

For Six Month Period Ending **30 JUN 1991**
(Insert date)

Name of Registrant
Japan National Tourist Organization

Registration No.
769

Business Address of Registrant
630 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2101
New York, NY 10111

I—REGISTRANT

1. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Residence address | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

(b) If an organization:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in item 1.

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IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, and 5.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
Seiji Noma	Deputy Director	6/11/91
Haruyuki Wakasugi	Deputy Director	6/12/91
Minoru Suzuki	Deputy Director	6/12/91

4. Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?
Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date Assumed</i>
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Please see Schedule A attached hereto.

5. Has any person named in Item 4 rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?
Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his services.

The services of the above persons are in connection with various activities to promote tourism from the U.S. to Japan.

6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
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7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date connection began</i>
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II—FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

(PAGE 3)

8. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of Termination

-
9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal¹ during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

-
10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals¹ whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Japan National Tourist Organization
2-10-1 Yurakucho Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

III—ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9, and 10 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

Japan National Tourist Organization

Please see Schedule B attached hereto.

¹The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual or organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9)).

A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those foreign principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity² as defined below?
Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

²The term "political activities" means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party

IV--FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS--MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.³

<i>Date</i>	<i>From Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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Please see Schedule C attached hereto.

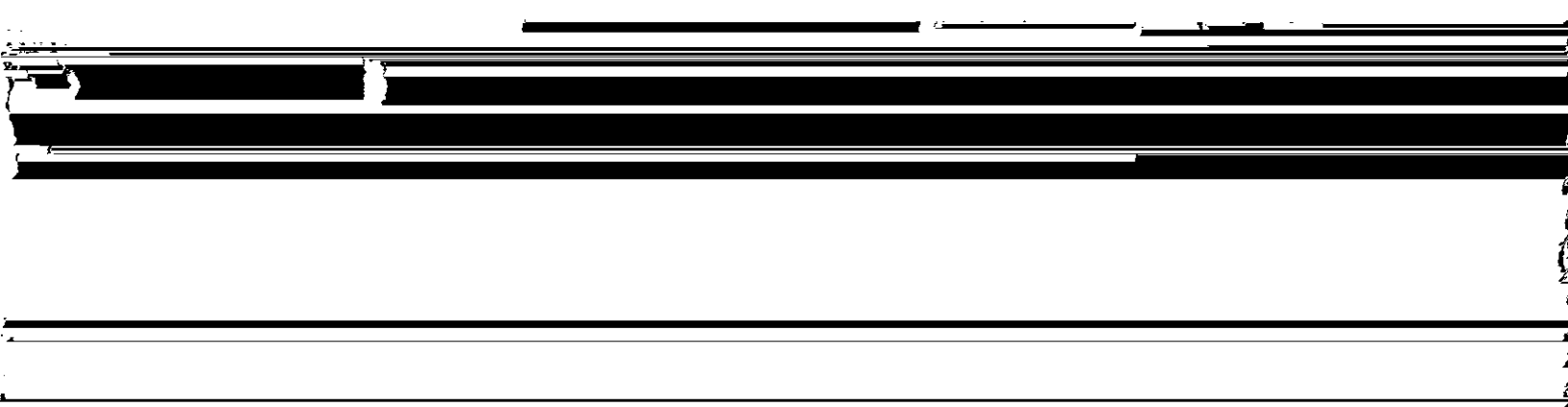
Total

(b) RECEIPTS--THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁴ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name of</i>	<i>Inst.</i>	<i>Description of</i>
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15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS—MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

<i>Date</i>	<i>To Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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Please see Schedule D and D-1 attached hereto.

Total

15. (b) DISBURSEMENTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value⁵ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date disposed</i>	<i>Name of person to whom given</i>	<i>On behalf of what foreign principal</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS—POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value⁵ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount or thing of value</i>	<i>Name of political organization</i>	<i>Name of candidate</i>
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V—POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

(Section 1(j) of the Act defines "political propaganda" as including any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence.)

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any political propaganda as defined above? Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN THIS SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

⁵Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating political propaganda? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of political propaganda include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches

Other (specify) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated political propaganda among any of the following groups:

- Public Officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in this political propaganda:

- English
- Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, two copies of each item of political propaganda material disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

23. Did you label each item of such political propaganda material with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No

24. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, a Dissemination Report for each item of such political propaganda material as required by Rule 401 under the Act? Yes No

VI—EXHIBITS AND ATTACHMENTS

25. EXHIBITS A AND B

Not Applicable

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 9 the following:

- Exhibit A⁶ Yes No
- Exhibit B⁷ Yes No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represent during this six month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

⁶The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.
⁷The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

26. EXHIBIT C

If you have previously filed an Exhibit C⁸, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period. Yes No

Not Applicable

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

27. SHORT FORM REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5 and 7 of the supplemental statement?

Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

Masahiro Muroya

Kenji Yasuda

Hiroo Ohno

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in attached Short Form Registration Statement, if any, insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

(Both copies of this statement shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

Masahiro Muroya

Masahiro Muroya

Deputy Director, New York

Japan National Tourist Organization

Subscribed and sworn to before me at New York, NY

this 1st day of OCT, 19 91

Notary Public
New York
No. 24
County

1/31/92

Joan Sanfilippo

(Signature of notary or other officer)

⁸The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

SCHEDULE "A", ITEM 4

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RESIDENCE ADDRESS</u>	<u>CITIZENSHIP</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Masahiro Muroya	80 Smith Avenue, White Plains, NY 10605	Japanese	Deputy Director	6/12/91
Kenji Yasuda	36 Breezemont Avenue, Riverside, CT 06878	Japanese	Deputy Director	6/13/91
Hiroo Ohno	415 East 37th St., Apt. 21-N, New York, NY 10016	Japanese	Deputy Director	6/13/91

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JAPAN NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION

SCHEDULE B , ITEM 11

The activities engaged in by the Registrant were devoted entirely to the promotion and stimulation of international tourism on behalf of its foreign principal, the Japan National Tourist Organization located in Tokyo, Japan.

The Registrant, located at Rockefeller Plaza, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York is operated as a tourist information center. At the same time, it conducts publicity, distributes travel folders and pamphlets, participates in fairs and expositions, conducts investigations and research and performs any other acts to achieve the best results for the promotion of tourism in Japan.

Funds for this purpose were received from the foreign principal, as stated in ITEM 14, (a) SCHEDULE C included in the attached statement.

These funds were expended by the Registrant as indicated in detail in ITEM 15 (a) SCHEDULE D attached hereto. SCHEDULE D-1 of such statement is a breakdown of payments made for advertising and public relations expenses.

In addition, following is a summary of the Registrant's activities directed to the general public and travel trade personnel.

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JAPAN NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION

January 1, 1991 - June 30, 1991

ADVERTISEMENT

January: Tour & Travel News

March: Los Angeles Times Magazine

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FEDERAL DIVISION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
REGISTRATION UNIT

PRESENTATION & SPEECHES

- *January * Mr. Ono gave a presentation on Japanese tourism developments to 137 representatives of travel agencies in Tampa, FL.
- * Mr. Ono gave a presentation on Japanese tourism developments to 155 representatives of travel agencies in West Palm Beach, FL.
- *February * Mr. Ono gave a presentation on Japanese tourism developments to 101 representatives of travel agencies in Atlanta, GA
- * Mr. Ono gave a presentation on Japanese tourism developments to 77 representatives of travel agencies in Charlotte, NC.
- *March * Mr. Ono gave a presentation on Japanese tourism developments to 89 representatives of travel agencies in Washington, D.C.
- * Mr. Ono gave a presentation on Japanese tourism developments to 87 representatives of travel agencies in Philadelphia, PA.
- * Ms. Suematsu gave a presentation on Japanese tourism developments to 25 representatives of travel agencies in White Plains, NY.
- * Ms. Suematsu gave a presentation on East Asian tourism developments to 67 representative of travel agencies in Baltimore, MD.
- * Ms. Suenatsu gave a presentation on East Asian tourism developments to 101 representatives of travel agencies in Richmond, VA.
- *May * Mr. Ono gave a presentation on Japanese tourism developments to 45 representatives of travel agencies in Manhattan, NY.
- * Mr. Ono gave a presentation on Japanese tourism developments to 65 representatives of travel agencies in Pittsburgh, PA.

Report date: July 1, 1991

PUBLIC RELATIONS NEWS RELEASE REPORT
(January - June, 1991)

- 1) "Japan Tourism Topics 1990/91"
Released: Jan 1, 1991, 6 pages
 - o Foreign Travelers to Japan Reach a Record 3 Million in '90
 - o Reservation Centers For Reasonably-Priced Accommodations Open April '91
 - o New Express Train To Ease Narita Airport Traffic
 - o Japan Rail Pass Celebrates Tenth Anniversary In 1991
 - o Japan Considers New Routes For Increased Exchange With The Soviet Union
 - o East Asia Travel Association Celebrates 25th Anniversary In 1991
 - o Osaka's Expo '90 Attracted 23 Million Visitors; Site To Become A Park
 - o Yokohama Convention Plaza Opens Aug. 1991
 - o New U.S./Japan Routes Launched By Carriers In '91
 - o Intense Congestion At Narita And Osaka Airports Push Local Airport Expansion

- 2) "Convenient, New Narita Airport 'NEX Trains' Whisk Travelers To Tokyo In An Hour"
Released: Feb. 6, 1991, 2 pages plus a timetable chart

"Choices Abound For The Narita Airport To Tokyo Transfer"
Released: Feb. 6, 1991, 1 page

- 3) "Travelers Find Centuries Of Japanese History Under One Roof"
Released: Feb. 14, 1991, 1 page

- 4) "1992 Marks 100-Year Anniversary Of Museum Founder's Birth"
Released: Feb. 14, 1991, 2 pages

- 5) "Sixty New Hotels Scheduled To Open In Japan Through 1996"
Released: Feb. 27, 1991, 1 page plus 3-page listing of hotels

- 6) "May We Suggest Japan In The Springtime?"
Released: March 5, 1991, 1 page plus 3-page festival listing

- 7) "Tokyo's Traveler Costs Rank Sixth Among 22 Cities Worldwide"
Released: March 13, 1991, 3 pages

- 8) "First Connection On Tokyo's New Subway Line Opens Fall '91"
Released: March 31, 1991

- 9) "1991 Tours To Japan Listed In One Free JNTO Booklet"
Released: May 16, 1991, 1 page plus booklet

Public Relations News Release Report -- Jan. to June, 1991/Continued

- 10) "Japan Travel News"
Released: May 27, 1991
 - o Sumo wrestling tournament schedule
 - o Kabuki and Noh drama 91/92 schedules
 - o Okayama Intn'l Villa adds new sixth facility
 - o Tokyo English information by phone
- 11) "JR East Tunnels Through Tokyo For Bullet Train Link-Up"
Released: June 4, 1991, 4 pages plus Railway Timetable
- 12) "New Japan Reservation Center Books Rooms Under \$60 A Night"
Released: June 1, 1991, 1 page
- 13) "Brave Climbers Begin Ascent Up Mount Fuji July 1"
Released: June 26, 1991, 2 pages

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JAPAN NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10111 • TEL: (212) 757-5640 • FAX (212) 307-6754

RELEASE AT WILL

Jan. 1, 1991

CONTACT: Mutsuko Suematsu
Grace Herget
212/757-5640

JAPAN TOURISM TOPICS 1990/91

1) FOREIGN TRAVELERS TO JAPAN REACH A RECORD 3 MILLION IN 1990

Foreign travelers to Japan reached a record 3 million in 1990. This increase is attributed to Japan's growing position in international society, a tremendously strong economy, promotion efforts made by the Ministry of Transport, local governments, travel industry and the Japan National Tourist Organization. In 1991 an estimated 3.2 million visitors are expected. Another record was set by the 26-year-old Kyoto Tourist Information Center which served its one millionth visitor on Dec. 19, 1990. The new International Tourism Center of Japan established in April 1990 also will promote Japan to foreign travelers with major improvements in reception services.

