
1983	55	47	7	0	1
Total	7,611	4,862	2,152	283	314

7. Record of Disaster Dispatch (FY1971-1983)

7．災害派遣実績（46～58年度）

（58．9．30）

FY	陸海空別	陸上自衛隊 (1)				海上自衛隊 (2)					航空自衛隊 (3)					計 (4)				
	年度	件数 (5)	人員 (6)	車両 (7)	航空機 (8)	件数 (5)	人員 (6)	車両 (7)	航空機 (8)	艦艇 (9)	件数 (5)	人員 (6)	車両 (7)	航空機 (8)	件数 (5)	人員 (6)	車両 (7)	航空機 (8)	艦艇 (9)	
1971	46	311	61,919	8,362	354	160	5,522	166	165	49	85	3,317	162	230	556	70,758	8,690	749	49	
1972	47	408	71,836	9,237	461	161	2,837	126	171	42	137	3,789	167	424	706	78,462	9,530	1,056	42	
1973	48	518	78,862	13,967	441	174	9,173	383	170	160	164	2,945	430	302	856	90,980	14,780	913	160	
1974	49	454	95,019	13,319	532	187	17,767	240	264	225	121	2,896	200	207	762	115,682	13,759	1,003	225	
1975	50	457	76,588	11,402	657	160	3,060	140	166	23	110	1,332	130	189	727	80,980	11,672	1,012	23	
1976	51	497	104,716	15,213	883	193	9,805	181	229	229	103	1,732	78	177	793	116,253	15,472	1,289	229	
1977	52	441	56,919	11,573	683	204	5,311	142	230	35	93	1,644	109	144	738	63,874	11,824	1,057	35	
1978	53	454	35,512	5,530	467	243	8,792	294	302	74	99	1,865	175	186	796	46,169	5,999	955	74	
1979	54	502	23,462	2,828	498	243	3,193	107	292	21	92	2,033	201	147	837	28,688	3,136	937	21	
1980	55	410	69,533	10,487	583	210	2,870	92	247	32	78	2,615	163	124	698	75,018	10,742	954	32	
1981	56	398	22,798	2,946	322	251	4,483	132	303	35	87	1,313	136	92	736	28,594	3,214	717	35	
1982	57	406	38,289	5,490	660	213	2,259	32	258	20	70	1,253	107	116	689	41,801	5,629	1,034	20	
1983	58	177	28,148	4,247	437	119	2,789	64	116	43	45	1,180	93	172	341	32,117	4,404	725	43	

(10)

（注） 主な活動内容

1. 台風・豪雨・豪雪・地震などによる被災地への救援（防疫を含む）
2. 遭難した人や航空機・船舶などの捜索救助
3. 重症患者の空輸
4. 断水や水不足の地域への給水
5. 民家火災や山火事などの消火

7. Record of Disaster Dispatch (FY1971-1983)

Key:

1. Ground Self Defense Force
2. Maritime Self Defense Force
3. Air Self Defense Force
4. Total
5. Number of cases
6. Personnel
7. Vehicles
8. Aircraft
9. Ships
10. Notes: Details of major activities
    1. Rescue assistance (including disinfection) to areas suffering disaster from typhoons, rainstorms, snowstorms, and earthquakes.
    2. Search assistance for victims, aircraft and ships
    3. Air transport of the seriously ill
    4. Water supply for areas with water cutoff or water shortages
    5. Firefighting such as house fires and forest fires

IX. U.S.-Japan Security Treaty System

1. Significance of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty

(1) Political Significance

A. The U.S.-Japan Security Treaty is not only cooperation in military aspects; it has political significance and character as the basis for friendly relations between Japan and the United States. In that sense, it has become greatly supportive in Japan's foreign relations. Also, Japan's realization of peace and prosperity after the war has been due to the friendly relations of the United States and Japan which are based on this U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

B. The Security Treaty now has become the basic framework for international politics in Asia. In other words, not only has China stopped its opposition to the Security Treaty, but numerous Asian nations believe that the existence of friendly relations between Japan and the United States, with this treaty as its underpinning, has a positive value instrumental to the peace and stability of Asia.

(2) Military Significance

A. Except for the United States and Soviet Union, almost no country in the world today is able to assure the security of its own nation independently, nor is there that possibility from a capability standpoint. The Security Treaty truly assures the security of Japan through the cooperation of the United States. Japan naturally will steadily prepare its own defense capability on an appropriate scale in the future, but this should be tenaciously premised on incorporation with the Security Treaty.

B. Supposing that Japan might consider assuring its security independently, not only would defense of Japan's territory be necessary, but also assurance of the security of vast maritime transportation routes and economically, this would be almost close to impossible. And, even if this were possible, Japan would have to maintain a defense capability on a considerably large scale to assure its security independently and in the international environment surrounding such a Japan, probably no one would want to enter into agreements with Japan. In other words, it can be presumed that relationships with numerous Asian countries would become unstable under such conditions and relations between the United States and Japan would cool. So as a result even though Japan would be able to defend itself without employing other help, it probably would lose its base of foreign relations established over a period of some thirty years since the war because of it.

(3) Rather Smooth and Effective Operation of Security Treaty

Along with the promotion of research based on U.S.-Japan defense cooperation guidelines which began in November 1978, a study should be made of smooth resolution of base problems and increase of the expense burden for U.S. Forces in Japan within the framework of agreement on position, and of

promotion of active joint exercises and exchanges between the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces.

(4) Maintenance and Strengthening of Reliability

The Security Treaty recently has been for the most part acknowledged by the people. Also, as evident in the National Defense Report of the United States, the United States attaches great importance to Japan on a level with Europe and the Middle East and adherence to the commitment of defense stands firm.

Important to making that commitment even more firm, as stated by the Foreign Minister at a meeting of the Special Committee on Security in the House of Representatives on 26 April 1980, the United States perceives the loss of Japan as related to the vital interests of the United States, and Japan is making an effort to maintain and strengthen U.S.-Japanese relations considering the cost for defense borne by the United States if an emergency should arise.

Also, it is similarly necessary to create conditions so that U.S. Forces can easily assist in the defense of Japan when the moment comes.

2. Summary of Details of U.S.-Security Treaty

(1) The old U.S.-Japan Security Treaty (official name: Security Treaty Between Japan and the United States of America) was signed on 8 September 1951 along with the San Francisco Peace Treaty (signatories: Prime Minister Yoshida for Japan, Secretary of State Atchinson and four others for the United States).

(2) Since this old treaty was signed under the special conditions of concluding the peace, there were several inadequacies from the standpoint of Japan's autonomy and other aspects. For this reason, as a result of revision negotiations conducted beginning with the U.S. visit of Prime Minister Kishi in 1957, the current U.S.-Japan Security Treaty (official name: Mutual Cooperation and Security Treaty Between Japan and the United States of America) was signed in Washington on 19 January 1960 (signatories: Prime Minister Kishi and five others for Japan, Secretary of State Herter and three others for the United States).

(3) After a fixed period of ten years since effectuation has passed, the current treaty prescribes that it will end one year after one party has given notice to end it. That ten-year period was up on 22 June 1970, but on that day, the Japanese government announced that it would continue to maintain this treaty and it has automatically continued since then up to the present day.

3. Summary of Mechanism of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty

(1) The U.S.-Japan Security Treaty is not just cooperation in military aspects, but also includes provision for promoting economic cooperation between both countries and contributing toward the development of peaceful and friendly international relations (Preamble and Article 2). That is, it can be

termed a treaty which indicates the ideal state of U.S.-Japanese relations overall, but Articles 5 and 6 comprise the heart from the viewpoint of security.

(2) Article 5 prescribes that "An attack against either of the treaty powers in the territory under the jurisdiction of Japan will be perceived as a danger to the peace and security of its own nation and in accordance with the provisions and procedures of its own constitution, it will declare action to deal with that common danger."

According to this article, the United States bears the obligation of defending Japan (exercise of right of collective self defense), but Japan does not bear the obligation of exercising actual power to assist the United States in areas outside of Japan (exercise of right of collective self defense). The point basically differs from usual mutual defense treaties.

(3) Article 6 prescribes that "In order to contribute to the security of Japan as well as contribute to international peace and security in the Far East, the Army, Air Force and Navy of the United States of America will be allowed to use facilities and areas in Japan."

A. Scope of Far East

Government Consensual Opinion (abstract)

(26 February 1960)

Used as a general term, "Far East" is not precisely fixed geographically. However, as stated in the Treaty, both the United States and Japan have a common concern about maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East. The actual issue in this sense is that the area of the Far East which is the object of common concern to both nations, in so far as it is related to the Treaty, is the area in which U.S. Forces Japan will contribute to defense against a military attack using facilities and areas in Japan. This area, for the most part, is that north of the Philippines as well as Japan and its surrounding area. South Korea and the region under the jurisdiction of the Republic of China are included in this. ("The region under the jurisdiction of the Republic of China" translates to "the Taiwan region.")

The basic thinking of the new (Security) Treaty is the same as the above, but if a military attack occurs in these areas, or if there is a threat to the security of these areas due to situations occurring in surrounding areas, the scope of action which the United States takes to deal with it depends on the nature of the attack or threat and by no means is limited to the aforementioned areas.

Nevertheless, there are basic restrictions to the actions of the United States. In other words, the actions of the United States normally are considered to be the exercise of the right to individual or collective

defense approved by the United Nations charter and are to be taken only to resist invasion.

B. Prior Consultation

Official Notes Exchanged Between Prime Minister Kishi and Secretary of State Herter concerning implementation of Article 6 of the Treaty (abstract)

(19 January 1960)

Major changes in the disposition of U.S. troops in Japan, major changes in the equipment of these troops, as well as the use of facilities and areas in Japan as bases for combat warfare action conducted from Japan (except for those conducted based on the provisions of Article 5 of the Treaty) will be the subject of prior consultation with the Japanese Government.

Paragraph Two of Joint Kishi-Herter Communique (abstract)

(19 January 1960)

The President has assured the Prime Minister that the United States will plan no action contrary to the wishes of the Japanese Government on matters subject to prior consultation under this treaty.

Prior Consultation under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty

The Japanese Government understands that prior consultation under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty will be conducted in the following cases:

1. Cases of "major changes in disposition"

In the case of ground forces, this is one division; in the case of the air force, what corresponds to this; in the case of the navy, the disposition of one mobile unit.

2. Cases of "major changes in equipment"

The bringing in of warheads and medium-and long-range missiles as well as the base facilities for them.

3. The use of facilities or areas within Japan as bases for combat warfare operations conducted from Japan (except those conducted based on Article 5 of the Treaty).

(4) In addition to the above, the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty includes articles on the maintenance and expansion of defense capability by both nations (Article 3), and consultation whenever required concerning implementation of the Treaty and consultation when a threat occurs (Article 4).

4. Major Cases of Consultation Between the United States and Japan Concerning Security Issues (31 January 1984)

Place of Consultation	Basis	Objective	Constituents or Participants		Sessions
			Japan	United States	
Security Consultation Committee (SCC)	With Article 4 of Security Treaty as basis, established based on exchange of correspondence between Prime Minister and U.S. Secretary of State on 19 Jan 1960	To serve to promote understanding between the governments of Japan and the United States and form the basis of security with issues contributing to the strengthening of a cooperative relationship in the field of security and the study of matters related to it.	Foreign Minister, Director General, Japan Defense Agency	U.S. Ambassador to Japan; Cmdr, PACOM (represented by Cmdr, USFJ)	18
Security Staff Level Consultation (SSC)	Article 4 of Security Treaty	Exchange of opinions concerning numerous issues of security of mutual concern to the United States and Japan	Participants variable (Administrative level personnel such as Vice Minister or Undersecretary changed as appropriate)		14
Security Application Consultation Group (SCG)	With Article 4 of Security Treaty as basis, established based on agreement in talks between U.S. Ambassador to Japan and Foreign Minister on 19 Jan 1973	Consultation and coordination on application of Security Treaty and related agreements.	Foreign Ministry counsellors; Chief, American Affairs Bureau, Foreign Ministry; Director, Defense Facilities Administration Agency, Chief, JDA Defense Bureau, Chief, JSC, etc.	U.S. Embassy envoys and counsellors, Cmdr, USFJ and Chief of Staff	24

Place of Consultation	Basis	Objective	Constituents or Participants		Sessions
			Japan	United States	
Joint Committee	Article 25 of position agreement	Consultation concerning implementation of position agreement	Chief, American Affairs Bureau, Director General, Defense Facilities Administration Agency, etc.	U.S. Embassy counsellors, Chief of Staff, USFJ, etc.	Biweekly as a rule
Defense Cooperation Subcommittee (SDC)	Established as a subordinate organization of the Security Consultation Committee in its 16th session, 8 Jul 1976	Research and consultation concerning ideal state of cooperation between United States and Japan such as policy to be taken to ensure joint actions agreed upon between Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces in an emergency	Chief, Defense Bureau, Chief, Joint Staff Council Administrative Bureau, Chief, American Affairs Bureau	U.S. Embassy envoys, Chief of Staff, USFJ	9
U.S.-Japan Equipment Technology Regular Consultation (S&TF)	Established based on agreement between Administrative Vice Minister, JDA and Under Secretary of State (for Research and Technology)	To exchange opinions on numerous problems in the fields of equipment and technology between Japan and the United States	Chief, Equipment Bureau, JDA, etc.	Department of Defense Deputy Secretary for International Cooperation in Technology representative, etc.	4

5. Policy For U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation

Report of the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee Acknowledged by the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee (27 November 1978)

The Defense Cooperation Subcommittee established by the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee meeting held on 8 July 1976 has conducted eight meetings to date. The Defense Cooperation Subcommittee, in carrying out the responsibilities assigned to it by the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee has agreed on the following premised conditions as well as matters for research and consultation.

1. Premised Conditions

(1) Issues concerning prior consultation, issues concerning restrictions on the Japanese Constitution, and the three non-nuclear principles will not be considered subjects for research and consultation.

(2) The conclusions of research and consultation will be reported to the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee and handling will be entrusted to the respective judgment of the governments of both the United States and Japan. These conclusions will not attach obligations to the legislation, budget, or administrative measures of the governments of either nation.

2. Research and Consultation Matters

(1) Problems if there should be a military attack against Japan or fear of such.

(2) Problems if there should be conditions in the Far East other than those in No (1) that are seriously affecting the security of Japan.

(3) Other (joint maneuvers and training).

In proceeding with research and consultation, the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee has heard the basic concept of the Japanese Government about the ideal state of defense cooperation between the United States and Japan based on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty if there should be a military attack against Japan, and work has proceeded considering this the basis of research and consultation. To make progress in subcommittee meetings, the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee has established the three subgroups of operations, intelligence, and logistics support as a subordinate mechanism. These subgroups have conducted research and consultation from an expert standpoint. In addition, the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee has conducted research and consultation on numerous other issues related to cooperation between the United States and Japan which are within its responsibility.

"The Policy For U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation, " for which the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee has the acknowledgment of the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee, are the results of U.S. Japan defense cooperation from the above.

Policy For U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation

This policy should not be understood as affecting in anyway the rights and obligations existing between the United States and Japan based on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and related agreements.

The convenience services and assistance implemented by Japan for the United States stated in this policy are acknowledged to be in accordance with the related laws of Japan.

I. Posture for prevention of an invasion

1. As its defense policy, Japan will possess defense capability on an appropriate scale within the scope necessary for self defense, along with providing and maintaining a posture to ensure its most effective use, and also it will ensure the safe and effective use of facilities and areas in Japan by U.S. Forces in accordance with its position agreement. Also, the United States, along with possessing a nuclear deterrent capability, will make advance deployment of responsive units and possess other military capability to enable assistance.

2. To enable the smooth implementation of joint operations dealing with a military attack against Japan, efforts will be to provide a cooperative posture between the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces in the fields of operations, intelligence, and logistics support.

For this purpose, (1) the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will conduct research on a joint operations plan in order to smoothly and effectively implement coordinated operations together for the defense of Japan. Also, necessary joint maneuvers and joint training will be carried out as required.

In addition, the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will research in advance and make essential preparation for common implementation perceived necessary for operations in order to conduct operations smoothly together. This essential implementation includes matters related to operations, intelligence, and logistics support. Also, since electronic communications activities are indispensable for carrying out commands and liaison, the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces mutually will determine in advance necessary matters related to electronic communications activities.

(2) The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will prepare and exchange the intelligence necessary for defense of Japan. In order to carry out the exchange of intelligence smoothly, the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will coordinate and establish the types of intelligence to be exchanged, along with the units of the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces assigned the duty of exchanging it. Also, the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will strive for repletion of a closely coordinated intelligence posture by establishing necessary measures such as providing a communications liaison system with each other.

5. Policy For U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation

Report of the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee Acknowledged By the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee (27 November 1978)

The Defense Cooperation Subcommittee established by the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee meeting held on 8 July 1976 has conducted eight meetings to date. The Defense Cooperation Subcommittee, in carrying out the responsibilities assigned to it by the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee has agreed on the following premised conditions as well as matters for research and consultation.

1. Premised Conditions

(1) Issues concerning prior consultation, issues concerning restrictions on the Japanese Constitution, and the three non-nuclear principles will not be considered subjects for research and consultation.

(2) The conclusions of research and consultation will be reported to the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee and handling will be entrusted to the respective judgment of the governments of both the United States and Japan. These conclusions will not attach obligations to the legislation, budget, or administrative measures of the governments of either nation.

2. Research and Consultation Matters

(1) Problems if there should be a military attack against Japan or fear of such.

(2) Problems if there should be conditions in the Far East other than those in No. (1) that are seriously affecting the security of Japan.

(3) Other (joint maneuvers and training).

In proceeding with research and consultation, the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee has heard the basic concept of the Japanese Government about the ideal state of defense cooperation between the United States and Japan based on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty if there should be a military attack against Japan, and work has proceeded considering this the basis of research and consultation. To make progress in subcommittee meetings, the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee has established the three subgroups of operations, intelligence, and logistics support as a subordinate mechanism. These subgroups have conducted research and consultation from an expert standpoint. In addition, the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee has conducted research and consultation on numerous other issues related to cooperation between the United States and Japan which are within its responsibility.

"The Policy For U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation," for which the Defense Cooperation Subcommittee has the acknowledgment of the U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee, are the results of U.S.-Japan defense cooperation from the above.

(3) While standing on the basic principle that both Japan and the United States will have responsibility for the logistics support for the self defense forces or forces of their respective countries, the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will closely coordinate with each other in advance and conduct research on the various functions of supply, transportation, maintenance, and facilities in order to carry out timely and appropriate mutual assistance. The necessary details of this mutual assistance will be clarified through joint research and planning work. Particularly, along with advance coordination concerning items anticipated to be in short supply, quantities, priority order for supplementation, and essential emergency acquisitions, the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will conduct research on the ideal state for economical and efficient use of Self Defense Force bases and U.S. Forces facilities and areas.

II Actions For Dealing With A Military Threat Against Japan

1. Case Where There Is Fear Of A Military Threat Against Japan

Along with keeping in much closer contact and taking the necessary respective measures, both the United States and Japan will make the necessary preparations to ensure coordinated joint action to deal with it, including the establishment of coordinating organs between the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces, if it is deemed necessary in accordance with changes in posture.

The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will select a common level of preparation coordinated between the United States and Japan as regards to the preparations for operations to be respectively carried out, and common standards will be established in advance so that effective cooperation in the respective preparations for operations conducted by the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces can be assured.

These common standards will indicate the classification of preparation levels from strengthening the posture for unit surveillance to strengthening to the utmost the posture for unit combat preparations with regard to intelligence activities, unit action preparations, mobility, logistics support, and other matters concerning operations preparations.

The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will carry out the respective operations preparation deemed to be necessary in accordance with the level of preparation chosen by agreement between the governments of Japan and the United States.

2. Case of a Military Attack Against Japan

(1) As a rule, Japan will repel by itself a limited and small-scale invasion. If it should be difficult to repel independently due to the invasion's scale or conditions, Japan will count on the cooperation of the United States to repel it.

(2) If the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces should carry out joint operations for the defense of Japan, both sides will strive for close

coordination with each other for effective and timely use of their respective defense capability.

(A) Operations Concept

The Self Defense Forces chiefly will conduct defensive operations in the territory of Japan and its surrounding air and sea areas; the U.S. Forces will support the operations conducted by the Self Defense Forces. The U.S. Forces also will conduct operations to supplement functions beyond the capability of the Self Defense Forces.

The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will jointly conduct ground, sea and air operations as follows:

(a) Ground Operations

The Ground Self Defense Force and U.S. ground units will jointly conduct ground operations for the defense of Japan.

The Ground Self Defense Force will conduct operations to prevent, delay and counterattack.

U.S. ground units will assist as necessary, and will conduct operations jointly with the Ground Self Defense Force with focus on counterattack operations.

(b) Sea Operations

The Maritime Self Defense Force and U.S. Navy will jointly conduct sea operations to defend the surrounding sea areas and to protect maritime transportation.

The Maritime Self Defense Force mainly will conduct operations to defend Japan's major harbors and straits as well as anti-submarine warfare in the surrounding sea areas, operations to protect shipping, and other operations.

The U.S. Navy will assist operations conducted by the Maritime Self Defense Force, and will conduct operations to repel invading military forces, including operations accompanied by the use of service units having mobile attack capability.

(c) Air Operations

The Air Self Defense Force and U.S. Air Force will jointly conduct air operations for the defense of Japan.

The Air Self Defense Force will conduct air operations such as air defense, landing invasion deterrence, ground support, air reconnaissance, and air transport.

The U. S. Air Force will assist operations conducted by the Air Self Defense Force, and will conduct operations to repel invading military forces, including operations accompanied by the use of air units with air attack capability.

(d) The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces mutually will provide the assistance necessary for activities related to operations such as intelligence and logistics support for conducting ground, sea and air operations.

(B) Command and Coordination

The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will act in accordance with their respective command systems under close cooperation. The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will act in accordance with previously coordinated procedures in employing operations to enable effective joint implementation of coordinated operations.

(C) Coordinating Organs

The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will strive to closely coordinate with each other concerning operations, intelligence and logistics support via coordinating organs for the effective implementation of joint operations.

(D) Intelligence Activities

The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces, while operating their respective intelligence organizations, will carry out intelligence activities in close cooperation to contribute to the effective execution of joint operations. For this purpose, the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will closely coordinate intelligence activities on the various levels of intelligence requirements, collection, processing, and distribution. The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will bear their respective responsibilities concerning safeguards.

(E) Logistics Support Activities

The Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will carry out in close cooperation efficient and appropriate logistics support activities in accordance with related agreements between the United States and Japan.

For this purpose, the United States and Japan will mutually carry out the following support activities in order to upgrade the efficiency of the various logistics support functions and alleviate respective capability deficiencies.

(a) Supplies

The United States will assist in the acquisition of supply items such as U.S.-made goods, and Japan will assist in the acquisition of supply items within Japan.

(b) Transport

The United States and Japan will carry out in close cooperation transport activities including sea and air transport of supply items to Japan from the United States.

(c) Maintenance

The United States will maintain U.S.-made items and assist on those beyond the maintenance capability of Japan; Japan will assist in the maintenance of U.S. Forces equipment within Japan. Necessary technical guidance by maintenance personnel is included in maintenance assistance. As a related activity, Japan will provide assistance concerning U.S. Forces requirements for salvage and recovery within Japan.

(d) Facilities

U.S. Forces will provide new facilities and areas when required in accordance with the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and related agreements. Also in cases where joint use of Self Defense Force bases and U.S. Forces facilities and areas is considered necessary to upgrade effective and economical use, the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces will implement joint use in accordance with the same treaty and agreements.

III Cooperation Between the United States and Japan In Cases Where Conditions in the Far East Outside of Japan Seriously Influence the Security of Japan

The governments of the United States and Japan will consult as required in accordance with changes in conditions.

In cases where conditions in the Far East outside of Japan seriously influence the security of Japan, the ideal state of accommodation which Japan provides to U.S. Forces will be regulated by the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and related agreements, other related agreements between the United States and Japan, and the related laws of Japan. The governments of both the United States and Japan will mutually conduct research beforehand concerning the ideal state of accommodation which Japan provides to U.S. Forces within the scope of the legal framework stated above. Such research will include research on the joint use of Self Defense Force bases by U.S. Forces and the ideal state of other accommodation provisions.

Status of Progress on Research Based on Article 1 and Article 2 of "Policy"

Research on joint operations plans anticipated to be carried out between the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces based on "Policy" and other research work have been acknowledged to proceed under the responsibility of the Director General of the Japan Defense Agency in a Cabinet meeting in which a report and acknowledgment of "Policy" was made, and so far it has been carried out between the United States and Japan centering on the Joint Staff Council Administrative Bureau and U.S. Forces Japan Headquarters.

The research work so far has proceeded with priority given to joint operations plans; research has been conducted on a set concept of conditions of an invasion against Japan and a draft outline was seen in summer 1981. Other basic research work such as matters related to coordinating agencies of the United States and Japan, intelligence exchange, and common operations preparations is currently being conducted.

Research work on joint operations plans also is proceeding today to review and supplement them in accordance with changes in conditions and considering that the nature of the task is one that must endlessly continue, so to speak, this research will continue to be conducted in the future and in addition, diligent research work will proceed on other matters also.

Moreover, in the 14th U.S.-Japan security administrative level consultations in the summer of 1982, accord of opinion between the United States and Japan was seen in conducting research related to sea lane defense as a link in the research on joint operations plans based on "Policy." The basic framework of this research such as premised conditions was approved in the 9th U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation Subcommittee held on 12 March 1983 and research work has begun.

This is research on how to conduct effectively joint U.S.-Japan handling of sea lane defense should a military attack on Japan be made, within the scope of the basic restrictions, conditions, and concepts indicated in the "Policy," and and premised conditions when the "Policy" was formed.

Research Based on Article 3 of the "Policy"

Accord of opinion was seen at the 8 January 1982 U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee on undertaking research concerning the ideal state of accommodations afforded U.S. Forces should conditions in the Far East outside of Japan seriously affect the security of Japan, and research work is being conducted between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japan Defense Agency, and the U.S. Embassy in Japan and U.S. Forces Japan Headquarters.

Deployment of F-16 at Misawa

Around June 1982, there was an explanation from the United States via U.S. Forces Japan Headquarters of the purport to deploy the F-16 to Misawa and as a result of studies which proceeded among related ministries and agencies, the Government viewed this measure as increasing the reliability and strengthening the deterrent of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, and contributing to maintenance of the peace and security in Japan and the Far East. Deciding upon basic cooperation in this plan, the Director General of the Japan Defense Agency transmitted the above stated government policy to the United States on the occasion of his visit to the United States in September of the same year.

Summary of Deployment Plan

A summary of the plan to deploy the F-16 to Misawa is as follows:

(1) Objective

The objective is to strive to upgrade the maintenance of the deterrent power of the U.S.-Japan security system by endeavoring to improve the military balance in the Far East and clarifying the intent of the U.S. commitment.

(2) Deployment schedule and scale

For the most part, about 40 to 50 F-16 aircraft will be deployed over a four-year period in 1985 and thereafter.

(3) Organization

An air wing having two flight squadrons under the supervision of the 5th Air Force is scheduled to be newly formed.

(4) Personnel increase

The increase in personnel at Misawa accompanying the F-16 deployment is estimated to total about 3,500 men, including the military and their families, when deployment is completed.

7. Sea Lane Defense Issue

(1) Generally, "sea lane defense" indicates protecting the safety of maritime transportation by the aggregate results of combining various types of operations such as broad area patrols, escorts for shipping, and defense of harbors and straits if a military attack against Japan should occur. The "sea lane defense" of Japan strives for the security of maritime traffic through joint handling by the United States and Japan if a military attack against Japan should occur. Specifically, the Maritime Self Defense Force mainly will conduct operations to defend the major harbors and straits of Japan, as well as anti-submarine warfare in the surrounding sea areas, operations for the escort of shipping, and other operations, within the scope of individual rights to self defense; U.S. Naval units will assist in operations conducted by the Self Defense Forces and conduct operations to repel an invading military force, including operations accompanied by the use of service units having mobile attack capability.

(2) (Geographical scope of "sea lane defense")

So far, Japan has proceeded annually with the maintenance of a maritime defense capability with the goal of being able to protect maritime transportation in a sea area of some 100 nautical miles surrounding Japan if a military attack against Japan should occur, and for the most part 1,000 nautical miles if a sea lane zone is established.

In the Constitution, the geographical scope in which Japan is able to exercise actual power for self defense is absolutely limited to the land, sea and air territory of Japan. Since the specific scope of being able to extend that to public seas and the air space above it depends on the circumstances at the

time, no statement of it can be made in general. However, since the maintenance of maritime defense capability is proceeding under the aforementioned goals, that scope is thought to be naturally limited by capability and the U.S. Forces generally will be expected to protect maritime transportation beyond 1,000 nautical miles.

(3) (Issue of protection of U.S. ships)

If a military attack against Japan should occur, it goes without saying that the Self Defense Forces will not be able to exercise actual power to repel an attack against U.S. ships.

If a military attack against Japan should occur and the Self Defense Forces take joint action with U.S. Forces to deal with it based on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty within the scope of individual rights to self defense, when U.S. ships acting in the defense of Japan are attacked by the opposing nation, the expulsion of that attack by the Self Defense Forces as a link in joint action to handle the defense of Japan will fall within the scope of Japan's self defense since it is perceived to be within the limits necessary for the defense of Japan, and it will not be connected with the collective right of self defense.

(4) (Protection of foreign shipping transporting goods to Japan)

In international law, if ships are attacked on public seas, the standpoint as a rule is that the flag nation of said ships can repel that attack as an exercise of individual rights to self defense. Therefore, if foreign ships should be attacked in public seas, Japan cannot exercise the right of self defense with the only reason being that these ships are transporting goods to Japan. If a military attack should occur against Japan and Japan exercises its right to self defense, with protection of maritime transportation as a link, it is unclear to what extent this involves the transport of goods to Japan by foreign ships and it is difficult to surmise in advance under what circumstances which foreign ships will be attacked.

However, in terms of a question of logic, if a military attack against Japan should occur and Japan exercises its right to self defense, the possibility cannot be denied that the opposing country attacking Japan will participate in indiscriminate attacks against third-country ships transporting goods to Japan in order to prevent that transport. If that situation should occur, and for example, those goods were necessary and indispensable for expelling the military attack against Japan or protecting the existence of the Japanese people, it is believed that the expulsion of that attack by the Self Defense Forces as a link in actions to defense Japan would be included in the scope of exercising individual rights to self defense since they were the minimum extent necessary for defense of Japan.

At any rate, since the aspects of the situation are multifarious, it is believed the conditions for Japan's exercise of the right of self defense must be judged individually in accordance with the situation at the time.

(5) (Defense of sea straits)

If a military attack against Japan should occur, it is believed that the Self Defense Forces can prevent strait passage of ships belonging to an opposing nation participating in the military attack against Japan, within the scope of being the minimum extent necessary for defense of Japan.

Generally, the prevention of strait passage probably will be conducted using an organic combination of submarines, surface ships, and aircraft, but depending on the circumstances of the occasion, the laying of mines will be considered. Since the laying of mines will have a great effect, even if it should be carried out, a serious study will be made of various conditions such as the aspects of the threat at that time, and it will be carried out within the scope of the minimum extent necessary for defense of Japan.

The prevention of strait passage by Japan will be limited by all means to cases when a military attack against Japan has occurred, and if no military attack against Japan should occur, the exercise of actual power by the Self Defense Forces to prevent strait passage will not be permitted by the Constitution, even if there should be a request from the United States.

(Gist of Japan Defense Agency Director General Ito's speech at the Cabinet meeting concerning overall security, 20 May 1982)

(1) I would like to speak about protection of maritime transportation, the so-called issue of sea lane defense.

For the existence and prosperity of Japan, which depends on abroad for many of its necessary goods such as resources, energy and food, as was previously pointed out, efforts for an increase in storage of necessary goods, promotion of economic cooperation, and foreign diplomacy policy to prevent international conflicts are important, of course. But regardless of these efforts, it is necessary and indispensable for Japan to provide for a system to implement effectively protection of maritime transportation in event of the emergency of an invasion.

Also, it is believed that the protection of maritime transportation conducted by Japan in its surrounding sea areas will contribute to the effective maintenance of the U.S.-Japan security system.

(2) The ways to stop or effectively deal with a military threat to the safety of Japan's maritime transportation through the defense capability of Japan and the U.S.-Japan security system, are understood.

A. The Japan Defense Agency stands on the belief that, in order to ensure the safety of Japan's maritime transportation in an emergency, it is necessary to provide for a defense system in which the Self Defense Forces have the defense capability to protect maritime transportation and can effectively use it in a sea area of some 100 nautical miles surrounding Japan or for the most part 1,000 nautical miles in the case of establishing a sea lane zone. Efforts are being made to provide anti-submarine patrol and escort capability with ships

and aircraft, as well as defense of straits and harbors and minesweeping capability.

B. Also, viewing the widespread maritime transportation of Japan, along with devising necessary measures in this sea area, consideration should be given to the safety of Japan's transport ships in sea areas beyond this, but since it is impossible for one country along to ensure the safety of the extensive maritime transportation routes, generally sea control by the United States in connection with the U.S.-Japan security system will be expected.

(3) Coupled with the provision of such defense capability to protect the safety of maritime transportation, it is believed from a comprehensive Government viewpoint that a diligent study is necessary, obtaining the understanding of the people, concerning a system for the smooth implementation of formation of ship convoys and designation of navigation routes in an emergency and for the assurance of necessary transport amounts and transport methods. The Japan Defense Agency believes in positive cooperation.

(From response on 12 August 1983 to questions concerning joint U.S.-Japan research on sea lane defense submitted by House of Councilors member Yutaka Hata)

(1) This research, like other research on joint operations plans, consists of threat analysis, establishment of scenarios, estimates of U.S. and Japanese troop commitment, and essential study for conducting joint operations, but among these, that which forms the basis of research at present such as threat analysis and establishment of scenarios centers on the joint research conducted mainly by the Joint Staff Council Administrative Bureau and the U.S. Forces Japan Headquarters.

(2) The period of this research has not been established in advance by the United States and Japan, but work will proceed so that it can be accomplished as soon as possible.

8. Session Held on U.S.-Japan Regular Consultation on Equipment and Technology

1st Session	3-4 Sep 1980 (Washington D.C.)	Current pending matters in the fields of equipment and technology Ideal state of future consultation
2nd Session	10 Dec 1980 (Tokyo)	Current pending matters in the fields of equipment and technology Ideal state of future consultation
3rd Session	14-15 Dec 1981 (Tokyo)	Discussion and exchange of opinions on cooperation in the field of Air Defense Current pending matters in the fields of equipment and technology Ideal state of future consultation
4th Session	7-8 Jul 1983 (Washington D.C.)	Same as third session

XII. Consensual Interpretation of Defense

(1) Existence of Right to Self Defense (Consensus Opinion of Hatoyama Cabinet)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget, 22 December 1954; Japan Defense Agency Director General Omura Reply)

A. The Constitution does not deny the right to self defense.

Being an independent nation, the right to self defense is a right naturally possessed by the nation. The Constitution does not deny this. Therefore, based on the present Constitution, it is decidedly clear that Japan has the right to self defense.

B. The Constitution has renounced war, but it has not renounced resistance for self defense.

(a) The renunciation of the exercise of military power, or the threat of military power and war is considered "a method for resolving international conflicts."

(b) If there is a military attack from another country, the deterrence of that military attack itself is really self defense and essentially different from resolution of international conflict. Therefore, the exercise of military power as a method for defending the homeland if a military attack is inflicted against it, does not violate the Constitution.

(Reference)

The Supreme Court, in the so-called Sunakawa Case Decision (16 December 1959), judged that the inherent right to self defense held by Japan as a sovereign nation has not been denied and the pacifism of Japan's Constitution decidedly does not establish non-defense or non-resistance," and "necessary measures taken by Japan for defense to maintain the peace and security of its own nation, and preserve its existence must be called natural as the exercise of a nation's inherent functions."

(Correlation)

(5 December 1980, House of Representatives, Diet member Kiyoshi Mori, reply to interpellation note)

Paragraph 1, Article 9 of the Constitution does not purport to deny even the inherent right of self defense by an independent nation; it is understood that the exercise of the minimum military power necessary for self defense is permitted. This opinion has been consistently taken by the Government up to now.

(2) Three Conditions Necessary For Invoking the Right of Self Defense

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Audit, 14 October 1972; data submitted)

Invoking the right of self defense permitted by Article 9 of the Constitution has been understood so far by the Government to be limited to the so-called three conditions necessary for invoking the right of self defense (that there is imminent, unlawful invasion against Japan, there are no other methods appropriate in this case, and there shall be no more than the minimum necessary exercise of force).

(Correlation 1)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 10 March 1969; reply by Director General Takatsuji of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

...There are strict conditions about the exercise of the right to self defense. ... in other words, there is an imminent, unlawful invasion against Japan. If there is no other method at all than defense, then we defend. However, this must be limited to the extent necessary. I believe these are the so-called three conditions. If it does not conform to these conditions, then it of course will not be permitted even if stated in the Japanese Constitution.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, 21 April 1982; reply by Chief Shioda, Defense Bureau)

If Japan should be attacked, I believe it first must be judged that it is a planned, organized invasion against Japan. In addition, it must also be subject to the three conditions for exercising the right of self defense. In other words, that it is an imminent, unlawful invasion, that there is no method to deal with it, and thirdly, that it should not go beyond dealing with the attack of the opponent. These are commonly called the two elements of exercising the right of self defense and I believe these will be considered by Japan in making a decision about whether to command the exercise of the right of self defense.

(3) Constitutionality of Self Defense Forces (Consensus Opinion of Hatoyama Cabinet)

(House of Representatives Standing Budget Committee, 22 December 1954; reply by Japan Defense Agency Director General Omura)

Article 9 of the Constitution permits Japan to have the right of self defense as an independent nation. Therefore there is no violation of the Constitution in establishing units of force such as the Self Defense Forces having the duty of self defense within the appropriate necessary scope.

(Correlation 1)

(5 December 1980, House of Representatives, Diet member Kiyoshi Mori, reply to interpellation note)

The maintenance by Japan of the minimum necessary force for self defense is not prohibited by Article 9 of the Constitution. Since the Self Defense Forces are the minimum necessary force organizations for the defense of Japan, it goes without saying that they do not violate the Constitution.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Councilors Standing Budget Committee, 31 March 1967; reply by Prime Minister Sato)

It is the Government's opinion, held firmly and consistent with Constitutional interpretation theory, that the Self Defense Forces Law and the Self Defense Forces which were established and have been maintained based on this law do not violate the Constitution. The judgment of the Supreme Court in the so-called Sunakawa Case neither denied nor affirmed the question of constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Self Defense Forces.

