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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13664  
**Folder ID Number:** 13664-005

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**Folder Title:**  
Hussein Toast 4/19/89 [OA 6263]

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Mrs Bush's office  
confirmed

We're not getting to know you because we already do.

Barbara and I, of course, have visited your homeland and marveled at its beauty. And our Nation knows you as an ally, and as a leader on the world stage.

Trip  
July 30 - Aug. 1  
1986

We have seen you serve your people honorably, courageously, and with respect for the individual. And by believing in the innate decency of man, you have kept alive --in your heart, and in fact -- the promise and the necessity of peace.

Your visit comes at a crucial moment in your region's history. For, today, one can sense an urgency to the quest for peace -- the kind of peace which lasts.

Our task is to use that urgency to seize the moment. And toward that end, Your Majesty, I look forward to working with you. As old friends, let us find new ways to bridge the differences between Israel and her neighbors. Let us reduce suspicions, and prepare the way for negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement.

After your first visit to Washington in 1959, President Eisenhower told then-Vice-President Nixon how impressed he had been by the "quiet inner strength" of the King of Jordan.

Nixon  
toast  
6/17/74

My friends, I have seen that inner strength. Felt it.  
Inner strength means strength of character. It can help mold a  
more just and peaceful world.

I ask you to join me in a toast to the goal of peace. And  
to raise your glasses to the health of His Majesty, King Hussein,  
to Queen Noor, of whom ~~Pennsylvania~~ <sup>America</sup> is so proud, and to the  
friendship between the American and Jordanian peoples.

# # #

UPI

6-21-80

Hussein at Dinner

4/19/89

11/2/81

6/17/80

3/30/76

6/17/74

2/6/73

4/14/64

3/24/59

Bush

Reagan

Carter

Ford

Nixon

Johnson

Eisenhower

George Muller - State Dept. Jordan Book

647-1022



Hussein never met JFK. It was

scheduled for fall of 1963, but JFK was

assassinated.

come. Convinced of the determination of this valiant people to live in peace, the President gave them renewed assurance of the support of the people of the United States.

The Prime Minister and the President agreed that the cordiality of Israel's reception of the President reflected the long friendship between Israel and the United States and pledged their continued energies to nurture and strengthen that friendship. To this end, the President invited

Prime Minister Rabin to pay an early visit to Washington.

NOTE: The text of the statement was released at Jerusalem, Israel.

On the same day, the White House released the transcript of a news briefing on the President's meetings in the Middle East by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Also on the same day, the President and Mrs. Nixon visited the Yad Vashem Monument at Mount Herzl in Jerusalem to attend a memorial service for the 6 million European Jews killed during World War II.

187 Toasts of the President and King Hussein of Jordan  
at a State Dinner in Amman. June 17, 1974

*Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses,  
and all of your distinguished guests:*

First, Your Majesty, may I express my deep gratitude on behalf of the Nation I represent for the award you have just presented to me. And I can assure you that it will be on display at the White House for the thousands of visitors to see, who come through those rooms and who, when they see it, will recognize how important we in the United States consider friendship with Jordan to be. And I am grateful for the fact that this award, which I understand goes only to heads of state, is one that you have seen fit to present on this occasion.

Also, I would like to tell you how touched Mrs. Nixon and I have been by the reception we have received in our visit to Jordan. As you know, this is the first time I have been to this country. It is not because of a lack of desire on the part of either of us not to have come sooner, because we would have liked to, but it is only because our schedules did not permit at an earlier time.

And I can only say that never have we had what we thought was a warmer reception from the hearts of the people as we drove through the streets of Amman, a city with a great past and a city and a country with an equally great future. It is called the City of the Seven Hills, and I only wish that we had a chance to explore more than just three, which has been our lot to date.

And so, we will have to come back some day so that we can go to those many places of historical interest which I know attract tourists from all over the world, come back so that we can see them and perhaps again enjoy another visit with you.

And let me also, on behalf of your American guests particularly and, I think, perhaps all of your guests tonight in the diplomatic corps and your guests from Jordan, express appreciation for the splendid musical entertainment that we have had. As I listened to it, I could not believe my ears. I thought that some way we had imported the United States Marine Corps Band which plays, as you

know, Your Majesty, in the White House for the state dinners which you have attended so often while we have been there. And as they played favorites from all nations, but several from American musical comedies, I can assure you that their ability as musicians, but particularly their ability to play in any idiom, and particularly ours, in a way that we understood it, was enormously impressive. And you made us feel very much at home, and they did with that splendid performance, which incidentally we could hear but not see, but it is right out that door, I understand. It was not a record player.

