The original documents are located in Box 32, folder "State Dinners - 10/2/75 - Japan (1)" of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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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.

- -3- Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan Dinner
- -- 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

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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- -- 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.
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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).

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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.

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- -- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).
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Pat Howard

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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.

#

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

September 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

Usher's Office Visitor's Office WH Garage

WH Garage Social Office Nell Yates Exec Protective Svc GSA (EOB)

Press Office USSS WHCA Miss S. Porter
MSgt Collins, USMC

Exec Grounds Office Mrs. S. Weidenfeld

WH Florist

FROM:

Captain L.S. Kollmorgen

A full honor arrival ceremony will be held for Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan on the South Grounds at 10:30 a.m. on October 2.

The following are needed in connection with the ceremony:

- a. The review stand, associated equipment and stanchions for VIP area, positioned on the South Grounds on October 1st.
 - b. Overhead awning removed from the entrance to the South Portico.
- c. Furniture cleared for the receiving line and refreshments served to guests in the Blue Room.
- d. Sound set-up for South Grounds. An interpreter's microphone will be required on the platform. The Emperor is 5" 7" tall.
 - e. Car checkers with equipment available not later than 9:45 a.m.
 - f. Two Social Aides report to the Military Duty Aide by 9:30 a.m.
- g. A bouquet of roses for Mrs. Ford to present to Her Majesty be prepared and delivered to the Usher's Office by 9:45 a.m. The stems should be wrapped.

In case of inclement weather, the East Room will be used.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

Thursday

Sheila,

A special thanks for making the theater available to the Japanese. You really solved an enormous problem for us. In the event of rain for the arrival ceremony, it will also provide a location for the correspondents in addition to the evening events.

Bill Roberts has suggested you might consider using the Map Room for the ladies -- and will discuss it with you and WHCA.

Helen

WASHINGTON

September 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

HELEN COLLINS

MR. MITSUHIKO HAZUMI - EMBASSY OF JAPAN

PAT HOWARD

MARY MASSERINI - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PATTI MATSON

MR. KOICHI MATSUMOTO - EMBASSY OF JAPAN

BOB MEAD RON NESSEN REX SCOUTEN

MR. TAKASHI SUETSUNE (NHK, WASHINGTON)

SHEILA WEIDENFELD

FROM:

BILL ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

TENTATIVE PLANS FOR COVERAGE OF THE VISIT OF EMPEROR HIROHITO - OCTOBER 2, 3

In preparation for the visit of the Japanese pool survey crew September 17-19, and as an aid to completion of final arrangements, here is an outline of tentative plans for press coverage of the visit of Their Majesties, pending final approval of arrangements:

1. ARRIVAL, SOUTH LAWN

Open press coverage. NHK plans live satellite transmission of the arrival, with crews and equipment furnished by CBS. This calls for four camera crews at normal locations prepositioned the preceding day. The inclement weather alternative would call for three live cameras -- one at the North Portico, and two in the East Room.

For all other press -- with a South Lawn arrival, all other press in the usual area. With East Room, a limited pool primarily photographers, with a total of some 50 persons. Pool coverage of the Review of the Troops and the photo of the ceremony from the balcony would include 6 Japanese cameramen -- l official photographer, 2 newspaper photographers, 2 wire service photographers, and 1 film cameraman, plus the standard U.S. pool of still and film photographers -- a total of 14 persons.

2. OVAL OFFICE MEETING (IF APPROVED)

A pool of 15 still and film photographers from the U.S., 15 from Japan, plus a pool of 8 writers from each country. 46 in all.

3. STATE DINNER, STATE DINNING ROOM

(a) Arrival of Their Majesties, North Portico

1 or 2 live TV cameras, plus other photographers and cameramen, and a pool of 8 American and 8 Japanese writers.

(NOTE: Business suits and street dresses for press.)

(b) Staircase Photo, North Entrance

Same coverage (Business suits and street dresses for press,

(c) Reception, East Room

2 live TV cameras -- prepositioned -- plus pool of 4 still photographers from the U.S. and 4 still photographers from Japan.

(NOTE: White tie and long dresses for press.)

(d) State Dinner, State Dining Room (See attached diagram for Seating Plan)

2 live TV cameras -- prepositioned -- plus pool of 4 still photographers from each country.

(NOTE: White tie and long dresses for press.)

Photo coverage of the entrance of the guests and the start of the dinner and the Exchange of Toasts only. Toasts will be piped to the Press Room and to the Family Theatre.

(e) Entertainment, East Room

Same photo coverage as the Reception, with the 2 TV cameras and 8 still photographers, but with addition of writing pool -- size to be determined (probably about 20).

(NOTE: White tie and long dresses for press.)

Attachment:

Diagram - State Dining Room ·

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FACT SHEET Mrs. Ford's Office

| Event Sta | | | 1 |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| C. C. C. | HONOR OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPI | RESS OF JAPAN | |
| | October 2, 1975 - 8:00 p. m. | | 2008 |
| Contact Pa | at Howard | | Phone 2927 |
| | uests: Total 100 A-Dinner Women x | Men x | Children |
| Place State | | | |
| | olved President and Mrs. Ford | | |
| | | eiving line) yes | |
| Remarks requ | | | |
| Background _ | ** Ex | | |
| | REQUIREMEN | TS | |
| Social: | Guest list yes | | |
| | Invitations yes | Programs yes | Menus yes |
| | Refreshments State Dinner Format | | |
| | Entertainment yes | | |
| | Decorations/flowers yes | | |
| | Music yes | | |
| | Social Aides yes | * | |
| | Dress White Tie | | Coat check yes |
| | Other | | |
| Press: | Reporters yes | | A Property of the Parket of th |
| | Photographers yes | | R. FORD |
| | TV Crews yes | | 18 E |
| | White House Photographers yes | Color yes | Mono |
| | Other | | |
| Technical | | | |
| Support: | Microphones yes | PA Other Re | ooms yes |
| support. | Recording yes | I A Offici Re | JOHIS YES |
| | | | |
| | Transportation cars | | * |
| | Parking South Grounds | | † |
| | Housing | | |
| | | (Risers, stage, platfor | rme) Ves |
| | Other | (Miscis,stage,piatro) | (1115) 300 |
| Project Co-or | dinator Pat Howard | | Phone 2927 |

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 23, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR PATTI MATSON

HI FRIEND !!!

I am enclosing all of the information on the cranes that I have. I have asked Nell to call you when the idea has been approved.

For additional information:

Dave Brown, State Department, Japan Desk
632-3152

Keith McCarthy, Interior Department 343-2482 or 343-5634

Good Luck and many thanks.

Susie



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To: FWS/AI

July 22, 1975

Mrs. Susan Dolibois Protocol Officer Office of Protocol Department of State Room 1238 Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mrs. Dolibois:

This is in further reference to conversations between you and Mr. Keith R. McCarthy of my staff regarding the visit to the United States by Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

The copy of the letter, which Secretary Hathaway has not yet signed, deals with a proposed visit to our fish disease laboratory at Leetown, West Virginia.