(Reference)

The Supreme Court judged in the so-called Sunakawa Case that "...whether or not Paragraph 2 of the Article forbids or denies so-called maintenance of war potential for self defense is separate..." and it should be understood that the stationing of foreign military forces does not pertain to the war potential stated here.

(Correlation 3)

(House of Councilors Standing Budget Committee, 10 March 1982; reply by Director General Kakuda of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

... On Article 9 of the Constitution, as often stated up to now on this point, we believe that the maintenance of the minimum necessary defense capability for self defense is not prohibited by Article 9, and there is no doubt at all that the Self Defense Forces are constitutional.

(4) Self Defense Forces and War Potential

(5 December 1980, House of Representatives, Diet member Kiyoshi Mori, reply to interpellation note)

The words "to achieve the objectives of the above paragraph" in Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution renounce war and the exercise of military power or the threat of military power as a method to resolve international conflict as the full purport of Paragraph 1 or, in other words, this paragraph, but it is understood that this sustains that the right to self defense is not denied

and the exercise of the minimum necessary military power for self defense is permitted.

Therefore, Paragraph 2 of the Article does not prohibit maintenance of "military power" and it is understood that this does not purport to prohibit the maintenance of the minimum necessary force for self defense, but purports to prohibit the maintenance of force which exceeds that.

(Correlation 1)

(House of Representatives Standing Budget Committee, 21 December 1954; reply by Director General Hayashi of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

In Article 9 of the Constitution ... since Paragraph 1 permits the nation to have the right to self defense or the exercise of military power as naturally inherent of an independent nation, it is believed that Paragraph 2 should be understood as relating to that viewpoint. ... As regards the meaning of the words that an army, navy, air force or other war potential shall not be possessed, if the word war potential is interpreted in a very rough sense to be ability to fight, this would include all such things as a police force to maintain order and the merchant marine. Considering the purport of the Constitution, it is believed that the maintenance of a police force for internal order is not prohibited in that sense. Accordingly, since a nation has the right to self defense, it is naturally not believed that the Constitution ... prohibits self defense capability such as the present Self Defense Forces to the extent necessary for its duty of national security. In other words, it is thus believed that war potential in Paragraph 2 in the sense that an army, navy, air force or other war potential should not be possessed does not pertain to this.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Cabinet, 24 April 1957; Prime Minister Kishi reply)

... based on the right to self defense if Japan is suddenly and unlawfully invaded by a foreign nation. We have taken the opinion that possession of capability to the minimum extent necessary just to stop it, considered to be contained in the right to self defense, does not violate the Constitution. Therefore, the defense capability which we currently have, the capability of the Self Defense Forces, has been augmented up to today based on the principle that we possess it to the minimum extent in that sense. In our opinion, that is naturally included in the right to self defense and it is understood that it does not pertain to the so-called war potential prohibited in Article 9 of the Constitution.

(Correlation 3)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 13 November 1972; reply by Director General Yoshikuni of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

War Potential (Consensual Opinion)

War potential, considered broadly, is literally the potential to make war. Speaking just from that sense of the word, it means a complete organization of force pertaining to war potential. The war potential prohibited in Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution, although within the war potential in the sense of the word above, exceeds the minimum extent necessary for self defense. Possession of force under that is not prohibited by that paragraph and article. This opinion has been taken by the Government for some years.

... I will speak about the question of the definition of war potential as provision of an equipment system to the extent that it serves in the waging of modern warfare.

... in a Diet response during the time of the Yoshida Cabinet, the definition of war potential was explained using words with the purport of capability to wage modern warfare or provision of an equipment system sufficient to wage modern warfare, but since it is understood that to speak of modern warfare or modern war indicates warfare waged using the most recent weapons or methods covering both aspects of offense and defense of warfare in the present age, it is believed that capability to wage modern warfare is understood to be on the whole force which can independently wage the above warfare. The response to the purport to wage modern warfare has been the same from the first time it was made in the 12th Diet to the 4th Yoshida Cabinet, although it may vary slightly in expression or use of words.

However, since December 1954, the Government has ceased to speak of capability to wage modern warfare in responding to the purport ... that is that the war potential in Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution means exceeding the minimum extent necessary for self defense. The reason is as follows.

First of all, it probably is not a good way of interpreting the Constitution by defining war potential based on the meaning that it indicates a force which Japan is prohibited to have. From this point of view, there is also the aspect that the method of defining capability to wage modern warfare should go no farther than simply replacing the word for war potential and probably it was difficult to say it appropriately, or rather it was believed best to express it with the definition of substantive meaning in the Constitution as stated above.

Secondly, if the expression "capability to wage modern warfare" expresses a specific extent of force, it is thought that there probably is another way of saying it, but ultimately it is no more than an abstract expression.

Thirdly, if the above is true, the right to self defense is not denied in Paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Constitution. Since behind the exercise of this undenied right to self defense, it is understood that provision of force to the minimum extent necessary for self defense is permitted, it is logically understood that what exceeds that minimum extent is the war potential in Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution.

With this way of thinking, they have been stumped in making a definition but at the present point in time, if war potential unmistakeably corresponds to the definition of capability to wage modern warfare, since the Government, as stated before, has not used such words as the definition of war potential since December 1954, if it first must be decided in what sense it is used today, there is no standpoint to judge whether it is right or wrong. However, if speaking of the words "capability to wage modern warfare," speaking from the etymology of war potential, and speaking solely from the literal meaning, I think that the capability to wage modern warfare is one definition of war potential. Ultimately, that is because prior to December 1954, the Government stated its meaning using the words "capability to wage modern warfare." If that is the meaning, even if the expression is different, unqualifiedly it is not incorrect.

(5) Self Defense Forces and Military Forces (Consensual Opinion of Hatoyama Cabinet)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget, 22 December 1954; reply by Director General Omura, Japan Defense Agency)

Are the Self Defense Forces military forces? The Self Defense Forces have the duty of dealing with an invasion from a foreign country and if such is called a military force, the Self Defense Forces also can be called a military force. However, the possession of such units of force does not violate the Constitution.

(Correlation 1)

(House of Representatives Special Committee on Security, 28 April 1960; reply by Director General Omura, Japan Defense Agency)

The Self Defense Forces are based on the Self Defense Forces Law and their duty or authority is prescribed in detail. At the same time, they are covered by the restrictions of Article 9 of the Constitution. In that sense, I think they are after all different from the regular military forces of numerous foreign countries which do not have such restrictions.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 31 March 1967; reply by Director Takatsuji, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

... Whether or not the Self Defense Forces are a military force actually is not a major point; the Self Defense Forces have constitutional restrictions. ... That appears different in character from regular military forces. In any case, it comes back to a question of definition...

(Correlation 3)

(House of Councilors Special Committee on Security, 13 November 1982; reply by Director General Sakata, Japan Defense Agency)

I think there are various definitions for a military force, but a military force considered by regular concepts has the duty of waging war with a foreign enemy and I think it can be said that its activities pertain to exercising the right of belligerency. The Self Defense Forces have the duty to defend Japan against invasion from a foreign nation, but exercise of the right to belligerency is not permitted. In addition, they are under various kinds of severe restrictions in the Constitution. In that sense, we believe that the Self Defense Forces differ from regularly conceived military forces.

(6) Exercising the Right of Belligerency and the Right of Self Defense

(17 April 1981, response to House of Councilors Diet Member Seiichi Inaba's interpellation note)

The "right to belligerency" in Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution does not mean the right to wage war, but rather is the general term for various rights possessed by a belligerent nation under international law and it is understood that waging war in that sense is denied.

On the other hand, in exercising the right of self defense, Japan naturally is permitted to exercise force to the minimum extent necessary to defend Japan. Casualties or destruction done to the military force of the opposing nation in exercising it is a separate concept from casualties or destruction done to the military force of the opposing nation in exercising the right to belligerency. In actuality, it is difficult to speak generally since the mode of exercising force as the exercise of the right of self defense is believed to differ according to specific conditions but for example, capturing territory of the opposing nation and occupied administration there is considered to exceed the minimum extent necessary for self defense.

(Correlation 1)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Cabinet, 25 May 1954; reply by Director General Sato, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

... It has come out in replies since the time the Constitution was enacted that the right to belligerency itself, on the face of it, is the right as a belligerent most typically to the seizure of enemy ships or the administration of occupied territory, but ... we by no means reject the concept that a harmful act against the enemy which normally would not be allowed in peacetime is permitted lawfully by being given the right to belligerency. ... Since this right to self defense ... is the right of maintaining the basic existence of the nation, ... or in other words, the exercise of force to the extent that is necessary to repel a sudden and unlawful invasion is naturally permitted as the right to self defense. ... However, if additionally the right to belligerency is held, ... should an enemy come to attack, the enemy would be thoroughly cornered and judging it a future source of evil, a complete attack all the way to the homeland would be permitted. However, that is not permitted. That is, only harmful acts against the enemy within the limits of the right to self defense can be made.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Cabinet, 26 July 1955; reply by Director General Hayashi, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

... The right to belligerency ... theoretically ... is broadly classified ... into two meanings. ... The right to belligerency ... is interpreted broadly as the right to wage war, ... and it is interpreted in the sense of the various rights which a nation has under international law as a belligerent. Normally, ... I believe it is interpreted as the latter. ... In the latter part of Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution, Japan for the present repudiates the various rights it has under international law as a belligerent in the regular sense. ... However, ... it does not repudiate the right to self defense in Paragraph 1, and therefore it is believed that the right to act in the sense of repelling for the sake of self defense should Japan be invaded by a foreign country is not repudiated.

(Correlation 3)

(House of Representatives Special Committee on Security, 20 April 1981; reply by Director General Kakuda, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

... The right to belligerency is repudiated by Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution. However, the opinion of the Government up to now has been that possession of the right to self defense by Japan is not repudiated by Article 9 of the Constitution, and that actually taking various acts of force as acts of the right to self defense are different from acts of the right to belligerency. Since this is naturally permitted in the Constitution, there is a question about whether or not search is allowed of ships of a third country transporting weapons of the military force of a nation engaged in a military attack against Japan. Speaking from general considerations, since a nation is actually engaged in a military attack against Japan, if taking necessary measures such as the search of ships that are working for that nation is within the limits permitted as an act of the right to self defense, we believe that it can be done. It has been persistently stated only that there is a possibility of taking such measures if they are within the limits permitted as a act of the right to self defense, or in other words, within the scope of the minimum amount necessary and I know that the interpretation of the Government up to now has not changed.

(7) Geographical Scope of Actions of the Self Defense Forces

(Response to interpellation note, House of Representatives Diet Member Yanosuke Narasaki, 17 April 1981)

The Government so far has made it consistently clear that the geographical scope when force is enacted to the minimum extent necessary to defend Japan, as a act of Japan's right to self defense, is by no means limited to the territorial land, sea, and air of Japan. That cannot be generally stated since how far it extends will vary according to individual circumstances.

(Correlation 1)

(Response to interpellation note, House of Councilors Diet Member Shoichi Kasuga, 29 December 1969)

A. Under the Self Defense Forces Law, the Self Defense Forces have the duty of defending Japan against invasion. Should there be a military attack from outside against Japan, it is believed that it does not exceed the limits of the right to self defense and is not forbidden by the Constitution if the extent necessary for the defense of the nation deals not only with the territorial land, sea, and air of Japan, but also the neighboring public seas and air.

B. The scope of public seas and air in which the Self Defense Forces can act to deal with a military attack from outside is according to the mode of the military attack from outside and cannot be generally stated, but it is understood that it can extend to public seas and air within the extent necessary to exercise the right to self defense.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget, 3 October 1981; reply by Director General Omura, Japan Defense Agency)

... Up to now, the Government has consistently made clear that the geographical scope in which Japan can exercise force to the minimum extent necessary for the defense of Japan, as an exercise of the right to self defense, is by no means limited to the territorial land, sea, and air of Japan. In line with that ... I believe it clearly does not include the territorial waters of another nation.

(8) Overseas Dispatch of Troops

(Response to interpellation note, House of Representatives Diet Member Seiichi Inaba, 28 October 1980)

A. It has been defined and explained up to now that "the so-called overseas dispatch of troops, generally speaking, is the dispatch of armed military units to the territorial land, sea, or air of another nation with the objective of exercising military force." I believe that such overseas dispatch generally exceeds the minimum extent necessary for self defense, and is not permitted by the Constitution.

B. As opposed to this, it is believed that the Constitution does not deny the dispatch of military units which do not have the exercise of military force as an objective, and up to now and it has not been defined as so-called overseas dispatch. However, it is believed that constitutionally these military units cannot be dispatched to another nation for that which is not prescribed as a duty or power of the Self Defense Forces.

(Correlation 1)

(Interpellation note, House of Representatives Diet Member Zenmei Matsumoto, 25 March 1969, and response, 8 April 1969)

Interpellation note: On 10 March at a meeting of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget, Director General Takatsuji of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau responded concerning the relationship between the Constitution and the overseas dispatch of troops that "If (the overseas dispatch of troops) is defined as the exercise of military force overseas beyond the limits of the right to self defense, then that which does not exceed the limits of the right to self defense is all right," "In short, it probably is a question solely dependent upon whether or not it pertains to the three conditions of invoking the right to self defense."

Is the exercise of military force overseas also constitutional if it pertains to the three conditions for invoking the right to self defense? ...

Response: Based on the opinion up to now that Japan has the inherent right to self defense and that the exercise of self defense within those limits is permitted by the Constitution, the Government has maintained the standpoint that the so-called "overseas dispatch of troops" is not permitted in the Constitution since it exceeds the limits of the right to self defense, and the response you indicated by Director General Takatsuji of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau at the meeting of the House of Councilors (sic) Standing Committee on 10 March, repeatedly clarified that opinion.

Supposing that the exercise of military force overseas pertained to the three conditions for invoking the right to self defense (that there is a sudden and unlawful invasion of Japan, that there is no other appropriate method in this case, and that the exercise of force is to the minimum extent necessary), it is believed that the Constitution theoretically does not deny taking such action. That purport has already been made clear in a consensual opinion of the Government indicated at the 29 February 1956 House of Representatives Standing Committee on the Cabinet...

(Correlation 2)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Cabinet, 14 May 1971; reply by Director General Takatsuji, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

... Chiefly, with respect to the overseas dispatch of troops, I hold the belief that the restrictions on exercising the right to self defense, even in cases ... where there is a military attack from outside and Japan exercises all necessary military power to resist for the sake of the security and existence of the people ... are to be taken very seriously and to exceed them by, for example, dispatching troops overseas, would violate the Constitution since it exceeds the limits to the right to self defense.

... Normally, the dispatch of a military force to the territory of an enemy country and the actual establishment of a state of supremacy by troop force

becomes the so-called overseas dispatch of troops and since I think that this ordinarily would appear to exceed the limitations on exercising the right to self defense, I think it is natural to believe that it would not be permitted.

(Correlation 3)

(House of Representatives Plenary Session, 26 March 1982; reply by Director General Ito, Japan Defense Agency)

In the issue of overseas dispatch of troops, the Government up to now has maintained the standpoint of defense strictly abiding by the Constitution and since ... the so-called overseas dispatch of troops generally exceeds the minimum extent necessary for self defense, it has been decided not to conduct overseas dispatch of troops and I believe that this thinking will be maintained in the future also.

(9) Decision to Forbid Overseas Dispatch of the Self Defense Forces (House of Councilors Plenary Session, 2 June 1954)

Decision Concerning Not To Dispatch Self Defense Forces Overseas

This House, on the occasion of the establishment of the Self Defense Forces, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the nation's burning spirit of peace and love, hereby again confirms that dispatch overseas will not be conducted.

Be it so resolved.

(House of Councilors Plenary Session, 2 June 1954; speech by Director General Kimura, Japan Defense Agency)

In a few words I would like to state the Government's opinion concerning this decision of the House.

It goes without saying that the Self Defense Forces have the duty to defend Japan against a direct or indirect invasion in order to maintain the nation's security and to protect the peace and independence of Japan; they do not have the objective of dispatch overseas. Therefore, I believe the purport of this decision will be fully respected.

(10) Attacking Enemy Bases and Scope of Right to Self Defense (Consensual opinion)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Cabinet, 29 February 1956; reply by Prime Minister Hatoyama, read by Director General Funada, Japan Defense Agency)

I think that the purport of the Constitution can by no means be considered to be that we sit and wait for self destruction if a sudden and unlawful invasion of Japan be made and as the method of that invasion, an attack with guided missiles, etc. is made against Japan. I think that in such a case measures

should be taken to the minimum extent unavoidably necessary to prevent such an attack; for example, attacking a guided missile base, so long as it is deemed that there is no other method, to prevent an attack by guided missiles is included constitutionally within self defense and is possible.

(Correlation)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Cabinet, 19 March 1959; reply by Director General Ino, Japan Defense Agency)

... If there should be an attack by guided missiles and there was no other way at all to prevent it, attacking enemy bases would be included within the scope of the right to self defense since we have the right to self defense as an independent nation and it is not the purport of the Constitution for us to sit and wait for self destruction. In such a case, measures will be taken to the minimum extent unavoidably necessary to prevent such an attack; for example, I believe that so long as it is deemed that there is no other way at all to defend an attack from guided missiles, an attack against missile bases legally is included within the scope of self defense, and also is possible.

However, such a hypothetical situation has been surmised since the situation was raised as a real issue today; it is not the purport of the Constitution to say that since there ordinarily is that risk that we should have weapons to attack or threaten an attack against another nation. Thus these two concepts are separate issues and by no means contradictory.

(11) Dispatch of Self Defense Forces to United Nations Police Forces

(Response to interpellation note, House of Representatives Diet Member Seiichi Inaba, 28 October 1980)

Since the so-called "U.N. Forces" vary in objective and duty according to individual cases, whether or not to participate in them cannot be uniformly discussed, but if the objective or duty of said "U.N. Force" should be accompanied by the exercise of military force, I believe the Self Defense Forces would not be permitted by the Constitution to participate in it. As opposed to this, if the objective or duty of said "U.N. Force" is not accompanied by the exercise of military force, the Self Defense Forces are not denied participation in it by the Constitution but, since the current Self Defense Force Law does not give the Self Defense Forces such a duty, I believe they would not be permitted to participate in it.

(Correlation 1)

(House of Representatives Plenary Session, 23 February 1961; reply by Prime Minister Ikeda)

The various cases concerning police forces of the United Nations should be considered such as its objective, duty, function, or organization are to be considered. ... As regards the question of whether or not troops can now be dispatched to a United Nations police force, it cannot be judged whether or

not it violates the Constitution if there is no specific case. In other words, in the case of a purely domestic peace force which does not have a war objective, or a world peace-keeping agency, there are probably various arguments in constitutional theory about whether or not it is possible in peace issues which really are not due to fighting between nations. I cannot make a judgment concerning constitutional theory unless it is a specific case taking into consideration the objectives, duties, functions and organization of the police force. If it is a case of dispatch for purely policing objectives, I will consider it in relation to the question of Article 9 of the Constitution. I am saying that even if it is really a policing objective and even if it is for the maintenance of world peace, there are cases which must be constitutionally considered. However, the issue is that the current Self Defense Forces Law does not permit overseas dispatch of troops.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Cabinet, 6 July 1982; reply by Director General Ito, Japan Defense Agency)

The participation of the Self Defense Forces in the United Nations peace-keeping structure or activities, even in cases where the objectives or duties of that participation are not accompanied by exercise of military force, is not possible according to the current Self Defense Forces Law since such duties are not given to the Self Defense Forces in the current Self Defense Forces Law.

(12) Limitations to Self Defense Capability (Limits to Self Defense Force Increases)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 31 March 1967; reply by Prime Minister Sato)

... The defense capability possessed by Japan does not provide a threat of invasion to other nations, and it will not become one that provides a threat of invasion. There is a limit to the present defense capability of the Self Defense Forces. ... As I have just said, they are becoming stronger. In speaking of a local invasion by conventional weapons, since again the various capabilities of various weapons are increasing, I believe that we too must provide a deterrent force which can deal with them. Separate from this question, the Constitution permits that which will not provide a threat of invasion to other nations. I believe that this can be clearly understood as a limit.

(Correlation 1)

(Data submitted to House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget, 14 February 1978; request by Diet Member Susumu Kobayashi)

"War potential" which is forbidden by Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution forbids is that which exceeds the minimum extent necessary for self defense.

It can not be denied that the specific limits to self defense capability which we are permitted under the above constitutional restrictions have a relative aspect that changes with the international situation at the time, the standards of military technology, and numerous other conditions. It goes without saying that the possession of weapons used with the exclusive capacity for the annihilating destruction of the land of another nation (for example, ICBM, long-range strategic bombers) would not be permitted in any case.

These points are the opinion which the Government has stated repeatedly and has not changed today.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 13 November 1972; reply by Prime Minister Tanaka)

The capability necessary for defense, for self defense, if the opposing side is extremely swift, then must be swiftness. However, this is not for attack; it is by all means passive for self defense. At any rate, if the opponent has good quality, then the quality of the defense itself is relative. If the opponent is strong, then we must be strong. I think we must be strong relative to the aspect of quality.

(Correlation 3)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 5 March 1975; reply by Prime Minister Miki)

I cannot say that this is the limit to the Self Defense Forces. Since there are various conditions, the so-called objective international situation of the times, the advance of scientific technology, it is difficult to say that just this is the limit. The defense of a nation cannot be viewed narrowly as merely defense capability alone. There are, after all, diplomatic efforts, and since I think that it is necessary to view the defense capability of the nation as varied and comprehensive, I believe I cannot say that this is the most appropriate scale for national defense.

(13) Interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution Concerning Possession of Nuclear Weapons

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 11 March 1978; reply by Director General Sanada, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

1. Up to now, the Government has interpreted that the possession of force which does not exceed the minimum extent necessary for self defense is not denied by Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution, and that therefore, irrespective of whether they are nuclear weapons or conventional weapons, possession is not denied by that paragraph so long as they are in the scope of the above limits.

2. There have been various opinions by interpreters not only of the Constitution, but also the laws. The Government believes that the interpretation stated in No. 1 above concerning Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution is the correct legal interpretation and opinions other than this have no merit.

3. The Government has the policy that no nuclear weapons, including those whose possession is not denied in the Constitution, will be possessed according to the three non-nuclear principles. Also, possession of them is forbidden in the laws and treaties by provisions of the Atomic Energy Act and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. These and the legal interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution concerning possession of nuclear weapons are completely separate issues.

(Correlation 1)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 3 April 1978; explanation by Director General Sanada, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

... I will give a supplementary explanation of the interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution concerning possession of nuclear weapons.

1. It is clear that we are returning to the constitutional question whether or not the possession of nuclear weapons comprises "war potential" in Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution. It is clear that the Government's interpretation up to now concerning Article 9 of the Constitution is that, in view of the whole purport of the Constitution including the preamble, and supported by the fact that the article does not deny Japan possession of the inherent right to self defense as an independent nation, the possession of force within the scope of the minimum extent necessary for self defense is not forbidden by Paragraph 2 of the article, and the possession of that which exceeds the above pertains to "war potential", which is forbidden by the same paragraph.

So from this interpretation, whether or not the possession of individual weapons is denied by this paragraph should be determined by whether or not they exceed the scope of the minimum extent necessary of the above self defense. It is interpreted that so long as it falls within the scope of the above limits, the weapons possessed, whatever the weapon may be, is not called into question by that paragraph.

Therefore, it is interpreted that possession even of a conventional weapon is not permitted when it exceeds the scope of the minimum extent necessary for self defense. On the other hand, that possession even of a nuclear weapon is permitted constitutionally if it falls within the scope of the limits above, is the natural logical conclusion of legal interpretation. The purport of the repeated explanations made by the Government so far in response to questions in the Diet is due to the thinking above and it goes without saying that it is not based on any political concept.

2. Since the interpretation of the laws, including the Constitution, while conforming to the wording and purport prescribed in said laws, is established following the contents of the meaning held as normative law, it is clear that there is naturally only one correct conclusion to be obtained logically by various interpreters and it does not have the character of selecting one from several conclusions which agrees with government policy. The view taken by the Government, stated in No. 1, concerning the interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution in relation to the possession of nuclear weapons is the result of following the above principles of legal interpretation and it must be said there is no room for views other than this by including some political concept.

3. In fact, the meaning of the interpretation stated in No. 1 that even the possession of nuclear weapons is permitted by the Constitution if it falls within the scope of the minimum extent necessary for self defense, of course, is merely that possession of them is not forbidden. Since naturally there is no obligation to possess them, the policy choice not to possess them is not denied by the Constitution. At present, Japan, under such a policy selection, adheres to the three non-nuclear principles as national policy. Furthermore, it is impossible to possess any nuclear weapon according to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

That is all.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 5 April 1982; reply by Director General Kakuda, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

I have often spoken regarding the relationship between nuclear weapons and the Constitution, but basically the Government is not forbidden by Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution to possess force which does not exceed the minimum extent necessary for self defense. Therefore, so long as it falls within the scope of the above limits, possession is not forbidden by that paragraph, regardless of whether a nuclear weapon or a conventional weapon. Up to now this interpretation has been repeatedly stated as the consensual opinion of the Government. Consequently, it does not mean that no nuclear weapons are to be possessed under the Constitution; if there is a nuclear weapon within the scope of the minimum extent necessary for self defense, it can be possessed. However, according to the policy of the three non-nuclear principles, which should be called Japan's national policy, no nuclear weapon is to be possessed. This policy choice is the correct Government view.

(14) Nuclear Weapons and Conventional Weapons

(Data submitted to House of Councilors Standing Committee on Cabinet, 15 April 1958; request by Diet Member Kanemitsu Tabata)

It is difficulty to label today what could be called internationally established definitions for nuclear weapons and conventional weapons. Generally, the terms are used as follows:

A. A nuclear weapon is a weapon that uses radiation energy created by splitting an atomic nucleus or by a nuclear fusion reaction as a destructive or killing force.

B. A conventional weapon generally refers to a non-nuclear weapon.

Consequently,

(1) That which cannot attach a nuclear warhead such as a SIDEWINDER or OERLIKON is a non-nuclear weapon.

(2) That which can attach nuclear and non-nuclear warheads such as an HONEST JOHN is a nuclear weapon when it carries a nuclear warhead and a non-nuclear weapon when it does not carry a nuclear warhead.

(3) That which is intrinsically equipped with a nuclear warhead such as an ICBM or IRBM is a nuclear weapon.

(15) Classification of Offensive Weapons and Defensive Weapons

(Response to interpellation note, House of Representatives Diet Member Yanosuke Narasaki, 14 October 1980)

The Government up to now has interpreted that the possession of force which does not exceed the minimum extent necessary for self defense is not prohibited by Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Constitution. It is believed that possession is not permitted of weapons used solely with the capacity of destructive annihilation of the territory of another country.

(Correlation 1)

(Interpellation note by House of Representatives Diet Member Zenmei Matsumoto, 25 March 1969, and response note, 8 April 1969)

Interpellation Note: At a House of Councilors Standing Committee on the Budget meeting on 10 March 1969, Director General Takatsuji of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau responded with the purport that "With the development of weapons in the future, there probably will be an increase in those which cannot be catagorized viewing the capacity of the weapon as to whether it is one that serves defensive uses or one that is not used except for offense. For these, there is no other way except to include restrictions according to the intentions of those using them."

If it is used with the intention of self defense, the possession of any weapon except those which have no other capacity than use in an invasion, is permitted under the Constitution...

Response: It is clear that in terms of capability, possession of a weapon purely used solely to protect the homeland is not forbidden by the Constitution. Also, it must be said that possession of a weapon used in terms

of capability solely for the destructive annihilation of the land of an opposing nation is not permitted by the Constitution.

For weapons other than these which clearly can or cannot be possessed constitutionally viewing their own capability, it goes without saying that possession of those used in activities which exceed the limits of the right to self defense or which are based on future plans of use in activities which exceed the limits of the right to self defense also are not permitted constitutionally. On the other hand, even if it is intended for use solely within the limits of the right to self defense, unlimited possession also is not permitted. However, since the defense capability intrinsically held by Japan is constitutionally restricted to the minimum extent necessary for self defense, the whole body of Japan's defense capability, including said weapons, must fall within the scope of these restrictions.

The reply by Director General Takatsuji of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau at the House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget meeting on 10 March which you have indicated clarified the purport as stated above, logically relating this problem to the intention of that to be used. It was never stated that so long as the intention is for use in self defense, unlimited possession of the above mentioned weapons is possible under the Constitution. ...

(Correlation 2)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Cabinet, 15 May 1971; reply by Chief Kubo, Defense Bureau)

First of all, even foreign experts have said that it is difficult to categorize offensive weapons and defensive weapons, and we also believe that is so. The reason is that a defensive weapon can be quickly converted to an offensive weapon. Therefore, we believe that what we should categorize is whether or not a foreign nation would perceive it as an offensive weapon taken to be a threat, or felt to be a threat. If that is done, if we speak of offensive weapons which are taken to be a threat or present a threat, this would include for example, ICBM or IRBM, or that which has an extremely long range and extremely large destructive capability, or a long-range ballistic missile loaded on a submarine. It is believed that a U.S. aircraft, to mention an example, which has an operational radius of several hundred miles like the B-52, would not serve Japan's defense capability and would present a threat to an opponent in the sense of having strategic attack capability.

(Correlation 3)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget, 13 February 1978; reply by Chief Ito, Defense Bureau)

It is very difficult to respond by sorting out all weapons which cannot be possessed. That is to say, offensive weapons and defensive weapons cannot be respectively separated in a clear-cut manner. However, I believe that among these there are in particular those purely for the protection of the homeland, for example, anti-aircraft guns, and today the NIKE and HAWK. These are

defensive weapons purely for the protection of the homeland. Also, since ICBM or IRBM, or medium-range ballistic missiles and long-range bombers like the B-52, are weapons which make destructive blows including direct attacks on an opponent, they are believed to be so-called offensive weapons.

(Correlation 4)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 20 March 1982; reply by Director General Ito, Japan Defense Agency)

... Equipment which provides the threat of attack or invasion of another country is believed to be that equipment which exceeds by all means the scope thought to be necessary for the defense of Japan, and is used to invade or attack another nation, or is objectively believed to have that capability. It is believed that whether or not equipment pertains to that should be judged on comprehensive considerations of the military technology of the times such as the use and capability of the equipment, or the military capability of the surrounding countries. It is difficult to state specifically those judgment standards, but it is believed that in terms of capability, weapons used solely for the annihilation of the land of another nation, for example, the ICBM or long-range strategic bomber you indicated, pertain to these.

(16) Activities of the Self Defense Forces Based on Article 5 of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 12 June 1975; reply by Director General Yoshikuni, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

The exercise of Japan's right to self defense, which is permitted in the Constitution, is limited to the exercise of the so-called inherent right to self defense under international law, as previously stated by the Government. Accordingly, it goes without saying that the exercise of Japan's right to self defense in the case of both the United States and Japan acting to deal with a common danger according to the provisions of Article 5 of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, is limited to exercising the inherent right to self defense permitted by the Constitution above.

(17) Relationship of Constitution and Collective Right to Self Defense

(Response to interpellation note; House of Representatives Diet Member Seiichi Inaba, 29 May 1981)

In international law, a nation has the right to collective self defense, or in other words, to stop with force a military attack against a foreign nation which is in a close relationship with its own country, regardless of whether or not its own country is directly attacked.

Japan's possession of such a right to collective self defense under international law is natural as a sovereign nation, but the exercise of the right to self defense permitted under Article 9 of the Constitution is interpreted to be that which falls within the scope of the minimum extent

necessary for the defense of Japan and it is believed that the exercise of the right to collective self defense exceeds that scope and is not permitted by the Constitution.

(Correlation 1)

(Data submitted to House of Councilors Standing Committee on Audit, 14 October 1972; request by Hiromitsu Mizuguchi)

Under international law, a nation has the right to collective self defense, or in other words, the justifiable position of stopping with force a military attack against a foreign nation which is in a close relationship with its own country, regardless of whether or not its own country is directly attacked. It is believed that this principle of international law is proclaimed in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, Article 5 (C) of the peace treaty with Japan, in the preamble to the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan, and in the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the Joint Proclamation No. 33 with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. So, Japan's possession of the above collective right to self defense under international law must be termed natural as a sovereign nation.

However, the Government up to now has consistently taken the standpoint that even though Japan possesses the so-called right to collective self defense under international law, the exercise of this invoked as a sovereign right would exceed the limits of self defense measures approved by the Constitution and would not be permitted. This is based on the following thinking.

The Constitution, in Article 9, abandons so-called war and forbids the possession of so-called war potential, but in the preamble it confirms that "All nations of the world ... have the right to exist in peace." Also, from Article 13 which establishes the purport that the "Government must have the greatest respect for the right of the people to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," it is clear that Japan has not abandoned preservation of its own existence and the nation's existence in peace. It cannot possibly be interpreted that taking self defense measures necessary to maintain the peace and security of its own nation and the preservation of its existence are forbidden. However, that being the case, it cannot be interpreted that the Constitution, which has pacificism as it s basic principle, permits unlimited measures for the above self defense. From the outset, it has always approved dealing with imminent, illegal situations which undermine the foundation of the rights of the people to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness by a military attack on the nation, as measures necessary to protect those rights of the people. Those measures must fall within the minimum extent necessary to eliminate the above situations. If that is so, permission to exercise military force under Japan's Constitution is limited to cases of dealing with imminent, illegal invasion of Japan. Consequently, the exercise of the so-called right to collective self defense which includes stopping a military attack inflicted against another nation is not permitted under the Constitution.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 1 April 1983; response by Director General Kakuda, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

... It is a restriction of Article 9 of the Constitution that Japan cannot exercise the right to collective self defense. The restriction of Article 9 of the Constitution is that only the exercise of military force to the minimum extent necessary for the defense of Japan can be made. Consequently, even in the case of an inherent right to self defense, that which exceeds that self defense framework is of course impossible. Moreover, I believe that since the right of collective self defense is impossible because it exceeds the just stated framework of self defense, such a right to collective self defense cannot be freely exercised even after a military attack has been sustained.

(Correlation 3)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 22 February 1983; reply by Chief Natsume, Defense Bureau)

... It has been consistent without change that first of all, the Self Defense Forces will act only within the scope of self defense and will act within the limits necessary for the defense of Japan. First point, I think you recognize that this has not changed. Second point, it does not act with the defense of U.S. ships as a main objective. And third point, the United States is acting for the defense of Japan. Based on these premises, we are stating that protection of U.S. ships is perhaps within the scope of Japan's right to self defense. That basic line has not changed since the response by Maruyama.

(Correlation 4)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 8 March 1983; reply by Director General Tanikawa, Japan Defense Agency)

Up to now, we have stated that defense of U.S. ships on public seas is considered the result of an act for the self defense of Japan, since it is emphasized for the sake of Japan's self defense, but the purport has been stated that U.S. ships will not be protected in cases with an objective other than the self defense of Japan. The response of the Prime Minister stated that based on the basic view up to now that if there should be a military attack against Japan, the Self Defense Forces can take joint action with U.S. forces within the limits necessary for the defense of Japan, or in other words, within the scope of the inherent right to self defense, when U.S. ships acting for the defense of Japan are attacked by the opposing nation if there should be an invasion of Japan, the repelling of that attack by the Self Defense Forces as a link in joint action for the defense of Japan probably falls within the scope of Japan's self defense since it is perceived to be within the limits necessary for the defense of Japan from a military attack against Japan.

(18) Conscription System

(Response to interpellation note; House of Representatives Diet Member Seiichi Inaba, 15 August 1980)

Generally, a conscription system is understood to be a universal conscription system forcibly levying the people with the obligation of serving in the military, the permanent establishment of a military, annual recruitment of soldiers needed for this, training for specified periods, new replacements, and preparation as personnel of a wartime organization.

The intrinsic nature of such a conscription system lies in the point that providing the labor of military service is levied as an obligation, although under the constitutional system of Japan, it is not socially permitted as something that should be naturally borne by the members of society with a view to the public welfare for living in society, regardless of whether or not it is peacetime or an emergency, and it is believed that this is not permitted in view of the purport of the provisions of Article 13 and Article 18 of the Constitution.

(Correlation 1)

(Response to interpellation note; House of Representatives Diet Member Kiyoshi Mori, 10 March 1981)

The Government does not at all believe that forced engagement in fixed service by a conscription system pertains to the "enslaved confinement" prescribed in Article 18 of the Constitution. Moreover, it goes without saying that engagement in that duty by the current Self Defense Forces does not pertain to it.

That is because the Government believes that the quotation of Article 18 of the Constitution as the basis for the argument that a conscription system is unconstitutional is aimed at the engagement in fixed service by a conscription system being compulsory as opposed to voluntary for the individual. In the sense stated in Paragraph 2, it pertains to "hard labor contrary to their will." Current Self Defense Force personnel are employed according to a volunteer system based on the free will of the individual and it goes without saying that engagement in that duty does not pertain to "hard labor contrary to one's wishes."

The opinion of the Government is stated above, and it is not believed that the interpretation of the Government has changed in so far as quoting Article 18 of the Constitution as the basis for the argument that a conscription system is unconstitutional.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Cabinet, 28 October 1970; reply by Director General Takatsuji, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

A conscription system is a universal conscription system forcibly charging the people with the obligation of serving in the military. In other words, there is permanent establishment of a military in peacetime, annual recruitment of soldiers needed for this, training for specified periods, new replacements, and preparation as personnel of a wartime organization. ... Generally, it is thought the the intrinsic nature of providing the labor of military service such as this, based on the constitutional system of Japan, lies on the point that this obligation is levied, although not socially permitted, as something that should be naturally borne by the members of society with a view to the public welfare for living in society.

There is some room for debate on such a conscription system, as to which text pertains with regards to the provisions of the Constitution. I think there is some room for debate as to whether the related text is the provision of Article 18 of the Constitution that "they will not be engaged in hard labor contrary to their will," or at least that of Article 13 of the Constitution in being contrary to the principle of respecting the conditions for the individual existence of the people, but we believe that a conscription system as I have just mentioned is not permitted by the Constitution.

... That is because a conscription system with the details of a general conscription system such as I have stated, having investigated exactly what it is, clearly is not permitted based on the Japanese Constitution. ...

(19) Interpretation of Civilian (Self Defense Force Personnel and Civilians)

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget Directorate, 7 December 1973; distributed data, compiled by Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

A civilian in Paragraph 2, Article 66 of the Constitution is a person other than that stated as follows.

1. One who has had a career as a professional soldier in the Imperial Army or Navy, and is believed to be deeply influenced by militaristic ideology.

2. One employed as Self Defense Force personnel.

The Interpretation of "Civilian" in Paragraph 2, Article 66 of the Constitution

A. "Civilian" is the opposite term of "military." It properly should be interpreted as "one who does not have a professional position in a military organization of the country." The Self Defense Forces also are said to be within the scope permitted by the Constitution and being in a military organization of the nation, Self Defense Force personnel are not "civilians" so long as they are in that position.

