

The original documents are located in Box 49, folder “10/2-4/75 - State Visit of Emperor and Empress of Japan (2)” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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September 16, 1975

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR LIEUTENANT GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Japanese Emperor's Visit: The Bonsai

The Department recommends that a Bonsai from the Imperial Collection which has been made part of a Japanese gift to the United States be placed in the Yellow Oval Room of the White House during the Emperor's visit.

The cultivation of Bonsai is a typical and traditional form of Japanese artistic expression which attempts to create a miniature and stylized representation of nature through the careful cultivation and pruning of a dwarf tree in a special vase, usually for indoor display. The art is widely practiced and highly esteemed by the Japanese.

The Japanese Bonsai Association has assembled a magnificent collection of 53 Bonsai trees and presented them to the United States as a gift to the American people on the occasion of the Bicentennial. The gift collection includes many prized Bonsai from the private collections of prominent Japanese including the Emperor and Prime Minister Miki. The collection is in the care of the National Arboretum which plans the construction of a special building for the care and display of the trees.

The Bonsai given by the Imperial family is the centerpiece of the gift collection. It is a 180 year old Japanese red pine planted in a 300 year old lacquer vase. It is the largest Bonsai in the collection standing in its vase almost six feet high. A picture of the Bonsai is attached.

UNCLASSIFIED



While the collection is presently in quarantine, special steps have been taken by Secretary Butz and Dr. Creech, the Director of the National Arboretum, to permit the display of the Bonsai from the Imperial collection at the White House during the Emperor's stay. The National Arboretum is confident that the Bonsai can be moved to the White House and displayed without harm to the tree or vase. The Arboretum staff would move the Bonsai to the Yellow Oval Room on October 1. President and Mrs. Ford will meet the Emperor and Empress and a few other guests in the Yellow Oval Room before dinner on October 2. The Arboretum staff will provide for the proper care of the Bonsai and then remove it from the room on October 3.

The Department recommends that the Bonsai be brought to the White House because its presence there would be an appropriate expression of thanks for this unprecedented Japanese gift and an indication of President and Mrs. Ford's personal appreciation that a tree from the Imperial collection was included. In a larger sense, the Bonsai will symbolize the cultural interaction between Japan and America, a major theme which both governments wish to highlight publicly during the visit.

Richard E. Hechinger
for

George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
Picture



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: State Dinner in Honor of Their Majesties The Emperor
and Empress of Japan on October 2, 1975

Attached for your review and information are the following
items:

1. Scenario (for your review and approval)
2. Dinner and After-Dinner Guest Lists
3. Regret List
4. Centerpiece Information
5. Entertainment Information
6. Biographical Information

Thank you.

Pat Howard



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF
THEIR MAJESTIES
THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF JAPAN

October 2, 1975

8:00 p. m.

Dress: White tie ... long dresses for the ladies

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. ... at North Portico Entrance ... Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet
- Photo coverage of greeting including live via satellite coverage to Japan. There will also be live via satellite coverage to Japan of you and Mrs. Ford escorting Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan to the elevator.

Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger; Deputy Prime Minister Fukuda; American Ambassador and Mrs. Hodgson; and Foreign Ambassador and Mrs. Yasukawa will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. ... all guests except Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan will depart at this time.

Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p. m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard.



- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph and live via satellite coverage to Japan (His Majesty The Emperor of Japan to your right ... Her Majesty The Empress of Japan to your left ... then Mrs. Ford).
- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (His Majesty The Emperor of Japan ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Her Majesty The Empress of Japan).
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played.

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests.
- There will be press pool coverage of the receiving line including live via satellite coverage to Japan.
- After receiving line, follow guests into State Dining Room.
- There will be live via satellite coverage to Japan of you and Mrs. Ford escorting Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan to the State Dining Room.

Dinner:

- E-shape table
- No press coverage of dinner; live via satellite coverage to Japan of your entrance and seating for the dinner ... toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press ... there will be mini-camera coverage of the toasts with a small photo pool including live via satellite coverage to Japan.

After-Dinner:

10:00 p.m. ... guests proceed to parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan to the Blue Room where you will visit informally with your guests.



- No press coverage in the Blue Room.
- 10:05 p. m. ... after-dinner guests will be escorted to the State Floor. You, Mrs. Ford, Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan (His Majesty The Emperor of Japan to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Her Majesty The Empress of Japan) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- guests will proceed to the East Room and take their seats.

Entertainment:

- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford and Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan.
- You proceed to the stage which will be located at the North End of the East Room and introduce Van Cliburn.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A).

- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan to the stage to thank Mr. Cliburn.

NOTE: There will be live via satellite coverage to Japan of your escorting Mrs. Ford and Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan to their seats. There will be press coverage including live via satellite coverage to Japan of the entire entertainment program.

- After you have thanked Van Cliburn, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan to the Grand Foyer and Blue Room where you will mingle informally with your guests.

NOTE: Members of the Howard Devron Orchestra will provide music for the dancing in the Grand Foyer.

Departure:

You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan to the North Portico.



- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.
- There will be champagne, mixed drinks and dancing for the guests who remain.

NOTES:

- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B).
- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).
- Military Social Aides will be present.
- The Navy Band will be playing on the South Balcony as your dinner guests arrive.
- An Army Violinist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.
- White House photographer will be present.
- There will be interpreters.
- The Air Force Strolling Strings will play during dessert.

Pat Howard



GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND
MRS. FORD IN HONOR OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE EMPEROR AND
EMPRESS OF JAPAN ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1975, AT EIGHT
O'CLOCK, THE WHITE HOUSE

Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan
His Excellency Takeo Fukuda
Deputy Prime Minister
His Excellency The Ambassador of Japan
and Mrs. Yasukawa
His Excellency Takeshi Usami
Grand Steward, Imperial Household Agency
His Excellency Sukemasa Irie
Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor
His Excellency Morio Yukawa
Grand Master of Ceremonies to His Majesty the Emperor
His Excellency Naraichi Fujiyama
Ambassador, Press Secretary to His Majesty the Emperor
The Honorable Yoshihiro Tokugawa
Vice-Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor
Mrs. Sachiko Kitashirakawa
Chief Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress
His Excellency Hiroshi Uchida
Ambassador, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Honorable Seiya Nishida and Mrs. Nishida
Minister, Embassy of Japan

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger
Mr. Justice Blackmun and Mrs. Blackmun

The Honorable Robert T. Hartmann, Counsellor to the President,
and Mrs. Hartmann

The Honorable Hugh Scott, United States Senate,
and Mrs. Scott (Pennsylvania)

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, United States Senate,
and Mrs. Inouye (Hawaii)

The Honorable William E. Brock, III, United States Senate,
and Mrs. Brock (Tennessee)

The Honorable Robert B. Morgan, United States Senate,
and Mrs. Morgan (North Carolina)

The Honorable Bob Wilson, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Wilson (California)

The Honorable Spark M. Matsunaga, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Matsunaga (Hawaii)

The Honorable Louis Frey, Jr., House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Frey (Florida)

The Honorable John Rousselot, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Rousselot (California)

The Honorable Norman Y. Mineta, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Mineta (California)

The Honorable Robert S. Ingersoll, Deputy Secretary of State,
and Mrs. Ingersoll



The Honorable James D. Hodgson, American Ambassador to Japan,
and Mrs. Hodgson

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto

Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, USAF, Deputy Assistant to the
President for National Security Affairs, and Mrs. Scowcroft

The Honorable Philip C. Habib, Assistant Secretary of State for East
Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Mrs. Habib

The Honorable Edwin O. Reischauer and Mrs. Reischauer
Mr. Reischauer is Professor, Harvard University and a former
American Ambassador to Japan

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Aaron, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Mr. Aaron is with the Milwaukee Brewers Baseball Club

Mr. and Mrs. Jack E. Black, Norman, Oklahoma
Mr. Black is President, American Exchange Bank & Trust Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie R. Boe, Northbrook, Illinois
Mr. Boe is Chairman, Allstate Insurance Co.

Mrs. Margaret Brock, Los Angeles, California

The Honorable Patrick J. Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Buchanan is a syndicated columnist

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Carter, Los Angeles, California
Mr. Carter is Chairman, Broadway-Hale Stores, Inc.

Mrs. Norman Chandler, Los Angeles, California
Chairman, Board of Governors, Los Angeles Performing Arts Council

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Chandler, Los Angeles, California
Mr. Chandler is Publisher, Los Angeles Times

The Honorable Anna Chennault, Washington, D. C.
Vice President for International Affairs, Flying Tiger Line, Inc., and
Vice Chairman, National Republican Heritage Groups Council

Mrs. Harvey L. Cliburn, Shreveport, Louisiana

Mr. Van Cliburn, Shreveport, Louisiana
Concert pianist

Mrs. Dolores Cooper, Baltimore, Maryland
Guest of Mr. S. Kirk Millspaugh

Mr. Thomas G. Corcoran, Washington, D. C.
Guest of Mrs. Anna Chennault

Mr. and Mrs. Chad Everett, Chatsworth, California
Mr. Everett is an actor; Mrs. Everett is actress, Shelby Grant

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Fernandez Cano, Miami, Florida

Mr. Halston Frowick, New York, New York
Fashion designer

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Georgine, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Georgine is President, Building & Construction Trades Department,
AFL-CIO

Miss Martha Graham, New York, New York
Director, Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance, Inc.



- Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Hyland; Los Angeles, California
Mr. Hyland is General Manager, Hughes Aircraft Co.
- Dr. and Mrs. Kazumi Kasuga, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Dr. Kasuga is Area Director for Albuquerque, Indian Health Service
- Mr. and Mrs. William R. Korp, Venice, Florida
Mr. Korp is partner with the law firm of Korp and Wheeler
- Mr. and Mrs. A. Lynn Lowe, Texarkana, Arkansas
Mr. Lowe is Republican State Chairman for Arkansas
- Mr. and Mrs. John C. Malloy, Miami, Florida
Mr. Malloy is attorney with the John Cyril Malloy firm
- Mr. Ellice McDonald, Jr., Montchanin, Delaware
Guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Vining
- Mr. and Mrs. Rollan D. Melton, Reno, Nevada
Mr. Melton is President, Speidel Newspapers, Inc.
- Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, Pittsford, New York
Mr. Miller is Chairman, Gannett Company and Chairman,
Associated Press
- Mr. S. Kirk Millspaugh, Baltimore, Maryland
Chairman, Samuel Kirk and Son, Inc.
- Mr. Teruo Mori
Correspondent, Yomiuri newspaper
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mosbacher, Houston, Texas
Independent oil operator
- Mr. Akira Naka
Washington Bureau Representative, Kyodo newspaper
- Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, 3d, New York, New York
Mr. Rockefeller is Chairman, Japan Society, Inc.
- Miss Ginger Rogers, Rancho Mirage, California
Actress
- Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Mr. Scaife is a publisher
- The Reverend Leon H. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Mr. Sullivan is Chairman, Opportunities Industrialization Centers of
America and Minister, Zion Baptist Church
- Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, New York, New York
Mr. Sulzberger is President and Publisher, The New York Times
- Mr. and Mrs. H. William Tanaka, Bethesda, Maryland
Mr. Tanaka is member of the law firms of Tanaka and Walders,
Washington, D. C. and Battle, Fowler, Lidstone, Jaffin, Pierce
and Kheel, New York, New York
- Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania
Former tutor to the Crown Prince
- Mr. John Watson, Malibu, California
Guest of Mrs. Margaret Brock
- Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard Wilkins, Jr., Wichita, Kansas
Mr. Wilkins is Managing Partner, Maverick Company