Your Majesty, you have spoken of your first visit to the United States, and I remember it well. I have mentioned on the occasions of your visits since I have been President what President Eisenhower thought of you at that time. Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, 15 years ago, when you were a very young king—you still are a very young king, but very mature and very wise because of the years you have been a king, a king all of your adult life—but you were only 23 then, and I remember that President Eisenhower afterwards told me—and he has been known to be a very good judge of men—he told me that he was enormously impressed with what he called the quiet inner strength that the King of Jordan had. Little did he know or did we know at that time how often that inner strength would be called upon to save this country. And I know, however, that before his death he saw that evaluation vindicated.

I have seen it vindicated, and I can say tonight, looking through the pages of history since you have been King of this country, that but for the strong courageous leadership of His Majesty, the King of Jordan, this country would not be in ex-

istence today. And we in the free world are all proud and respectful of the leadership you have given. And that is one of the reasons why in our friendship with Jordan it is one that does not just begin now, it is one that goes back to the time that Jordan became the state that it presently is. It is one that has continued throughout the period of your reign as King, and it is one, I can assure you, Your Majesty, that will continue now and in the future.

Because as we travel abroad in these years and make what we hope will be new friends, new friends, for example, in mainland China, the People's Republic of China, Soviet Union, and new friends in this part of the world, in the Mideast, let us always remember that we do not forget our old friends. We remember that the friendship that has bound us together has served us both well, and you can be sure that that friendship will always continue as long as we have an opportunity to have the kind of discussions that have characterized our relationships since I have held this office and, I am sure, will characterize them whoever may be the President in the years to come when, I trust, you will still be the King of this country.

You have spoken of the journey that we have taken, and, Your Majesty, you have very properly and, I may say, in very good grace have mentioned some difficult problems that remain unsolved. And I wish this evening that I could have brought with me a briefcase full of solutions and I could have laid them out on this table, because there is nothing in my heart that I want more, nothing that the American people want more than a solution to these problems that not only have brought war four times to this troubled area of the world in the last 30 years but also these problems which have divided

the United States from many of its traditional friends in what is called the Arab world.

And so, while I cannot tonight, and will not be able tomorrow in the meetings that we will have to discuss these situations in more detail, offer solutions at this time, I can tell you that, just as you said in every conversation that I have had, the problems that you have raised have been discussed with me and in great detail—the problems of the Palestinians, the problem of Jerusalem, the problem of borders, the problems that we could go on and list, perhaps, at even greater length.

But the fact that all of these problems do not have solutions at this time is no cause for despair. What would be cause for despair would be if the people in these nations and the leaders of the nations in this area were to go back to the old ways, and the old way was to dig in, freeze into place, and wait for another conflict to break loose.

There is one thing that the last 25 years or 30 years have proved, and that is that another war will not solve the problems to which you have referred. That has been tried and it has not succeeded—and I am not suggesting who tried, where or why or how the fault might have been, but war is not a solution and cannot be a solution to problems as intricate as this, not at this period in the history of this area.

And that is why we feel on our part, and I know, Your Majesty, from our discussions that you share this view, that we must try another way. We must try the path of peace.

You have urged this upon me from the time you first called upon me as President back in 1969. And the United States, I must say, has not played a decisive and, in some cases, has not played an effective

role in the Mideast in attempting to move on the path of solving these problems through peaceful means.

But the new element that has been added, the new element that has been symbolized by this journey which you have referred to, the new element that certainly was not only symbolized but showed actual results in addition, in the long negotiations which were undertaken by Secretary Kissinger in the Mideastern area—one leading to the disengagement on the Israeli-Egyptian front and another on the Syrian-Israeli front—the one new element is that the United States now has made a decision that we will undertake not to impose a settlement because we are not the best ones from the outside. No one from the outside knows what is best as far as a settlement is concerned. But we will undertake, where the nations in the area—and this seems to be the case at this time—where the nations in the area want us to, we will undertake to use our influence and use it effectively to bring leaders of nations who have disagreements on such critical issues as you have discussed tonight, bring them together and try to find fair and just solutions to these problems.

