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March 5, 1991

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM

On Thursday, March 7th, at 5:30 p.m. you will deliver brief remarks (approximately ten minutes) before conferring the Medal of Freedom upon Margaret Thatcher. The event will take place in the State Room. <sup>1</sup>Mrs. Thatcher's husband, <sup>2</sup>Denis Thatcher, will attend, as will their son and daughter-in-law, <sup>3</sup>Mark and Diane Thatcher. Among the 130 guests in attendance: <sup>4</sup>the British Ambassador, His Excellency Antony Acland and wife Lady Acland; Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney and wife, <sup>5</sup>Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities Lynne Cheney; General and Mrs. Colin Powell; Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Nicholas Brady; <sup>6</sup>Chief Justice and Mrs. William Rehnquist; former Secretary of State and Mrs. George Shultz; and former Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Casper Weinberger. *See of Commerce & Mrs. Mosbacher*

Your remarks will recognize the ex-Prime Minister for her strength of character and will; her contributions to world freedom -- economic and political; and the inspiration she provided to the American people and their leaders.

*Vice Pres Mrs. Quayle*

*(4) Speaker of the House + Mrs. Foley*

*(5) Justice O'Connor & Mrs. O'Connor*

*Soc Office 7064*

*Example just Members of our Cab & four distinguished*

*members*

*- Speak  
- Chief  
- Just*

*(6) Cab  
(7) Fmr Cab*

BRITAIN REPLACES THE 'IRON LADY'

# Thatcher's stunning news has a nation talking

## Major strides for newcomer, polls show

By Allen F. Richardson  
USA TODAY

LONDON — The race for Margaret Thatcher's job as prime minister of Great Britain heads for Tuesday's second ballot with newcomer John Major — a former bricklayer's assistant and the current chancellor — emerging as the favorite.

But the politics of this fast-moving scenario are difficult, if not impossible, to predict. Don't count out the original challenger, former defense secretary Michael Heseltine, 57, who almost defeated Thatcher outright last week, forcing this week's runoff vote and her resignation.

Clearly third at this point is Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, 60, who joined Major, 47, in what they called a "friendly contest" Thursday after Thatcher, 65, shocked the nation by resigning.

She remains prime minister until a successor to head the Conservative Party is picked Tuesday or on a third ballot Thursday.

"The inspired money is now on John Major as the clear favorite," says Randy Haynes, an oddsmaker for Ladbrokes, Britain's largest betting house. Polls published Sunday showed a Major-led government could beat the opposition Labor Par-



By Andrew Wong, Reuters

**SHOW OF SUPPORT:** British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher receives flowers from Sarah Jane Smith, 5, as the girl's mother and Thatcher's husband, Denis, look on after church services Sunday in Chequers, England.

ty in a national election by 8 to 15 points. Under Thatcher, Labor had commanded a double-digit lead over the Tories for 16 months.

Suddenly dubbed the "Iron Lion" by one newspaper, Major stressed his humble beginnings, called for the evolution of a "classless society" and pledged to reform Thatcher's controversial poll tax that replaced property taxes.

But Heseltine remained confident, winning endorsements from Conservatives Lord Carrington, former

NATO head, and former foreign secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

"I am the true inheritor of the Thatcherite tradition," said Heseltine, a reference to Thatcher's swipe at him last week as a closet socialist.

Thatcher's daughter, Carol, said Sunday that "Mum" was packing for the move out of Downing Street and that "the phone has run hot from (America) and she's very excited at some of the things she's been asked to do. They all adore her and are aghast at what has happened."

By Allen F. Richardson  
USA TODAY

LONDON — Suburban London housewife Julia Thorne was upset over Margaret Thatcher's resignation. So upset that she sat down and wrote a two-page thank-you note to the prime minister, telling Thatcher she thought the nation had made a terrible mistake.

"I had felt safe under her umbrella," says Thorne, 52. "I had been thinking that at least we have Maggie behind us if we do go to war in the gulf. It's just so sad, and wicked, that she had to go out this way."

Not everyone in Britain is as kind, however, about the woman who divided both the nation and her government in the past few weeks.

Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney is critical of Thatcher's policies in a Christmas record he releases today about Britain's homeless and sick, the *Daily Mirror* newspaper said.

But in the recognition, and shock of Thatcher's pending departure, comes a peculiar sort of unity: "Maggie," as she's called here, is on everyone's mind. "Perfect strangers were talking to each other on the street," says Gillian Barber, 49, a fashion designer in North London. "It was like the queen had died."

"The guy in the office next to me was almost in tears," says her husband, David Barber, 53, an independent film producer. "It suddenly seems like a lot of people have changed their minds and now think she wasn't so bad."

A certain nostalgia even grips

## Ins and outs of Parliament

In Britain's parliamentary democracy, the prime minister is chosen by secret ballot of the party holding the majority of seats in the House of Commons. The Conservatives, or Tories, hold the majority now.

The other main party in England, now second, is Labor.

Members of the House of Commons are elected to serve terms of five years. However, the prime

minister can call a general election before that time expires, if he or she chooses.

The next general election must be held by mid-1992. The opposition may push for an early vote, as it did under Thatcher, because polls showed she was a liability. But new polls say any Thatcher successor would lead Conservatives over Labor in a general parliamentary election.

some Britons:

► An old song called *We Can't Let Maggie Go* is being re-recorded for Christmas sales with profits going to a campaign by the same name.