Guest List for AFTER-DINNER ENTERTAINMENT following the Dinner
in honor of Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of JAPAN on
Thursday, OCTOBER 2, 1975, at ten o'clock, The White House:

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

His Excellency Hideki Masaki
Interpreter to His Majesty the Emperor

The Honorable Shigetaka Nishino
Chief Physician to His Majesty the Emperor

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

The Honorable Hiroshi Yasuda
Councillor, Office of the Prime Minister

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

Mr. Ikuo Yokote
Private Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister

Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuro Donowaki
Mr. Donowaki--Counselor, Embassy of Japan

The Honorable Josaku Hasegawa and Mrs. Hasegawa
Mr. Hasegawa--Minister, Embassy of Japan

The Honorable Yoshio Kawahara and Mrs. Kawahara
Mr. Kawahara--Minister, Embassy of Japan

The Honorable Teru Kosugi and Mrs. Kosugi
Mr. Kosugi--Minister, Embassy of Japan

Mr. and Mrs. Ryuichiro Yamazaki
Mr. Yamazaki--Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan

Mr. George Richard Allison
Office of the Vice President

Mr. Jack Bangs
Designer, The Gazebo of New York

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Barnes
Mr. Barnes--Member of the staff, NSC

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Bell, Jr.
Mr. Bell--Administrative Assistant to Senator W. E. Brock

The Honorable James H. Blair and Mrs. Blair
Mr. Blair--Assistant Secretary of HUD for Equal Opportunity

Mr. Warner W. Brandt
Escort of Miss Jean Ringer

Mr. and Mrs. David G. Brown
Mr. Brown--Office of Japanese Affairs, Department of State

Miss Kaye Burchell
Administrative Assistant to Representative D. L. Latta

Mr. David Chew
Escort of Miss Pamela Powell

Mrs. Nancy Chotiner
Guest of Mr. John Stiles



Mr. and Mrs. Clement Conger
Mr. Conger--White House Curator

Mr. and Mrs. Rust M. Deming
Mr. Deming--Office of Japanese Affairs, Department of State

Mr. and Mrs. Lester E. Edmond
Mr. Edmond--Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of
East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Feulner, Jr.
Mr. Feulner--Executive Director, Republican Research Committee,
House of Representatives

Miss Arlene Francis
Actress--"Sabrina Fair", National Theatre

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas L. Francisco
Mr. Francisco--Administrative Assistant to Representative T.L. Carter

The Honorable Robert A. Goldwin and Mrs. Goldwin
Mr. Goldwin--Consultant to the President

Mr. Robert L. Haught
Administrative Assistant to Senator H. Bellmon

Mrs. Susan Haught
Guest of Mr. Robert Haught

Mr. and Mrs. Wade L. Headen
Mrs. Headen (Jackie)--Mrs. Ford's Correspondence Office

Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter, Jr.
Mrs. Herter (Susan)--Office of the Vice President

Mr. Robert Horton
Actor--"Sabrina Fair", National Theatre

Miss Katharine Houghton
Actress--"Sabrina Fair", National Theatre

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Jenckes
Mr. Jenckes--Administrative Assistant to Senator P. J. Fannin

The Honorable Shiro Kashiwa and Mrs. Kashiwa
Mr. Kashiwa--Judge, U. S. Court of Claims

Mr. Harold J. Kennedy
Director--"Sabrina Fair", National Theatre

Mr. and Mrs. David F. Lambertson
Mr. Lambertson--Deputy Director, Office of Japanese Affairs,
Department of State

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Lankford
Pool donors, Potomac, Maryland

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Leftwich
Mr. Leftwich--Attorney, Hudson, Leftwich & Davenport, D. C.

Mr. Sam Levene
Actor--"Sabrina Fair", National Theatre



Lieutenant Colonel Donald A. MacDonald and Mrs. MacDonald
Lt. MacDonald--Member of the staff, NSC

Mr. and Mrs. David MacEachron
Mr. MacEachron--Executive Director, Japan Society, New York City

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Mapel
Mrs. Mapel (Virginia)--Owner, The Gazebo of New York

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest E. Mars, Jr.
Pool donors, McLean, Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Martin
Pool donors, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike M. Masaoka
Mr. Masaoka--Chairman, Executive Committee, Japan-America Society, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. McBride
Mr. McBride--Administrative Assistant to Senator J. B. Johnston

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McDonald
Mr. McDonald--Consultant in Government Affairs, Jack McDonald Associates, D. C.

Miss Kathleen A. Miller
Guest of Mr. Steve Sackman

Mr. Russell Nype
Actor--"Sabrina Fair", National Theatre

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester I. Olson
Mrs. Olson (Virginia)--Office of Congressional Relations

Miss Maureen O'Sullivan
Actress--"Sabrina Fair", National Theatre

Miss Pamela Powell
Director of Youth Affairs

Miss Jean Ringer
Research Assistant to Representative T. S. Foley

Mr. and Mrs. Gerrold Rosenberg
Mrs. Rosenberg--Executive Secretary to Representative E. A. Cederberg

Mr. Steven W. Sackman
Office of Senator C. P. Hansen

Mr. and Mrs. Wyoneo Sakai
Correspondent, Sankei Shimbun, D. C.

Dr. and Mrs. Gyorgy Sandor
Palos Verdes Estates, California

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schieffer
Mr. Schieffer--CBS, White House Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Shasteen
Mr. Shasteen--Administrative Assistant to Senator C. T. Curtis

Mr. Walter J. Stewart
Escort of Miss Virginia Yates

Mr. John R. Stiles
Consultant to the President



Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Schecter
Mr. Schecter--former Time Magazine Bureau Chief in Tokyo

Mr. Hank Sweitzer
Administrative Assistant to Representative T. Bevill

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Taylor
Mr. Taylor--Director, U. S. -Japan Trade Council, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Taylor
Mr. Taylor--Member of the staff, NSC

The Honorable William Thompson and Mrs. Thompson
Mr. Thompson--Judge, D. C. Superior Court

Dr. and Mrs. Horace Ward, Jr.
Dr. Ward--Physician, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Wickel
Mr. Wickel--Public Affairs Staff, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific
Affairs, Department of State

Mr. and Mrs. Glen A. Wilkinson
Pool donors, D. C.

Miss Virginia Yates
Administrative Assistant to Senator R. C. Byrd

Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen Zurhellen, Jr.
Mr. Zurhellen--Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian
and Pacific Affairs, Department of State



Regrets for Dinner - Thursday, October 2, 1975, at 8:00 o'clock

The Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller - out of town
The Secretary of HEW and Mrs. Mathews - out of town
Senator and Mrs. James B. Pearson - out of town
General and Mrs. George S. Brown - out of town
Mr. Joe DiMaggio - playing in golf tournament for charity
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Falk - filming
Mr. Robert D. Murphy - hosting dinner in New York on October 2
Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Albert - he is filming on the Queen Mary and she
has a community commitment
Mr. Elvis Presley - recuperating from illness; unable to travel at this time
Miss Shirley MacLaine - filming and meetings in California
Mrs. Douglas MacArthur - no reason given
Mr. and Mrs. Ranald MacDougall - Mrs. (Nanette Fabray) working
Mr. Spencer T. Olin - no reason given
Mr. and Mrs. Seiji Ozawa - important evening at Boston Symphony
Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Wallace - Mrs. Wallace recovering from illness



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The following flowers will be used in the State Dining Room:

Red Anthirium
Red Roses
Rubrum Lilies
Celosia
Zinnias
Red Dahlias

NOTE: White Chrysanthemums will be used in the Grand Hall and East Room.





7X

*GOBLET - A.M. 1824. One of a pair; round with concave and convex bodies partly fluted, on pedestals. A narrow greek-key band decorates the rim and a circle of modified acanthus leaves rings the base. Commissioned in 1824 by the Marquis de LaFayette and engraved "Presented to David Williamson by Gen. LaFayette 1824." Williamson had entertained LaFayette while he was in Baltimore on the Revolutionary hero's last visit to America. 5-3/4" high. NOTE: Samuel Kirk & Son retains the other goblet. A reproduction also described in the contemporary section of the listing is included with this exhibit. Original Goblet (4) / ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

100,000.



154A-F TEA SERVICE - A.M. 1824. Six pieces with applied floral band and acanthus leaf decorations. On square bases with claw feet, pineapple finials. Monogram "EGK," "W" engraved on underside. (7)

154A - Coffee Pot, 11" high.

154B - Tea Pot, 11" high.

154C - Hot Water Pot, 12-1/4" high.

154D - Sugar Dish, 11" high.

154E - Cream Pitcher, 7-5/8" high.

154F - Waste Bowl, 6" high.

18,900.



#154A - COFFEE POT, 11" high
SEE PAGE 91 FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION



154-B

DR FORD LIBRAR

#154B - TEA POT, 11" high
SEE PAGE 91 FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION



154C

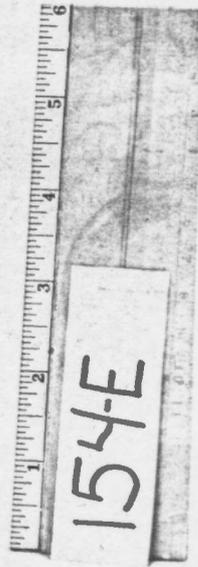
GEORGE FORD LIBRARY

#154C - HOT WATER POT, 12-1/4" high
SEE PAGE 91 FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION



GEORGE FORD LIBRARY

#154D - SUGAR DISH, 11" high
SEE PAGE 91 FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION



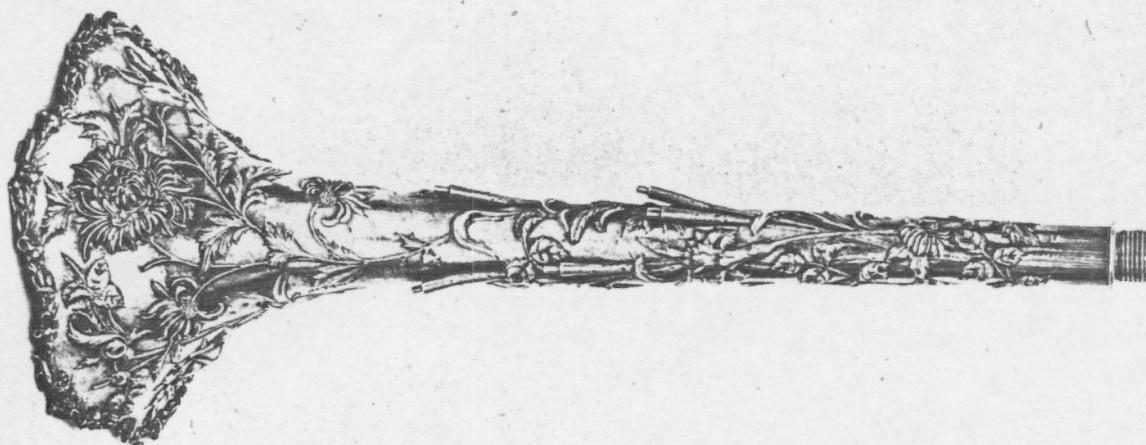
HAIRD FORD LIBRARY

#154E - CREAM PITCHER
SEE PAGE 91 FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