And so tonight, I do not tell you where this journey will end. I cannot tell you when it will end. The important thing is that it has begun.

You said earlier, Your Majesty, that this was the last stop. Let me tell you, it is the last stop on this trip, but it is only the beginning of the journey for peace, because what we have found is that despite the important first steps that we have taken, they are only a beginning. We have a long way to go, and this trip is simply another step, a step in which understanding has been created where there was misunderstanding before, where new rela-

tions have been created where there were no relations before and where an American presence, where it is desired by both parties concerned or all parties concerned, is there to be used and used effectively.

And so, as I look to the future, I would say this is no time to be certainly Pollyannaish about what the future may be. These problems are difficult. The divisions are deep, and some of them go back over many, many years. But also, this is a time when there can and must and should be hope—hope because of this new element that has been brought into it, not simply because it is the United States, but because our particular role in the world at this time in the world's history is one that I think we have demonstrated is a peacemaker role, whether in Asia or in Europe or anywhere else.

To me the greatest challenge to American foreign policy, even greater than ending the war in Vietnam in an honorable way, which was essential for our further foreign policy successes, even greater than the challenge that was confronted when we had the opening to the leaders of those who led over one-fourth of all the people of the world, the People's Republic of China, even greater than opening a new dialog with those who led the great super power, the Soviet Union, is this very complex and difficult problem which we find here in the Mideast, because it is not one nation, it is several. It is not one single problem, there are several.

And there are differences of opinions among the people, among the leaders, among the nations on so many of these problems. And it is this reason, therefore, Your Majesty, that I do not talk tonight simply with that easy optimism that will lull everyone into a false sense of security, but that I do talk with a confidence

based on what I think are some new developments that have reason to give us hope.

And I can assure you that we on our part will do all that we can to keep the momentum going, because it must continue until we come to what we might term the end of the journey. And the end will not be reached until we are satisfied that a just and durable peace, one that will last, has been established in this part of the world.

Finally, Your Majesty, let me say that I look forward to our talks tomorrow. This is a small nation, but it is headed, as I indicated earlier, by a very courageous leader and also, I have learned, by a very wise leader. Your Majesty has proved to be, in every talk I have had with him, one who is understanding of the problems of those who oppose him, one who understands the issues of the whole area, one who is fair, one who sees things not simply from one side but from the other side as well.

Sometimes the word "moderate" is used, and it is used in a condemning way. But I would say it is this kind of responsible leadership—strong, responsible, call it moderate if you want—that is going to lead to that peace that both of our nations and all the nations in this area seek.

And so with that, I know that all of you will want to join me in responding to the toast which has been given by His Majesty, by speaking, first, of the traditional Jordanian-American friendship which was strong already and will be even stronger after our meetings and speaking, second, of the new relationship of friendship which has been established between the United States and what is called the Arab world, although that is a statement that perhaps oversimplifies a more com-

plex area than that. But there is a new relationship and a good and positive one that has developed with Egypt and with Syria that was not there before.

And finally, and above all, to a man who has had the vision from the time he was a very young king, a man who has kept that vision—even when in the year 1970 it seemed that his whole world and his whole nation was coming down around him—a man who had the vision of a permanent and just peace in the Middle East. I know that we would want to raise our glasses and drink to the health of His Majesty, the King, and to the Queen.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 10:20 p.m. at Basman Palace in response to a toast proposed by King Hussein.

King Hussein's remarks were as follows:

*Mr. President:*

I am sure you know, sir, how happy I am personally to welcome you and Mrs. Nixon to Jordan and to return, if only briefly and inadequately, the hospitality that you and the American people have extended to me over the last 15 years.

As you may remember, we met for the first time in 1959, when my friend and your very great and good friend, the late President Eisenhower, first invited me to the United States. It was an experience of his kind, person-to-person relationship that I shall never forget and will always cherish. And each succeeding visit to the United States has not only intensified my affection for the American people but has strengthened, I believe, the friendship between our two countries.

I hope, Mr. President, that you have also been aware of the obvious warmth of feeling the Jordanian people want to express to you and, through you, to the American people. It is a feeling borne, in part, of gratitude for the support you have given us and for the inspiration you have been to us. The support helped us to surmount enormous difficulties, and the inspiration helped us and many small nations to survive in a free world.