2) RESERVATION CENTERS FOR REASONABLY-PRICED ACCOMMODATIONS OPEN APRIL '91

The International Tourism Center of Japan will open new reservation centers April 1, 1991 exclusively for foreign travelers who are looking for reasonably-priced accommodations in Japan and an opportunity to meet Japanese people. Japan's version of the bed and breakfast, or minshuku, plus western-style pensions and small, economical ryokan (Japanese inns), all offer a homey atmosphere making it easier to meet local people and experience everyday Japanese life.

- more -

Tokyo Chicago Dallas San Francisco Los Angeles Toronto Mexico City São Paulo
London Paris Genève Frankfurt Bangkok Hong Kong Seoul Sydney

3) NEW EXPRESS TRAIN TO EASE NARITA AIRPORT TRAFFIC

Beginning March 1991 passengers can take the "New Express Train," or NEX, non-stop service from the New Tokyo International (Narita) Airport terminal to Tokyo Station in 53 minutes. East Japan Railways Co. (JR East) will have the fastest service ever to central Tokyo by eliminating the 25-minute bus transfer from the airport terminal to JR Narita Station.

JR East expects up to 8,000 passengers daily on the new service which will leave from the airport terminal's new lower level station. NEX trains will operate seven days a week, on the hour, with 6:30 a.m. to 8:01 p.m. departures from Tokyo Station and 7:48 a.m. to 9:45 p.m. departures from Narita Airport. At Tokyo Station, passengers can continue on to these three stations (total travel time): Yokohama Station (one hour, 30 minutes), Shinjuku Station (one hour, 20 minutes) and Ikebukuro Station (one hour, 30 minutes).

NEX trains will have all reserved seats and all non-smoking cars except a smoking compartment room. The new cars also will offer local and international telephone service, large baggage areas, restrooms with wheelchair access and Japanese and English announcements on the address system. Coach-class seating will offer every passenger either a window or aisle seat with a two and two configuration across. Seating for wheelchair passengers will be available. Vending machines for soft drinks and coffee will be provided. First-class will offer reclining and revolving seats positioned two across and complementary soft drinks and coffee at the service counter.

JR East's new NEX service, for which fares will be decided in Jan. 1991, will offer travelers yet another choice for their airport-downtown transfer. Existing services include the Keisei Skyliner train and the Narita Airport Limousine Bus. The bus takes 80 to 110 minutes (subject to traffic conditions) with convenient drop-offs at major Tokyo hotels. The bus currently handles 40 percent of all airport travelers into the city for Y2,700 (\$21*) one-way. Keisei's Skyliner train requires a six-minute shuttle bus ride and a 60-minute train ride to Tokyo's Keisei Ueno Station for Y1,700 (\$13*) one-way. Travelers also can take a taxi ride for about Y20,000 (\$154*) one-way to central Tokyo or a 25-minute helicopter to Haneda Airport for Y16,850 (\$130*) one-way or 30 minutes to Yokohama for Y17,790 (\$137*) one-way.

4) JAPAN RAIL PASS CELEBRATES TENTH ANNIVERSARY IN 1991

March 1991 marks the tenth anniversary of the Japan Rail Pass. Japan Railways Group (JR Group) offers the discount rail travel pass only to foreign visitors staying 90 days or less. The pass covers a reserve or non-reserved seat for unlimited travel on any JR Group train, bus or ferry, including Japan's Shinkansen bullet train. (The Pass does not cover sleeper berth surcharges.)

Passengers must purchase a voucher outside of Japan directly from authorized agents or through their travel agents and then exchange the voucher for a Rail Pass in Japan (19 locations nationwide) when rail travel begins. Ordinary (coach) passes available are: seven-day, Y27,800 (\$214*); 14-day, Y44,200 (\$340*); and 21-day, Y56,600 (\$435*). Green car (first-class) passes available are: seven-day, Y37,000 (\$285*); 14-day, Y60,000 (\$462*); and 21-day, Y78,000 (\$600*). Children six to 11 years are half price.

5) JAPAN CONSIDERS NEW ROUTES FOR INCREASED EXCHANGE WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Increasing economic, cultural and tourism exchanges between places along the Japan Sea in Japan and neighboring countries -- China, Korea and Eastern Soviet Union -- have prompted Japanese officials to consider opening new air and sea routes. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's scheduled visit to Japan in April 1991 has prompted local government officials to actively discuss how they can increase economical exchanges between their areas and the Soviet Union. Two air routes under consideration are one of two points in Hokkaido, Sapporo (Chitose Airport) or Asahikawa, to the Soviet state capital Yuzhno Sakhalinsk on Sakhalin; the second air route being considered is Hakodate and Niigata to Vladivostock, a Soviet city which faces the Japan Sea. Two sea routes under consideration include Niigata to Vladivostock and Wakkanai, Hokkaido's northernmost city, to Kholmsk and Korsakov on Sakhalin.

6) EAST ASIA TRAVEL ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES 25th ANNIVERSARY IN 1991

The East Asia Travel Association (EATA) celebrates its 25th anniversary in 1991. In March 1966 seven East Asian countries and regions -- Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Korea, Thailand, Macao and Taiwan -- formed EATA for a cooperative promotional effort to increase tourism to their areas from markets in the United States, Europe and Oceania. In 1989 visitors arrivals totaled 24 million to EATA-member countries and regions. EATA, hoping to play a vital role in the booming intra-Asian travel markets, will promote tourism between EATA-member countries and regions.

7) OSAKA'S EXPO '90 ATTRACTED 23 MILLION VISITORS; SITE TO BECOME A PARK

Osaka's International Garden and Greenery Exposition 1990, or Expo '90, attracted 23 million visitors during a six-month run. It was Japan's largest exposition ever with one million foreign visitors, exhibits by 82 countries and 55 international organizations, the largest international participation of any event held to date in the world.

Expo '90 site Tsurumi Ryokuchi Park will be developed into a park in line with the expo's theme, "co-existence between man and nature." The Osaka municipal government plans to preserve eight expo facilities, including the Japanese Government Plaza, the Sakuya Konohana Kan greenhouse pavilion run by the municipal government, the international garden area and the Statue of Life, the expo's symbol. A swimming pool, tennis courts and lodging, will be built at the park to be completed by March 1997 at an estimated cost of Y10 billion.

8) YOKOHAMA CONVENTION PLAZA OPENS AUG. 1991

Pacifico Yokohama Convention Plaza opens in Aug. 1990 as the centerpiece for the massive "Minato Mirai 21" (MM21), or "Port of the Future -- 21st Century" urban renewal development project along Yokohama Bay. Pacifico Yokohama includes a Conference Center, the National Convention Hall, an Exhibition Hall, and the Yokohama Grand Inter-Continental Hotel. The six-floor Conference Center has 60 rooms and a main hall with simultaneous interpreting in eight languages.

9) NEW U.S./JAPAN ROUTES LAUNCHED BY CARRIERS IN '91

American and Japanese carriers will launch new service in 1991 after the two countries agreed to 15 new air routes in 1990. In Oct., the Department of Transportation (DOT) authorized six new scheduled combination (passenger and cargo) services to Japan from five U.S. cities. United will begin service to Tokyo from Chicago on Jan. 8, 1991. Delta will begin Los Angeles-Tokyo service Feb. 8, 1991 and later, their new Portland-Nagoya route. On March 2, 1991, American will add flights to Tokyo from its San Jose hub. From Honolulu, America West will serve Nagoya and Hawaiian Airlines will serve Fukuoka. Dates for the Honolulu routes have not been set yet, according to DOT.

The Ministry of Transport authorized routes to Japanese carriers in 1990. As a result, in March 1991, Japan Airlines (JAL) will begin new non-stop service from Washington, D.C., to Tokyo, and All Nippon Airways (ANA) will begin non-stop service from New York to Tokyo. ANA also will extend its Tokyo-Washington, D.C., flights to Orlando with USAir through a code-sharing arrangement to be finalized in early 1991. JAL also will extend one of its U.S. routes for direct service to Boston after deciding their preferred route, Chicago or New York. JAL extended its Tokyo-Honolulu route to Maui in Dec. 1990 through a code-sharing agreement with Hawaiian Airlines. Under a separate provision, JAL was authorized to expand its Chicago-Tokyo service from five to seven weekly flights.

After these new routes are launched, these 16 American cities and territories will have non-stop service to Japan (includes all airlines): Anchorage (Alaska), Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Guam, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Newark (New Jersey), New York, Portland (Oregon), Saipan, San Jose, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, D.C. Japanese cities connected to this non-stop service are Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai and Okinawa.

10) INTENSE CONGESTION AT NARITA AND OSAKA AIRPORTS PUSH LOCAL AIRPORT EXPANSION

The New Tokyo International (Narita) Airport and Osaka International Airport which account for almost all international arrivals to Japan are still congested

and operating over capacity. An aviation council provisional report submitted in Aug. 1990 outline a five-year ('91 to '95) expansion project for two of Japan's major airports, Narita and Haneda in Tokyo plus the opening of the new Kansai International Airport in Osaka in 1993. Despite this expansion, increasing travel demands require that new local airports be constructed and existing local airports be expanded. More international routes are being considered for Sapporo, Kagoshima, Niigata and ten other cities. So far, 20 airlines have extended international routes to 10 Japanese cities. More charter flights from local airports also have been added to ease traffic at the nation's biggest airports.