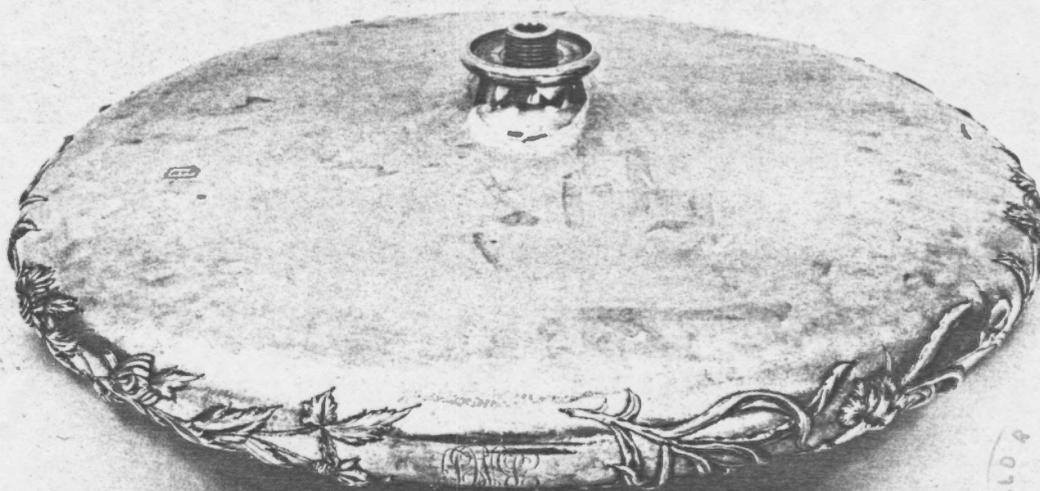


BEALD & FORD LIBRARY

#154F - WASTE BOWL, 6" high
SEE PAGE 91 FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION



164A

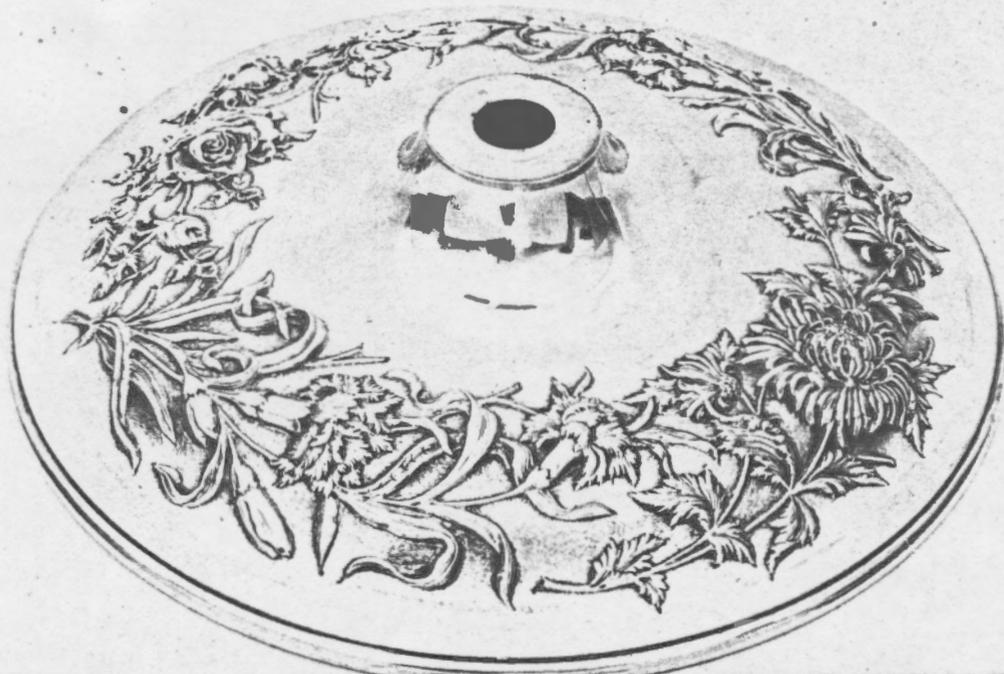


1691



164A-C *GRAND EPERGNE - 1905. Wide bowl with hand-chased border surmounting the base, which serves as container for low floral arrangements. The shaft of the vase rising from the center of the bowl is decorated with hand-chased sterling roses, chrysanthemums and carnations. The top of the vase is almost 3-ft. from the level on which the base rests. Bowl is 2-ft. in diameter. Attachments

105



for the centerpiece include vases, chrysanthemums and carnations. The epergne was made for Mr. Thomas De-ford of Baltimore, Maryland.

164A - Wide Bowl.

164B - Base of Bowl.

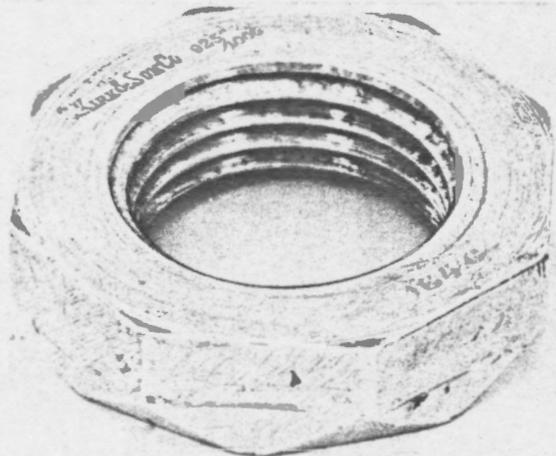
164C - Center Vase.

Attachments: only seven representative attachments are included. Each piece is stamped on the bottom with a number corresponding to an identical number on the stems mounted on the Epergne vase.

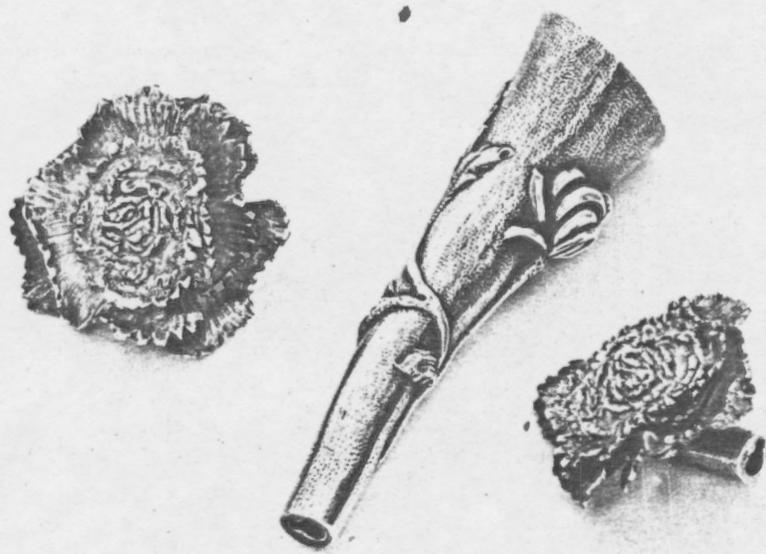
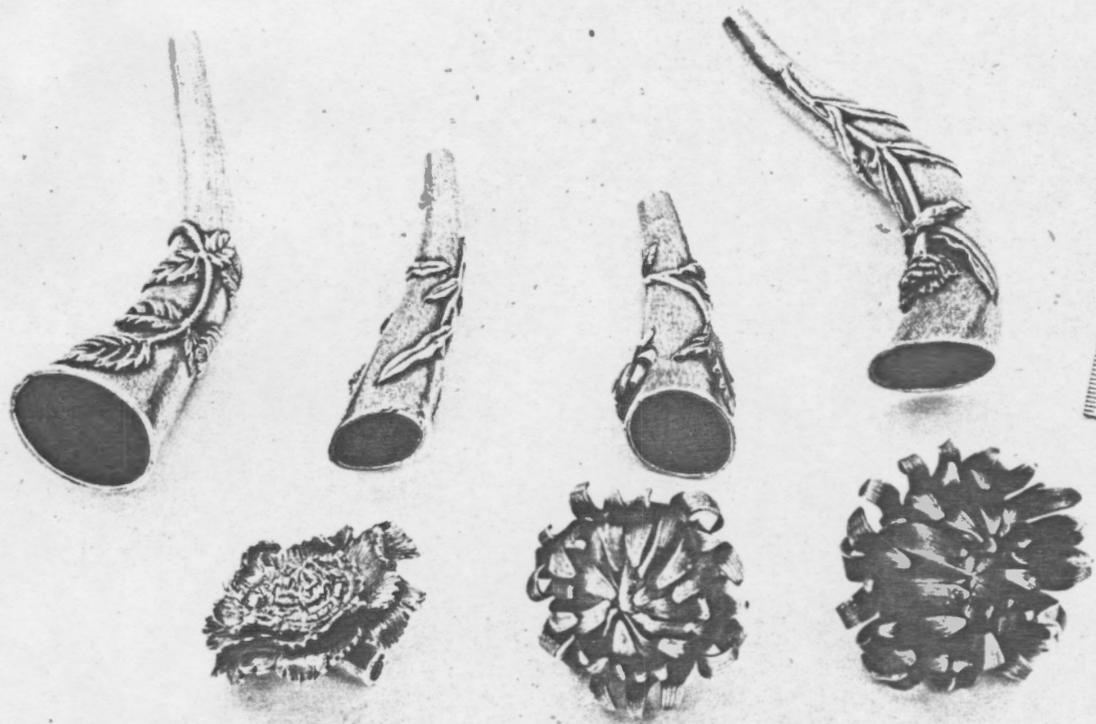
- 1 - Hand-chased vase, 5-3/4" long.
- 2 - Chrysanthemum, 2-1/4" diameter.
- 3 - Hand-chased vase, 5-1/2" long.
- 4 - Hand-chased vase, 4-1/4" long.
- 5 - Hand-chased vase, 3-3/4" long.
- 6 - Chrysanthemum, 2-1/4" diameter
- 7 - Carnation, 2-1/2" diameter.

(Separate Packing Crate #1)

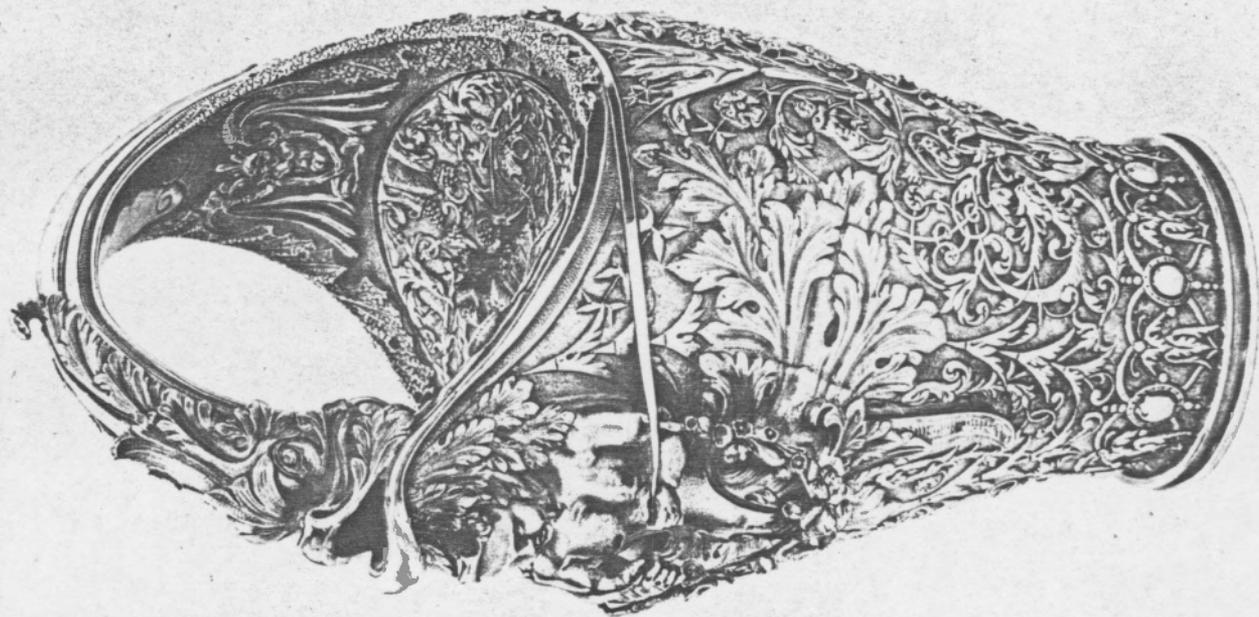
\$ 31,900.