Mr. President, we join with you in all the hopes and expectations you must have for this

memorable "Journey for Peace" that you are undertaking, and we in the Arab world are grateful that you have made it. Although you know better than anyone else, perhaps, that a journey for peace seems to have no ending, your coming to us at this time has been perfectly timed to preserve the momentum that American initiative had begun under your inspired and inspiring leadership.

The dispatch of your Secretary of State, the world now knows, ranks with the most celebrated diplomatic missions of all time, and your insistence that he pursue his course to the end has undoubtedly led to a turning point in Middle East history that will long be remembered.

Dr. Kissinger's skill, patience, and determination in negotiation has brought us closer to peace in the Middle East than we have been in a quarter of a century. At no time has the will to peace been stronger or the opportunity greater. But this opportunity will be lost, perhaps forever, if we do not take courageous advantage of the chance for peace that lies before us.

The separation of forces agreements between Egypt and Israel, and between Syria and Israel, were major milestones on the road to peace. Another lies ahead. But we must not lose sight of, we must keep within our vision, the final goal that it is still many milestones away. The next one, of course, is the separation of forces between Jordan and Israel. That is an essential prerequisite to any discussion of a permanent settlement if Jordan is to contribute its full share in the efforts leading towards a just and lasting peace. Once that has been accomplished, with again the strong and friendly hand of America, we must then press forward with reason and firm determination toward the final goal.

If the initiative launched by the United States under your leadership, Mr. President, is lost and the momentum slowed down, the days of "no peace, no war," will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation.

I am grateful, Mr. President, that this is the last stop on your current "Journey for Peace." I am sure there will be others. But your visit here, before returning home, gives me the opportunity to express to you, before your departure tomorrow, four thoughts which we hope you will take home with you and which,

I am sure, you have heard from my brothers, the heads of state in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

The first is our great satisfaction over the new era of good will that is opening up between the United States and the Arab world. As a friend of longer standing, I may be permitted to say how gratified I am by the new relationship that has developed between you and President Sadat, and between you and President Asad. Possibly nothing that has happened in these last momentous months will contribute more to a lasting peace in the area than this new understanding between you.

A second thought that I know has been presented to you in Cairo, Jidda, Damascus—and now in Amman—is the absolute unity of position of the four countries in firmly backing the implementation of the principles of Resolution 242 as the basis for any peaceful settlement. No nation, it is written into the United Nations Charter, shall acquire territory of another nation by armed force. And that principle, among others, is given specific interpretation in the '67 resolution by calling for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territory occupied in the war of 1967.

Only when Israel abides by the spirit of the United Nations Charter and only when Israel obeys the letter of the Security Council resolution can "secure and recognized borders" come into being. It should now be clear to Israel that security and territory are not synonymous, that true security rests on the recognition by her neighbors of her right to live in peace within those borders. So long as Israel continues to occupy Arab territory, there will neither be peace nor security in the Middle East.

Third, disengagement of forces can be arranged, truce lines can be drawn, and political settlements can be negotiated, but there can be no peace until the major issue in the conflict between Israel and the Arab world is resolved and resolved justly. That is the problem of Palestine. There can be no peace until the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are recognized and restored. The Palestinian problem has never been a refugee problem, but one of the inherent rights of a people to return to their homeland and to determine their own future. Once the occupied territory has been evacuated by the Israelis, only Palestinians can decide what its future is to be. They can choose

continued union with Jordan, a new form of federation, or the creation of a separate state. The choice is theirs and theirs alone, and whatever their choice, it will enjoy our full acceptance and support.

And finally, Mr. President, I would now like to speak, in the name of all Arabs, Moslems, and Christians alike, these same thoughts I am sure you also have heard from President Sadat, His Majesty King Faisal, and from President Asad. I want to speak of the city of Jerusalem. The Arab world, and the world of Islam stretching far beyond the Arab world into Africa and Far East Asia, will never allow the Arab city of Jerusalem to remain under the control of Israel. Arab sovereignty over the holy city must be reinstated. This—the return of Arab sovereignty over the Arab city of Jerusalem—is the cornerstone for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Only thus can Jerusalem become the city of peace for all those who worship the One God—Moslems, Christians, and Jews.