The second enclosure regards the possible presentation of a pair of sandhill cranes to the people of Japan by President Ford. It should be emphasized that we have had no formal indication from the Japanese that they would be interested in such a gift. It would be necessary to pursue this matter through appropriate diplomatic channels. Such an approach has the endorsement of the Department of the Interior.

After you have had time to peruse these materials, Mr. McCarthy will be in further touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures



BRIEFING MATERIAL RE PROPOSED PRESENTATION OF GREATER SANDHILL CRANES TO EMPEROR OF JAPAN

There are 15 species of cranes in the world, occurring in Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, and North America. In Japan, the Japanese crane (Grus japonensis) is highly revered, having been declared a national monument by the Japanese Government. The species is considered a symbol of love and marital fidelity and has been the subject of Japanese art dating back 1500 years or more. Like its nearest North American relative, the whooping crane, the Japanese crane is considered an endangered species and is receiving management attention by the Japanese Government. The species now numbers about 263 birds, having come back from a low of about 20 early in the century. Although it originally occupied the more southern islands of Japan, the species now is present only on the southeastern coastline of Hokkaido, the northernmost island. Twenty of the birds are in captivity at the Kushiro City Crane Park, the remainder of the 263 using the Kushiro marsh area. This marsh, originally 22,000 acres, is being reduced by silt deposition resulting from human activity so that it now approximates 17,000 acres.

The sandhill crane and whooping crane are the only species of crane found in the wild in the western hemisphere. Of the six subspecies of sandhill crane, the greater sandhill crane (Grus canadensis tabida) is the largest. The lesser sandhill crane (Grus canadensis canadensis) is the most abundant, numbering between 200,000 and 300,000, and may be legally hunted each fall in some States. The Mississippi sandhill crane (Grus canadensis pulla), a nonmigrating form found in southeastern Mississippi, is the rarest crane in North America, only about 35 remaining in the wild.

It has been proposed that a pair of greater sandhill cranes be presented to the Emperor of Japan during his expected visit, as a gift to the people of Japan.

The greater sandhill crane is common in southeastern Oregon and southeastern Idaho, and is prevalent in adjacent States as well as in the Great Lakes region. It is the subspecies at Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge in southeastern Idaho into whose nests 14 whooping crane eggs from Wood Buffalo National Park were placed last May to establish a new wild breeding population. The greater sandhill crane pairs are expected to serve as foster parents with whom the young whoopers will remain for nearly a year until the next breeding season.

In contrast to the predominantly white plumage with black markings of the Japanese and whooping cranes, the greater sandhill crane, slightly smaller in size, has predominantly gray plumage broken only by lighter sides of the face and a bare, vivid, reddish crown. The two birds which are being considered as a gift to the Japanese people, a yearling male and female, were reared from eggs laid by a captive pair of greater sandhill cranes at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center near Laurel, Maryland. It is likely that in suitable facilities in Japan they will eventually breed. Greater sandhill cranes are handsome birds and the pair will be a unique addition to any bird exhibit for enjoyment of the people of Japan.

Sandhill cranes are omnivorous and include grain, roots of various marsh plants, insects, crayfish, snakes, frogs, nestling birds and mice, as well as other plants and animals, in their diet. They become sexually mature in 3 or 4 years, and may live 50 years or more. Their nest, a bulky structure of grasses, bulrush, cattails, or sedges, usually is in meadows or marshy terrain, and most clutches contain two eggs. From the 4-inch egg, a rusty-colored chick hatches in about 30 days and can fly in about 3 months. Adult cranes engage in ritualized courting which includes stately postures, dancing and strutting, loud vocalizations, and often amusing or even aggressive behavior. All species of cranes remain mated for life, though if one dies the survivor may choose another partner.

For any ceremonial exhibition of the cranes relative to their transfer to the Japanese, an enclosure constructed with 8-foot steel fenceposts and fence with 2-inch woven-wire mesh about 6 feet high, and equipped with a 36-inch wide gate, will provide a satisfactory temporary confinement situation on the White House lawn. Feathers of one wing will be clipped to render the birds flightless. A total fenced space 30, by 40 feet would provide ample room for the cranes (1,200 square feet) and would enhance photographic opportunities. The birds will be gentle and preconditioned to tolerate human presence, so can be approached closely should a few (preferably not more than a half-dozen) officials or cameramen, wish to inspect or to photograph the cranes at close range. The cranes may nibble inquisitively with their bills at buttons, shoelaces, fingers or cameras, but at this age are not dangerous. A bucket of drinking water will be provided the cranes, along with feeder with food pellets, the latter more for the cranes' relief from boredom than for any nutritional need unless they must remain in the enclosure for more than 8-10 hours.

If large crowds are expected to be near the pen area, a roped-off zone surrounding and extending at least 8-10 feet out from the fence is advisable to protect both pen and birds from the guests. Personnel from the Patuxent Center will deliver and should attend the birds, as well as provide guidance for building the pen.

After the ceremonies are over, the cranes should be returned to the Patuxent Center where they will be rested and in other ways prepared for shipment to Japan. It is suggested that they go by a Great Circle flight which stops only to refuel in Anchorage, Alaska, so that they will be enroute a minimum period of time and arrive in the best possible condition.

WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: Instructions for Social Aides

EVENT: Arrival Ceremony - Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan

Date/Time: October 2, 1975 (10:30) No. of Guests:

Uniform: Service Dress

Parking: North Grounds

In-Place Time for Aides:

9:30 a.m. (Duty Aide)

In-Place Time for OIC:

Duty Aide: Major Robert E. Barrett, USA

First Family Participation: The President and Mrs. Ford

The following Social Aides will attend:

Major Duncan D. Briggs, USA Capt Charles I. Arms, USAF

*Officer in Charge

Music:

Remarks:

3 Doormen from Garage

ROBERT E. BARRETT Major, U. S. Army Army Aide to the President

DISTRIBUTION:

Capt Kollmorgen Maj Barrett Capt Domina Capt Mead

Mrs. Weidenfeld Secret Service Visitor's Office Band

Usher's Office White House Garage White House Staff Mess Mr. O'Donnell White House Police

WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: Instructions for Social Aides

| EVENT: State Dinner - The Emperor a | nd Empress of Japan |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Date/Time: October 2, 1975 (8:00) | No. of Guests: 113 |
| Uniform: White Tie | Parking: South Grounds |
| In-Place Time for Aides: 6:30 p | .m. (Library) |
| In-Place Time for OIC: 6:00 p. | .m. (Duty Aide) |
| Duty Aide: Major R. E. Barrett, USA | |
| First Family Participation: | The President and First Lady |
| | |

Lt F. Taney Heil, USN
Lt John A. Gaughan, USCG
Lt M; chael F. Martus, USN
Lt Cynthia T. Atwell, USN
Lt(jg) Shelley E. Cochran, USN
Major Duncan D. Briggs, USA
Capt Janet S. Rexrode, USA
Capt Thomas L. Groppel, USA
Major David Van Poznak, USAF
Capt John D. Power, USAF
Capt James M. Roberts, USAF

The following Social Aides will attend:

