

FROM OREGON WITH LOVE 「オレゴンから愛」フジテレビ系放送

 Port of Portland

 Azumano Agency

KUTANI YAKI  
ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

FUJIZAKURA COUNTRY CLUB



YAMANASHI JAPAN

BUNKU

# COMPETITION

HOLE No.	Back Tee (M)	Regular Tee (M)	P A R		H D C P
1	342	335	4	6	13
2	168	150	3	4	15
3	458	450	5	6	3
4	143	111	3	7	17
5	384	361	4	5	5
6	517	489	5	6	1
7	288	280	4	4	11
8	361	343	4	5	7
9	389	357	4	5	9
OUT	3050	2876	36	40	

Marker's

Signature *H. Hieda* *J. H. Enabunng*

Player's

Signature *10/3 196*

DATE

# PLAYER

HOLE No.	Back Tee (M)	Regular Tee (M)	P A R		H D C P
10	366	347	4	5	12
11	416	398	4	6	6
12	338	297	4	5	14
13	189	167	3	4	8
14	361	329	4	6	16
15	512	489	5	7	2
16	155	137	3	5	18
17	494	462	5	6	10
18	393	370	4	6	4
IN	3224	2996	36	50	

OUT 3050 2876 36

TOTAL 6274 5872 72

HANDICAP

N E T

FUJIZAKURA COUNTRY CLUB

FUJIZAKURA COUNTRY CLUB

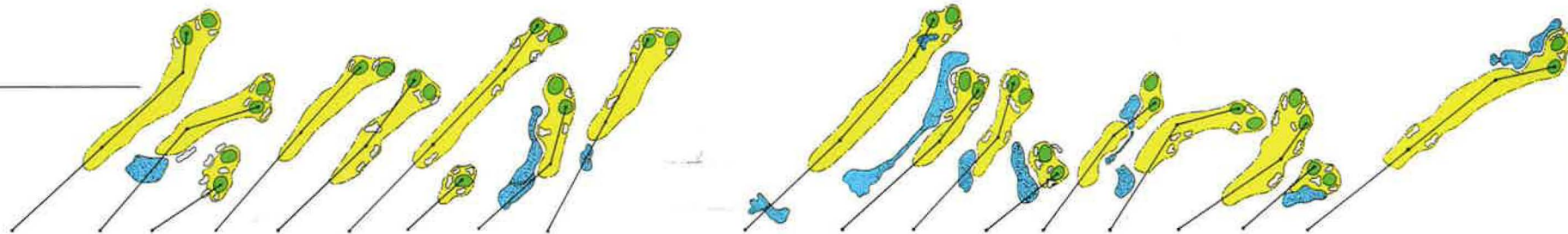


# SCORE CARD



**KORAI GREEN**

COMPETITION



HOLE (m)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	Total		
CHAMPION TEE	458	372	140	394	367	495	137	339	381	3,083		509	350	317	169	319	347	320	157	532	3,020	6,103		
SILVER TEE	432	328	118	363	340	451	131	268	349	2,780		473	302	286	149	302	331	306	138	494	2,781	5,561		
GOLD TEE	398	296	93	341	320	427	113	244	304	2,536		420	268	249	121	280	309	287	111	454	2,499	5,035		
PAR	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	36		5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	36	72	Hdc	Net
	6	5	5	5	5	7	2	4	4	43		7	5	5	2	7	4	4	3	6	43			
HANDICAP	3	11	9	5	13	1	15	17	7			4	12	14	18	6	10	16	8	2				



Player's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Attested by \_\_\_\_\_

Date . . .

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## LOCAL RULES

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1. アウト・オブ・バウンズ(OB)は白杭。アングリペアーは青杭、または白線をもって標示する。
2. ウォーター・ハザートの境界は、杭をもって標示する。但し、No.8, 11, 14, 17, 18の池はラテラル・ウォーター・ハザードとする。
3. 現在使用していないグリーンに球が乗った時は、その最も近い外側でホールに近くない個所にドロップする。



本ローカル・ルールに適用のない事項は、すべてJGAの競技規則による。

1. White stakes indicate out-of-bounds, blue stakes or white lines indicate under repair area.
2. Stakes indicate the boundary of water hazard, however pond on No.8, 11, 14, 17, 18 is lateral water hazard.
3. Ball lying on the extra green may be dropped on the fairway but not closer to hole.

