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THE STATE VISIT  
OF  
THEIR MAJESTIES  
THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS  
OF JAPAN  
TO  
THE UNITED STATES  
OCTOBER 1975

DETAILED SCENARIO

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL JAPANESE PARTY

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan

Her Majesty the Empress of Japan

His Excellency Takeo Fukuda  
Deputy Prime Minister

His Excellency Takeshi Yasukawa  
Ambassador of Japan to the United States

Mrs. Yasukawa

His Excellency Takeshi Usami  
Grand Steward, Imperial Household Agency

His Excellency Sukemasa Irie  
Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

His Excellency Morio Yukawa  
Grand Master of Ceremonies to His Majesty  
the Emperor

His Excellency Naraichi Fujiyama  
Ambassador, Press Secretary to His Majesty  
the Emperor

The Honorable Yoshihiro Tokugawa  
Vice-Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Mrs. Sachiko Kitashirakawa  
Chief Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

His Excellency Hiroshi Uchida  
Ambassador, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL JAPANESE PARTY (CONT'D)

The Honorable Shigetaka Nishino  
Chief Physician to His Majesty the Emperor

His Excellency Hideki Masaki  
Interpreter to His Majesty the Emperor

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING JAPANESE PARTY

Mr. Yoshiro Yasui  
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies to His Majesty  
the Emperor

Mr. Naoru Tanaka  
Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Mr. Takashi Kosaka  
Director, General Affairs Division,  
Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Iwao Yamamoto  
Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Mr. Yasuo Nakamura  
Counselor of the Security Bureau, National  
Police Agency

Mrs. Kikue Ichimura  
Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

Mr. Hiroaki Fujii  
Director, First North America Division,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mrs. Kimiko Kubo  
Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

Mr. Jutaro Sakamoto  
Director, Press Division, Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs

Mr. Shoji Katsuta  
Director, Escort Division, Imperial Guard

Mrs. Setsuko Suyama  
Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING JAPANESE PARTY (CONT'D)

Mr. Ikuo Yokote  
Private Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister

Mr. Hiroshi Yasuda  
Counselor to the Prime Minister's Office

Consul General of Japan

Wife of Consul General of Japan

\* \* \*

Mr. Toraichi Kodama  
Official, Finance Division, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs

Mr. Kyosaburo Morioka  
Official, Board of the Chamberlains, Imperial  
Household Agency

Mr. Akira Hayashi  
Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Kisaku Anzai  
Official, Personal Staff, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Hideo Goto  
Official, Board of the Chamberlains, Imperial  
Household Agency

Mr. Masayuki Nakaya  
Official, Board of the Ceremonies, Imperial  
Household Agency

Mr. Daisuke Honda  
Official, Board of the Ceremonies, Imperial  
Household Agency

Mr. Katsue Hirasawa  
Imperial Guard, Escort Division

Miss Matsuno Hashimoto  
Official, Personal Staff, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Akiyoshi Oshitani  
Official, Accounting Division, Imperial Household  
Agency

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING JAPANESE PARTY (CONT'D)

Mr. Makoto Abe  
Official, Pharmacist, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Morisuke Makino  
Official, Personal Staff, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Shiro Ikeda  
Official, Board of the Ceremonies, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Seiichi Tsuchiya  
Official, Board of the Ceremonies, Imperial Household Agency

Mrs. Kiyoko Aihara  
Hair Dresser

Mr. Tatsuo Ota  
Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Moriyama  
Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Yabunaka  
Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY OF JAPAN ACCOMPANYING PARTY

Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki  
Counselor, Embassy of Japan

Mr. Masao Tachibana  
First Secretary, Embassy of Japan

Mr. Ryuichiro Yamazaki  
Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN PARTY

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.  
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mrs. Catto

The Honorable James D. Hodgson  
American Ambassador to Japan

Mrs. Hodgson

Mr. J. Owen Zurhellen, Jr.  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State,  
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Mrs. Zurhellen

Mr. William R. Codus  
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Mr. James J. Wickel  
Press Officer, Bureau of East Asian and  
Pacific Affairs

Mr. Warren Magruder  
Press Officer, Bureau of East Asian and  
Pacific Affairs

Mr. Roger W. Wallace  
Protocol Officer

Miss Cynthia Wayland  
Press Officer, Office of Press Relations

Mr. Joseph Pinto  
Official Photographer, United States Information  
Agency

Miss Mary Masserini  
Protocol Press Assistant

Miss Judy D. Knowles  
Protocol Secretary

Mr. James T. Payne  
Protocol Logistics Officer

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1975

10:40am Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress  
of Japan arrive Patrick Henry International  
Airport, Newport News, Virginia via a  
Special Imperial Flight.

10:50am DEPART airfield enroute Colonial Williamsburg.

11:15am ARRIVE Colonial Williamsburg.

noon Private lunch at Williamsburg Inn.  
Free afternoon.

pm Private dinner at Williamsburg Inn.

Overnight: Williamsburg Inn

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1975

Free day.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1975

9:00am DEPART Colonial Williamsburg enroute  
Patrick Henry International Airport.

9:25am ARRIVE Patrick Henry International Airport.

9:30am DEPART Patrick Henry International Airport  
via Special Imperial Flight enroute  
Washington, D. C.  
Flying time: 35 minutes

10:05am ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base and  
DEPART immediately enroute White House.

10:10am Official Party members  
depart via U.S. Helicopter  
enroute Ellipse.

10:15am Welcoming Committee arrives  
White House, via Southwest  
Gate.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1975

10:23am Members of the Official Party arrive Ellipse.

10:25am Members of the Official Party arrive White House via Southwest Gate and proceed to their assigned places on the South Lawn.

10:28am President and Mrs. Ford proceed to platform area.

10:29am Their Majesties arrive White House and are greeted by President and Mrs. Ford.

10:30am White House Arrival Ceremony.

11:20am DEPART White House enroute Blair House.  
(approx.)

11:23am ARRIVE Blair House.  
(approx.)

12:20pm DEPART Blair House enroute Embassy of Japan Residence, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

12:30pm ARRIVE Residence.

12:40pm Informal lunch at the Residence.

2:00pm DEPART Embassy of Japan enroute Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Constitution Avenue at 10th Street, N.W.

2:10pm ARRIVE National Museum of Natural History.

2:11pm Her Majesty proceeds to Freer Gallery of Art, 12th and Jefferson Drive, S.W.

3:25pm Her Majesty returns to National Museum of Natural History.

3:30pm DEPART National Museum of Natural History enroute Blair House.

3:35pm ARRIVE Blair House.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1975

7:40pm Members of the Official Party  
depart Blair House enroute  
White House via Southwest Gate.

7:59pm DEPART Blair House enroute White House.

8:00pm President and Mrs. Ford give a dinner in  
honor of Their Majesties.

Dress: White Tie

11:00pm DEPART White House enroute Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1975

9:52am DEPART Blair House enroute Arlington  
National Cemetery.

10:00am Wreathlaying ceremony at Tomb of the  
Unknown Soldier.

10:20am DEPART Arlington National Cemetery enroute  
American National Red Cross, 17th Street  
between D and E Streets.

10:27am ARRIVE American National Red Cross.

10:47am DEPART American National Red Cross  
enroute Blair House.

10:50am ARRIVE Blair House.

11:55am DEPART Blair House for sightseeing of  
Washington, D.C. enroute "Sequoia",  
Washington Navy Yard.

12:45pm ARRIVE "Sequoia".

1:00pm Informal luncheon on the Presidential  
Yacht "Sequoia" cruising down the Potomac  
River to Mount Vernon.

2:45pm ARRIVE Mount Vernon.

3:40pm DEPART Mount Vernon enroute Blair House.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1975

4:05pm      ARRIVE Blair House.

5:15pm      DEPART Blair House enroute Embassy of Japan  
Residence, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

5:30pm      ARRIVE Embassy of Japan Residence.  
Reception at the Embassy of Japan Residence.  
Dress: Business Suit

6:00pm      DEPART Embassy of Japan enroute Blair House.

6:10pm      ARRIVE Blair House.  
7:10pm      Members of the Official Party  
depart Blair House enroute  
Smithsonian Castle, 1000  
Jefferson Drive, S.W.

7:40pm      DEPART Blair House enroute Smithsonian  
Castle.

7:50pm      ARRIVE Smithsonian Castle, East Entrance.

7:59pm      President and Mrs. Ford arrive, East Entrance.

8:00pm      Their Majesties give a dinner in honor  
of President and Mrs. Ford at Smithsonian  
Castle, "Commons" room.  
Dress: White Tie

11:00pm      President and Mrs. Ford depart Smithsonian  
Castle, North Entrance.