Capt Charles I. Arms, USAF
Capt Roger F. Peters, USAF
Capt Virginia L. McDonald, USAF
2dLt Jeffrey R. Bircher, USAF
* Major Henry W. Buse, USMC
Capt John R. Harris, USMC
Capt Teryl L. Peterson, USMC
Capt Daine S. Hoeft, USMC
1stLt John B. Sollis, USMC
1stLt Scott W. McKenzie, USMC
Capt Robert G. Page, USMC

*Officer in Charge

Music: US Army Herald Trumpets North Portico (7:15)
US Army Violinist in Diplomatic Reception Room (7:15) & (9:15) (East Gate)
US Navy Band on South Balcony (7:15) (Southwest Gate)
USMC Orchestra in the Lobby (7:30) (East Gate)
US Air Force Strolling Strings in State Dining Room (9:00) (East Gate)

Remarks:

Staff Mess will feed Aides 3 Doormen from MDW 1 Doorman from Garage Call system in effect

DISTRIBUTION:

Capt Kollmorgen
Maj Barrett
Capt Domina
Capt Mead

ROBERT E. BARRETT OlMajor, U. S. Army Army Aide to the President

Mrs. Weidenfeld Secret Service Visitor's Office Band



Usher's Office
White House Garage
White House Staff Mess
Mr. O'Donnell
White House Police

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ALL WHITE HOUSE/O.E.O.B. STAFF

SUBJECT:

Arrival Ceremony
Their Majesties

The Emperor and Empress of Japan Thursday, October 2, 1975-10:30 a.m.

You and your family and friends are invited to attend the Arrival Ceremony on the South Lawn for Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan.

Guests accompanied by a White House or OEOB pass holder will be admitted through the Southwest Gate on Thursday, October 2, 1975, beginning at 9:30 a.m. If you are unfamiliar with the proper standing areas, one of the Executive Protective Service Officers will be happy to assist you.

The President and Mrs. Ford hope you will enjoy joining them in extending a warm welcome to our distinguished guests.

Michael J. Farrell

Director

Office of White House Visitors

Who Jarrelf

August 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RON NESSEN
DICK CHENEY
JERRY JONES
REX SCOUTEN
DICK KEISER
BILL ROBERTS
SHEILA WEIDENFELD
CAPT. KOLLMORGAN
MIKE FARRELL

FROM:

SUBJECT:

BOB MEAD

Japan's Emperor Visit to the US

On the occasion of Hirohito's visit to the U.S., the Japanese press, particularly television, has planned very extensive coverage. As you know this is a historical "first" for both countries and a larger state visit coverage plan should be put into effect. At the outset, I might add that on our Japanese visits, they extend tremendous cooperation to us and the American television networks.

The Japanese have hired CBS to do all of their television during their U.S. visit. For your background, there will be complete satellite coverage of the Williamsburg arrival, broadcast "live" to Japan; 12 "live" cameras at Disneyland for the visit there.

We wish to be as cooperative as we can for the visit here on the 18-acre complex. The Japanese have asked for the following:

- 1. Normal camera positions for the South Lawn Arrival.
- 2. Five broadcast booths erected on a high location for voice descriptions of the five Japanese networks to accompany the "pool" picture which will be broadcast "live" via satellite in Japan.
- 3. A camera at the North Portico for the State Dinner arrival site.
- 4. A camera in the foyer for the official photograph.
- 5. Two cameras in the State Dining room for the dinner and the toasts (audio will still originate from the five outdoor booths.)
- 6. Permission to move the arrival camera and the foyer camera during the dinner to the East Room for the entertainment.

Technically all of the above can work. And I have been informed that the American networks are planning to also cover the dinner "live" on that evening. If this is so, it is a great opportunity for us and we should give much cooperation to their requests. Can I have your thoughts on this?

cc: EPS Control Center
Nancy Ruwe
Bob Snow/TSD
Terry O'Donnell



DEPARTMENT OF STATE Operations Center

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Press Announcement

President and Mrs. Ford, acting on behalf of the American people, have presented a pair of Greater Sandhill Cranes to the people of Japan on the occasion of the state visit of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. The gift is a token of the friendship between the Japanese and American people. In Japan, cranes are revered as a symbol of good fortune, long life and wisdom.

The two cranes, a yearling male and female, have been bred at the Interior Department's Patuxent Wildlife Research Center near Laurel, Maryland. The cranes will be delivered to Japan as soon as arrangements can be made.



Questions and Answers

- Q. What kind of crane is that?
- A. The Greater Sandhill Crane is one of six species of crane native to North America. It is found in the states of the Northwestern US.
- Q. Is it an endangered species?
- A. No, but it is protected from excessive hunting under US laws.
- Q. Where can we get pictures of the cranes?
- A. You can make arrangements to photograph the birds by calling Keith McCarthy of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (343-2482 or 343-5634). We have a picture here if you wish to see it.
- Q. When and where will the cranes be sent to Japan?
- A. The arrangements will be worked out between the two governments. The Ueno Zoo in Tokyo has agreed to care for the cranes.

A six-foot-high Bonsai from the Imperial Collection of Japan has been placed in the Yellow Oval Room of the White House for the visit of the Emperor and Empress.

It will greet the Emperor and Empress and other guests this evening during a small reception that will precede the white tie dinner on the State Floor.

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

The Bonsai in the Yellow Oval Room 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.

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THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Van Cliburn has been selected by the President and Mrs. Ford to entertain at the white tie dinner honoring the Emperor and Empress of Japan Thursday, Oct. 2.

Van Cliburn has performed for the past five Presidents and at State dinners for Presidents Nixon and Johnson. He performed at Inauguration ceremonies for President Johnson in 1965 and President Nixon in 1973.

He typically makes about 60 appearances in the United States and Canada each season, and his 1975-76 tour is currently sold out. He visited Japan this summer and returned since to perform at four of the major US festivals: the Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia; the Beethoven Marathon at the Hollywood Bowl; The Meadow Brook Festival in Michigan; and the Cleveland Orchestra's Blossom Festival.

According to the Celebrity Register, Van Cliburn has one of the largest followings of any concert pianist on the circuit and is one of the biggest sellers in the field of classical recordings.

Although he had won many musical accolades and prizes prior to 1958, it was his triumph that year at the International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow that gained Van Cliburn his reputation accross the country. The Texan, then 24, was honored upon his return with the first ticker-tape parade New York had ever given to a classical musician. He went on to be the first foreigner to ever play in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses.

Van Cliburn's first public appearance was at the age of four at Shreveport's Dodd College. Born in Shreveport to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Levan Cliburn, he had learned to play the piano at age three. For 14 years, he studied only under his mother, a talented pianist (Rildia Bee O'Bryan Cliburn) who had been a student of Arthur Friedheim, a pupil of Franz Liszt.

The family moved to Kilgore, Tex. when Cliburn was six. When he was 12, he won the state-wide young pianists' competition and made his orchestral debut with the Houston Symphony. He made his Carnegie Hall debut as winner of the National Music Festival Award the following year.

He won a number of significant awards in the following years, most notably the Edgar M. Leventritt Award in 1954 at age 20. The competition is held annually, but no prizes awarded unless the judges feel there is a worthy recipient. Van Cliburn was the first winner in five years.