Also, since the purport of Paragraph 2 of Article 66 of the Constitution is to prevent the government from falling into militaristic rule, "those who have had a career as former professional soldiers and are believed to be influenced by militaristic ideology" also are not considered "civilians."

B. Theoretically, a "civilian" is interpreted to be "one who has not had a career as a former professional soldier," but not only is it not correct in view of the purport of Article 66 of the Constitution in that with the one instance of having been a former professional soldier, one indiscriminately is not a "civilian," but also it probably contradicts the spirit of Article 14 of the Constitution which establishes equality under the law.

C. Former Self Defense Force personnel, although they were Self Defense Force personnel in the past, currently are separated from the Self Defense Forces, the military organization of the country, and since they do not perform the duties of Self Defense Force personnel, they are "civilians." It is also thought questionable as to equality whether one who was a former professional soldier and is believed to be influenced by militarism is not a civilian, but the Self Defense Forces are different from the organizations of the Imperial Army and Navy, and are organizations which protect the independence and peace of the nation, and maintain its security under the present Constitution which is based on pacifism and democracy; being employed in this, they are not influenced by militaristic ideology and the two should not be perceived as the same.

(Correlation) Principle of Civilian Control

(Response to interpellation note; House of Representatives Diet Member Yanosuke Narasaki, 14 October 1980)

In a democracy, it is believed that the ascendance of government over the military must be assured.

Under the current system of Japan, the Prime Minister, who is the highest responsible person in charge of implementing government, including state matters related to national defense, and the ministers of state must all be civilians under the Constitution. Also, important matters related to national defense must pass through debate in the National Defense Council and furthermore, since the Self Defense Forces, which are the national defense organization, are placed under the democratic control of the Diet as regards laws and budget, the principle of civilian control is believed to have been attained.

The government strictly controls the Self Defense Forces under this system and this point will be fully considered in the future also.

(20) Military Attack and Indirect Invasion Under Self Defense Force Law

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Cabinet, 21 April 1961; reply by Director General Kato, Japan Defense Agency)

A. A military attack from outside as stated in Article 76 of the Self Defense Forces Law ... is a planned and organized military attack against Japan by another country.

B. Indirect invasion in Article 78 of the Self Defense Forces Law is interpreted and so far has been stated to be ... a large-scale civil insurrection or disturbance due to the instigation or interference by one or two or more foreign nations under the provisions of Article 1 of the former security treaty. An indirect invasion in this sense is thought not to take the form of a military attack from outside, but should that interference take on a shape like an invasion by irregular troops and pertain to a planned and organized military attack against Japan, this would be interpreted as a situation applicable to Article 76 of the Self Defense Forces Law.

(21) Time of Occurrence of Military Attack as a Premise for Exercising the Right to Self Defense

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget, 18 March 1970; reply by Foreign Minister Aichi)

The consensual interpretation on this question concerning the meaning of "case when a military attack has occurred" and "military attack" in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and Article 5 of the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty is indicated by the following examples.

A. The time when the radio message "Climb the second highest mountain," was generated, or in other words, when Japanese ships reversed course to the Hawaiian islands with the purpose of attack.

B. The time when an attacking unit departs from the carrier still in public seas or public air space.

C. The time when attacking planes have entered territory.

The consistent explanation of the government up to now has been that Article 5 of the Security Treaty is invoked within the framework of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, but within the United Nations Charter, the right to self defense can be invoked only when a military attack has occurred; it cannot be invoked when there is such a fear or threat and consequently so-called preventive wars are eliminated. Thus, the significance of Article 5 of the Security Treaty clarifies in advance that a military attack against Japan will be dealt with not only by self defense measures of Japan itself, but also with the resistance of the strong military power of the United States, and it has a deterrent capability of preventing beforehand the occurrence of an invasion against Japan. In addition, under actual conditions, the point in time that a military attack has occurred depends on the international situation of the times, the intentions indicated by the opposing country, the method of attack, and various conditions, and should not be discussed abstractly or hypothesized with only limited postulates. Consequently, discussion of the point in time of the occurrence of a military

attack and therefore, invoking the right to self defense in the three cases which the Government has stated on this question is not considered pertinent.

(Correlation 1)

(House of Representatives, 18 March 1970; Director General Takatsuji, Cabinet Legislation Bureau)

In short, since there is a point in time when a military attack has occurred, first of all, it is not the time when it is surmised that there is fear of a military attack. It is thought the attack in such a case will be a conventional, advance attack, but such is not the case. Next, it is not after a real invasion due to a military attack has occurred. It is when the military attack began. ... When it began becomes a problem of recognition depending on various circumstances. The government will not act hastily on recognition of this point since it is questionable to state in broad terms whether or not it pertains in such a case ... whether or not this pertains to recognition in a case depends on various circumstances.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Representatives, 9 November 1981; reply by Chief Kuriyama, Treaty Bureau)

... Invoking the right to self defense is not permitted merely when there may be such an intention by the opposing nation or there is that threat. A military attack is an organized, planned act of military force and since it is thought to be probably a clear situation which can be perceived by anyone objectively, the nation which is the object of that attack when such a situation has occurred is permitted to exercise the right of self defense.

(22) Consensual Opinion Concerning Article 2 of the Atomic Energy Act and the Use of Atomic Energy As Propulsion For Self Defense Ships

(House of Representatives Special Committee on Development of Science and Technology, 14 April 1965; reply by Director General Aichi, Science and Technology Agency)

There is a provision in Article 2 of the Atomic Energy Act that "The research, development, and use of atomic energy will be limited to peaceful objectives." It is clear that the use of atomic energy in Japan is limited to peaceful objectives. Consequently, the possession of so-called nuclear weapons by the Self Defense Forces using atomic energy as a killing or destructive force is not permitted by the same law. Also, the use of atomic energy not as a killing or destructive force, but as propulsion for self defense ships similarly is believed also not to be permitted since under the present situation the use of atomic energy for ship propulsion is not common.

(Supplementary Explanation)

Since the situation where the use of atomic energy for propulsion has become common has not left the area of conjecture at present, there is no reason for a statement of government policy based on such a conjecture. Speaking strictly from the present point in time, the use of atomic energy as propulsion for Self Defense Force ships is not being considered at all based on Article 2 of the Atomic Energy Act.

(Note)

In response to the question whether it would be considered when it became common considering the supplementary explanation to be a contrary interpretation to "under the present situation the use of atomic energy for ship propulsion is not common" in the consensual opinion in the Committee in the morning, it was explained to the Committee in the afternoon that it would be the result of a consultation among government departments.

(Correlation 1)

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget Second Subcommittee, 14 April 1970; reply by Director General Nakasone, Japan Defense Agency)

If it is universally possessed for propulsion, use by the Self Defense Forces as propulsion power does not violate the Atomic Energy Act.

(Correlation 2)

(House of Representatives Special Committee on Science, 10 March 1971; reply by Director General Nishida, Science and Technology Agency)

If this becomes universal ... as ship propulsion ... if atomic energy becomes commonly used for ship propulsion, the Atomic Energy Act still would not permit it unless only ships used for the military were not using it. Because of this thinking, in short, we believe there will be no difficulty once it becomes common.

(23) Decision Concerning Non-nuclear Weapons Along With Reduction in U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa

(House of Representatives Plenary Session, 24 November 1971)

1. Along with observance of the three non-nuclear principles not to possess, make, or bring in nuclear weapons, the Government should take measures with appropriate methods upon the return of Okinawa to make clear that nuclear weapons do not exist on Okinawa and that nuclear weapons will not be brought in after the return.

1. The Government should take measures to prepare for the future speedy reduction of U.S. military bases in Okinawa.

The above has been decided.

(24) Combat Operation Actions (Related Subject of Prior Consultation)

(House of Representatives Special Committee on Okinawa and Northern Problems, 7 June 1972; reply by Chief Takashima, Treaty Bureau)

... Since 1960, response has been made in various forms through the Diet, and I will state here our opinion on what combat operation activities are. ...

1. "Combat operation activities" in "the use of facilities and areas within Japan as bases for combat operation activities conducted from Japan," which are the subject of prior consultation, indicate military activities which have engagement in direct combat as the objective. Consequently, in cases pertaining to the use of facilities and areas for activities whose duty and mode of which are charged to the U.S. military when launched from Japanese facilities and areas, the United States has the obligation of conducting prior consultation with Japan.

2. Considering typical combat operation activities that would use Japanese facilities and areas as launching bases, there are bombing by air units, parachuting of airborne units to battlefields, and landing operations of ground units. Actions other than these typical ones will only be judged considering the specific details of the duty and mode of the individual activities.

3. Since "the use of facilities and areas as bases for combat operation activities conducted from Japan" is a subject for prior consultation, the use of facilities and areas for military activities which do not have engagement in direct combat as the objective, such as supply, transfers, and reconnaissance, is not the subject of prior consultation.

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, 25 May 1966; Chief Yasukawa, American Affairs Bureau)

In speaking of aircraft carriers, aircraft onboard which take off from the aircraft carrier and bomb enemy land are truly combat operation activities, but if that carrier enters a Japanese port, receives supplies, and leave port, the aircraft carrier itself does not pertain to the use of a Japanese base as a base for operational activities.

(25) Passive Defense

(House of Representatives Plenary Session, 31 October 1972; reply by Prime Minister Tanaka)

Passive defense and passive safeguarding means that the opponent's bases will not be attacked even if it is necessary for defense, and means rather the conduction of defense on Japanese land and its vicinity. This is the basic policy of Japan's national defense and this thinking has not changed at all.

Strategic passiveness, as a military term, has the same meaning as this passive defense. There is no misunderstanding that it has a positive meaning, and it has the same meaning as passive defense.

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 19 March 1981; reply by Director General Omura, Japan Defense Agency)

Passive defense is believed to be a posture of passive defense strategy in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, such as employment of defense power for the first time when a military attack from an opponent has been sustained. The mode of that employment of defense power also stops at the minimum extent necessary for self defense, and the defense capability possessed is limited to the minimum extent necessary for self defense. This is the basic policy of Japan's defense.

Also, the Government further adds the basic concept of conducting passive defense together with the Security Treaty, combining a security system with the United States along with making provisions for defense capability with this passive defense as the basis to ensure the peace and security of Japan.

(Reference)

Among the general defense postures, there is a posture of passive defense strategy in which defense power is employed for the first time after a military attack from an opponent has been sustained, the mode of employment of defense power also stops at the minimum extent necessary for self defense, and even if necessary for defense, a strategic attack such as attacking the bases of the opponent nation will not be taken; rather defense will be conducted on Japanese land and its vicinity and when the opponent comes to invade, it will be repulsed. This is the basic policy of the defense of Japan.

The term "passive defense" is for the most part synonymous with "passive safeguarding" and "strategic passiveness". Heretofore it has not been used much and it was not established as a term related to safeguarding, but it was correctly used in "The main purpose of the defense of Japan is considered to be passive defense," in the defense whitepaper "Defense of Japan" published in October 1970. Since then, it has been frequently used in interpellation replies concerning defense in the Diet. It has also been used by the media and has gradually taken root as a word expressing the special character of the defense posture of Japan.

It goes without saying that the defense capability which Japan can possess must be within the scope permitted by the Constitution and from the purport of the Constitution, it is limited to the minimum extent necessary for self defense. Passive defense is the basic principle concerning employment of Japan's defense capability which has this character, and it is believed to be the premise for provision of Japan's defense capability.

Since passive defense is the main purport, the defense capability of Japan for example, cannot make strategic attacks such as attacks against the bases of an opposing nation, even if necessary for defense; it cannot be equipped with

strategic weapons such as attack carriers, strategic missiles such as ICBM's, or bombers like the B-52, for example, which are used solely for such objectives. (These cannot be possessed due to constitutional restrictions on "weapons that pose a threat of invasion or attack on another country.") The weak points in defense because the defense capability of Japan does not possess strategic attack methods such as these at all are compensated by dependence on the strategic attack capability of the United States based on the U.S.-Japanese security system and the U.S.-Japan security system is considered necessary because of this point.

Also, since the defense capability of Japan depends on the principle of passive defense, an advance attack against an opposing nation cannot be made, even if an invasion from the opponent is anticipated; it must without fail defend and repel the attack of the invader when it occurs. Coupled with the geographic features of a limited margin of distance and time for defense since the land of Japan is long and narrow from north to south and it is close to the continent, this fact is considered difficult for the defense of Japan against an air attack. For this reason, for the defense of Japan, a defense posture must be taken against this by perceiving as soon as possible the intentions and movements of an invader; it demands that serious consideration be taken particularly of methods of patrolling, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and repletion of an early warning capability with radar and equipment of reconnaissance aircraft with good capability are necessary. Also, an important issue is provision of high performance interceptor fighters which can intercept invading aircraft in a short time, and surface-to-air guided missiles. Furthermore, in passive defense, the so-called dispatch of troops overseas is not at all possible and since the defensive fighting normally will be carried out on Japanese land or its vicinity, it is important to deter the invasion beforehand in the sense of preventing the infliction of damage by defensive fighting due to it being conducted within the nation. The significance of defense capability as deterrent power is of great importance. Also, it is said that the issue of so-called civilian defense preparedness in event of an invasion situation is an important topic which should be studied in the future.

(From Encyclopedia of Administration)

(26) Research on Emergency Legislation

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 9 October 1978; reply by Prime Minister Fukuda)

Since the whole purpose of the Self Defense Forces is for an emergency, there must be a system laid down so that the Self Defense Forces can fully accomplish the duties given them in case of an emergency. I naturally believe that a study about what this system should be is the responsibility and obligation of the government, Japan Defense Agency and Self Defense Forces. ...

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 11 October 1978; reply by Prime Minister Fukuda)

At any rate, research is being done by direction of the Director General with my approval, based on the major principle of civilian control. In this aspect, the Miya research and this research are perceived to be basically different.

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Cabinet, 19 October 1978; reply by Director General Kanamaru, Japan Defense Agency)

... On the problem of emergency legislation, I would like to consider fully a method to deal with it within the scope of the Constitution, and the Defense Agency has been doing so, inheriting that from Director General Mihara. However, since there are 20 or 30 items and it is not research that can be done all at once, I too hold the concept that it is best if bit by bit they are conceived one by one as items to be done within the scope of the Constitution. As for making an interim report of these, an interim report will be made to the Diet and since civilian control is a government priority, I believe the appropriate method is for them to be fully deliberated by the members of the Diet. ...

(House of Councilors Standing Committee on Budget, 11 October 1978; reply by Prime Minister Fukuda)

By consensual opinion of the Defense Agency, a conscription law is not the subject of research. Martial law also is not the subject of research. Along with these there is an espionage law, but this also is not the subject of study. This has been the case and in viewing established examples of these, a conscription law or martial law cannot be the subject of study even in the future. This I believe, but there now is talk about control of speech, the espionage law. I am not exaggerating. The present secrets protection system of Japan is very weak viewed from the aspect of relationship to the Self Defense Forces. ... In an emergency, it ended in a fine of 30,000 yen. It ended in forced labor of less than one year. This is not limited to one case where a person leaking secrets has not been revealed. In view of such things, all the more when I think about emergencies, I say there is room for study concerning the secrets issue. However, no study is being done at present. But, I am saying that there may be study in the future.

Research on Emergency Legislation at the Japan Defense Agency

(Defense Agency Opinion, 21 September 1978)

1. At present, the research on emergency legislation conducted by the Japan Defense Agency began in August last year by the direction of former Defense Agency Director General Mihara, with the approval of the Prime Minister, following the principle of civilian control.

2. The subjects of research are the various problems in legislation for the Self Defense Forces to effectively and smoothly accomplish their duties in

situations where they are ordered out for defense by the provisions of Article 76 of the Self Defense Forces Law.

The legislation framework necessary for the Self Defense Forces to accomplish their duties is provided by the current Self Defense Forces Law, but adjustment for problem points such as whether there are remaining inadequacies in the legislation or what the issues are if there are inadequacies are the objective of present research. No laws have been prepared that are scheduled to be submitted to the Diet in the near future.

Also, the recent problem of dealing with a so-called surprise attack, concerning response measures for units in case a sudden, illegal invasion should be sustained before marching orders to defend are given, is being studied separately from this research.

3. The activities of the Self Defense Forces from the beginning have been to protect the security and existence of the nation and its people, and it is natural that even in the case of an emergency, the individual rights of the people should be respected as much as possible. Since this research of course will be conducted within the scope of the present Constitution, systems under the old Constitution such as martial law and conscription cannot be considered, nor will measures such as control of speech be considered subjects of study.

4. This research also has the aspect that the results of work on so-called defense research which were begun separately must be considered as premises, and since there are also many study matters under the jurisdiction of agencies other than the Japan Defense Agency, a broad-scoped and detailed study over a considerably long period is considered necessary.

Fortunately, the current international situation surrounding Japan is not a tense situation necessitating specific legislative measures immediately for an emergency. It also goes without saying the promotion of peaceful diplomacy and efforts such as stabilizations of the people's livelihood are important so that such emergency situations will not be invited, but research on legislation for activities of the Self Defense Forces in an emergency naturally also are important. Rather it is believed that this type of research should proceed calmly and cautiously in peaceful times such as now.

5. It is believed that as soon as the results of this research are completed to a certain extent they will be announced before the people at an appropriate time to obtain their consensus.

Research on Emergency Legislation at the Japan Defense Agency (Interim Report)

(22 April 1981)

The basic thinking concerning research on emergency legislation was indicated in an opinion on 21 September 1978, and work is currently proceeding based on that.

As stated in this opinion, the framework for the necessary legislation for the Self Defense Forces to accomplish their duties in an emergency is provided by the current Self Defense Forces Law. However, research has been conducted up to now with the objective of providing adjustment for problem points such as whether there are remaining inadequacies in the legislation or what the issues are if there are inadequacies.

The research is still ongoing and has not reached the stage of compilation as a whole, but the status of the research up to now and a interim compilation of the gist of problem points is as follows.

1. Progress of research

(1) Classification of laws which are subject of research

Broadly dividing the laws which are the subject of research, they are categorized as follows:

Laws under Japan Defense Agency jurisdiction (Category 1)

Laws under other agency jurisdiction (Category 2)

Laws concerning matters in which the controlling agency is not clear (Category 3)

Belonging to Category 1 are the Japan Defense Agency Establishment Law, the Self Defense Forces Law, and the Japan Defense Agency Personnel Wages Law. Provisions relating to emergencies are established in these, but study is required as to whether or not these are sufficient.

Belonging to Category 2 are several laws concerning activities of the Self Defense Forces in an emergency such as laws concerning movement of units and transport of materials, laws concerning communications liaison, and laws concerning handling of types of explosives. A portion of these laws stipulate special measures which apply only to the Self Defense Forces, but study is necessary as to whether or not these are sufficient to ensure the smooth operation of the Self Defense Forces in an emergency.

Belonging to Category 3 are issues pertaining to legislation to properly carry out measures for protection of residents, evacuation and guidance in an emergency, or to domestic legislation on international treaties concerning humanity (the so-called Geneva 4 Treaty). It is believed that some legislative provision is necessary for these problems. Also, these are related to activities of the Self Defense Forces and since matters are included which exceed the scope of the administrative management of the Japan Defense Agency, research from a rather broad standpoint is necessary.

(2) Status of study for each category

In this major division into three categories, work has proceed giving priority to study of Category 1, study of Category 2 to follow Category 1, and research

on Category 3 to be made after a decision as to which place is appropriate for handling these issues.

Consequently, at the present stage, considerable study has proceeded on Category 1, but there are many coordinating matters with other agencies for Category 2 and study is not in a state of proceeding, and research has not yet begun on Category 3.

2. Summary of Problem Points Concerning Category 1

(1) Problems of unenacted laws based on current laws

A. Article 103 of the Self Defense Forces Law provides for expropriation of materials and use of land in an emergency, but the person required as governor of the expropriation of materials and use of land, and the facilities and necessary procedures for the governor to supervise based on requirements are to be established by government ordinances and these ordinances have not yet been enacted.

Consequently, provision of these ordinances is necessary in order to undertake the necessary measures according to the provisions of this article, and a study has been made about the details to be incorporated in these ordinances.

A summary of these is per attachment.

B. Article 30 of the Japan Defense Agency Personnel Wages Law stipulates that special measures necessary for payment of a marching allowance to personnel ordered to march out, accident compensation and other wages are to be established by a separate law, but this law has not yet been enacted.

For the details to be incorporated in this law, consideration is being given to types of allowances that should be paid, types of pay, persons subject to be paid, and types of accident compensation, and study is proceeding on these items.

(2) Problems of Supplementing Current Provisions

A. In taking measures according to provisions of Article 103 of the Self Defense Forces Law, there are no provisions in cases where an official order cannot be delivered such as when the residence of the person to deal with is unknown. For this reason, situations will occur in which the expropriation of material or use of land cannot be carried out, and it is considered necessary to undertake measures in such cases.

B. In the case of carrying out the use of land according to provisions of Article 103 of the Self Defense Forces Law, there is no provision for removing buildings on the land. For this reason, in using the land, the effectiveness of the use is lost and it is considered necessary to be able to remove the structures.

C. In the case of issuing a custody order for materials according to provisions of Article 103 of the Self Defense Forces Law, there is no provision for penalizing those who do not obey this order, but since there are penalties in similar kinds of provisions of accident rescue laws, etc., there is a view that perhaps this is necessary for equality, and follow-on study is being done on necessity and validity.

D. There is no direct connection with the research on emergency legislation, but in the protected objects stipulated in Article 95 of the Self Defense Forces Law, radar and communications equipment are not included and it is believed necessary that these be added to the protected objects.

(3) Problems of Appropriate Time in Current Provisions

A. Since it takes considerable time to take measures such as building camps with regards to the use of land according to the provisions in Article 103 of the Self Defense Forces Law, there will be no time for such use of the land if the measures are taken after a defense march out order is handed down and, for example, it is believed necessary to be able to do this after a defense march out alert order has been handed down.

B. It is believed necessary to be able to form units after a defense march out alert order has been handed down, for example, since it takes considerable time to organize them according to the provisions in Article 2 of the Self Defense Forces Law, and there is no time to carry it out after a defense march out order is handed down.

C. For example, since it takes considerable time to issue a call with regards to calling out reserve Self Defense Force personnel according to the provisions in Article 70 of the Self Defense Forces Law, and there is no time to carry it out after a defense march out order is handed down, it is believed necessary to be able to do this after a defense march out alert order has been handed down.

(4) Problems of Adding New Provisions

A. There is no provision in the Self Defense Forces Law to transit land which is not provided for public use if is is urgently necessary to move Self Defense Force units. Since the rapid movement of units is impossible causing a hindrance to Self Defense Force operations because of this, it is believed that a provision is necessary so that transit of lands which are not provided for public use can be carried out.

B. There is no provision in the Self Defense Forces Law for necessary measures to be taken to protect Self Defense Force personnel if units should be invaded under a defense march out alert order. Since great injuries to units will be incurred causing a hindrance to Self Defense Force operations because of this, it is believed that a provision is necessary so that weapons can be used to protect personnel of said units.

3. Progress of Future Research and Handling of Problem Points

Future research on emergency legislation is scheduled to proceed by adding further study of details now compiled along with study in areas in which study has not progressed so far.

Future handling of problem points taken up in this report will be studied in the Defense Agency separately from research on emergency legislation along with final decisions to be made through coordination with agencies concerned.

(27) Problem of Dealing With a So-called Surprise Attack

(21 September 1978, Japan Defense Agency opinion)

1. The provisions of Article 76 of the Self Defense Forces Law established that a so-called defense march out can be ordered for either all or a portion of the Self Defense Forces with the approval of the Diet, if the Prime Minister should deem it necessary for the defense of Japan in case of a military attack (including the fear of such) from the outside. The Self Defense Forces who have received this defense march out order can exercise the military force necessary to defend Japan in accordance with the provisions of Article 88 of the same law.

Such exercise of necessary military force by the Self Defense Forces against a military attack from the outside will be permitted only under strict civilian control, and consequently the Self Defense Forces will not be permitted to exercise the above military force if a defense march out order has not been handed down.

2. According to Article 76 of the Self Defense Forces Law, the Prime Minister can order a defense march out without receiving the prior approval of the Diet if there is a particularly urgent necessity. Moreover, since this order is not limited to a situation when a military attack has actually occurred, but also is permitted in cases where there is fear of a military attack, it becomes a mechanism which can basically deal with a so-called surprise attack. Since a so-called surprise attack cannot be called impossible as a defense problem, it is believed to be important to make efforts so that a surprise attack actually will not occur by advance collection of political, military, and all other possible information by various methods.

3. The policy which the Self Defense Forces should take against a so-called surprise attack must be based by all means on making efforts to provide a defense posture with standards as high as possible, including the strengthening of intelligence functions and communications functions from the viewpoint stated above. Furthermore, in hypothesizing a case where a so-called surprise attack is sustained, we would like to make a cautious study including legal aspects based on the special characteristics of the Self Defense Forces whose true aim is organized action with the principle of civilian rule, concerning the ideal actions of the Self Defense Forces to deal with emergencies to accomplish their duties prior to the issuing of a defense march out order.

(28) Maritime Self Defense Force Participation in RIMPAC

(11 December 1979; data submitted to House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget)

1. RIMPAC is the abbreviation for RIM OF THE PACIFIC EXERCISE. RIMPAC is a comprehensive exercise planned by the Third Task Force of the U.S. Navy, and ships of foreign nations can participate. Since 1971, it has been conducted six times in the mid-Pacific near Hawaii. In the exercises up to now, the navies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have participated in addition to the U.S. Navy.

The objectives of RIMPAC are to conduct an evaluation of the capabilities of the ships participating, and to strive to upgrade training and for this purpose, training also is conducted on launching torpedos using guided weapon evaluation facilities, along with various kinds of training for surface ships, submarines, and aircraft.

2. In striving to upgrade tactical skills, the Maritime Self Defense Force up to now has dispatched escort ships, submarines, and anti-submarine patrol planes to Hawaii and with the cooperation of the U.S. Navy, it has conducted torpedo launching training using guided weapon evaluation facilities, training using land facilities, and ocean training in the waters surrounding Hawaii. But to replete and strengthen this Hawaii-dispatch training, for some time there has been a desire to conduct more advanced training and in March of this year, their desire concerning participation in RIMPAC was sounded out by the United States.

3. As the result of cautious study such as confirmation by the United States concerning the objectives of this training, the Japan Defense Agency decided to participate in October of this year and transmitted that purport to the United States, believing that this exercise was not for the defense of a specific country with the exercise of the so-called right to collective self defense as a premise, that it was merely striving to upgrade tactical skills, that by participating in this exercise, the newest combat technology of the U.S. Navy which could not be obtained in previous Hawaii-dispatch training could be learned, and that it would replete and strengthen the Hawaii-dispatch training which has been conducted every year so far.

The countries participating besides the United States have not been publicly announced at present, but Japan has decided to participate, bearing in mind that the training is with the United States, the RIMPAC sponsoring nation.

4. The RIMPAC for which this participation is scheduled will be conducted in the mid-Pacific next spring. The Japan Defense Agency plans to have two escort ships and eight anti-submarine patrol planes participate.

The ships participating besides those of Japan, etc., are currently undetermined.

5. The legal basis enabling the Self Defense Forces to conduct training with foreign countries is stipulated in No. 22 of Article 5 of the Japan Defense Agency Establishment Law. In other words, No. 22 stipulates the "conduction of education and training necessary to accomplish the duties they administer." If it is within the scope necessary to accomplish the duties they administer, the conduction of training with foreign countries is interpreted as possible.

Because the Self Defense Forces from the beginning have considered it their duty to defend Japan in accordance with the Constitution and Self Defense Forces Law, they cannot conduct training which exceeds the scope necessary to accomplish their duty. Since, for example, Japan is not constitutionally permitted the right to so-called collective self defense, for Japan to conduct training with a foreign country with that as a premise would not be permitted as it contradicts the purport of the Constitution. Consequently, it goes without saying that such training cannot be termed within the scope "necessary to accomplish the duties they administer."

This training conducted by participation in RIMPAC, being that stated in Paragraph 1 and 3, is believed to be within the scope "necessary to accomplish the duties they administer."

(29) Standards for Judging a Potential Threat

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Cabinet, 4 November 1980; reply by Director General Omura, Japan Defense Agency)

It has just been asked what the standards are for judging a potential threat. Inherently, a threat is revealed by uniting the capability to invade with the intention to invade. In this sense, at present a threat against Japan is not believed to be imminent, but intentions change and in considering defense, it is believed necessary to consider the military capabilities surrounding Japan. A potential threat is an expression used when the military capability to invade is observed and it is comprehensively judged against the background of the international situation of the times. In any case, saying that a potential threat is judged to exist decidedly does not mean that it is regarded hostile.

(3) Defense Research

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget; reply by Director General Omura, Japan Defense Agency)

Defense research ... is comprehensive research on whether problems exist regarding Self Defense Force employment plans in various types of invasion situations from the viewpoint of joint employment of the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Forces in order for them to effectively employ the defense power of Japan in an emergency and effectively demonstrate their capability, regarding the essentials of defense preparation, and regarding employment of other Self Defense Forces and necessary defense policies related to this, or what these should be.

This research takes up special important situations considered appropriate for research from among the various situations thought to occur from tension in the international situation to a military invasion against Japan, considers measures for the Self Defense Forces to take to respond to these situations, studies the problem points at that time, and conducts a summary study of improvement policies concerning matters such as safeguard posture, defense preparation, and concept for joint action.

It is believed that defense research is ultimately research and does not have the character of being directly transferred to policy. In cases of transfer to specific policies, a conclusion is reached by again studying it with cautious investigation from various angles.

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Audit, 7 April 1981; reply by Chief Sakata, Defense Bureau)

I have been asked to report about what generally is researched for defense research.

Inherently, this research is research on actions that should be taken by the Self Defense Forces in an emergency, but there are only five items.

Mentioning them in order, first there is the safeguard posture. This is research on what measures the Self Defense Forces should take for respective stages in responding to the tension of a situation.

Next, the second is the defense preparation posture. This also naturally deals with a military attack if a defense march out is ordered in a situation where it is deemed there is a possibility of a military attack occurring against Japan. It is research on what preparations should be made beforehand to demonstrate effective defense capability in such a case.

Third is the concept for joint action by the three Self Defense Forces. It is research to plan for organic, joint employment.

Fourth is research on the ideal assistance for the Chief of the Joint Staff Council and assistance for each Chief of Staff of the services with regard to command orders from the Director General, Japan Defense Agency in an emergency.

And fifth, there are so-called measures to ensure the safety of ships and aircraft such as which measures should be taken among the agencies concerned to plan for the safe service of civilian ships and aircraft in an emergency. There is research on these five items.

(31) Research on Emergencies in the Far East and Defense Buildup of Japan

(Response to interpellation note; House of Councilors Diet Member Akira Kuroyanagi, 14 January 1982)

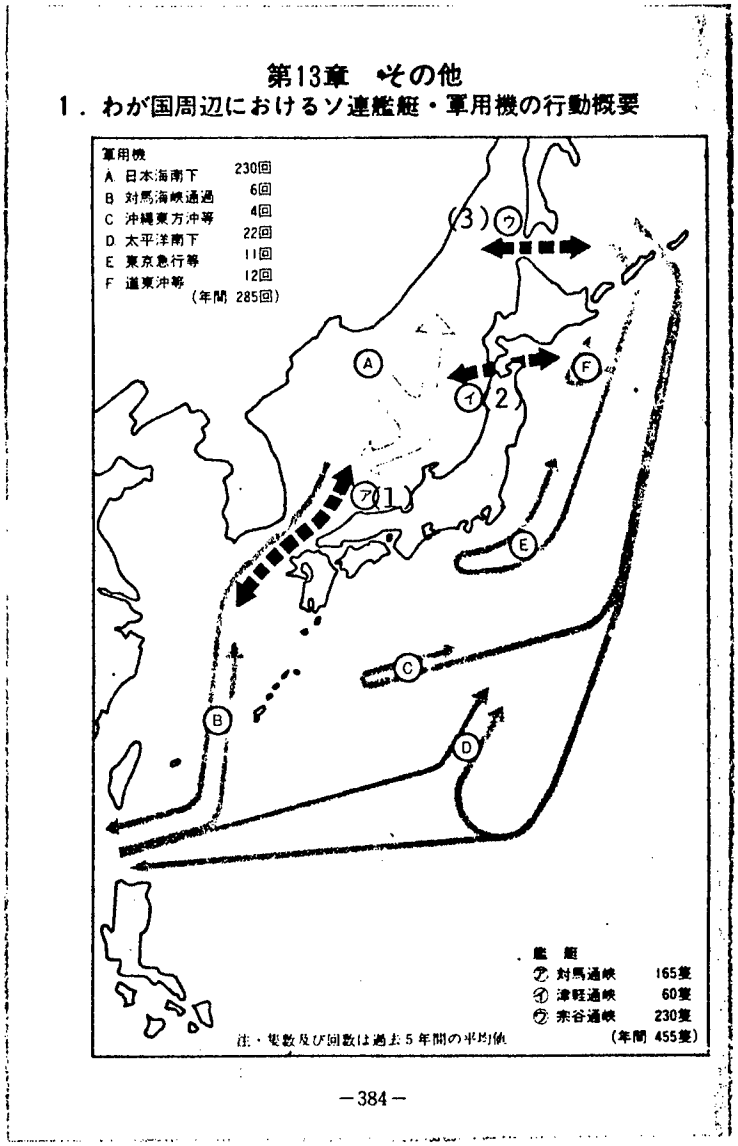
1-3

The results of future research work must be awaited concerning the ideal state of accommodation which Japan offers U.S. forces in cases where the security of Japan is seriously influenced by situations in the Far East outside of Japan, based on "policy for U.S.-Japanese defense cooperation," and the stipulations for the above ideal accommodation in accordance with the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty and related agreements, other related agreements between the United States and Japan, and related laws of Japan are to be specified in the above "policy." Also, it has been confirmed in advance between the United States and Japan that the various problems related to restrictions under the Japanese Constitution are not the subject of research and consultation with regard to the compilation of the above "policy," nor are the legislation, budgets or administrative measures of both the U.S. and Japanese governments obligated by the conclusions of the above research and consultation. Consequently, it goes without saying that the research work conducted based on this "policy" will not exceed the framework of the Constitution and the legislation, budget, and administrative measures of both governments will not be obligated by the conclusions of this research work.

4-8 omitted

XIII. Other

1. Summary of Soviet Ship and Military Aircraft Activity Surrounding Japan



1. Summary of Soviet Ship and Military Aircraft Activity Surrounding Japan

Key:

Military Aircraft

A.	Japan Sea southwards	230 times
B.	Transit Tsushima Straits	6 times
C.	Okinawa eastern offing	4 times
D.	Pacific Ocean southward	22 times
E.	Tokyo rapid pass, etc.	11 times
F.	Hokkaido eastern offing	12 times
		(annually 285 times)

Ships

1.	Tsushima Straits	165 ships
2.	Tsugaru Straits	60 ships
3.	Soya Straits	230 ships
		(annually 455 ships)

Note: Number of ships and number of flights are average values for the past five years

2. Movements of Soviet Forces in Northern Territories

(1) Details

A. From the end of World War II to the summer of 1960, one army corps (corps headquarters and one sharpshooter division, Etorofu Island; one sharpshooter brigade, Kunashiri Island); air defense fighter units, 40 aircraft (20 aircraft each Etorofu Island and Kunashiri Island); and border patrol units were stationed there.

B. From summer 1960 to summer 1978, the ground units in general were withdrawn to the mainland, and in spring of 1966, the 20 aircraft deployed on Kunashiri Island were moved to Sakhalin.

C. On 21 January 1979, the Japan Defense Agency announced the construction of bases and deployment of Soviet ground units on both Etorofu Island and Kunashiri Island.

D. On 20 February 1979, the House of Councilors made a resolution to promote a settlement of the Northern Territories issue.

E. On 21 February 1979, the House of Representatives made a resolution to promote a settlement of the Northern Territories issue.

F. On 10 May 1979, the freighter RYAZAN carrying a 130mm cannon passed through the Tsugaru Straits.

G. On 2 October 1979

(a) The Japan Defense Agency published "Recent Soviet Movements in the Northern Territories," and publicly announced the new deployment of ground forces to Shikotan Island.

(b) The Foreign Ministry made a protest to the Soviet Ambassador to Japan.

H. On 6 January 1981, the Government in a Cabinet meeting established 7 February as "Northern Territories Day."

I. At the end of 1982, about 10 MiG-21's flew into Amamushi Airfield, Etorofu Island, replacing the MiG-17's that had been withdrawn since spring 1981.

J. In August, September 1983, some 20 MiG-23's flew into Amamushi Airfield, Etorofu Island.

(2) Soviet Ground Force Strength in the Northern Territories

A. Unit scale = division scale (presumed)

B. Equipment = in addition to tanks, armored vehicles, various types of guns, and anti-air missiles, the attack helicopter MI-24 (HIND) is deployed.

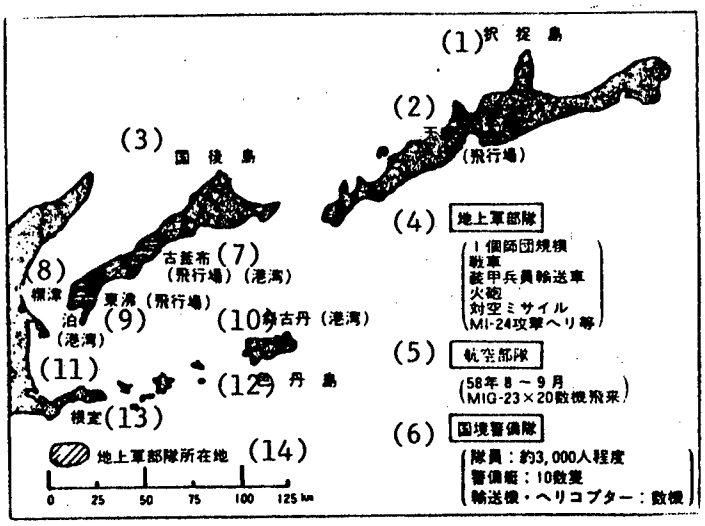
Also various types of training are being actively conducted by units located in the Northern Territories.

C. There are border patrols in the Northern Territories.

(3) Intentions of Ground Force Deployment

The Soviet redeployment of ground military units to the Northern Territories is seen militarily as due to the increased importance of the Northern Territories in demarcating the Sea of Okhotsk and the Pacific Ocean because of upgrading the strategic value of the Sea of Okhotsk as a active sea area for Soviet SSBN, but politically, it is seen as being aimed at forcing on Japan the established fact of the illegal occupation of the Northern Territories. (1983 Defense White Paper)

(4) Map of Soviet Deployment in the Northern Territories



Key:

1. Etorofu Island
2. Amamushi Airfield
3. Kunashiri Island
4. Ground Force Units

   1 Brigade scale
   tanks
   armored personnel carriers
   guns
   anti-aircraft missiles
   MI-24 attack helicopters, etc.