All rules other than indicated above conform to the J.G.A. Golf Match Rules.

The Honorable  
The Governor of Oregon  
and Mrs. Atiyeh.





In Honor of the Members of  
the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Far East Mission



The Ambassador of the United States of America  
and Mrs. Mansfield

request the honor of the company of

The Governor of Oregon and Atiyeh  
at a reception

on Monday, September 29th  
at 6:00 to 7:30 o'clock

The American Embassy  
Residence

~~R. S. V. P.  
583-7141  
Ext. 7037 or 7151~~

AMERICAN EMBASSY PARKING

**駐車券 NO.019**

Guests are requested to place this card on the car windshield.

このカードを前面窓ガラス  
にお貼り下さい。

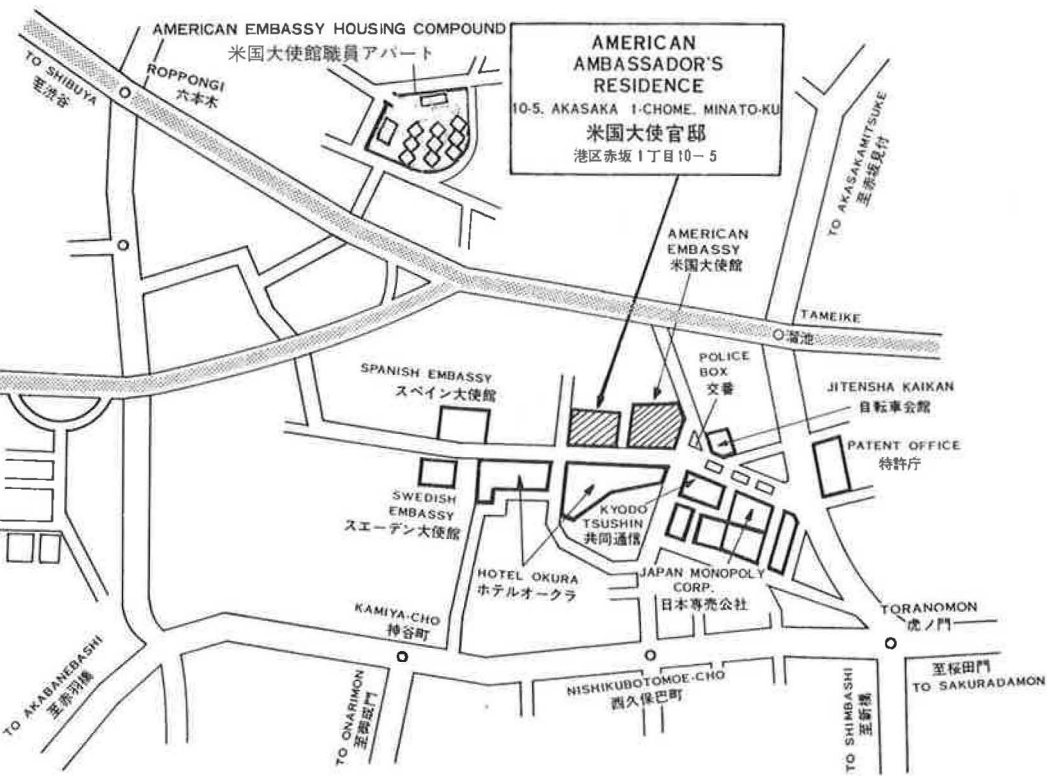
(DETACH HERE) **お車呼出券**

Your car number as indicated  
on the sticker:

**NO. 019**

Please retain this portion for  
presentation to the usher when  
you are leaving.

お帰りの時係りの者にお渡し下さい。



AMERICAN EMBASSY HOUSING COMPOUND

米国大使館職員アパート

ROPPONGI  
六本木

TO SHIBUYA  
至渋谷

AMERICAN  
AMBASSADOR'S  
RESIDENCE  
10-5, AKASAKA 1-CHOME, MINATO-KU  
米国大使官邸  
港区赤坂1丁目10-5