► At the posh London home of Michael Heseltine, the man who challenged and helped knock Thatcher out of 10 Downing Street, two Maggie loyalists briefly handcuffed themselves to the sidewalk railings in protest of her resignation.

► In Australia, where the English cricket team is playing, fans held up a "Bring Back Maggie" banner.

But continuing divisions are evident as well.

On Petticoat Lane, a Sunday marketplace in the working-class section of East London, people argued about Thatcher and talked about Tuesday's second ballot for the leadership of the Conservative Party and the prime minister's job that goes with it.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd

and Chancellor John Major joined the race after Thatcher resigned.

"Margaret Thatcher was made a scapegoat by her own party," says Londoner Judith Robinson, 32. "But I don't see any difference at all between Heseltine, Hurd and Major. They'll continue with Conservative policies and that's the problem."

Adds Colin Kaye, 40, who's for Heseltine: "Well she had to go, didn't she? She had a good run but after 11 years, it's time to move on. But Heseltine is a proper English gentleman, and you Americans like that sort of thing."

Whoever wins the upcoming vote, Britain's first female prime minister will be replaced by a man — a fact not lost on the population:

"I think that a little bit of it was men being a bit sick of having a woman at a top," says Thorne. "I think they've had enough and want a man there again."

(Smith/Grossman)  
March 5, 1991  
5 P.M.  
MAGGIE MAY

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEDAL OF FREEDOM  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1991  
5:30 P.M.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends of what is indeed our special relationship. Dennis Thatcher. Mark and Diane Thatcher. Above all, the greengrocer's daughter who shaped a nation to her will.

//

America's highest civilian award is the Medal of Freedom. We are here to present it to one of the greatest leaders of our time. / For over 11 of the most extraordinary years in British history, she helped freedom lift the peoples of Europe and the world. Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. //

She has been called the Iron Lady -- / irrepressible / at times, incorrigible / always indomitable. She summoned the best in the human spirit -- speaking for our values, and our dreams. // Once, she said, "Turn if you like, the lady's not for turning," and she wasn't. Instead, the Free World turned to her. For counsel. For courage. For leadership that proclaimed a belief in right and wrong -- not a devotion to what is popular.

//

It has been said that great leaders reflect their time. Margaret Thatcher did. She also transformed her time as few leaders ever have. // Consider the 1980s and early '90s -- a

golden age of liberty. Remember what she meant, and how she mattered. Hers was not merely among Britain's finest hours. She helped mold perhaps democracy's finest era. //

Think, first, of what she meant to what Shakespeare called "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." //

She didn't create spirit in the British people -- it's been there for a millennium. But Margaret Thatcher believed in and once again unleashed it. //

She cherished human dignity. So Britain reclaimed the Falkland Islands. / She sought to decrease what government must do and increase what the individual may do. So she put private roofs over British heads -- and restored economic pride to British hearts. // Like her successor, John Major, she believed passionately in free enterprise. So she used it to renew British initiative and national pride. // Margaret Thatcher didn't merely make Britain a leader in the New World Order. She defined the essence of the United Kingdom. //

Think, next, of what she meant to America. Knowing that although ours are "two countries separated by the same language" / Britain and America are -- and will always be -- joined by a common heritage and culture, civilization and soul. // Mrs. Thatcher understood the ties that bind our nations -- moral and economic, political and spiritual. So she defended America -- and helped inspire it. No country could have had a more valiant comrade in arms -- no President, as another great leader, Ronald Reagan, could attest, could ask for a better friend. //

Margaret Thatcher stood with America when others stood silent. / Her ideals stood tall with ours; she knew that character is not what we have -- but what we are. // Here is what she said to Americans: "You should have as much faith in America as I have." So we did, and will remain. // We will never forget her courage in helping forge a great coalition against the aggression which brutalized the Gulf. Nor will I forget her wise counsel last August, as we met in Aspen, Colorado, the day after Iraq invaded Kuwait, at a crucial hour of decision for both our countries. / Ask servicemen and women from the Desert Rats to the 82nd Airborne -- the finest sons and daughters any Nations could ever have. They knew that the Rockies would crumble before Margaret Thatcher did. //

Finally, and most importantly, think of what Margaret Thatcher meant not only to America but the world. Let me repeat a quote of hers which Barbara especially likes. "If you want anything said, ask a man. If you want anything done, ask a woman." // Mrs. Thatcher sought the real peace which means the triumph of freedom -- not just the absence of war. // She not only put the "great" back in Great Britain. She showed how you can't lock people behind walls forever -- when moral conviction uplifts their souls. // Go to Budapest or Gdansk. You will find pictures of her in shops and restaurants and churches and stores. / Travel anywhere where those once enslaved now are free. They will tell you: **Tyranny is powerless against the primacy of the heart**. //

Margaret Thatcher helped bring the Cold War to an end.  
Helped the human will outlast bayonets and barbed wire. Helped  
the lamp of liberty resemble a lighthouse guiding people to safe  
harbor. / Yet she remembered how St. Thomas Aquinas said, "If  
the highest aim of a captain is to protect his ship, he would  
keep it in port forever." So she sailed freedom's ship wherever  
it was imperiled. Prophet and crusader -- idealist and realist -  
- this heroic woman made history move her way. //