R. FORD

He established his international reputation in Moscow four years later and has been performing for audiences around the world since.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

The President and Mrs. Ford will host a white tie dinner honoring the Emperor and Empress of Japan Thursday, Oct. 2 at 8 p.m. Pianist Van Cliburn will entertain in the East Room following the dinner.

This is the first time there has been a State visit in the US by a reigning Japanese emperor.

The accent in the State Dining Room will be in deep crimson red and sterling silver. The tables will be set in a formal E-shaped arrangement and draped in white linen.

A collection of 12 handcrafted American silver art pieces will be the focal point of the table, with other silver highlights provided by two dozen candlestciks and candelabras. The candleholders, all 24" high, will be filled with long white tapers providing candlelight at eye-level as guests enter the room.

The sterling art collection and candleholders will be entwined by a full garland of crimson blossoms down the center of the white tablecloth. The garland will festoon the candelabras as well, and flowers in crimson hues will also highlight the silver collection pieces. The wall sconces in the State Dining Room will also be decorated with the garland effect. The Johnson china and Morgantown crystal will be used.

The decorative silver pieces are part of a collection handcrafted by Samuel Kirk & Son of Baltimore, America's oldest silversmith. The collection includes Federal, Empire and Victorian designs from 1815. One of the most important pieces -- to be displayed at the center of the E between the President and the Emperor -- is one of two goblets commissioned from Kirk in 1824 by the Marquis de LaFayette. Other pieces range from a wine ewer to a milk jug.

The Cross Hall will hold tubs of fresh crimson chrysanthemums arranged in a clipped hedged effect. Accents will be provided by round top ficus trees and white chrysarthemums. The stage in the East Room will be surrounded by a garden setting of ficus trees and a chrysanthemum hedge.

The menu: Lobster en Bellevue; Medallions of Veal with wild rice and green beans Nicoise; Endive and watercress salad with Port-Salut cheese; Fresh strawberry Mousse and Petits Fours; Demitasse.

Howard Devron and his Orchestra will entertain in the Grand Hall following Van Cliburn's performance.

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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 I. Francisco

Mr. Francisco -- Administrative Assistant to Representative T. I. 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

Mr. and Mrs. Gerrold Rosenberg

Miss Jean Ringer

Research Assistant to Representative T.S. Foley

Mrs. Rosenberg--Executive Secretary to Representative E.A. Cederberg Mr. Steven W. Sackman

Office of Senator C.P. Hansen Mr. and Mrs. Woneo 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

Address of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the White House on October 2, 1975

Mr. President, Mrs. Ford, ladies and gentlemen:

I wish to offer my sincere appreciation for your most thoughtful words. I am deeply moved by your warm expression of goodwill toward Japan, and the people of Japan.

Your visit to Japan last fall, Mr. President, wrote a bright and happy page in the 120-year-long history of Japanese-American relations. Ever since your visit, the Empress and I have been looking forward to this moment, when we might be with you again, Mr. President, and with Mrs. Ford for the first time.

We also thank you cordially for your gracious hospitality this evening at the White House. We are mindful that, in this House, great leaders of your country have presided since the early years of the nation, making their indelible marks on national and world history.

Our first night in the United States we spent at Williamsburg, resting from our long journey and savoring, in the calm atmosphere of that picturesque town, historic reminders of the birth of this nation. Those associations are deepened for us tonight, in your company, and in this historic House.

I recall the wise counsel which your first President, George Washington, gave the American people upon leaving the office of the Presidency in 1796: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all."

This precept is still valid in today's world. It is an ideal shared by the Japanese people in their continuing efforts to cultivate peace and harmony within the international community.

It has been my wish for many years to visit the United States. There is one thing in particular which I have hoped to convey to the American people, should my visit be materialized. That is, to extend in my own words my gratitude to the people of the United States for the friendly hand of goodwill and assistance their great country accorded us for our postwar reconstruction, immediately following that most unfortunate war which I deeply deplore. Today a new generation, with no personal memory of those years, is about to be in a majority in both our societies. Yet I am confident that the story of the generosity and goodwill of the American people will be retold from generation to generation of Japanese for the rest of time.

The United States has made extraordinary contributions to the well-being and progress of mankind during the past two centuries. Today, on the eve of your Bicentennial, and amidst

the shifting tides of history, the United States continues to stand for the high ideals which gave this nation birth. The American people are still contributing to further development of this most vigorous and creative society, and to the building of peace and prosperity in the world.

Mankind is now engaged in a common endeavor, the creation of a just and peaceful international community. For this lofty objective, it is my hope that Japan and the United States, as two powerful and stable nations, cooperate actively on the basis of even better understanding of each other through further dialogue, drawing strengths from the richness of our past histories and traditions.

Ladies and gentlemen, I propose a toast to the health of the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Ford, and to the American people on the threshold of your third glorious century as a nation. Guest List for AFTER-DINNER ENTERTAINMENT following the Dinner in honor of Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of IAPAN on

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Mr. Feulner--Executive Director, Republican Research Committee, House of Representatives

Miss Arlene Francis

Actress--"Sabrina Fair", National Theatre

Name of the second of the seco

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Mrs. Susan Haught

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Lankford

Pool donors, Potomac, Maryland

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Leftwich

Mr. Leftwich -- Attorney, Hudson, Leftwich & Davenport, D.C.

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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

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Miss Pamela Powell

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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. Soneo 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

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Consultant to the President

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Schecter

Mr. Schecter--former Time Magazine Bureau Chief in Tokyo

Mr. Hank Sweitzer

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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

DINNER - Thursday, October 2, 1975 at 8 p.m. (Emperor and Empress of Japan) 114 = White tie

Mrs. Vining Mr. Tanaka Miss Rogers Mr. Mosbacher Mrs. Melton Mr. Korp . Mrs. Georgine Mr. Everett Mrs. O. Chandler Mr. Buchanan Mrs. Black Chief of Protocol Mrs. Hodgson HE Hiroshi Uchida Mrs. Morgan HE Sukemasa Irie Mrs. Wm. Brock Sen. Inouve

Mr. Scaife Mr. Watson Mrs. Sullivan --Mrs. Tanaka Mr. Miller Mr. Naka Mrs. Rockefeller Mr. Melton Mr. Malloy Mrs. Lowe Mrs. Chennault Dr. Kasuga Mr. Fernandez C. Mrs. Everett Miss Graham Mr. Cliburn Mr. Carter Mrs. N. Chandles Mrs. Boe Gen. Scowcroft Prof. Reischauer Mrs. Aaron Mrs. Habib Amb. Hodgson TH Yoshihiro Tokugawa Mrs. Nishida Mrs. Frey Rep. Rousselot Mrs. Wilson Rep. Matsunaga Sen. Morgan

THE

Rev. Sullivan Mrs. Wilkins . Mr. Millspaugh x Mrs. Cliburn Mrs. Mosbacher Mr. McDonald Mr. Hyland Mrs. Miller Mrs. Korp Mr. Georgine Mr. Corcoran Mrs. Kasuga Mrs. Cooper Mr. Chandler Mr. Black Mrs. Fernandez C. Mrs. Carter Mr. Aaron Mr. Sulzberger Mrs. Buchanan : Mrs. Reischauer Mr. Habib Mr. Ingersoll Mrs. Catto Mrs. Scoweroft HE Naraichi Fujiya na Rep. Mineta Mrs. Rousselot Mrs. Matsunaga Rep. Frey Sen. Brock

Mrs. Malloy Mr. Lowe Mrs. Hyland Mr. Frowick Mrs. Sulzberger Mr. Boe Mrs. Margaret Brode TH Seiya Nishida Mrs. Ingersoll HE Morio Yukawa Mrs. Mineta Rep. Wilson Mrs. Inouye

Mr. Wilkins

Mrs, Scaife

Mr. Mori

Mr. Rockefeller

For immediate release Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Van Cliburn has been selected by the President and Mrs. Ford to entertain at the white tie dinner honoring the Emperor and Empress of Japan Thursday, Oct. 2.