NEW AIRPORTS OR EXPANSION PROJECTS IN JAPAN

A. New Airport Projects

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>TYPE**</u>
1. Kansai International Airport	Osaka Pref.	Summer 1994	1
2. Shin Hiroshima Airport	Hiroshima	5/21, 1993	2
3. Shonai Airport	Yamagata City	4/1, 1992	3
4. Fukushima Airport	Fukushima City	3/31, 1993	3
5. Kozushima Airport	Tokyo Pref.	7/1, 1991	3
6. Iwami Airport	Shimane Pref.	7/1, 1993	3
7. Saga Airport	Saga Pref.	7/1, 1994	3
8. Ishigaki Airport	Okinawa Pref.	TBD***	3

B. Airport Expansion Projects

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>RUNWAY OPENING DATE</u>	<u>TYPE**</u>
1. New Tokyo International Airport (at Narita)	Narita (Chiba Pref.)	R/W B - TBD R/W C - TBD	1 1
2. Tokyo International Airport	Haneda, Tokyo	R/W B - 7/21, 1993	1
3. Shin Chitose Airport	Sapporo (Hokkaido)	R/W B - 7/1, 2000	2
4. Sendai Airport	Miyagi Pref.	R/W C - 4/1, 1993	2
5. Matsuyama Airport	Ehime Pref.	R/W B - 4/1, 1991	2
6. Kitakyushu Airport	Fukuoka Pref.	R/W B - 4/1, 1991	2
7. Miyazaki Airport	Miyazaki Pref.	R/W B - 4/1, 1990	2
8. Nakashibetsu Airport	Hokkaido Pref.	R/W B - 11/1, 1990	3
9. Aomori Airport	Aomori Pref.	R/W B - 8/1, 1990	3
10. Nanki-Shirahama Airport	Wakayama Pref.	R/W B - 4/1, 1994	3
11. Tottori Airport	Tottori Pref.	R/W B - 7/1, 1990	3
12. Izumo	Shimane Pref.	R/W B - 4/1, 1992	3

*Rounded-off dollar amounts calculated using the current \$1 = Y130. Y = Yen.

**TYPE: 1 = international; 2 = international and domestic; 3 = domestic only

***TBD = To be determined.



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212/757-5640

NEWS FROM JAPAN RAILWAYS:

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CONVENIENT, NEW NARITA AIRPORT "NEX TRAINS" WHISK TRAVELERS TO TOKYO IN AN HOUR

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1991 -- On March 19, 1991, the new "Narita Express Train," dubbed "JR NEX," begins non-stop service from the New Tokyo International (Narita) Airport terminal to Tokyo Station in 53 minutes. East Japan Railways Co. (JR East) will have the fastest service ever to central Tokyo by eliminating the 25-minute bus transfer from the airport terminal to JR Narita Station.

Passengers have a direct connection from the plane to the train by simply going down to the airport terminal's new lower level station where 23 JR NEX trains will depart daily between 7:45 a.m. and 9:45 p.m. From Tokyo Station, 23 JR NEX trains will depart to the airport daily between 6:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. The service will operate seven days a week with trains leaving about every half hour during peak travel periods and every hour during off-peak periods. Six-car trains carrying 228 passengers each will give JR East the capacity to handle the estimated 8,000 passengers daily on the airport-Tokyo Station route.

One-way fares on JR East's new NEX service are Y2,890 (\$22*) Ordinary (coach) class and Y5,390 (\$41*) Green Car (first) class. JR East's Kaisoku Rapid train service out of the JR Narita Station will now depart from the airport terminal and make all local stops during the one and a half hour trip at Tokyo Station. The Kaisoku one-way fare will be Y1,260 (\$9.55*). Tickets may be purchased at JR NEX stations with cash or the Japan Rail Pass only available through oversease authorized travel agents.

- more -

Tokyo	Chicago	Dallas	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Toronto	Mexico City	São Paulo
London	Paris	Genève	Frankfurt	Bankok	Hong Kong	Seoul	Sydney

JR NEX trains also will originate at three other major stations in Tokyo for convenient connections to inter-city and intra-city lines including the Shinkansen bullet train. Passengers boarding at the port city of Yokohama on Tokyo Bay will make one stop at Tokyo Station and arrive Narita in 90 minutes. Passengers boarding at Shinjuku Station in the western section of Tokyo will make one stop at Tokyo Station and arrive Narita in 80 minutes. Passengers boarding at Ikebukuro Station in northwestern Tokyo will make one stop at Tokyo Station and arrive Narita in 90 minutes.

The new, state-of-the-art NEX trains will have all reserved seats and all non-smoking cars except a smoking compartment room. Large baggage areas at the entrance of each car will be big enough to store even the largest suitcases. Restrooms have been designed large enough to also serve as dressing rooms. Restrooms for wheelchair passengers also will be available. Passengers will hear Japanese and English announcements on the JR NEX train address system and have access to local and international telephone service.

Ordinary (coach) cars will offer a two-plus-two facing seats so every passenger gets either a window or aisle seat. Seating for wheelchair passengers will be available. Vending machines for soft drinks and coffee will be provided and carry-on baggage can be stored in overhead compartments or under passenger seats. Green cars (first-class) will offer reclining and revolving seats positioned two across allowing every passenger access to a window and the aisle. Complementary soft drinks and coffee will be available from the service counter.

For JR NEX train schedule information contact the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO) at 630 Fifth Avenue, #2101, New York, NY 10111. Telephone: 212/757-5640. JNTO, founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, promotes tourism to Japan through many activities. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

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*Rounded-off dollar amounts calculated using the exchange rate of Y132 = \$1.
Y = Yen.



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CONTACT: Grace Herget
212/757-5640

CHOICES ABOUND FOR THE NARITA AIRPORT TO TOKYO TRANSFER

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1991 -- The new Narita Express (JR NEX) train will be one of the fastest ways to get to central Tokyo from the New Tokyo International (Narita) Airport but certainly not the first. For the 40-mile trek travelers can choose the transfer that fits their itinerary and budget when it comes to getting into the city -- train, bus, taxi or helicopter.

The Narita Airport Limousine Bus currently handles 40 percent of all travelers making the airport to city transfer. Buses depart from the airport terminal and take 80 to 110 minutes (subject to traffic conditions) to get to 40 drop-off points including Tokyo Station and major Tokyo hotels for Y2,700 (\$21*) one-way. The bus also operates out of the Tokyo City Air Terminal (TCAT) where passengers can check-in for their flights including their luggage and also go through immigration. A one-way TCAT fare is Y2,500 (\$19*). Buses also go to Tokyo Disneyland and nearby hotels for Y2,000 (\$15*) one-way and to the Yokohama City Air Terminal (YCAT) for Y3,100 (\$23.50*) one-way.

The Keisei Skyliner train requires a six-minute shuttle bus ride for Y190 (\$1.45*) to the Keisei Narita Airport Station and then a choice of three trains. The fastest, the Keisei Skyliner, takes 60 minutes for Y1,560 (\$12*) one-way to Keisei Ueno Station. The Keisei Limited Express takes 75 minutes and costs Y840 (\$6.40*) one-way. Another Keisei Limited Express goes to Tokyo's Toei Subway Higashi-Ginza Station for Y970 (\$7.35*) one-way taking 100 minutes.

A private but more expensive alternative is a 60 to 90-minute taxi ride for about Y20,000 (\$154*) one-way to central Tokyo depending on traffic. Those in a hurry can take the 25-minute City Airlink helicopter transfer to the Tokyo International (Haneda) Airport for Y16,850 (\$128*) one-way. Haneda Airport is about 15 minutes by car from central Tokyo. Helicopter service also is available to Yokohama for Y17,790 (\$135*) one-way taking 30 minutes.

Tokyo Chicago Dallas San Francisco Los Angeles Toronto Mexico City São Paulo
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MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO THE AIRPORT FROM TOKYO, SHINJUKU, IKEBUKURO, AND YOKOHAMA.

〈成田エクスプレス〉時刻表 NARITA EXPRESS TIMETABLE

下り To Narita

●東京駅発着時刻(車庫) 発車時刻 14:15 14:45 15:15 15:45 (Narita Express 1 - 6:07, Narita Express 13 - 9:40)

列車名 TRAIN NAME	1号	3号	5号	7号	9号	11号	成田エクスプレス10号	成田エクスプレス15号	成田エクスプレス17号	成田エクスプレス19号	成田エクスプレス21号
始発 STARTING STATION	池袋 IKESBURO	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	池袋 IKESBURO	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA
東京発 LEAVE TOKYO	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	10:01	11:01	12:01	13:01	13:31
空港着 ARRIVE AT AIRPORT	7:28	7:56	8:29	8:56	9:27	9:59	10:57	11:57	12:55	13:54	14:24

●東京駅発着時刻(車庫) 発車時刻 14:40 15:10 15:40 16:10 16:40 17:10 17:40 18:10 18:40 19:10 19:40 (Narita Express 40 - 20:38, Narita Express 46 - 23:09)

列車名 TRAIN NAME	成田エクスプレス22号	成田エクスプレス23号	成田エクスプレス24号	成田エクスプレス25号	成田エクスプレス26号	成田エクスプレス27号	成田エクスプレス28号	成田エクスプレス29号	成田エクスプレス30号	成田エクスプレス31号	成田エクスプレス32号
始発 STARTING STATION	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU
東京発 LEAVE TOKYO	14:01	14:31	15:01	15:31	16:01	16:31	17:01	17:31	18:01	18:31	19:01
空港着 ARRIVE AT AIRPORT	14:54	15:25	15:56	16:25	16:55	17:25	17:55	18:25	18:55	19:29	19:55

上り From Narita

●東京駅発着時刻(車庫) 発車時刻 20:38 46号 23:09 (Narita Express 40 - 20:38, Narita Express 46 - 23:09)

列車名 TRAIN NAME	成田エクスプレス20号	成田エクスプレス21号	成田エクスプレス22号	成田エクスプレス23号	成田エクスプレス24号	成田エクスプレス25号	成田エクスプレス26号	成田エクスプレス27号	成田エクスプレス28号	成田エクスプレス29号	成田エクスプレス30号
空港発 LEAVE AIRPORT	7:45	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15	11:15	12:15	13:15	14:15	14:45
東京着 ARRIVE AT TOKYO	9:02	9:21	9:51	10:15	10:47	11:11	11:34	12:12	13:09	14:11	15:15
終着 DESTINATION	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU

列車名 TRAIN NAME	成田エクスプレス24号	成田エクスプレス26号	成田エクスプレス28号	成田エクスプレス30号	成田エクスプレス32号	成田エクスプレス34号	成田エクスプレス36号	成田エクスプレス38号	成田エクスプレス40号	成田エクスプレス42号	成田エクスプレス44号	成田エクスプレス46号
空港発 LEAVE AIRPORT	15:15	15:45	16:15	16:45	17:15	17:45	18:15	18:45	19:15	19:45	20:45	21:45
東京着 ARRIVE AT TOKYO	16:13	16:45	17:16	17:46	18:17	18:45	19:17	19:51	20:15	20:50	21:45	22:46
終着 DESTINATION	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA	新宿 SHINJUKU	横浜 YOKOHAMA

●東京駅発着時刻(車庫) 発車時刻 20:38 46号 23:09 (Narita Express 40 - 20:38, Narita Express 46 - 23:09)

The six-car Narita Express separates at Tokyo station. The front three cars go to Shinjuku and Ikebukuro, the rear three to Yokohama.