For more than a decade, I have worked with Margaret Thatcher  
as a colleague and friend. I have marveled at her humor, her  
grace under pressure, her honesty, her fearlessness in adversity.  
// Above all, I have admired -- and do today -- her fidelity to  
the highest ideals of public service. // Her resilience and  
dedication -- especially to the men and women in uniform -- set  
an example for all of us. I have never met a leader who cared  
more deeply about her responsibilities to the people she served.  
//

It is not surprising that there have been, literally,  
millions of words written about Margaret Thatcher. But let me  
close with a passage from Mrs. Thatcher herself. / It was her  
final week as Prime Minister -- as her mission changed from  
transforming Britain to evangelizing the world. // There she  
was, giving one of the most memorable speeches in the history of  
Parliament. Teaching. / Exhorting. / Defying. / Dreaming. //  
Like Churchill and Sadat and Dwight Eisenhower -- beloved Ike --  
the very embodiment of her Nation. //

Toward the end of her address, she talked of policies "in tune with the deepest instincts of the British" -- and I would add, American -- "people," and of the global triumph of "democracy, the rule of law and human rights." / Then, she said: "These immense changes did not come about by chance. They have been achieved by strength and resolution in defense, and by a refusal to be intimidated."//

It was a remarkable moment -- the audience was caught between tears and applause -- and as she spoke, I thought of how there will always be an England. / God willing, she will forever be near the summit. / But there can never be another Margaret Thatcher. // Thank you / this Nation loves you / and may God bless and keep you for all the peoples on this Earth. //

Now, it is my great honor and privilege to present the Medal of Freedom. [READ SCRIPT]: "Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people. The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic freedom throughout the world."

# # # #

the beginning of 1792, provided for the reduction of men, which left the Isles at 13,701. When that same year, he said that "there never was a more reasonable expense than at the present time he never economized on fewer than 93 line-of-battle commission.

World War II, proved to be because the Freetown estuary open, violated. Subsequent negotiations in London; and on Feb. 1, 1793, in Great Britain. During the next 22 years, after the Treaty of Amiens, no countries were locked. The first reaction in Britain of most of his opponents, that French revolutionaries had two particular grievances against the British—the constant searching of their ships for deserters (and the occasional removal of American seamen for impressment into the British Navy), and the refusal of the British authorities to recognize American neutral trading rights. The actual campaign (1812-1814), on the seas and in America, reflected little credit on either side. U.S. attacks on Canada failed, while the British generals relapsed into all the old errors of the War of American Independence. Military operations on both sides were reduced to the level of piratical excursions.

the island of Elba, from which he escaped in the spring of 1815, only, however, to be finally overthrown in June at Waterloo by an Allied army that contained a large British contingent commanded by Wellington.

War of 1812. While these events were taking place in Europe, the United States had declared war on Britain (see WAR OF 1812). The Americans had two particular grievances against the British—the constant searching of their ships for deserters (and the occasional removal of American seamen for impressment into the British Navy), and the refusal of the British authorities to recognize American neutral trading rights. The actual campaign (1812-1814), on the seas and in America, reflected little credit on either side. U.S. attacks on Canada failed, while the British generals relapsed into all the old errors of the War of American Independence. Military operations on both sides were reduced to the level of piratical excursions.

The conflict dragged on until 1814, and almost its last incident was the repulse of a British attack on New Orleans, after a peace treaty had already been signed at Ghent. The treaty represented little more than a draw and the question of boundaries was left for future negotiation. With the Battle of Waterloo and the Treaty of Vienna, which followed it, when the foundations of the second British Empire were laid, the order of 18th century Britain may be said to have come to an end. The King had long since ceased to rule, although he lived until 1820, and British statesmen were to deal in the future with problems very different from those that had concerned their predecessors.

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"a peace which all men are glad of, but no man can be proud of."

The treaty soon proved to be a mere truce. War broke out again in the spring of 1803. Napoleon wanted to finish it with one blow by invading England, but he lacked the seapower to do so, and an equal lack of success attended his landings on the mainland of Europe, notably the Walcheren expedition in 1809. In 1808 the French had invaded Spain, where they encountered a national resistance. Sir Arthur Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, was sent with a British army to cooperate with the patriots, and in five years he succeeded in driving the invaders back over the Pyrenees.

By then the gamble of Napoleon's invasion of Russia had failed, and in 1814 he was forced to abdicate. His victorious enemies immured him on the island of Elba, from which he escaped in the spring of 1815, only, however, to be finally overthrown in June at Waterloo by an Allied army that contained a large British contingent commanded by Wellington.