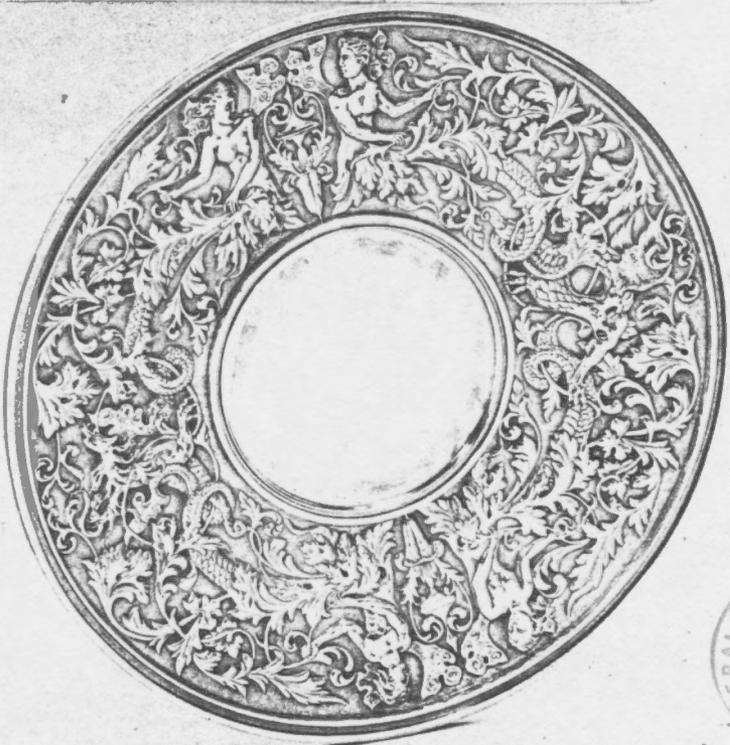
164C



180-180A



180-180B *COVERED WATER JUG AND TRAY - Ca. 1879. Hand-chased, with dolphin head spout, mask-head under spout. Body has dolphins, squirrels, fawn head and leaf work. Cover with scroll work and leaf and grape design. Made as a presentation piece for Alexander Biddle of Philadelphia, and inscribed: "To Alexander Bid-



180B

BERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

dle from the children of his brother, J. William Biddle, as a token of their grateful recognition of his continuous services and devotion to their interests. Nov. 1879." Tray decorated in repousse with mythological beasts, with inscription underneath.

- 180 - Cover (2)
- 180A - Water Jug, 23" high. (2)
- 180B - Tray, 11" diameter. (3)

48,600.

117



206

RACING TROPHY - Ca. 1835. Modeled horses in tripod formation between cup and base. Hand-chased base. Cup fluted around bottom with chased band around top. 9" high. (9)

7,000.

140

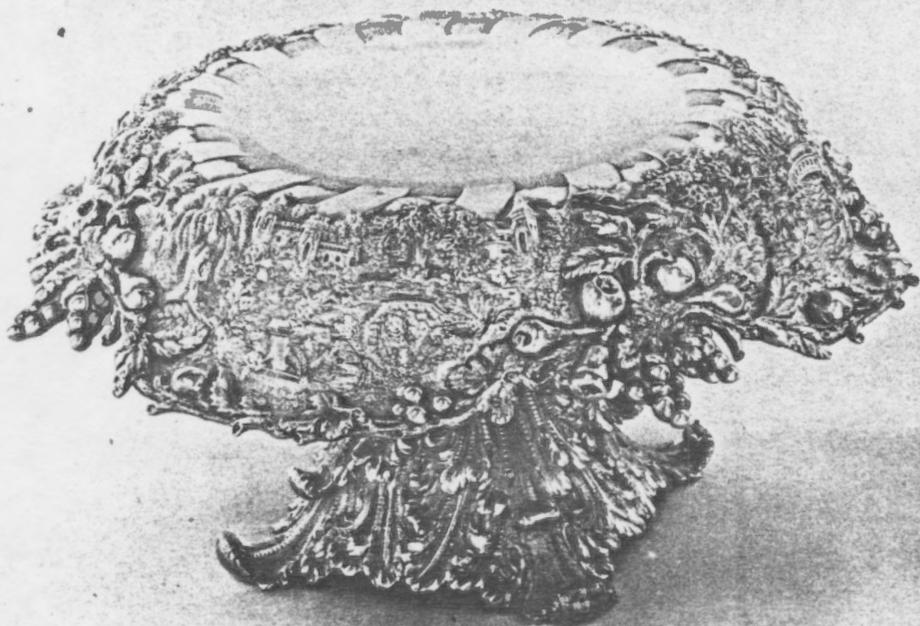


248

COFFEE POT - Ca. 1830. Hand-chased Chinese motif and floral repoussé design. Monogram shield (no monogram). 12-1/2" high. (9)

9,600.

165



249-250

PAIR OF COMPOTES - Ca. 1896. Massive fruit and landscape decoration. Shallow bowls. 5-3/4" high, 11-1/2" diameter. (8)

9,600.

166



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6X :

*WINE EWER - A.M. 1828. Graceful pear-shaped body on moulded base, and handsomely decorated with applied sculptured leaves and grapes. With stopper. Monogram "LMcU." 12" high. (8)

3,200.



74

POMPEIAN JUG - Ca. 1850. Stippled body with foliated handle with cherub at base. Plain lip with goats mounted around top. 6-1/4" high, 5-1/2" diameter. (3) \$ 2,800.



75

WATER PITCHER - Ca. 1830. Urn-shaped body with square ram's head handle. On pedestal base. Oriental landscape decoration, armorial bearing in cartouche. 16-1/2" high. (2)

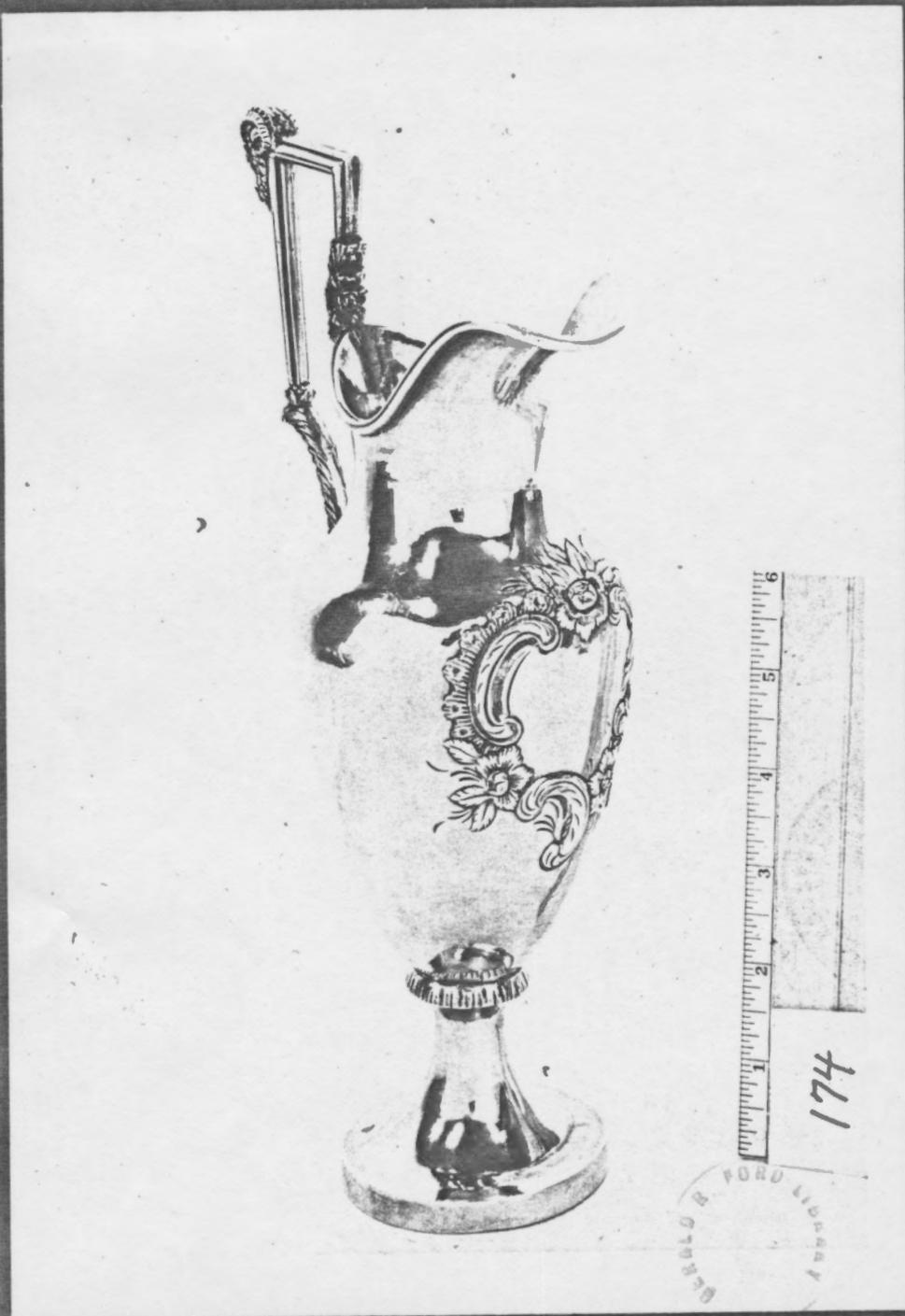
\$4,000.



99X

PAIR OF GOBLETS - Ca. 1824. On pedestal base with acanthus leaf decoration on base and around bottom of body. Plain moulded lip. Engraved "D." 5-1/2" high, 3-1/2" diameter. (2)

3,200.



174

PITCHER - Ca. 1830. Urn-shaped, plain design with scroll shield. 10-1/2" high. (2) 1,600.

8-964

DUPLICATE PROOF

In honor of
Their Majesties
The Emperor and Empress of Japan

THE WHITE HOUSE
Thursday, October 2, 1975



VAN CLIBURN, America's most popular classical pianist, was born in Shreveport, Louisiana. His mother, a talented pianist, taught him music and remained his only instructor until he began studies at Juilliard, from which he graduated with highest honors.

Mr. Cliburn first played in public at the age of four; at twelve, he made his orchestral debut. The following year, he played at Carnegie Hall. Over the next several years, he won a number of prestigious awards, including two scholarships for graduate study and the Edgar M. Leventritt Foundation Award which gave him the privilege of playing with the New York Philharmonic and four other major American orchestras.

In Moscow, Mr. Cliburn won the hearts of the Russian people, the acclaim of critics, and worldwide attention with his stunning victory at the 1958 Tchaikovsky Competition. Overnight offers poured in and his American concert schedule was filled even before he returned home to New York City's first ticker-tape parade for a classical musician.