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JAPAN NEWS FEATURE

CONTACT: Grace Herget
212/757-5640

TRAVELERS FIND CENTURIES OF JAPANESE HISTORY UNDER ONE ROOF

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1991 -- Anyone with even a trace of interest in Japanese history should not miss the National Museum of Japanese History in Chiba. This sprawling complex on the former site of the Sakura Castle houses 70,000 artifacts representing Japan from ancient periods to pre-modern times.

Established by the Japanese government to commemorate the 100-year anniversary of the Meiji Era in 1981, the museum opened in March, 1983, for visitors' viewing pleasure and as a research center for Japanese history and culture. Displays of artifacts, reproductions, reconstructions, photographs, films and 2,700 volumes related to museum exhibits are arranged according to 13 themes.

The museum is open 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (last admission 4 p.m.) daily except Mondays, national holidays and New Year's -- Dec. 27 to Jan. 4. Admission is Y360 (\$2.75*) for adults, Y230 (\$1.75*) for high school and college students and Y100 (\$.75*) for elementary and junior high school students. Group rates for 20 or more are available.

The National Museum of Japanese History (Kokuritsu Rekishi Minzoku Hakubutsukan, 117 Jonai-cho, Sakura, Chiba Prefecture 285) is a 15-minute walk from the Keisei Sakura Station which is an hour by express train out of Tokyo's Keisei Ueno Station or 15 minutes by express train out of the New Tokyo International (Narita) Airport.

For a free museum brochure contact the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO). JNTO, founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, promotes tourism to Japan through many activities. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

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*Dollar amounts calculated using the current Y130 = \$1. Y = Yen.

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JAPAN NEWS FEATURE

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1992 MARKS 100-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF MUSEUM FOUNDER'S BIRTH

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1991 -- In 1992 the MOA Museum of Art in Atami, Japan, celebrates the 10th anniversary of their new facility built in commemoration of the 100-year birthday anniversary of Japanese philosopher, artist and spiritual leader Okada Mokichi** (1882-1955).

The MOA Museum of Art is a huge, western-style, three-storied building covering 46,300 square feet perched high on a hillside overlooking the Pacific Ocean. It is equipped with its own Noh theater seating 500, two tea ceremony rooms and an underground tunnel escalator 670 feet long.

The breathtaking views from the museum and its lush surroundings were no accident. The MOA Museum of Art building was designed to follow in the foot steps of its sister museum, the Hakone Museum of Art, founded in 1952 by Okada. In line with his philosophy of "creating a better world through art and beauty," Okada housed his extensive collection of Oriental art amid scenic beauty. The Hakone Museum of Art is a three-story, Japanese-style museum complete with a bamboo grove and moss garden in the Hakone mountains.

The two museums have a collection of more than 3,000 pieces composed mainly of classic works of the Far East. Year-round exhibits at the museums and touring exhibitions in Japan and abroad showcase some of the collection's finest pieces including ceramics of China, Korea and Japan, the art of the "floating world" -- Ukiyo-e, genre paintings and wood-block prints that emerged during the Edo period from 1600 to 1868 -- and the work of Japanese artists of the Rimpa school such as Sotatsu, Koetsu, Korin and Kenzan.

- more -

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The collection boasts three National Treasures, 56 Important Cultural Properties and 47 Important Art Objects designated by the Japanese government. The three National Treasures are the "Red and White Plum Blossom Screen" by Ogata Korin, the "Wisteria Vase" by Nonomura Ninsei and a collection of calligraphy known as "Tekagami Kambokujo," an album of 311 fragments of superb calligraphy by different historical figures of the eighth to the 16th centuries.

Although most of the collection consists of classical Oriental art, the museums also have fine works by contemporary Japanese artists such as Yokoyama Taikan, Takeuchi Seiho and Maeda Seison. The museums recently have begun to acquire Western art including works by Claude Monet and Henry Moore.

The MOA Museum of Art (26-2, Momoyama-cho, Atami 413 Tel: 0557/84-2511) is open 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (last admission 3:30 p.m.) daily except Thursdays. Admission is Y1,300 (\$10*). From Tokyo, take the Kodama Shinkansen bullet train to Atami Station (37 minutes) and transfer to the MOA shuttle bus (15 minutes).

The Hakone Museum of Art (1300, Gora, Hakone-machi, Kanagawa 250-04 Tel: 0460/2-2623) is open daily except Thursdays from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. with last admission at 3:30 p.m. Admission is Y500 (\$3.85*). From Tokyo, take the Kodama Shinkansen bullet train to Odawara Station (42 minutes) and transfer to the Hakone Tozan Railway to Gora Station (40 minutes). Take the cable car to Koen-kami Station (five minutes) and cross the street to the museum.

For more information contact the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO). JNTO, founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, promotes tourism to Japan through many activities. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

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*Dollar amounts calculated using the current Y130 = \$1. Y = Yen.

**All Japanese names are given with the family name first, followed by the given name.



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SIXTY NEW HOTELS SCHEDULED TO OPEN IN JAPAN THROUGH 1996

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1991 -- Sixty new hotels providing 11,809 new rooms are scheduled to open in Japan between 1991 and 1996 (see chart attached). Hotel growth continues into the '90s as demand remains high from record numbers of foreign travelers to Japan and Japanese domestic travel.

The sixty new western-style hotels represent a variety of properties throughout Japan including airport hotels, resort hotels, convention and meeting hotels and first-class business hotels. The largest and smallest properties scheduled to open are found in Yokohama, Japan's second largest city: the New Yokohama Prince Hotel with 1,002 rooms and the Kaiyoutei hotel with 60 rooms.

Many of the new properties are familiar global brands such as Inter-Continental, Holiday Inn, Hyatt, Westin, Nikko, Sheraton, Ramada and Four Seasons. Large Japanese chains scheduled to open new properties include familiar names such as Okura, Imperial, Prince, Rihga Royal, New Otani, Miyako and Tokyu.

Japan had 4,563 hotels or 342,695 rooms in 1988 then added another 4,970 new rooms in 1989, according to the Ministry of Transport. In 1990, 23 new hotels added 4,021 rooms for a total of 351,686 rooms to date.

For a free, 22-page, "Hotels In Japan 1990/91" booklet listing western-style accommodations throughout Japan, contact the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO). Founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, JNTO promotes tourism to Japan through many activities. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

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London Paris Genève Frankfurt Bangkok Hong Kong Seoul Sydney

SIXTY NEW HOTELS SCHEDULED TO OPEN IN JAPAN THROUGH 1996
(Feb. 27, 1991)

<u>OPENING DATE</u>	<u>HOTEL NAME/ADDRESS/TELEPHONE/FAX</u>	<u>NO. OF ROOMS</u>
1991	Hotel Ios Inasayama, Enoura-cho, Nagasaki-shi Tel. (0958)46-1157	NA*
1991	Shinjiko Resort Hotel (tentative name) Tamayu-cho, Shimane	NA
1991/ 1	Holiday Inn Kunitachi 948-1, Aza-Tenjinshita, Oaza-Yaho, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo Tel. (0425)71-2311	74
1991/ 11	Grace Hotel New Yokohama	85
1991/ 3	Kaiyoutei 64, Youzaki-cho, Nishi-ku, Yokohama-shi Tel. (045)242-7735	60
1991/ 6	Yokohama Grand Inter-Continental Hotel 5th FL., Sibel Hegner Bldg., 89-1 Yamashita-cho Naka-ku, Yokohama 231 Tel. (045)221-2214 Fax. (045)221-2219	600
1991/ 6	Hotel Green Tower 2-10-3, Hibino, Chiba-shi Tel. (0472)96-1122 Fax. (0472)96-1123	250
1991/ 7	Daimond Yatsugatake Museum Hotel	NA
1991	Tokoname Kanko Hotel (tentative name) Segi-cho, Tokoname-shi, Aichi	NA
1991	Hotel Francs 2-10-2, Hibino, Chiba-shi Tel. (0472)96-0778	250
1991	Mitsui Garden Hotel Kumamoto Kumamoto-shi	NA
1991/ 3	Tokyo Daiichi Hotel Sakai	120
1991/ 11	Route Inn Matsumoto Matsumoto-shi	200
1991/ 12	Residential Hotel Sapporo (tentative name) Higashi-2, Minami-6, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido	198
1991/ 12	Hotel Itoigawa	NA
1991/ 12	Twin Tower Galleria/Villa Spolto Nakatamamu, Shimukappu-mura, Yufutsu-gun, Hokkaido Tel. (0167)58-1111 Fax. (0167)57-2111	NA
1991/ 7	Ramada Renaissance Hotel Sapporo 1-1-1, Shi-jyo, Toyohira, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo-shi Tel. (011)821-1111 Fax. (011)842-6191	NA

1992/ 1	Oita Toyo Hotel 9-18, Tamura-machi, Oita-shi Tel. (0975)34-7877 Fax. (0975)36-3147	NA
1992/ 1	Four Seasons Hotel Chinzanso Tokyo Chinzan-so, 2-10-8, Sekiguchi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (03)3943-7191 Fax. (03)3943-0909 USA: 350 South Beverly Drive, Suite 220 Beverly Hills, CA 90212-4814 Tel. (213)274-2620 Fax. (213)274-5803	300
1992/ 4	Noboribetsu Manseikaku 22, Noboribetsuonsen-cho, Noboribetsu-shi, Hokkaido	NA
1992/ 4	Hotel Sun Garden Hitachi	121
1992/ 5	Compri Hotel Niigata 1-645, Minami-sasaguchi, Niigata-shi	NA
1992/ 6	Daiichi Hotel Tokyo Sea Fort Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	130
1992/ 7	Nagoya A Hotel (tentative name)	141
1992	Hotel Century Nagoya 2-4301, Keieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi	117
1992	Ibaragi Kyoto Hotel	103
1992	The Manhattan 2-10-1, Hibino, Chiba-shi Tel. (0472)75-1111 Fax. (0472)75-0111	151
1992	Brighton Hotel (tentative name) 1-6-5, Nihama, Urayasu-shi, Chiba-ken	180
1992	Koshien Miyako Hotel Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken	201
1992	Hotel Hankyu International	183
1992	Fukuoka Tokyu Inn 4-72, Nakasu, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka-shi	300
1992	Hotel New Otani Kobe (tentative name)	250
1992	New Yokohama Prince Tel. (045)471-1111 Fax. (045)471-1100	1,002
1992	Hotel Crest Sapporo 4, Nishi, Kita-Roku-jyo, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi	138
1992/ 6	Kobe Bay Sheraton Hotel 9-18, Naka, Koyo-cho, Higashinada-ku, Kobe-shi	300
1992/ 6	Ginowan Hotel (tentative name) Ginowan-shi, Okinawa	204