AMERICAN  
EMBASSY  
米国大使館

TO AKASAKAMITSUKE  
至赤坂見附

TAMEIKE  
溜池

SPANISH EMBASSY  
スペイン大使館

POLICE  
BOX  
交番

JITENSHA KAIKAN  
自転車会館

PATENT OFFICE  
特許庁

SWEDISH  
EMBASSY  
スウェーデン大使館

KYODO  
TSUSHIN  
共同通信

HOTEL OKURA  
ホテルオークラ

JAPAN MONOPOLY  
CORP.  
日本専売公社

TORANOMON  
虎ノ門

TO AKABANEBASHI  
至赤羽橋

TO ONARIMON  
至扇町門

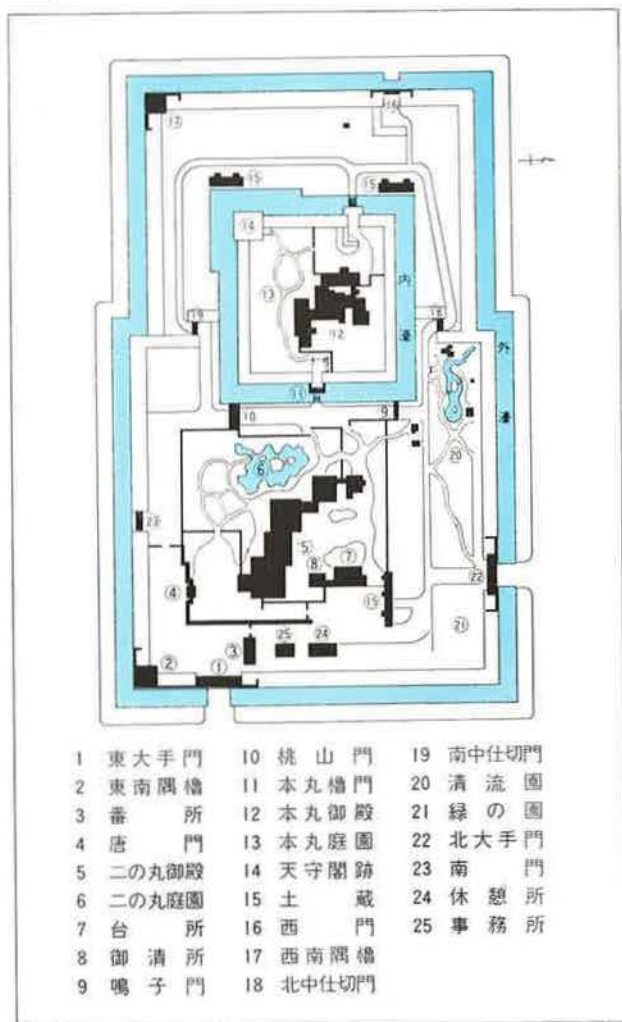
NISHIKUBOTOMOE-CHO  
西久保巴町

TO SHIMBASHI  
至新橋

至桜田門  
TO SAKURADAMON



CARVING, NIJO CASTLE



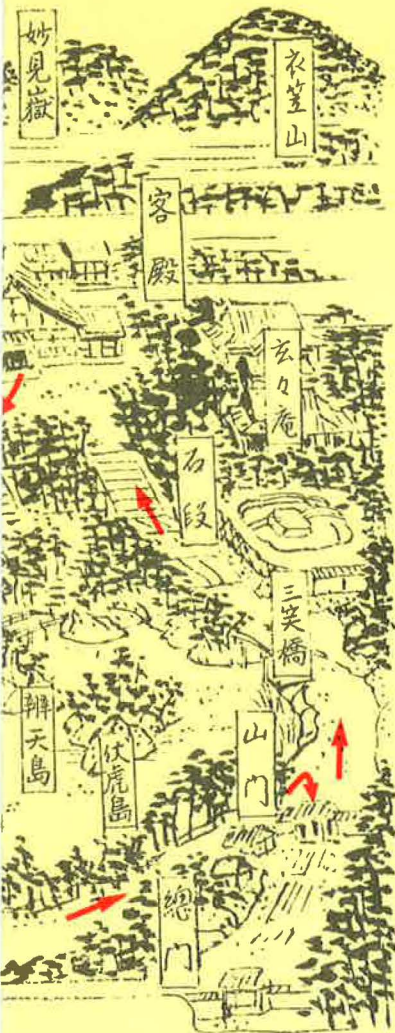


# 銀閣寺



GINKAKU-JI TEMPLE

- 一、禅とは神（仏）のない宗教である
- 一、禅とは特定の拝む対象のない宗教である
- 一、禅とは「自己」を拝む宗教である
- 一、禅とは「自己」の自覚を深く掘り下げる宗教である
- 一、禅とは「悟り」即ち「吾が心」を見る宗教である
- 一、禅とは「無」「無我」「無心」の宗教である
- 一、禅とは「動く」「働く」作務の宗教である
- 一、禅とは「吾れ唯だ足ることを知る」宗教である
- 一、禅とは「当所即ち蓮華国この身即ち仏なり」の宗教である
- 一、禅とは「成り切る」「死に切る」即ち「断命根」の宗教である