Mr. President, your visit to Jordan on your "Journey for Peace" is an inspiring occasion for us. We hope you will take back with you a memorable picture of what your great and dedicated leadership, and the initiative that America has taken, have done to move the heart and raise the hopes of the Arab world. As America continues—as surely it must—on its "Journey for Peace," not only in the Middle East but throughout the world, please tell your people that you go with the gratitude and confidence of the Arab people and the blessing of all mankind.

My one regret, and that of the Queen, is that you and Mrs. Nixon will not be staying with us for a longer time. We sincerely hope that you will both come back to see us again.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, may I ask you to rise and join me in a toast to the President of the United States and to Mrs. Nixon, a toast from the people of Jordan to the people of America and to the fervent hope that the friendship that exists between our two countries will continue to prosper under the peace we are all so earnestly seeking.

The President and Mrs. Nixon.

Now, Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting to you the Order of the Hussein ben Ali Kilada, the highest order in Jordan.

20TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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June 21, 1980, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 670 words

HEADLINE: Jordan's American-Born Queen Finds Royalty Has its Drawbacks

BYLINE: By ANN BLACKMAN, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Queen Noor

BODY:

The All-American girl who grew up to become queen of Jordan has found that even fairy tales have their rough spots.

Queen Noor el Hussein, as she's now known, was born Lisa Halaby in Washington, D.C. From prep school to college to career she went, then to the throne of an Arab kingdom of more than 2 million subjects.

Now there are dozens of adoring servants ever ready with a "Yes, your majesty" on their lips. There are planes to whisk her between royal households or off on a luxurious ski vacation. There are stables of Arabian horses.

But, with all that, the 28-year-old queen finds that royalty has its restrictions.

"I wish there were more opportunity for his majesty and me to go out and have fun, to let go of all our responsibilities," she said in an interview as she returned home last week for a White House visit with her husband, King Hussein.

"I miss being completely spontaneous, which I was before," she said. "I valued my freedom and my independence. I don't guard my words, but I speak more carefully. I don't speak of everything that is inside me."

The queen also misses the good old American hamburger and was quick to order one almost as soon as she arrived in Washington. "The king loves them too," she said.

But Queen Noor has a sense of duty, too. "I belong to the Jordanian people," she said in the hour-long interview at Blair House, the diplomatic guest house across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House.

And she added, her full, throaty voice turning wistful. "As time goes on, one's concept of fun changes."

The Associated Press, June 21, 1980

The queen, married two years, is no longer an American citizen. She is learning Arabic, has converted from Christianity to Islam, and refers to her husband as "his majesty." Her spokesman cautions a photographer not to take a picture of her profile. "She doesn't like that," he said.

The queen, whose name means "The Light of Hussein," clearly enjoys her role: "It's a blessed gift," she said, "a duty, yet it's been left to me what I'll make of it."

She said also that while royalty has its drawbacks, once can get used to just about anything.

"It no longer seems strange to be called 'your majesty,'" she said. "At first I wasn't accustomed to it. But like other aspects of our life, security and certain kinds of protocol, it has become a part of my new life."

Queen Noor, who stands a full head above her husband, carries herself regally. Her soft blonde hair, which tumbles to her shoulders, is perfectly coiffed. The dusty nail polish matches her lipstick. Her careful pronunciation reveals her uppercrust background.

The queen is the daughter of Najeib Halaby, a wealthy American of Syrian ancestry. She grew up in Washington, graduated from Princeton University in 1974 and was interested in journalism. But she couldn't find the right job.

So she went to her father, former chief executive of Pan American World Airways and former head of the Federal Aviation Administration. He found her a position with an Arabian airline in which he was part owner. She moved to Jordan.

And there the fairy tale began.

A family friend introduced her to the handsome 42-year-old king. His first two marriages had ended in divorce, and his third wife had recently been killed in a plane crash, leaving him with small children.

Within a few months, the king made Miss Halaby his queen. She became the stepmother to his eight children and last March presented him with his ninth child, a son.

"His Majesty is my best friend, the one person to whom I can say just about anything," she said. "But I try not to pressure him with my problems."

She seemed resigned to the distance between royalty and and her old life: "I'll never have the same friendships I had before. The relationships will be different. I'll never again be able to speak freely of everything that's on my mind. But there are things between a king and queen that aren't like anything else, that are exclusively private. It's not a problem, but it's part of my new life."