11:02pm      DEPART Smithsonian Castle enroute Blair  
House.

11:07pm      ARRIVE Blair House.  
Overnight: Blair House

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1975

12:10pm DEPART Blair House enroute Andrews Air Force Base.

12:25pm ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base.

12:30pm DEPART Andrews Air Force Base via USAF VC-9 Flight enroute Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts.

Flying time: 1 hour 5 minutes

1:35pm ARRIVE Otis Air Force Base.

1:40pm DEPART airfield enroute Woods Hole.

1:40pm Her Majesty departs airfield enroute Sandwich.

2:06pm ARRIVE Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

2:00pm Her Majesty arrives Sandwich Glass Museum.

2:30pm Her Majesty departs Sandwich Glass Museum enroute Daniel Webster Inn.

2:32pm Arrive Daniel Webster Inn.

2:55pm DEPART Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution enroute Marine Biological Laboratory.

3:00pm Her Majesty departs Daniel Webster Inn enroute Falmouth.

3:30pm Her Majesty arrives Falmouth Artists' Guild, Inc.

4:00pm Her Majesty departs Falmouth Artists' Guild, Inc. enroute Otis Air Force Base.

2:57pm ARRIVE Marine Biological Laboratory.

4:06pm DEPART Marine Biological Laboratory enroute Otis Air Force Base.

4:26pm Her Majesty arrives Otis AFB.

4:32pm ARRIVE Otis Air Force Base.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1975

4:40pm DEPART Otis Air Force Base via USAF VC-9  
Flight enroute New York.

Flying time: 50 minutes.

5:30pm ARRIVE New York, LaGuardia Airport.

5:40pm DEPART airfield enroute Waldorf Towers.

6:02pm ARRIVE Waldorf Towers.

Private dinner.

Overnight: Waldorf Towers

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1975

10:00am DEPART Waldorf Towers for sightseeing  
of New York City and Hudson River Valley  
enroute Pocantico Hills, New York.

10:55am ARRIVE Pocantico Hills (Japanese House).

Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller  
escort Their Majesties on tour of  
Japanese House.

11:30am DEPART Japanese House enroute Fieldwood Farm.

11:41am ARRIVE Fieldwood Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller III give  
an informal luncheon in honor of Their  
Majesties.

1:40pm DEPART Fieldwood Farm enroute Shea Stadium.

2:45pm ARRIVE Shea Stadium.

3:35pm DEPART Shea Stadium enroute Waldorf Towers.  
(approx.)

3:45pm ARRIVE Waldorf Towers.

7:26pm DEPART Waldorf Towers enroute Residence  
of the Consul General of Japan, 4 East  
67th Street.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1975

7:30pm ARRIVE Residence of Consul General.

Informal Dinner.

9:00pm DEPART Residence of Consul General  
enroute Waldorf Towers.

9:04pm ARRIVE Waldorf Towers.

Overnight: Waldorf Towers

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1975

9:27am DEPART Waldorf Towers enroute United Nations.

9:35am ARRIVE United Nations.

Meeting with Secretary-General and Mrs.  
Waldheim.

9:55am Tour of United Nations Building.

10:15am DEPART United Nations enroute New York  
Botanical Gardens, Bronx.

10:45am ARRIVE New York Botanical Gardens.

Tour of Gardens.

11:15am DEPART New York Botanical Gardens.

11:45am ARRIVE Waldorf Towers.

12:50pm DEPART Waldorf Towers enroute Gracie  
Mansion.

1:00pm Mayor and Mrs. Beame give a luncheon in  
honor of Their Majesties.

3:00pm DEPART Gracie Mansion enroute Waldorf  
Towers.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1975

- 4:54pm DEPART Waldorf Towers enroute the Japan House, 333 East 47th Street.
- 5:00pm ARRIVE the Japan House.
- 5:25pm DEPART the Japan House enroute Waldorf Astoria.
- 5:30pm ARRIVE Waldorf Astoria, Grand Ballroom.
- 5:40pm Reception in honor of Their Majesties given by representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese in New York.
- 6:05pm DEPART Grand Ballroom enroute Waldorf Towers.
- ARRIVE suite.
- Private dinner.

Overnight: Waldorf Towers

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1975

- 9:05am DEPART Waldorf Towers enroute JFK International Airport.
- 9:40am ARRIVE JFK International Airport.
- 9:50am DEPART New York via Special Imperial Flight enroute Chicago.
- Flying time: 1 hour 50 minutes
- 11:00am ARRIVE Chicago, O'Hare International Airport.
- 11:05am DEPART airfield enroute Drake Hotel.
- 11:45am ARRIVE Drake Hotel.
- 12:15pm DEPART Drake Hotel enroute Conrad Hilton Hotel.
- 12:30pm ARRIVE Conrad Hilton Hotel.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1975

- 12:30pm Mayor and Mrs. Daley give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties at Conrad Hilton Hotel, Grand Ballroom.
- 2:20pm DEPART Conrad Hilton Hotel enroute Drake Hotel.
- 2:27pm ARRIVE Drake Hotel.
- 3:00pm DEPART Drake Hotel enroute Joliet, Illinois.
- 3:10pm Her Majesty departs Drake Hotel enroute Wyler Childrens' Hospital, 950 E. 59th Street.
- 3:40pm Her Majesty arrives Wyler Childrens' Hospital.
- 4:05pm Her Majesty departs Wyler Childrens' Hospital enroute Art Institute of Chicago, Michigan and Adams Street.
- 4:20pm Her Majesty arrives Art Institute of Chicago.
- 4:20pm ARRIVE Baltz Farm, Joliet, Illinois.
- 5:10pm Her Majesty departs Art Institute of Chicago enroute Drake Hotel.
- 5:20pm DEPART Baltz Farm enroute Drake Hotel.
- 5:25pm Her Majesty arrives Drake Hotel.
- 6:40pm ARRIVE Drake Hotel.
- 7:10pm Reception in honor of Their Majesties by representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese in Chicago in Parkside Room, Drake Hotel.
- 7:20pm DEPART reception enroute suite.  
Private dinner.

Overnight: Drake Hotel



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1975

8:15am DEPART Drake Hotel enroute O'Hare International Airport.

8:55am ARRIVE O'Hare International Airport.

9:00am DEPART Chicago via Special Imperial Flight enroute Los Angeles.

Flying time: 4 hours 5 minutes

11:05am ARRIVE Los Angeles International Airport, FAA Terminal.

11:15am DEPART airfield enroute Los Angeles Music Center, Dorothy Chandler Pavilion.

11:45am ARRIVE Los Angeles Music Center, Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, and proceed to "Founders."

12:15pm Presentation of key to city followed by welcoming acknowledgement to community from balcony, accompanied by Mayor and Mrs. Bradley.

12:35pm Mayor and Mrs. Bradley give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties in the Grand Hall.

2:00pm DEPART Grand Hall and proceed to "Founders."

2:40pm DEPART Los Angeles Music Center enroute Disneyland.

3:20pm ARRIVE Disneyland.  
Tour of Disneyland.

4:30pm DEPART Disneyland enroute Beverly Wilshire Hotel.

5:40pm ARRIVE Beverly Wilshire Hotel.

6:40pm Reception in honor of Their Majesties by representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese in Los Angeles at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel,

7:00pm DEPART reception and return to suite.

Private dinner.

Overnight: Beverly Wilshire

Summary Schedule -10-

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1975

9:25am      DEPART hotel enroute Los Angeles  
International Airport.

9:55am      ARRIVE Los Angeles International Airport.

10:00am     DEPART Los Angeles via Special Imperial  
Flight enroute San Diego.

Flying time: 35 minutes

10:35am     ARRIVE San Diego Airport.

10:40am     DEPART airfield enroute San Diego  
National Zoo.

10:48am     ARRIVE San Diego National Zoo.

Tour of Zoo.

11:30am     DEPART San Diego National Zoo enroute  
Sea Lodge Hotel, La Jolla.

11:47am     ARRIVE Sea Lodge Hotel.

Private lunch.

1:05pm      DEPART Sea Lodge Hotel enroute Scripps  
Institution of Oceanography.

NOTE: Her Majesty remains at hotel  
for rest.

1:07pm      ARRIVE Scripps Institution.

3:05pm      DEPART Scripps Institution enroute Sea  
Lodge Hotel.

3:07pm      ARRIVE Sea Lodge Hotel.

3:42pm      DEPART Sea Lodge Hotel enroute San Diego  
Airport.

4:00pm      ARRIVE San Diego Airport.

4:05pm      DEPART San Diego via Special Imperial  
Flight enroute San Francisco.