After his Moscow triumph, his first recording, Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto, became a best seller—the first classical album to sell over a million copies. His many subsequent recordings have also been highly successful.

Mr. Cliburn returned to the Soviet Union in 1960 as part of the Cultural Exchange Program. Enormous crowds gathered to hear him, and his final appearance in Moscow's Sports Palace attracted more than 20,000 people. He also toured the USSR in 1962, 1965, and 1972. His musical genius, personal warmth and enthusiasm have made Mr. Cliburn a goodwill ambassador whenever he has toured overseas.



DUPLICATE PROOF

PROGRAM

Scherzo in C-sharp minor, Opus 39	Frederic Chopin
"Reflets dans l'eau" (Images, 1st series)	Claude Debussy
"L'Ile joyeuse"	Claude Debussy
"Widmung"	Robert Schumann
Polonaise in A-flat Major, Opus 53	Frederic Chopin





THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN



The Emperor and Empress of Japan on a quiet stroll in the gardens of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

天皇 THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

**A Profile
On the Occasion of The Visit
by The Emperor and Empress
to the United States**

September 30th to October 13th, 1975

by Edwin O. Reischauer

Few events in the long history of international relations carry the significance of the first visit to the United States of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. Only once before has the reigning Emperor of Japan ventured forth from his beautiful island realm to travel abroad. On that occasion, his visit to a number of European countries resulted in an immediate strengthening of the bonds linking Japan and Europe. Thus, we may anticipate a similar beneficial effect upon the already close relations of Japan and the United States.

It is with feelings of great honor and warm respect that the Japan Society welcomes the Emperor and Empress to the United States. We have long awaited their visit, and we are confident that the gracious dignity and personal warmth that their presence lends to this auspicious event will inaugurate a new era of friendship and harmony between our two great nations.

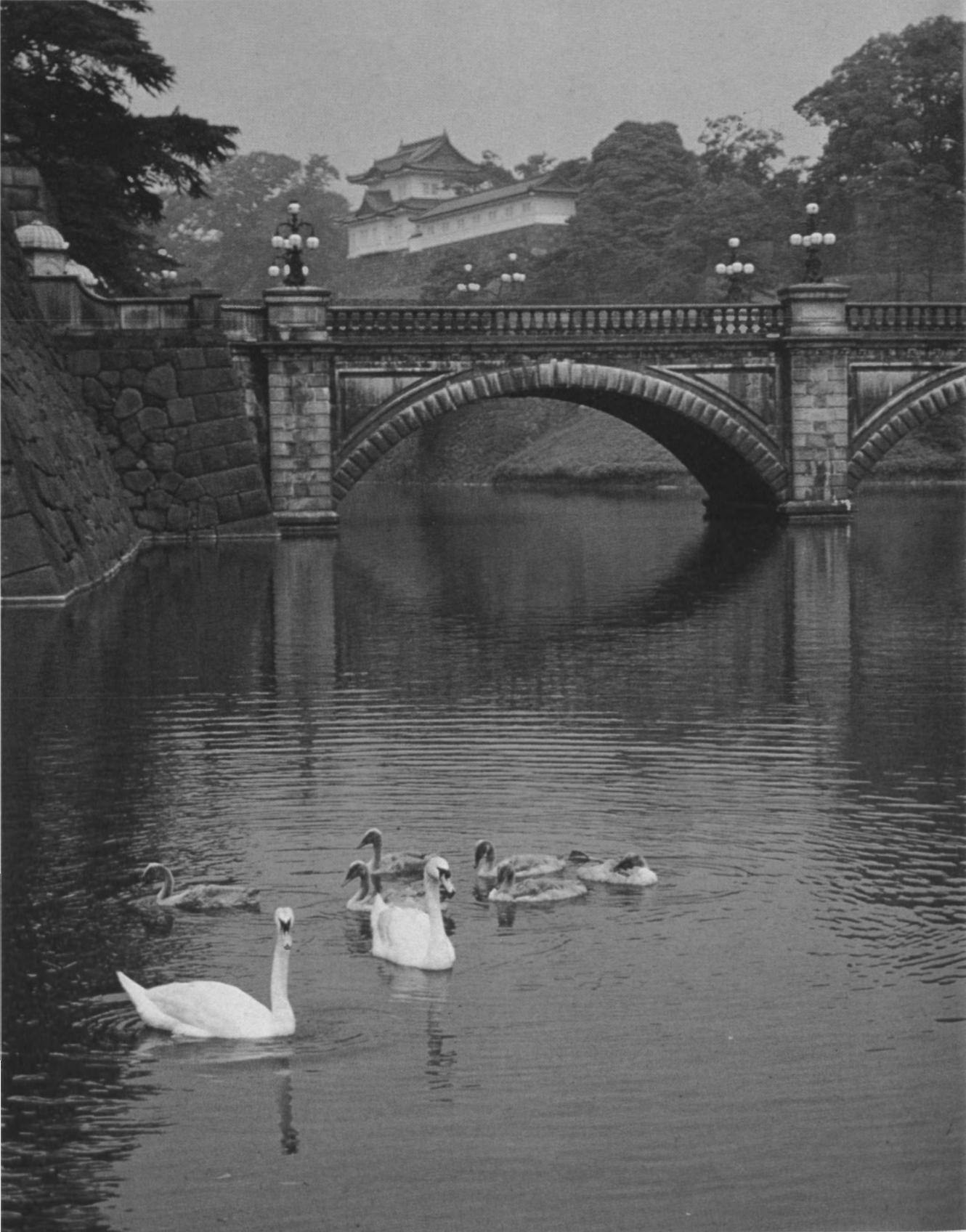
In preparing this small booklet about the present Imperial family and the history of the Imperial dynasty, we are deeply indebted to Professor Edwin O. Reischauer, former United States Ambassador to Japan, for preparing the text, and to the Embassy of Japan for providing illustrative material.

The Japan Society
New York, 1975

Published by



JAPAN SOCIETY, INC.
333 East 47th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

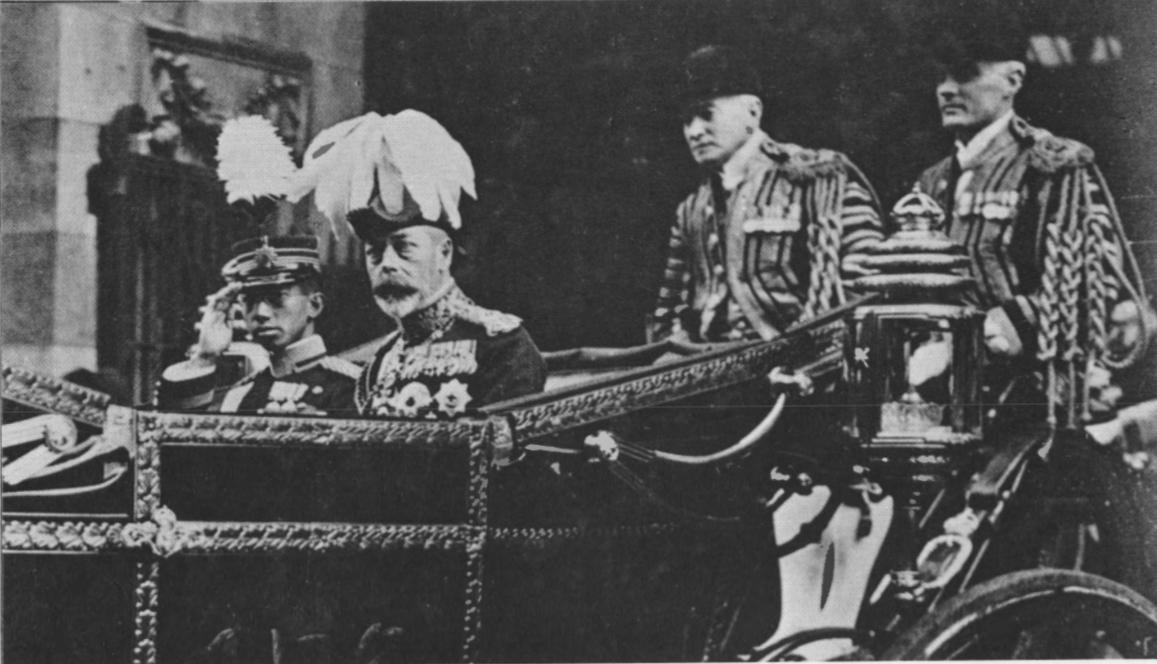
by Edwin O. Reischauer

In this age of easy travel by jet, heads of state seem to whiz all over the globe. American presidents make repeated visits abroad, and a veritable stream of foreign rulers and presidents flows through Washington. But the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Japan stands out as a significant first — the first official visit to the United States of any Japanese Emperor in the long line of 124 rulers that goes all the way back to shadowy prehistory. It parallels the visit last November of President Ford to Japan, making with it a pair of significant firsts in the relations between the United States and Japan, two great nations with unusually close and intimate contacts.

In a way it is surprising that this memorable first should be coming at this late date. Visits have repeatedly been exchanged with virtually all of the other close allies of the United States, with many countries of much smaller concern to the United States than Japan, and even with nations that have been more frequently regarded as rivals or enemies than friends. It is odd that Japan should have been missing from this list until now. The United States and Japan are close allies; they are two of the three largest economic units in the world, with the world's greatest trans-oceanic trade between them; and they face the problems of the world together from the shared basis of a common devotion to an open, free society and democratic institutions of government.

No foreign country is more important to Japan than is the United States. Japan does around a quarter of its foreign trade with us, shares a common defense through the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, and has far more cultural and intellectual contacts with America than with any other country. Conversely, Japan may well prove to be the most important country in the world for the United States. It is our second largest trading partner, following only Canada; in population, it is the largest of our close allies; and in economic terms, it is our largest intimate associate in facing the increasingly complex economic problems of the world. And yet, at the same time, Japan stands in a special position as our

Swans float on the calm surface of the Imperial Palace moat. In the background is the Nijubashi (Double Bridge) which leads to the main entrance to the Palace grounds.



The present Emperor is the first member of the Imperial line to travel abroad. In 1921, while still Crown Prince, he paid an official visit to the heads of state of many European countries. Here he is shown with King George V of Great Britain.

only close partner with a totally different cultural background from our own — a point that may be of growing significance in a world in which inter-racial and inter-cultural relations become ever more important.

In a way, the lateness of these two visits is a sign, not of disinterest or distance between Japan and the United States, but rather of the closeness as well as the delicacy of the relationship. The American military occupation of Japan following World War II ended only in 1952, less than a quarter-century ago. It left America looming very large in Japanese eyes and Japanese-American relations enmeshed in domestic Japanese political dispute. When in 1960 President Eisenhower planned a trip to Japan, the proposed visit became entangled in political controversy there and had to be cancelled. The tragic assassination of President Kennedy intervened before he could make the visit to Japan which he had firmly in mind. As the years went on with presidential visits to countries all over the world but not to Japan, some people came to the conclusion that the Japanese suffered a permanent "presidential allergy." But last November President Ford finally did go to Japan for what was to prove a gloriously successful visit. The weather was superb, the Japanese people as well as the government welcomed him wholeheartedly, and his straightforward candor and obvious good will made a most favorable impression on them. This happy occasion together with the present visit of the Emperor and Empress show that Japanese-American relations, which have all along been extensive and vitally important to both sides, have now become relaxed as well, in a way that they were not in the earlier postwar period. Thus, these two visits symbolize a new and happier stage in Japanese-American relations.