Feb. 27, 1991 -- New Hotels In Japan Through 1996/CONTINUED

3

1992/ 7	Tennoji Miyako Hotel Annex	200
1992/ 8	Nagano 21 Mitsui Garden Hotel	234
1993	Hotel Nikko Kanazawa 2, Hon-machi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa	NA
1993	Rihga Royal Hotel Narita	NA
1993/ 3	Kita Kyushu Royal Hotel	300
1993/ 3	Compri Hotel Japan	200
1993/ 3	Rihga Royal Hotel Sakai	242
1993/ 4	Kushiro Oriental Hotel Kushiro-shi, Hokkaido	300
1993	Hotel New Otani Makuhari (tentative name) 2, Hibino, Chiba-shi	406
1993	Hotel Pacific Chiba	274
1993	House Tembosu Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki-ken	400
1993	Westin Hotel Osaka 1, Oyodonaka, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi	400
1993	Tokushima Prince Hotel	NA
1993	Waseda Kaikan (tentative name)	150
1993	Resort Hotel (tentative name)	155
1994/ 3	Hotel Century Hyatt	300
1994	Imperial Hotel Osaka (tentative name) Tenmabashi, Kita-ku, Osaka	400
1994	Rinku Town	400
1994/ 6	Sun Life City Hotel 1-237, Sumiyoshi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka-shi	1000
1994/ 6	Hyatt Hotel Osaka	400
1994	Kansai International Airport Terminal Annex	NA
1995	Okura Act City Hamamatsu	324
1995	Mitsui Garden Hotel	300
1995/ 3	Daiei (tentative name)	700
1996	Pacific Tokyo (tentative name)	966

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*NA = Information "not available" at time of press.



JAPAN NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10111 • TEL: (212) 757-5640 • FAX (212) 307-6754

RELEASE AT WILL

March 5, 1991

CONTACT: Grace Herget

212/757-5640

MAY WE SUGGEST JAPAN IN THE SPRINGTIME?

May is one of the best months to visit Japan. The weather is ideal, flowers are in bloom, and the Japanese celebrate national holidays, festivals and events beginning with Golden Week -- April 29 to May 3. Three national holidays fall within a one week -- Greenery Day (April 29), Constitution Memorial Day (May 3) and Children's Day (May 5).

Since Golden Week produces record numbers of Japanese travelers, tourists are better off traveling before or after these holidays when travel arteries are less crowded. May events worth planning an itinerary around include festivals (see list) flower festivals, pottery fairs, kite flying contests, Noh theatre by torchlight and cormorant fishing.

Azaleas bloom in May and cover entire mountainsides in the Hakone and Nikko areas just outside of Tokyo. Wisteria and peonies are at their best in Nara's Hasedera Temple compound. Flower festivals such as the Hiroshima Flower Festival, May 3-5, cover the city's parks and boulevards with spring flowers.

Cormorant fishing is an ancient method of fishing for "ayu," a fresh water trout caught by cormorant birds rather than fishing poles who swoop up fish in their hooked beaks and return them to the fishermen. Fish swarm around the boats because they are attracted to fires suspended from the boats at night. The season begins in Gifu City in May and in Kyoto and Inuyama City in June.

Travelers are advised to make reservations well in advance for spring travel to Japan. For more information contact the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO). JNTO, founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, promotes tourism to Japan through many activities. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

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Tokyo	Chicago	Dallas	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Toronto	Mexico City	São Paulo
London	Paris	Genève	Frankfurt	Bankok	Hong Kong	Seoul	Sydney

BEST MAY FESTIVALS IN JAPAN

<u>Date</u>	<u>Festival</u>	<u>Location</u>
May 1	<u>TAKAOKA MIKURUMAYAMA MATSURI</u> A parade of seven gorgeous antique floats featuring locally produced ornate wheels, exquisite lacquerwork and mechanical dolls are escorted by locals in traditional attire through the city's main streets.	(Takaoka City, Toyama Pref.)
May 1-5	<u>FUJIWARA MATSURI</u> Starting from Chusonji Temple, the pre-eminent cultural attraction in Tohoku which dates to the late Heian Period (1090-1189), a warriors' procession on the 3rd reenacts Yoshitsune's escape to Hiraizumi, the main part of the festival worth seeing. On May 1 children wear ancient Japanese costume and attend a ceremony at the shrine for Yoshitsune. Folk performing arts are held on the 2nd and the grand finale on the 5th is the "Ennen-no-mai" or ancient court dancing at Motsuji Temple and Noh theatre at Chusonji.	(Hiraizumi City, Iwate Pref., Tohoku region)
May 3-5	<u>TAKO GASSEN</u> Hundreds of giant kites spar on the beach as groups of citizens battle to cut their opponents' kite lines by skillfull maneuvering. Kite battles are held daily 12:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Shuttle buses from Hammamatsu Station take spectators to the festival site, "Nakatajima-Sakyu." On the evenings of the 4th and 5th, 50 gorgeous floats are pulled through town.	(Hammamatsu City, Shizuoka Pref., Chubu region)
May 3-4	<u>HAKATA DONTAKU</u> One of Fukuoka's largest annual festivals and Japan's largest festival held during Golden Week attracting more than two million spectators every year. On the 3rd a parade features citizens dressed in fancy disguise, exhorting those masquerading as legendary gods on horseback. Led by musicians playing Japanese shamisen flutes and drums, the parade begins at 1 p.m. and runs three hours. During the two-day period, entertainment is provided at 20 stages set up throughout the city. The festival was originally a procession of Hakata merchants paying their New Year visit to the daimyo in Fukuoka during the Muromachi period (1333-1568). Also, local citizens dressed up as the seven deities of good fortune or as shrine and temple attendants and performed before their feudal lord in the style of the "matsubayashi" processional. During the Edo period (1600-1868), the present-day event formed when citizens added doll-decorated platforms and elaborate floats (dashi) and the current name was adopted ("Dontaku," said to originate from the Dutch world "Zondag," "Sunday," taken to mean "holiday.").	(Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Pref., Kyushu)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Festival</u>	<u>Location</u>
May 3-5	<u>SEIHAKU-SAI</u>	(Nanao City, Noto Peninsula, Ishikawa Pref.) Three 20-ton floats with mechanical Kabuki dolls aboard are dragged about town. The festival, a prayer of a good crop, is said to have originated in 981 and acquired floats in 1473.
May 3-5	<u>HAHRIH MATSURI</u>	(Naha City, Okinawa Island, Okinawa Pref.) Dragon boat races traditionally held to bring the blessings of the spirit world across the sea. Excited spectators have been known to plunge into the sea to urge their team on to win. The race begins at 4 p.m. on the 5th and fireworks displays start around 8 p.m. on the 3rd and the 5th.
May 5	<u>KURAYAMI MATSURI</u>	(Okunitama Shrine, Fuchu City, Tokyo Pref.) The "Black Night Festival" is the transfer of eight portable shrines, some weighing as much as a ton, from the shrine to the "otabishi" or temporary resting place. The procession runs from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. accompanied by the beating of Japan's largest drums. Fuchu is 20 minutes by train from Tokyo's Shinjuku Station.
May 5	<u>FUJINOMORI MATSURI</u>	(Fujinomori Shrine, Kyoto) Acrobatic stunts performed on galloping horses at 1 p.m. and "Kagura," Shinto music and dancing, from 5 p.m.
May 5	<u>KURABE UMA</u>	(Kamigamo Shrine, Kyoto) Horse races begun in 1093. Riders wearing fancy court robes demonstrate courtly horsemanship beginning at 3 p.m.
May 15	<u>AOI MATSURI</u>	(Kamigamo, Shimogamo Shrines, Kyoto) Popularly known as the Hollyhock festival in English, due to the leaves of the plant adorning the headdresses of participants in this recreated imperial processsion that originated in the sixth century as a supplication to the God of the shrine. It took its present form in the Heian Period (792-1099) when imperial messengers were sent to offer the court's respects after a plague was thought to have happened because the shrine was neglected. The matsuri was revived in 1884 and today consists of a procession of 500 people in seventh century costume, horses and large lacquered oxcarts carrying "imperial messengers." The procession starts at the Kyoto Imperial Palace at 10:30 a.m. and arrives at Shimogamo Shrine at 11:40 a.m. It proceeds again at 2 p.m. along the banks of the Kamogawa River and arrives at Kamogawa Shrine at 3:30 p.m.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Festival</u>	<u>Location</u>
May 14-15	<u>KANDA MATSURI</u> Originally this festival was the sole occasion on which the townsmen could enter the shogun's castle and parade before him. The full-scale festival which includes the parade is held only in odd-number years as decreed by the shogunate when rivalry with Tokyo's Sanno Matsuri was at its highest and battles continued to erupt between the two factions. On the 9th, two ox-drawn mikoshi or portable shrines make the rounds. On the 15th, a grand procession of 70 portable shrines wind through three Tokyo areas -- Kanda, Otemachi and Nihonbashi.	(Kanda Myojin Shrine, Tokyo)
May 18-19	<u>SANJA MATSURI</u> One of Tokyo's most spectacular festivals with more than 100 portable shrines paraded down the streets of Tokyo's "Shitamachi" or traditional downtown area. Priests on horseback, musicians playing "sanja-bayashi" festival music and dancers in traditional attire add color to this festival in honor of the three fishermen brothers who founded Asakusa Kannon Temple 13 centuries ago.	(Asakusa Temple, Tokyo)
May 17-18	<u>GRAND FESTIVAL OF TOSHOGU SHRINE</u> This centuries-old festival is celebrated in one of Japan's most scenic resorts just two hours by train from Tokyo. The Grand Festival recreates a feudal procession of more than 1,000 armor-clad warriors of the shogunate regime who escort three shrine palanquins through the town's streets on the 18th. On the 17th, warriors on horseback perform traditional Japanese archery.	(Nikko)
May 19	<u>MIFUNE MATSURI</u> A reproduction of an ancient boat festival which originated during the Heian Period (794-1192). Gaily decorated boats with dragon and phoenix designed bows gracefully float down the Oi River carrying musicians and an imperial entourage.	(Arashiyama Park, Kyoto)

CLIMATE: Average daily maximum and minimum MAY temperatures in four major Japanese cities.