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SIR CHARLES PETRIE

Author of "The Four Georges: A Revaluation"

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**PRIME MINISTERS**

Sir Robert Walpole	Whig	1721-1742
Earl of Wilmington	Whig	1742-1743
Henry Pelham	Whig	1743-1754
Duke of Newcastle	Whig	1754-1756
Duke of Devonshire	Whig	1756-1757
Duke of Newcastle	Whig	1757-1762
Earl of Bute	Tory	1762-1763
George Grenville	Whig	1763-1765
Marquess of Rockingham	Whig	1765-1766
William Pitt the Elder (Earl of Chatham)	Whig	1766-1768
Duke of Grafton	Whig	1768-1770
Frederick North (Lord North)	Tory	1770-1782
Marquess of Rockingham	Whig	1782
Earl of Shelburne	Whig	1782-1783
Duke of Portland	Coalition	1783
William Pitt the Younger	Tory	1783-1801
Henry Addington	Tory	1801-1804
William Pitt the Younger	Tory	1804-1806
William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville	Whig	1806-1807
Duke of Portland	Tory	1807-1809
Spencer Perceval	Tory	1809-1812
Earl of Liverpool	Tory	1812-1827
George Canning	Tory	1827
Viscount Goderich	Tory	1827-1828
Duke of Wellington	Tory	1828-1830
Earl Grey	Whig	1830-1834
Viscount Melbourne	Whig	1834
Sir Robert Peel	Tory	1834-1835
Viscount Melbourne	Whig	1835-1841
Sir Robert Peel	Tory	1841-1846
Lord John Russell (later Earl)	Whig	1846-1852
Earl of Derby	Tory	1852
Earl of Aberdeen	Peelite	1852-1855
Viscount Palmerston	Liberal	1855-1858
Earl of Derby	Conservative	1858-1859
Viscount Palmerston	Liberal	1859-1865
Earl Russell	Liberal	1865-1866
Earl of Derby	Conservative	1866-1868
Benjamin Disraeli	Conservative	1868
William E. Gladstone	Liberal	1868-1874
Benjamin Disraeli	Conservative	1874-1880
William E. Gladstone	Liberal	1880-1885
Marquess of Salisbury	Conservative	1885-1886
William E. Gladstone	Liberal	1886
Marquess of Salisbury	Conservative	1886-1892
William E. Gladstone	Liberal	1892-1894
Earl of Rosebery	Liberal	1894-1895
Marquess of Salisbury	Conservative	1895-1902
Arthur J. Balfour	Conservative	1902-1905
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman	Liberal	1905-1908
Herbert H. Asquith	Liberal	1908-1915
Herbert H. Asquith	Coalition	1915-1916
David Lloyd George	Coalition	1916-1922
Andrew Bonar Law	Conservative	1922-1923
Stanley Baldwin	Conservative	1923-1924
James Ramsay MacDonald	Labour	1924
Stanley Baldwin	Conservative	1924-1929
James Ramsay MacDonald	Labour	1929-1931
James Ramsay MacDonald	Coalition	1931-1935
Stanley Baldwin	Coalition	1935-1937
Neville Chamberlain	Coalition	1937-1940
Winston Churchill	Coalition	1940-1945
Winston Churchill	Conservative	1945
Clement Attlee	Labour	1945-1951
Sir Winston Churchill	Conservative	1951-1955
Sir Anthony Eden	Conservative	1955-1957
Harold Macmillan	Conservative	1957-1963
Sir Alec Douglas-Home	Conservative	1963-1964
Harold Wilson	Labour	1964-1970
Edward Heath	Conservative	1970-1974
Harold Wilson	Labour	1974-1976
James Callaghan	Labour	1976-1979
Margaret Thatcher	Conservative	1979-

Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret ~~Hilda~~ Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people. The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic freedom throughout the world.

*test*

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31 FEB 26 AID: 1-4

THE BRITISH EMBASSY  
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20008



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MESSAGE:	

UNCLASSIFIED ONLY

Mr. Kinnoch: Everything that I have heard from the Conservative party in recent weeks shows that it has a surfeit of comedians.

The intergovernmental conferences approaching in a few weeks' time are clearly vital to Britain. The party of Government is locked in civil war over the issue. That is one of the reasons for what we are hearing today. During recent weeks the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister have sent very different signals about the political process. We also know that during recent weeks the Chancellor and the Prime Minister have differed greatly on economic union. We can only assume that in the wake of the Prime Minister's departure there will be a degree of similarity between the views of the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor. What is certain, however, is that a substantial body of opinion in the Tory party strongly disagrees with the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary. That division is basic and unbridgeable.

All that Conservative Members have in common is their opposition to the social charter and the standards that it sets for youth training, social security, health and safety at work, and much else. All that unites them is their opposition to the opportunities for improvement that could be afforded to the British people by that charter. They are also against the extension of majority voting to secure greater protection for the environment.

The Labour party is for the social charter. We are for extending majority voting for proposals to improve social and environmental standards. We are for them because they are a means of gaining advantage for the British people; a means of ensuring that we are part of a community as well as part of a market.

I could not really care less what Conservative Members do to themselves and their party, but I do care about the damage that they have done, are doing and will do to the interests of our country. How can anyone have confidence in a Government whose former deputy Prime Minister admits that they have been pursuing the wrong policies for half a decade? Who can have confidence in a Government with Cabinet Ministers who in the past week have been privately telling the press that the Prime Minister is finished and minutes later in the television studio supporting her position, before going off to a private meeting to contrive a coup against her? What confidence can there be in a Government headed by anyone who has sworn allegiance to Thatcherism, as every one of the contestants in the leadership contest has? Who can have confidence in a Government split from top to bottom? If they have no confidence in one another, how can the country have confidence in them? Conservative Members on the Back Benches and on the Government Front Bench have no confidence in one another, as they have shown in everything that they have said about one another in recent weeks and everything that they have done about one another in recent weeks. They are unfit to govern and

also their right to test the confidence of the House in the Government if they think that the circumstances warrant it. I make no complaint about that. But when the windy rhetoric of the right hon. Member for Islwyn (Mr. Kinnoch) has blown away, what are their real reasons for bringing this motion before the House? There were no alternative policies—just a lot of disjointed, opaque words.