## 大雲山龍安寺

衣笠山を初め諸山を背景にして、南遙か淀川の彼方、男山を望む闍達幽邃な十二万坪の境域。

宝徳二年（西紀一四五〇）義天和尚が、平安朝以来の徳大寺家山莊跡を、細川勝元により開創したものである。

方丈前庭は、十五箇の石が、東から五二三三三の五団となつて、或は中国の五嶽（禪の五山）を現し、又「虎の子渡」の名を遺し、或は白砂を以て水の流れを表現、油土塀と共に、その配置の絶妙は永遠の美を象徴している。

方丈裏の内庭（秀吉公佗助椿や龍安寺垣）や信首座好の茶室蔵六庵、其前の「吾れ唯足ることを知る」の躰は光園公寄進によるものである。帰路の鏡容池（おしどり池）は文治五年（一一八九）徳大寺実定の作、池堤や弁大鳥等に往古の姿を止め、鴛鴦の名所として近世まで有名であった。

### 特別史跡名勝「石庭」について

静かに座つて石庭と問答して下さい。作者の思想はたゞ石と砂だけを以つて禪の悟りの道を表現して吾々に無限の教えを声もなく語っています。大海原に点在して覆郁たる香りの平和な島々が一連の雲峰を思わせ、正面の油土塀とよく調和して宇宙天地の「大我」を現わし、石庭に対する吾々「小我」のものは「大我」の静かで清く美しい真心に打たれ世の汚れた心を清められ石庭に接する前の吾々は仏性を得て心から洗い清められた喜びに浴する禪の極地をそのまゝ表現しております作者（相阿弥）は肉眼で見ようとすると多くの人々を相手にせずして、心眼の人と永遠に語ろうとする、正に天下無比の名庭であつてむしろ「無庭」「空庭」と名づくべき庭であります。禪では一木一草ごとく神であり仏の姿でありますがこの庭は余す所なく禪の真髓を教えて居ります。この庭が永遠に清い宗教であり、清い詩であり、清い絵画であり、清い音楽である所以です。

## The Zen-Garden of Ryoanji Temple

Let us sit down quietly and contemplate this garden of sand and stones.

Soami, the famous artist who created this garden, here expresses his understanding of Zen enlightenment with great simplicity, requiring neither words nor precepts to convey his limitless message.

We can view the garden as a group of mountainous islands in a great ocean, or as mountain tops rising above a sea of clouds. We can see it as a picture framed by the ancient mud wall, now in itself regarded as a national treasure, or we can forget the frame as we sense the truth of this sea stretching out boundlessly.

Soami's eloquence will appeal forever to those who will look at the garden with inner eyes. Absorbed in this scene, we, who think of ourselves as relative, are filled with serene wonder as we intuit Absolute Self, and our stained minds are purified.

In Zen, everything, even a leaf of grass, expresses ultimate Reality. Thus we can say that this simple garden of itself suggests to us absolute value.

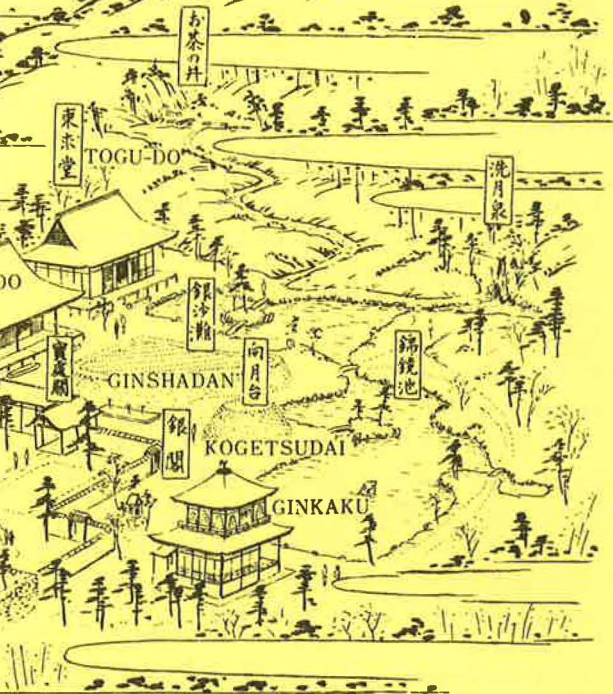
This garden is such a profoundly meaningful one. Beyond any comparison with others of the world, that it might better be called, Mu-tei- "Garden of Nothingness," or Ku-tei- "Garden of Emptiness," than Seki-tei- "Garden of Stones."