5. Air Force Units

   Aug-Sep 1983
   20 MiG 23 aircraft flew in

6. Border Patrol Units

   Troops = apx 3,000 men
   Patrol boats = some 10 ships
   Transport aircraft = several helicopters

7. Furukamappu (airfield) (harbor)
8. Shibetsu
9. Tofutsu (airfield)
10. Shakotan (harbor)
11. Tomari (harbor)
12. Shikotan Island
13. Nemuro
14. Location of Ground Force units

3. Export of Weapons

(1) Three Principles of Weapons Export

The export of "weapons" requires the approval of the Minister of International Trade and Industry in accordance with the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (1949 Law No. 228) and the Export Trade Control Law (1949 Law No. 378).

Prime Minister Sato announced the three principles of the export of weapons at the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Audit meeting on 21 April 1967. It was clarified that the policy employed by the Government with regard to the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law and Export Trade Control Law was specifically not to permit the export of weapons in the following cases:

(1) If destined for Communist Bloc countries

(2) If destined for a country to which export of weapons has been forbidden by a United Nations resolution

(3) If destined for a nation presently in an international conflict, or there is fear of such

(Note) The nation to which export of weapons has been forbidden by United Nations resolution is the Republic of South Africa.

(2) Government Consensual Opinion Concerning Export of Weapons

(27 February 1976)

The Government's uniform policy concerning the export of weapons was announced by the Prime Minister at the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget meeting on 27 February 1976. The complete text is as follows:

1. Government policy

From the standpoint of Japan as a peaceful nation, up to now the Government has dealt cautiously with the export of "weapons" in order to avoid furthering an international conflict because of it. In the future also, it will be treated according to the following policy and export will not be promoted.

(1) The export of "weapons" will not be approved for areas subject to the three principles.

(2) The export of "weapons" to areas other than the areas subject to the three principles will be taken cautiously in the spirit of the the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law and Export Trade Control Law.

(3) The export of weapons' manufacturing related facilities (Paragraph No. 109 of Appendix No. 1 of the Export Trade Control Law) will be handled as "weapons."

2. Definition of Weapon

The term "weapon" is used in various kinds of laws and administrative applications and the definition should be interpreted according to the purport of the respective laws, but

(1) "Weapon" in the three principles of export of weapons refers to "that used by the military and supplied for direct combat use. Specifically, those items corresponding to this definition among the items cited in Paragraphs No. 197 to No. 205 in Appendix No. 1 of the Export Trade Control Law are "weapons."

(2) "Weapon" in the Self Defense Forces Law is understood to be "a machine, tool, or equipment whose objective is to directly kill people such as a firearm, explosive or sword, or to destroy objects as a method of military warfare. It is believed that things such as escort ships, fighter aircraft, or tanks, which inherently carry firearms and which operate themselves with the objective of directly killing people or destroying objects as a method of military warfare pertain to "weapon" above.

(3) Resolution Concerning Export of Weapons

(House of Representatives Plenary Session, 20 March 1981; House of Councilors Plenary Session, 31 March 1981)

Based on its standpoint as a peaceful nation, which is the doctrine of the Japanese Constitution, Japan will deal cautiously with the export of weapons based on the three principles of export of weapons and the uniform Government policy of 1976.

However, it is regrettable that recently instances have occurred contrary to the above policy. Therefore, the Government should devise measures to effectively deal with the export of weapons under strict and cautious conditions, including improvements in the system.

The above has been resolved.

(4) Conversation with Chief Cabinet Secretary Concerning Offering Weapons Technology to the United States

(14 January 1983)

Since June of the year before last (1981), the U.S. Government has requested a mutual exchange of technology between the United States and Japan in the field of defense. As a result of repeated cautious study within Government departments concerning the issue of offering weapons technology to the United States in connection with this, the following conclusion was reached and obtained the understanding of the Cabinet today.

1. The United States and Japan cooperate with each other under the U.S.-Japanese Security System, and have maintained and developed their respective defense capability. Up until now, Japan has obtained various kinds of cooperation from the United States, including the offering of technology for defense buildup. Considering the new situation in recent years where the technology levels of Japan have risen, striving for a mutual exchange of technology with the United States in the field of defense is very important to Japan for ensuring the effective operation of the U.S.-Japan Security System. This follows the purport of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and related agreements which have established mutual cooperation between the United States and Japan in the field of defense, and also it contributes to the peace and security of Japan and the Far East.

2. Up to now, the Government has dealt with the export of weapons in accordance with the three principles for the export of weapons (including the Government policy concerning export of weapons on 27 February 1976). In view of the above, the opening of a way to offer weapons technology (the necessary articles for effecting that offering, including that pertaining to the weapons) to the United States in connection with mutual exchange, in accordance with the request of the United States, will depend on the three principles for the export of weapons. The offering in this case will be implemented under the framework based on related provisions of the U.S.-Japan Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement. Our basic doctrine as a peaceful nation in accordance with the three principles for the export of weapons to avoid furthering international conflicts by this is assured.

3. The Government will basically maintain the three principles for the export of weapons in future also and it goes without saying that it believes in respecting the purport of the Diet resolution concerning the issue of the export of weapons in March 1981.

(5) Government Consensual Opinion Concerning Export of Weapons

(House of Representatives Standing Committee on Budget, 8 March 1983)

State Minister Gotoda ...

Next, I will state the consensual opinion of the Government concerning export of weapons.

This decision of the Government concerning the offering of weapons technology to the United States is based on the framework of the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty and related agreements, and opens the way to offering them limited to only the United States and to weapons technology (the necessary articles for effecting that offering, including that pertaining to the weapons). The export of the weapons themselves to the United States, as before, will be treated in accordance with the three principles for export of weapons.

The Nakasone Cabinet, as made clear repeatedly in its replies in the Diet that it does not intend to conduct joint production of weapons, is not thinking of

making any revision in the policy up to now concerning export of the weapons themselves.

(6) Exchange of Official Notes Concerning Offering Weapons Technology to the United States

On 8 November 1983, a basic framework was established between the governments of the United States and Japan to conduct the offering of weapons technology to the United States under the related provisions of the U.S.-Japan Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement.

"The Exchange of Official Notes Concerning the Offering of Weapons Technology to the United States of America Based on the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement Between Japan and the United States of America" was signed.

4. Defense Attache Dispatch Status (as of 1 January 1984)

Country	Personnel	Remarks
Asia (14 countries)		
Burma	1	
China	1	
India	1	
Indonesia	1	
Iran	1	
Iraq	1	
South Korea	2	
Malaysia	1	
Pakistan	1	
Philippines	1	
Singapore	1	
Israel	1	
Thailand	1	
Turkey	1	
Australia	1	
Egypt	1	
Europe (10 countries)		
Belgium	1	Also serves Luxemborg
France	1	
West Germany	1	
Norway	1	
Poland	1	
Rumania	1	
Sweden	1	
Great Britain	1	
Yugoslavia	1	
Japanese representative to Arms Reduction Committee	1	(Geneva)
U.S.S.R.	3	
United States	6	
Panama	1	
Total (29 Countries)	37	

(Note 1) One attache is scheduled to be dispatched to Finland during FY1983.

5. Arms Supply Agreements Between Major Nations (July 1982 - June 1983)

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
(a) United States						
United States	Canada	Jan 1983	LAV-25 PIRANHA Armored personnel carrier	969	478+	1983-88
(b) Western Europe and NATO						
Belgium	Brazil	Jul 1982	EMB-121 XINGU transport	5	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Jul 1982	AIM-9L SIDEWINDER air-to-air missile	200	24	Unknown
		Mar 1983	SH-3D SEA KING helicopter	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Great Britain	United States	Jul 1982	TRIDENT II submarine launched ballistic missile	72	3,000	Unknown
		Feb 1983	F-4J PHANTOM fighter	15	51	Unknown
		Mar 1983	MLRS multiple rocket launcher	10	Unknown	1985
		May 1983	CHINOOK HGMK-1 helicopter	8	143	Unknown
Denmark	United States	Feb 1983	AIM-9L SIDEWINDER air-to-air missile	200	33	Unknown
Ireland	France	Jan 1983	DOLPHIN-2 helicopter	5	±21	1984-86
Finland	Sweden	Mar 1983	RBS-15 surface-to-surface missile	Unknown	37	Unknown
	United States	Feb 1983	Hughes 500D helicopter	2	1.3	Unknown
France	Canada	Sep 1982	TWIN OTTER aircraft	3	Unknown	Unknown

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
West Germany	United States	Jan 1983	RIM-7M SEA SPARROW surface-to-air missile	126	23	Unknown
		Mar 1983	MLRS multiple rocket launcher	6	Unknown	1985
Greece	West Germany	Feb 1983	F-104G STAR FIGHTER aircraft MILAN anti-tank missile	27 Unknown	29.2	Unknown
	United States	Jan 1983	M-113A2 armored personnel carrier	Unknown	26	Unknown
Italy	West Germany	May 1983	AS-34 CORMORANT air-to-surface missile	60	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Jan 1983	AB-412 GRYPHON helicopter	20	Unknown	Unknown
Norway	West Germany	Oct 1982	210 submarine	6	±3,130	1989-92
	Sweden	Jan 1983	RBS-70 surface-to-air missile	Unknown	116	Unknown
	United States	Apr 1983	Improved HAWK surface-to-air missile	30	80	Unknown
Portugal	United States	May 1983	A-7 improvement to A-7P	30	90	1984-85
		Jun 1983	SKY FOX trainer	20	60	Unknown
Spain	United States	Feb 1983	AV-8B HARRIER-V/STOL aircraft	12	379	1986-
		May 1983	SH-60B helicopter	10	275	Unknown
		May 1983	F/A-18A HORNET fighter	72	2,600	1986-90
		Jun 1983	RGM-84A HARPOON ship-to-ship missile	12	29	Unknown

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
Sweden	United States	Oct 1982	Hughes 300C helicopter	10	Unknown	Unknown
Turkey	West Germany	Feb 1983	F-104 STAR FIGHTER aircraft	50	56	Unknown
	United States	Oct 1982	AIM-9P3 SIDEWINDER air-to-air missiles	750	50	Unknown
(c) Middle East and North Africa						
Algeria	France	Oct 1982	PANHARD M-34x4 armored personnel carrier	44	Unknown	1983
Bahrain	United States	Feb 1983	F-4J PHANTOM fighter	12+	51	Unknown
		Apr 1983	F-20 TIGER SHARK fighter	4	41.2	Unknown
Egypt	China	Dec 1982	F-7 fighter (local assembly)	100	Unknown	Unknown
	France	Aug 1982	AM-39 EXOCET air-to-surface missile	Unknown	Unknown	1982-83
	Rumania	1982	M/TR-77 mainforce tank (modified Soviet T-55)	200	Unknown	1982
	Spain	Jul 1982	DESCUBIERTA class corvette CORMORANT class patrol boat	2 6 }	598	Unknown
			BMR-600 amphibious armored personnel carrier	600	Unknown	Unknown
		Aug 1982	AGOSTA class submarine	2	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Jul 1982	UH-12E helicopter	18	Unknown	1982-
		Oct 1982	E-2C HAWKEYE early warning aircraft	4	689	1985-86

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
Egypt	United States	Apr 1983	CH-47 CHINOOK helicopter	15	140	Unknown
Iran	China	Dec 1982	F-6 fighter	100	Unknown	Unknown
Iraq	China	Feb 1982	T-69 mainforce tank	260	1,000	1982-83
	France	1982	155 GCT 155mm self-propelled gun	85	680	Unknown
		1983	MIRAGE F-1 fighter	43	Unknown	Unknown
			SUPER ENTENDARD fighter (3-year lease)	5	6,282	Unknown
			EXOCET air-to-surface missile	20		
	Soviet Union	Jan 1983	SKADDO surface-to-surface missile			
			T-62 mainforce tank and MIG-23/25 fighters	Unknown	2,000	1983
Israel	United States	Mar 1983	SIDEWINDER air-to-air	200	16	Unknown
Jordan	Austria	Dec 1982	GHN-45 155mm howitzer	200	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Oct 1982	AH-1Q COBRA helicopter	24	41	1985
		Jun 1983	MAVERICK air-to-surface missile	60	3.9	Unknown
Kuwait	Great Britain	Apr 1983	naval support craft	12	9.3	Unknown
	France	Jul 1982	MM-38/40 EXOCET surface-to-air missile	45	54-63	1983

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
Kuwait	France	May 1983	AS-332F SUPER PUMA helicopter EXOCET air-to-surface missile	6 12 }	95	Unknown
Lebanon	United States	Dec 1982	M-48 mainforce tank	34	32	1983
		Jan 1983	M-113 armored personnel carrier	130	Unknown	Unknown
Libya	Brazil	Jan 1983	EE-9 CASCAVEL armored vehicle	Unknown	280	Unknown
		Feb 1983	EMB-121 XINGU transport	25	105	Unknown
	West Germany	Dec 1982	BENINA class high speed boat (gun) JIHAN class high speed boat	4 } 3	Unknown	Unknown
	Italy	Dec 1982	SUSA class high speed boat (missile)	4	Unknown	Unknown
		Mar 1983	WADI class corvette (OTOMAT ship-to-ship missile)	4	Unknown	Unknown
	Soviet Union	Dec 1982	NANUCHKA class corvette	4	Unknown	Unknown
Morocco	United States	May 1983	Hughes 500MD DEFENDER helicopter	24	Unknown	Unknown
Oman	Great Britain	Mar 1983	CHIEFTAN mainforce tank	15	Unknown	Unknown
	France	Jul 1982	AM-39 EXOCET air-to-surface missile	Unknown	Unknown	1983
	United States	May 1983	Bell 214ST helicopter	6	30	1983-84
Qatar	Portugal	Jan 1983	COMMANDO MK-3 armored personnel carrier	8	Unknown	Unknown

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
Saudi Arabia	Austria	Dec 1982	JPzSK-105 self-propelled anti-tank gun	±400	Unknown	Unknown
	Great Britain/ West Germany	Feb 1983	FH-70 howitzer	200	85	Unknown
	France	Jun 1983	Air defense system (guess: SHAHIN)	Unknown	15,000	Unknown
	United States	May 1983	KC-707 refueling aircraft	6+	2,400	1986-87
		May 1983	AIM-7F SPARROW air-to-air missile	1,000	Unknown	Unknown
Syria	Soviet Union	Mar 1983	T-72 mainforce tank, 122mm, 155mm howitzer, BM-21 multiple rocket launcher, SA-6/9 surface-to-air missiles, MIG-23 aircraft	Unknown	Unknown	1983
Tunisia	Brazil	Feb 1983	EE-9 CASCAVEL armored vehicle EE-11 URUTU armored personnel carrier	18 24	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Feb 1982	C-130H transport	1	13	Unknown
United Arab Emirates	Great Britain	Feb 1983	HAWK M-61 aircraft	24	156	Unknown
	France	Jul 1982	AM-39 EXOCET air-to-surface missile	Unknown	Unknown	1982-
		Jun 1983	MIRAGE 2000 aircraft	36	5,000	1985-86
	Italy	Feb 1983	OF-40 mainforce tank	18	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Jan 1983	C-130, H-30 transport	1	Unknown	1983

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
(d) Africa south of Sahara						
Angola	Switzerland	Oct 1982	PC-7 trainer	6	Unknown	1982
Central African Republic	Argentina	Jun 1983	1A-58 PUCARA aircraft	12	12	Unknown
Congo	France	Oct 1982	13-meter, Type 43 patrol boat 11.4-meter, Type 38 patrol boat	3 2 }	Unknown	Unknown
Ghana	Italy	Oct 1982	SF-260TP trainer	8	Unknown	1983
Nigeria	Austria	Feb 1983	STEYR -4K7FA armored combat vehicle	70	Unknown	Unknown
	Great Britain	Feb 1982	TIGER hovercraft	5	Unknown	Unknown
	France	Feb 1983	JAGUAR ground attack fighter	18	312	Unknown
	Italy	1982	G-222 transport	5	117	1985
		Jun 1983	MB-339 trainer	12	Unknown	1984-
	Sweden	Jul 1982	BOFORS FH-77B 155mm howitzer	25	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Feb 1983	C-130H aircraft	3	Unknown	Unknown
		Jun 1983	CH-47 CHINOOK helicopter	5	Unknown	1983-
Somalia	Italy	Mar 1983	M-47 mainforce tank	100	Unknown	Unknown
Zimbabwe	China	Feb 1983	F-7 fighter	25	Unknown	Unknown
	Italy	May 1983	SF-260TP trainer	5	Unknown	Unknown

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
(e) Asia and Oceania						
Australia	France	Aug 1982	AS-305B ECUREVIL helicoper	18	23.3	1983-84
	United States	Jul 1982	PHALANX anti-missile system	2	32	Unknown
		May 1983	C-130 transport	12	Unknown	Unknown
India	Soviet Union	Jan 1983	BMP mechanized infantry combat vehicle (with anti-tank missiles)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	France	Dec 1982	JAGUAR ground attack fighter (local manufacture)	30	312	Unknown
Indonesia	Great Britain	Jan 1983	HAWK trainer	5	Unknown	Unknown
	France	Jul 1982	SA-330L PUMA helicopter	7	Unknown	Unknown
		Feb 1983	AS-332F SUPER PUMA helicopter	26	Unknown	Unknown
	Spain	Jun 1983	CN-235 transport	32	Unknown	1983-84
	United States	May 1983	T-34C1 trainer	9	12.4	Unknown
Japan	United States	1982	P-3C aircraft	17	Unknown	Unknown
		1983	M-65AB TOW anti-tank missile (for AH-1 helicopter use)	9	10	Unknown
		Feb 1983	C-130H transport	4	Unknown	1984
		May 1983	PHALANX air defense system	3	130	Unknown
South Korea	United States	Oct 1982	F-4D PHANTOM ground attack fighter	6	16.8	Unknown

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
South Korea	United States	Nov 1982	LVTP-7 landing craft	40	50+	Unknown
Malaysia	Italy	Jul 1982	MB-339A trainer	12	Unknown	1983
Pakistan	Sweden	Apr 1983	RBS-70 surface-to-air missile launcher RBS-70 surface-to-air missile	144 400	Unknown	1983
	United States	Oct 1982	AH-1B COBRA helicopter	10	18	1984
Philippines	United States	Apr 1983	Bell-412 IROQUOIS helicopter	16	Unknown	Unknown
		Apr 1983	UH-1U helicopter	12	22	Unknown
		Jun 1983	S-76 helicopter UH-60 helicopter	17 2	Unknown	1983
Singapore	United States	Mar 1983	SEA WOLF missile high speed boat (with GABRIEL ship-to-ship missiles)	3	Unknown	Unknown
		Jun 1983	A-4C SKYHAWK aircraft	16	Unknown	Unknown
Taiwan	United States	Sep 1982	F-5E/F ground attack fighters	60	Unknown	Unknown
Thailand	France	Feb 1983	MM-39 EXOCET surface-to-surface missile	10	Unknown	Unknown
	South Korea	Mar 1983	PSMM-5 missile high speed boat	3	Unknown	1983-
	Spain	Mar 1983	DESCUBIERTA class frigate	1	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Jul 1982	M-113A2 armored personnel carrier	148	Unknown	Unknown
		Dec 1982	C-130H-30 transport	1	Unknown	1983

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
Thailand	United States	Feb 1983	Missile corvette	2	Unknown	Unknown
		May 1983	155mm howitzer	34	Unknown	1983
		Jun 1983	HS-748 transport	6	Unknown	1983
(f) Latin America						
Argentina	Austria	Oct 1982	JPZ SK-105 self-propelled anti-tank gun	198	32+	Unknown
	Brazil	Jun 1983	IA-58 PUCARA aircraft	11	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Jan 1983	C-130 transport	2	Unknown	Unknown
Brazil	Great Britain	Nov 1982	TIGER FISH MK-24 torpedo	±60	39	Unknown
	France	Feb 1983	EXOCET surface-to-surface missile	12	Unknown	Unknown
	West Germany	Dec 1982	209 class submarine	2	Unknown	1985-
Chile	France	Aug 1982	AS-332B SUPER PUMA helicopter	3	Unknown	Unknown
	Spain	Jan 1983	CASA C-101B trainer (kit)	13	Unknown	Unknown
Columbia	Brazil	Jan 1983	EMB-326XAVANTE trainer	14	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Jan 1983	AIM-7F SPARROW air-to-air missile	240	50	Unknown
		Feb 1983	Cessna A-37D anti-guerrilla/ trainer	12	Unknown	Unknown
Equador	Brazil	Oct 1982	EMB-326 XAVANTE aircraft	±14	50	Unknown

Recipient	Major Supplier	Date Agreement Signed	Name of Weapon	Number	Cost (Million Dollars)	Scheduled Period of Delivery
Honduras	Israel	Dec 1982	KFIR trainer	12	Unknown	Unknown
Peru	Argentina	Apr 1983	TAM light tank	80	Unknown	Unknown
	France	Jan 1983	MIRAGE 2000 fighter	26	700	1984-
	Italy	Sep 1982	MB-339 anti-guerrilla/ trainer	about 50	Unknown	Unknown
	United States	Feb 1983	Bell 214 helicopter	12	Unknown	Unknown
Venezuela	Canada	Aug 1982	CF-5A fighter	15	Unknown	Unknown
			CF-5B trainer	4	Unknown	Unknown
	Italy	May 1983	G-222 transport	6	150	1983-84

6. Summary Table of Conscription Systems of Major Countries

Country	Draft or Volunteer	Age	Length of Service	Age for Reserves	Remarks
United States	Volunteer	Army: 17-34 (17-34)	2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-year	17-26 (National Guard: 17-35) (17-26, National Guard: 17 years 4 months-35)	Conscription system abolished July 1973 Parenthesis indicate women
		Navy: 17-31 (18-31)	3-,4-,5-,6-year	17-31 (unknown)	Reserve service duty all credit active service, total 6 years
		Marines: 17-28 (18-31)	3-,4-year	17-26 (unknown)	
		Air Force: 17-27 (18-34)	4-,6-year	17-26 (National Guard: 17-35) (17 years 6 months -34; National Guard 17 years 4 months-35)	
		Coast Guard: 17-26 (18-26)	4-year	(unknown)	
Soviet Union	Draft	18-27	Army and Navy ground units, Air Force and Border Guards and domestic forces noncommissioned officers = 2 years (enlisted and non-commissioned officers with higher education = 1 year 6 months)	20-50	

Country	Draft or Volunteer	Age	Length of Service	Age for Reserves	Remarks
Soviet Union (continued)			Ship seamen and warrant officers, naval ground units assigned to combat support, and Border Guard sea units seamen and warrant officers = 3 years (Seamen and warrant officers with higher education = 2 years)		
	Volunteer	over 20	2 - 6 year each		
China	Draft	18-24	Army = 3 years	to 35	
			Air Force, Naval ground units, Army special technical units = 4 years		
			Naval ship units, Army ship units = 5 years		
	Volunteer	under 40	15-20 years		
Great Britain	Volunteer	17-30	3-22 years	to 45	Conscription system implemented in past in wartime
France	Draft	over 18	1 year	to 50	
	Volunteer	19-28	over 5 years		

Country	Draft or Volunteer	Age	Length of Service	Age for Reserves	Remarks
West Germany	Draft	18-28	15 months	Special duty noncommissioned officers: to 60 enlisted: to 45	
	Volunteer	17-40	2 - 15 years		
East Germany	Draft	18-26	18 months	Males: 18-50 Officers: to 60 All in wartime: to 60	
Switzerland	Draft	over 20	Basic training for first 17 weeks, afterwards, to receive 32 weeks of training up to age 50	20-50	
Sweden	Draft	18-47	Army/Navy: 7.5-15 months Air Force: 8-12 months	to 47	(Period varies according to type of service)
Egypt	Draft		3 years		
Japan	Volunteer	15-25	2 - 6 years	to 37	
South Korea	Draft	19-	Army, Marines: 2.5 years Navy, Air Force: 3 years	Up to 40 after completing active service	One year extension possible
	Volunteer	17-	2 years		

Country	Draft or Volunteer	Age	Length of Service	Age for Reserves	Remarks
North Korea	Draft	17-24	Army/Navy: 5 years Air Force: 3-4 years	Up to 45 after completing active service	17-45 in wartime
Taiwan	Draft	19-	Army: 2 years Navy, Air Force: 3 years	Up to 45 after completing active service	
Thailand	Draft	18-30	2 years	23-year period after completing active service	
Indonesia	Selective Draft	18-23	2 years		
Singapore	Draft	18-	2 - 3 years		
Vietnam	Draft	16-35	Army: 2 years Navy: 3 years Air Force: 4 years		16-45 in wartime
Israel	Draft	under 29 (women: under 26)	39 months (women: 24 months)	Men: to 54 Women: to 34	Applies only to Jewish and Druse; Christians can volunteer
Malaysia	Volunteer	18-45			
India	Volunteer	17-25	10 - 15 years	to 43	
Pakistan	Draft	35	2 years		
Burma	Volunteer	16-25	2 years		

7. Changes in Ranks

10 Aug 1950			1 August 1952		1 July 1954		
Police Reserve Force			National Security Board		Japan Defense Agency		
		Maritime Safety Force	National Safety Force	Guard	Self Defense Force		
24 Aug 1950-	11 Mar 1952-	26 Apr 1952-	15 Oct 1952-	1 Aug 1952-	1 Jul 1954-	25 May 1970-	Nov 1980-
Superintendent	Superintendent	Superintendent	Superintendent	Superintendent	VADM/LT GEN	VADM/LT GEN	VADM/LT GEN
Dep. Supdt.	Dep. Supdt.	Dep. Supdt.	Dep. Supdt.	Dep. Supdt.	RADM/MAJ GEN	RADM/MAJ GEN	RADM/MAJ GEN
Captain	Captain	Captain	Captain	Captain	CAPT/COL	CAPT/COL	CAPT/COL
Commander	Commander	Commander	Commander	Commander	CDR/LTC	CDR/LTC	CDR/LTC
Chief Lt.	Lt. Commander	Lt. Commander	Lt. Commander	Lt. Commander	LCDR/MAJ	LCDR/MAJ	LCDR/MAJ
Lieutenant (Senior)	Lieutenant (Senior)	Lieutenant (Senior)	Lieutenant (Senior)	Lieutenant (Senior)	LT(SG)/CAPT	LT(SG)/CAPT	LT(SG)/CAPT
Lieutenant (Junior)	Lieutenant (Junior)	Lieutenant (Junior)	Lieutenant (Junior)	Lieutenant (Junior)	LT(JG)/1stLT	LT(JG)/1stLT	LT(JG)/1stLT
---	Sub Lt.	Sub Lt.	Sub Lt.	Sub Lt.	ENS/2d LT	ENS/2d LT	ENS/2d LT
---	---	---	---	---	---	WO	WO
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	CPO/CMSgt
MSGT	MSGT	MSGT	MSGT	MSGT	PO1/MSGT	PO1/MSGT	PO1/MSGT
SGT 1st Class	SGT 1st Class	SGT 1st Class	SGT 1st Class	SGT 1st Class	PO2/SGT 1st Class	PO2/SGT 1st Class	PO2/SGT 1st Class
SGT 2nd Class	SGT 2nd Class	SGT 2nd Class	SGT 2nd Class	SGT 2nd Class	PO3/SGT 2d Class	PO3/SGT 2d Class	PO3/SGT 2d Class

7. Changes in Ranks continued

10 Aug 1950			1 August 1952		1 July 1954		
Police Reserve Force			National Security Board		Japan Defense Agency		
		Maritime Safety Force	National Safety Force	Guard	Self Defense Force		
24 Aug 1950-	11 Mar 1952-	26 Apr 1952-	15 Oct 1952-	1 Aug 1952-	1 Jul 1954-	25 May 1970-	Nov 1980-
Corporal	Corporal	Guard Cmdr	Corporal	Corporal	LSN/LCPL	LSN/LCPL	LSN/LCPL
Police Ofc. 1st Class	Police Ofc. 1st Class	Seaman	PFC	PFC	SN/PFC	SN/PFC	SN/PFC
Police Ofc 2nd Class	Police Ofc. 2nd Class	Seaman	Private	Private	SN/P2d Class	SN/P2d Class	SN/P2d Class
---		SN recruit		Recruit	SN recruit/ recruit	SN recruit/ recruit	SN recruit/ recruit

8. Security and Self Defense Force Policy of Each Political Party

	Security	Self Defense Forces
(1) Liberal Democratic Party		
Jan 1983 (42nd Convention) (FY1983 Campaign Policy)	U.S.-Japanese relations, with the U.S.-Japan Security system as a basis, are the main axis of Japan's foreign relations. Efforts will be made to further strengthen the relationship of cooperation and reliability with the United States, its most important partner. In order to strive for effective and smooth employment according to the U.S.-Japan Security system, proceed positively with * Research based on "Guidelines for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation" * Expand the financial burden for U.S. Forces in Japan * Smooth decisions on base problems * To activate and promote exchange of joint exercises between the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces	We will create a national consensus that "we will defend our own country ourselves" to contribute to the security of all international society. Steady and appropriate provision and repletion of defense power * To provide for defense power within the scoper permitted by finances since the LDP has the responsibility as an important, active member of the free world. * To strive for early achievement of the current "1981 Mid-term Operations Plan," following the lines of the "Outline of the Defense Plan." The aim will be to swiftly attain the scale of defense power which is the objective of the "Outline."
Nov 1983 House of Representatives General Election (pledge)	Along with striving for devotion to protective defense and provision for defense power to the minimum extent necessary for self defense under the peace constitution, to strive for the smooth and effective employment of the U.S.-Japanese Security system and prevent invasions from outside.	

	Security	Self Defense Forces
Nov 1983 House of Representatives General Election (pledge)	A friendly, cooperative relationship between the United States and Japan based on the U.S.-Japanese Security system will be further developed and strengthened as the main axis of Japan's foreign relations. To supplement insufficiencies in the defense capability of Japan with the U.S.-Japanese Security system. To promote defense cooperation between the United States and Japan. * While deepening the friendly and reliable relationship with the United States, to promote research and consultation on joint U.S.-Japanese defense based on the "Policy for U.S.-Japanese Defense Cooperation." * To conduct joint training of the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces as in the past so that joint U.S.-Japan operations will be smooth if there should be an invasion of Japan. Repletion of provision surrounding bases and provision of bases	Provision of defense power * While attaining as swiftly as possible the provision for defense power indicated in the "Outline of Defense Program," to not miss the opportunity to improve and supplement areas where there deficiencies in the current plan to ensure the complete defense of Japan. * To strive for the repletion and strengthening of "sea lane defense" capability in the the sea route zone sea area several hundred nautical miles surrounding Japan and ensure the safety of maritime transportation. Provision for emergency response system * Provide for deficient items under the current "Self Defense Forces Law." * Provide a central command system to ensure a swift, reliable command function for the Self Defense Forces. * To strengthen the joint use of the three Self Defense Forces to effectively demonstrate the capability of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces

	Security	Self Defense Forces
(2) Socialist Party		
3 Dec 1980 Party Convention Resolution "Prospects for Arms Reduction in 1980's and Establishment of Peace"	Stage to prevent becoming a militaristic nation at present time and efforts at peace * No expanded application of security, aiming at cancellation of security system Stage of promoting a peace security plan * Abbrogate Security Treaty by negotiation * Conclude a U.S.-Japan friendship treaty * Conclude a non-invasion treaty with the United States, China, and Soviet Union	Stage to prevent becoming a militaristic nation at present and efforts at peace * To stop policy of increasing military power such as mid-term operations estimates and separate treatment of defense expenditures, and to reduce military expenditures * Strengthen civilian control Stage of promoting a peace security plan * Undertake reduction and dissolution of Self Defense Forces while considering the trend of public opinion, degree of developing peaceful, neutral diplomacy, stabilizing a coalition government, and taking command of the Self Defense Forces. Stage of realizing long-term goal * Announce a proclamation of non-armament to every nation of the world and together with seeking support for it, dismantle the Self Defense Forces.

	Security	Self Defense Forces
Sep 1983 48th Regular National Convention "Emergency Resolution" "General Party Affairs Report"	To aim at abrogation of the Security Treaty, striving to change to a non-aligned, positive neutrality.	The Self Defense Forces, which are taking charge of sea lane defense and blocade of the three straits, are becoming supplementary units for the U.S. Forces Far East strategy and embarking on collective self defense, and there is increased danger of Japan having nuclear bases.
Nov 1983 House of Representatives General Election Policy "Program for Peace"	Specific policy to ensure peace is divided into three stages, and "Unarmed neutrality" is realized in the final stage.	
	Stage of "efforts for immediate peace" (1st stage) Do not permit U.S.-Japanese joint exercises nor expanded application of security. Stage of "promotion of peace security plan" (2nd stage) * Negotiate and realize an abbrogation of Security Treaty based on large public support * Conclude U.S.-Japan friendship treaty (after abbrogation of Security Treaty)	Stage of "efforts for immediate peace," "promotion of peace security plan" (1st and 2nd stages) * Endeavor for a current freeze and gradual reduction of military expenditures * Oppose overseas dispatch of Self Defense Forces * Strengthen civilian control of Self Defense Forces Stage of "realization of unarmed neutrality" * Reduction aimed at dismantling the Self Defense Forces, while considering the trend of public opinion, degree of developing peaceful, neutral diplomacy, stabilizing a coalition government, and taking command of the Self Defense Forces.

	Security	Self Defense Forces
		* Announce "proclamation of non-armament" to every nation of the world and together with seeking support for it, dismantle the Self Defense Forces.
48th Resumed Regular Party Convention "FY 1984 Campaign Policy" (Feb 1984)	The policy of unarmed neutrality will be conducted in three stages: (1) current anti-nuclear, military eduction fight, (2) proclamation of Japanese neutrality by cancellation of security, based on a coalition government, (3) proclamation of non-armament by reduction and dismantling of Self Defense Forces. (This is more or less the same as the "Program for Peace -- Three Stage Unarmed Neutrality Policy" of House of Representatives General Election Policy) (Nov 1983)	
	Placing and supporting Japan as a "member of the Western alliance" based on the U.S.-Japanese Security system, turning it into a great militaristic nation, conversely harms the "security" of Japan.	Since the unconstitutional Self Defense Forces legally exist based on a decision of the Diet, the reduction and dismantling the Self Defense Forces will be conducted according to Diet legal methods. (Note) The arguement presented by Committee Chairman Ishibashi on Self Defense Force "unconstitutionality/legitimacy" was approved in the Plenary Session of the Diet to change the expression "legitimate" to "legal existance", as indicated in the Chairman's opinion (full text). * At the present stage where the Supreme Court has avoided

48th Resumed Regular Party Convention "FY 1984 Campaign Policy" (Feb 1984)

a decision on the unconstitutionality of the Self Defense Forces as an act of state doctrine, the"legal existence of the Self Defense Forces," which is a campaign policy, has pointed to the real existence of the Self Defense Forces that was determined by the majority vote of successive Liberal Democratic Administrations on the Self Defense Forces Law, Japan Defense Agency Establishment Law, etc. Viewed from Article 98 of the Constitution, they are naturally unconstitutional laws and do not have "legitimacy" as law.

* The campaign policy that "the reduction and dissolution of the Self Defense Forces also will be conducted by legal methods in the Diet" is to reach agreement in spirit on Article 9 of the Constitution, proceeding according to legal methods after the Diet has made a decision on unconstitutionality, and daring to express it as legitimate is different from the aforementioned legal existence.

* The Party will not take a position of recognizing the present existence of the Self

	Security	Self Defense Forces
48th Resumed Regular Party Convention "FY 1984 Campaign Policy" (Feb 1984)		Defense Forces by words which give a misinterpretation of the so-called "unconstitutionality/legitimacy" controversy. There is no intention of using the expressions of unconstitutionality or legitimacy in the future. * Until a government base is solidified with the establishment of a coalition government, and a decision is made by the Diet on the unconstitutionality of the Self Defense Forces, aiming at reduction and dismantling, since the unconstitutional Self Defense Forces actually exist, it is necessary to deal with them realistically by, for example, strengthening civilian control and striving for a freeze of the current situation.
(3) Komeito		
Dec 1981 (19th) Convention Resolution	Deal realistically with the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty The U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty plays a definite role as a deterrent and its continued existence is necessary. Its employment is to be with strict implementation of the prior con-consultation system and it is to be	Under the present Constitution, the right to self defense as well as the ability to preserve territory are constitutional. Strengthen civilian control The basis of strategy agreed upon for preserving territory is to prevent a landing and avoid a decisive battle on

	Security	Self Defense Forces
Dec 1981 (19th) Convention Resolution	strictly monitored of maintain the three non-nuclear principles and prevent expanded interpretation of the scope of the Far East. (The aim in the future is for complete, equidistant neutrality, promotion of peaceful, friendly relations with all countries, and dissolution of the military alliance. When the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty is abrogated in the future, as U.S.-Japanese Friendship Nonaggression Pact (tentative title) should be concluded.)	homeland; equipment is to be for repletion of patrol and intelligence collection capability, prevention of a landing, and defense of the homeland (as a completely supplementary position.) (At the stage in the future when a complete, equidistant neutrality is realized, to maintain a national guard. If a general collective security system is established in the future, the national guard will be transferred to a United Nations police force.)
Major points of Komeito policy for Nov 1983 House of Representatives general election	The position by the Nakasone Cabinet indicated in "The Government Consensual Opinion Concerning Offering Military Technology to the United States" (Jan 1983), giving it precedence over the Diet resolution on the U.S.-Japanese alliance relationship according to the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty, will not go unchallenged.	Prevent strengthening of sea lane defense. The agreement between the Liberal Democratic Party Administration and the United States on "implementation of sea lane defense" was first advanced under the constitutional framework of protective defense in the "U.S.-Japan Common Fate" official speech at the U.S.-Japan Heads of State Conference. The defense budget will be held to within one percent of the GNP, and breaks will be placed on strengthening military power. In order to ensure the peaceful existence of Japan based on a

	Security	Self Defense Forces
Major points of Komeito policy for Nov 1983 House of Representatives general election		peaceful constitution, territorial integrity capability limited to the task of the "territorial integrity" of land, sea, and air space is to be maintained. That territorial integrity capability is the concept of the Self Defense Forces, considered constitutional by the Komeito. Various principles of peace policies are derived from the Constitution, such as forbidding the overseas dispatch of the Self Defense Forces.
(4) Democratic Socialist Party		
Mar 1976 (20th Special Party Convention Resolution)	The U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty is an element supporting the complicated balance of power in Asia. Until a new collective security system is realized in the future replacing the Security Treaty, for the time being, efforts will be made to improve the employment of the current Security Treaty, approving of its function.	Maintain a self defense capability devoted to protective defense and civilian control, and hold its scale to the present level (34th General Election pledge).
Feb 1983 (28th Regular National Convention) "FY1983 Outline of Major Policy"	To form Japan's defense system in accordance with autonomous defense efforts based on a peaceful Constitution with the U.S.-Japanese security system to supplement it.	
	To maintain the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty and protect the the peace of Japan based on	Qualitative buildup of defense capability

Feb 1983 (28th Regular National Convention) "FY1983 Outline of Major Policy"	Security solidarity between Japan and the United States/Western nations. To promote concretization of the defense cooperation system between the United States and Japan such as the "Policy for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation," obtaining national understanding. For Japan to accomplish its tasks faithfully under the Security Treaty. To deal realistically with "defense technology cooperation" based on reciprocity.	Self Defense Forces * Considering the principles of 1) promoting peaceful strategy, 2) framework of Constitution, 3) consideration of financial situation, and 4) provision of national understanding, to consider as objectives, advance prevention of an attack against the land, sea or air territory of Japan and to expel such in an emergency. * To establish a comprehensive policy for ensuring the safety of sea lanes. Correction of deficiencies in Self Defense Forces To provide for provisions to handle a surprise attack and emergency legislation based on the Constitution and civilian control. Take another look at the "Outline of the Defense Plan." To establish a new basic plan for defense buildup corresponding to changes in the international situation and actual state of threat. Defense expenditures To put a brake on unprincipled inflation.