Van Cliburn has performed for the past five Presidents and at State dinners for Presidents Nixon and Johnson. He performed at Inauguration ceremonies for President Johnson in 1965 and President Nixon in 1973.

He typically makes about 60 appearances in the United States and Canada each season, and his 1975-76 tour is currently sold out. He visited Japan this summer and returned since to perform at four of the major US festivals: the Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia; the Beethoven Marathon at the Hollywood Bowl; The Meadow Brook Festival in Michigan; and the Cleveland Orchestra's Blossom Festival.

According to the Celebrity Register, Van Cliburn has one of the largest followings of any concert pianist on the circuit and is one of the biggest sellers in the field of classical recordings.

Although he had won many musical accolades and prizes prior to 1958, it was his triumph that year at the International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow that gained Van Cliburn his reputation accross the country. The Texan, then 24, was honored upon his return with the first ticker-tape parade New York had ever given to a classical musician. He went on to be the first foreigner to ever play in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses.

Van Cliburn's first public appearance was at the age of four at Shreveport's Dodd College. Born in Shreveport to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Levan Cliburn, he had learned to play the piano at age three. For 14 years, he studied only under his mother, a talented pianist (Rildia Bee O'Bryan Cliburn) who had been a student of Arthur Friedheim, a pupil of Franz Liszt.

The family moved to Kilgore, Tex. when Cliburn was six. When he was 12, he won the state-wide young pianists' competition and made his orchestral debut with the Houston Symphony. He made his Carnegie Hall debut as winner of the National Music Festival Award the following year.

He won a number of significant awards in the following years, most notably the Edgar M. Leventritt Award in 1954 at age 20. The competition is held annually, but no prizes awarded unless the judges feel there is a worthy recipient. Van Cliburn was the first winner in five years.

He established his international reputation in Moscow four years later and has been performing for audiences around the world since.

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THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

The President and Mrs. Ford, acting on behalf of the American people, are presenting a pair of Greater Sandhill Cranes to the people of Japan on the occasion of the state visit of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. The gift is a token of the friendship of the Japanese and American people.

The President informed the Emperor and Empress in the Yellow Oval Room preceding the white tie dinner at the White House in their honor.

In Japan, cranes are revered as a symbol of good fortune, long life and wisdom. The two cranes are being shipped to Tokyo, where they will be placed in the Ueno Zoo, the national zoo of Japan.

The birds, a yearling male and female, have been bred at the Interior Department's Patuxent Wildlife Research Center near Laurel, Md. The Greater Sandhill Crane is native to North America and is common in southeastern Oregon, southeastern Idaho and the Great Lakes Region.

In Japan, the Japanese crane has been declared a national monument by the Japanese Government.

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In addition to the Greater Sandhill Cranes, the President and Mrs. Ford are presenting an inscribed photograph taken during the arrival ceremony. The inscription: "To your Majesties the Emperor and Empress. With great pleasure in welcoming you to Washington. Gerald R. Ford Betty Ford October 2, 1975."

Mrs. Ford also presented the Empress with the multi-colored scarf bearing her signature which she designed earlier this year.

OCL. Z, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Gifts presented Oct. 2, 1975 by the Emperor and Empress of Japan to the President and Mrs. Ford.

To the President:

A painting entitled "Summer Mountain with White Cloud" by Kaii Higashiyama, a member of the Japanese Academy of Art. The picture depicts a mountainside covered with blue-green fir trees partially covered with a white cloud.

To Mrs. Ford:

An Arita porcelain vase handmade by Imaemon Imaizumi XII. It is a blue vase decorated with red and yellow flowers. It is 11 1/2" tall and 9 1/2" wide.

A length of silk brocade woven by special command of Her Majesty the Empress. It is made of silk produced in the Imperial Cocoonery within the gardens of the Imperial Palace. It is pale blue with tiny silver threads. The design is a stylized floral over-all pattern.

To the President and Mrs. Ford:

A signed photograph of the Emperor and Empress in a silver frame with the Emperor's gold chrysanthemum seal. This is the first time their Imperial Majesties have presented a color informal photograph taken in the Imperial Gardens.

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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 Stewart, 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.
Senior partner with the law firm of Corcoran, Youngman & Rowe;
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

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, Shady Cove, Oregon 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

Office of the White House Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

PRESS COVERAGE PLANS FOR WHITE HOUSE CEREMONIES DURING THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF JAPAN TO WASHINGTON

Because of the large number of reporters and photographers covering the White House events involved in the visit of Their Majesties, it will be necessary to have far more pool coverage than is usual. Following is a list of events, with coverage as designated. Posted separately is a sign-up list for evening pools. Because of time and space limitations, each person can be part of only one pool in the morning and only one pool in the evening. Please indicate organization with name.

POOL PASSES FOR THE MORNING EVENTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE PRESS ROOM AT 9:15 A.M., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1975. POOLS ASSEMBLE IN THE PRESS AREA ON THE SOUTH LAWN AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE ARRIVAL CEREMONY, OR -- IN THE EVENT OF RAIN -- IN THE PRESS ROOM AT 9:45 A.M.

EVENING EVENT POOL PASSES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE PRESS ROOM AT 7:00 P, M., THURSDAY WITH POOLS LEAVING FROM THE PRESS ROOM.

COVERAGE FOR MORNING EVENTS, THURSDAY OCTOBER 2.

10:30 A.M. Arrival Ceremony, South Lawn

OPEN COVERAGE

- 11:00 A.M. Pools 1 & 2 leave from South Lawn Press area for pre-positioning
- 11:15 A.M. Meeting of the President and Mrs. Ford with Their Majesties, The Red Room

POOL NUMBER 1 (Orange passes) (25 members from each country -- 18 photographers - 7 writers)

11:30 A. M. Tour of the Rose Garden

POOL NUMBER 2 (Green passes)
(30 members from each country 20 photographers 10 writers)

ll:45 A. M. Departure of Their Majesties from South Lawn Drive OPEN COVERAGE

IN THE EVENT OF INCLEMENT WEATHER, THE ARRIVAL CEREMONY WILL BE HELD AT THE NORTH PORTICO AND IN THE EAST ROOM WITH NO ROSE GARDEN TOUR. IN THAT EVENT THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE WILL APPLY:

10:30 A.M. Arrival of Their Majesties, the North Portico

POOL NUMBER 1

10:35 A.M. Exchange of Remarks Between the President and the Emperor, The East Room

POOL NUMBER 2

10:55 A.M. Meeting of the President and Mrs. Ford with Their Majesties, The Red Room

POOL NUMBER 1

EVENING EVENTS

7:30 P.M. Arrival of guests, South Portico

POOL NUMBER 3 (No passes)
(TV pool crew plus 15 members from each country -- 8 photographers - 7 writers.
Pool leaves Press Room at 7:25 p.m. -- dark business suits or street dresses.)