Flying time: 1 hour 20 minutes

Summary Schedule -11-

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1975

5:25pm      ARRIVE San Francisco Airport.

5:35pm      DEPART airfield enroute St. Francis Hotel,  
Union Square.

6:00pm      ARRIVE St. Francis Hotel.

                 Private dinner.

                 Overnight: St. Francis Hotel

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1975

10:00am      DEPART St. Francis Hotel enroute Strybing  
Arboretum, Golden Gate Park, passing by  
Japan Center.

10:20am      ARRIVE Strybing Arboretum.

                 Reception in honor of Their Majesties  
by the representatives of Japanese-  
Americans and Japanese in San Francisco.

10:50am      DEPART Strybing Arboretum enroute Kanrin  
Maru Monument, passing by Lincoln Park.

11:00am      ARRIVE Kanrin Maru Monument.

11:10am      DEPART Kanrin Maru Monument enroute Vista  
Point of Golden Gate Bridge.

11:20am      ARRIVE Vista Point.

11:35am      DEPART Vista Point enroute St. Francis  
Hotel.

11:55am      ARRIVE St. Francis Hotel.

1:00pm      Mayor and Mrs. Alioto give a luncheon in  
honor of Their Majesties at the St. Francis  
Hotel, Grand Ballroom.

2:45pm      DEPART Grand Ballroom and return to suite.

3:25pm      DEPART St. Francis Hotel enroute San  
Francisco Airport.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1975

3:50pm      ARRIVE San Francisco Airport.

4:00pm      DEPART San Francisco via Special Imperial  
Flight enroute Honolulu, Hawaii.

Flying time: 4 hours 15 minutes

(Dinner will be served during flight.)

6:15pm      ARRIVE Honolulu International Airport.

6:25pm      DEPART airfield enroute Kahala Hilton Hotel.

6:50pm      ARRIVE Kahala Hilton Hotel.

Overnight: Kahala Hilton Hotel

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1975

10:45am      DEPART Kahala Hilton Hotel enroute  
Honolulu International Center Hall.

11:00am      ARRIVE Honolulu International Center Hall.

Welcoming program by the citizens of  
Honolulu.

11:40am      DEPART Honolulu International Center Hall  
enroute Residence of Governor and Mrs.  
Ariyoshi.

11:45am      ARRIVE Residence of Governor and Mrs.  
Ariyoshi.

12:00noon      Governor and Mrs. Ariyoshi give a luncheon  
in honor of Their Majesties at the Residence.

1:45pm      DEPART Residence enroute Kahala Hilton Hotel.

2:00pm      ARRIVE Kahala Hilton Hotel.

3:15pm      DEPART Kahala Hilton Hotel enroute Bishop  
Museum.

3:30pm      ARRIVE Bishop Museum.

Tour of Museum.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1975

4:05pm DEPART Bishop Museum enroute Residence  
of Consul General of Japan,

4:25pm ARRIVE Residence of Consul General.  
  
Reception in honor of Their Majesties  
by representatives of Japanese-Americans  
and Japanese of Hawaii.

5:20pm DEPART Residence of Consul General  
enroute Kahala Hilton Hotel, passing  
along Waikiki.

5:50pm ARRIVE Kahala Hilton Hotel.

6:50pm DEPART Kahala Hilton Hotel enroute  
Honolulu International Airport.

7:15pm ARRIVE Honolulu International Airport.

7:25pm DEPART Honolulu via Hawaiian Airlines DC-9  
aircraft enroute Kona.

Flying time: 30 minutes

7:55pm ARRIVE Kona Airport.

8:00pm DEPART airfield enroute Mauna Kea Beach  
Hotel.

8:42pm ARRIVE Mauna Kea Beach Hotel.

Private dinner.

Overnight: Mauna Kea Beach Hotel

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1975

Rest.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1975

10:43am DEPART Mauna Kea Beach Hotel enroute  
Kona Airport.

11:25am ARRIVE Kona Airport.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1975

11:30am DEPART Kona via Hawaiian Airlines DC-9  
aircraft enroute Honolulu.

Flying time: 30 minutes

12:00noon ARRIVE Honolulu International Airport.

12:55pm DEPART the United States via Special  
Imperial Flight enroute Tokyo.

TUESDAY  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1975

10:40am Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress of Japan arrive Patrick Henry International Airport, Newport News, Virginia, via a Special Imperial Flight.

Welcoming Committee

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.  
Chief of Protocol of the United States

(Amb. Catto proceeds onto plane to  
escort Their Majesties down to the  
Welcoming Committee.)

Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Mills E. Godwin  
Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia  
Mrs. Godwin

The Honorable Harry F. Byrd, Jr.  
Senator from Virginia

The Honorable Vernon M. Geddy, Jr.  
Mayor of the City of Williamsburg

Mrs. Geddy

The Honorable Kazuo Chiba  
Consul General of Japan in Atlanta

Mrs. Chiba

Mr. J. Owen Zurhellen, Jr.  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State,  
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Mrs. Zurhellen

Mr. William R. Codus  
Assistant Chief of Protocol

The Honorable Carlisle H. Humelsine  
President, Colonial Williamsburg  
Foundation

Mrs. Humelsine

Mr. Roger W. Wallace  
Protocol Officer

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL CEREMONY - INCLEMENT WEATHER SCENARIO

One-half hour before  
ceremony

Members of the Welcoming Committee arrive at the Southwest Gate of the White House. They are escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance and upstairs to the East Room to take their places to the right of the platform.

Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and Representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (and Mrs.) arrive via the Southwest Gate and are escorted upstairs to take their places on the North Portico (see XXX on Diagram 1).

Five minutes before  
ceremony

Members of the Visitor's Official Party arrive at the North Portico entrance (via the Northwest Gate) and are escorted to their places in the East Room, in front of the Welcoming Committee. (see diagram 2)

Two minutes before  
ceremony

President and Mrs. Ford arrive at the North Portico entrance.

Ruffles and Flourishes  
Hail to the Chief

Time of Ceremony

Motorcade carrying visitor (and Mrs.) arrives Northwest Gate and proceeds towards North Portico.

Trumpet Fanfare

Motorcade arrives at North Portico.

Chief of Protocol introduces visitor (and Mrs.) to President and Mrs. Ford.

The President introduces Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (and Mrs.).

President Ford and visitor position themselves on the red carpet, facing Pennsylvania Avenue. (see diagram 1).

Mrs. Ford and visitors wife position themselves to the side of the red carpet (see #1 and #2 on diagram 1).

Ruffles and Flourishes  
National Anthem of Visitor's Country  
National Anthem of the United States

President and Mrs. Ford escort visitor (and Mrs.)  
into the East Room.

Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and representa-  
tive of Joint Chiefs of Staff (and Mrs.)  
follow and position themselves to the left  
of the platform (see XXX on diagram 2).  
Chief of Protocol positions himself at #4  
on diagram 2 .

President Ford and visitor proceed onto platform.

Mrs. Ford and visitor's wife position themselves to  
left on platform (see #1 and #2 on diagram 2).  
Wife of the Chief of Protocol positions herself at  
#3 on diagram 2.

Welcoming Remarks by President Ford.

Response by visitor.

President and Mrs. Ford escort visitor (and Mrs.)  
from the East Room, through the Green Room, into  
the Blue Room. (see diagram 2)

Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and repre-  
sentative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
(and Mrs.) are escorted into Blue Room.

Receiving line is formed.

President Ford  
Visitor  
Mrs. Ford  
Visitor's wife  
Secretary of State  
Wife  
Representative of JCS  
Wife

