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OKINAWA TIMES ARTICLE REVEALS CIA ISLAND BASE

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[Unattributed article: "'Black Agency' Also on Okinawa; Chinen Base Is a CIA Branch"; subtitled: "Secret Agents Engaged in Secret Maneuvers; Even an Airline Company Operated Under Camouflage"]

[Text] CIA stands for the Central Intelligence Agency under the direct jurisdiction of the U.S. President. Its name has long been known to the whole world. CIA is a "mammoth" secret organization in charge of all intelligence activities of the United States as part of its world strategies, including espionage activities, and CIA's real picture is inaccessible to the U.S. Congress. It has recently been learned from the secret report of the U.S. Defense Department carried by the New York TIMES that this same organization masterminded the overthrow of the Ngô Dinh Diem regime in Vietnam. This ominous organization, the giant shadowy "promoter" which backs up the United States' military and political operations abroad, has a "base" on Okinawa and is engaged in intelligence operations here, it has been learned. Moreover, this base is not to be returned even after reversion. It means that there is one addition to the "special units" which have been taken up in the Diet as an issue, and that this unit will remain on Okinawa in the future.

Camp Chinen's Composite Service Group (CSG) in Tamagusuku-son is the Okinawa branch of the CIA. Among all the American bases on Okinawa, this camp has been treated as the foremost secret with its real picture veiled in secrecy. Outwardly it is no different from ordinary bases and is merely listed as the "Chinen supply area" in the reversion agreement signed by the governments of Japan and the United States. In the secret report of the U.S. Defense Department it is noted that this camp "looks like a base under army protection." It has kept its secret existence by maintaining its inconspicuous "facade."

Here is the truth about it. According to the secret Pentagon papers, after President Kennedy issued concrete orders for secret operations in Vietnam in 1961, Brig Gen Edward K. Lansdale, a guerrilla warfare expert in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, submitted a memorandum to Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, military advisor to President Kennedy, concerning "the resources for unconventional warfare in Southeast Asia." In this memorandum Camp Chinen is clearly listed as CIA's Okinawa branch. The paper also says that the camp with its facilities looks like a self-sustaining base under army protection, that it has all kinds of facilities necessary to store, test, pack, procure, and supply all materials from munitions and explosives to medical supplies and clothing, and that it is best suited to shelter secret agents.

There are about 200 houses in its 550,000-Tsubo compound, and when viewed from outside, the camp gives an impression of a housing area. But access to it is so strictly restricted that only three high-ranking officials, including Public Safety Director Simmons, of all USCAR officials are given access to it.

Despite the strict security control the camp holds a Ryukyuan-American friendship committee meeting with villagers near the camp each month and an open house for them once each year. However, what the camp really is has been unknown, and rumor has it that it is a "spy school" or an "intelligence organization." The American military authorities explain that the camp is a Composite Service Group made up of army infantry.

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artillery, engineering, airborne, and information and communications units. It has a sign reading "Army CSG" at the gate, giving the outward appearance of an army camp.

Parliamentary groups of the Japanese Diet so far have successively visited Okinawa to make a check on the bases here, but none of them was able to inspect the truth about this camp. A report of a certain part on its survey said: "Two of the buildings inside the camp were enclosed by double barbed-wire fences and looked like a school. What appeared to be a teacher who was dressed in civvies carried a revolver on his hip..." according to villagers, there are natural caves in several places inside the compound, and the camp is really best suited to shelter agents, as pointed out by the secret Pentagon paper. In addition, CSG has its own ammunition storage in Chibana depot and it has its own facilities inside Chibana depot under CIA's code name of "CAS."

As an example of what this secret intelligence organization has been doing on Okinawa, the secret Pentagon paper made it clear that the CAT airlines which began serving the Okinawa-Taiwan route about 1946 belonged to the CIA. CAT reportedly assisted the Nationalist Chinese Government in withdrawing from the continent, carried out airlift services for the French troops in Dien Bien Phu, provided full-scale logistic supplies and tactical assistance in the Indochina war, flew more than 200 sorties across the borders of mainland China and Tibet, and has provided assistance to Laos over a 10-year period.

On Okinawa CAT founded Air America in the name of its president, (Hugh C. Grundy); in July 1965, Air America took over Ryukyu Airlines, which had served the island-to-island routes to Miyako and Yaeyama for 8 years and served the same routes until 1969. At the time of Air America's founding, the USCAR public relations director suddenly announced the permit granted to Air America for introduction of foreign investment. The officials of the Ryukyu Airlines regarded the action as an "untenable takeover." What did it intend to do in the name of a civil airliner? There is no way to unravel the riddle except to surmise that it was an invisible cloak of CIA.

NEKRASOV STATEMENT ON GAS EXPLOITATION UPSETS JAPANESE

Tokyo ASAHI in Japanese 22 Sep 71 morning edition p 6 T--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] The visiting chairman of the Gosplan's council for study of productive forces Nekrasov, held a meeting with the members of the Japan-Soviet Economic Committee (Chairman--Tadashi Adachi) in the Keidanren Kaikan in Otemachi, Tokyo, on 21 September. At the meeting, Nekrasov made it clear that the Soviet Union has no intention of separately advancing a plan for developing natural gas resources in northern Sakhalin. Japanese financial circles have been eager to realize this plan.

Furthermore, various enterprises in Hokkaido already have worked out a supply and demand project in hopes of obtaining natural gas from the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Nekrasov statement has completely upset their project.

The outline of Japan's plan for developing and importing natural gas in north Sakhalin is as follows: 1) laying of an overland pipeline (some 1,000 kilometers) from the Okha oilfield in north Sakhalin to Krilon Point in south Sakhalin; 2) using an underwater pipeline (some 50 kilometers) across the Soya Strait to link Krilon Point and Wakkanai in Hokkaido; 3) laying an overland pipeline (some 450 kilometers) from Wakkanai to Tomakomai or Muroran; 4) development and importation.