<u>City</u>	<u>Fahrenheit (F)</u>	<u>Celsius (C)</u>
Tokyo	72F/53F	22C/12C
Kyoto	75F/56F	24C/13C
Fukuoka	74F/57F	23C/14C
Sapporo	60F/40F	16C/4C



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TOKYO'S TRAVELER COSTS RANK SIXTH AMONG 22 CITIES WORLDWIDE

NEW YORK, March 13, 1991 -- Tokyo ranked sixth in travel costs among 22 cities worldwide dropping from fifth place last year, according to a survey conducted by the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO) in November 1990 and recently released in Japan.

The 12th annual Travel Cost Survey ranked London as the most expensive city followed by Paris, New York, Frankfurt and Geneva. Geneva rose sharply in rank from 10th to fifth place due to the 24.6 percent appreciation of the Swiss franc to the U.S. dollar. Paris bumped up to second place from fourth place last year causing New York and Frankfurt to drop one notch.

Most European cities surveyed placed higher than Tokyo because of the 10 percent price increase in European cities and a sharp appreciation (20 percent) of local currency to the U.S. dollar. In Japan, however, price increases in yen were less than 10 percent and the appreciation of the yen to the U.S. dollar stood at 7.2 percent.

In addition, hotel room rates are relatively cheaper than those of major cities of other countries. The Corporate Resources Group (CRG) research company in Geneva ranked Tokyo 32nd and Osaka 48th among 64 cities worldwide in their recent hotel cost survey. Japanese hotels bring in more revenue through private parties and banquets than individual room charges. In a country where space is at a premium, special events such as wedding receptions and corporate banquets keep hotels busy. The traveler reaps the benefits. In addition, hotels pass on savings by earning revenue from exclusive boutiques and other high-rent tenants.

- more -

Tokyo	Chicago	Dallas	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Toronto	Mexico City	São Paulo
London	Paris	Genève	Frankfurt	Bangkok	Hong Kong	Seoul	Sydney

The JNTO survey included prices travelers would pay for three nights of hotel accommodations in a first-class tourist hotel including a hotel continental breakfast each day, three steak dinners at a moderately priced restaurant, five bottles of beer, three bottles of wine, five shots of whiskey at a moderately-priced hotel bar, three fast food lunches and three taxi rides each covering a 3.1 mile (five kilometers) distance.

The price index of each city is the sum total of these costs converted into U.S. dollars. Room charges and dining costs of dinner, wine and beer are the average prices among the three hotels and restaurants selected in each city.

Visiting destinations outside Tokyo still proves to be less expensive just as traveling anywhere in the United States will cost less than New York City. The survey showed Sapporo, northern capital of Hokkaido, ranked seventh behind Tokyo, a significant jump from last year's 12th place. Two other popular Japanese tourist cities kept the same rank as last year -- Kyoto placed 15th and Fukuoka, southern capital of Kyushu, placed 17th. Tokyo's average room charge for a first-class hotel including continental breakfast came out to \$216 per night versus Sapporo at \$190, Kyoto at \$157 and Fukuoka at \$139.

For more information contact JNTO at 630 Fifth Avenue, #2101, New York, NY 10111. Telephone: 212/757-5640. JNTO, founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, promotes tourism to Japan through many activities. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

JNTO TRAVEL COST SURVEY RESULTS***November 1990 Results***

<u>Rank</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Index</u>
1	London	148
2	Paris	122
3	New York	115
4	Frankfurt	107
5	Geneva	103
6	Tokyo	100
7	Sapporo	84
8	Taipei	83
9	Sydney	82
10	Chicago	80
11	San Francisco	80
12	Seoul	78
13	Toronto	77
14	Hong Kong	76
15	Kyoto	76
16	Los Angeles	75
17	Fukuoka	74
18	Bangkok	73
19	Singapore	70
20	Mexico City	67
21	Dallas	66
22	Sao Paulo	60

November 1989 Results

<u>Rank</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Index</u>
1	London	118
2	New York	115
3	Frankfurt	105
4	Paris	101
5	Tokyo	100
6	Taipei	95
7	San Francisco	94
8	Sydney	91
9	Seoul	91
10	Geneva	85
11	Toronto	83
12	Sapporo	82
13	Hong Kong	82
14	Chicago	81
15	Kyoto	78
16	Los Angeles	75
17	Fukuoka	73
18	Bangkok	72
19	Dallas	70
20	Sao Paulo	63
21	Mexico City	55
22	NA*	NA

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*NA = Not available during 1989 survey. In 1990 Singapore was added to the survey.



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March 31, 1991

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TEN TOKYO SUBWAY TIPS

- o Look for a blue "S" subway logo for station entrance.
- o Follow color-coded signs to your subway line and through transfer stations. All subway signs have easy-to-read Roman alphabet translations of Japanese names.
- o Pay fares based on distance traveled ranging from \$1 to \$2. Children are half price.
- o Buy tickets at vending machines or ticket windows.
- o Buy the cheapest ticket if unsure about the price and pay the difference when you get off.
- o Keep your punched ticket to be collected as you exit.
- o Purchase discount passes at green windows of major stations.
- o Get English-language assistance at Ginza, Shinjuku, Nihombashi and Otemachi station information desks.
- o Call the Teito Rapid Transit Authority (TRTA), in Tokyo, for English language assistance at 3837-7111 or Japan Travel-Phone at 3502-1461.
- o Remember operating hours are 5 a.m. to midnight.

#

Tokyo Chicago Dallas San Francisco Los Angeles Toronto Mexico City São Paulo
London Paris Genève Frankfurt Bangkok Hong Kong Seoul Sydney



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1991 TOURS TO JAPAN LISTED IN ONE FREE JNTO BOOKLET

NEW YORK, May 16, 1991 -- The Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO) lists 1991 tours to Japan in a free 20-page "1991 Tour Listings: Japan and the Orient" brochure. Listings are based on information made available to JNTO as of March 1, 1991. The listing provides tour operators' names, addresses and phone numbers plus length of tours, price, airfare, cooperating carrier, departure city and frequency and itinerary.

A three-page index divides 54 "Exclusive Japan Tours" from an additional 53 "Japan and the Orient Tours" whose itineraries include Japan for three or more nights. The total listing is 107 tours from 33 companies. The "Exclusive Japan Tours" range from five to 17 days with total prices (land and air) per person ranging from \$979 to \$5,656. The "Japan and the Orient Tours" range from six to 36 days with total prices per person ranging from \$979 to \$10,980.

Travelers can contact the tour operators for further information as prices and departures are subject to change. For a free tour listing contact JNTO at:

- 630 Fifth Ave., #2101, New York, NY 10111, 212/757-5640
- 401 N. Michigan Ave., #770, Chicago, IL 60611, 312/222-0874
- 2121 San Jacinto St., #980, LB-53, Dallas, TX 75201, 214/754-1820
- 624 S. Grand Ave., #2640, Los Angeles, CA 90017, 213/623-1952
- 360 Post St., #401, San Francisco, CA 94108, 415/989-7140
- 165 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario CANADA M5H 3B8, 416/366-7140

Founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, JNTO promotes tourism to Japan through many activities including extensive travel information services to travelers and media representatives. JNTO has headquarters in Tokyo with 16 offices worldwide.

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Tokyo	Chicago	Dallas	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Toronto	Mexico City	São Paulo
London	Paris	Genève	Frankfurt	Bankok	Hong Kong	Seoul	Sydney



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 27, 1991

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JAPAN TRAVEL NEWS

SUMO WRESTLERS HIT THE RING THREE MORE TIMES.....PAGE 1
KABUKI AND BUNRAKU 1991/92 SCHEDULE AVAILABLE.....PAGE 1
OKAYAMA INTERNATIONAL VILLA ADDS NEW FACILITY.....PAGE 2
TOKYO ENGLISH INFORMATION JUST A PHONE CALL AWAY...PAGE 2

SEE JAPAN'S MAMMOTH SUMO WRESTLERS IN THE RING

Visitors to Japan have the chance to see any of three official sumo wrestling tournaments left in 1991. The last three tournaments are July 7-21 at the Aichi Prefectural Gymnasium in Nagoya, September 8-22 at Tokyo's Kokugikan Sumo Hall and November 10-24 at the Fukuoka International Center. Tokyo's Kokugikan Sumo Hall in the Ryogoku district is a twenty-minute train ride from central Tokyo to the JR Ryogoku Station. The Kokugikan Hall ticket window sells tickets for Y1,000 (\$7.35*) at 9 a.m. every morning of the tournament.

A MUST SEE FOR TRAVELERS TO JAPAN: TRADITIONAL PERFORMING ARTS

A trip to Japan should include seeing traditional Kabuki theater or a Bunraku puppet show. Tokyo's National Theatre (Kokuritsu Gekijo) has Kabuki scheduled daily every month except May and Sept. 1991. Prices range from Y1,300 (\$10*) to Y7,800 (\$57*). Bunraku performances are scheduled only during May, Sept. and Dec. 1991 with prices ranging from Y3,500 (\$26*) to Y4,800 (\$35*). At Tokyo's Kabuki-Za theatre two kabuki shows run daily every month except August. Prices range from Y2,000 (\$15*) to Y13,500 (\$99*).

Osaka's National Bunraku Theatre (Kokuritsu Bunraku Gekijo) has Bunraku puppet shows scheduled in July, Aug. and Nov. 1991, and Jan. 1992. Prices range from Y3,600 (\$26*) to Y4,400 (\$32*). Contact JNTO for the new 1991/92 schedules.

- more -

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OKAYAMA ADDS A SIXTH VILLA TO ITS INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE PROJECT

The Okayama International Villa will open its sixth villa this spring so more foreign visitors can enjoy the Japanese countryside in Okayama Prefecture. Since the first villa opened in 1988, the sponsoring local governments have hosted 8,372 visitors at five villas (85 percent were foreign travelers). The largest group of foreign nationals to visit Okayama were Americans totaling 3,094. The favorite villa among Americans is Ushimado where each room commands a view of the Seto Inland Sea.

The new Shiraishi Island International Villa in the Seto Inland Sea National Park offers outstanding views of the water and neighboring islands. Like the other villas, Shiraishi's objective is to provide foreign travelers the opportunity to enjoy unspoilt rural Japan and meet local people by participating in community events. Japanese guests are welcome only when accompanied by foreign visitors to keep the facilities accessible for those it was intended.