8:00 P.M. Arrival of Their Majesties, North Portico

POOL NUMBER 4 (Red passes). (TV pool crew, plus 25 members from each country, -- 17 photographers - 8 writers, dark business suits or street dresses. Pool leaves Press Room at 7:45 p.m.)

8:10 P.M. Entrance from Grand Staircase, North Lobby

POOL NUMBER 4

8:15 P.M. Reception for dinner guests, The East Room

POOL NUMBER 5 (Gray passes)
(2 TV camera crews, plus 6 photographers 15 writers from each country. White tie
or long dress required. Pool leaves Press
Room at 7:40 p.m.)

8:40 P.M. State Dinner, The State Dining Room

POOL NUMBER 6 (Blue passes)
(2 TV camera crews, 6 photographers from each country. White tie or long dress required.
Pool leaves from Press Room at 8:15 p.m.
Coverage will include photos at start of dinner and the exchange of toasts. The remarks will be piped into the Press Room speaker system and available for recording on the mult in the Press Room.

(MORE)

10:30 P.M. Entertainment, The East Room

POOL NUMBER 5
(Members of pool number 5 may return
to the Press Room at conclusion of the
reception to hear the exchange of toasts if
they wish, but must return to the East
Room at conclusion of the toasts. Coverage
will include all numbers in the entertainment.)

NOTE: Different colored pool passes will be used for each pool. Please make sure your pool pass color corresponds with the number of the pool you are with.

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For immediate release Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

The President and Mrs. Ford will host a white tie dinner honoring the Emperor and Empress of Japan Thursday, Oct. 2 at 8 p.m. Pianist Van Cliburn will entertain in the East Room following the dinner.

This is the first time there has been a State visit in the US by a reigning Japanese emperor.

The accent in the State Dining Room will be in deep crimson red and sterling silver. The tables will be set in a formal E-shaped arrangement and draped in white linen.

A collection of 12 handcrafted American silver art pieces will be the focal point of the table, with other silver highlights provided by two dozen candlestciks and candelabras. The candleholders, all 24" high, will be filled with long white tapers providing candlelight at eye-level as guests enter the room.

The sterling art collection and candleholders will be entwined by a full garland of crimson blossoms down the center of the white tablecloth. The garland will festoon the candelabras as well, and flowers in crimson hues will also highlight the silver collection pieces. The wall sconces in the State Dining Room will also be decorated with the garland effect. The Johnson china and Morgantown crystal will be used.

The decorative silver pieces are part of a collection handcrafted by Samuel Kirk & Son of Baltimore, America's oldest silversmith. The collection includes Federal, Empire and Victorian designs from 1815. One of the most important pieces -- to be displayed at the center of the E between the President and the Emperor -- is one of two goblets commissioned from Kirk in 1824 by the Marquis de LaFayette. Other pieces range from a wine ewer to a milk jug.

The Cross Hall will hold tubs of fresh crimson chrysanthemums arranged in a clipped hedged effect. Accents will be provided by round top ficus trees and white chrysanthemums. The stage in the East Room will be surrounded by a garden setting of ficus trees and a chrysanthemum hedge.

The menu: Lobster en Bellevue; Medallions of Veal with wild rice and green beans Nicoise; Endive and watercress salad with Port-Salut cheese; Fresh raspberry mousse and petits fours; Demitasse.

Howard Devron and his Orchestra will entertain for dancing in the Grand Hall following Van Cliburn's performance.

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emperor red of The Gazelo (of Now York) volunteering his gervices Jack Bangs (212) 832 7077 Bryeto very elegant + formal- understated - in (rich red) very good taste- in DR Kirk Selver 12 pieces (not beg o shown but quality) + 2 doznontemproandlest o camps here Cremson red color-garlands of flowers wh entwine along table + up thru (festoon the candleabras) - art collect pieces will be highlighted by flowers in crimson hills - wall sconces festioned guland effect to carry out theme prominent and leabra 24" 5 each Howard Beuron for dancing after

(67 piece Orchestra # musical director of the Shoreham Americans tablecloth-white / E shaped table contemp canalestick holder in a formal & shaped table-white linen arangement aranged in a Johnson - morgenture - clipped hedge effect tubelly santhemum along cross hall some white chips - ficus trees - (royal flower of Japan) East Room (oursounds stag a garder setting of nountop fices these hedge (with accent afairful.)

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. C

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

September 26, 1975

No. 505



PROGRAM FOR THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OF
THEIR MAJESTIES THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF JAPAN

Tuesday, September 30

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan and their official party will arrive at Patrick Henry International Airport, Newport News, Virginia, via Special Imperial Flight.

Arrival at Colonial Williamsburg

Private afternoon and evening

Wednesday, October 1

Private day.

Thursday, October 2

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan and their official party will depart Colonial Williamsburg for Washington, DC.

Arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland

10:30 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Jones, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa, the Ambassador to Japan and Mrs. Hodgson and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.

Military honors will be rendered.

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will have an informal lunch at the Embassy Residence.

Thursday, October 2 (Continued)

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Constitution Avenue at 10th Street, North-West, West Entrance.

Mr. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Porter Kier, Director, National Museum of Natural History, will greet them. The Emperor will be escorted by Mr. Ripley and Dr. Kier through the National Museum of Natural History.

Afternoon

The Empress will proceed to the Freer Gallery of Art. Mrs. Dillon Ripley and Dr. Harold P. Stern, Director of the Freer Gallery of Art, will greet and escort the Empress on a tour of the Gallery.

Private afternoon.

8:00 p.m.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the White House.

Dress: White tie.

Friday, October 3

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at Arlington National Cemetary where the Emperor will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the American National Red Cross, 17th Street between D and E Streets. Their Majesties will be greeted by Dr. Frank Stanton, Chairman of the American National Red Cross.

Departure from Blair House for Sightseeing of Washington, DC. Stops along the Sightseeing Tour will be:

- 1. Tidal Basin (<u>Japanese Lantern</u>)
 The Honorable Walter E. Washington,
 Mayor of the District of Columbia,
 will present the Key to the City to
 the Emperor.
- 2. <u>Lincoln Memorial</u>
 Brief ceremony attended by Members of the Japan American Society.

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will have a private lunch.

Friday, October 3 (Continued)

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at Mount Vernon for a tour. They will be greeted by Dr. Charles C. Wall, Resident Director.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will give a reception at the Embassy of Japan, 2520 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest.

Dress: Business suit.

8:00 p.m.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will give a dinner in honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford at the Smithsonian Castle, "Commons" room.