It cannot be a complaint about Britain's standing in the world. That is deservedly high, not least because of our contribution to ending the cold war and to the spread of democracy through eastern Europe and the Soviet Union—achievements that were celebrated at the historic meeting in Paris from which I returned yesterday.

It cannot be the nation's finances. We are repaying debts, including the debts run up by the Labour party. It cannot be the Government's inability to carry forward their programme for the year ahead, which was announced in the Gracious Speech on 7 November. We carried that debate by a majority of 108.

The Opposition's real reason is the leadership election for the Conservative party, which is a democratic election according to rules which have been public knowledge for many years—one member, one vote. That is a far cry from the way in which the Labour party does these things. Two in every five votes for its leader are cast by the trade union block votes, which have a bigger say than Labour Members in that decision: precious little democracy there.

The real issue to be decided by my right hon. and hon. Friends is how best to build on the achievements of the 1980s, how to carry Conservative policies forward through the 1990s and how to add to three general election victories a fourth, which we shall surely win.

Eleven years ago, we rescued Britain from the parlous state to which socialism had brought it. I remind the House that, under socialism, this country had come to such a pass that one of our most able and distinguished ambassadors felt compelled to write in a famous dispatch, a copy of which found its way into *The Economist*, the following words:

"We talk of ourselves without shame as being one of the less prosperous countries of Europe. The prognosis for the foreseeable future",

he said in 1979, was "discouraging".

Conservative government has changed all that. Once again, Britain stands tall in the councils of Europe and of the world, and our policies have brought unparalleled prosperity to our citizens at home.

In the past decade, we have given power back to the people on an unprecedented scale. We have given back control to people over their own lives and over their livelihood—over the decisions that matter most to them and their families. We have done it by curbing the monopoly power of trade unions.

should go now.

In a democracy, there should be one fitting conclusion to today's dramatic events—a general election. Let the people decide and let Britain have a fresh chance with a Labour Government.

4.50 pm

The Prime Minister (Mrs. Margaret Thatcher): It is, of course, the right and duty of Her Majesty's Opposition to challenge the position of the Government of the day. It is

victimise, the individual worker. Labour would return us to conflict, confrontation and government by the consent of the TUC. We have done it by enabling families to own their homes, not least through the sale of 1.25 million council houses. Labour opposes our new rents-to-mortgage initiative, which will spread the benefits of ownership wider still. We have done it by giving people choice in public services—which school is right for their children which training course is best for the school leaver, which doctor they choose to look after their health and which hospital they want for their treatment.

Labour is against spreading those freedoms and choice to all our people. It is against us giving power back to the people by privatising nationalised industries. Eleven million people now own shares, and 7.5 million people have registered an interest in buying electricity shares. Labour wants to renationalise electricity, water and British Telecom. It wants to take power back to the state and back into its own grasp—a fitful and debilitating grasp.

Mr. Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough): The right hon. Lady says that she has given power back to the people, but more than 2 million of them are unemployed. Has she given power back to them? Inflation is 10.9 per cent. Is that giving power back to the people, compared with rates throughout the rest of Europe? Is the frittering away of £100 billion-worth of North sea oil, which no other country has had, giving power back to the people? Will she kindly explain that—and how pushing many people into cardboard boxes and taking power away from them is somehow giving power back to them?

The Prime Minister: Two million more jobs since 1979 represent a great deal more opportunity for people. Yes, 10.9 per cent. inflation is much higher than it should be, but it is a lot lower than 26.9 per cent. under the last Labour Government. Yes, we have benefited from North sea oil. The Government have made great investments abroad that will give this country an income long after North sea oil has ceased. We have provided colossal investment for future generations. Labour Members ran up debts, which we have repaid. We are providing investment for the future; we do not believe in living at the expense of the future.

Mr. Dave Nellist (Coventry, South-East): If things are as good as the Prime Minister is outlining, why are her colleagues not happy for her to continue in the job of defending that record?

The Prime Minister: These are the reasons why we shall win a fourth general election. We have been down in the polls before when we have taken difficult decisions. The essence of a good Government is that they are prepared to take difficult decisions to achieve long-term prosperity. That is what we have achieved and why we shall handsomely win the next general election.

I was speaking of the Labour party wanting to renationalise privatised industry. Four of the industries that we have privatised are in the top 10 British businesses, but at the very bottom of the list of 1,000 British businesses lie four nationalised industries. Labour's industries consume the wealth that others create and give nothing back.

Because individuals and families have more power and more choice, they have more opportunities to succeed—2 million more jobs than in 1979, better rewards for hard work, income tax down from 33p in the pound to 25p in the pound and no surcharge on savings income. Living standards are up by a third and 400,000 new businesses have been set up since 1979—more than 700 every week. There is a better future for our children, thanks to our hard work, success and enterprise. Our people are better off than ever before. The average pensioner—

The Prime Minister: If the hon. Gentleman will just listen, he might hear something that he did not know. The average pensioner now has twice as much to hand on to his children as he did 11 years ago. They are thinking about the future. This massive rise in our living standards reflects the extraordinary transformation of the private sector.