The Emperor is the first member of the Japanese Imperial line ever to have gone abroad. As a young man in 1921, he spent seven months of travel in Europe. He and the Empress also visited six European countries in the autumn of 1971 and touched down briefly on the way there at Anchorage, Alaska, where they were greeted by President and Mrs. Nixon.



The present Emperor at the age of five. His dynasty is the oldest reigning family in the world, and his reign of more than fifty years is the longest in recorded Japanese history.

Another unique fact about the Emperor is that this is the fiftieth year he has been on the throne — the longest reign in Japanese history, unless one goes back to the semi-mythological rulers of the third century and earlier times. The Emperor was born in 1901, and in 1921, after his return from Europe, he became Prince Regent, or acting monarch, for his ailing father, Emperor Taisho. In late December 1926 he succeeded his father on the throne, and the remaining week of that year became the first year of his reign, known as the first year of the Showa year period. The year 1975 is the 50th year of Showa, a name meaning "Enlightened Peace."

The Emperor's name is Hirohito, which is what he signs on official documents, as he also did on a photographic portrait of him which I treasure in my home. But no one in Japan refers to the Emperor as Hirohito. Instead people use such terms as "His Majesty" or "the Present Emperor." Curiously, the Imperial family is the only family in all Japan which lacks a family name. Probably it was already so well established as the ruling family at the time that the Japanese first began to take family names, roughly a millennium and a half ago, that no family name seemed necessary.

Mythology places the beginning of the Imperial line in 660 B.C., when a descendant of the supreme Sun Goddess is said to have become the first Japanese Emperor. More sober history traces the line clearly back to the early sixth century A.D. and perhaps somewhat earlier. Even this reduced heritage makes it incomparably the oldest reigning family in the world, and the genealogy is precise, detailed, and indisputable the whole way back.

The early Japanese Emperors were semi-religious figures, being in a sense the high priests of the cults of the Shinto religion. The symbols of their authority were the Three Imperial Regalia — a bronze mirror representing the Imperial ancestress, the Sun Goddess; a sword; and a curved, comma-shaped jewel of uncertain significance. The shrine to the Sun Goddess at Ise has always been a particularly holy place in Japan. The feminine character of the mythological



In the first state visit by an American President, Gerald Ford traveled to Japan in November 1974. His meetings with the Emperor and with officials of the Japanese government served to underline and strengthen the friendly relations between Japan and the United States.



Official portrait of the Emperor in his coronation robes in 1928. He became Prince Regent in 1921, and succeeded his father, Emperor Taisho, to the throne in 1926.

progenitress of the Imperial line as well as the existence of several ruling Empresses in early years suggest an original matriarchal social organization in Japan.

In the course of the seventh and eighth centuries, the Japanese reorganized their governmental institutions on the model of the contemporary Chinese empire, where the Emperor was an all-powerful secular monarch ruling through an elaborate bureaucracy. Ever since, the Japanese Emperors have had a sort of dual character as both secular rulers of the Chinese type, at least in theory, and also semi-religious cult leaders derived from Japan's own early history. Even today, the Emperor performs a number of annual ceremonies, such as the symbolic first planting of the rice each spring, which faithfully reflect ancient rituals, though they are no longer considered to have religious significance.

Even in early times the authority of the Japanese Emperor was perhaps more symbolic than actual. Throughout Japanese history the Imperial line has always been recognized as the undisputed source of all legitimate authority, but individual Emperors have usually reigned rather than ruled, somewhat in the manner of the modern crowned heads of northern Europe. Already in the sixth century, when Japan first emerged into the light of history, Emperors, rather than dominating their courts, were more commonly manipulated by the great families that surrounded them. By the early eighth century, it had become almost the rule for Emperors to abdicate as soon as they had an heir old enough to perform the onerous ceremonial duties of the position. Occasional strong men on the throne did exercise some power, and for a while in the eleventh and twelfth centuries retired Emperors were the chief political force at the capital, but otherwise leadership at the Imperial court was in the hands of the Fujiwara family and its various offshoots from the ninth century until the nineteenth.

The spread of feudalism over Japan from the twelfth century onward pushed the Imperial family even further away from actual political power. It remained



Official portrait of Empress Nagako at her coronation. She is two years younger than the Emperor and is a descendant of a collateral branch of the Imperial family.

as the theoretical source of all authority but was increasingly removed from the levers of power, which fell into the hands of military men in the provinces. The last Japanese Emperor who actually attempted to rule was Go-Daigo (or Daigo II) in the fourteenth century, and his efforts resulted in a dangerous split of the Imperial line into the Northern and Southern Courts between the years 1336 and 1392.

The tradition that the Japanese Emperors did not rule but reigned as the symbol of national unity and the theoretical source of legitimate authority is probably the chief reason why the Japanese Imperial line has survived through all history and still performs its symbolic role today as it did in antiquity. Actual power might change hands, as it did a number of times in Japanese history, but the symbolic source of legitimacy continued unaffected.

One such change of power occurred in the middle of the nineteenth century. Japan had managed to isolate itself from the rest of the world for two centuries, but finally in 1854 an American naval expedition under Commodore Matthew C. Perry forced it to open its doors. Japan's pre-industrial economy and its feudal structure of government, under the Tokugawa shoguns, or military dictators, and some 265 semi-autonomous feudal lords, clearly could not meet the challenge of the industrial production and the more modernized military power of the countries of the West. Japan needed a more centralized as well as modernized form of government.

A group of revolutionaries managed to seize power in 1868, justifying their overthrow of the Tokugawa feudal system as a return to direct Imperial rule, based in part on the memories of a more central Imperial role in ancient times but also on the model of nineteenth century European monarchies, such as Germany, Austria, and Britain. Because the concept of direct Imperial rule was both an inspiration and rationale for the whole great change that swept Japan after 1868, this change has usually been called the Meiji Restoration. The name Meiji



His Majesty the Emperor of Japan



Her Majesty the Empress of Japan



The Emperor Meiji, grandfather of the present Emperor, pictured shortly after his coronation in 1868. Coming to the throne when the Restoration overthrew the Tokugawa feudal system and returned direct rule to the Imperial family, Meiji's long reign fostered the modernization of Japanese society and government.

was that of the year period, given in 1868 to the reign of the new boy Emperor, who, 45 years later after his death in 1912, came to be known as Emperor Meiji.

The Meiji Restoration seemed to bring the Emperor back as the actual ruler of Japan, but this was more theory than actual practice. Everything was done in his name, and the Japanese leaders, even when they differed with one another, all claimed to be carrying out the "Imperial will." The Constitution adopted in 1889 as the final embodiment of the new system declared the Emperor to be "sacred and inviolable," assigned to him the "rights of sovereignty," and at least on the surface seemed to give him all powers of government, including "the supreme command of the Army and Navy." But a closer reading of the document shows that the Emperor was expected to take no action except on the advice of his ministers and on the basis of the acts of the Japanese parliament, called the Diet. And this is the way the system actually operated. Emperor Meiji may have exercised some influence on government decisions, but his son, Emperor Taisho, obviously did not, and by the time the present Emperor came to the throne he was clearly expected to validate the decisions of his government but not actually to participate in making them.

Since the present Emperor has always been a conscientious Constitutional monarch, it really is not proper to inquire what his own particular views may have been, even under the old system. But the few hints one can get about his attitudes at the time suggest a consistent opposition to the trends that were leading Japan into war abroad and toward military supremacy at home. The only political decision the Emperor is known to have made was at the time of the surrender at the end of World War II. The high command for the first time in history presented him with an evenly split vote on surrender and asked him to decide. This he did at once in favor of surrender, and he obtained the acquiescence of the Japanese people for this course by the unprecedented gesture of himself broadcasting the announcement of surrender to the whole Japanese nation.



The Shishinden or Ceremonial Hall of the Old Imperial Palace in Kyoto. For nearly eleven centuries prior to the Meiji Restoration in 1868, Kyoto served as the seat of the Imperial Court and also as the cultural and intellectual capital of Japan.

Following the war, Japan adopted a new Constitution in 1947, and in this document theory and practice were perfectly unified for the first time. This document clearly states that "the Emperor shall be the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power." The Emperor's duties are then described to be simply symbolic in character. Since the mythology regarding the divinity of the Imperial line had been used in pre-war days to build up the mystique of the "Imperial will," the Emperor also issued on January 1, 1946, a statement denying his own supposed divinity. Again it is not really appropriate to speculate on the Emperor's own personal views regarding these postwar changes, because he is specifically denied a right to have or at least to express political opinions, but everything about his demeanor since the war gives the impression that he is thoroughly and happily in accord with the newly defined functions of the throne.

While the Emperor's duties are purely symbolic, they are nonetheless arduous, and he performs them with great conscientiousness and with noteworthy good will. He promulgates laws, convokes the Diet, proclaims general elections, attests the appointment or dismissal of officials, awards honors, receives foreign ambassadors, and performs a number of other formal duties, all with the advice and approval of the Cabinet. In addition, he and the members of his family are tireless in their attendance at events of national significance—reading greetings at opening sessions of great conferences, attending dedication ceremonies and sports festivals, and inspecting exhibits.

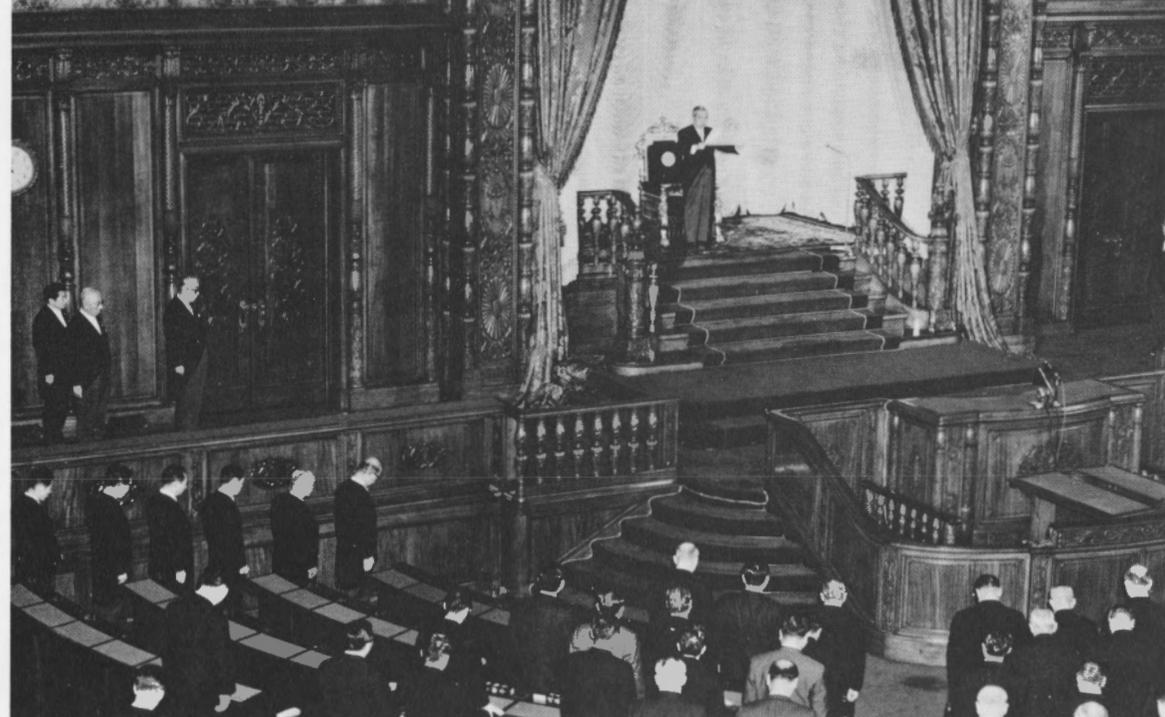
In the years immediately after the end of World War II, the Emperor was particularly energetic in seeking to change the popular concept of the throne and the people's relationship to it. Before the war the militarized leadership had had him appear in public in military uniform astride a white charger—a remote, forbidding, and "sacred and inviolable" figure. The common people were not even supposed to look at him directly. Now in mufti and a fedora hat he met his fellow Japanese face to face in the streets, in factories, and in coal mines.



