

A military aide's log of the President's visit to the Pacific Basin, November 17 - 25, 1974 was not available for compilation of the President's diary. Attached is a proposed schedule of the President's activities.

See the file copy of the President's diary for movement logs, telephone logs, and passenger manifests for the trip. Confirmed information on attendees at Presidential meetings may be available in the National Security Council MEMCON files.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL CEREMONY AT TOKYO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

MONDAY - NOVEMBER 18, 1974

3:30 P. M.

SEQUENCE:

3:30 p. m.
(local time)

Air Force One arrives Tokyo International Airport.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CROWD SITUATION (Approximately
3,000 on observation decks)

Prior to deplaning, you will be met on board by:

Ambassador James Hodgson, U. S.
Ambassador to Japan
Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba, Head of
the Suite of Honour

3:35 p. m.

Escorted by Ambassadors Hodgson and Ushiba, you deplane via the front ramp, pausing at the top of the stairs just long enough to allow the 21-gun salute to get under way.

You will be met by:

Amb. Takeshi Yasukawa, Japanese Ambassador to the United States
Amb. Hiroshi Uchida, Chief of Protocol
Mr. Toshio Yamazaki, Director General of the American Affairs Bureau
Mr. Yoshiro Yasui, Vice Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household

(More)

Arrival Ceremony-Tokyo Airport

2. Monday - November 18, 1974

Mr. Susumu Yamaji, Cabinet Counsellor

Mr. Chusaku Nomura, Deputy Chief of
Protocol

Mr. Koichi Ueda, Master of Ceremonies of
the Imperial Household

Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, Director of First
American Division of American Affairs
Bureau

NOTE: Ambassador Ushiba, a former
Ambassador to the United States,
speaks English and is head of the
Suite of Honor. He has been
assigned as your official host
whenever you are not in the presence
of the Emperor or the Prime Minister.
In addition, each Member of the
U.S. Official Party has a member of
the Suite of Honor assigned to him in
similar fashion.

Escorted by Ambassador Ushiba, you proceed
to helicopter, board, and depart en route
Akasaka Palace courtyard.

PRESIDENTIAL GUEST

Ambassador Ushiba

3:55 p.m.

Arrive Akasaka Palace courtyard.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by Mr. Hisanaga Shimazu,
Superintendent of Akasaka Palace. Escorted
by Mr. Shimazu and Ambassador Ushiba, you
proceed inside Akasaka Palace to your suite.

Arrival Ceremony - Tokyo Airport
Monday - November 18, 1974

3.

4:00 p.m.

Arrive Main Suite East.

NOTE: Dinner will be available in the private dining room on the second floor near your Suite. You might want to invite Members of the U.S. Official Party staying in the Palace to join you for dinner. Also, there is a staff dining room on the first floor of the Palace.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME/

OVERNIGHT

Gosha - Imperial Palace

Kyoto

The Palace was originally built in 794 but destroyed by repeated fires. Although the buildings have been rebuilt several times, most recently in 1855, the style has been impeccably preserved. There are few works of art and little or no elaborate decoration; none is needed since the simplicity of the architecture and of the carefully and beautifully landscaped gardens is in keeping with the dignity of the whole.

Shishinden and Seiryoden buildings are representatives of the Heian period; the rest of the buildings represent the Kamakura period. The garden facing the Kogosho (small palace used by the Prince) is a traditional landscape garden.

This is where the Emperor lived until the seat of government was moved to Tokyo in 1868. All coronations of the Emperor have taken place at the Gosho.

Nijo Castle

Kyoto

The Castle was built in 1603 as the Kyoto residence of the Tokugawa Military Regents. It is only semi-fortified, known more for its beauty than its defensibility. The park (including ramparts, moats, gardens and the Castle itself) is extensive and of a large and varied scale unusual in Japan.

The Castle proper, in the elaborate style of the Monoyama period, contains many rooms decorated with painted screens. Life-like figures (of the Shogun and the Shogun with his Court ladies) add to the sense of history as does the nightingale floor which makes a melodious sound when walked on. The purpose of this floor was to warn against potential assassins and/or intruders.

Kinkaku-Ji - The Temple of the Golden Pavilion

Kyoto

The Golden Pavilion, one of the most famous and photogenic spots in Japan, was originally built in the 14th Century as the retirement home of the military dictator, Ashikaga Yoshimitsu.

After his death, it became a Buddhist Temple. The original Pavilion was burned down in 1950 by a disturbed Zen student; thus, the present Pavilion was reproduced from the original in 1955.

The Pavilion itself is three stories, two of which are covered in 22-carat gold foil and is topped by a bronze phoenix. The Pavilion is complemented by a beautiful garden and stands on the edge of a large reflecting pond which adds to the beauty of the entire scene.