Mr. Hughes: There is no doubt that the Prime Minister, in many ways, has achieved substantial success. There is one statistic, however, that I understand is not challenged, and that is that, during her 11 years as Prime Minister, the gap between the richest 10 per cent. and the poorest 10 per cent. in this country has widened substantially. At the end of her chapter of British politics, how can she say that she can justify the fact that many people in a constituency such as mine are relatively much poorer, much less well housed and much less well provided for than they were in 1979? Surely she accepts that that is not a record that she or any Prime Minister can be proud of?

The Prime Minister: People on all levels of income are better off than they were in 1979. The hon. Gentleman is saying that he would rather that the poor were poorer, provided that the rich were less rich. That way one will never create the wealth for better social services, as we have. What a policy. Yes, he would rather have the poor poorer, provided that the rich were less rich. That is the Liberal policy.

Mr. Hughes: No.

The Prime Minister: Yes, it came out. The hon. Member did not intend it to, but it did.

The extraordinary transformation of the private sector has created the wealth for better social services and better pensions—it enables pensioners to have twice as much as they did 10 years ago to leave to their children.

We are no longer the sick man of Europe—our output and investment grew faster during the 1980s than that of any of our major competitors.

Several Hon. Members rose—

The Prime Minister: If hon. Members would be a little patient, it would allow me to get a little further.

No longer a doubtful prospect, when American and Japanese companies invest in Europe, we are their first choice. Britain no longer has an overmanned, inefficient, backward manufacturing sector, but modern, dynamic industries.

The right hon. Gentleman referred to the level of inflation. Yes, in 1987 and 1988, the economy did expand too fast. There was too much borrowing, and inflation rose. That is why we had to take the tough, unpopular, measures to bring the growth of money supply within target. Inflation has now peaked and will soon be coming down. Inevitably, the economy has slowed, but we firmly expect growth to resume next year. For the fundamentals are right. Our industry is now enterprising. It has been modernised and restructured. In sector after sector, it is our companies which lead the world—in pharmaceuticals, in telecommunications and in aerospace. Our companies have the freedom and talent to succeed—and the will to compete.

Mr. Sillars: The Prime Minister is aware that I detest

the right hon. Lady give way?

hidden that fact. *[Interruption.]*

235 CD28/12 Feb 3-10



have got back nearly £10 billion which would otherwise have been paid over to the EC under the arrangements negotiated by the Labour party when it was in power.

Indeed, what sort of vision does the Labour party have? None, according to the Leader of the Opposition. Labour Members want a Europe of subsidies, a Europe of socialist restrictions, a Europe of protectionism. They want it because that is how they would like to run—or is it ruin?—this country.

Every time that we have stood up and fought for Britain and British interests, Labour Front Bench spokesmen have carped, criticised and moaned. On the central issues of Europe's future, they will not tell us where they stand. Do they want a single currency? The right hon. Gentleman does not even know what it means, so how can he know? —[*Laughter.*]

**Mr. Kinnoch:** It is a hypothetical question.

**The Prime Minister:** Absolute nonsense. It is appalling. He says that it is a hypothetical question. It will not be a hypothetical question. Someone must go to Europe and argue knowing what it means.

Are Labour Members prepared to defend the rights of this United Kingdom Parliament? No, for all that the right hon. Gentleman said. For them, it is all compromise, "sweep it under the carpet", "leave it for another day", and "it might sort itself out", in the hope that the people of Britain will not notice what is happening to them, and how the powers would gradually slip away.

The Government will continue to take a positive and constructive approach to the future of Europe. We welcome economic and monetary co-operation: indeed, no other member state has gone further than Britain in tabling proposals for the next stage, including the hard ecu. But our proposals would work with the market and give people and Governments real choice.

We want the Community to move forward as twelve: and from my talks in Paris with other European leaders over the past few days, I am convinced that that is their aim too. Europe is strongest when it grows through willing co-operation and practical measures, not compulsion or bureaucratic dreams.

**Mr. Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed):** Will the Prime Minister tell us whether she intends to continue her personal fight against a single currency and an independent central bank when she leaves office?

**Mr. Dennis Skinner (Bolsover):** No. She is going to be the governor. [*Laughter.*]

**The Prime Minister:** What a good idea. I had not thought of that. But if I were, there would be no European central bank accountable to no one, least of all national Parliaments. The point of that kind of Europe with a central bank is no democracy, taking powers away from every single Parliament, and having a single currency, a monetary policy and interest rates which take all political power away from us. As my right hon. Friend the Member for Blaby (Mr. Lawson) said in his first speech after the proposal for a single currency was made, a single currency is about the politics of Europe, it is about a federal Europe by the back door. So I shall consider the proposal of the hon. Member for Bolsover (Mr. Skinner). Now where

**Mr. Michael Carttiss (Great Yarmouth):** Cancel it. You can wipe the floor with these people.

**The Prime Minister:** Yes, indeed—I was talking about Europe and the socialist ideal of Europe. Not for us the corporatism, socialism and central control. We leave those to the Benches opposite. Ours is a larger vision of a Community whose member states co-operate with one another more and more closely to the benefit of all.