Located in the heart of western Japan, Okayama Prefecture is nestled between the Chugoku mountain range and Seto Inland Sea. By bullet train Okayama is an hour from Osaka or Hiroshima and four hours from Tokyo (70 minutes by air).

One night's stay at any of the six villas is Y3,000 (\$22*) per person. Each villa can accommodate up to eight people with shared bath. For details contact JNTO or the Okayama Prefectural Government, International Exchange Section, 2-4-6 Uchisange, Okayama 700. Tel:(0862)24-2111, Ext 2805. Fax:(0862)23-3615.

TRAVELERS IN JAPAN FIND INFORMATION IN ENGLISH IS JUST A PHONE CALL AWAY

Tokyo's foreign resident population has grown considerably in the last five years and with that growth comes a variety of phone numbers that travelers may find handy for help in English. An up-to-date list is attached for saving.

But once out of Tokyo travelers are not helpless. JNTO has developed a nationwide network of 75 local tourist information offices known as "i" offices to help travelers in English. Many are based at or near train stations under signs saying "information" with a large question mark logo.

*Rounded-off dollar amounts calculated using the current Y136 = \$1. Y = Yen.

TOKYO TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR ENGLISH INFORMATION**

TOKYO TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER (TIC) -- 3502-1461

Call for travel information in English or visit the center in Yurakucho for Japan maps and travel brochures. Nearly 400 travelers a day visit the TIC. M-F, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Saturdays, 9 a.m. - noon. Also available is the Kyoto TIC, (075)371-5649, or the Narita Airport TIC, (0476)32-8711.

JAPAN TRAVEL PHONE -- Eastern (0120)222-800, western (0120)444-800

Call toll-free for Japan travel information in English from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. seven days a week. Operators are travel experts based in JNTO's TICs.

JAPAN RAILWAYS -- 3423-0111

Call with rail transportation questions M-F 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

JAPAN HOTLINE -- 3586-0110

Call this broad-based information service for phone numbers and other items, provided by Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Co. (NTT), Kokusai Denshin Denwa Kosha (KDD) and IBM Japan. M-F 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

ENGLISH INFORMATION -- 3277-1010

Use this as a telephone directory service sponsored by NTT. M-F 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS' ADVISORY CENTER -- 3211-4433

Call for Tokyo "daily life" answers to insurance, housing and legal problems, provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. M-F 9:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.

JUSTICE MINISTRY -- 3214-0424

Visit this Justice Ministry office for legal advice for foreigners rather than phoning. Take exit C2 from the subway Otemachi Station and ask for Godo Chosha Sangokan, 4th Floor. They field questions on visa problem, health insurance and difficulties with employers. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 p.m. - 4 p.m.

LABOR UNION ORGANIZATION -- (0425)76-9030

Call for information and support to foreign workers, including "illegal" ones, to ensure they receive all benefits provided under Japanese law.

TOKYO CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS FOR FOREIGNERS -- 3581-2302

Call or visit (which is better) this Center sponsored by the Tokyo Bar Association for legal advice to foreigners. No appointments are necessary, just go and wait. Address: 1-1-4 Kasumigaseki. Thursdays 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE INFORMATION -- 3213-8523

Call for everything you always wanted to know about immigration in English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish and Portuguese. M-F 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. First and third Saturdays, 9 a.m. - noon.

TOKYO CITY AIR TERMINAL (TCAT) BRANCH IMMIGRATION OFFICE -- 3664-3046

Provides rapid service on re-entry permits mainly for those on their way to the New Tokyo International (Narita) Airport. M-F 9 a.m. - noon, 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH OFFICE -- 5704-1081

Visit this branch for immigration services (except for 4-1-9 category entertainers). M-F, 9 a.m. - noon, 1 p.m. - 4 p.m. Hanzomon subway line to Ikejiri Ohashi Station.

TOKYO ENGLISH LIFELINE (TELL) -- 3264-4347

Call for a trained counselor to provide answers to many basic daily life questions and a wide range of personal problems, or call for someone to simply just listen.

JAPAN HELPLINE (0120)461-997

Call this toll-free goodwill number staffed by volunteers dedicated to helping with day-to-day problems anywhere in Japan, 24 hours a day, every day. The parent organization helps Japanese in the United States.

POLICE - 110 and FIRE/AMBULANCE -- 119

**All eight-digit numbers given are local Tokyo numbers minus the city code, "03." It is necessary to dial the prefixes given on other numbers such as (0120), Japan's equivalent to the American "800" toll-free prefix.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 4, 1991

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212/757-5640
John Tedford, JR East
212/757-9070

JR EAST TUNNELS THROUGH TOKYO FOR BULLET TRAIN LINK-UP

NEW YORK -- The long-awaited link-up tracks connecting the bullet train line from Tokyo Station to Ueno Station will open June 20, 1991. Completing the mere 2.5-mile stretch between central and northern Tokyo gave greater meaning to the word patience, even by Japanese standards. The idea was proposed decades before the \$1 billion construction project ever began in 1981. The hold up? The stretch runs through one of Tokyo's most congested, expensive business districts.

Half of the distance is above ground using existing tracks and the other half is the new 1,634-foot Okachimachi Tunnel, named after its location just south of Ueno Station. This link-up means that all bullet trains will now originate from Tokyo Station including the north-bound Tohoku and Joetsu Shinkansen bullet trains which will continue to stop at Ueno before leaving the city. Previously, bullet train travelers arriving at either Tokyo Station or Ueno Station had to transfer by train or taxi to connect to bullet trains continuing northward or southward.

This new East Japan Railways (JR East) connection along with their new Narita Express Train (JR NEX), allows foreign travelers with a Japan Rail Pass to transfer from the airport (53 minutes non-stop) to Tokyo Station, transfer to a bullet train and head towards numerous destinations in Japan.

For more information contact the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO) at 630 Fifth Ave., #2101, New York, NY 10111. Telephone: 212/757-5640. JNTO, founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, promotes tourism to Japan through many activities. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

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RELEASE AT WILL

June 4, 1991

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JAPAN RAILWAYS FACTSHEET

Network Size

The Japan Railways Group (JR Group) network covers 13,000 miles of railway lines, nearly 5,000 train stations connecting 23,400 trains running per day. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1990, the JR Group handled nearly 8 billion passengers totaling 222 billion passenger kilometers, more than double any of its international counterparts.

Tourist Routes/Prices

Frequently traveled tourist routes from TOKYO are:
city/travel time/distance (miles)/one-way coach price

Yokohama/26 min./18/Y440 (\$3.25*)

Nagoya/2 hrs./227/Y10,380 (\$77*)

Kyoto/2 hrs. 35 min./318/Y12,970 (\$96*)

Shin-Osaka/3 hrs./343/Y13,480(\$100*)

Shin-Kobe/3 hrs. 20 min./365/Y14,000 (\$104*)

Hiroshima/4 hrs. 35 min./555/Y17,700 (\$131*)

Hakata (Fukuoka)/6 hrs. 5 min./729/Y21,300 (\$158*)

Sapporo/10 hrs. 21 min./731/Y21,070 (\$156*)

Peak/Off-peak Seasons

Prices are higher and seats must be booked in advance during these peak (Japanese vacation) periods: April 28 - May 6; July 21 - Aug. 31; Dec. 25 - Jan. 10; March 21 - April 5. (See "Reservations" below.)

Try to avoid rail travel during morning and evening rush hours, weekends, festivals, national holidays, and adjacent weekends. Off-peak periods are Jan. 16 - Feb. 28, June, Sept. and Nov. 1 - Dec. 20.

Rail Travel Tips

- o Hold on to your ticket to be collected as you exit.
- o Pack lightly; space is limited and porters are rare.
- o Use luggage with wheels to roll down long platforms.
- o Buy "eki-ben" box lunches for less than \$10.
- o Don't tip train employees; it's not the custom.
- o Read all JR station signs given in Roman letters.
- o Book "non-smoking" seats in the "kin'en-sha" car.
- o Be prepared to transfer trains quickly.
- o Board trains quickly since stops run only a minute.
- o Don't be late. Trains are punctual to the minute.

Tokyo Chicago Dallas San Francisco Los Angeles Toronto Mexico City São Paulo
London Paris Genève Frankfurt Bankok Hong Kong Seoul Sydney

Japan Rail Pass

This Pass can save foreign travelers a bundle on extensive rail travel. Travelers buy a voucher before departure, exchange the voucher for a valid Pass at an authorized Japan location** and use it for unlimited travel on all JR Group trains, buses and ferries for non-reserved or reserved (no extra cost) seats (except sleeper surcharges). Prices are (children under 11 are half price):

7-day: coach, Y27,800 (\$206*); first, Y37,000 (\$274*);
14-day: coach, Y44,200 (\$327*); first, Y60,000 (\$444*);
21-day: coach, Y56,600 (\$419*); first, Y78,000 (\$578*).

To buy a voucher call: Japan Travel Bureau Int'l, 212/246-8030; Kintetsu Int'l Express, 212/632-3740; Tokyo Travel, 212/867-4011; Nippon Travel, 212/944-8660; or Japan Airlines ticket holders, 212/838-4400.

Available Information

JNTO offers a free "Railway Timetable" booklet covering timetables for regular bullet and limited express train services plus fares and surcharges from Tokyo to 40 cities. JNTO staff can answer detailed questions with the JR Group monthly comprehensive Japanese timetable. Or, call the JR Group in Tokyo for English information at 3423-0111 weekdays only, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Reservations

Reservations cannot be made from the United States for rail service in Japan, however, upon arrival travelers can make reservations at 1)any "midori-no-madoguchi," or green window counter, 2)Travel Service Centers in major JR stations, 3)authorized outlets of more than seven major travel agency networks in Japan.

Privatization

In April 1987 the Japan National Railways (JNR) was renamed the Japan Railways Group (JR Group) after being privatized into six passenger railway companies -- East Japan Railway Company (JR East), Central Japan Railway Company (JR Tokai), West Japan Railway Company (JR West), Hokkaido Railway Company (JR Hokkaido), Shikoku Railway Company (JR Shikoku) and Kyushu Railway Company (JR Kyushu) -- and four non-passenger companies (Japan Telecom, Japan Freight Railway Co., Railway Information Systems Co. and the Railway Technical Research Institute.

*Rounded-off dollar amounts calculated using Y135 = \$1. Y = Yen.

**A Rail Pass can be validated at JR Travel Service Centers in these stations: Narita, Tokyo, Ueno, Ikebukuro, Shinjuku, Shibuya, Sapporo, Sendai, Misawa, Yamagata, Fukushima, Tsukuba, Niigata, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Shin-Osaka, Sannomiya, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Hakata, Kumamoto and Nishi-Kagoshima.