The Emperor is a quiet, scholarly person who leads a very private life when he is not performing his formal duties.



Traditionally, the Emperor of Japan, as guardian of the nation's well-being, encourages agriculture. Each spring, in a special ritual held on the Palace grounds, he plants rice seedlings. In autumn, the rice is harvested by the Emperor himself.



Among the Emperor's formal duties, one of the most important is his annual address to the opening session of the national Diet or parliament.

Not a facile conversationalist because in his austere upbringing he had never had the chance for verbal give and take, he usually fell back on "Ah! Is that so," in rejoinder to the replies to his inquiries. It was a limited sort of conversation, but for the first time it gave a sense of common human feeling between the Japanese people and their Emperor.

The Emperor has a private life aside from his public one. He and the Empress reside in the spacious Imperial Palace grounds in the heart of Tokyo. These grounds were the central core of what was once the great fortress headquarters of the Tokugawa shoguns, originally built by Dokan Ota in 1457 and restored by the Tokugawa shoguns after they moved there in 1590 and during the early years of their rule, which started officially in 1603. The broad moats and high embankments and walls of that early period are still impressive and beautiful sights, in no way dwarfed by the modern city.

The main buildings of the prewar palace were destroyed by wartime bombing, but a small and very private new residence for the Imperial couple was completed in 1961 and an impressive new Palace for public occasions in 1969. The latter was under construction for five years, an indication both of the care with which it was built and the modesty of the funds the Japanese government now assigns to the support of the Imperial family. The upkeep of the extensive Imperial Palace grounds is maintained largely by volunteer work by groups from all over Japan—a sign of the popular respect and affection in which the Imperial couple are held.

The Emperor's private life is a very private one indeed. There is none of the informal social mixing with others, practiced by some of the royal families of Europe. Traditional Japanese feelings about the uniqueness of the Imperial family preclude such easy sociability. The Emperor and Empress are surrounded by chamberlains and ladies-in-waiting, with whom their contacts remain rather formal by American standards. Beyond these court circles, their contacts are



The new buildings of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo were completed in 1969. Here the South Garden is viewed from the Chidori-no-ma (Hall of Birds). The buildings and gardens of the Palace grounds are maintained largely by volunteer groups from all over Japan.



The Emperor's chief personal interest is marine biology, and his published research in this field has been well received in academic circles. Much of his free time is spent in a well-equipped laboratory within the Palace.

almost entirely formal. It is in a sense a rather isolated life. But it is much less isolated than it was before the war. Television in particular has made a great difference. Through it the Imperial couple has found a very enjoyable window on the life of their people and even a sense of participation in it.

The Emperor's chief personal interest has always been marine biology, and each Monday and Thursday afternoon, if he is not officially engaged, and every Saturday, he spends at his laboratory in another part of the palace grounds. He has written and published four books on his specialty, which happens to be hydrozoans, and these have been well received in academic circles. In addition, eleven other publications have centered around his studies. These have been directed particularly toward the marine life and the flora in the neighborhood of his two Imperial summer homes, one on the seashore south of Tokyo at Hayama on Sagami Bay, the other in the volcanic area of Nasu north of Tokyo. These eleven publications include works on the opisthobranchia, ascidians, crabs, corals, sea shells, and sea stars of Sagami Bay and the myxomycetes and flora of Nasu.

The Emperor, as one would guess, is a quiet, scholarly person, but at the same time he is a man of great personal warmth and extraordinarily wide interests. As the American Ambassador to Japan between 1961 and 1966, I had the opportunity to take many high government officials and other dignitaries from the United States for audiences with the Emperor, and I also met him on various state occasions each year. As the only foreign ambassador at that time who could converse with him in Japanese, I also had the chance for many personal conversations. I may in fact have had more opportunities to meet and talk with the Emperor than any other foreigner of any nationality.

Throughout my contact with the Emperor I have always been struck by his very genuine friendliness, sincerity, directness, and broad and informed interests. As mentioned before, he cannot be regarded as an easy conversationalist,



The Emperor enjoys a particularly close family life. Here, in a 1939 photograph, he and the Empress are pictured with all their children. From left to right are Princess Kazuko, the Empress holding Princess Takako, the Emperor, Princess Shigeo, Crown Prince Akihito, Princess Atsuko, and Prince Hitachi.

but his qualities of personal warmth and concern nonetheless shine through even the court formalities that surround him and the necessities for translation in almost all of his contacts with foreigners. I have reason to believe that the Emperor does understand quite a bit of English, but for the sake of protocol all dealings with foreigners on formal occasions are carefully translated both ways. I remember that at my first meeting with him, which was for the formal presentation of my ambassadorial credentials, I replied directly to one of his comments but then had to wait while the interpreter formally translated his remark to which I had already replied, before being allowed to continue with the conversation.

The normal format for an audience with the Emperor was for me to introduce each American in turn and for the Emperor then to engage each person individually in conversation, asking him a series of questions about his activities. The formality of the procedure is a bit inhibiting to easy personal contact, and it is made all the more formidable by the need for translation both ways. But I never took a fellow American to an Imperial audience without my countryman emerging from it impressed by the warmth, friendliness, and wide knowledge of the Emperor.

The Emperor is known to have a particularly close family life. When the first four children the Empress bore him were girls, some persons at the court advocated that the Emperor take a secondary consort to insure a male heir, as his grandfather had done, but it is understood that he steadfastly refused. The Imperial couple and their seven children have always been a veritable model of conjugal affection and warm family bonds.

The Empress almost always accompanies the Emperor on all occasions, except for certain Constitutional duties such as convoking the Diet. Two years his junior, she is the descendant of a collateral branch of the Imperial family and attended what in her youth was the exclusive Peers' School for Girls. She is fond

The Empress almost always accompanies the Emperor on official functions as well as private occasions. The Imperial couple made a state visit to the capitals of Europe in 1971 and are pictured here with the "Little Mermaid" in Copenhagen.



In a traditional Palace event, dating back more than one thousand years, the Emperor and Empress preside each January over the New Year Poetry Party, held in the Matsu-no-ma (Hall of Pines) of the Seiden (State Hall).



Visiting London in October 1971, the Emperor and Empress were guests of honor at a state banquet at Buckingham Palace. They are being greeted here by His Royal Highness, the Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh, and Their Majesties Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Queen Elizabeth II.



The Emperor and Empress receive their guests at the annual Imperial Garden Party.



The Empress particularly enjoys painting in traditional Japanese style, and a number of her works have been collected and published in two volumes under her art name Toen.



The present Emperor and Empress, then Crown Prince and Princess, shortly after their wedding in 1924.

of poetry and music, and some of her Japanese-style paintings have been collected and published in two volumes. Like her husband, she plays a symbolic role conscientiously and with good will, serving for example as the Honorary President of the Japanese Red Cross Society. She is a person of unusual charm. While I was the American Ambassador, my wife and I had the opportunity to meet her on frequent occasions and found her to be one of the most genuinely warm, friendly, and gracious persons we had even known.

One of the daughters of the Emperor and Empress died before her first birthday, but the other four grew up and married, thereby becoming commoners, as are all former nobles and collateral Imperial lines since the war, except for the brothers of the Emperor. The eldest daughter, now deceased, was married to a member of a collateral Imperial line, the second to a scion of one of the branches of the Fujiwara family that so long dominated the Imperial court, and the two younger ones to descendants of feudal lords. The youngest, the former Princess Suga, is remembered around Washington as the extremely attractive and vivacious wife of Mr. Hisanaga Shimazu, who was stationed there for two years as a young official of a Japanese banking company.

The Imperial couple's fifth child is Akihito, the Crown Prince, now 42 years old. During the early postwar years, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining of Philadelphia was one of his personal tutors. In 1959 he electrified the nation by choosing for his consort Miss Michiko Shoda, the daughter of a businessman who was a commoner even by prewar standards. The Crown Princess is a very talented and attractive graduate of Sacred Heart Women's University, and the couple met and fell in love through their common interest in tennis. The Crown Prince also shares his father's interest in marine biology and devotes much of his free time to the study of ichthyology. The Crown Prince and Princess have three children, Prince Hiro (born in 1960), Prince Aya, and Princess Nori. All three are being brought up by the Crown Prince and Princess themselves in an ordinary modern



Crown Prince Akihito shares the Emperor's interest in marine biology. Father and son are shown here aboard the vessel Hayama-maru conducting biological research in Sagami Bay in 1952.

family atmosphere. This is a significant innovation, for heirs to the throne were traditionally separated from their parents at an early age and raised by court officials. The Crown Prince and Princess share the heavy burdens of ceremonial and public relations duties with the Emperor and Empress. They have already gone abroad on state visits twelve different times, visiting the United States in 1960.

The Emperor's younger son is Prince Hitachi, who like his brother shares their father's interest in biology. He graduated from Gakushuin University, and in 1964 married Miss Hanako Tsugaru, the descendant of a line of feudal lords. Prince and Princess Hitachi as well as the brother and sisters-in-law of the Emperor also carry some of the public relations duties that surround the throne. The Emperor's second brother died not long after the war, but his extremely charming widow, Princess Chichibu, survives and is remembered in Washington from the time when in the 1920s she was the school-girl daughter of Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador. The third brother and his wife are Prince and Princess Takamatsu, and the fourth brother and his wife, Prince and Princess Mikasa. Only the latter have children, and Prince Mikasa is also noteworthy for his part-time position as a professor at several universities and for being a specialist in the history of the ancient Middle East, particularly that of the early Hebrews.

Although all the members of the Imperial family help the Imperial couple with the various ceremonial tasks and with other matters of public relations, the main burden still falls on the Emperor and Empress. But of all their many activities, their present visit to the United States is one of the most significant, demonstrating as it does the relaxed warmth of relations between two great nations which are of such vital importance to each other.