Are we then to be censured for standing up for a free and open Britain in a free and open Europe? No. Our policies are in tune with the deepest instincts of the British people. We shall win the censure motion, so we shall not be censured for what is thoroughly right.

Under our leadership, Britain has been just as influential in shaping the wider Europe and the relations between East and West. Ten years ago, the eastern part of Europe lay under totalitarian rule, its people knowing neither rights nor liberties. Today, we have a Europe in which democracy, the rule of law and basic human rights are spreading ever more widely, where the threat to our security from the overwhelming conventional forces of the Warsaw pact has been removed: where the Berlin wall has been torn down and the cold war is at an end.

These immense changes did not come about by chance. They have been achieved by strength and resolution in defence, and by a refusal ever to be intimidated. No-one in eastern Europe believes that their countries would be free had it not been for those western Governments who were prepared to defend liberty, and who kept alive their hope that one day east Europe too would enjoy freedom.

But it was no thanks to the Labour party, or to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament of which the right hon. Gentleman is still a member. It is this Government who kept the nuclear weapons which ensured that we could never be blackmailed or threatened. When Brezhnev deployed the SS20s, Britain deployed the cruise missiles and was the first to do so. And all these things were done in the teeth of the opposition of the hon. Gentlemen opposite—and their ladies. [*Laughter.*] The SS20s could never have been negotiated away without the bargaining strength which cruise and Pershing gave to the West.

Should we be censured for our strength? Or should the Labour party be censured for its weakness? I have no doubt that the people of Britain, will willingly entrust Britain's security in future to a Conservative Government who defend them, rather than to socialists who put expediency before principle.

**Sir Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds):** May I offer my right hon. Friend one measurement of the immense international respect and affection that she enjoys as a result of her policies of peace through strength? An opinion poll published on the west coast of America last month—[*Laughter.*]

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. This takes up a great deal of time. The hon. Gentleman is seeking to participate in the debate. Will he please ask a question?

**Sir Eldon Griffiths:** The figures are Gorbachev 74 per cent., Bush 75 per cent. and Thatcher 94 per cent.

were we? I am enjoying this.

Extended Page 3.1  
right, too.

337 CD28/14 Job 4-6



(Smith/Grossman)

March 1, 1991

8 A.M.

MAGGIE MAY

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEDAL OF FREEDOM  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1991  
5:30 P.M.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends of what is indeed our special  
relationship. Dennis Thatcher. <sup>Want to mention only son & daughter in law</sup> Above all, the greengrocer's <sup>why no quote male?</sup>  
daughter who shaped a Nation to her will. //

Half a century ago, King George VI of England visited  
Washington. Presenting the singer Kate Smith to His Majesty,  
President Roosevelt said, "This is America." // Tonight, I would  
say of the woman to my right, "This is Great Britain. / Here  
stands democracy -- righteous / and honorable / and free." //

America's highest <sup>civilian</sup> award is the Medal of Freedom. We are  
here to present it to a lion of winter, and one of the greatest  
leaders of all time. / Margaret Thatcher -- Prime Minister for  
over 11 of the <sup>a bit much</sup> [most glorious] years in British history. / She  
became a metaphor <sup>for</sup> of her people -- a leigeman of liberty --  
helping freedom uplift the peoples of Europe and the world. //

She was called the Iron Lady -- / irrepressible / at times,  
incorrigible / always indomitable. She summoned the best in the  
human spirit -- speaking for its values, and its dreams. //

Once, she said, "Turn if you want <sup>like</sup> to, the Lady's not for  
turning," and she wasn't. Instead, the Free World turned to her.

Turned for counsel. Turned for courage. Turned for leadership  
proclaiming lightness against the dark. //

It has been said that great leaders reflect their time.  
Margaret Thatcher did. She also completely transformed her time  
as few leaders ever have. // Consider the 1980s and early '90s  
-- a golden age of liberation. Remember what she meant, and how  
she mattered. Her's was not merely among Britain's finest hours.  
She helped mold perhaps democracy's finest era. //

Think, first, of what Margaret Thatcher meant to what  
Shakespeare termed "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm,  
this England." // She didn't create spirit in the British people  
-- it's been there for centuries. But it took her to once again  
unleash it. //

She believed in the bequest of human dignity. So Britain  
reclaimed the Falkland Islands. / She sought to decrease what  
government must do and increase what the individual may do. So  
she not only put private roofs over British heads --but restored  
economic pride to British hearts. // Like her successor, John  
Major, she believed passionately in free enterprise. So she used  
it to change Britain from "sick man of Europe" to a strong man in  
the New World Order. // Under her, #10 Downing wasn't just an  
address. It was a street of dreams. //

Think, next, of what Margaret Thatcher meant to America.  
Showing that while -- to quote George Bernard Shaw -- ours are  
countries <sup>the same</sup> tribes  
"two peoples separated by a common language" / Britain and  
America are -- and will always be -- joined by a common heritage

and culture, civilization and soul. // She knew the ties that bind our Nations -- moral and economic, political and military. So she didn't merely defend America -- she helped <sup>no, too much</sup> (define) it, inspire it. No country could have had a more valiant ally -- no President, a better friend. // Ask another great visionary, Ronald Reagan. //