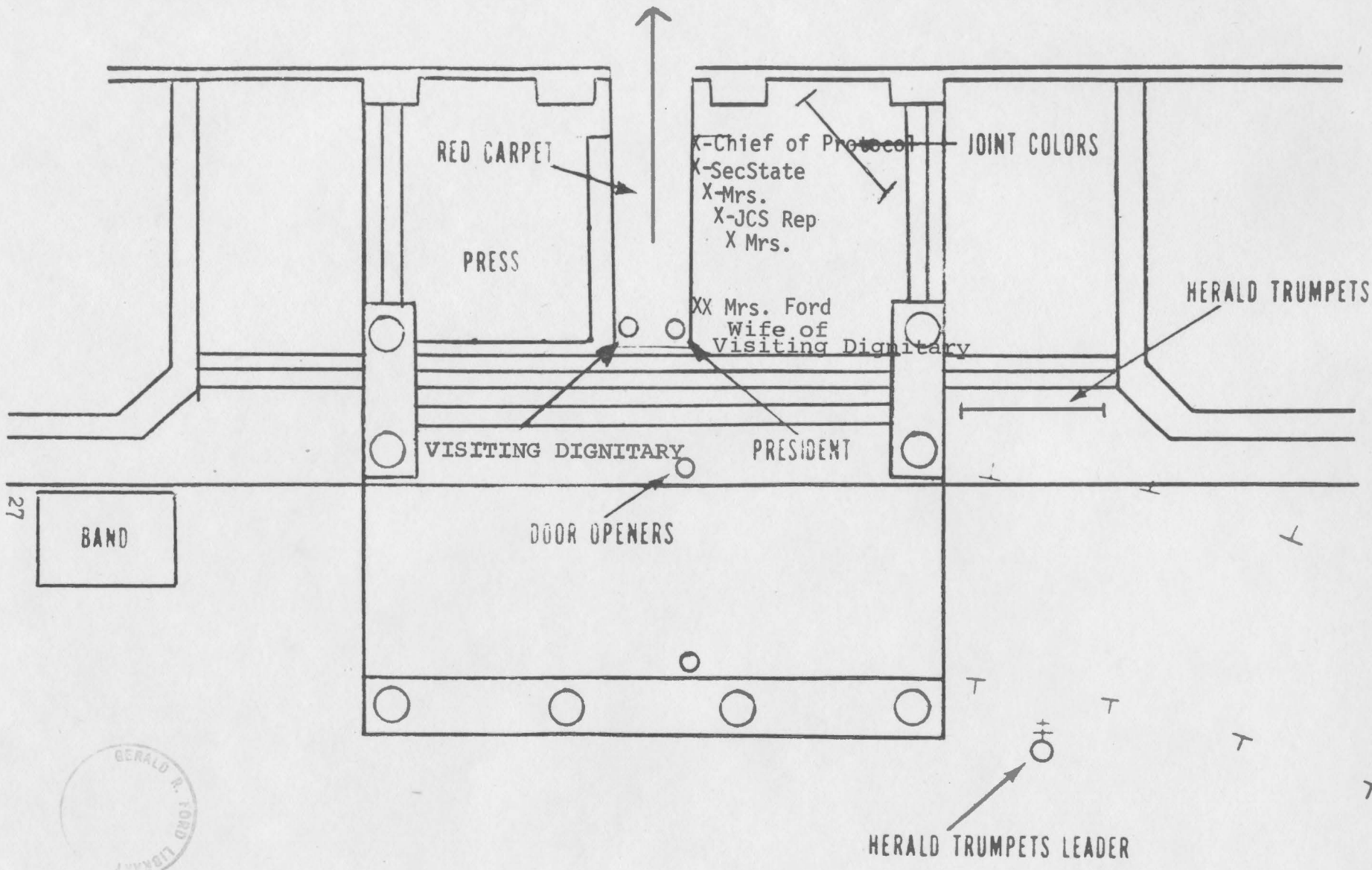
Members of the Official Party and the Welcoming  
Committee are escorted into the Blue Room and  
presented to the receiving line.

Coffee is served.

One half hour  
following the  
start of  
Ceremony

President Ford escorts Visitor to the Oval Office  
for meeting.

Following coffee, visitors wife departs.



27



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL CEREMONY

One-half hour before ceremony	Members of the Welcoming Committee arrive White House via Southwest Gate and are escorted to their assigned places on the South Lawn.
One-half hour before ceremony	Members of the Official Party not arriving by helicopter arrive White House via Southwest Gate and are escorted to their assigned places on the South Lawn.
Five minutes before ceremony	Members of the Official Party traveling by helicopter arrive White House via Southwest Gate and are escorted to their assigned places on the South Lawn.
Two minutes before ceremony	President and Mrs. Ford arrive Diplomatic Entrance of White House.
	Ruffles and Flourishes Announcement Hail to the Chief
One minute before ceremony	President and Mrs. Ford arrive platform area in front of Diplomatic Entrance and position themselves at the beginning of red carpet.
Time of Ceremony	Motorcade carrying visitor (and Mrs.) arrives Diplomatic Entrance via Southwest Gate.

Trumpet Fanfare

President and Mrs. Ford are introduced to visitor (and Mrs.) by the Chief of Protocol.

(Photo Opportunity)

President Ford then introduces visitor (and Mrs.) to Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (and Mrs.).

The President escorts visitor onto the platform.

Mrs. Ford escorts visitor's wife, accompanied by wife of Chief of Protocol, to a position to the right of the platform, in front of the Official Party. Visitor's wife stands to Mrs. Ford's right with wife of Chief of Protocol directly behind.

Present Arms  
Ruffles and Flourishes  
National Anthem of Visitor's Country  
National Anthem of the United States  
(19 or 21-gun salute)  
Order Arms

President Ford escorts visitor toward the Commander of the Troops, who takes his place at visitor's right. The Inspection Party turns in front of the band, and the President takes a position to the right of the visitor.

Inspection begins at the right front of the band and proceeds along front rank of troops. Members of the Inspection Party render salutes when passing in front of the Colors.

At the left flank of troops, the Party turns and proceeds toward the platform.

President Ford escorts visitor onto the platform.

Troops in Review  
Marine Drum and Bugle Corps  
pass in front of the platform  
Present Arms  
Order Arms

President Ford and visitor move to the microphone and face the press area.

Remarks by President Ford.

Remarks by visitor.

President Ford and visitor face the troops and the Commander of Troops indicates that the ceremony has concluded.

President and Mrs. Ford escort visitor (and Mrs.) to the South Portico Balcony.

(Photo Opportunity at  
South Portico Balcony)

The Party enters the Blue Room and a receiving line is formed in the following order:

President Ford  
Visitor  
Mrs. Ford  
Visitor's Wife  
Secretary of State  
Wife of Secretary of State  
Representative of Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Wife of Representative

Members of the Official Party and the Welcoming Committee are escorted into the Blue Room and are presented to the receiving line.

Coffee is served.

One-half hour  
after start of  
Ceremony

President Ford escorts visitor to the President's Office for meeting.

Mrs. Ford and wife of visitor remain in the Blue Room for coffee.

Following coffee, wife of visitor departs from North Portico via motorcade.

\* \* \*

Members of Official Party depart North Portico via motorcade.

Members of Welcoming Committee depart via Southwest Gate (Diplomatic Entrance).

Following meeting with President Ford, visitor departs from South Lawn Driveway via motorcade.

\* \* \* \*

Attached are three diagrams showing:

- #A - The President's Park (Ellipse) showing positioning of the two helicopters and motorcade to the White House Arrival Ceremony.
- #B - Overall view of the White House South Lawn during White House Arrival Ceremony.
- #C - View of the Platform Area during White House Arrival Ceremony.

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# background NOTES



## Japan

department of state \* august 1975

### OFFICIAL NAME: Japan

#### GEOGRAPHY

Japan, a chain of rugged, mountainous islands, lies in a 2,000-mile-long arc off the east coast of Asia. It comprises four main islands—Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu—and more than 3,300 smaller islands, at about the same latitude as the United States.

About four-fifths of the country is covered by hills and mountains, a number of which are inactive or active volcanoes. Japan's unstable geological position beside the Pacific deeps accounts for the earthquakes it experiences.

Climate ranges from subtropical on Okinawa (similar to southern Florida) to cool on Hokkaido (like that of

southern Maine). Most of Japan is dominated by the Asiatic monsoon, which brings a pronounced summer rainy season (most intense in early July) and mild, sunny winters. Rainfall throughout the country is more than 40 inches per year and greater than this amount in certain areas. During late summer and early fall Japan is often buffeted by torrential rains accompanying Pacific typhoons.

#### PROFILE

##### Geography

AREA: 143,000 sq. mi. (slightly smaller than Calif.). CAPITAL: Tokyo (pop. 11.5 million). OTHER CITIES: Osaka (2.8 million), Yokohama (2.6 million), Nagoya (2 million, Kyoto (1.4 million).

##### People

POPULATION: 110 million (1974). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 1.2%. DENSITY: 762 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: 0.6% Korean. LANGUAGE: Japanese. RELIGIONS: Shintoism and Buddhism; 0.8% Christian. LITERACY: 98%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: Male 69.3 yrs., female 74.7 yrs.

##### Government

TYPE: Parliamentary democracy. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: May 3, 1947.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Prime Minister (Head of Government). *Legislative*—bicameral Diet (House of Representatives and House of Councillors). *Judicial*—Civil law system with Anglo-American influence.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Komeito (Clean Government Party), Japan Communist Party (JCP). SUFFRAGE: Universal over 20. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 47 Prefectures.

FLAG: Red sun on white field.

##### Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$457 billion (1974 est.). REAL GROWTH RATE: -1.8% (1974); 10.6% (1960-70). PER CAPITA GNP: \$4,100 (1974 est.).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 19%. *Labor* 12%. *Products*—rice, wheat, barley, vegetables, fruits.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 36%. *Products*—machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles, autos, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Negligible mineral resources, fish.