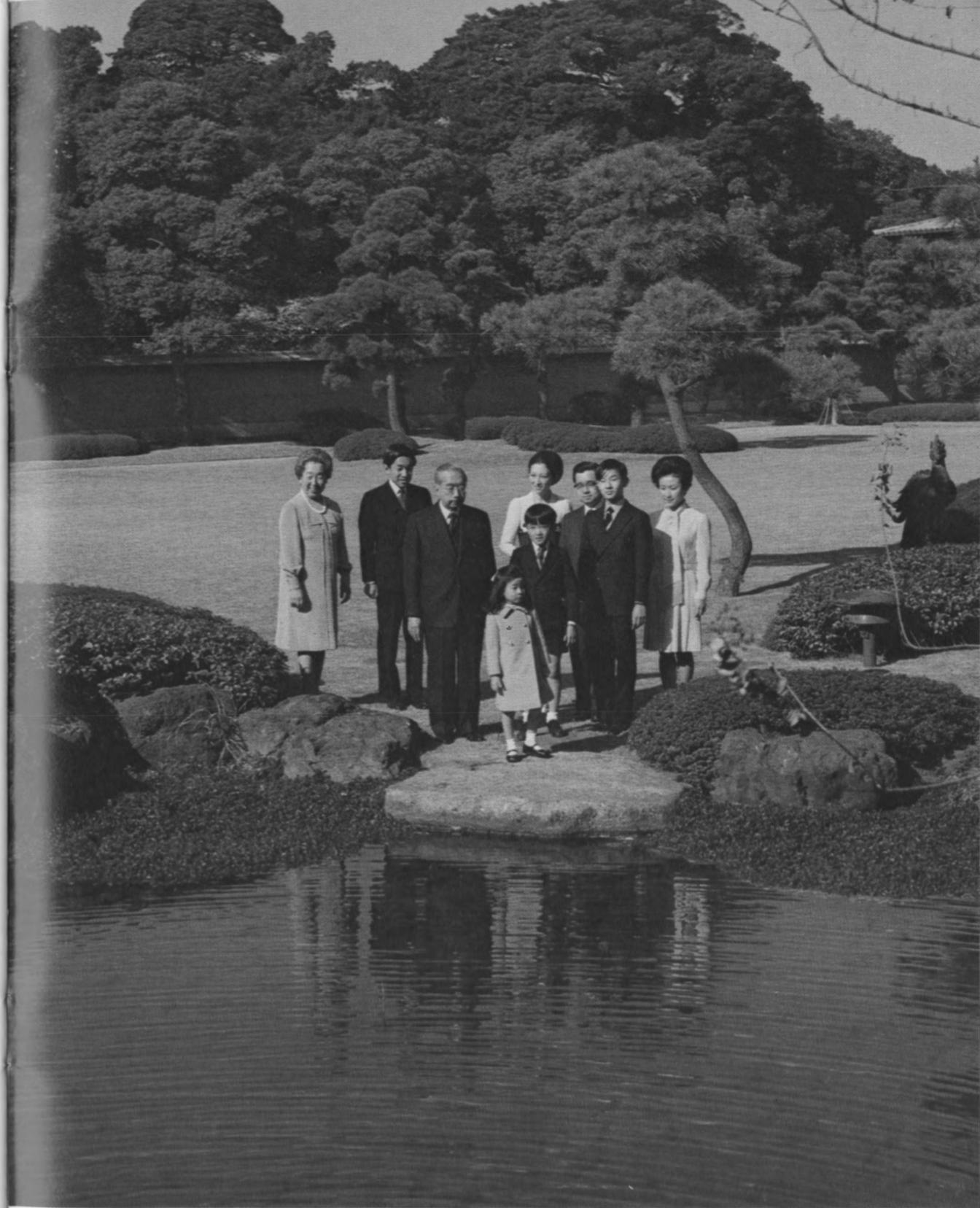
There is reason to believe that the Emperor has for a long time wished to visit the United States, and so this occasion means the achievement for him of a long cherished hope. The American people for their part will recognize and admire



The Emperor and Empress, pictured here in front of one of the new buildings of the Imperial Palace.



The Imperial couple frequently enjoys the companionship of their children on informal visits to their mountain villa at Nasu, north of Tokyo. Here they are joined by Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko.



The entire Imperial family often gathers informally at the Palace. Pictured here in the garden are the Empress, Crown Prince Akihito, the Emperor, Princess Nori, Prince Aya, Crown Princess Michiko, Prince Hitachi, Prince Hiro, and Princess Hitachi.



The Emperor received his early education at the Gakushuin (Peers' School). Here, he and the Empress enjoy an informal moment at a meeting of Gakushuin alumni.

in the Emperor and Empress the epitome of personal friendliness, family virtues, cultural interests, and scientific devotion. Beyond these personal aspects of the visit, however, the presence in the United States of the Emperor and Empress affords the American people and government an opportunity to reciprocate to the Japanese people the warmth of their welcome to our President in the autumn of 1974 and to show them the strength and sincerity of our wishes to continue the friendly and mutually beneficial relations between our two countries, which lie at the root of our mutual hopes for world peace.



Their Majesties derive much pleasure from looking through their family photograph albums.

EDWIN O. REISCHAUER

The long career of Edwin O. Reischauer has embraced nearly all areas of Japanese-American relations. His personal involvement with Japan is perhaps deeper and more intimate than that of any other American, and professionally he has distinguished himself as a scholar, teacher, writer, and diplomat.

Born in Japan in 1910, he received his education at the American School in Japan, Oberlin College, and Harvard University. As a historian, Professor Reischauer pursued his study of Japan at the Harvard-Yenching Institute and the Universities of Paris, Tokyo, and Kyoto. After wartime service in the War Department and the State Department, he returned to Japan in 1948-49 as a member of the Cultural and Social Science Mission of the Department of the Army. Since 1946, he has been on the faculty of Harvard University, teaching Japanese language, history, and government. In 1966, he was appointed a University Professor at Harvard and in 1973 was named Chairman of the Committee for the Japan Institute.

Professor Reischauer's academic activities were interrupted from 1961 to 1966, when he served the administrations of President Kennedy and President Johnson as United States Ambassador to Japan.

Among his numerous publications in the field of Asian history and foreign policy, perhaps the best known are Japan, Past and Present, The United States and Japan, and the great two-volume text-book, East Asia: The Great Tradition and East Asia: The Modern Transformation.

Professor Reischauer is an honorary director of the Japan Society and president of the board of trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

JAPAN SOCIETY

The Japan Society, founded in 1907, is an association of individuals and corporations actively engaged in bringing the peoples of Japan and the United States closer together in understanding, appreciation and cooperation. It is a private, nonprofit, nonpolitical organization, devoted to cultural, educational and public affairs, and to discussions, exchanges and studies in areas of vital interest to both peoples. Its aim is to provide a medium through which each nation may learn from the experiences and accomplishments of the other

Photographs through the courtesy of
Embassy of Japan, Washington, D.C.
White House, Washington, D.C.
Calligraphy by Nankoku Hidai
Printed by Georgian Lithographers, Inc.



THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Official Gift Exchange during the visit of
Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress of Japan

We have been informed that the Emperor and the Empress will present an inscribed photograph and a contemporary painting by Higashigama to you and Mrs. Ford during their upcoming visit. In addition, the Empress is planning to present a vase and a piece of silk material to Mrs. Ford.

I would like to propose that you present to the Japanese people, on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor and the Empress, a pair of greater Sandhill cranes. The greater Sandhill crane is native to North America and is common in southeastern Oregon, southeastern Idaho and the Great Lakes region. (A photograph of the cranes is attached.) These cranes, a yearling male and female, were raised from eggs at the Patuxent Wildlife Center near Laurel, Maryland; and in suitable facilities will eventually breed. This gift seems particularly appropriate because the crane signifies felicity, longevity and wisdom to the Japanese people. We have indicated that this gift is being considered and have been informed that it would be a most appreciated gift. With your approval, arrangements will be made to have the cranes shipped to Tokyo where they will be placed in the Ueno Zoo which functions as the national zoo of Japan. The Department of Interior will make arrangements for the safe transportation of the cranes. The announcement of this gift will be made on the evening of the dinner honoring the Emperor and the Empress. It is hoped that you will be able to inform Their Majesties of this gift during the period you spend together prior to the dinner and it will be released to the press simultaneously.

Also, I suggest that you present an inscribed photograph taken during the arrival ceremony. The following is a suggested inscription:



"To Your Majesties the Emperor and the Empress

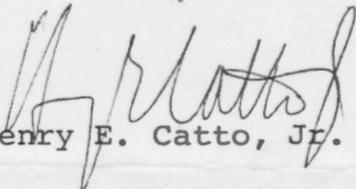
With great pleasure in welcoming you to Washington.

Gerald R. Ford

Betty Ford

October 2, 1975"

In addition, I would like to suggest that Mrs. Ford present the Empress with one of the scarfs designed by Frankie Welch for her use.


Henry E. Catto, Jr.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR THEIR MAJESTIES
THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN

THURSDAY - OCTOBER 2, 1975

The South Grounds

10:30 A.M.

From: Terry O'Donnell

SEQUENCE:

10:28 a. m.

You depart Oval Office and proceed to Diplomatic Reception Room where you will join Mrs. Ford.

Following announcement and "Ruffles and Flourishes" (Marine Band only - no trumpets), you and Mrs. Ford proceed out the Diplomatic Reception Room entrance, cross the driveway, and take your positions facing the entrance to the Diplomatic Reception Room.

10:31 a. m.

Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress arrive and are introduced to you and Mrs. Ford by the Chief of Protocol. You then introduce Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, and the Acting Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Frederick C. Weyand.

You and the Emperor move to your positions on the platform facing south. The Emperor stands to your right. Mrs. Ford and Her Majesty move to right of platform.

10:33 a. m.

National Anthems and 21-gun salute.

Inspection of troops - you and His Majesty guided by Commander of Troops.

NOTE: Your cue for escorting His Majesty down to the Commander of Troops to inspect the troops will be the Commander's report, "Sir, the Honor Guard is formed."



Return to your positions on the platform facing south.
U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps passes in Review.

10:40 a.m.

After the Commander of Troops reports, "Sir, this concludes the Honors", you usher His Majesty to your right to stand next to you adjacent to the podium while you deliver welcoming remarks.

LIVE TELEVISION COVERAGE VIA
SATELLITE TO JAPAN
FULL PRESS COVERAGE

NOTE: The Emperor will receive a simultaneous "whisper" translation of your remarks.

10:45 a.m.

His Majesty responds.

NOTE: His Majesty's remarks will be interpreted into English in their entirety following delivery.

10:45 a.m.

You and Mrs. Ford and Their Majesties ascend the right outside staircase to the South Portico balcony.

You will pause at the center of the South Portico balcony for a photograph and then enter the Blue Room where you will be joined by Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Weyand, Members of the Official Party (list attached at TAB A), and members of the welcoming committee.

11:00 a.m.

You and Mrs. Ford escort Their Majesties to the Red Room for an informal visit.

NOTE: Four chairs will be located in front of the fireplace in the Red Room. Mrs. Ford will be seated on your left, the Emperor on your right, and the Empress on the Emperor's right.

PRESS PHOTO COVERAGE



11:15 a. m.

You and Mrs. Ford escort Their Majesties down the elevator to the ground floor where you will walk Their Majesties through the Rose Garden, pausing briefly for a Press Photo therein.

11:20 a. m.

You and Mrs. Ford escort Their Majesties from the Rose Garden up the Garden's west steps and along the colonnade to the Oval Office, entering through the West door.

Inside, you and Mrs. Ford briefly show Their Majesties your office.

11:25 a. m.

You and Mrs. Ford escort Their Majesties down the sidewalk to their waiting limousine, and bid them farewell. A 30-man cordon and the U.S. Army Fife and Drum Corps will render Honors as they depart.

You and Mrs. Ford remain on the driveway as Their Majesties depart.

11:30 a. m.

You return to the Oval Office.

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MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL JAPANESE
PARTY

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan

Her Majesty the Empress of Japan

His Excellency Takeo Fukuda
Deputy Prime Minister

His Excellency Takeshi Yasukawa
Ambassador of Japan to the United States

Mrs. Yasukawa

His Excellency Takeshi Usami
Grand Steward, Imperial Household Agency

His Excellency Sukemasa Irie
Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

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

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

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

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



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

The Honorable Shigetaka Nishino
Chief Physician to His Majesty the Emperor

His Excellency Hideki Masaki
Interpreter to His Majesty the Emperor