Dress: White tie.

Saturday, October 4

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will depart from Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, via USAF VC-9 Flight for Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts.

Afternoon

The Empress arrives Sandwich Glass Museum and is greeted by Mr. W. Gordon Swan, President of Sandwich Historical Society, and Miss Nancy Merrill, Director-Curator. The Empress will tour the Museum.

Afternoon

The Emperor arrives Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. He will be greeted by Dr. Paul M. Fye, President and Director of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and Dr. James D. Ebert, President, Marine Biological Laboratory, at the Redfield Building.

The Emperor departs Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution for Marine Biological Laboratory (Lillie Building) where he will visit the Laboratory.

The Empress will visit Falmouth Artists' Guild, Inc. She will be greeted by Mrs. Jane A'Lee Heyerdahl.

Departure from Otis Air Force Base for New York City, LaGuardia Airport.

Private evening.

Sunday, October 5

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will go on a Sightseeing Tour of New York City and the Hudson River Valley.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the residence of the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States, and Mrs. Rockefeller, who will greet them and escort them on a tour of Japanese House.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller will give an informal luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at Fieldwood Farm.

Private afternoon.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will have an informal dinner at the residence Consul General of Japan.

Monday, October 6

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the United Nations where they will meet with the Secretary-General and Mrs. Waldheim, and tour the United Nations Building.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will tour the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx. They will be greeted by Dr. and Mrs. Irwin and escorted by them for the tour.

The Honorable Abraham Beame, Mayor of the City of New York, and Mrs. Beame will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at Gracie Mansion.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Japan House for a visit.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel where Representatives of Japanese-American and Japanese in New York will give a reception in their honor.

Private evening.

Afternoon

Tuesday, October 7

Morning

Departure from John F. Kennedy International Airport for O'Hare International Airport, Chicago.

Afternoon

The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago, and Mrs. Daley will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Grand Ballroom.

The Emperor arrives at the Baltz Farm, Joliet, Illinois, where he will be greeted by the Honorable Daniel Walker, Governor of Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Baltz, Mr. William Kuhfuss, President of American Farm Bureau, Mr. John White, Vice President of Illinois Agricultural Association and other officials. The Emperor will visit the farms of Mr. Donald E. Baltz and Mr. John E. Baltz.

Afternoon

The Empress will visit the Wyler Children's Hospital, 950 E. 59th Street. She will be greeted by Mr. Gaylord Donnelly, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. John Wilson, Acting President, University of Chicago.

The Empress will tour the Art Institute of Chicago. She will be greeted by Mr. Leigh Block, Chairman, Board of Trustees, and Mr. E.L. Chalmers, Jr., President.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Parkside Room of the Drake Hotel where the Representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese in Chicago will give a reception in their honor.

Private evening.

Wednesday, October 8

Morning

Departure from O'Hare International Airport for Los Angeles International Airport.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Los Angeles Music Center, Dorothy Chandler Pavilion and proceed to "Founders" where the Honorable Thomas Bradley, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, will present the Key to the City to the Emperor.

Wednesday, October 8 (Continued)

Afternoon

The Honorable Thomas Bradley, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Bradley will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan in the Grand Hall, Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Los Angeles Music Center.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will tour Disneyland.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Beverely Wilshire Hotel where Representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese in Los Angeles will give a reception in their honor.

Private evening.

Thursday, October 9

Morning

Departure from Los Angeles International Airport for San Diego Airport.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the San Diego National Zoo for a tour of the Zoo. They will be greeted by Mr. Charles L. Bieler, Director.

Afternoon

The Emperor will arrive Scripps Institution for a tour. He will be greeted by Dr. C.J. Murdinger, Deputy Director.

Departure from San Diego Airport for San Francisco Airport.

Private evening.

Friday, October 10

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park, where Representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese in San Francisco will give a reception in their honor.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will stop at Kanrin Maru Monument enroute to Vista Point of Golden Gate Bridge.

Arrival at Vista Point of Golden Gate Bridge.

Afternoon

The Honorable Joseph L. Alioto, Mayor of the City of San Francisco, and Mrs. Alioto will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the St. Francis Hotel, the Grand Ballroom.

Friday, October 10 (Continued)

Afternoon

Departure from San Francisco Airport for Honolulu International Airport.

Private evening.

Saturday, October 11

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at Honolulu International Center where the Citizens of Honolulu will present a Welcoming Program.

The Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, Governor of the State of Hawaii, and Mrs. Ariyoshi will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at their residence.

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will tour the Bishop Museum. They will be greeted by Dr. Roland W. Force, Curator, Mr. John D. Ebllinger, Senator Richard Lyman, Jr., Dr. Y. Baron Goto and Dr. Yoshihiro Sinoto.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the residence of the Consul-General of Japan where Representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese of Hawaii will give a reception in their honor.

Departure from Honolulu International Airport for Kona Airport.

Private evening.

Sunday, October 12

Private day.

Monday, October 13

Departure from Kona Airport for Honolulu International Airport.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan and their party will depart Honolulu International Airport for Tokyo aboard Special Imperial Flight.

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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.



大 全 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



Published by

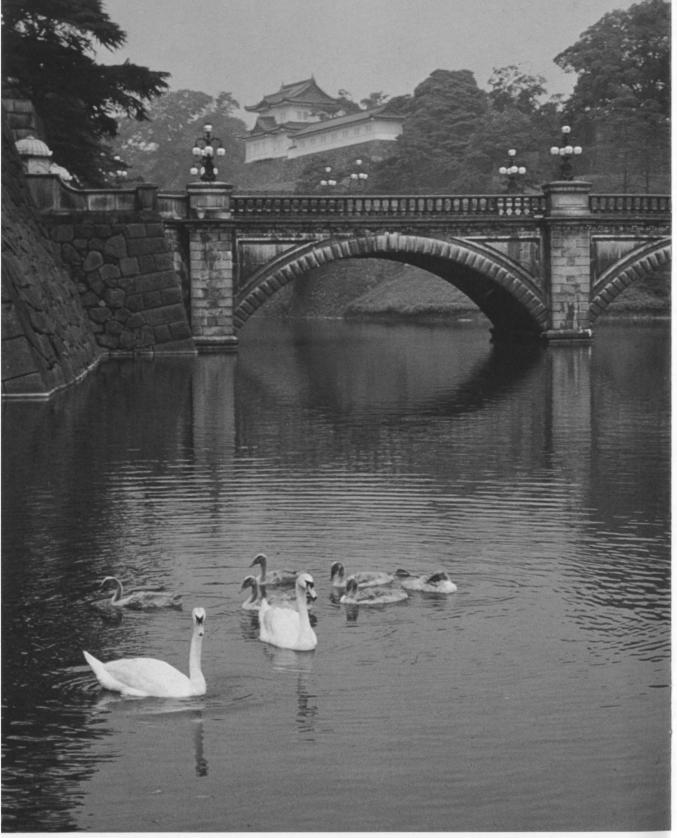


JAPAN SOCIETY, INC. 333 East 47th Street New York, N.Y. 10017 Few events in the long history of international relations carry the significance of the first visit to the United States of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. Only once before has the reigning Emperor of Japan ventured forth from his beautiful 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