	Security	Self Defense Forces
(5) Communist Party		
Nov 1973 (12th Convention "Proposal for Democratic Coalition Government General Plan")	With the approval of the Diet, notify the U. S. Government of the desire to end the Treaty, based on Article 10 of the Security Treaty. The U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty would end one year after the notification. To abrogate all agreements related to the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty such as the "U.S. Forces Status Agreement" the same time as abrogation of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. Based on aborgation notification, negotiate with the U.S. Government for a total withdrawal and removal of U.S. Forces in Japan and U.S. bases according to a specific plan and realize it within one year.	Two stage policy for reduction, re-education, and dissolution of the Self Defense Forces. 1st Stage: Stop consultation and joint exercises between the Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces. Re-education toops to have faith in a democratic representative system. 2nd Stage: Repeal the Japan Defense Agency Establishment Law, dissolve the Self Defense Forces. Ensure the job-transfer of troops to peaceful production and government offices.
May 1980 (3rd Central Committee Meeting) "Current Central Policy of Democratic Coalition Government To Open Up the 80's"	Abrogate the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty and realize a Japan with a nonaligned neutral defense. 1. Abrogation of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty * The Government will make a notification of abrogation based on the agreement in Article 10 of the Treaty, upon obtaining the approval of the Diet. The Treaty will end one year after abrogation.	To sever the Self Defense Forces dependence on the United States and endeavor to change their character as a supplementary unit to U.S. Forces. To conduct a democratic re-education of Self Defense Force personnel and Japan Defense Agency employees, the substance of which is protection of the sovereignty of an independent nation and respect for a government democratically elected by the people.

	Security	Self Defense Forces
May 1980 (3rd Central Committee Meeting) "Current Central Policy of Democratic Coalition Government To Open Up the 80's"	2. After abrogation of U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty	Reduction and dissolution of Self Defense Forces
	* There will be no participation in any military alliance, and no stationing of foreign troops or establishment of military bases will be permitted.	* To stop implementing Self Defense Force augmentation plans in response to requests by the United States, and reduce the Self Defense Forces and bases.
	* Neutrality law to be enacted by Diet, the neutrality of Japan to be pledged at home and abroad, establishing an international guarantee.	* Along with progress in the maturation of public opinion and agreement on a united front, proceed with dissolution of the Self Defense Forces.

Nov 1983 (6th Central Committee Meeting) "A Nonaligned, Neutral, Self Defense Policy Itself Is The Way To Ensure The Peace And Safety of Japan -- Tenet And Proposal of Japan Communist Party --"

Basic standpoint to ensure the safety of a democratic coalition government:

1) promote positive neutral and peaceful diplomacy; 2) in taking measures necessary for defense, implement within scope consistent with the Preamble and Article 9 of the Constitution; 3) do not take the standpoint of "deterrant theory" or "balance theory" which consider not being defeated by an opposing nation as the basis; 4) take defense measures if neutrality should be violated.

Based on the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty, Japan is placed in great danger of being caught up on a full-scale in a war conducted by the United States.

Security policy of a democratic coalition government

1. Abrogation of U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty

Self defense policy of a democratic coalition government:

1. Do not have an organization of force othern than a democratic police force whose chief aim is to protect the basic rights of the people and maintain democratic order. There will be no military force with a name such as national guard.

Nov 1983 (6th Central Committee Meeting) "A Nonaligned, Neutral, Self Defense Policy Itself Is The Way to Ensure The Peace And Safety of Japan -- Tenet And Proposal of Japan Communist Party --"

Security

With the approval of the Diet, the Government will notify the United States of abrogation, based on the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 10 of the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty.

2. After abrogation of the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty

* Establish a neutrality law in the Diet, make a proclamation of international neutrality, and realize a nonaligned, neutral Japan.

* Conclude a mutual non-agression pact with the United States

Self Defense Forces

2. National solidarity itself will eliminate violation of the independence and sovereignity of Japan, and is a force protecting the life of the people.

3. If Japan's neutrality should be violated, the Government will invoke the right to self defense and eliminate it. The Government is one body with the people, will firmly resist violators of neutrality, and fight to expel the infringement.

4. Self Defense Forces

* Sever all dependency on the United States and take a course toward dissolution.

* Conduct a democratic education of Self Defense Force personnel and make it an immediate, priority effort to re-educate them to faithfully respect the will of the Diet and democratic coalition government elected by the people.

* Do not shut out patriotic people in the Self Defense Forces from participating in a democratic police organization.

Oppose Self Defense Force

	Security	Self Defense Forces
		participation in war and prevent an increase in military power.
Nov 1983 (6th Central Committee Meeting) "A Nonaligned, Neutral, Self Defense Policy Itself Is The Way to Ensure The Peace And Safety of Japan -- Tenet And Proposal of Japan Communist Part --"		
(6) New Liberal Club		
1976 "General Election Policy Outline"	Maintain U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty, and make an effort to deepen economic and cultural relationships with the United States and strengthen friendly and reliable relationships.	Buildup a defense power which has no excesses or deficiencies. Repletion of quality rather than quantity.
Feb 1981 (4th National Convention) "Security Protection Policy"	Along with making diplomatic efforts to maintain international peace, as a member of the Free World, it is necessary to provide self defense capability within the scope of its share of responsibility with collective security as the premise and the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty as the main axis.	
	Peace and security should not depend on others, but produced out of one's own efforts. It is necessary to have a positive responsibility toward world peace and the security of one's own nation, including the spirit to protect the nation.	Lines should be protected within a scope that will not provide a threat to neighboring countries, with adherence to the standpoint of protective defense. An excessive increase in defense capability will become a threat to Asian countries and also be anticipated to become a factor in creating new tension even in relationships with the United States.

	Security	Self Defense Forces
Feb 1983 (New Liberal Club 6th National Representatives Conference) "FY1983 Action Plan"	It is necessary for Japan to bear international duties and responsibilities based on a security system protecting freedom and peace. Strengthening alliances with the United States in military aspects has the danger of inviting the distrust of neighboring countries and promoting internationl tension.	The provision and repletion of defense power is deemed necessary, but brakes should be put on so it will not deviate from the scope of the individual right to self defense or protective defense. * Qualitative improvements such as introduction of advanced technology, labor-saving facilities and making unmanned should be emphasized. * Maintain the standard of defense expenditures less than one percent of the GNP.
Nov 1983 House of Representatives General Election Policy (pledge)	Repletion of a collective security system based on the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty. Promotion of internation arms reduction. Adhere to a peaceful Constitution and advocate an arms reduction summit with major national policies such as the three non-nuclear principles, three weapons export principles, etc. considered unshakable.	Buildup of defense power * Plan for a qualitative buildup of the current Self Defense Forces, establishing a defense system corresponding to the geographical characteristics of Japan. * Integration of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces into an international defense force, and provide for a smooth defense system. Strictly hold defense expenditures to within one percent of the GNP.

	Security	Self Defense Forces
(7) Social Democratic Alliance		
Mar 1978 (Organizational Meeting)	Without impetuous abrogation of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, to hold military functions in check and make military policies hollow, while in the future, prepare conditions for conclusion of a non-militaristic peace treaty centering on government, economics and culture.	Reorganization and reduction of the Self Defense Forces will proceed gradually in stages according to the progress of democratization within the Self Defense Forces, the degree of command held by reformist forces in Japan, public opinion, and maintenance of a diplomatic security system in Northeast Asia. 1) hold defense power to current level; 2) eliminate duty of public order dispatches from the Self Defense Forces; 3) promote democratization of Self Defense Forces; 4) form special units for disasters and pollution for a future, independent organization; 5) hold in check new equipment which would provide a threat to neighboring countries; 6) establish a Special Committee on Defense and Security in the Diet, and strengthen civilian control.
Nov 1983 House of Representatives General Election Policy (pledge)	Adherence to the three non-nuclear priniciples and realization of "Japan's Non-nuclear Armament Declaration"	To held the defense budget under one percent of the GNP, protect the principle of forbidding weapons export and adhere to framework of protective defense. Strengthen civilian control.

	Security	Self Defense Forces
(8) Coalition Government Concept		
Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party Middle-of-the-Road Coalition Government Concept (6 Dec 1979)	To make an effort to create an international environment which would enable dissolution of the U.S.-Japan security system. Viewing the current status of the United Nations collective security function, continue the existence of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty for the time being to avoid a sudden change in the international situation involving Japan.	Leave room for the possibilities of reorganization and for the time being, severely limit duty to protective defense for the security of territorial land, sea, and air, and maintain it strengthening civilian control. Establish a committee related to security and defense in the Diet.
Socialist and Komeito Coalition Government Concept (10 Jan 1980)	Aiming at dissolution of the U.S.-Japan security system, to make an effort for the time being to create an international environment making that possible. In abrogating the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty in the future, pay attention so as not to harm U.S.-japan friendly relations and carry it out based on diplomatic negotiations between the U.S. and Japan (withhold Article 10 procedures).	Do not implement an emergency system which ties together increased military power with revival of militarism. For the time being, strengthen civilian control and in the future, study reduction and reorganization while considering various conditions such as public opinion and expansion of autonomous, peaceful diplomacy.

9. Major Conflicts Between North and South Korea (1977-1983)

Year	Date Started	Site of Origination	Summary
1977	3 May	Central front 9 km north-northwest Ch'olgot	Gunfire from North at South Korean soldiers on patrol along southern bordern of demilitarization zone.
			One soldier killed, one seriously wounded.
	14 Jul	Within North Korean territory (North 38°37'55") (South 128°21'00")	A U.S. Forces helicopter engaged in construction work on the East Coast along the south side of the demilitarization zone entered North Korea and was shot down.
1978	28 Apr	At sea near Komun Island	One North Korean armed spy ship was discovered, pursued, and sunk; 2 corpses, 2 pistols, and 1 rocket gun were captured.
			One South Korean soldier was killed, two were wounded.
	19 May	At sea some kilometers in Kojin Offing	A North Korean armed spy ship was discovered in the vicinity of 10 km south of the military sea border on the Japan Sea side and was ordered to stop, but since it fired and fled, it was pursued and sunk. Eight crew members were captured.
	27 Jun	At sea west of Paengnyong Island	One North Korean fishing boat penetrated as far as the vicinity one nautical mile west of Paengnyong Island and was ordered to stop, but it fled to the northwest, collided with a South Korean ship pursuing it, and was sunk. Five crew members were rescued.
	27 Oct	Southwest of Panmunjom	An underground tunnel stretching to 435 meters south of the military border, apparently dug by North Korea 73 meters underground, was discovered and announced.
1979	21 Jul	Offshore Tongyang County, Kyongsang Namdo	One spy ship penetrated to the sea near Tongyang a naval ship chased and sunk it. The hull was pulled up along with the remains of five spies, and it was equipped wtih an aluminum boat for underwater travel.

Year	Date Started	Site of Origination	Summary
1979	11 Oct	Vicinity 16 km north of Yanggu, Kangwon-do	Three armed spies that had infiltrated from the demilitarization zone were discovered. After a gun battle, one was shot dead and two fled over the mountains. Two South Korean soldiers were injured.
	7 Dec	North side of military border east of Panmunjom	U.S. soldiers patrolling the demilitarized zone got lost in thick fog and crossed over the military border, entering the North. Stepping on mines, five were injured and one disappeared. The wounded soldiers were rescued by helicopter, and at that time, North Korea threatened to fire at the helicopter. The remains of the one who had disappeared were returned to the U.N. Forces side on the 12th.
1980	23 Mar	Han River banks about 20 km northwest of Seoul	Three armed spies which had infiltrated underwater from the mouth of the Han River were discovered. All were shot dead when they came up on land. Over 170 items of equipment were confiscated.
	25 Mar	Vicinity 35 nm at sea east of P'ohang	A boat, true form unknown, was discovered approaching the coast at sea to the east of P'ohang. When it was ordered to stop for inspection, it opened fire and fled. With Air Force support, it was pursued and sunk. One South Korean soldier was killed and one was injured. Three fishermen were killed and one disappeared.
	27 Mar	South of military border in vicinity 5 km north	South Korean soldiers patrolling the demilitarized zone in the afternoon discovered armed spied who had infilitrated 600 m from the border. After a battle, one was shot dead and one fled to the north. In this exchange, one South Korean soldier was killed and one was wounded.

Year	Date Started	Site of Origination	Summary
1980	12 May	South of Military Armistice Committee Joint Guard District	A fourteen-member U.S. Forces patrol battled with an armed group, character unknown, with automatic weapons over a period of several minutes. The U.S. Forces did not sustain injuries.
	15 May	Vicinity of sentry post 800 m east of Panmunjom	An illumination mine exploded near a sentry post by infiltration of a person of unknown character. Over forty shots were fired at the sentry post and he fled North. There were no injuries to the South Korean side.
	20 May-21 May	Daechon Offing, Ch'ung Namdo -- (?)	A suspicious boat was discovered approaching at sea 27 miles northwest of Ch'ungnam Daechon. When a warning shot was fired, it fled to the northwest. The Navy and Air Force were called out and it was sunk north of (?) Nine men were killed and one was captured. Two Navy seamen were injured and the hull was later raised.
	3 Nov	Hoenggan Island, Cholla Namdo	Armed spies were discovered landing on the coast from a gunboat. All were killed by military police. One civilian was killed, two police officers and three civilians were wounded.
	1 Dec	Mijori coast, Kyongsang Namdo	Three armed spies landed using one-man underwater propellers and all were killed by military police on patrol. The spy ship also was sunk by a Navy ship on sea patrol. Three men including the company commander died and three reservists were injured.

Year	Date Started	Site of Origination	Summary
1981	16 Apr	Central front demilitarization zone	Thirteen minutes of gunfire were exchanged between North and South surrounding the early morning escape of a North Korean noncommissioned officer to South Korea.
	4 Jul	Central west front	One armed guerrilla infiltrated in the dead of night on the Imjing River which had increased in volume, and was killed northwest of Cholya on the central west front.
	12 Aug	Paengnyong Island	Two MiG-21's violated air space over Paengnyong Island in broad daylight from east to west.
	26 Aug	Air space vicinity of Yongp'yong Island	An SR-71 flying on regular duty in the air over public seas near Yongpyong Island was attacked by a North Korean anti-aircraft missile.
	10 Sep	Demilitarization zone eastern front	There were ten minutes of machinegun fire from a North Korean sentry post at a South Korean sentry post. South Korean forces returned fire and there were no injuries.
	31 Oct	Demilitarization zone western front	Three times there were over 520 shots fired from a North Korean sentry post at a South Korean sentry post. South Korean forces returned fire. There were no injuries.
	10 Dec	Demilitarization zone central front	There was gunfire for a period of 37 minutes from a North Korean sentry post at a South Korean sentry post. South Korean forces returned fire and there were no injuries.
1982	21 Apr	Demilitarization zone central front	In the early morning, a plan of four North Korean soldiers to escape to South Korea was discovered and shots were fired at a South Korean sentry post. South Korean forces returned fire. The four soldiers stepped on mines on the North side and were killed.

Year	Date Started	Site of Origination	Summary
1982	15 May	Eastern seacoast (in Kosoung)	Two armed spies infiltrated on the seacoast 3 km south of the demilitarization zone. One was killed.
	17 May	Demilitarization zone central front	A U.N. Forces patrol unit touched a mine and were injured. Medical team members who went to their rescue were fired on twice from a North Korean sentry post.
	7 Jun	Demilitarization zone eastern front	There was eight minutes of machinegun fire at a South Korean sentry post from a North Korean sentry post.
	5 Jul	Japan Sea	A North Korean patrol boat fired at a South Korean fishing boat at sea in the vicinity of 220 km northeast of Ullung Island.
	9 Jul	Demilitarization zone eastern front	There was machinegun fire at a South Korean sentry post from a North Korean sentry post.
	13 Jul	Japan Sea	A South Korean fishing boat was captured and taken away at sea in the vicinity of 270 km northeast of Ullung Island.
1983	31 Jan	Air space over Paengnyong Island	One North Korean IL-28 violated air space over Paengnyong Island
	25 Feb	Near Yong'pyong Island	One North Korean MiG fighter turned south in air space over the Yellow Sea in the direction of Haeju and approached South Korean territory in Yong'pyong territory. South Korean Air Force planes scrambled and guided the aircraft to a landing at a South Korean Air Force base.
	19 Jun	Western front (Imjin River downstream)	Three armed spies were discovered infiltrating by swimming the Imjin River flowing through Munsan District. They were awaited on the river bank and all were killed by hand grenades and rifle fire. In the vicinity, South Korean military uniforms, knapsacks, hand grenades, and Czechoslovakian-made short machineguns were discovered.

Year	Date Started	Site of Origination	Summary
1983	5 Aug	Seacoast north of Ulsan	North Korean guerrillas were discovered infiltrating by boat at sea 5 km south of the Wolson Nuclear Power Station in Kyongsang (?) and there was gunfire. A factory ship was sunk by Army, Navy and Air Force called out for the emergency thereafter, and three bodies wearing diving suits, one rubber boat, combat uniforms, underwater propellers, cameras, pistols, and several AK rifle bullets, etc. were found.
	13 Aug	At sea east of Ullung Island	A North Korean armed spy ship (60 t class), disguised to be a Japanese fishing boat, was discovered and sunk in a South Korean military operations sea area in waters east of Ullung Island. The spy ship bore the Japanese ship name ASAHI MARU and fled, not responding to the signal to stop. Since it returned fire in response to warning shots, a helicopter was dispatched and sunk it. In addition to three bodies on the surface near the sinking, 60 items of 30 kinds such as machineguns, underwater propellers, oxygen tanks, and diving suits were seized.
	13 Oct	Eastern front	North Korea fired 2,000 shots in the eastern district of demilitarization zone.
	3 Dec	Sea near Pusan	An armed spy ship was discovered by troops on patrol as it was trying to infilitrate the seacoast near Pusan. After a battle, two men were captured and the armed factory ship was sunk in the Pusan Tadae Offing by the Navy and Air Force. The two captured men had 410 items of 50 kinds such as Czechoslovakian-made pistols, 235 live shells, hand grenades, a code chart, radio, and Japanese-made paddles.

10. Military Conflicts After World War II

Conflict	Period	Parties Involved	Summary
Asia			
Kuomintang-Communist Civil War	1945-49	Chinese Kuomintang versus Chinese Communists	Unification of China by Chinese Communists taking advantage of direct opposition between the Chinese Kuomintang and Chinese Communists.
Indonesia War of Independence	1945-49	Netherlands versus Indonesia	Conflict in which Indonesia sought independence from the Netherlands.
Indochina War	1946-54	France versus the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam)	Conflict seeking independence from France.
Kashmir Conflict	1947-49	India versus Pakistan	Conflict surrounding return of Kashmir.
Malaya Rebellion	1948-57	Great Britain versus Communist guerrillas	Communist guerrilla attempt to seize control of various states in British territorial Malaya.
Malaya Rebellion	1957-60	Federation of Malaya versus Communist guerrillas	Communist guerrilla attempt to seize control of various states of Federation of Malaya.
Korean War	1950-53	South Korea, United States, etc. (United Nations) versus North Korea and China	Korean Peninsula unification plan through military force of North Korea.
Quemoy and Matsu Shelling	1954-78	Taiwan versus China	Shelling and propaganda war surround islands of Quemoy and Matsu.
Laos Civil War	1959-75	Laotian government (right and neutral factions) versus Pathet Lao (left faction) and North Vietnam	21 Feb 1973 Laos peace agreement signed (cease-fire effected 22 Feb) May 1975 Due to sudden change in Vietnam situation, head of left faction escaped country Dec 1975 Establishment of Democratic Republic of Laos.

Conflict	Period	Parties Involved	Summary
Tibet Rebellion	1959	Tibet versus China	Rebellion of Dalai Lama faction surrounding Tibet question.
China-India Border Conflict	1959-62	India versus China	Conflict surrounding national border.
Vietnam War	1960-75	South Vietnam, United States, etc. versus South Vietnam Peoples Liberation Front and North Vietnam	27 Jan 1973 Vietnam peace agreement signed (effective 28 Jan) 29 Mar 1973 Withdrawal of U.S. Forces stationed in Vietnam completed Apr 1975 Thieu regime collapses due to attack from North Nov 1975 Complete agreement on quick realization of unification at political conference concerning unification of North and South
Goa Conflict	1961	India versus Portugal	Annexation of colonies such as Portuguese territory Goa by India.
West Irian Conflict	1961-62	Indonesia versus the Netherlands	Conflict surrounding possession of West New Guinea.
Malaysia Conflict	1963-66	Great Britain and Malaysia versus the Philippines	Conflict between Malaysia and the Philippines surrounding possession of North Borneo.
Malaysia Conflict	1963-66	Great Britain and Malaysia versus Indonesia	Confrontation policy with Indonesia which opposed formation of Malaysia.
Indo-Pakistani Conflict	1965-66	India versus Pakistan	Conflict between India and Pakistan surrounding return of Kashmir.
Sino-Soviet Border Conflict	1969	China versus Soviet Union	Clashes occurred in Damansky Island and the Xinjiang Uygur Region surrounding borders.

Conflict	Period	Parties Involved	Summary
Cambodia Civil War	1970-75	Cambodian Government versus Kampuchea Peoples Unification Front	Civil war between government (Lan Nol faction) and Peoples Unification Front (Sihanouk Faction) and Cambodia Communist Party.
Indo-Pakistani War	1971	India and Bangladesh versus Pakistan	War between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan surrounding independence of Bangladesh (East Pakistan)
	1974	South Vietnam versus China	Conflict between both countries surrounding possession of Xisha Islands
Timor Civil War	1975-78	Pro-Indonesia faction Indonesia (volunteer soldiers) versus Immediate Indepdendence Faction (left faction)	Civil war accompanying Portuguese decolonialization.
Vietnam-Cambodia Conflict	1977-	Vietnam versus Cambodia	Border conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia and Vietnam's introduction of military into Cambodia.
Sino-Vietnam Conflict	1979-	China versus Vietnam	Conflict between China and Vietnam.
Middle East and North Africa			
1st Middle East War	1948-49	Israel versus Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq	Arab attempt to deny independence of nation of Israel.
Algeria War	1954-62	French government versus FLN (Algeria Peoples Liberation Front)	Conflict of Algeria seeking independence from France.
Cyprus Conflict	1955-59	British government versus EOKA (Cyprus Fighters National Organization)	Attempt by Greek residents to annex Cyprus, which had expelled British rule, with Greece.

Conflict	Period	Parties Involved	Summary
2nd Middle East War	1956	Great Britain, France, and Israel versus Egypt	Conflict between British, French and Egyptians surrounding Suez Canal; Israel participated in the war on the side of the British and French.
Lebanon Troop Dispatch	1958	Lebanese government and United States versus Lebanese rebel faction	Riot occurred because Christian President Chamoun tried to reassume office. The United States dispatched troops at request of Lebanese government.
Kuwait Troop Dispatch	1961	Kuwait and Great Britain versus Iraq	Great Britain dispatched troops because Iraq planned to annex Kuwait.
Yemen Civil War	1962-69	Yemeni government and Egypt versus Yemeni Royalist faction	Battle with Royalist faction over a republican government.
Cyprus Civil War	1963-64	Cypriot government and Greece versus Turkish Cypriots and Turkey	Resistance of Turkish Cypriots opposed to strengthened power of Greek Cypriots.
Algeria-Morocco Border Conflict	1963	Algeria versus Morocco	Conflict surrounding possession of border area.
3rd Middle East War	1967	Israel versus Egypt, Syria and Jordan	War surrounding maintained independence of Israel.
4th Middle East War	1973	Israel versus Egypt and Syria	War in which Arabs planned to recover lost land occupied by Israel from 3rd Middle East War.
Cyprus Conflict	1974	Cyprus versus Turkey	Turkey introduced the military in order to prevent Greek takeover of Cyprus due to exile of neutralist faction president (Makarios) and to protect Turkish residents.
Lebanon Civil War	1975-76	Christian right faction versus Muslim left faction	Civil war between Christian right faction and Muslim left faction.

Conflict	Period	Parties Involved	Summary
North and South Yemen Conflict	1978-79	North Yemen versus South Yemen and anti-North Yemen Government group	Conflict in border area between both nations between North Yemen Government troops and anti-Yemen Government groups such as the North Yemen Peoples Liberation Front and South Yemen troops.
Soviet Introduction of Military into Afghanistan	1979-	Karmal regime and Soviet Union versus anti-Karmal and anti-Soviet forces	Resistance against the land reforms of the Taraki and Amin regimes had continued within the country, but the Soviet Union introduced the military into this.
Iran-Iraq Conflict	1980-	Iran versus Iraq	Conflict surrounding possession rights to border rivers; became full-scale after September 1980. Iraq invaded Iranian territory. Beginning around fall 1981, Iran turned to counterattack and recaptured by around November 1982 a large portion of the territory that had been seized by Iraq.
Lebanon Conflict	1980-	Lebanese government troops, Christian right faction (Israeli support) versus Arab deterrent forces (Syrian forces) and Islamic left faction	Struggle between Christian right faction and Islamic left faction, intensified to a military conflict after April 1981 between Christian right faction and Arab peace-keeping force (Syrian forces), etc.
Israel's Invasion of Lebanon	1982	Israel versus PLO, Syria	Israeli forces invaded Lebanon to gain control over PLO.
Central and South Africa			
Kenya Rebellion	1952-56	Great Britain versus Mau Mau group	Rebellion of Mau Mau group comprised of Kikuyu tribe, etc., who had land taken away by white settlers.
Congo Riot	1960-63	Congo government versus separatist faction and Belgium	Riot of separate independence faction against maintenance of Congo unification, arbitrated by United Nations.

Conflict	Period	Parties Involved	Summary
Congo Conflict	1964-65	Congo government versus rebel factions	Conflict caused by power struggle of separatist faction and others against central government.
South Rhodesia Conflict	1965-79	South Rhodesia government versus ZANU (Zimbabwe African Nationals Union) and ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) (support of Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania)	Conflict between Smith's white regime and black guerrilla organization. It later became a conflict between the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia government Muzorewa regime) and black guerrilla organization, but in December 1979, Great Britain and the Muzorewa regime signed an agreement with all ZANU, ZAPU parties. April 1980, Zimbabwe independence.
Nigeria Civil War	1967-70	Nigerian government versus Biafra State	Conflict with separate independence faction against maintenance of Nigeria unification.
Uganda-Tanzania Conflict	1972	Uganda versus Ugandan exiles and Tanzania	Conflict occurring when Ugandan exiles invaded Uganda from Tanzania.
West Sahara Conflict	1973-	Morocco government (Mauritania government) versus Polisario Liberation Front (support of Algeria)	Conflict between Polisario Liberation Front and Morocco government surrounding West Sahara. (Mauritania also was fighting with Polisario Front initially, but signed a a peace agreement with the Polisario Front in August 1979 and withdrew from the West Sahara.)
Nambia Independence Conflict	1975-	SWAPO (Southwest African Peoples Organization) (Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique support) versus South African government	Opposition of South African government which had cessation of guerrilla actions in Nambia as condition for independence of Nambia and SWAPO which required complete withdrawal of South African forces stationed in Nambia.

Conflict	Period	Parties Involved	Summary
Angola Civil War	1975-76	MPLA (Angola Liberation Peoples Movement) versus FNLA (Angola National Liberation Front and UNITA (Angola Total Independence National Union)	Opposition struggle between liberation groups accompanying withdrawal of Portugal from Angola (November 1975).
Zaire Conflict	1977-78	Zaire government versus anti-government group	Struggle of armed group against government forces which planned to overthrow Mobutu regime and have separate, independent Shaba State.
Ethiopia-Somalia Conflict	1977-	Ethiopia versus West Somalia Liberation Front, Somalia	Conflict between Ethiopia and West Somalia Liberation Front, Somalia surrounding Ogaden region.
Ethiopia Conflict	1979-80	Ethiopia government versus Eritrea Liberation Forces	Conflict between Ethiopia government and anti-government forces requesting separate independence for Eritrea State.
Uganda-Tanzania Conflict	1978-79	Uganda (Libya support) versus Tanzania, Uganda exile group	Conflict between Uganda Amin government forces and Ugandan exile group supported by Tanzania and Tanzania forces.
Chad Civil War	1960-	Government (Southern Christian-Black tribe) versus anti-government guerrillas (Northern Islamic-Arab tribe) later President faction (pro-Libya faction) versus Minister of National Defense faction (anti-Libya, pro-French faction) versus present President faction (anti-Libya, pro-French faction) versus anti-government faction (pro-Libya)	Initially struggle between southern and northern tribes; after 1980, struggle of northern tribe comrades; in June 1980, Habre Current President Faction gained control over capital of N'Djamena In June 1983, former President Goukouni's faction invaded from the Libyan border with the support of Libya and headed south. In August 1983, French forces were introduced into Chad to support President Habre. The presidential faction and anti-government faction confronted each other near 15 degrees north latitude.

Conflict	Period	Parties Involved	Summary
Europe			
Greece Civil War	1946-49	Greek government versus ELAS (National Peoples Liberation Force)	Communist Party led rebel forces and developed a guerrilla war using the mountains.
Berlin Blocade	1948-49	Great Britain, United States, France versus Soviet Union	Conflict surrounding cut off of routes to West Berlin by Soviet Union.
Hungary Revolt	1956	Hungarian government, Soviet Union versus Hungarian Nationalist faction	Intervention of Soviet Union against national revolutionary movement of Hungarian people, and resistance to this.
Czechoslovakia Incident	1968	Czechoslovakia versus five nations of Warsaw Pact including Soviet Union	Intervention of military force to prevent liberalization of Czechoslovakia.
Falkland Conflict	1982	Great Britain versus Argentina	Argentina claimed sovereignty over Falkland Island and occupied them by military force.
Americas			
Guatemala Counterrevolution	1954	Guatemalan government versus counterrevolutionary faction, United States	Government changed by conservative coup d'etat which counterattacked government farm land reforms.
Cuban Revolution	1956-59	Batista regime versus anti-government faction	Anti-government faction overthrew Batista regime which had lost support of the people due to extremely oppressive policies.
Cuba Attack	1961	Cuban government versus Cuban exiles	On 17 April 1961, Cubans in the United States attacked Cuba and were defeated.

Conflict	Period	Parties Involved	Summary
Cuban Crisis	1962	United States versus Soviet Union, Cuba	Crisis which occurred because the Soviet Union brought medium-range missiles into Cuba.
Venezuelan Rebellion Activities	1962-63	Venezuelan government versus rebel faction	Rebel activities of Communist Party and MIR (leftist revolutionary movement) against regime of moderate faction for social reform.
Dominican Republic Civil War	1965	Dominican government, United States versus rebel faction	Development of civil war situation after officer corps created revolt aimed at reinstatement of constitutionalism; U.S. Forces and OAS peace-keeping force intervened.
Peru Rebellion	1965-66	Peru government versus revel faction	Guerrilla war generated during rioting against large estate ownership system.
Nicaragua Civil War	1979	Nicaragua government versus anti-government factions	Anti-government factions such as the Sandinista Peoples Liberation Front (FSLN) overthrew Samoza regime which had lost the support of the people due to extremely oppressive policies.
El Salvador Civil War	1980	El Salvador government versus anti-government faction	Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Front (FMLN) developed guerrilla war to overthrow present regime.
Grenada Troop Dispatch	1983	Grenada versus United States, Organization of East Caribbean	At the request of six nations of Organization of East Caribbean, the United States dispatched troops for reason that the left wing regime of Grenada posed a threat to the democratic development of neighboring countries.

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11. Imperial Military System

(1) Changes in Japanese Army and Navy Military Strength Before War

Year	Personnel Total	Army	Navy	Ships Ships	Tonnage	Aircraft Total	Army	Navy	Remarks
1869				4	3,416				Department of War established (8 July)
1871	16,639	14,841	1,798	14	12,351				
1872	20, 542	17,901	2,641	14	12,351				Departments of Army, Navy established (28 Feb)
1885	65,523	54,124	11,399	25	28,243				
1894	138,091	123,000	15,091	55	62,866				Declaration of war proclaimed by China (1 Aug)
1895	146,596	130,000	16,596	69	77,536				Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty signed (17 April)
1900	181,114	150,000	31,114	112	212,933				North China Incident
1904	940,777	900,000	40,777	147	236,558				Declaration of war proclaimed by Russia (10 Feb)
1911	1,034,959	990,000	44,959	171	341,643				Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty signed (5 Sep)
1912	287,638	227,861	59,777	192	533,386	1		1	
1914	292,325	231,411	60,914	157	571,752	12		12	Declaration of war by Germany (23 Aug)
1919	338,379	260,753	77,626	177	701,868	116	72	44	Peace treaty signed with Germany (28 Jun)

Year	Personnel			Ships		Aircraft			Remarks
	Total	Army	Navy	Ships	Tonnage	Total	Army	Navy	
1923	318,911	240,111	78,808	240	854,085	324	153	171	1st military reduction about 5 army divisions cut
1926	296,237	212,745	83,492	267	959,657	483	267	216	
1931	321,333	233,365	87,968	282	1,090,231	630	267	363	Manchurian Incident outbreak (18 Sep)
1932	328,307	234,000	94,307	271	1,121,488	652	267	385	1st Shanghai Incident outbreak (29 Jan)
1937	1,076,891	950,000	126,891	290	1,187,777	1,559	549	1,010	China Incident outbreak (17 Jul)
1940	1,541,500	1,350,000	191,500	307	1,294,271	3,235	1,062	2,173	
1941	2,420,000	2,100,000	320,000	385	1,480,000	4,772	2,512	3,260	Declaration of war by United States, Great Britain (8 Dec)
1942	2,850,000	2,400,000	450,000	403	1,394,000	6,461	3,620	4,841	
1943	2,584,000	2,900,000	684,000	524	1,400,000	9,172	2,034	7,138	
1944	5,396,000	4,100,000	1,296,000	538	899,000	13,708	2,889	10,819	
1945	8,263,000	6,400,000	1,863,000	459	708,000	10,938	2,472	8,466	End of war (15 Aug)

(Notes) 1. Personnel is total military and civilian; organized authorized strength for Meiji Period (1868-1911), budgeted authorized strength for Taisho Period and thereafter (1912-), but during wartime it indicates number mobilized.

2. Army aircraft is front line aircraft only; number of support aircraft possessed is about two-thirds that amount. Also, besides table, at end of war in 1945, a special attack force of 5,000 aircraft had been formed.

(Data Source) "70 Year History of Cabinet System" (1965 Cabinet Secretariat ed.)