Trade: *Exports*—\$55.8 billion (1974): machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles. *Partners*—US 23%, EC 11%, Far East 23%, Communist countries 6%. *Imports*—\$62.1 billion (1974): fossil fuels, metal ore, raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment. *Partners*—US 20%, EC 6%, Far East 20%, Communist countries 5%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE (floating): 296 yen=US\$1 (July 1975).

ECONOMIC AID EXTENDED: Total official and private resource flow (1974)—\$2.962 billion (0.66% of GNP); official development assistance (1974)—\$1.126 billion (0.25% of GNP).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and its specialized agencies, International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Monetary Fund (IMF), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), International Energy Agency (IEA).

#### PEOPLE

Japan ranks among the most densely inhabited nations in the world. A growth rate which fell to 0.8 percent in the late 1950's has stabilized at about 1.2 percent in recent years. The government encourages birth control and family planning. In 1971 Japan's productive age population reached an all time high of 73 million, as the postwar "baby boom" joined the labor force. The rate of increase is tapering off, and indications are the nation will eventually have a stable labor force perhaps followed at a later date by a stable population.

The Japanese are a Mongoloid people, closely related to the major groups of east Asia. However, there is some evidence of admixture with Malayan and Caucasoid strains. There are about 600,000 Koreans and much smaller groups of Chinese and Caucasian residents.

#### Religion

Buddhism occupies an important place in Japan's religious life. It has exerted profound influence on fine arts, social institutions, and thought, and most Japanese still consider themselves members of one of the major Buddhist sects.



Shintoism is an indigenous religion which is founded on myths, legends, and ritual practices of the early Japanese people. It was recognized by the Meiji government in the latter 19th century as the official state religion and was cultivated by the government as a spur to patriotic and nationalistic feelings. Under the Allied occupation (1946-52), state support was removed from "State Shinto," and the Emperor disavowed divinity. Shintoism continues to draw participation by many people, particularly in the more rural areas of the country, at times of marriage, death, local festivals, and other observances.

Neither Buddhism nor Shintoism are exclusive religions. Most Japanese observe both Buddhist and Shinto rituals.

Confucianism is more an ethical system than a religion. The Confucian philosophic tradition is an important strand in Japanese thought.

Christianity has about 750,000 adherents.

#### Education

Japan provides free public schooling for all children through 6 years of elementary school and 3 years of junior high school. Most students go on to 3-year senior high schools, and those able to pass the difficult entrance examinations enter the 4-year universities or 2-year junior colleges. There are public and private high schools, colleges, and universities, but public institutions, as well as private, require tuition.

The rapidly rising standard of living and growing job opportunities for well-educated youth have placed a severe burden on overcrowded institutions of higher learning. Competition for entry into the handful of particularly prestigious universities—such as Tokyo University, Kyoto University, Waseda, and Keio—is very intense.

Between 1965 and 1970 there was an increase in student protests. A number of universities, including Tokyo University, were at times paralyzed or closed down entirely for as long as a year. The student movement is now divided into a number of mutually antagonistic factions, but the level of tension has decreased considerably.

#### Mass Communications

Mass communications in Japan are

comparable to those in the advanced industrial nations of the West. The mass media are highly competitive even though dominated to a considerable extent by three national dailies with circulations of 7-9 million copies (combined, morning and evening): *Asahi*, *Mainichi*, and *Yomiuri*. These major newspapers and several smaller ones publish weekly magazines and have interests in commercial radio and television. There are many other national and prefectural newspapers of significance and five English-language dailies.

The Japanese publishing industry brings out more new titles each year than its American counterpart.

Radio and television follow the British or Canadian pattern, with a nationwide government-owned network competing with commercial networks. Almost all Japanese homes have radios. As of 1970 about 95 percent of Japanese households had TV, placing Japan second in the world after the United States. The Japanese motion picture industry similarly ranks as one of the largest in the world.

#### Social Welfare

In Japan, as in other parts of Asia, the care of the sick, aged, and infirm has been, until recently, the responsibility of the family, employers, or private organizations. To meet the needs of an urbanized, modern industrial society, this system has changed greatly, and the government is conducting a very broad range of modest but successful social welfare programs. These include health insurance, old-age pensions, a minimum wage law, and the operation of a variety of hospitals and social welfare institutions for orphans, the physically handicapped, and the elderly. All major political parties are firmly committed to providing increased and more effective social welfare services.

#### HISTORY

Traditional Japanese records embody the legend that the empire was founded in 660 B.C. by the Emperor Jimmu, a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess and ancestor of the present ruling dynasty. About 405 A.D. the Japanese court officially

adopted the Chinese script. During the 6th century Buddhism was introduced into Japan from China. These two events revolutionized Japanese culture and were the beginning of a long series of cultural borrowings from China that have resulted in a strong feeling of affinity for China by the Japanese people.

From the establishment of the first fixed capital at Nara in 710 until 1867, the Emperors of the Yamato dynasty were the nominal rulers, but actual power was usually held by powerful court nobles, regents, or shoguns (military governors).

#### Contact With the West

The first contact with the West occurred about 1542 when a Portuguese ship was blown off course and landed in Japan. It was followed by Portuguese traders; Jesuit, Dominican, and Franciscan missionaries; and Dutch, English, and Spanish traders. During the early part of the 17th century growing suspicion that the traders and missionaries were forerunners of a military conquest caused the Shogunate to place successively greater restrictions on foreigners, culminating in 1638 with the expulsion of all foreigners and the severing of all relations with the outside world, except severely limited commercial contacts with Dutch and Chinese merchants at Nagasaki. This isolation persisted until 1854 when Commodore Matthew Perry of the U.S. Navy "opened" Japan by negotiating the convention of Kanagawa.

Renewed contact with the West contributed to a breakdown of feudalism and led to industrialization and the rapid achievement of the status of a modern power. In 1868 the Shogun was forced to resign and Emperor Meiji was restored to temporal power. The feudal system was subsequently abolished, and in 1889 a constitutional government, parliamentary in form, was established. During this period Japan sought to utilize Western technology to strengthen and modernize the state and the economy. The "Meiji constitution," promulgated during this time, instituted many needed reforms. The success of the carefully controlled revolution of the Meiji leaders was tremendous. In a few decades these leaders achieved their goal of a strong Japan.

Japan proceeded to establish itself on an equal basis with the leading nations of the West. Along with the introduction of modern transportation, steps were taken to build an up-to-date army and navy, modernize education, adopt some Western customs, and create a modern industry. Of prime psychological importance was the introduction of a Western system of justice, thus enabling Japan to remove in 1898 the last of the "unequal treaties" which were particularly galling to the Japanese.

#### Wars With China and Russia

The Japanese leaders of the late 19th century, alert to internal and Western "power politics," regarded the Korean peninsula as "a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan." It was over Korea that Japan became involved in war with the Chinese Empire in 1894-95 and with Russia in 1904-05. As a result of the war with China, Japan acquired a part of southern Manchuria, the Pescadores Islands, and Formosa. Japan defeated Russia in the war of 1904-05, and the resulting Treaty of Portsmouth awarded Japan certain rights in Manchuria and southern Sakhalin (Russia had received southern Sakhalin in 1875 in exchange for the Kurile Islands). These two wars gave Japan a free hand in Korea, which it formally annexed in 1910.

#### World War I to Present

World War I permitted Japan, the only Asian member of the Allies, to expand its influence in Asia and its territorial holdings in the Pacific and brought unprecedented prosperity to the country. It went to the peace conference at Versailles in 1919 as one of the great military and industrial powers of the world and received official recognition as one of the "Big Five" of the new international order. It joined the League of Nations and received a mandate over the Pacific islands north of the Equator that were formerly held by Germany.

During the 1920's Japan made progress toward establishing a democratic system of government. However, parliamentary government was not deeply enough rooted to weather the pressures in the 1930's from economic and political forces. Military leadership played an increasingly influential role

in the ruling of Japan during this time.

Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and established the puppet state of Manchukuo. In 1933 Japan resigned from the League of Nations. The Japanese invasion of China in 1937 followed Japan's signature of the so-called "anti-Comintern pact" the previous year and was one of a chain of developments which culminated in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. After 3 years and 9 months of warfare, which resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives on both sides and included the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan signed an instrument of surrender on the U.S.S. *Missouri* on September 2, 1945.