Abbot of Ryoanji. Genryu Kinoshita

# 寺境内図

月待山

大



東求堂

TOGU-DO

お茶の井

洗月泉

銀沙館

向月台

錦鏡池

寶藏閣

GINSHADAN

KOGETSUDAI

GINKAKU

## JISHO-JI(GINKAKU-JI)

This temple was built in 1482 by the Shogun Yoshimasa Ashikaga as his villa. "Shogun" was a kind of general and held the real power of reigning over Japan in those days. After Yoshimasa's death, it was turned into a temple of the Zen sect according to his will. Although this temple is popularly known as "Ginkaku-ji", the real name is "Jisho-ji", It was named after the priest name of Yoshimasa.

**Hondo** (Main building)

**Ginkaku** (Silver Pavilion, National Treasure) In this two-storied building. The statue of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy, is enshrined upstairs. The interior of the second floor is varnished with black lacquer. The original plan was to cover this building with silver leaf, though it was not carried out. One thousand statues of Jizo, the guardian god of children, is enshrined downstairs.

**Togu-do** (National Treasure) Yoshimasa's wooden image dressed as a monk is preserved here. In the inner part there is a small room for tea ceremony. From this started the typical tea ceremony room.

**Garden** This garden was designed by the famous garden designer "Soami". The sand mound in the center is named "Ginshadan" or the sea of silver sand. The shape was modeled after that of the west Lake in China. The furrows on the sand represent the ripples, on which the moonlight was meant to reflect and to brighten the garden at night. The small sand hill of Mt. Fuji-shape is named "Kogetsudai". Shogun Yoshimasa enjoyed watching the moon here.

### Notice

Don't trespass on Togu-do and Hon-do.

## 慈照寺 (銀閣寺)

ここは足利八代将軍義政公が將軍職を譲つて後、風流に過すため、文明十四年(一四八二)に造営された山荘東山殿の跡である。我が国の文化史上に名高いかの東山時代はここを中心として展開されたが、義政公薨去の後、この山荘は遺命により臨濟宗の寺に改められ、公の法号に因んで慈照寺となった。銀閣寺というのは通称である。往時は幾多の殿舎楼閣があり、林泉の美を誇っていたが、いまも銀閣や東求堂或は庭園に東山文化の名残りをみせている。

本堂 本草御進車尼仏を安置。

東求堂 (国宝)

義政公生前の持仏堂、等身法体の義政公木像を安置。東北隅の茶室同仁齋は所謂四畳半のはじまりといわれ、後世茶道の範となっている。

銀閣 (国宝)

上層潮音閣には観音像、下層心空殿には千体地藏尊を安置、仏寺と邸宅を巧みに結合した書院造で簡素清淡の中によく東山文化の特徴をあらわす。上層内部は黒漆塗りの痕跡をとどめており、この上に銀箔が貼られる予定であった。

庭

園

(特別史跡、特別名勝)

相阿弥の作庭といわれ、緑したたる月待山を背景に鑪鏡池を中心として、多くの名石樹木を配した池泉廻遊式の庭園。どこから見ても表裏ないので四方正面の庭ともいう。中央の砂盛銀沙灘は形を中国の西湖に模し、砂上の筋は、波の趣をあらわし、月がこの上に反射して夜の庭を明るくするため、造られた。富士形の砂盛向月台は義政公月見台の跡。