JAPAN'S RAILWAY HISTORY

- 1872 Japan's first railway line opens between Tokyo and Yokohama
- 1914 Tokyo Station opens
- 1949 Japanese National Railways (JNR) is established by the government (reorganized from the former Ministry of Railways)
- 1964 The Tokaido Shinkansen* begins service from Tokyo to Osaka
- 1972 The Sanyo Shinkansen begins service from Osaka to Okayama
- 1975 The Sanyo Shinkansen extends existing service from Okayama to Hakata (Fukuoka), the end of the line
- 1982 The Tohoku Shinkansen begins service from Omiya to Morioka
- 1982 The Joetsu Shinkansen begins service from Omiya to Niigata
- 1985 The Tohoku and Joetsu Shinkansen lines are extended from Omiya to Ueno station within Tokyo city limits
- 1987 JNR is privatized and split up into six separate passenger railway companies and four additional non-passenger companies
- 1988 The Seikan Undersea Tunnel, the world's longest undersea tunnel, opens and connects Honshu to Hokkaido in two hours
- 1988 The eight-mile double-decker Seto Ohashi bridge, the world's longest cable-stayed span and highway-railway suspension span, opens to connect Honshu to Shikoku
- 1989 Construction begins on the new Hokuriku Shinkansen line
- 1990 The final 7.4-kilometer section of the Keiyo Line opens to connect Tokyo Station with the Tokyo Bay waterfront
- 1991 Japan Rail Pass celebrates its 10th anniversary
- 1991 The Okachimachi Tunnel linking the bullet train from Tokyo Station to Ueno Station opens

For more information contact the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO) at 630 Fifth Ave., #2101, New York, NY 10111. Telephone: 212/757-5640. JNTO, founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, promotes tourism to Japan through many activities. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

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*Shinkansen is often called the bullet train. The literal translation is "new trunk line."



JAPAN NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10111 • TEL: (212) 757-5640 • FAX (212) 307-6754

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Grace Herget
212/757-5640

NEW JAPAN RESERVATION CENTER BOOKS ROOMS UNDER \$60 A NIGHT

NEW YORK, June 14, 1991 -- American travelers can now book rooms in Japan for less than Y8,000 (\$60*) per night with the new Welcome Inn Reservation Center. By sending a complete Reservation Request Form by facsimile or mail at least two weeks in advance to the Center, travelers can book a room at any of the 143 registered Welcome Inns throughout Japan. Drop-in visitors can make reservations at the Tokyo, Kyoto or Narita Tourist Information Centers (TICs).

Accommodations range from Japanese-style inns (ryokan), family-run bed and breakfasts (minshuku), government-sponsored lodges (kokumin shukusha) to western-style hotels and pensions. No fees or deposits are required for this free service but travelers must have a confirmed flight schedule. Although reservations are non-commissionable, travel agents are welcome to reserve rooms on behalf of their clients.

The Welcome Inn Reservation Center is operated by the International Tourism Center of Japan (ITCJ) in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO) with generous grants from the Sasakawa Foundation and Tetsudo Kosaikai Foundation. The Center plans to expand the number of registered inns from 143 to 600 within a year.

For a free "1991 Directory of Welcome Inns" which includes a Reservation Request Form and complete details, contact: JNTO, 630 Fifth Ave., #2101, New York, NY 10111. Telephone: 212/757-5640. Founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, JNTO promotes tourism to Japan through many activities. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

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*Rounded-off dollar amount calculated using Y135 = \$1. Y = Yen.

Tokyo	Chicago	Dallas	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Toronto	Mexico City	São Paulo
London	Paris	Genève	Frankfurt	Bankok	Hong Kong	Seoul	Sydney



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BRAVE CLIMBERS BEGIN ASCENT UP MOUNT FUJI JULY 1

NEW YORK, June 26 -- These days climbers headed up Mount Fuji may think twice before beginning their ascent up one of the world's major volcanoes. Although it's officially "active," Mount Fuji hasn't erupted since 1707. No doubt thousands will go for the top of Japan's highest peak between July 1 to August 26 -- the official climbing season when snow and cold weather pose no danger.

Mount Fuji is one of the world's most beautiful symmetrical cones rising 12,388 feet. It can be seen on a clear day from Tokyo 62 miles away. Climbers take the train from Tokyo (two hours) or Osaka (three hours) to any one of five trails leading up to the summit where August temperatures hover at a chilly 44 degrees Fahrenheit.

Each trail is divided into 10 stations but the first station is 12 miles from the top, so most climbers take a bus or car to begin 8,250 feet up at the fifth station. From there, Tokyoites take the Kawaguchiko-guchi Trail (five hours up) and the Subashiri-guchi Trail (two hours 20 minutes down). Climbers from Osaka or Kyoto take the Fujinomiya-guchi Trail (four hours 20 minutes up) and the Mishima-guchi Trail (three hours 30 minutes down).

Because clouds form halfway up Mount Fuji during the day, climbers have to be at the top before 9 a.m. for a clear view. The goal is to see the sunrise from the top of Mount Fuji, an experience known as "goraiko." So climbers start out at 4 p.m. and climb all night with flashlights to reach the summit by sunrise. This saves money since no lodging is necessary and makes the hike a bit cooler.

The second option -- not as popular with Americans -- is to start climbing in the early afternoon and reach the seventh station before dark. Climbers then spend the night in one of 25 mountain huts above the fifth station along the Kawaguchiko Trail or in one of the 11 huts along the Mishima-guchi Trail.

- more -

Tokyo	Chicago	Dallas	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Toronto	Mexico City	São Paulo
London	Paris	Genève	Frankfurt	Bankok	Hong Kong	Seoul	Sydney

The average one night hut stay excluding tax is Y6,000 (\$43*) per person with two meals, Y5,000 (36*) with breakfast only and Y4,000 (\$29*) with no meals. (The Tokyo or Kyoto Tourist Information Centers (TICs) can direct travelers to agencies who can make reservations, which are recommended, for these huts.) The hike to the summit is completed early the next morning. In one hour climbers walk the two-miles around the crater and return to the fifth station about noon.

Climbers should wear waterproof clothing, sweaters, warm gloves, heavy socks and good climbing shoes to combat slippery volcanic rock. The Mount Fuji Safety Guidance Center at the fifth station provides weather information and answers safety-related questions. A first-aid stop is at the eighth station of Fujinomiya-guchi Trail. Food, drink and souvenirs are available along the way but climbers are strongly encouraged to pack their own canteen and food.

The climb is not for everyone -- although climbers of all shapes and sizes have been known to make an attempt -- so those staying behind can enjoy any of Mount Fuji's five lakes found on the northern base -- Yamanaka, Kawaguchi, Saiko, Shoji and Motosu. Camping, fishing, hiking and accommodations are available for those who want to enjoy a leisurely view of Mount Fuji.

AUGUST EVENTS:

1	Lake Yamanaka Hoko Festival	15	Takigi Noh at the Kitaguchi
2	Lake Saiko Ryugu Festival		Hongu Fuji Sengen Shrine
3	Lake Motosu Jinko Festival	26	Fujiyoshida Textile Festival
4	Shoji Ryoko Festival	26-27	Fujiyoshida Fire Festival
5	Lake Kawaguchi Kojo Festival	27	Fujiyoshida Susuki Festival
8	Oshino Hakkai Festival	23-25	Mt. Fuji Jazz Festival

For a free Mini-Guide to "Mt. Fuji and Fuji Five Lakes," contact the Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO) at 630 Fifth Avenue, #2101, New York, NY 10111. JNTO, founded in 1964 by the Japanese government, promotes tourism to Japan through many activities including extensive travel information services to media representatives and consumers. Based in Tokyo, JNTO has 16 offices worldwide including Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto.

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*Dollar amounts calculated to the nearest dollar using \$1 = Y140. Y = Yen.

SCHEDULE C, ITEM 14 (a)

January 1 - June 30 1991

Receipts - Monies

January	\$ 200,675.61
February	25,609.88
March	53,081.15
April	64,778.63
May	69,348.53
June	108,509.80
Amount Brought Over From December 31, 1990:	\$ 71,705.00
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 593,708.60</u>

SCHEDULE D ITEM 15 (a)

January 1 - June 30, 1991

Disbursement - Money

Disbursement by Month

January	\$ 89,914.56
February	82,219.04
March	148,267.70
April	70,813.13
May	79,105.21
June	88,295.99
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 558,615.63</u>

Disbursement by Nature

Allowance to Staff	243,127.01
Employees' Pay	47,456.99
Office Rent	86,832.05
Office Maintenance	39,674.44
Travel Expenses	4,597.98
Business Expenses	83,684.33
AD. & PR	51,863.13
Convention	1,379.70
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 558,615.63</u>

Japan National Tourist Organization

Schedule D-1, ITEM 15 (a)

Disbursement in Connection with Advertisement
and Public Relations

January	AD	\$ 350.00
	PR	5,089.96
February	AD	100.00
	PR	5,610.45
March	AD	0.
	PR	18,097.25
April	AD	0.
	PR	3,326.00
May	AD	5,776.84
	PR	5,820.19
June	AD	0.
	PR	7,692.44
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$ 51,863.13</u>

Registrant: Japan National Tourist Organization,
Registration#: 769

The following persons in your organization filed short form registration statements on the date indicated by each name. These short forms are still in an active status. Please review and update where appropriate.

Date Filed	Name	Current Role	Termination Date?
4/22/76	Takashi Nagaoka	Director, JNTO/Tokyo	9/1/79
7/28/77	Arthur J. Sherman		3/31/80
2/15/88	Yukio Ishizaka	Director, Ministry of Transport	6/10/90
8/09/88	Seiji Noma	Deputy Director, M.O.T.	6/11/91
8/09/88	Haruyuki Wakasugi	Deputy Director, M.O.Finance	6/12/91
3/09/89	Kaneyuki Ono	Deputy Director, J.N.T.O./NYC	
3/09/89	Minoru Suzuki	Deputy Director, M.O.T.	6/12/91
2/28/90	Mutsuko Suematsu	Deputy Director, J.N.T.O./NYC	
12/07/90	Grace Herget	PR Manager, J.N.T.O./NYC	
12/07/90	Masazumi Nagamitsu	Director, J.N.T.O./NYC	
	Masahiro Muroya	Deputy Director, J.N.T.O./NYC	
	Kenji Yasuda	Deputy Director, J.N.T.O./NYC	
	Hiroo Ohno	Deputy Director, J.N.T.O./NYC	

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SECTION
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91 OCT -4 P1:08

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