As a result of World War II, Japan lost all of its recently acquired possessions and retained only the home islands. Manchukuo was dissolved, and Manchuria was returned to China; Japan renounced all claims to Formosa; Korea was granted independence; southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles were occupied by the U.S.S.R.; and the United States became the sole administering authority of the Ryukyu, Bonin, and Volcano Islands. (The United States had returned control of all the islands to Japan by 1972 with the reversion of Okinawa.)

Japan was placed under the international control of the Allied Powers through the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), Gen. Douglas MacArthur. U.S. objectives were to insure that Japan would become a peaceful nation and to establish democratic self-government supported by the freely expressed will of the people. Reforms were introduced in the political, economic, and social spheres. The method of ruling through Japanese officials and a freely elected Japanese Diet (legislature) afforded a progressive and orderly transition from the stringent controls immediately following the surrender to the restoration of full sovereignty when the treaty of peace with Japan went into effect on April 28, 1952.

Since the peace treaty Japan has been ruled by conservative governments whose policy has been to maintain a close orientation to the West. The institutions of parliamentary democracy have become progressively

stronger. The post-treaty period has also been marked by tremendous economic growth.

#### GOVERNMENT

Japan's parliamentary government—a constitutional monarchy—operates within the framework of a Constitution which became effective on May 3, 1947. Sovereignty, previously embodied in the Emperor, is now vested in the Japanese people, and the Emperor is defined as the symbol of the state. Japan has universal adult suffrage with a secret ballot for all elective offices. The government has an executive, responsible to the legislature, and an independent judiciary.

The bicameral Diet is constitutionally designated as the highest organ of state power and is the sole lawmaking body of the government. It consists of the House of Representatives (Lower House)—491 members elected for a maximum 4-year term—and the House of Councillors, (Upper House)—252 members elected for a 6-year term (one-half elected every 3 years). One hundred members of the House of Councillors are elected from the nation at large and the remainder by prefecture.

The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, may dissolve the House of Representatives in which case a general election must be held within 40 days. The House of Representatives may force the resignation of the Cabinet by passing a motion of no-confidence, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within 10 days of the motion.

Bills, which may be submitted by the government or by individual members of the Diet, become law on passage by a simple majority of both Houses. Should the House of Councillors exercise a legislative veto on bills passed by the House of Representatives, such a veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives. When the House of Councillors disagrees with the House of Representatives on budgetary matters or on Diet approval of treaties, the decision of the House of Representatives prevails if the disagreement cannot be resolved within 30 days.

Executive power is vested in a Cabinet composed of the Prime Min-

ister and the Ministers of State, all of whom must be civilians. The Prime Minister, who must be a member of the Diet, is appointed by the Emperor on designation by the Diet. He has the power to appoint and remove his Ministers, the majority of whom must be from the Diet.

In addition to its general executive functions, the Cabinet is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs, the conclusion of treaties (with the approval of the Diet), the submission of a budget, and the enactment of Cabinet orders to execute provisions of the Constitution and the law.

The Cabinet must resign en masse: (1) when it no longer enjoys the confidence of the House of Representatives, unless the House is dissolved within 10 days after the no-confidence vote; (2) when the prime ministership is vacant; (3) upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election for the House of Representatives.

Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court and in such courts as are established by law. These include district courts and high courts (courts of appeal). The Chief Justice is appointed by the Emperor upon designation by the Cabinet. All other members of the Supreme Court are appointed directly by the Cabinet. Appointments are reviewed by the people at the next general election and again after 10 years.

The Constitution requires that regulations for the organization and administration of local governments be "in accordance with the principle of local autonomy." Japan, however, does not have a federal system, and its 47 Prefectures are not sovereign entities in the sense that American States are. Most of them are not financially self-sufficient but depend on the central government for subsidies. Governors of Prefectures, mayors of municipalities, prefectural and municipal assemblymen are elected by the people for 4-year terms.

#### Principal Government Officials

Head of State—The Emperor Hirohito  
Prime Minister—Takeo Miki  
Deputy Prime Minister; Director General, Economic Planning Agency—Takeo Fukuda

#### Other Ministers

Agriculture and Forestry—Shintaro Abe

Construction—Tadao Kariya  
Education—Michio Nagai  
Finance—Masayoshi Ohira  
Foreign Affairs—Kiichi Miyazawa  
Health and Welfare—Masami Tanaka  
Home Affairs—Hajime Fukuda  
International Trade and Industry—Toshio Komoto  
Justice—Osamu Inaba  
Labor—Takashi Hasegawa  
Posts and Telecommunications—Isamu Murakami

Transport—Mutsuo Kimura  
Chief Cabinet Secretary—Ichitaro Ide  
*Directors General*

Administrative Management Agency—Yuzo Matsuzawa  
Environmental Agency—Tatsuo Ozawa  
Japan Defense Agency—Michita Sakata  
National Land Agency—Shin Kanemaru  
Prime Minister's Office—Mitsunori Ueki  
Science and Technology Agency—Yoshitake Sasaki  
Ambassador to the U.S.—Takeshi Yasukawa  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Shizuo Saito

Japan maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 2520 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20008. There are Consulates General in Atlanta, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York City, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and Guam; a Consulate in Anchorage; honorary Consulates General in Boston, Denver, Miami, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and San Juan; and honorary Consulates in San Diego, Mobile, and American Samoa.

#### POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Japan is one of the most politically stable of all postwar democracies. It has been ruled for more than 25 years by a shifting coalition of moderate conservative political interests.

The usually close cooperation between politicians, the highly efficient, dedicated bureaucracy, and the business community has given cohesion to national policymaking. The political organization representing Japanese moderate conservatism is the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). The party is actually a coalition of 8-10 well-organized factions whose fortunes rise or fall with the ability of the factional

leader to obtain a position of power in the Cabinet or party. The factional organization is sufficiently tight and the factional leaders' control of funds and appointments is sufficiently strong to maintain factional unity. A shared interest in sustaining conservative control of the government has maintained the unity of these factions in the LDP since the party's founding in 1955.

The largest of the four opposition parties is the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP). That party, torn by ideological conflict between the Marxist class struggle approach of its predominate left wing and the more pragmatic approach of the right wing, appears to have stabilized its position after a period of decline maintaining the support of 20-25 percent of the electorate. Its main support comes from the 4.5 million-member General Federation of Trade Unions (Sohyo).

The Komeito (Clean Government Party), the political arm of the Buddhist sect Soka Gakkai, has recently attempted to broaden its base. The party grew rapidly in its early years but representation in the Diet declined in the 1972 elections. The Komeito appears essentially conservative and opposed to communism but has joined the other opposition parties in parliamentary maneuvers against the Liberal Democrats.

No longer stridently revolutionary, the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) has rejected close ties with either Moscow or Peking and now espouses a parliamentary road to power like the major West European Communist parties. It portrays itself as a "lovable" party, using nationalistic posters and an approach focusing on popular issues—pollution, prices, and deficiencies in public services, schools, hospitals, and roads.

The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) is a moderate Socialist party patterned after the European Social Democrats. Its membership broke away from the JSP in 1958. It is supported by Japan's second largest labor federation, the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei), but its strength has declined in recent years.

While Japanese politics are still characterized by stability, the LDP's position is not completely assured. In national elections for the lower house,

popular support for the LDP-endorsed candidates has declined an average of about 2 percent per election from a high of 76 percent to a point where in the last elections (1972) it fell to about 47 percent. Consequently, the LDP counts on the inability of its opponents to unite and on its own proven ability to take advantage of the unique Japanese elections system to maximize its Diet representation and remain in power. The LDP's performance in the economic field, one of its strong points, has undeniably improved the lot of the people in the postwar era, and despite recent economic difficulties the LDP is still the only party which the public trusts to manage the economy.

During the last House of Representatives elections in December 1972, LDP-endorsed candidates won 271 seats. With the subsequent affiliation of independents and victories in by-elections, the LDP controlled 284 seats out of 491 seats. The JSP gained 29 seats to increase to 119 seats after falling to 90 seats in the 1969 elections. The Komeito dropped from 47 to 29 seats and the DSP from 31 to 19 seats. The JCP increased their representation from 14 to 38 and for the first time since the late 1940's polled over 10 percent of the vote. Lower House elections must be held before December 1976 but may occur earlier.

In the House of Councillors elections in June 1974, the LDP emerged

with a bare majority of 129 out of the 252 seats. Their opposition included the JSP—63 seats, Komeito—24 seats, JCP—20 seats, DSP—10 seats, and others. The LDP's percentage of the vote in the prefectural constituency races declined from 44 percent in 1971 to 40 percent in 1974, an indication that the long-term decline in the LDP's popular vote in the national elections was continuing. The next Upper House elections will be in 1977.