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 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



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



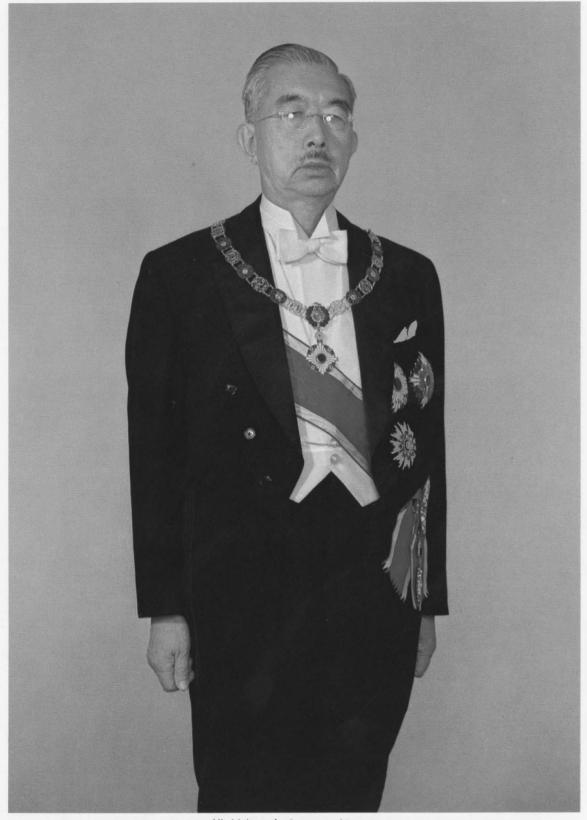
Official portrait of Empress Nagako at her coronation. She is two years younger than the Emperor and is a descendant of a collateral branch of the Imperial family.

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

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.

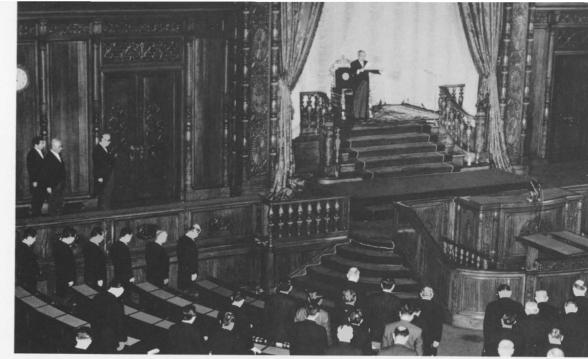
In the years immediately after the end of World War II, the Emperor was particularly energetic in seeking to change the popular concept of the throne and the people's relationship to it. Before the war the militarized leadership had had him appear in public in military uniform astride a white charger—a 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 Shigeko, 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.

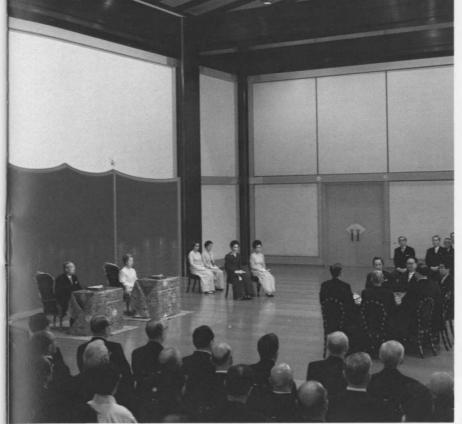
The Empress almost always accompanies the Emperor on all occasions, except for certain Constitutional duties such as convoking the Diet. Two years his junior, she is the descendant of a collateral branch of the Imperial family and attended what in her youth was the exclusive Peers' School for Girls.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



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.



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).



The Emperor and Empress re-ceive 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 birth-day, 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.

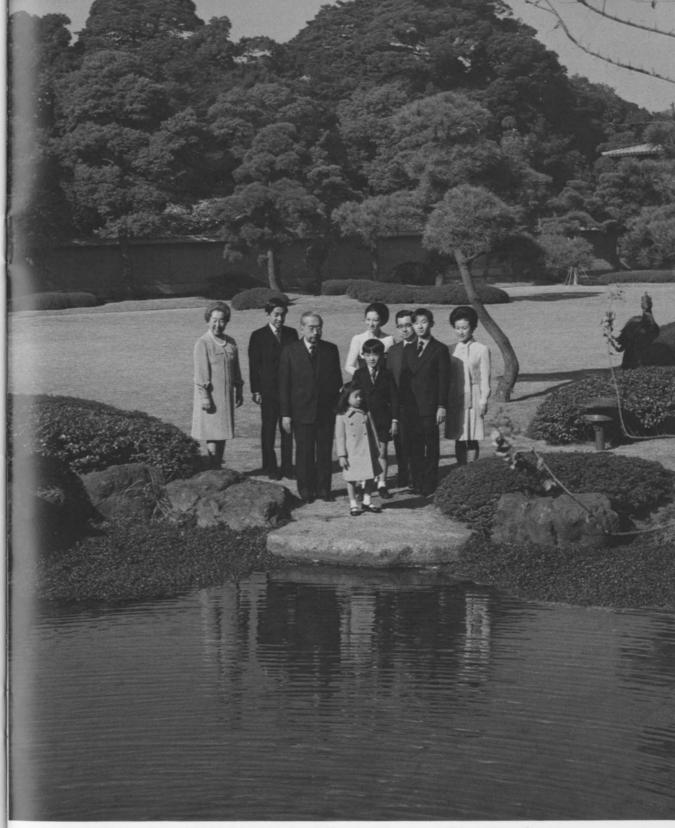
There is reason to believe that the Emperor has for a long time wished to visit the United States, and so this occasion means the achievement for him of a long cherished hope. The American people for their part will recognize and admire



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

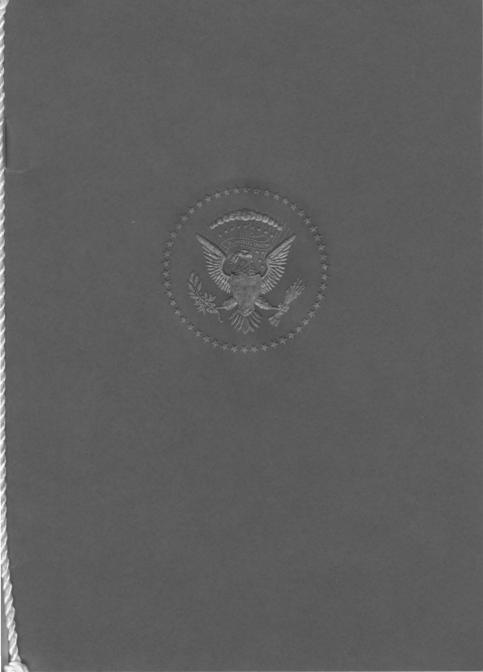
Among his numerous publications in the field of Asian history and foreign policy, perhaps the best known are Japan, Past and Present, The United States and Japan, and the great two-volume text-book, East Asia: The Great Tradition and East Asia: The Modern Transformation.

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

IAPAN 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

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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.

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 |