お茶の井

(一)名発掘園

東方山腹中段にある。昭和六年発掘された。お茶の井という湧水の石組と泉の流れにのぞんで、相阿弥築造の漱石亭の礎石がある。



オレゴン州知事ビクター・アティエ殿  
アメリカ合衆国オレゴン州政府  
駐日代表事務所の開設を祝福の  
敬しませす。

札幌市長  
板垣武四



# おとどけもの DELIVERY

部屋番号 Room No.	<del>516</del> 2720
お客様名 Guest's name	札幌市知事殿 <del>MR. ATIYEH</del> <del>MISS MORIMOTO</del>
品物と個数 Article & Number	1 - 花
ご依頼人 From	札幌市長 板垣武四様
日付 Date	時刻 Time
12 / SEP	12:20
Front clerk	Bell-man
(SHIBASHI)	花# 13:00

その他  
Remarks

HAKONE FLORIST



金 閣 寺  
KINKAKU-JI TEMPLE



Dear Mrs. Governor of Oregon State.

Welcome to Japan and to my school.

I'm very happy to meet you. How about Japan?

I hope you had a good time.

Let me introduce myself to you. I'm Yoko Nakayama, 17 years old and I'm in the 3 grade of Kamata Metropolitan Senior High School.

My hobby is to play the violin. Now I have two pen friends in America. One is in Hawaii and the other is in California. Last year I took part in English Speech Contest and two years ago,

I played English play at our cultural festival.

I had many good experience through English

but I always feel how poor my English is!  
So I want to study English at University.

My big hope is to go to America and to speak with many people.

I think America is very beautiful, great, young, mighty and active country.

I want to visit Oregon some day.

I wrote this letter alone, so perhaps I made many, many mistakes. I'm sorry that I'm a poor writer.

I think I want to visit U.S.A., especially Oregon State.

Good-bye for now. ☆

September 10, 1964

Yoko Nakayama



This is a badge  
of  
Tokyo Metropolitan  
Kamata High School.

Every student has it on the breast of his school uniform every day. This badge is designed with a desire for a pupil to become a man with both "strength" a camphor tree has and "gentility" a plum flower has.

The Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ishimatsu Kitagawa

requests the honour of the company of

Hon. Victor Atiyeh

at a dinner

on Tuesday, Sept. 11. at 7 p.m.

at Sikura House

to remind  
~~P. S. V. P.~~

~~584-2802~~

Lounge Suit

# 俄勒冈州代表团车房号

( ROOM AND CAR ARRANGEMENT )

序号 NO.	姓名 (FULL NAME)	职务 (POSITION)	CAR NO. 车号	ROOM NO. 房号
1	维克多·乔治·阿蒂耶 VICTOR GEORGE ATIYEH	俄勒冈州州长	1	401
2	托马斯·弗洛伊德·肯尼迪 THOMAS FLOYD KENNEDY	俄州经济发展厅厅长	2	403
3	道格拉斯·范森·弗朗哥 DOUGLAS VINCENT FREGLE	俄州经济发展厅国际贸易 部经理	2	405
4	ELAVINE TAN (女)	俄州经济发展厅国际贸易 部中国处处长	2	407
5	陈济端 (女) MARIA JIH-DUAN FULKERSON	州长译员	2	409
6	霍拉斯·哈里森 HORACE HARRISON JR	日出船运代理股份 公司总裁。	2	515
7	伯尔·伯纳德·米尔斯 BURL BERNARD MEALS	BURNARD CHARLES & PAGE 股份 公司	2	411
8	肯尼思·克雷顿·莫尔 KENNETH CREYTON MOORE	JELD-WEN 国际销售部 经理	2	413
9	贾·阿瑟·韦斯特 JAY ARTHUR WEST	俄勒冈/太平洋销售有限 公司总裁。	2	415
10	崔永明 HENRY YUNG-MING TSUI	VICWOOD (USA) 公司 副总裁。	2	507
11	霍华德·艾德里安·佩奇 HOWARD ADRIAN PAGE JR	太平洋老郎国际有限公司 总裁。	2	509
12	西奥多·托马斯·布格斯 THEODORE THOMAS BUGAS	ASTORIA 港务局行政局长	2	511
13	托马斯·詹姆斯·阿蒂耶 THOMAS JAMES ATIYEH	阿蒂耶国际有限公司总裁。	2	513

## 省市陪同住房、乘车表

序号	姓名	车号	房号
1.	庄南芳	2	503
2	王一常	2	505
3	朗加林	2	402
4	王怡翔	2	502
5	林维筑	2	402
6	市外办工作间		303
7	市公安工作间		305 404

## 俄勒冈州代表团乘车表

序号	车型	车号	乘坐人员名单
1	小轿车	00	开导车(市公安局人员)
2	小轿车	0	先导车
3	小轿车	1	阿蒂耶州长、邵尔地市长、高亮
4	26座旅行车	2	代表团团员、省、市陪同人员
5	小面包车	3	新闻记者
6	行李车	4	
7	小面包车	5	电视台记者。

## CAN CAN CAN

Dear Mr. Governor of Oregon State.