(2) Organization of Imperial (A) Division

Unit	Personnel					
	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Enlisted	Total	Horses	Vehicles
Division Headquarters	44	55	201	300	64	40
Three infantry regiments	408	1,242	11,811	13,461	2,781	-
Poison control unit	7	20	160	187	-	21
Scout regiment	33	106	635	774	171	58
Field artillery regiment	133	262	2,859	3,254	2,410	41
Engineer regiment	29	86	783	898	119	4
Communications unit	7	24	208	239	44	-
Light-heavy armed regiment	53	135	1,625	1,813	950	139
Weapons service unit	4	15	93	112	-	11
Medical unit	39	74	996	1,109	132	1
Field hospital	22	37	218	277	79	-
Horse veteninary stable	8	14	97	119	45	5
Water disinfection unit	13	28	198	239	-	33
Division total	800	2,098	19,884	22,782	6,795	360

(3) Changes in Japanese military expenditures since Meiji Period (1868-1911)
"Statistical Data Concerning National Defense and Economy"

(3). 明治以降におけるわが国軍事費の推移
「国防と経済に関する統計資料」

年度 (1)	国民所得 A (2)	一般会計と臨時軍事費との総計B (3)	直接軍事費 C (4)	B／A	C／A	C／B	備考 (5)
	億円	百万円	百万円	%	%	%	
明治20(1887)	9	79	22	8.7	2.4	28.3	
21(1888)	10	82	23	8.2	2.3	28.0	陸軍師団編成 (6)
22(1889)	10	80	24	8.0	2.4	29.6	海軍常備艦隊制 (7)
23(1890)	13	82	26	6.3	2.0	31.3	
24(1891)	13	84	24	6.5	1.8	28.3	
25(1892)	13	77	24	5.9	1.8	31.0	
26(1893)	14	85	23	6.1	1.6	27.0	
27(1894)	16	185	128	11.6	8.0	69.2	日清戦争 (8)
28(1895)	17	179	117	10.5	6.9	65.5	〃 (8)
29(1896)	17	169	73	9.9	4.3	43.5	海軍第一次大拡張 (9)
30(1897)	19	224	111	11.8	5.8	49.2	海軍10年計画開始 (10)
31(1898)	22	220	112	10.0	5.1	31.5	陸軍師団増設(33年まで)
32(1899)	22	254	114	11.5	5.2	45.0	
33(1900)	25	293	133	11.7	5.3	45.5	北清事変 (11)
34(1901)	26	267	102	10.3	3.9	38.4	
35(1902)	25	289	86	11.6	3.4	29.6	日英同盟条約 (12)

旧軍

(3) Changes in Japanese military expenditures since Meiji Period (1868-1911) continued

旧軍

年度 (1)	国民所得 A (2)	一般会計と臨時軍事費との総計B (3)	直接軍事費 C (4)	B／A	C／A	C／B	備考 (5)
	億円	百万円	百万円	%	%	%	
明治36(1903)	26	316	151	12.2	5.8	47.6	海軍第二次拡張開始、四軍区制 (13)
37(1904)	26	822	673	31.6	25.9	81.8	日露戦争 (14)
38(1905)	25	888	731	35.5	29.2	82.3	〃 (14)
39(1906)	30	697	379	23.2	12.6	54.3	
40(1907)	33	617	215	18.7	6.5	34.8	陸海軍充実計画開始、常備79師団制 (15)
41(1908)	34	636	213	18.7	6.3	33.5	
42(1909)	33	533	175	16.2	5.3	32.9	帝国国防計画決定 (16)
43(1910)	33	569	184	17.2	5.6	32.2	韓国合併 (17)
44(1911)	39	585	204	15.2	5.2	34.7	
大正 1(1912)	45	593	200	13.2	4.4	33.6	
2(1913)	46	573	192	12.5	4.2	33.4	
3(1914)	42	618	305	14.7	7.3	49.2	日独戦争(青島占領) (18)
4(1915)	42	595	236	14.2	5.6	39.7	21ヵ条要求 (19)
5(1916)	51	599	257	11.7	5.0	42.8	朝鮮師団増設 (20)
6(1917)	67	770	346	11.5	5.2	44.8	八四艦隊予算 (21)
7(1918)	93	1,143	580	12.3	6.2	58.0	シベリア出兵 (22)
8(1919)	128	1,319	856	10.3	6.7	65.0	八六艦隊予算 (23)
9(1920)	132	1,549	932	11.7	7.1	46.8	尼港事件、八八艦隊 (24)

(3) Changes in Japanese military expenditures since Meiji Period (1968-1911) continued

年度 (1)	国民所得 A (2)	一般会計と臨時軍事費との総計B (3)	直接軍事費 C (4)	B／A	C／A	C／B	備考 (5)
	億円	百万円	百万円	%	%	%	
大正10(1921)	121	1,599	838	13.2	6.9	41.9	
11(1922)	121	1,515	690	12.5	5.7	45.5	山東撤兵条約、軍縮条約 (25)
12(1923)	121	1,550	528	12.8	4.4	34.1	
13(1924)	137	1,645	497	12.0	3.6	30.0	
14(1925)	143	1,527	448	10.7	3.1	29.3	南満出兵、四コ師団廃止 (26)
昭和 1(1926)	133	1,579	437	11.9	3.3	27.7	
2(1927)	131	1,766	495	13.5	3.8	28.0	山東出兵、(第一次) (27)
3(1928)	135	1,815	517	13.4	3.8	28.5	山東出兵、(第二次、三次) (28)
4(1929)	139	1,736	498	12.5	3.6	27.1	
5(1930)	117	1,558	444	13.3	3.8	28.5	
6(1931)	105	1,477	461	14.1	4.4	31.2	満州事変 (29)
7(1932)	113	1,950	702	17.3	6.2	35.9	上海事件 (30)
8(1933)	124	2,255	854	18.2	6.9	37.9	
9(1934)	131	2,163	952	16.5	7.3	44.0	対ソ作戦24コ師団配備 (31)
10(1935)	144	2,206	1,043	15.3	7.2	46.1	
11(1936)	155	2,282	1,089	14.7	7.0	47.7	
12(1937)	186	4,742	3,278	25.5	17.6	69.0	日支事変 (32)
13(1938)	200	7,766	5,963	38.8	29.8	76.8	

旧軍

(3) Changes in Japanese military expenditures since Meiji Period (1968-1911) continued

旧軍

年度 (1)	国民所得 A (2)	一般会計と臨時軍事費との総計 B (3)	直接軍事費 C (4)	B/A	C/A	C/B	備考 (5)
	億円	百万円	百万円	%	%	%	
昭和14(1939)	254	8,803	6,458	34.7	25.5	73.4	ノモンハン事件 (33)
15(1940)	310	10,983	7,947	35.4	24.6	72.5	
16(1941)	358	16,543	12,503	46.2	34.9	75.7	太平洋戦争勃発 (34)
17(1942)	421	24,406	18,837	58.0	44.7	77.0	
18(1943)	484	38,001	29,829	78.5	61.6	78.5	
19(1944)	569	86,160	73,515	151.4	129.2	85.5	
			(38,876)		(68.3)	(45.1)	(カッコ内の数字は「注」参照) (35)
20(1945)	—	37,961	17,088			44.8	第二次大戦終了 (36)

(注) 1. 大蔵省『昭和財政史』第4巻および経企庁『経済要覧』1960年版資料による。
2. 直接軍事費は陸海軍省費、臨事軍事費および徴兵費の合計。
3. 昭和19年度のカッコ内数字は大蔵省『税制主要参考資料集』昭和34年5月号による。
なお同資料の注記によれば「陸海軍省経費に臨時費の各年度支出済額を加えた。ただし、当該年度の収入源中、現地通貨による借入金及び外地特別会計から臨時軍事費への繰入額を控除した」とある。

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(3) Changes in Japanese Military Expenditures Since Meiji Period (1868-1911)
"Statistical Data Concerning National Defense and Economy"

Key:

1. Fiscal year
2. National income A (unit=hundred million yen)
3. Total of general account and special military expenditures B (unit=million yen)
4. Direct military expenditures C (unit=million yen)
5. Remarks
6. Army division formed
7. Navy standing squadron system
8. Sino-Japanese War
9. First major expansion of Navy
10. Navy ten-year plan begun, increase in Army divisions (until 1900)
11. North China Incident
12. Japanese-British Alliance Treaty
13. Second Navy expansion begun, four military district system
14. Russo-Japanese War
15. Army-Navy Repletion Plan begun, standing 79 division system
16. Imperial National Defense Plan decided
17. Korea annexation
18. German-Japanese War (occupation of Chingtao)
19. 21 Conditions Requirement
20. Korean divisions increased
21. 84 squadron budget
22. Siberia troop dispatch
23. 86 squadron budget
24. Nikolaieskov Incident, 88 squadrons

25. Shantung troop withdrawal treaty, arms reduction treaty

26. South Manchuria troop dispatch, 4 divisions abolished

27. Shantung troop dispatch (1st)

28. Shantung troop dispatch (2nd, 3rd)

29. Manchurian Incident

30. Shanghai Incident

31. Anti-Soviet operations, 24 divisions detailed

32. Sino-Japanese Incident

33. Nomonhan Incident

34. Outbreak of Pacific War

35. See notes for numbers in parentheses

36. End of World War II

Notes:

1. Data from Vol. 4, "Showa Financial History," Finance Ministry and 1960 ed. "Economic Handbook," Economic Planning Agency.

2. Direct military expenditures are sum of Departments of Army and Navy expenditures, special military expenditures, and conscription expenditures.

3. Numbers in parentheses for 1944 are according to May 1959 issue of "Tax System Major Reference Data," Finance Ministry.

   According to an entry in that data, "The annual amount of outlay for special expenditures is added to the expenditures for the Departments of Army and Navy. However, the amount transferred to special military expenditures from the special overseas accounts and loans in local currency among the income sources for that fiscal year are deducted."

12. War Expenditures and Casualties in Recent Wars

(1) Estimated Number of Casualties and Direct War Expenditures in World War II

Collier's Encyclopedia Vol. 23, 1963)

Nation	Estimated Number of Casualties			Direct War Expenditures (Unit= million dollars)
	Maximum Strength	Dead or Missing	Wounded	
Allied Powers				
Australia	680,000	37,637	25,856	12,544
Belgium	800,000	22,651	14,500	7,905
Brazil	200,000	975	4,222	---
Canada	780,000	42,666	53,145	25,131
China	5,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	51,348
Czechoslo-vakia	180,000	6,683	8,017	---
Denmark	15,000	6,400	---	3,000
France	5,000,000	245,000	390,000	139,091
Greece	414,000	17,024	47,290	---
India	2,150,000	48,674	65,174	6,003
Netherlands	500,000	230,177	---	12,043
New Zealand	157,000	10,764	19,354	3,200
Norway	55,000	1,598	364	1,240
Poland	1,020,000	550,000	320,000	---
South Africa	100,000	9,500	15,000	2,692
Soviet Union	12,540,000	6,115,000	14,012,000	116,266
United Kingdom	4,603,000	403,195	369,267	62,223
United States	16,182,566	545,108	670,846	312,803

Yugoslavia	510,000	305,000	425,000	---
Total	50,806,566	10,098,052	18,440,026	755,488
Axis Powers				
Austria	800,000	220,000	00,000	---
Bulgaria	450,000	18,500	19,000	---
Finland	250,000	76,893	7, ,0--	---
Germany	9,200,000	3,250,000	7,250,000	265,420
Hungary	350,000	147,435	89,313	---
Italy	4,000,000	380,000	225,000	26,440
Japan	6,095,000	2,565,878	326,000	51,590
Rumania	600,000	73,000	40,000	---
Total	21,745,000	6,731,706	8,258,313	343,450
Grand Total	72,581,566	16,829,758	26,698,339	1,098,938

(2) Number of Casualties and Direct War Expenditures in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars

A. Sino-Japanese War (August 1894 - April 1895)

Japanese Military Losses		Chinese Military Losses
(1) Personnel		
Killed in action, death from disease contracted at front	1,417	Details of losses are unknown Japanese forces captured 1,790 men, 592 guns, and other.
Killed from disease	11,894	
Accidental death	177	
Total	13,488	
Relieved of duty due to injuries or sickness	3,794	
Aggregate total	17,282	
(2) Military Horses	11,532	
(3) Special Military Expenses		
Army	¥164,520,371	
Navy	¥35,955,137	
Total	¥200,475,508	

B. Russo-Japanese War (February 1904 - October 1905)

Japanese Military Losses

(1)	Personnel	
	Dead or relieved of duty	about 118,000
	Other	about 2,000
(2)	Military horses	about 38,350
(3)	Ships	91
	Warships	12
	Torpedo boats, disguised gunboats, blocade boats	25
	Transport ships	54
(4)	Special military expenses	
	Army	¥1,283,281,933
	Navy	¥239,932,276
	Total	¥1,523,214,209

Russian Military Losses

	Personnel	115,000
	Military expenditures	over 2.18 billion yen

Prisoners, etc. interned by Japanese are as follows:

(1)	Prisoners	79,454
(2)	Captured hourses	3,983
(3)	Battle flags	3
(4)	Guns	957
(5)	Small arms	140,904
(6)	Sunk or captured ships	98
(7)	Interned or disarmed ships	7

(Data Source) From Imperial Army General Staff Office ed.

(3) A Comparison of U.S. Military Strength, Casualties, and War Expenditures in the Vietnam War and Korean War

	Vietnam War	Korean War
U.S. Forces in field	543,400 (peak as of end of April 1969)	327,000 (during peak)
Including related U.S. Forces in neighboring areas	730,000 (end April 1969)	472,000
	Including	
	7th Fleet (35,000)	
	Thailand (48,000)	
	Philippines (30,000)	
	Okinawa (50,000)	
	Guam (15,000)	
U.S. Forces casualties	(announced by U.S. Forces Headquarters, Saigon, 30 Nov 1972)	
	Dead 56,201	33,629
	Wounded 3,035,534	103,284
	(1 Jan 1961 to 23 Nov 1972)	
Total U.S. Forces	(during peak) 3,350,000 (as of 30 Nov 1969)	3,600,000
Annual War Expenditures	FY1965 $103,000,000 est.	
	1966 $5,812,000,000	
	1967 20,133,000,000	Average $6 billion
	1968 $26,547,000,000	
	1969 $28,805,000,000	
	1970 $23,052,000,000	
	1971 $14,719,000,000	
	1972 $9,076,000,000 est.	
	1973 $6,019,000,000 est.	

(4) Casualties and Losses in Middle East War (4th)

	Killed in Action	Wounded	Captured or Missing	Vehicles	Tanks	Naval Ships
Israel	2,812	7,500	531	840	120	---
Arabs						
Egypt	15,000	45,000	8,500	650	182	4
Syria	7,000	21,000	---	600	165	7
Iraq	125	260	18	80	21	0

(5) Comparison of British and Argentine Strength in Falklands Conflict

Great Britain		Argentina	
Ships			
Aircraft carrier	2	Aircraft carrier	1
Assault ship	2	Cruiser	1
Light cruiser	2	Destroyer	8
Destroyer	6	Frigate	3
Frigate	15	Oiler	3
Oiler	10	Amphibious war vessel	3
Supply ship	4	Diesel submarine	4
Landing ship	6		
Atomic submarine, etc.	6		
Other support ships	13		
Total	66	Total	23
Requisitioned ships	45		
Air Strength			
SEA HARRIER	28	SKYHAWK	79
HARRIER	14	DAGGER, MIRAGE III	47
		CAMBERA	9
		SUPER ETENDARD	6
		PUCARA	45
Total	42	Total	186
Helicopters	about 200	Helicopters and other aircraft also participated	
Ground Strength			
Marines, Airborne Units, etc.	about 10,000	Army, etc.	about 12,000
		(Port Stanley vicinity	about 6,000)

Comparison of Casualties, Losses and War Expenditures for Great Britain and Argentina

Great Britain		Argentina	
Personnel			
Dead	255	Dead, missing	645
		Captured	about 12,000
Ships			
Destroyers (SHEFFIELD, COVENTRY)	2	Cruisers (GENERAL BELGRANO)	1
Frigates (ANTELOPE, ARDENT)	2	Diesel submarines (SANTA FE)	1
Landing ships (SIR GALAHAD, SIR TRISTRAM)	2		
Oilers (ATLANTIC CONVEYOR)	1		
Total	7	Total	2
Aircraft			
SEA HARRIER	6	SKYHAWK	45
HARRIER	4	DAGGER, MIRAGE III	27
Helicopters	24	CANBERA	3
		PUCARA	21
		Other aircraft	11
		Helicopters	10
Total	34	Total	117
War Expenditures			
About 420 billion yen (estimate)		about 230 billion yen (estimate)	

(Source) 1983 Self Defense Force Equipment Yearbook

13. Summary of Results of Recent "Opinion Survey Regarding Self Defense Forces and Defense Issues"

1.	Executor	Cabinet Secretariat Information Office
2.	Surveyed items	(1) Impressions of Self Defense Forces (2) Understanding of Self Defense Forces (3) Defense system (4) Defense consciousness
3.	Persons surveyed	(1) Population, male and female over 20 nationwide (2) Sampling 3,000 (3) Sampling process stratified two-stage random sampling
4.	Survey period	14 to 20 December 1981
5.	Survey method	Oral interview by researcher
6.	Collection results	Number collected 2,393 (79.8 percent)

Survey Results

(1) Impressions and interest in Self Defense Forces

Viewing unit maneuvers, parades (marches)

Question: Have you actually observed or watched Self Defense Force units and maneuvers or parades (marches)?

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Yes	16%	20%	22%	21%
No	84	80	78	79
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

(For those responding "No."
Followup question: Have you seen them on television or in the movies?

	1975	1972
Yes	64%	66%
No	36	34
Total	100%	100%

(2) Interest Concerning Self Defense Force and Defense Issues

Question: Are you concerned about the Self Defense Forces and defense issues? Which of the below?

	1981	1978
Greatly concerned	14%	12%
A little concerned	36	36
Not much concern	36	39
Not concerned at all	12	11
Don't know	2	2
Total	100%	100%

(3) Degree of contact with articles and news on Self Defense Forces and defense issues

Question: Do you encounter often, occasionally, or almost never articles and news concerning the Self Defense Forces and defense issues in viewing daily newspapers, television, or magazines?

	1981	1978
Often	27%	22%
Occasionally	50	52
Almost never	22	25
Unknown	1	1
Total	100%	100%

(4) "Discipline," "Friendliness," and "Reliability"

Questions: We would like to ask you about your impressions of the Self Defense Forces. What do you think of the discipline of the Self Defense Forces. Do you think they are disciplined or not disciplined? Which of the below?

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Very disciplined	19%	16%	16%	11%
Relatively disciplined	46	49	47	47
Not very disciplined	8	12	9	12
Not disciplined at all	1	1	1	2
Don't know	26	22	27	28
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Question: What do you think of their friendliness? Which of the below?

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Very friendly	4%	5%	4%	3%
Relatively friendly	22	26	27	23
Not very friendly	38	34	32	30
Not friendly at all	14	12	10	15
Don't know	22	23	27	29
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Question: What do you think of their reliability? Which of the below?

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Very reliable	8%	10%	9%	6%
Relatively reliable	37	39	38	33
Not very reliable	30	27	25	27
Not reliable at all	7	6	5	7
Don't know	18	18	23	27
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

(5) Overall Impression

Question: Do you have a good overall impression of the Self Defense Forces, or a bad impression?

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Have a good impression	20	23	21	17
	}71%	}76%	}69%	}59%
Don't have a bad impression	51	53	48	42
Don't have a good impression	15	11	14	19
	}18	}13	}18	}24
Have a bad impression	3	2	4	5
Don't know	11	11	13	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

(6) Aspect That Should Be Important For Future

Question: Which of the three aspects of "discipline," "friendliness," or "reliability" should the Self Defense Forces consider most important for the future?

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Reliability	32%	32%	28%	25%
Discipline	34	33	27	23
Friendliness	15	16	18	20
Don't know	19	19	27	32
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

2. Understanding of the Self Defense Forces

(1) Self Defense Force Established Objectives, Current Evaluation, and Where Effort Should Be Placed In Future

Question: Among the four major duties and tasks below given to the Self Defense Forces, which do you think is the greatest objective established by the Self Defense Forces. Give only one.

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Ensure the security of the nation	60%	57%	57%	56%
Maintain peace and order within the nation	19	21	21	20
Dispatch in disaster	13	13	13	10
Cooperation for public welfare	1	1	1	2
Other	0	0	0	0
Don't know	7	8	8	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Question: In which of the below have the Self Defense Forces been of most service up to now. Give only one.

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Dispatch in disaster	73%	77%	74%	74%
Ensure the security of the nation	9	8	8	5
Maintain peace and order within the nation	6	5	7	6
Cooperation for public welfare	4	4	4	5
Other	1	0	0	1
Don't know	7	6	7	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Question: In which aspect do you think the Self Defense Forces should best put effort in the future? Give only one.

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Ensure the security of the nation	46%	38%	30%	24%
Maintain peace and order within the nation	15	14	19	16
Dispatch in disasters	27	33	34	38
Cooperation for public welfare	3	4	5	7
Other	1	0	1	1
Don't know	8	11	11	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

(2) Necessity of Self Defense Forces

Question: Do you think there should be Self Defense Forces, or not?

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Yes	82%	86%	79%	73%
No	8	5	8	12
Don't know	10	9	13	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Subquestion 1: (for those who answered yes)
Why do you think they should exist? (multiple answers)

	1981	1978
To ensure the security of the nation	68%	59%
To maintain peace and order within the nat	23	22
To dispatch in disasters	39	46
To cooperate in public welfare	8	9
Other	1	1
Don't know	2	3
Total	141%	140%

Subquestion 2: Why do you think they should not exist? (multiple answers)

	1981	1978
Because the Constitution renounces war	49%	45%
Because the economic burden for the nation is great	34	28
Because base issues arise	9	8
Because if there is military power, we will become involved in war	35	26
Because if there is military power, we will be threatened by other nations	9	10
Because the threat of invasion by another country is inconceivable	7	10
Other	10	12
Don't know	2	5
Total	155%	144%

(3) Troop Recruitment Publicity

Question: Have you heard or seen publicity on recruitment for the Self Defense Forces

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Yes	94%	86%	85%	88%
Where? (multiple ansers)				
Posters	77	75	75	23
Local government newsletters or bulletin boards	22	24	20	23
Signboards	26	22	25	22
Television	11	9	10	10
Pamphlets/leaflets	9	10	9	10
Newspapers	12	14	8	7
From family, relatives, friends	3	4	3	4
From local government employees	2	1	2	3
Drop curtains	3	1	2	3
Radio	2	1	2	2
Movies, slides	0	1	1	1

(3) Troop Recruitment Publicity continued

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Where? continued				
Wire broadcasting	0	1	1	1
Other	2	2	2	1
Don't know	1	1	1	1
No	16	14	15	12

(4) Someone Close Enlisting in Self Defense Forces

Question: If someone close to you wanted to become a member of the Self Defense Forces in the future, would you approve or be opposed to it?

Subquestion 1: (For those neither approving nor opposed)
Even though ultimately deferring to the person, is your feeling one of approval or opposition?

	1981		1978		1975		1972	
Approve	27%		31%		39%		20%	
Neither (defer to person)								32%
Approve	16		18		16		12	
Don't know	19	45	17	45	17	43	15	
Oppose	10		10		10		15	
Oppose	17		14		14		22	
Don't know	11		10		14		15	
Total	100%		100%		100%		100%	

Subquestion 2: (For those who approved, or felt approval)
What is the reason? State one of the following.

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Because it is a proud task to protect the peace and independence of Japan	36%	30%	28%	23%
Because it is a respectable occupation	20	21	21	20
Because he/she will become a strong person by group living	26	28	28	32

(4) Subquestion 2 continued

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Because pay and compensation are good	2	3	2	2
Because he/she will be able to gain various skills that will be advantageous for the future	5	6	7	10
Because there is no other suitable job	1	1	1	0
Because of a personal connection	1	1	1	2
Because there would be difficulties of there were no Self Defense Forces	5	5	7	5
Other	1	1	2	1
Don't know	3	4	3	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Subquestion 3: (For those who opposed or felt opposed)
What is the reason? State one of the following.

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Because it is dangerous work if there should be a war	45%	38%	26%	33%
Because it is a job somewhat disagreeable to friends and relatives	2	3	4	3
Because I dislike group living	1	1	2	1
Because pay and compensation are not good	1	2	1	1
Becuase it takes adaptability to be separated from general society	7	8	12	9
Because there are other suitable jobs	9	10	11	12
Because I don't know the true nature of the Self Defense Forces very well	15	20	19	16
Because I don't understand the need for the Self Defense Forces	14	11	18	17
Other	3	4	2	3
Don't know	3	3	5	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

3. Defense System

(1) Increases or decreases in defense power

Question: Next, we would like to ask you about the defense power of the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Forces who protect the security of Japan. The military strength of Japan's Ground Self Defense Forces and the armies of various nations of the world is generally like this table. Do you think the Ground Self Defense Forces should be increased, be at the current level, or be less than at present?

(Similar question asked regarding the Maritime and Air Self Defense Forces)

	Ground Self Defense Force				Maritime Self Defense Force				Air Self Defense Force			
	1981	78	75	72	81	78	75	72	81	78	75	72
Should be increased	22%	22%	17%	11%	23%	23%	18%	15%	24%	23%	15%	13%
Should be current level	52	53	54	51	51	49	51	46	50	48	53	47
Should be less than now	10	6	10	18	9	6	10	17	10	7	11	19
Don't know	16	19	19	20	17	22	21	22	16	22	21	21
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(1) continued

(Card) presented: "Defense Strength of Japan and Military Strength of Various Nations of the World"

	Troop Strength of Various Nations' Armies	Ship Tonnage of Various Nations' Navies	Number Aircraft of Various Nations' Air Forces
Japan	155,000 men	207,000 ton	390 aircraft
South Korea	520,000	82,000	360
North Korea	600,000	67,000	---
China	3,600,000	561,000	6,000
Soviet Union (Far East)	360,000	1,580,000	2,210
West Germany	335,000	252,000	690
Sweden	45,000	115,000	430

(2) Defense Budget

Question: The fiscal 1981 budget for Japan's defense expenditures was about 2.4 trillion yen and the percentage it occupies in the national budget is per the table. To protect the security of Japan, do you think it should be increased more, be at the current level, or be less than at present?

	1981	1978	1975	1972
Should be increased	20%	20%	13%	10%
Should be at current level	47	48	48	42
Should be less than now	15	10	15	23
Don't know	18	22	24	25
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

(2) Defense Budget continued

(Card) presented: Major related budget percentages occupied in FY1981 budget

Defense related expenditures	5.1%
Public works related expenditures	14.2
Regional finance expenditures	18.8
Pension expenditures	3.9
National debt	14.2
Education and science promotion expenditures	10.1
Social security related expenditures	18.9
Other	14.8

(3) U.S.-Japan Security Treaty

Question: Next, we would like to ask you about the ideal state of Japan's defense at present.

Japan currently has entered a security treaty with the United States. Do you think that this U.S.-Japan Security Treaty serves or does not serve the peace and security of Japan?

	1981		1978	
Yes	30	} 66%	30	} 66%
Rather serves	36		36	
Rather does not serve	8	} 12	8	} 12
No	4		4	
Don't know	22		22	
Total	100%		100%	

(4) Ideal State of Japan's Defense

Question: Which of these methods do you think should be taken to protect Japan's security?

	1981	1978	1975	1972
End the Security Treaty, strengthen our own defense and protect our security with Japanese power alone	6%	8%	9%	11%
As at present, protect the the security of Japan with U.S.-Japan Security system and Self Defense Forces	65	61	54	41
End the Security Treaty and reduce or dismantle the Self Defense Forces	7	5	9	16
Other	1	1	1	1
Don't know	21	25	27	31
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

4. Defense Consciousness

(1) Anxiety about war

Question: We would like to ask you about your feelings of "defending the nation." Do you think your feelings of "defending the nation" are stronger or weaker than other people?

	1981	1978
Very strong	18	18
Rather strong	36 } 54%	36 } 54%
Rather weak	8	8
Very weak	1 } 9	1 } 9
Can't say (don't know)	37	37
Total	100%	100%

(1) Anxiety about war continued

Question: Do you think it is or is not necessary to take it up under education so that the people will have more of a feeling about defending the nation?

	1981	1978
Yes	47%	48%
No	31	29
Don't know	22	23
Total	100%	100%

Subquestion: What is the reason that you don't think it is necessary? (multiple answers)

	1981	1978
Because it is natural to have a feeling to defend the nation	20%	20%
Because the feeling to defend the nation will appear if the moment occurs	14	16
Because it is not something that can be increased by education	27	26
Because there is a danger that it can be used for various things	20	19
Because it is tied to restoration of militarism	40	27
Other	1	2
Just for some reason or other	7	11
Total	129%	121%

(1) Anxiety about war continued

Question: Considering the current world situation, do you think there is or is not a danger of Japan staring a war or becoming involved in a war?

	1981	1978	1975
Yes, there is danger	28%	21%	15%
It is not without danger	32	23	29
No such danger	21	36	34
Don't know	19	20	22
Total	100%	100%	100%

Subquestion: (For those answering "There is danger," or "It is not without danger."
Why do you think so? Which of the following? (multiple answers)

	1981	1978	1975
Because of international tension and antagonism	72%	62%	56%
Because of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty	17	14	16
Because the U.N. function is is inadequate	12	11	13
Because self defense capability is inadequate	8	12	9
For some reason or other	7	13	18
Other	1	1	1
Don't know	3	4	3
Total	120%	117%	116%

(1) Anxiety about war continued

Subquestion: (For those who answered "There is no danger.") Why do you think so? (multiple answers)

	1981	1978	1975
Because of the Constitution renouncing war	35%	33%	29%
Because of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty	24	23	23
Because the U.N. is making efforts toward peace	25	30	28
Because of the Self Defense Forces	2	3	2
Because there is great national consciousness to protect the nation	14	9	13
For some reason or other	13	15	17
Other	4	4	3
Don't know	4	5	5
Total	121%	122%	120%

(2) Attitude toward invasion

Question: What would you do if Japan were invaded by a foreign nation: Which of the following?

	1981	1978	1975
Join Self Defense Forces and fight	6%	7%	6%
Help the Self Defense Forces in some way	35	40	32
Guerrilla resistance	2	2	2
Resist without military force	16	15	14
Not resist at all	12	9	12
Other	1	0	1
Don't know	28	27	33
Total	100%	100%	100%

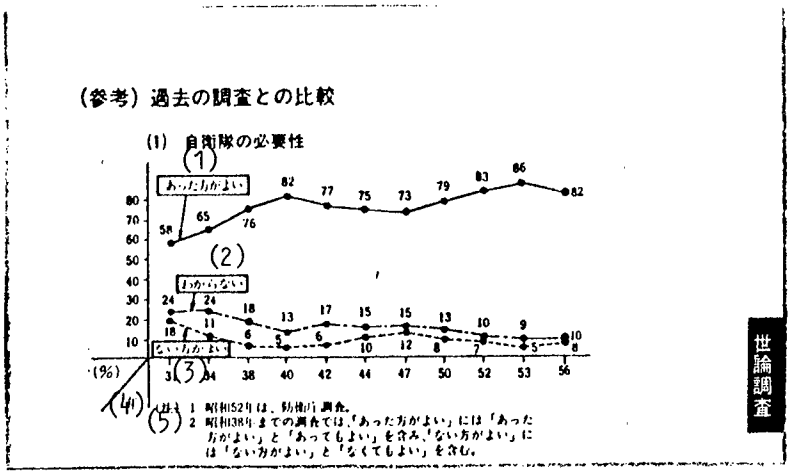
(3) Curiosity about Self Defense Forces, Defense Issues

Question: What would you like to know concerning the Self Defense Forces or defense issues? Select two or three of the following. (multiple answers)

	1981	1978
Self Defense Force defense capability	26%	25%
Problem points in Japan's defense	21	20
Japan's defense policy	17	19
Military situation surrounding Japan	19	17
U.S.-Japan Security Treaty arrangement	15	14
Life and thoughts of Self Defense Force personnel	11	14
Organization, equipment and operations of Self Defense Forces	11	12
Actual state of national defense of other nations	11	11
Scale and details of Japan's defense budget	10	9
Other	0	0
Nothing, don't know	35	33
Total	176%	174%

(Reference) Comparison With Past Surveys

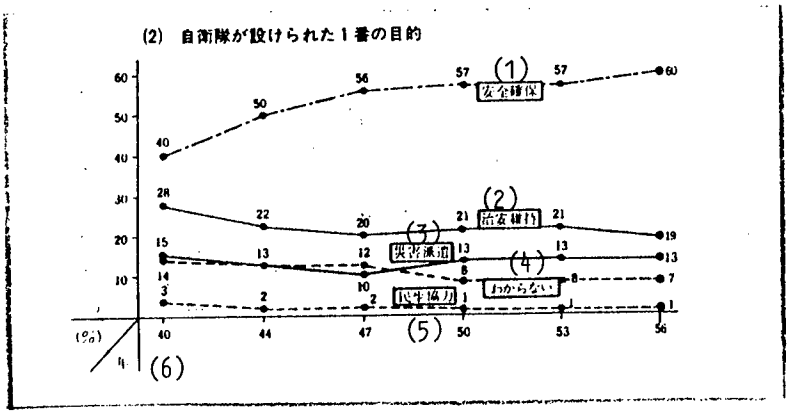
(1) Necessity of Self Defense Forces



Key:

1. Should exist
2. Don't know
3. Should not exist
4. Survey years = 1956, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981.
5. (Notes):
   1. 1977 was JDA survey
   2. Surveys up to 1963 include "Should exist" and "OK to exist" in "Should exist" and "Should not exist" and "OK not to exist" in "Should not exist."

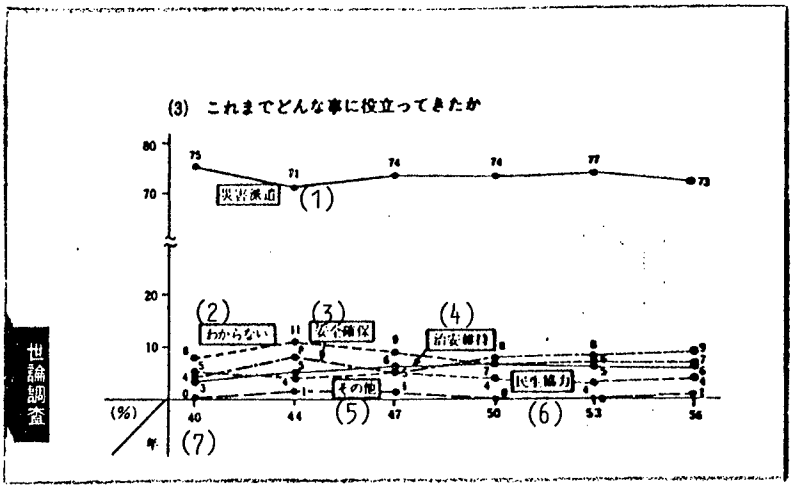
(2) Main Objective Established By Self Defense Forces



Key:

1. Security
2. Maintenance of peace and order
3. Dispatch in disasters
4. Don't know
5. Cooperation in public welfare
6. Survey years = 1965, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1981

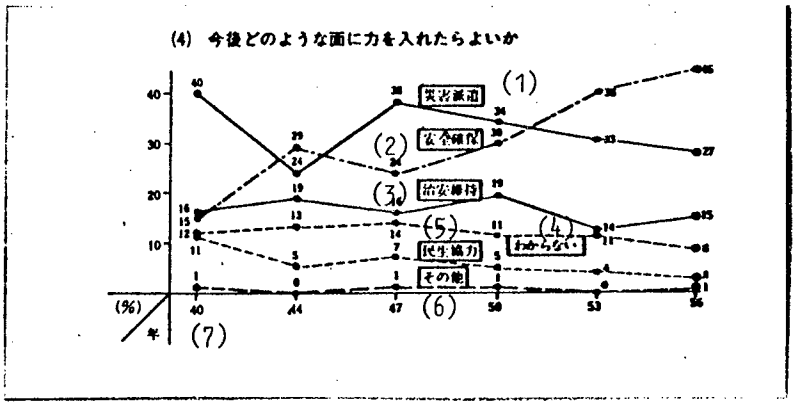
(3) In What Tasks Has It Been Useful So Far?



Key:

1. Dispatch in disasters
2. Don't know
3. Security
4. Maintenance of peace and order
5. Other
6. Cooperation in public welfare
7. Survey years = 1965, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1981

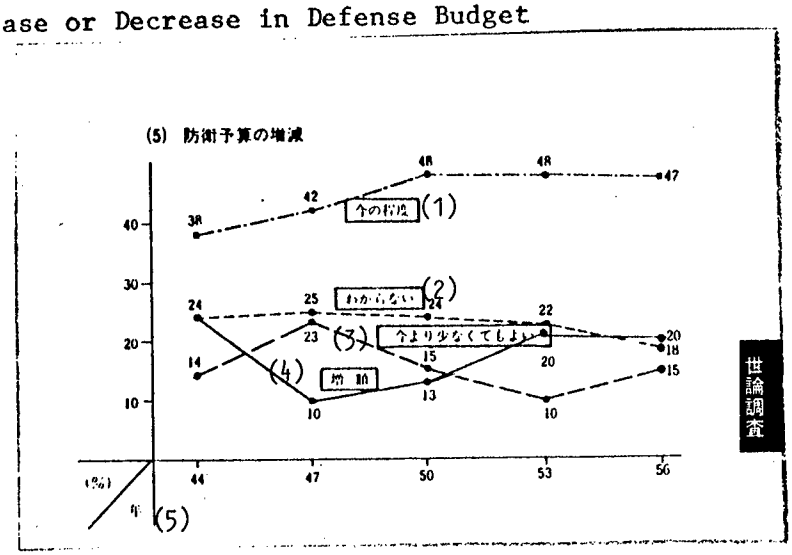
(4) In What Aspect Should Future Efforts Be Placed?