## DEFENSE

After World War II Japan was completely disarmed by the Allies. Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution provides that "land, sea, and air forces as well as other war potential, will never be maintained." In 1950 during the Korean hostilities this position was modified by the establishment of the National Police Reserve. Before the end of the Allied occupation in April 1952 the first steps had been taken to expand and transform it into a self-defense force. At the same time, the Japanese Government derived from Article 51 of the U.N. Charter the doctrine that each nation has the right of self-defense against armed attack and that this right is consistent with Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution.

In 1954 the National Defense Agency was created with the specific mission of defending Japan against external aggression. Ground, maritime, and air self-defense forces were established, with a Joint Chiefs of Staff organization patterned after that of the United States.

## U.S.-Japan Security Relations

The United States and Japan are allied under the terms of the 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. Our security relationship dates from the period of the early 1950's when Japan was virtually defenseless and a 1952 Security Treaty was negotiated at the same time as the Peace Treaty. The present treaty, revised on a broader basis of equality, came into force on June 23, 1960, and became subject to abrogation by either party at 1 year's notice in June 1970. Both governments at the time declared their intention to extend the treaty for an indefinite future.

The treaty has served its purposes well; for the United States the bases

and facilities provided by Japan are especially important to the U.S. ability to maintain its commitments to its other allies in the Far East, as well as for the security of Japan. U.S. military assistance to Japan was terminated at the end of FY 1967. Since 1952 U.S. military forces in Japan have decreased from more than 260,000 to the present level of about 54,000, including 35,000 on Okinawa.

The United States continues to maintain its essential military facilities on Okinawa under the terms of the Treaty of Cooperation and Mutual Security, which will apply without change to Okinawa.

## Japanese Self-Defense Forces

The Japanese Armed Forces have an authorized strength of 260,000 men. Their ground forces are organized in 13 divisions, their naval forces have destroyers and submarines, and their air force has F-104's and F4's coproduced in Japan.

As U.S. forces were withdrawn, Japanese self-defense forces assumed their responsibilities. In 1958 the ground defense of Japan was assumed by the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force. Air defense responsibilities, formerly undertaken by some U.S. Air Force units, have been assumed by the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force. The Japanese are continuing to make modest technical and qualitative improvements in their defense capabilities, without acquiring any capability for projecting their military power beyond Japan's immediate vicinity. While the absolute cost for self-defense has increased rapidly, it still remains less than one percent of Japan's gross national product. Japan is party to no military alliance save that with the United States.

Although political, economic, and psychological factors have constrained the rate of development of the self-defense forces, the proportion of the public at large that acknowledges the need for these forces has grown. Still, an important minority in Japan continues to advocate strict interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution, and the government's freedom of action is seriously restricted. Competing demands of popular social welfare programs also serve to limit the percentage of the overall budget devoted to the defense establishment. Above all,

there remains in the minds of the Japanese people a strong antipathy toward all things military and particularly toward military uses of nuclear energy, stemming from their prewar and wartime experience with Japanese militarism and their unique position as the only people in the world who have suffered from nuclear warfare.

## ECONOMY

Japan's waters are rich in aquatic life; however, the country is poor in land and other natural resources. Only 19 percent of the total land is presently suitable for cultivation. With great ingenuity and technical skill, which result in per-acre crop yields among the highest in the world, farmers produce on less than 13 million acres under cultivation about 70 percent of the food needed by the present population, including all rice requirements. The rest must be imported.

Natural resources to meet the needs of modern industry are few. Hydroelectric power, although highly developed, generates less than half of the total supply of electricity, and Japan relies increasingly on thermal power to satisfy its rapidly growing energy requirements. Coal, found principally on Hokkaido and Kyushu, is plentiful, but only 25 percent of the amount mined is suitable for industrial purposes. Chromite, copper, gold, magnesium, silver, and zinc meet current minimum requirements, but Japan is dependent on foreign sources for many of the minerals essential to modern industry. Iron, petroleum, and coking coal head the list of Japan's mineral needs.

Although some two-thirds of the total land area is forested, Japan cannot meet its rapidly growing requirements for lumber and wood pulp.

Japan's exports earn only about 10 percent of its GNP, much less than the percentages of other "traditional" trading nations. Although small in terms of GNP, this trade is essential for earning the foreign exchange Japan needs to purchase the raw materials essential to its advanced economy.

Japan's reservoir of industrial leadership and technicians, its intelligent and industrious working force, its high investment rate, and its intensive promotion of industrial development

and foreign trade have resulted in the development of a mature industrial economy. Japan, along with North America and Western Europe, is one of the three major industrial complexes among the market economies. Japan is also the world's second largest foreign aid donor.

## Current Situation

In mid-1975 Japan finds itself in the midst of the longest and most severe business slump in its postwar history. In 1974 real GNP declined by an estimated 2 percent over 1973, when the economy grew 10.5 percent. Japanese economic analysts believe that the recession has reached its nadir, but unemployment is still at unprecedented levels. Consumer demand is slack, and business investment is in a prolonged slump. Even if recovery occurs during the second half of the year, as has been predicted, little or no economic growth is anticipated for the year as a whole.

The recession is due in part to the government's preoccupation during the past 2 years with the problem of inflation. In 1974 the consumer price index rose about 25 percent—the highest among the developed countries. The inflationary spiral was stimulated in large part by the quadrupling of oil prices and by large wage hikes averaging over 30 percent in 1974. Since its accession to power in November, the Miki administration has placed primary emphasis in economic policy on achieving price stability. In recent months the rate of inflation has dropped off to less than 15 percent. Organized labor was induced to accept wage settlements averaging increases at about this level during the important spring negotiations recently concluded. Nevertheless, Japanese policymakers remain deeply concerned about a possible resurgence of inflation and have delayed taking significant expansionary measures despite pressure from industry.

The bright side of the economic picture is in trade. Although its oil imports more than tripled in 1975, Japan managed to run a small surplus on its trade balance through aggressive export marketing. In 1974 exports rose almost 50 percent in value. During the first quarter of 1975 imports dropped off markedly as the economic downturn became more

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pervasive, and the trade surplus increased. Japan's foreign exchange reserves stand at about \$14 billion.

#### Trade and Investment With the U.S.

Trade between the United States and Japan, our largest overseas trading partner, has prospered over the past 5 years, rising from \$10 billion in 1970 to the current \$24 billion annual level. This unprecedented growth was accompanied by a reduction in the United States persistent bilateral trade deficit, which had been slashed from a record of \$4.1 billion in 1972 to \$1.8 billion by 1974 (about \$500 million higher than 1973). Major U.S. exports are food and feedgrains, business machines, aircraft, and coal; major imports from Japan are automobiles, iron and steel products, and household appliances.

U.S. investment in Japan about \$3 billion. The book value of Japanese investment in the United States is said to be about \$300 million, but actual value is believed to be in the range of \$1.5-\$2 billion. Since 1967, and particularly since 1973, partly in response to U.S. prodding, Japan has moved to dismantle controls on foreign direct

#### TRAVEL NOTES

*Climate and Clothing*—Tokyo has relatively mild winters with little or no snowfall and hot, humid summers. A four-season wardrobe is recommended for travel throughout Japan.

*Customs*—All visitors must have the appropriate Japanese visa for entry. Smallpox is the only immunization for visitors arriving directly from the U.S.

*Health*—Sanitary conditions in Japan are the best in Asia; in general, food and water are safe throughout Japan. Well qualified Japanese doctors, many of whom speak English, practice in the larger cities.

*Telecommunications*—Telegraph facilities are excellent. Long distance calls, either international or within Japan, can be placed with little difficulty.

*Transportation*—The major cities have subways, interurban surface and elevated trains, buses, and taxis. The national railway system serves most of Japan and is widely used by foreigners. Japan is served by a number of international airlines and steamship companies and has several domestic airlines.

investment. Only a few sectors are exempted from automatic approval.

The United States and Japan cooperate closely in multilateral efforts to resolve global economic problems such as energy, barriers to trade, food security, monetary reform, and North/South economic relations. Japan is an active and constructive participant in the International Energy Agency, the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN's), and the OECD. We welcome Japan's commitment to a liberal trade policy, as evidenced by its unilateral import liberalization and its active involvement in the MTN's, but nevertheless we believe that further liberalization in certain sectors, for example, automobiles and computer equipment, is needed.

#### Transportation

Japan has a well-developed international and domestic transportation system, although highway development still lags. The ports of Yokohama, Kobe-Osaka, and Nagoya and the Tokyo International Airport are important terminals for sea and air traffic in the western Pacific, with modern facilities for passengers and freight. Japan Air Lines began round-the-world flights through New York in 1967.