Hello! My name is Minami Shimizu.

Welcome to Japan and to our school.

I've been looking forward to see you. I can't speak English well, and I study hard. I think American people are delightful and kind. I love them.

So I'd like to travel to America and spend my life among them. America is a great country, the New World.

By the way, how is your trip?

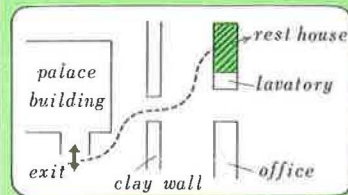
Now summer has gone, and autumn has come. It is a beautiful season. I hope you find new things about Japan, and have a nice trip.

Good-bye!

3-17-2 Shimomaruko Ōta-ku  
Tokyo Japan 〒146



Please relax at rest house after viewing Nijo Castle



See maps insert to locate the rest house  
Pay phone, memorial seal parcel check room and lavatory are also available at the east side of the palace office.

### Notice

- No picture, no sketch.
- Don't open the screens for protection of the pictures.
- Don't touch any part of the building.
- Please follow the indication of the any guard if any.

## TRADITIONAL JAPANESE ARTS THEATRE

GION CORNER, which is very popular among foreign tourists as a good place to see Japanese traditional, artistic entertainment, has performances between the 1st of March and the 29th of November. Enjoy an evening of Japanese culture in the true spirit of Kyoto!

#### Program

- Tea Ceremony
- Flower Arrangement
- Koto Music (Japanese Harp)
- Gagaku (Ancient Court Music and Dance)
- Kyogen (Ancient Comedy)
- Kyo-mai (Kyoto Dance Performed by Maiko)
- Bunraku (Ancient Puppet Drama)



Place: 1st Floor of Yasaka Hall, Gion, Kyoto.  
Show Time: Daily 8:00p.m. & 9:10p.m. (Mar. 1 to Nov. 29)  
Fee: ¥2,000  
Ticket: Gion Corner, Hotels, Travel Agents.  
Information: Gion Corner Tel. (561)1119



# Guide map of viewing route at Ninomaru palace

## NINOMARU PALACE National Treasure

This palace was originally built in 1603 by Ieyasu Tokugawa, the first Tokugawa Shogun, and was completed in 1626 by Iemitsu Tokugawa, the third Shogun, with some structures being transferred from a part of Fushimi Castle and with some decorations newly added. Consequently it is the quintessence of Momoyama architecture. It was used as the residence for successive Shoguns when they visited Kyoto.

As the fifteenth Shogun Yoshinobu Tokugawa returned the sovereignty to the Emperor in the year 1867, the castle was also transferred to the Imperial family. In 1884 it was named Nijo Detached Palace. In 1939 it was granted to Kyoto City since when it has been opened to the public.

The palace is a representative example of the Momoyama Period "Buke-fu Shointsukuri" mansion. This building of thirty-three rooms occupies 3,300 square meters and has about 800 tatami mats. The building material is mostly of Japanese cypress (hinoki).

All the sliding doors, walls and coffered ceilings are works of art having rich color paintings executed by artists of the Kano school. On door transoms are marvellous carvings.

To the north-east of the mansion there is a kitchen and service room building which has been designated culturally important.



Front



other side

### OHIOHOMA ICHI-NO-MA, NI-NO-MA (Grand Audience Chamber)

The shogun granted audience to non-hereditary feudal lords in this room. As none of the four corners of the coffered ceiling are right-angled, it is called a "folded-up" coffered ceiling. The ceiling of the upper room, which is called First Grand Chamber, is double "folded-up". It has an alcove, shelves and a built-in desk. At the north of the room there is a room for body-guards. All the paintings in this room are works of Tanyu Kano. This is typical of the Buke-fu Shoin Tsukuri, or the warrior type 'SHOIN' room, built during the Momoyama Period.