Key:

1. Dispatch in disasters
2. Security
3. Maintenance of peace and order
4. Don't know
5. Cooperation in public welfare
6. Other
7. Survey years = 1965, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1981

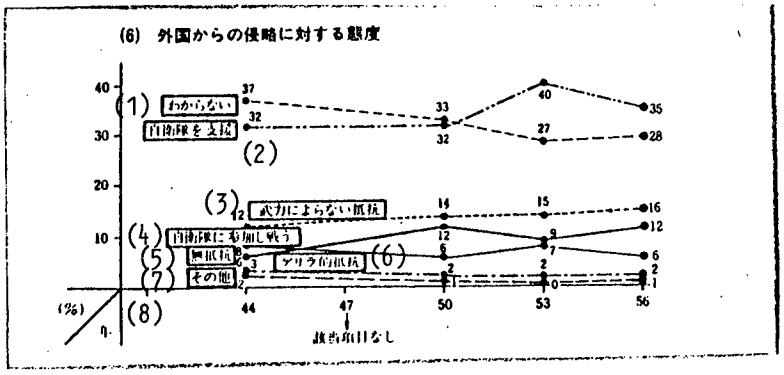
(5) Increase or Decrease in Defense Budget



Key:

1. Current level
2. Don't know
3. Should be less than now
4. Increase
5. Survey years = 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1981

(6) Attitude Toward Invasion From Foreign Country



Key:

1. Don't know
2. Help Self Defense Forces
3. Resist Without Military Force
4. Join Self Defense Forces and fight
5. No resistance
6. Guerrilla resistance
7. Other
8. Survey years = 1969, 1972 (no pertinent item), 1975, 1978, 1981

14. Defense and Self Defense Force Public Relations Films

Name	Standard	Running Time (Minutes)	Details	Held By
General Defense Category				
U.S.-Japan Security System	35, 16, C, W (English)	39	Introduces the U.S. Japan Security system which protects the security of Japan, the strong war deterrence of the United States which supports this, and the figure of the Self Defense Forces charged with the duty of defending the homeland.	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
* A Greater Tomorrow	35, 16, C, S (English)	40	Simple explanation of how the GSDF, MSDF and ASDF deal with situations from "a peacetime safeguard posture" to "a limited, small-scale invasion"	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
* Protecting the Nation - For The Children	35, 16, C, S	57	From the standpoint set by West Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, for their respective nations, introduction of their efforts to defend their own nation by the union of the people and the nation according to the strength and conditions of the country.	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
* Small But Large Role -- Basic Defense Capability	35, 16, C, S	40	Simple introduction interspersed with animation on the basic ideal state of defense policy and the international environment surrounding Japan from the 1976 Defense White Paper, the actual state of the Self Defense Forces, and the concept of the new defense plan.	Liaison Offices,
* The World, Japan and I	35, 16, C, S	30	Depiction of the edification of defense consciousness via the college life and exchange of letters between a woman and her sister (female SDF personnel)	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF

14. Defense and Self Defense Force Public Relations Films

Name	Standard	Running Time (Minutes)	Details	Held By
Wager on Youth	35, 16, C S	26	GSDF troops assigned to a unit display a purposeful life in the numerous experiences of their unit tasks and wagering all their youth, grow up bright and robust	Liaison Offices, GSDF
* Youth on Track -- Birth of Tank Platoon Leader	35, 16, C S	26	Depiction of a youth who has graduated from college up to time he becomes an up and coming, spirited tank platoon leader after entering the GSDF and going through various training.	Liaison Offices, GSDF
* Youth Soaring To Heaven -- 1st Airborne Brigade	35, 16, C S	26	Introduction of the importance and eliteness of the 1st Airborne Brigade, which is a strategic, mobile unit, via the troops who silently withstand rigorous training in severe cold and heat day and night and are diligent in their duties.	Liaison Offices, GSDF
Maritime Self Defense Force Category				
* The Sea, Mines and Men	35, 16 C S	26	Introduction of the present status of the Maritime Self Defense Froce via the daily work of the personnel of a MSDF minesweeper unit and the conditions of their training.	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
Men Who Protect The Sea	35, 16, C, S	26	Depiction of men living with pride and trustworthiness in their duties to protect the sea operating the Self Defense Fleet which protects the sea and is provided with various kinds of modern equipment.	Liaison Offices, MSDF

14. Defense and Self Defense Force Public Relations Films

Name	Standard	Running Time (Minutes)	Details	Held By
Story of a Nation of Fish	35, 16 C, S	14	Introduction using animation about defending ourselves in which the weak fish cooperate to defend against the invasion of an evil shark who has suddenly attacked their peaceful nation and standup to face the shark. (for elementary school lower grades)	Liaison Offices GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
Our Vl Warfare	35, 16, C, S	14	A black-masked gang of spacemen, who had taken away the adults, returns again to invade. Introduction with animation of how the children left behind for a youth defense force and with land, sea and air strength combined, chase away the invaders. (for elementary school lower grades)	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
**A Group of Youth	35, 16, C, S	40	Depiction of how a female magazine reporter and a cameraman learn of the true nature of the SDF and are awakened to defense consciousness by their contact with troops while collecting material on the GSDF, MSDF and ASDF.	Liaison Offices,
Ground Self Defense Force Category				
Confronting Youth	35, 16, C, W	30	Sensitive depiction of youth who rushed into the SDF from various environments and grew up splendidly while confronting their youthfulness.	Liaison Offices GSDF
* A Time of Vigor	16, C, S	30	Depiction of GSDF officer candidates who transcend their anguish and impatience, band together in firm friendship and grow up robust.	GSDF

14. Defense and Self Defense Force Public Relations Films

Name	Standard	Running Time (Minutes)	Details	Held By
Submarine No. 562	35, 16, C, W	30	Rare introduction of battle with surface ships as seen from a submarine, intermixed with the life of the crew along with the internal structure of a submarine.	Liaison Offices (portion), MSDF
* Sea, Wings, and Tomorrow	35, 16, C S	26	Introduction in drama form of the present status of air units of the MSDF and troops active in anti-submarine warfare and rescue of disaster survivors.	Liaison Offices MSDF
Air Self Defense Force Category				
** Challenging the Unlimited, Great Sky	35, 16, C, S	26	Introduction of the rigorous training of the Blue Impulse, the training process up to the birth of an ASDF pilot, and the activities of the young troops burning with enthusiasm for the great sky.	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
Mach Wings	35, 16, C, W	30	Introduction of the ASDF air defense system with the three supports of the BADGE system, interceptor fighters, and intercept missiles	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
* Runway 24 Hours	35, 16, C, S	26	Depiction of the current status of the ASDF and the importance of defense through the daily life of the ASDF jet pilots and the maintenance and control troops who support them.	Liaison Offices, ASDF
* Bride of the Birds	35, 16, C, S	26	Introduction of the beautiful land of Japan and the current status of the ASDF in their air defense duties with the aircraft expressed as metal birds.	Liaison Offices, ASDF

14. Defense and Self Defense Force Public Relations Films

Name	Standard	Running Time (Minutes)	Details	Held By
National Defense Academy and External Cooperation Category				
** National Defense Academy	35, 16, C, S	40	Introduction of student life from matriculation as an Academy student up to graduation through the conversations of a 4th year Academy student older brother and a 3rd year high school student younger brother aiming at entering the Academy.	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
Hometown and the Self Defense Forces	35, 16, C, W	26	Introduction via external cooperation of the Self Defense Forces who are close to their hometowns and along with people, contribute to the development of local society.	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF
In the Light of the Burning Sacred Flame -- Sapporo Olympics Operation	35, 16, C S	40	Introduction of the charming and lively competitive atmosphere unwinding in a world of beautiful snow and ice, and the behind-the-scene efforts of Self Defense Force Personnel	Liaison Offices, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF

Explanation of abbreviations: 35 = 35mm, 16 = 16mm, C = color, S = standard, W = wide. English = also an English version.

Note: It would be appreciated if reservations for the above films are made to the various prefectural SDF liaison offices or nearest GSDF, MSDF, or ASDF Public Information Office.

* = Good Review ** = New Film

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies

Japan Defense Agency and Attached Agencies

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
(National Defense Council Offices)	100	Nagata-cho 1-6-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	03 (581) 1966, 0590
Japan Defense Agency	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211 (main number)
Joint Staff Council Offices	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211 (main number)
Joint Staff College	162	Ichigaya Honmura-cho, 1 Banchi, Shinjuku-ku Tokyo	03 (268) 3111
National Defense College	153	Nakameguro 2-2-1, Meguro-ku, Tokyo	03 (713) 6111
War History Dept.	153	Nakameguro 2-2-1, Meguro-ku, Tokyo	03 (713) 6111
National Defense Academy	230	Hashirimizu 1-10-20, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	9468 (41) 3810 (main number)
(Liaison Office)	107	(1st Floor, No. 2 Bldg., JDA)	03 (408) 5211 (main number) extension 2202-3
National Defense Medical College	359	Namiki 3-2, Tokorozawa, Saitama Pref.	0429 (95) 1211 (main number)
(Liaison Office)	107	(1st Floor, N. 2 Bldg., JDA)	03 (408) 5211 (main number) extension 3211-2
Headquarters, Technical Research & Development Institute	154	Ikejiri 1-2-24, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	03 (411) 0151
(Liaison Office)	107	(1st Floor, No. 2 Bldg., JDA)	03 (408) 5211 (main number) extension 2201

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
1st Research Center	153	Nakameguro 2-2-1, Meguro-ku, Tokyo	03 (713) 6111
Iioka Branch	289-27	Iioka-machi, Oaza Hanawa aza 3-bankatsu, Kaijo-gun, Chiba Pref.	0479 (57) 3043-4
2nd Research Center	154	Ikejiri 1-2-24, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	03 (411) 0151
3rd Research Center	190	Sakaei-cho 1-2-10, Tachikawa, Tokyo	0425 (24) 2411
4th Research Center	229	Fuchinobe 2-9-54, Sagamihara, Kanagawa Pref.	0427 (52) 2941
5th Research Center	239	Nagase 3-13-1, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (41) 4725
Kawasaki Branch	213	Sugao 2110, Miyamae-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Pref.	044 (977) 3773-4
Sapporo Experimental Station	061-21	Makomanai 17, Minami-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (821) 0958-9
Shimokita Experimental Station	039-42	Odanozawa, Higashidori mura, Shimokita-gun, Aomori Pref.	01754 (6) 2111-2
Tsuchiura Experimental Station	300-03	Ami-machi Kakeuma 1970, Inashiki-gun, Ibaraki Pref.	0298 (87) 1168
Niijima Experimental Station	100-04	Mizujiri, Niijima honson, Tokyo	04992 (5) 0385-6
Gifu Experimental Station	504	Naka, Kagamihara, Gifu Pref.	0583 (82) 1101
Central Procurement Office	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211 (main number)
Tokyo Branch	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211 (main number)

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Tokyo Branch, Fuchu Procurement Management Office	183	Sengen-cho 1-1855, Fuchu, Tokyo (within ASDF Fuchu Air Base	0423 (63) 9428
Tokyo Branch, Utsunomiya Procurement Management Office	320	Wakakusa-cho 504, Utsunomiya, Tochigi Pref.	0286 (21) 0019
Yokohama Branch	231	Yamashita-cho 37-9, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa Pref. (Yokohama Local Joint Government Building)	045 (641) 4741
Nagoya Branch	460	Chiyoda 2-4-20, Naka-ku, Nagoya, Aichi Pref.	052 (251) 9361
Nagoya Branch, Gifu Procurement Management Office	504	Naka Government demesne, no number, Kagamihara, Gifu Pref. (within ASDF Gifu Air Base)	0583 (83) 5935
Osaka Branch	540	Hoenzaka-machi 6-25, Higashi-ku, Oska, Osaka Pref. (6th Floor, Osaka Joint Government No. Bldg. Annex)	06 (942) 4516, 4701
Osaka Branch, Maizuru Procurement Management Office	625	Maizuru surplus land, no number, Kyoto Pref. (within MSDF Maizuru Regional District Hqs.)	0773 (62) 0305, 2250
Osaka Branch, Tamano Procurement Management Office	706	Tama 4-1-6, Tamano, Okayama Pref (within Tateishi Bldg.)	0863 (21) 3724
Osaka Branch, Hiroshima Procurement Management Office	730	Inari-machi 4-1, Minami-ku, Hiroshima, Hiroshima Pref. (within Sumitomo Seimei Hiroshima Bldg.)	0822 (63) 6821
Nagasaki Branch	850	Dejima-machi 2-25, Nagasaki, Nagasaki Pref.	0958 (25) 5303

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Defense Facilities Administration Agency	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211 (main number)
Sapporo Defense Facilities Office	064	Minami Nijuyojo Nishi 10-chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (511) 1181 (main number)
Obihiro Branch Office, Sapporo Defense Facilities Office	080	Nishirokujo Minami 7-3, Obihiro, Hokkaido Pref. (Obihiro Local Joint Government Building)	0155 (22) 1181-2
Chitose Defense Facilities Office	066	Shinonome-cho 3-chome, Chitose, Hokkaido Pref.	01232 (3) 3145-6
Wakkanai Branch Office	097	Shiomi 3-5-22, Wakkanai, Hokkaido Pref.	0162 (33) 5181
Sendai Defense Facilities Office	983	Gorin 1-3-15, Sendai, Miyagi Pref.	0222 (95) 1281 (main number)
Aomori Defense Facilities Office	030	Shinmachi 2-4-25, Aomori, Aomori Pref.	0177 (76) 4513
Misawa Defense Facilities Office	033	Hirahata 1-1-31, Misawa, Aomori Pref.	01765 (3) 3116-8
Yamagata Defense Facilities Office	990	Tokamachi 4-3-21, Yamagata, Yamagata Pref.	0236 (22) 3705
Hachinohe Branch Office	031	Daiku-machi 17, Hachinohe, Aomori Pref.	0178 (22) 1583
Tokyo Defense Facilities Office	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211 (main number)
Niigata Defense Facilities Office	951	Funaba-cho 2-3423, Niigata, Niigata Pref.	0252 (28) 7944-7998

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Maebashi Defense Facilities Office	371	Ote-machi 2-10-5, Maebashi, Gunma Pref.	0272 (21) 5351-2
Mito Defense Facilities Office	310	Kitami-cho 1-16, Mito, Ibaraki Pref.	0292 (24) 3032-3
Irumagawa Defense Facilities Office	350-13	Irumagawa 5129, Sayama, Saitama Pref.	0429 (53) 5000-1
Yokota Defense Facilities Office	197	Kumagawa 864, Fussa, Tokyo	0425 (51) 3629-0319
Tachikawa Defense Facilities Office	190	Nishiki-cho 4-3-2, Tachikawa, Tokyo	0425 (24) 2651-2
Chiba Defense Facilities Office	260	Todoroki-cho 5-1-45, Chiba, Chiba Pref.	0472 (51) 7327-8
Ogasawara Branch Office	100-21	Chichijima, Ogasawara-mura, Tokyo	Reservation Chichijima 2025
Yokohama Defense Facilities Office	231	Yamashita-cho 41-3, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa Pref.	045 (651) 1631 (main number)
Yokosuka Defense Facilities Office	238	Hinode-cho 1-4, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (22)2254-5
Yoshida Defense Facilities Office	403	Kamiyoshida 993-3, Fuji Yoshida, Yamanashi Pref.	0555 (2) 4121-2
Zama Defense Facilities Office	242	Tsuruma 1-13-2, Yamato, Kanagawa Pref.	0462 (61) 4332
Fuji Defense Facilities Office	412	Hagiwara 606, Gotemba, Shizuoka Pref.	0550 (2) 1622-3

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Hamamatsu Defense Facilities Office	432	Mikumi-cho 28-29, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Pref.	0534 (53) 8958-6499
Nagoya Defense Facilities Office	460	Sannomaru 1-2-1, Naka-ku, Nagoya, Aichi Pref.	052 (231) 1351 (main number)
Kanazawa Defense Facilities Office	921	Shinkanda 4-3-10, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Pref. (Kanazawa No. 2 Local Joint Government Bldg.)	0762 (91) 6222-6253
Osaka Defense Facilities Office	540	Hoenzaka-machi 6-25, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Osaka Pref. (Osaka Joint Government Bldg. No. 2 Annex)	06 (942) 1251 (main number)
Kyoto Defense Facilities Office	604	Oikedori Nishino Toin Nishi Iri, Ishibashi-cho 438-1, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto, Kyoto Pref.	075 (211) 2605-6
Takamatsu Defense Facilities Office	760	Matsushima-cho 1-17-33, Takamatsu, Kagawa Pref. (Takamatsu No. 2 Local Joint Government Bldg.)	0878 (31) 6336
Kure Defense Facilities Office	737	Chuo 3-2-10, Kure, Hiroshima Pref.	0823 (21) 5101 (main number)
Tsuyama Defense Facilities Office	708	Odanaka 1303-9, Tsuyama, Okayama Pref.	08682 (2) 7516
Miho Defense Facilities Office	683	Ryomitsuyanagi Government Demesne, Yonago, Tottori Pref.	0859 (29) 4356-3112
Yamaguchi Defense Facilities Office	740	Yawatanobaba 38, Yamaguchi, Yamaguchi Pref.	0839 (22) 1323
Iwakuni Defense Facilities Office	740	Nakazu-machi 2-15-7, Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Pref.	0827 (21) 6195-6
Fukuoka Defense Facilities Office	812	Hakata-eki Higashi 2-10-7, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka, Fukuoka Pref. (Fukuoka No. 2 Joint Government Bldg.)	092 (472) 2321 (main number)

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Kumamoto Branch, Fukuoka Defense Facilities Office	862	Higashi-machi 1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto Pref.	0963 (68) 2171-3
Kokura Defense Facilities Office	803	Ta-machi 2-29, Kokura Kita-ku, Kita Kyushu, Fukuoka Pref.	093 (561) 2434-5
Beppu Defense Facilities Office	874	Oaza Beppu 3051-1, Beppu, Oita Pref.	0977 (21) 0215-6
Sasebo Defense Facilities Office	857	Motomachi 1-1, Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref.	0956 (23) 3157-8
Naha Defense Facilities Office	900	Kume 1-5-4, Naha, Okinawa Pref.	0988 (68) 0174 (main number)
Kin Branch	904-12	Aza Kin 35, Kin-machi, Kunigami-gun, Okinawa Pref.	09896 (8) 3101
Ground Self Defense Force (parentheses = detachment)			
Post			
Ground Staff Office	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211
Northern Army			
Northern Army Hqs.	064	Minami Nijurokujo Nishi 10-chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (511) 7116
Second Division Hqs.	070	Shunko-cho, Asahigawa, Hokkaido Pref.	0166 (51) 6111
Fifth Division Hqs.	080	Minami-cho 7-sen outside number area, Obihiro Hokkaido Pref.	0155 (48) 5121
Seventh Division Hqs.	066	Shukubai 1016, Chitose, Hokkaido Pref.	01232 (3) 5131-9

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Eleventh Division	061-21	Makomanai 17, Minami-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (581) 3191-8
Sapporo	064	Minami Nijurokujo Nishi 10-chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (511)7116
Okadama	065	Okadama-cho 161, Higashi-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (781) 8321
Higashi Chitose	066	Shukubai 1016, Chitose, Hokkaido Pref.	01232 (3) 5131-9
(Shizunai)	059-25	Aza Urawa, Shizunai-cho, Shizunai-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	0146 (44) 2136-7
Kita Chitose	066	Kita Shinano, Chitose, Hokkaido Pref.	01232 (3) 2106
Kita Eniwa	061-14	Kashiwagi 531, Eniwa, Hokkaido Pref.	01233 (2) 2101
Minami Eniwa	061-14	Enami 63, Eniwa, Hokkaido Pref.	01233 (2) 3101-3
Toyohira	062	Hiraigishi Ichijo 12-1-32, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (831) 0161
Abira	059-18	Aza Abira, Hayakita-cho, Yufutsu-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01452 (3) 2231-2
(Hayakita)	059-15	Higashi Hayakita outside number area, Hayakita-cho, Yufutsu-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01452 (2) 2505
Iwamizawa	068	Hinodedai 4-313, Iwamizawa, Hokkaido Pref.	01262 (2) 1001-2
Horobetsu	059-03	Midori-cho, 3-1, Noboribetsu, Hokkaido Pref.	01438 (5) 2011
Shiraoi	059-09	Aza Shiraoi 782-1, Shiraoi-cho, Shiraoi-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01448 (2) 2107
Hakodate	042	Hirono-cho 6-18, Hakodate, Hokkaido Pref.	0138 (51) 9171-4
Shimamatsu	061-13	Nishi Shimamatsu 308, Eniwa, Hokkaido Pref.	01233 (6) 8611

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Bibai	072	Aza Bibai 1356-1, Bibai, Hokkaido Pref.	01266 (2) 7141
(Naebo)	065	Naebo-cho, 7-chome, Higashi-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (711) 4251
(Hidaka)	079-23	Aza Chisaka, Hidaka-cho, Saru-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	014576-2241
Asahigawa	070	Shunko-cho, Asahigawa, Hokkaido Pref.	0166 (51) 6111
(Chikafumidai)	070	Shunko-cho Ikku, 11-jo (fuel); Chikafumi 5545 (ammunition), Asahigawa, Hokkaido Pref.	0166 (51) 6031 0166 (51) 6455
Takikawa	073	Izumi-cho 236, Takikawa, Hokkaido Pref.	0125 (22) 2141
Nayoro	096	Naibuchi 84, Nayoro, Hokkaido Pref.	01654 (3) 5377
(Wakkanai)	097	Ebisu 5-2-1, Wakkani, Hokkaido Pref.	01622 (3) 5377
(Rebun)	097-11	Aza Numanozawa, Oaza Funadomari-mura, Rebun-cho, Rebun-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01638 (7) 2458
Kami Furano	071-04	Kami Furano-cho Minami-cho 4-chome, Sorachi-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	016745-3101
Rumoi	077	Midorigaoka-cho 1-18, Rumoi, Hokkaido Pref.	01644 (2) 2655
Obihiro	080	Minami-cho 7-sen, outside number area, Obihiro, Hokkaido Pref.	0155 (48) 5121
Engaru	099-04	Mukai Engaru 272, Engaru-cho, Monbetsu-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01584 (2) 5275
Bihoro	092	Aza Tanaka, Bihoro-cho, Abashiri-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01527 (3) 2114
Kushiro	088-06	Kushiro-cho 112, Kushiro-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	0154 (40) 2011-7

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
(Shibetsu)	086-16	Aza Shibetsu, Shibetsu-cho, Shibetsu-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01538 (2) 2145-6
Bekkai	088-25	Nishi Shunbetsu 42-1, Bekkai-cho, Notsuke-gun Hokkaido Pref.	015377-2231
Shikaoi	081-02	Aza Sasagawa Kita 12-10, Shikaoi-cho, Kato-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01566 (6) 2211-2
Makomanai	061-21	Makomanai 17, Minami-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (581) 3191-8
Kutchan	044	Aza Takasago 232-2, Kutchan-cho, Abuta-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01362 (2) 1195
(Tada)	071-05	Aza Kami Furano, Kami Furano-cho, Sorachi-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	016745-441
Northeastern Army			
Northeastern Army Hqs.	983	Minamimedate 1-1, Sendai, Miyagi Pref.	0222 (56) 1111
Sixth Division Hqs.	999-34	Jinmachi Minami 3-1-1, Higashine, Yamagata Pref.	02374 (8) 1151
Ninth Division Hqs.	030	Namidate Aza Chikano 45, Aomori, Aomori Pref.	0177 (81) 0161
Sendai	983	Haranomachi Minamime Aza Tate 1, Sendai, Miyagi Pref.	0222 (56) 1111
(Sorita)	981-02	Hatsuhara Aza Hinosawa 16, Matsushima-cho, Miyagi-gun, Miyagi Pref.	02235 (4) 3007
Tagajo	985	Maruyama 2-1-1, Tagajo, Miyagi Pref.	02236 (5) 2121
Akita	011	Terauchi Shogunno 1, Akita, Akita Pref.	0188 (45) 0125
Fukushima	960-21	Arai Aza Harajuku 1, Fukushima, Fukushima Pref.	0245 (93) 1212

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Koriyama	963-02	Otsukimachi Aza Chosaemonbayashi 1, Koriyama, Fukushima Pref.	0249 (51) 0225
Kasuminome	982	Minami Koizumi Aza Kasuminome Nishi 79, Sendai, Miyagi Pref.	0222 (86) 3101
Taiwa	981-36	Yoshioka Aza Nihi Hara 21-9, Taiwa-cho, Kurokawa-gun, Miyagi Pref.	02234 (5) 2191
Jinmachi	999-34	Jinmachi Minami 3-1-1, Higashine, Yamagata Pref.	02374 (8) 1151
Funaoka	989-16	Oaza Funaoka, Aza Onumabata 1-1, Shibata-machi, Shibata-gun, Miyagi Pref.	02245 (5) 2301
Aomori	031	Namidate Aza Chikano 45, Aomori, Aomori Pref.	0177 (81) 0161
Hachinohe	031	Ichikawa-machi Aza Kikiyono Demesne, Hachinohe Aomori Pref.	0178 (28) 3111
Iwate	020-01	Oaza Takisawa No. 24 Plot Azaato 268, Taiksawa-mura, Iwate-gun, Iwate Pref.	019688-4311
Hirosaki	036	Oaza Haragatai Aza Yamanaka 18-117, Hirosaki, Aomori Pref.	0172 (87) 2111
Eastern Army			
Eastern Army Hqs.	162	Ichigaya Honmura-cho 1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	03 (268) 3111
First Division Hqs.	176	Kita-machi 4-1-1, Nerima-ku, Tokyo	03 (933) 1161
Twelfth Division Hqs.	370-75	Oaza Arai 1017-2, Shinto-mura, Kita Gunma-gun, Gunma Pref.	0279 (54) 2011
Ichigaya	162	Ichigaya Honmura-cho 1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	03 (268) 3111

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
(Shibaura)	108	Konan 4-7-47, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (474) 3871-4
Hinoki-cho	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211
Matsudo	270	Gokomutsumi 17, Matsudo, Chiba Pref.	0473 (87) 2171-5
Yoga	158	Kamiyoga 1-20-1, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	03 (429) 5241-4
Kurihama	239	Kubiri 2-1-1, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (41) 3300
Katsuta	312	Katsukura 3433, Katsuta, Ibaraki Pref.	0292 (74) 3211
Tsuchiura	300-03	Aoyado 121-1, Ami-machi, Inashiki-gun, Ibaraki Pref.	02988 (7) 1171
Narashino	274	Yakuendai-cho 3-20-1, Funabashi, Chiba Pref.	0474 (66) 2141
Kasumigaura	300	Migimomi-machi 2410, Tsuchiura, Ibaraki Pref.	0298 (42) 1211
(Asahi)	300-11	Ami-machi 2-ku, Inashiki-gun, Ibaraki Pref.	0298 (41) 0102
Furukawa	306	Kami Heimi 1195, Sowa-machi, Sashima-gun, Ibaraki Pref.	0280 (32) 4141
Kodaira	187	Kiheicho 2-3-1, Kodaira, Tokyo Pref.	0423 (22) 0661
Higashi Tachikawa	190	Sakae-cho 1-2-10, Tachikawa, Tokyo Pref.	0425 (24) 4131-2
Tachikawa	190	Midori-cho 5, Tachikawa, Tokyo Pref.	0425 (24) 9321
Fuji	410-14	Subashiri 481-27, Oyama-cho, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka Pref.	0550 (5) 2311-6
Takigahara	412	Nakabata 2092-2, Gotemba, Shizuoka Pref.	0550 (9) 0711-2
Mishuku	154	Ikejiri 1-2-24, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	03 (411) 0151

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Shimoshitsu	280	Wakamatsu-cho 902, Chiba, Chiba Pref.	0434 (22) 0221-3
Omiya	330	Nisshin-cho 1-chome, Omiya, Saitama Pref.	0486 (63) 4241-5
Jujo	114	Jujodai 1-5-70, Kita-ku, Tokyo	03 (908) 5121-6
Takeyama	238-03	Miyukihama 1-1, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (56) 1291
Asaka	177	Oizumi Gakuenmachi, Nerima-ku, Tokyo	0484 (65) 5111
(Zama)	228	Zama, Zama, Kanagawa Pref.	0462 (53) 7670
Komakado	412	Komakado 5-1, Gotemba, Shizuoka Pref.	0550 (7) 1212
Itazuma	412	Itazuma 40-1, Gotemba, Shizuoka Pref.	0550 (9) 1310
Kita Fuji	401-05	Shibakusa 3093, Oshino-mura, Minami Tsuru-gun, Yamanashi Pref.	055584-3135-6
Nerima	176	Kita-machi 4-1-1, Nerima-ku, Tokyo	03 (933) 1161-9
Utsunomiya	321-01	Mobara 1-5-45, Utsunomiya, Tochigi Pref.	0286 (53) 1551-3
Kita Utsunomiya	320	Kami Yokota-machi 1360, Utsunomiya, Tochigi Pref.	0286 (58) 2151
Shinmachi	370-13	Shinmachi 1080, Tano-gun, Gunma Pref.	0274 (42) 1121
(Yoshii)	370-21	Oaza Maniwa 2529, Yoshii-machi, Tano-gun, Gunma Pref.	0273 (87) 2710
Matsumoto	390	Takamiya 77, Matsumoto, Nagano Pref.	0263 (26) 2766
Yokohama	240	Okazawa-cho 273, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa Pref.	045 (335) 1151
Takata	943	Minami Shiro-cho 3-7-1, Joetsu, Niigata Pref.	0255 (23) 5117

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Kisarazu	292	Azuma, Kisarazu, Chiba Pref.	0438 (23) 3411
Shibata	957	Otemachi 6-4-16, Shibata, Niigata Pref.	02542 (2) 3151
Somagahara	370-35	Oaza Arai 1017-2, Shinto-mura, Kita Gunma-gun, Gunma Pref.	0279 (54) 2011-5
Middle Army			
Middle Army Hqs	664	Midorigaoka 7-1-1, Itami, Hyogo Pref.	0727 (82) 0001
Third Division Hqs	664	Hirohata 1-1, Itami, Hyogo Pref.	0727 (81) 0021-6
Tenth Division Hqs	463	Oaza Moriyama, Aza Higashiyama 810, Moriyama-ku, Nagoya, Aichi Pref.	052 (791) 2191
Thirteenth Division Hqs.	736	Kotobuki-machi 2-1, Kaita-cho, Aki-gun Hiroshima Pref.	08282 (2) 3101
Itami	664	Midorigaoka 7-1-1, Itami, Hyogo Pref.	0727 (82) 0001
(Toyonaka)	560	Kita Midorigaoka 1-7-1, Toyonaka, Osaka Pref.	06 (852) 1720
Yao	581	Kuko 1-81, Yao, Osaka Pref.	0729 (49) 5131
Toyokawa	442	Honohara 1-1, Toyokawa, Aichi Pref.	05338 (6) 3151
Akeno	519-05	Akeno, Obata-cho, Watarai-gun, Mie Pref.	0596 (37) 0111
Moriyama	463	Oaza Moriyama Aza Higashiyama 810, Moriyama-ku Nagoya, Aichi Pref.	052 (791) 2191
(Gifu)	504	Naka Demesne, no number. Kagamihara, Gifu Pref	0583 (83) 9020
Hisai	514-11	Shinmachi 975, Hisai, Mie Pref.	05925 (5) 3133

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Kanazawa	921	Noda-machi 1-8, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Pref.	0762 (41) 2171
Sabae	916	Yoshie-cho 4-1, Sabae, Fukui Pref.	0778 (51) 4675
Toyama	939-13	Takanosude, Tonami, Toyama Pref.	07633 (3) 2392
Senzo	664	Hirohata 1-1, Itami, Hyogo Pref.	0727 (81) 0021-6
Otsu	520	Saikawa 1-1-1, Otsu, Shiga Pref.	0775 (23) 0034-5
Imazu	520-16	Oaza Imazu, Imazu-cho, Takashima-gun, Shiga Pref.	07402 (2) 2581
Okubo	611	Furokakisoto 1-1, Hirono-cho, Uji, Kyoto Pref.	0774 (44) 0001
Uji	611	Gokanosho, Uji, Kyoto Pref.	0774 (31) 8121
Katsura	615	Kusetakada-cho, Minami-ku, Kyoto, Kyoto Pref.	075 (381) 2125-6
(Hosono)	619-02	Hosono, Seika-cho, Soraku-gun, Kyoto Pref.	07749 (4) 2104
Fukuchiyama	620	Amadabori, Fukuchiyama, Kyoto Pref.	0773 (22) 4141
Shintayama	594	Hakata-cho, Izumi, Osaka Pref.	0725 (41) 0090
Wakayama	644	Mihama-cho, Hidaka-gun, Wakayma Pref.	07382 (2) 2501
Himeji	670	Mineminami-cho 1-70, Himeji, Hyogo Pref.	0792 (22) 4001
Aonobara	675-13	Sakuradai 1, Ono, Hyogo Pref.	07946 (6) 7301
Sangenjaya	700	Shuku 978, Okayama, Okayama Pref.	0862 (28) 0111
Kaita	736	Kotobuki-machi 2-1, Kaita-cho, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	08282 (2) 3101-5
Yonago	683	Ryomitsuyanagi 2603, Yonago, Tottori Pref.	0859 (29) 2161

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone number
Nipponbara	708-13	Takimoto, Nagi-cho, Katsuta-gun, Okayama Pref.	086836-5151
Kawanishi	666	Kushiro 4-1-50, Kawanishi, Hyogo Pref.	0727 (82) 0001
Kasugai	486	Nishiyama-cho, no number, Kasugai, Aichi Pref.	0568 (81) 7183
Izumo	693	Matsuyorishimo-cho, Izumo, Shimane Pref.	0853 (21) 1045-6
Zentsuji	765	Minami-cho 2-1-1, Zentsuji, Kagawa Pref.	08776 (2) 2311-5
Kochi	781-53	Kishimoto, Kagami-cho, Kami-gun, Kochi Pref.	08875 (5) 3171-2
Matsuyama	791-02	Minami Umemoto-machi B 115, Matsuyama, Ehime Pref.	0899 (75) 0911
Yamaguchi	753	Kamo Unorei 784, Yamaguchi, Yamaguchi Pref.	0839 (22) 2281
(Hofu)	747	Tajima, no number, Hofu, Yamaguchi Pref.	0835 (22) 1950-4
Western Army			
Western Army Hqs.	862	Higashi-machi 1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto Pref	0963 (68) 5111
Fourth Division Hqs.	816	Yamato-machi 5-12, Kasuga, Fukuoka Pref.	092 (591) 1020-6
Eighth Division Hqs.	860-91	Hakenomiya 2-17-1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto Pref.	0963 (43) 3141
Takemiya	862	Higashi-machi 1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto Pref.	0963 (68) 5111
(Koyubara)	861-23	Oaza Oyatsu, Mashiki-machi, Kami Mashiki-gun, Kumamoto Pref.	09623 (2) 2101
Ogori	838-01	Ogori 2238-1, Ogori, Fukuoka Pref.	09427 (2) 3161-3
Beppu	874	Oaza Tsurumi Aza Tsurumihara 4548-1, Beppu, Oita Pref.	0977 (22) 4311

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Minami Beppu	874	Oaza Beppu 3088-24, Beppu, Oita Pref.	0977 (24) 6811
(Oita)	870-11	Oaza Oshino 129, Oita, Oita Pref.	09752 (69) 3510
Iizuka	820	Oaza Tsushima 282, Iizuka, Fukuoka Pref.	09482 (2) 7651-3
Aiura	858	Ogata-cho Demesne, no number, Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref.	0956 (47) 2166-8
Kumamoto	862	Higashi Honmachi 12, Kumamoto, Kumamoto Pref.	0963 (68) 5111
Kasuga	816	Oaza Kokura 173, Kasuga, Fukuoka Pref.	092 (581) 0431-3
Kusu	879-44	Hoashi 2494, Kusu-machi, Kusu-gun, Oita Pref.	09737 (2) 1116-7
Fukuoka	816	Yamato-machi 5-12, Kasuga, Fukuoka Pref.	092 (591) 1020-6
(Tsushima)	817	Sajikibara 38, Izuhara-machi, Shimo Agata-gun, Nagasaki Pref.	09205 (2) 0791
Omura	856	Nishi Inuibaba-machi 416, Omura, Nagasaki Pref.	09575 (2) 2131-4
Takematsu	856-01	Tominohara 1-1000, Omura, Nagasaki Pref.	09575 (2) 3141-2
Kurume	830	Kokubu-machi 100, Kurume, Fukuoka Pref.	0942 (43) 5391-4
Yufuin	879-51	Oaza Kawakami 9-11, Yufuin-cho, Oita-gun, Oita Pref.	09778 (4) 2111
Kokura	802	Kitagata 5-1-1, Kokura Minami-ku, Kita Kyushu, Fukuoka Pref.	093 (962) 7681
(Tomino)	802	Tomino Suga-machi, Kokura Kita-ku, Kita Kyushu, Fukuoka Pref.	093 (531) 0484-5
(Jono)	802	Katano Shinmachi 3-1-1, Kokura Kita-ku, Kita Kyushu, Fukuoka Pref.	093 (931) 4587-8

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Post	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Kita Kumamoto	860-91	Hakenomiya 2-17-1, Kumamoto, Kumamoto Pref.	0963 (43) 3141
Miyakonojo	885	Kubobaru-cho 1-12, Miyakonojo, Miyazaki pref.	0986 (23) 2944
Kokubu	899-43	Fukushima 2361-1, Kokubu, Kagoshima Pref.	09954 (6) 0350-2
Maekawahara	830-91	Korauchimachi Maekawahara 2728, Kurume, Fukuoka Pref.	0942 (43) 5215
Medatsubara	842	Oaza Yoshida 2993, Mitagawa-cho, Kanzaki-gun, Saga Pref.	09525 (2) 2616-5
(Tosu)	841	Murata-machi 1089-1, Tosu, Saga Pref.	09428 92) 4155-6
Naha	901-01	Kagamizu 679, Naha, Okinawa Pref.	0988 (57) 1155
(Shirakawa)	904	Aza Shirakawa Fukuchihara 117, Okinawa, Okinawa Pref.	
(Katsuren)	904-23	Aza Uchima Nakamayahara 2530, Katsuren-cho, Nakagami-gun, Okinawa Pref.	09897 (9) 4001
(Chinen)	901-15	Aza Chinen 1177-2, Chinenson, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa Pref.	098947-2184
(Yoza)	901-04	Aza Tomori 2608, Kochindason, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa Pref.	098998-3437-8
(Minami Yoza)	901-05	Aza Asato 569, Gushikamison, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa Pref.	098998-3439
Ebino	889-43	Oaza Okobira 4451-1, Ebino, Miyazaki Pref.	09843 (3) 3904

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Maritime Self Defense Force

Region	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Tokyo				
Hinoki-cho	Maritime Staff Office, Central Investigation Unit, Printing Supply Unit, Data Unit, Tokyo Operations Unit	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211
Ichigaya	Central Communications Command, Military Polic Hqs., Supply Control Unit, Staff College, Ichigaya Operations Detachment	162	Ichigaya Honmura-cho 1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	03 (268) 3111
Kami Yoga	Tokyo Band	158	Kamiyoga 1-17-13, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	03 (700) 0136-7
Yokosuka	Yokosuka Regional District Hqs., Yokosuka Communications Unit, Yokosuka Repair Facility	238	Nishi Hemi-cho 1-chome, no number, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (22)3500
	Yokosuka Medical Unit, Yokosuka Garrison, 2nd Submarine Flotilla	237	Nagaura-cho 1-43, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (22) 3500
	Yokosuka Mine and Torpedo Control Yard	237	Nagaura 1555, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	
Taura	2nd Service School	237	Taura Minato-cho 24, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	
	Yokosuka Depot	237	Taura Minato-cho, no number, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Region	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Funakoshi	Self Defense Fleet Hqs., Fleet Escort Force Hqs., Fleet Submarine Force Hqs., Fleet Training Command, 1st, 4th Escort Flotillas, 2d Mine-sweeper Flotilla, Program Operations Unit, Electronic Operations Support Unit, Ocean Operations Group, Yokosuka Garrison Funakoshi Detachment.	237	Funakoshi-cho 7-73, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (61) 8281-8
Arai	Yokosuka Defense Unit, Development Leadership Group Hqs., 1st Surface Training Leadership Unit, Equipment Test Unit, Application Development Unit	237	Nagaura-cho 1-1555, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (25) 4700
Takeyama	Yokosuka Training Unit, Yokosuka Band	283-03	Miyukihama 4-1, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (56) 2152-3
Kurihama	Yokosuka District Hospital, Underwater Medicine Test Unit	239	Nagase 2-7-1, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (41) 7650-2
Ogasawara	Chichijima Base Detachment	100-21	Chichijima, Ogasawara-mura, Tokyo Pref.	Chichijima 2027 (100 reservation)

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Region	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Shimofusa	Air Training Command, Shomofusa Air Training Group, 3rd Service School, 111th Flight Squadron, Shimofusa Air Repair Facility, Mobile Communications Unit	277	Fujigaya Shonan-machi, Higashi Katsushika-gun, Chiba Pref.	0471 (91) 2321
Tateyama	21st Air Wing	294	Miyagi, no number, Tateyama, Chiba Pref.	04702 (2) 3191
Kisarazu	Kisarazu Air Depot	292	Egawa, no number, Kisarazu, Chiba Pref.	
Atsugi	Fleet Air Force Hqs. 4th Air Wing, 51st Air Squadron, 61st Air Squadron, Air Traffic Control Unit, Acoustics Support Unit, Atsugi Program Operations Detachment	257	Ayase, no number, Kanagawa Pref.	0467 (78) 8611-3
	Minami Tori Shima Air Detachment		Iwojima, Ogasawara-mura, Tokyo Pref. (care of Atsugi Air Base)	
	Iwojima Air Base Detachment			
Kure	Kure Regional District Hqs.	737	Saiwai-cho 8-1, Kure, Hiroshima Pref.	0823 (22) 5511
	1st Minesweeper Flotilla		Saiwai-cho 7-1, Kure, Hiroshima Pref.	
	1st Submarine Flotilla		Saiwai-cho 4-10, Kure, Hiroshima Pref.	0823 (22) 0905
	2nd Surface Training Leadership Unit		Saiwai-cho 7-1, Kure Hiroshima Pref.	0823 (22) 0904