The domestic transportation system is heavily dependent on the government-owned rail network. This is supplemented by private railways in and near the large cities, a developing highway system, coastwise shipping, and several airlines. The rail system is well distributed throughout the country, well maintained, and offers efficient service, moving more passengers more miles than any other rail system in the world. The new super expresses, the fastest trains in the world, now take as little as 3 hours between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 325 miles. In the spring of 1975, service to Fukuoka by the super express was inaugurated, thus linking all of Japan's major urban centers by a single high-speed inter-urban rail line.

In recent years there have been increasing appropriations for highway building and maintenance in an effort to bring the road system abreast of the rapidly increasing numbers of cars and trucks. A modern 325-mile expressway between Tokyo and Kobe was opened in 1969.

#### Labor

Japan's labor force is estimated at more than 60 million, an increase of about 17 million since 1960. Less than 1.2 percent of the labor force is unemployed, and the shortage of labor is keenly felt in certain sectors of the economy.

Japanese trade unionism in its present form is largely a post-World War II phenomenon. The peak prewar union membership (1936) was 420,000, or 7 percent of Japan's non-agricultural labor force. At present an estimated 12.4 million workers, or 34 percent of the nonagricultural labor force, belong to about 68,000 unions. More than 8 million union members are organized in three major union federations. Consequently, labor is the largest organized group in Japan.

Sohyo (General Federation of Trade Unions), the largest (4.5 million members) and most powerful organization in the Japanese labor movement, was established in 1950 in protest against the JCP's domination of the then-leading union federation. No sooner had the new organization been founded, however, than the Communist element left the old federation (which quickly went out of existence) and joined Sohyo en masse. Non-Communist elements have been in control of Sohyo since 1957, although the Communists have increased their influence on some unions affiliated with Sohyo in recent years. Even the non-Communist wing of Sohyo is Marxist in orientation, however, and endorses concepts such as class warfare and tactics such as the political general strike. Since 1960 Sohyo has appeared to move in the direction of moderation, placing greater emphasis on economic "struggles" and objectives and somewhat less on political agitation. Sohyo is the major organizational and financial prop of the Japan Socialist Party, and its position on international questions parallels that of the party. Two-thirds of its membership are national and local public service workers, including railwaymen, postal workers, teachers, and municipal and prefectural government employees.

Domei (Japan Confederation of Labor) consists almost entirely of unions in the private enterprise sector. It was formed in 1964 by the union of Zenro and Sodomei labor federations and at present claims a membership of

2.3 million. Domei, moderate and non-Marxist, is the principal source of support for the DSP. It has been growing while Sohyo's membership has stagnated.

Churitsu Roren, a loose amalgam of industrial workers who decline affiliation with either Sohyo or Domei, came into existence in January 1961. It has a total membership of approximately 1.4 million drawn mostly from the Electrical Manufacturing Workers and workers in the various construction trades.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Japan today is a major power not only in Asia but in the world; an advanced industrialized country, it ranks third in terms of GNP. Its foreign policy since 1952 has sought to promote peace and the prosperity of its people through support of the United Nations, close ties with the West, and a special recognition of its status as an Asian nation. Japan has diplomatic relations with almost all independent countries, including the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, and the East European bloc countries. It has economic but not diplomatic relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan. A member of the United Nations since December 1956, Japan is also an active member of all the U.N. specialized agencies and seeks a permanent seat on the Security Council. Although the Constitution and government policy deny Japan a military role, Japanese cooperation through the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and American security arrangements with other countries in the area has been very important to the peace and stability of the region.

All Japanese governments in the postwar period have relied on a close relationship with the United States as the foundation of their foreign policy and on the Mutual Security Treaty with the United States for Japan's strategic protection. Within the context of this alliance with the United States, the Japanese Government has moved in recent years to diversify and expand its foreign relations by establishing diplomatic relations with the P.R.C., seeking to improve relations with the Soviet Union, and expanding trade and cultural relations with other Communist nations, particularly in

Asia. While continuing to see their national interests as lying primarily in Asia, the Japanese have also moved to bolster their worldwide economic ties through greater diplomatic attention to the advanced nations of Europe and the oil-producing nations of the Middle East.

#### U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS

"We consider our security treaty with Japan the cornerstone of stability in the vast reaches of Asia and the Pacific. Our relations are crucial to our mutual well-being. Together, we are working energetically on the international multilateral agenda—in trade, energy, and food. We will continue the process of strengthening our friendship, mutual security, and prosperity."

President Ford's address  
before a joint session of  
Congress, April 10, 1975

Relations between the United States and Japan are solidly based on a common commitment to the goals of a stable peace and economic growth and prosperity for all nations. Together we have developed a wide range of ties in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific fields. The security and general welfare of the American and Japanese peoples have become increasingly interdependent.

In addition to the Treaty of Peace of 1951, the U.S.-Japan relationship is formally defined by the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security of 1960 and many other agreements and understandings. The United States frequently consults with Japan on various governmental levels regarding matters of mutual concern. Cooperation with Japan is facilitated by the operation of a number of intergovernmental and private committees and conferences.

Broadly speaking, there has been a shift in recent years within U.S.-Japan relations away from an emphasis on bilateral issues toward increased consideration of common multilateral problems. Considerable progress has been achieved in the resolution of past points of difference between the two countries. The Japanese Government has taken a number of important economic policy measures which go a long way toward restoring balance to our bilateral economic relations. The

questions of normalization of relations between Japan and the People's Republic of China is no longer a domestic political issue within Japan, and the United States and Japan have no problems over their respective approaches to China. The U.S.-Japan security relationship, which has caused difficulties in the past, is not now a divisive issue in our relations. Some aspects of it remain potential friction points but both countries value highly the ongoing consultations and coordination regarding security questions in this new era of détente. Both the United States and Japan recognize the need for a reduction and consolidation of the U.S. military presence on Japan and have been working together toward that end.

Both governments recognize the seriousness of current international economic problems and seek to coordinate and cooperate in their respective efforts to resolve the energy problem, liberalize world trading rules, reform international monetary arrangements, and create new approaches to food and raw materials problems. We are confident that within a large framework of common and complementary interests, the general policies of the United States and Japan can work in harmony.

#### Okinawa Reversion Treaty

An historic example of U.S.-Japan cooperation was the return to Japanese administration of the Ryukyu Islands on May 15, 1972. In November 1969 President Nixon and Prime Minister Sato agreed to begin negotiations for the return of the islands, which had been under U.S. administration since the end of World War II, in accordance with the longstanding U.S. recognition of Japan's residual sovereignty and the commitment reaffirmed by every President since President Eisenhower for their eventual return. Reversion thus removed what had become an important political issue in Japan.

Although the United States relinquished its administrative rights over Okinawa, it retains essential military bases there under the provisions of the 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements, which apply to Okinawa without change. The United States, however, released some of its facilities and

areas which were no longer required, and Japan acquired a number of civil assets.

President Ford's Visit

On November 18 through 22, 1974, President Ford journeyed to Japan, the first such visit to that country by an American president while in office. He met with the Emperor, then-Prime Minister Tanaka, and various Japanese political leaders. Both in Tokyo and Kyoto, where he visited historic and cultural sites, the President was warmly greeted by the Japanese.

In recent years, following the reversion of Okinawa, relations between the United States and Japan have been moving into a new stage, characterized by a greater sense of equality, breadth of common purpose, and mutual commitment to the solution of multilateral problems. The President's visit successfully highlighted the strength and closeness of this new relationship.

The joint communique issued at the conclusion of the President's visit reaffirmed the importance both Japan and the United States attach to this relationship and placed a sharpened emphasis on the multilateral dimensions of our interdependence. The communique stressed that our treaty relationship is not solely a matter of military security but also one of

mutual cooperation in economic, social, and scientific areas in which we share common concern.

The Emperor's Visit

On September 26, 1971, President Nixon journeyed to Anchorage, Alaska to welcome the Emperor and Empress of Japan to American soil during their stopover en route to Europe. This was the first time in all of Japan's recorded history that a reigning Emperor had ever left Japanese territory.

During President Ford's visit to Japan in 1974, the Emperor accepted the President's invitation to visit the United States. The Emperor and Empress plan to visit the United States in October 1975. In addition to meeting the President and First Family in Washington, D.C., the Emperor and Empress will spend 2 weeks touring various American cities, and marine research institutes in both Massachusetts and California.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—James D. Hodgson  
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Minister-Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs—William E. Culbert

Minister-Counselor for public Affairs—William D. Miller  
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Counselor of Embassy for Political/Military Affairs—Howard M. McElroy  
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The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo is located at 10-5, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo. There are Consulates General in Osaka-Kobe and Naha and Consulates in Fukuoka and Sapporo.

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