This audience Chamber has historic significance. It was in this room that the last Shogun Yoshinobu Tokugawa announced to the feudal lords that he would return the sovereignty to the Emperor, thus abolishing the Shogunate government that had lasted for nearly 300 years.

### OHIOHOMA SAN-NO-MA (Third Grand Chamber)

This was the anteroom for visiting non hereditary feudal lords. Each of the carved panels on the transoms is made of one block of cypress wood.

The metals on the door-heads are called "Nail Covers of Hananoshi shape". They are made of copper, plated with gold.

They are hand-made, and none of them are the same.

### SHIKIDAI-NO-MA (Reception Room)

In this room the minister of the Shogun received visiting feudal lords. Presents to the Shogun were also accepted here. Pictures on the wall were painted by Tanyu Kano when he was 25 years old.

#### Hananoshi shape



### KUROSHOIN

This is the inner Palace generally called Kuroshoin. The audience Chamber of Kuroshoin was used for the Shogun to meet hereditary feudal lords. This is similar to the Grand Audience Chamber but a little smaller. The paintings are the works of Naonobu Kano.



#### CEILING

The coffered ceilings of every room have very gorgeous, colorful designs. The ceiling of corridors had originally been plain, but was painted after the Meiji Restoration of 1867.

### SHIROSHOIN

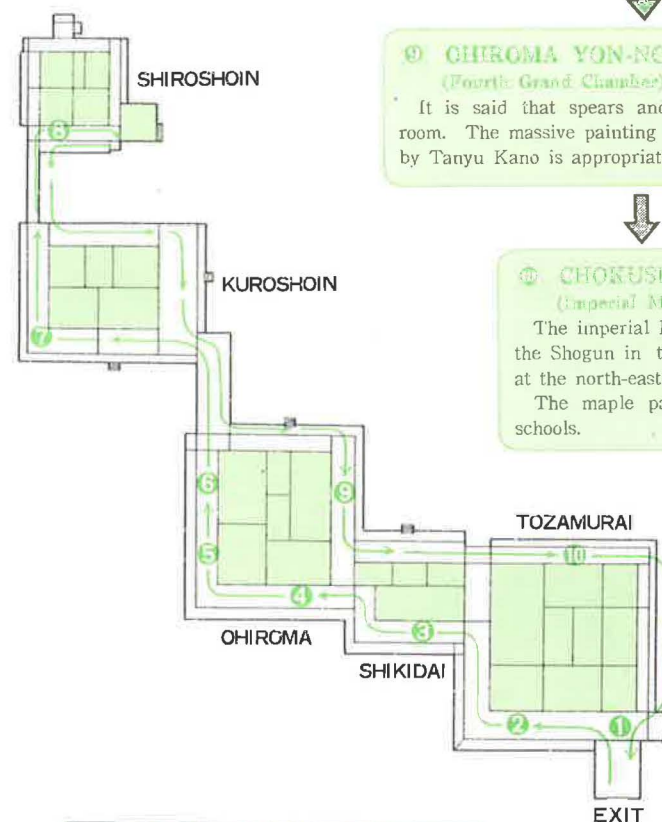
The innermost part of the building is named Shiroshoin. This was the living quarters of the Shogun. The paintings are by Koi Kano who is the teacher of Tanyu Kano. These modest paintings of mountains and rivers seem quite appropriate for a living room.

### OHIOHOMA YON-NO-MA (Fourth Grand Chamber)

It is said that spears and swords were kept in this room. The massive painting of a pine tree and a hawk by Tanyu Kano is appropriate to such a room.

### CHOKUSHI-NO-MA (Imperial Messenger's Room)

The imperial Messenger was received by the Shogun in this gorgeous room located at the north-east corner of the building. The maple painting is by one of Kano schools.



### NIGHTINGALE FLOOR

The corridors from the entrance to the Grand Chamber have what is termed Nightingale Flooring, owing to its squeaking and creaking whenever a person treads along it.

### TOZAMURAI-NO-MA (Retainers Rooms)

These three rooms with paintings of leopards and tigers on walls were anterooms for visiting feudal lords. There were no such animals in Japan in those days. The artists studied the animals hides and then used their imagination to draw the animals.

### WELLOW ROOM AND YOUNG PINE ROOM

These two rooms just inside the entrance hall are so named because of the paintings installed. These rooms were used by inspectors to identify visiting feudal lords.

← Ordinary Floor  
← Nightingale Floor

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