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Region	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Kure	Kure Communications Unit, Kure Repair Facility		Saiwai-cho 8-1, Kure, Hiroshima Pref.	0823 (22) 5519-6
	Kure Supply Depot			
	Kure Training Unit		Saiwai-cho 1-1, Kure, Hiroshima Pref.	0823 (22) 0906
	Kure Garrison		Saiwai-cho 7-1, Kure, Hiroshima Pref.	0823 (22) 0903
	Kure Medical Unit			0823 (22) 5511
	Kure Band		Saiwai-cho 4-20, Kure Hiroshima Pref.	0823 (22) 5511
Saiki	Saiki Base Detachment	876	Tsuruya-ku, no number, Saiki, Oita Pref.	09722 (2) 0370
Iwakuni	31st Air Wing	740	Misumi-machi 2-chome, Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Pref.	0827 (22) 3181
Tokushima	Tokushima Air Training Group	771-02	Sumiyoshi Aza Sumiyoshi Reclamation 38, Matsushige-cho, Hano-gun Tokushima Pref.	0886 (99) 5111
Komatsushima	Komatsushima Flight Squadron	773	Wadajima-cho, no number, Komatsushima, Tokushima Pref.	08853 (7) 2111
Kobe	Hanshin Base Unit	658	Uozakihama-machi 37, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe, Hyogo Pref.	078 (441) 1001
Etajima	Officer Candidate School, 1st Service School, Etajima District Hospital	737-21	Etajima-cho, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	08234 (2) 1211
	11th Surface Training leadership Unit		Ohara, Etajima-cho, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	08234 (2) 0522

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Region	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Etajima	Etajima Mine and Torpedo Control Yard		Kirikushi, Etajima-cho, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	08234 (3) 0331
Ise Yura	Yura Base Detachment	649-11	Ato, Yura-cho, Hidaka-gun, Wakayama Pref.	07386 (5) 0056
Sasebo	Sasebo Regional District Hqs.	857	Hirase-cho, no number, Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref.	0956 (31) 7149
(Hirase)	Sasebo Communications Unit, Sasebo Supply Depot, Sasebo Repair Facility, Sasebo District Hospital	857	Hirase-cho, no number, Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref.	0956 (31) 7149
(Hizukushi)	Sasebo Garrison, Sasebo Medical Unit, 2nd Escort Flotilla 3rd Surface Training Leadership Unit		Hizukushi-cho, no number, Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref.	0956 (31) 7149 0956 (31) 8250 0956 (23) 7111 0956 (31) 5246
(Sakibe)	Sasebo Training Unit Sasebo Defense Unit Sasebo Band	857-11	Sakibe-cho, no number, Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref.	0956 (32) 1121-4
Omura	Omura Flight Squadron 122nd Flight Squadron	856-01	Imazu-machi 10, Omura, Nagasaki Pref.	09575 (2) 3131
Tsushima	Tsushima Defense Unit	817-05	Takeshiki, Mitsushima-cho, Shimo Agata-gun, Nagasaki Pref.	09206 (2) 2209
Ozuki	Ozuki Air Training Group	750-11	Oaza Matsuya Aza Matsusoe 1068-5, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Pref.	0832 (82) 1180
Shimonoseki	Shimonoseki Base Unit	759-65	Yoshimi-cho, Nagata-go 2055, Shimonseki, Yamaguchi Pref.	0832 (86) 2323

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Region	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Kanoya	1st Air Wing, Kanoya Air Training Group, Kanoya Air Repair Facility	893	Nishihara 3-11-2, Kanoya, Kagoshima Pref.	0944 (3) 3111
Amami	Amami Base Detachment	894-15	Koniya Funatsu 27, Setouchi-cho, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima Pref.	09977 (2) 0250
Okinawa	5th Air Wing	900-91	Toma 252, Naha, Okinawa Pref	0988 (57) 1191
	Okinawa Base Unit	904-23	Heshikiya 1920, Katsuren-cho, Nakagami-gun, Okinawa Pref.	09897 (8) 2342
Maizuru	Maizuru Regional District Hqs., 4th Service School, 4th Surface Training Leadership Unit, Maizuru Communications Unit, Maizuru Band	625	Amarubeshimo 1190, Maizuru, Kyoto Pref.	0773 (62) 2250
	3rd Escort Flotilla, Maizuru Garrison	625	Aza Hama 2018, Maizuru, Kyoto Pref.	0773 (62) 2250
	Maizuru Training Unit	625	Aza Sengenji, Maizuru, Kyoto Pref.	0773 (62) 2271-2
	Maizuru District Hospital			0773 (62) 2273
	Maizuru Defense Unit	625	Nagahama, no number, Maizuru, Kyoto Pref.	0773 (62) 5518
	Maizuru Mine and Torpedo Control Yard			0773 (62) 6203
	Maizuru Supply Depot	625	Kitasui 1059, Maizuru, Kyoto Pref.	0773 (62) 2250
	Maizuru Repair Facility	625	Aza Hama 2016, Maizuru, Kyoto Pref.	0773 (62) 2250

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Region	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Niigata	Niigata Base Detachment	950	Rinkai-cho 1-1, Niigata, Niigata Pref.	0252 (73) 7771
Ominato	Ominato Regional District Hqs.	039-51	Ominato-cho 4-1, Mutsu, Aomori Pref.	01752 (4) 1111
	Ominato Communications Unit			01752 (4) 2244
	Ominato Flight Squadron		Oaza Jogasawa Aza Hayasaki 2, Mutsu, Aomori Pref.	01752 (4) 1111
	Ominato Garrison		Ominato-cho 2-50, Mutsu, Aomori Pref.	01752 (4) 1264
	Ominato Band			01752 (4) 1695
	Ominato Repair Facility		Ominato-cho 1-22, Mutsu, Aomori Pref.	01752 (4) 1114
	Ominato Mine and Torpedo Control Yard		Ominato-cho, Oaza Ishibashi 25, Mutsu, Aomori Pref.	01752 (4) 1116
	Ominato Supply Depot			01752 (4) 1113
	Ominato District Hospital		Ominato-cho 14-47, Mutsu, Aomori Pref.	01752 (4) 2196
Hachinohe	2nd Air Wing, Hachinohe Air Repair Facility, Air Facilities Unit	031	Kawaragi Aza Takadate, Hachinohe, Aomori Pref.	0178 (28) 3011
Hakodate	Hakodate Base Unit	040	Omachi 10-3, Hakodate, Hokkaido Pref.	0138 (23) 4241
Yoichi	Yoichi Defense Unit	046	Minato-machi, outside number area, Yoichi-cho, Yoichi-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01352 (3) 2243
Wakkanai	Wakkanai Base Detachment	097	Ebisu 5-2-1, Wakkanai, Hokkaido Pref.	01622 (2) 4847

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Air Self Defense Force

Base	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Chitose	2nd Air Wing	066	Heiwa, Chitose, Hokkaido Pref.	01232 (3) 3101-4
	3rd Air Defense Missile Group, 9th, 10th Air Defense Squadrons (1st Supply Depot, Tokyo Branch, Sapporo Detachment)	065	Naebo-cho 7, Higashi-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref. (GSDF Camp Naebo)	011 (721) 2171
(Yakumo)	20th Air Defense Squadron	049-31	Midori-cho 34, Yakumo-cho, Yamakoshi-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01376 (2) 2262
(Shariki)	21 Air Defense Squadron	038-33	Oaza Tomiyachi Aza Byobuyama 1, Shariki-mura, Nishi Tsugaru-gun, Aomori Pref.	017356-2531
(Naganuma)	11th Air Defense Squadron	069-14	Umaoidai, Naganuma-cho, Yubari-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01238 (8) 2604
Misawa	Northern Air Defense Force Hqs., 3rd Air Wing, Northern Aircraft Control & Warning Wing Hqs., Warning Data Squadron, Emergency Warning Air Squadron, 1st Mobile Warning Squadron, Northern Air Facilities Squadron, 6th Air Defense Missile Group, Norhtern Air Band	033	Ushirokubo 125-7, Misawa, Aomori Pref.	01765 (3) 4121
(Wakkanai)	18th Warning Group	097	Ebisu 5-2-1, Wakkanai, Hokkaido Pref.	01622 (3) 5377

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Base	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
(Abashiri)	28th Warning Group	093	Misaki, Abashiri, Hokkaido Pref.	01524 (3) 3666
(Nemuro)	26th Warning Group	087	Koyo-cho 4-15, Nemuro, Hokkaido Pref.	01532 (4) 8004
(Tobetsu)	45th Warning Group	061-02	Aza Benkebetsu, Tobetsu-cho, Ishikari-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01332 (3) 2344
(Okushirijima)	29th Warning Group	043-14	Okushiri-cho, Okushiri-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01397 (2) 2046, 3184
(Erimo)	36th Warning Group	058-02	Aza Erimo Misaki 407, Erimo-cho, Horoizumi-gun, Hokkaido Pref.	01466 (3) 1136
(Ominato)	42nd Warning Group	039-51	Oaza Ominato Aza Uchikagawa 44, Mutsu, Aomori Pref.	01752 (4) 1110
(Yamada)	37th Warning Group	028-13	Ochiburuiyama, Yamada-machi, Shimo Hei-gun, Iwate Pref.	01938 (2) 2636
(Kamo)	33rd Warning Group	010-05	Oganaka, Oga, Akita Pref.	0185 (33) 3030
Matsushima	4th Air Wing	981-05	Yamoto Aza Itadori 85, Yamoto-cho, Momo-gun, Miyagi Pref.	02258 (2) 2111
Hyakuri	7th Air Wing Air Reconnaissance Squadron	311-34	Oaza Hyakuri 170, Ogawa-machi, Higashi Ibaraki-gun, Ibaraki Pref.	02995 (3) 0111
Kumagaya	Air Training Squadron 2nd Training Group, Mobile Communications Unit, 4th Technical School	360	Jurokken 839, Kumagaya, Saitama Pref.	0485 (32) 3554
Kisarazu	1st Supply Depot	292	Iwane-cho 1-4-1, Kisarazu, Chiba Pref.	0438 (41) 1111

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Base	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
(Meguro)	1st Supply Depot, Tokyo Branch	153	Nakameguro 2-2-1, Meguro-ku, Tokyo	03 (713) 6111
(Tachikawa)	Air Medicine Test Squadron, Air Traffic Control Squadron, Air Band, 1st Supply Depot, Tachikawa Branch	190	Sakae-cho 1-2-10, Tachikawa, Tokyo Pref.	0425 (24) 4131-6
Hinoki-cho	Air Staff Office. Central Air Operations Squadron, Air Data Operations Squadron, Investigation Unit Hqs.	107	Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03 (408) 5211
Ichigaya	Central Air Communication Group, Staff College, Air Materiel Command	162	Ichigaya Honmura-cho 1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	03 (268) 3111
Fuchu	Air Defense Command Hqs., Air Defense Command Group, Air Traffic Control and Weather Wing Hqs., Weather Group Hqs., Air Police Hqs.	183	Sengen-cho 1-1855, Fuchu, Tokyo Pref.	0423 (62) 2971
Iruma	Central Air Defense Force Hqs., Central Aircraft Control & Warning Wing Hqs., 2nd Mobile Warning Squadron, Air Defense	350-13	Irumagawa 4942, Sayama, Saitama Pref.	0429 (53) 6131 0429 (62) 8101

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Base	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Iruma	Command Flight Squadron, 2nd Transport Squadron, Air Traffic Control Group, Air Rescue Wing Hqs., 3rd Supply Depot, 4th Supply Depot, Flight Inspection Squadron, Women's SDF Training Sqadron, Program Control Squadron, 1st Air Defense Missile Group, 4th Air Defense Squadron, Central Air Facilities Squadron			
(Iwojima)	Iwojima Base Unit	100-21	Iwojima, Ogasawara-mura, Tokyo Pref.	
(Otakineyama)	27th Warning Group	979-41	Oaza Kamigawauchi Aza Hananouchi 6, Kawauchi-mura, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Pref.	024779-2277
(Kasumigaura)	3rd Air Defense Squadron	300	Migimomi-machi 2410, Tsuchiura, Ibaraki Pref.	0298 (42) 1211
(Narashino)	1st Air Defense Squadron	274	Yakuendai 3-20-1, Funabashi, Chiba Pref.	0474 (66) 2141
(Mineokayama)	44th Warning Group	296	Oaza Hirazuka Aza Mineoka Nishi-cho Maruyama-machi, Awa-gun, Chiba Pref.	047046-3001
(Takeyama)	2nd Air Defense Squadron	238-03	Miyukihama 3-1, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	0468 (56) 1291
(Sado)	46th Warning Group	952-12	Shinho C 2-27, Kanai-machi, Sado-gun, Niigata Pref.	025963-3146

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Base	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
(Niigata)	Niigata Rescue Squadron	950	Funae-cho 3-135, Niigata, Niigata Pref.	0252 (73) 9211
(Wajima)	23rd Warning Group	928	Kawai-machi Tobe 29-7, Wajima, Ishikawa Pref.	07682 (2) 0605
(Omaezaki)	22nd Warning Group	421-06	Omaezaki-cho, Omaezaki 2825-1, Haibara, Shizuoka Pref.	054863-2160
(Kasatoriyama)	1st Warning Group	514-11	Sakakibara 4183-1, Hisai, Mie Pref.	95925 (2) 1155
(Kyogamisaki)	35th Warning Group	627-03	Sodeshi, Tango-cho, Takeno-gun, Kyoto Pref.	07727 (6) 0631
(Kushimoto)	5th Warning Group	649-36	Sue 1203, Kushimoto-cho, Nishi Muro-gun, Wakayama Pref.	07356 (5) 0134
Shizuhama	11th Flying Training Wing	421-02	Kamikosugi 602, Oigawa-cho, Shida-gun Shizuoka Pref.	05462 (2) 1234
Hamamatsu Kita	Flying Training Command, 1st Air Wing	433	Takaoka-cho, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Pref.	0534 (72) 1111
Hamamatsu Minami	Training Air Defense Squadron, Training Materials Equipment Unit, Technical Training Command, 1st Technical School, 2nd Technical School, Central Air Band	432	Nishiyama-cho, no number, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Pref.	0534 (72) 1111
Komaki	1st Transport Squadron, Rescue Training Squadron, Rescue Wing Equipment Group, 5th Technical	485	Minami Toyama, no number, Komaki, Aichi Pref.	0568 (76) 2191

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Base	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Komaki	School, 3rd Supply Depot, Komaki Detachment			
Gifu	4th Air Defense Group, 13th Air Defense Squadron, Air Proving Wing, 2nd Supply Depot, Gifu Hospital	504	Naka-machi, Kagamihara, Gifu Pref.	0583 (82) 1101
(Kozoji)	5th Technical School 1st Branch, 4th Supply Depot Kozoji Branch	487	Kizuki-cho, Kasugai, Aichi Pref.	0568 (51) 0265
Komatsu	6th Air Wing	923	Mukai Motoori-machi E 267, Komatsu, Ishikawa Pref.	0761 (22) 2101
Nara	Officer Candidate School	630	Hokkeiji-cho 1578, Nara, Nara Pref.	0742 (33) 3951
(Hakusan)	14th Air Defense Squadron	515-31	Oaza Ohara, Hakusan-cho, Ichishi-gun, Mie Pref.	05926 (9) 3111-2
(Aibano)	12th Air Defense Squadron	520-15	Oaza Aibano 3356-1, Shin Asahi-cho, Takashima-gun, Shiga Pref.	074025-4343
(Kobe)	2nd Supply Depot Kobe Detachment	650	Shinko-cho 16-2 Kowan Bldg., Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo Pref.	078 (331) 9575
Miho	Air Transport Wing, 3rd Air Transport Squadron, Air Transport Wing Hqs., 5th Technical School 3rd Branch	684	Koshinozu-cho 2258, Sakaiminato, Tottori Pref.	08594 (5) 0211

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Base	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Hofu Kita	12th Flying Training Wing, Aviation Cadet Training Squadron	747	Tajima, Hofu, Yamaguchi Pref.	0835 (22) 1950
Hofu Minami	Air Training Squadron Hqs., Air Training Squadorn 1st Training Group	747	Nakanoseki, Hofu, Yamuguchi Pref.	0835 (22) 1950
Tsuiki	8th Air Wing, 7th Air Defense Squadron	829-01	Nishi Hatta, Shiida-machi, Chikujo-gun, Fukuoka Pref.	09305 (6) 1150
Ashiya	5th, 6th Air Defense Squadrons, Western Air Facilities Squadron, 13th Flying Training Wing, 3rd Technical School	807-01	Oaza Ashiya 1455, Ashiya-machi, Onga-gun, Fukuoka Pref.	093 (223) 0981
Kasuga	Western Air Defense Force Hqs., Western Aircraft Control and Warning Wing Hqs., 3rd Mobile Warning Squadron, Warning Data Squadron, 2nd Air Defense Missile Group, Western Air Defense Force Hqs. Support Flying Squadron, Western Air Band	816	Hara machi 3-5, Kasuga, Fukuoka Pref.	092 (581) 4031
	(1st Supply Depot, Tokyo Branch, Fukuoka Detachment)			092 (641) 3181

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Base	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
(Takaoyama)	7th Warning Group	684	Moriyama 632, Mihonoseki-cho, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane Pref.	08527 (2) 2226
(Mishima)	17th Warning Group	758-07	Mishima 1518-1, Hagi, Yamaguchi Pref.	083843-2011
(Takaradai)	8th Air Defense Squadron	839-01	Araki-machi, Fujita, Kurume, Fukuoka Pref.	0942 (32) 3357
(Sefuriyama)	43 Warning Group	842-02	Oaza Haramaki Aza Sefuriyama 1358, Sefuri-mura, Kanzaki-gun, Saga Pref.	092 (571) 3379
(Umikurishima)	19th Warning Group	817-17	Waniura 1217, Kami Tsushima-cho, Kami Agata-gun, Nagasaki Pref.	092086-6-3525
(Fukueshima)	15th Warning Group	853-06	Miiraku-cho, Minami Matsura-gun, Nagasaki Pref.	095984-2074
(Takabatakeyama)	13th Warning Group	888	Oaza Honjo 4, Kushima, Miyazaki Pref.	09877 (7) 0303
(Shimokosikijima)	9th Warning Group	896-14	Nagahama, Shimo Koshiki-gun, Satsuma-gun, Kagoshima Pref.	09969 (5) 0015
Nyutabaru	5th Air Wing, Flying Training Squadron	889-14	Shintomi-cho, Koyu-gun, Miyazaki Pref.	09833 (5) 1121
Naha	Southwestern Composite Air Division Hqs., 83rd Air Squadron, Southwestern Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Hqs., 4th Mobile Warning Squadron, Air Defense Control Group, 5th Air Defense Missile Group, 17th Air Defense Squadron, Naha Base Unit,	900-91	Kagamizu 679, Naha, Okinawa Pref.	0988 (57) 1191-4

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Base	Major Units	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Naha	Southwestern Air Facilities Squadron, (1st Supply Depot Tokyo Branch, Naha Detachment), Naha Hospital			
Amami Oshima	Amami Communications Squadron	894-05	Taira Aza Shirihara, Kasari-cho, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima Pref.	09976 (3) 0700
(Okinoerabu-jima)	55th Warning Group	891-92	Kami Hirakawa 2081-1, China-cho, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima Pref.	099793-2169
(Onna)	19th Air Defense Squadron	904-04	Aza Onna Akamahara 7441, Onna-son, Kunigami-gun, Okinawa Pref.	0989 (66) 2053
(Kumejima)	54th Warning Group	901-32	Aza Uegusuku Yamadahara 2064-1, Nakazato-son, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa Pref.	098985-2242, 3690
(Chinen)	18th Air Defense Squadron	901-14	Aza Sashiki 1641, Sashiki-cho, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa Pref.	09894-8-2813
(Yozaoka)	56th Warning Group	901-03	Itoman Aza Yoza 1780, Itoman, Okinawa Pref.	098998-4342
(Miyakojima)	53rd Warning Group	906-02	Aza Nobaru 1190-189, Ueno-son, Miyako-gun, Okinawa Pref.	09807 (6) 6745
Joint GSDF, MSDF, and ASDF Agencies				
SDF Central Hospital		154	Ikejiri 1-2-24, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	03 (411) 0151
SDF Physical Training School		177	Oizumi Gakuenmachi, Nerima-ku, Tokyo	0484 (65) 5111

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Local Liaison Offices			
Sapporo	060	Kita Yojo Nishi 15-1, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	011 (631)5471-2
Asahigawa	070	Shunko-cho, Asahigawa, Hokkaido Pref.	0166 (51) 6055, 6060
Hakodate	042	Hirono-cho 6-25, Hakodate, Hokkaido Pref.	0138 (53) 6241-3
Obihiro	080	Higashi Nijo Minami 20-19, Obihiro, Hokkaido Pref.	0155 (23) 2485
Aomori	030	Nagashima 4-23-20, Aomori	0177 (76) 1594-5
Iwate	020	Chuo-dori 3-4-11, Morioka	0196 (23) 3236
Miyagi	983	Gorin 1-3-15, Sendai (within Sendai No. 3 Joint Government Bldg.)	0222 (21) 7466-7
Akita	010	Sanno 4-3-34, Akita	0188 (23) 5404-5
Yamagata	990	Tokamachi 4-3-21, Yamagata	0236 (22) 0711-2
Fukushima	960	Minami-machi 86, Fukushima	0245 (46) 1919-21
Ibaraki	310	Kita Sannomaru 3-11-9, Mito	0292 (31) 3315-7
Tochigi	320	Sakura 5-1-13, Utsunomiya	0286 (34) 3385-7
Gunma	371	Minami-cho 3-33-20, Maebashi	0272 (21)4471-3
Saitama	336	Tokiwa 4-11-15, Uruwa	0488 (31) 6043-5
Chiba	260	Todoroki-cho 1-1-17, Chiba	0472 (51) 7151-4
Tokyo	162	Ichigaya Motomura-machi 42, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	03 (260) 0543

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Kanagawa	240	Okazawa-cho 273, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama	045 (331) 4945-7
Niigata	951	Funaba-cho 2-3423, Niigata	0252 (29) 0320, 3232
Yamanashi	400	Kitashin 1-7-9, Kofu	0552 (53) 1591-2
Nagano	380	Nishi Tsuruga-machi 1481-1, Nagano	0262 (33) 2108-9
Shizuoka	420	Yuzunoki-cho 366, Shizuoka	0542 (61) 3151-3
Toyama	930	Ushijimashin-machi 6-24, Toyama	0764 (41) 3271
Ishikawa	921	Shinkanda 4-3-10, Kanazawa (Kanazawa No. 2 Joint Government Bldg.)	0762 (91) 6250
Fukui	910	Bunkyo 1-17-24, Fukui	0776 (23) 1910-1
Gifu	502	Nagara Fukumitsu 2675, Gifu	0582 (32) 3127-8
Aichi	454	Matsushige-cho 3-41, Nakagawa-ku, Nagoya	052 (331) 6266-9
Mie	514	Sakurabashi 1-91, Tsu	0592 (28) 4722
Shiga	520	Uchidehama 13-39, Otsu	0775 (24) 6446
Kyoto	604	Oike-dori, Seidoin Nishi-iru, Ishibashi-cho 438-1, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto (in Joint Government Bldg.)	075 (211) 3471
Osaka	540	Osakajo 3-30, Higashi-ku, Osaka	06 (942) 0541-4
Hyogo	650	Shinko-cho 16-2, Ikuta-ku, Kobe (Kowan Bldg.)	078 (331) 9896-8
Nara	630	Takabatake-cho 552, Nara (Nara No. 2 Joint Government Bldg.)	0742 (23) 7001-2
Wakayama	640	Chiku-ko 1-14-6, Wakayama	0734 (22) 5116

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Name	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number
Tottori	680	Kaji-machi 18-3, Tottori	0857 (23) 2251-2
Shimane	690	Tono-machi 192, Matsue	0852 (21) 0015
Okayama	700	Uchisange 2-4-6, Okayama (Prefectural Government Bldg)	0862 (26) 0361-2
Hiroshima	730	Moto-machi 10-3, Naka-ku, Hiroshima	082 (221) 2945
Yamaguchi	753	Yawatanobaba 814, Yamaguchi	0839 (22) 2325
Tokushima	770	Joto-cho 2-6-25, Tokushima	0886 (23) 2220-2
Kagawa	760	Shiogami-cho 3-11-5, Takamatsu	0878 (31) 0231-3
Ehime	790	Sanban-cho 8-352-1, Matsuyama	0899 (41) 8381-2
Kochi	780	Shiota-cho 8-1, Kochi	0888 (22) 6128-30
Fukuoka	810	Jonai 2-1, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka	092 (781) 0361-3
Saga	840	Yoga-machi 2-18, Saga	0952 (24) 2291-2
Nagasaki	852	Ohashi-machi 10-25, Nagasaki	0958 (45) 1141
Kumamoto	862	Oe 4-2-21, Kumamoto	0963 (66) 1271
Oita	870	Ikushi 5-5-1, Oita	0975 (36) 6271-2, 6267
Miyazaki	880	Higashi Ooyo 2-1-39, Miyazaki	0985 (53) 2643-5
Kagoshima	892	Ogawa-cho 28-8, Kagoshima	0992 (26) 5560-1
Okinawa	900	Maejima 3-24-1, Naha	0988 (66) 5457-8

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Prefecture	Facility	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number	Number of People
JDA Mutual Benefit Association Lodging Facilities					
Hokkaido	Asahigawa Club	070	Shunko-cho, no number, Asahigawa	0166 (51) 0685	16
Hokkaido	Obihiro Club	080	Nishi Yojo Minami 10-1, Obihiro	0155 (23) 2789	26
Hokkaido	Sapporo Club	064	Minami Nijuhachijo Nishi 9-chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo	011 (531) 1517	67
Aomori	Ominato Club (Mutsumiso)	039-51	Sakuragi-cho 3-10, Mutsu	01752 (4) 1214	17
Aomori	Misawa Club	033	Sakura-cho 3-1-62, Misawa	01765 (3) 2285	16
Yamagata	Zao Health Center (Aokumoso)	990-23	Zao Onsen Aza Miwatarigawa 1118-7, Yamagata	0236 (94) 9243	45
Miyagi	Sendai Club	980	Hon-cho 1-9-28, Sendai	0222 (22) 3437	19
Saitama	Iruma Club (Blue Sky)	350-13	Irumagawa 4-24-11, Sayama	0429 (53) 3550	56
Tokyo	Ichigaya Kaikan	162	Ichigaya Motomura-machi 42, Shinjuku-ku	03 (268) 0111 (main number)	91
Chiba	Shimofusa Club	277	Fujigaya 1614, Shonan-machi, Higashi Katsushika-gun	0471 (91) 4332	28
Kanagawa	Yokosuka Club	238	Hinode-cho 3-17, Yokosuka	0468 (22) 3177	27
Kanagawa	Hemi Club	238	Higashi Hemi-cho 2-6, Yokosuka	0468 (22) 3788	15
Kanagawa	Hashirimizuso	239	Hashirimizu 2-5-6, Yokosuka	0468 (41) 0584	35
Shizuoka	Usami Health Center (Izunoyuso)	414	Usami 2340, Ito	0557 (47) 0670-1	81

15. Location of Japan Defense Agency, Units, and Attached Agencies continued

Prefecture	Facility	Zip Code	Address	Telephone Number	Number of People
Yamanashi	Yamanaka Pension	401-05	Yamanakako-son, Gose 12, Minami Tsuru-gun	0555 (84) 3135	21
Kyoto	Maizuru Club	625	Itama 10, Maizuru	0773 (62) 1019	33
Hyogo	Itami Club	664	Takadai 5-19, Itami	0727 (70) 2122	30
Tottori	Kaisei Health Center (Shionoyuso)	683	Kami Fukubara, Kitahama Onsen 3-1835-2, Yonago	0859 (22) 6449	28
Hiroshima	Kure Club	737	Saiwai-cho 4-20, Kure	0823 (21) 7194	64
Hiroshima	Etajima Club	737-21	Nakago, Etajima-cho, Aki-gun	08234 (2) 1193	23
Fukuoka	Fukuoka Club	816	Takeoka-machi 1-12, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka	092 (581) 0415	27
Fukuoka	Kurume Club	830	Mii-machi 2259, Kurume	0942 (44) 0524	21
Nagasaki	Sasebo Club	857	Gion-cho 22-16, Sasebo	0956 (22) 7774	38
Kumamoto	Kengun Club	862	Kengun Hom-machi 31-9, Kumamoto	0963 (68) 4314	37
Kumamoto	Aso Health Center (Hinoyamaso)	869-21	Yunotani, Choyo-mura, Aso-gun	09676 (7) 0204	39
Oita	Beppu Club	874	Fujimidori 10-chome, Beppur	0977 (23) 4593	22
Kagoshima	Kanoya Club	893	Nishihara 1-24-2, Kanoya	09944 (4) 0396	17
Okinawa	Port Kanko Hotel (agreement facility)	900	Higashi-machi 19-8, Naha	0988 (68) 1698 0988 (68) 2368	270

Notes: 1. Reservations are made directly with facility.

2. There will be a 10 percent use charge as a service charge.

16. Table of Self Defense Force Hospitals

Affiliation	Name	Date Established	Location	Treatment	Beds
Joint	SDF Central Hospital	1 Mar 1956	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	Internal medicine (4), psychopathy (2), neurosis, respiratory organs, pediatrics, surgery (5), orthopedics, neurosurgery, dermatology, urology, obstetrics and gynecology, eye disease, ear, nose and throat disease, physical therapy, radiology, dental (3), drugs and alcohol, outpatient care (28)	500
GSDF	Sapporo District Hospital	5 Mar 1955	Sapporo, Hokkaido Pref.	Internal medicine (2), pediatrics, surgery (2) orthopedics, dermatology, Urology, obstetrics and gynecology, eye disease, ear, nose and throat disease, physical therapy, radiology, dental, drugs and alcohol, outpatient care	300
	Sendai District Hospital	2 Aug 1971	Sendai, Miyagi Pref.	Same as above except for drugs and alcohol) (15)	150
	Fuji District Hospital	6 Feb 1976	Oyama-cho, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka Pref.	Internal medicine, surgery, orthopedics, dental (4)	50
	Hanshin District Hospital	21 Feb 1966	Kawanishi, Hyogo Pref.	Same as Sendai District Hospital	200

16. Table of Self Defense Force Hospital continued

Affiliation	Name	Date Established	Location	Treatment	Beds
GSDF	Fukuoka District Hospital	5 Mar 1955	Kasuga, Fukuoka Pref.	Internal medicine (4), surgery (2), orthopedics, dermatology, urology, eye diseases, ear, nose and throat diseases, physical therapy, radiology, dental, outpatient care (13)	200
	Kumamoto District Hospital	1 Oct 1957	Kumamoto, Kumamoto Pref.	Internal medicine, surgery, orthopedics, dermatology, urology, eye disease, ear, nose and throat diseases, radiology, dental, outpatient care (10)	100
	Beppu District Hospital	30 Mar 1974	Beppu, Oita Pref.	Orthopedics, physical therapy (2)	50
MSDF	Yokosuka District Hospital	1 Mar 1956	Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.	Internal medicine, surgery, orthopedics, dermatology, urology, physical therapy, dental, drugs and alcohol (8)	150
	Maizuru District Hospital	28 Dec 1954	Maizuru, Kyoto Pref.	Internal medicine, surgery, physical therapy, dental (4)	50
	Etajima District Hospital	20 Aug 1958	Etajima-cho, Aki-gun, Hiroshia Pref.	Same as above (4)	30
	Sasebo District Hospital	15 Oct 1980	Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref.	Internal medicine, surgery, orthopedics, physical therapy, dental (5)	50

16. Table of Self Defense Force Hospitals continued

Affiliation	Name	Date Established	Location	Treatment	Beds
MSDF	Ominato District Hospital	9 Aug 1960	Mutsu, Aomori Pref.	Internal medicine, surgery, physical therapy, dental	30
ASDF	Gifu Hospital	20 Mar 1962	Kagamihara, Gifu Pref.	Internal medicine, psychopathy, surgery, eye diseases, ear, nose and throat diseases, physical therapy, dental (7)	100
	Naha Hospital	1 Mar 1979	Aza Kagamizu, Naha	Internal medicine, pediatrics, surgery, gynecology, physical therapy, dental (6)	50
National Defense Medical College	National Defense Medical College Hospital	1 Dec 1977	Tokorozawa, Saitama Pref.	Internal medicine (3) psychopathy, pediatrics, surgery (2), neurosurgery, orthopedics, dermatology, urology, eye diseases, ear, nose and throat diseases, obstetrics and gynecology, radiology, drugs and alcohol, dental, oral surgery (17)	760
	Total			Parentheses equal number of departments	2,770

17. Self Defense Force Outside Related Groups and Situation

(1) Nonprofit Foundations

A. Japan Native Friends Association, Inc. (established 10 Oct 1956)

Hqs.: Wakaba 1-21, Shinjuku-ku

Branches: Prefectural and job area - 46

Members: apx 446,000

President: Eiichi Hirose

Objectives: Disseminate defense concepts, cultivation of civilian defense system base and honor the spirits of the war dead

B. Defense Medical Association, Inc. (established 7 Dec 1960)

Hqs.: Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku

Branches: 5

Members: apx 3,000

President: Ichiro Hirafuku

Objectives: Contribute to the upgrading and repletion of defense medicine, disseminate and edify defense medical concepts

C. Military Friends Association, Inc. (established 27 Dec 1960)

Hqs: Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku

Branches: General Branch Associations -- 3, Prefectural Branch Associations -- 51, Municipal Branches -- apx 1,500

Members: apx 120,000

President: Masumi Ezaki

Objectives: Contribute to mutual understanding as a bridge between citizens and the Self Defense Forces; friendship and mutual assistance to SDF retirees

17. Self Defense Force Outside Related Groups and Situation

D. Security Confab Association, Inc. (established 15 Apr 1976)

Office: Wakamatsu-cho 102, Shinjuku-ku

Members: apx 400

President: Asao Mihara

Objectives: Research study on Japan's security problems and dissemination and promotion of defense consciousness

E. National Self Defense Force Guardian Association, Inc. (established 28 Oct 1976)

Hqs.: Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku

Branches: Prefectural Branch Associations -- 50, Municipal Branches -- apx 2,400

Members: apx 120,000

President: Ganri Yamashita

Objectives: To establish a civilian base for defense by dissemination and promotion of defense concepts; training and assistance to members

F. MIKASA Preservation Society, Inc. (established 11 May 1960)

Office: Inaoka-cho, no number, Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref.

President: Susumu Kato

Objectives: To restore and preserve forever the commemorative ship MIKASA as well as offer it for public use and inspection, promoting national spirit by this.

Endowment: 81,200,000 yen

G. Defense Benefit Association, Inc. (established 1 Oct 1965)

Office: Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku

President: Yozo Kato

Objectives: Disseminate defense concepts, encourage defense related technical skills and promote mutual assistance and welfare for JDA employees, retirees, and sirvivors. Foster and strengthen a defense base.

Endowment: 103,820,000 yen

17. Self Defense Force Outside Related Groups and Situation

H. Japan National Defense Association, Inc. (established 1 Sep 1971)

Office: Nagata-cho 2-10-2, Chiyoda-ku

President: Zenshiro Hoshina

Objectives: Collection of study and research information concerning defense, inquiry into the ideal state of defense of Japan, and dissemination of defense concepts

Endowment: 3,000,000 yen

I. Stationed Forces Labor Welfare Association (established 1 Feb 1977)

Office: Shiba 3-41-8, Minato-ku

Director: Hisao Obata

Objectives: Study research on stationed forces labor problems, upgrading of welfare of employees of stationed forces

Endowment: 20,000,000 yen

J. Defense Facilities Surrounding Maintenance Association (established 1 Jun 1977)

Office: Shiba 3-41-8, Minato-ku

President: Keiji Takamatsu

Objectives: Study and research concerning maintenance of the living environment surrounding defense facilities and stabilization of people's livelihood. Upgrading of welfare.

Endowment: 154,520,000 yen

K. Defense Medicine Promotion Society, Inc. (established 30 Sep 1977)

Office: Keyakidai 2-41, Tokorozawa, Saitama Pref. 359

President: Sukemitsu Haranaka (acting)

Objectives: Promotion and assistance on research on medicine necessary for the Self Defense Forces to accomplish their duties and dissemination and edification of medical health concepts, welfare for National Defense Medical College faculty and students

Endowment: 27,000,000 yen

17. Self Defense Force Outside Related Groups and Situation

L. Defense Equipment Association, Inc. (established 25 Nov 1977)

Office: Roppongi 7-8-2, Minato-ku

Director: Kiyoshi Tamaki

Objectives: Dissemination and edification of correct understanding and knowledge concerning defense equipment items and their production, promotion and assistance concerning upgrading of of research and production technology of equipment items, cooperation toward appropriate and efficient procurement of equipment items, dissemination activities on defense concepts

Endowment: 50,500,000 yen

M. Peace and Security Institute, Inc. (established 20 Oct 1978)

Office: Roppongi 6-1-20, Minato-ku

Director: Masamichi Iki

Objectives: Comprehensive study and research concerning the peace and security of Japan, dissemination of policy proposals and knowledge of them, promotion of internation exchange concerning this research

Endowment: 146,150,000 yen

N. Defense Technology Association, Inc. (established 5 Mar 1980)

Office: AB Bldg., Roppongi 3-1-30, Minato-ku

President: Ebisu Hori

Objectives: Research and study concerning defense technology research and development, policy proposals, assistant and cooperation support for the upgrading and development of defense technology, promotion of government and civilian technology exchange.

Endowment: 38.000,000 yen

(2) Other Major Groups

A. Self Defense Force Friends Association (established 11 Feb 1965)

Office: Akasaka 9-7-45, Minato-ku

Members: apx 600

President: Soichiro Honda

Objectives: Strive for mutual understanding and friendship of SDF personnel and civilians, contribute to healthy development of SDF

17. Self Defense Force Outside Related Groups and Situation

B. Self Defense Force Survivors Association (established 20 Jul 1965)

Office: 9-7-45 Akasaka, Minato-ku

Members: apx 1,300

President: Hiroshi Nomura

Objectives: Survivor solidarity, promotion of friendship, conciliation, and welfare

C. Defense Confab Association (established 30 Sep 1965)

Office: Marunouchi 1-4-6 (in Nihon Kogyo Club), Chiyoda-ku

Members: Corporations -- apx 800, individuals -- apx 500

President: Yoshihiro Inayama

Objectives: Fostering and dissemination of defense concepts, cooperation in healthy development of SDF

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