Margaret Thatcher stood with America in Libya and Panama and nuclear disarmament. She was one of us; her ideals stood tall with <sup>ours</sup> us; she knew that character is not what we have -- but what we are. // Here is what she said to Americans: "You should have as much faith in America as I have. Cheer up, cheer up. Be more upbeat." [So we did, and will remain.] <sup>Simplest</sup> // We will never forget her courage in forging a great coalition against the naked aggression which brutalized the Gulf. Nor will I forget how last August, she was the first person I consulted when Iraq invaded Kuwait. / I found then that the Rockies would crumble before Margaret Thatcher did. // Ask the finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen any Nations could ever have. They, like I, salute how she has truly blessed America. //

Finally, and most importantly, think of what Margaret Thatcher meant not merely to America but the world. Let me repeat a quote of hers which Barbara especially likes. "If you want <sup>anything</sup> ~~something~~ said, ask a man. If you want anything done, ask a woman." // Mrs. Thatcher sought the real peace which means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war. // She not only put the "great" back in Great Britain. She showed how you

can't lock people behind walls forever -- when moral conviction uplifts their hearts. // Go to Budapest or Gdansk. You will find pictures of her in shops and restaurants and churches and stores. / Travel anywhere where those once enslaved are now free. They will tell you: The Iron Curtain was no match for the Iron Lady. //

Margaret Thatcher helped bring the Cold War to an end. Helped the human will outlast bayonets and barbed wire, Helped the lamp of liberty resemble a blizzard of fireflies in the night. // She remembered how St. Thomas Aquinas said, "If the highest aim of a captain is to protect his ship, he would keep it in port forever." So she sailed freedom's ship wherever it was imperiled. Prophet and crusader -- idealist and realist -- this heroic woman made history move her way. //

There have been, literally, millions of words written about Margaret Thatcher. But let me close with a passage from Mrs. Thatcher herself. / It was her final week as Prime Minister -- a time her mission changed from transforming Britain to evangelizing the world. // Even now, I remember how she delivered one of the greatest speeches in the history of Parliament. // There, she was. Teaching. Exhorting. Defying. Dreaming. Like DeGaulle and Churchill and Dwight Eisenhower -- beloved Ike -- the very embodiment of her Nation. //

Toward the end, she talked of policies "in tune with the deepest instincts of the British" -- and I would add, American -- "people," and of the global triumph of "democracy, the rule of

not  
Presidential?  
?

law and human rights." / Then, she said: "These immense changes did not come about by chance. They have been achieved by strength and resolution in defense, and by a refusal to be intimidated." //

It was a remarkable moment -- you were caught between tears and applause -- and as she spoke, I thought of another British leader, Edmund Burke, and how he said: "Here he stands -- at the summit. / He may live long. / He may do much. / But he can never exceed what he does this day." //

Prime Minister, there will always be an England. God willing, she will forever be near the summit. But there can never -- will never -- be another Margaret Thatcher. // Thank you / this Nation loves you / and may God bless and keep you for all the peoples on this Earth. //

Now, it is my great honor and privilege to present the Medal of Freedom Award. [READ SCRIPT]: "Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret Hilda Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her Nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people. The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic <sup>freedom</sup> achievement throughout the world."

# # # #

- 1 Truth hath a quiet breast.  
*Richard II, I, iii, 96*
- 2 How long a time lies in one little word!  
*I, iii, 213*
- 3 Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour.  
*I, iii, 236*
- 4 Must I not serve a long apprenticeship  
To foreign passages, and in the end,  
Having my freedom, boast of nothing else  
But that I was a journeyman to grief?  
*I, iii, 271*
- 5 All places that the eye of heaven visits  
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.  
Teach thy necessity to reason thus;  
There is no virtue like necessity.<sup>1</sup>  
Think not the king did banish thee,  
But thou the king.  
*I, iii, 275*
- 6 For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite  
The man that mocks at it and sets it light.  
*I, iii, 292*
- 7 O! who can hold a fire in his hand  
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?  
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite  
By bare imagination of a feast?  
Or wallow naked in December snow  
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat?  
O, no! the apprehension of the good  
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse.  
*I, iii, 294*
- 8 Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,  
Though banished, yet a true-born English-  
man.<sup>2</sup>  
*I, iii, 308*
- 9 The tongues of dying men  
Enforce attention like deep harmony.  
*II, i, 5*
- 10 The setting sun, and music at the close,  
As the last taste of sweets, is sweetest last,  
Writ in remembrance more than things long  
past.  
*II, i, 12*
- 11 Report of fashions in proud Italy,  
Whose manners still our tardy apish nation  
Limps after in base imitation.  
*II, i, 21*
- 12 For violent fires soon burn out themselves;  
Small showers last long, but sudden storms  
are short.  
*II, i, 34*
- 13 This royal throne of kings, this sceptered isle,  
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,  
This other Eden, demi-paradise,  
This fortress built by Nature for herself
- Against infection and the hand of war,  
This happy breed of men, this little world,  
This precious stone set in the silver sea,  
Which serves it in the office of a wall,  
Or as a moat defensive to a house,  
Against the envy of less happier lands,  
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this  
England,  
This nurse, this teeming womb of royal kings,  
Feared by their breed and famous by their  
birth.  
*Richard II, II, i, 40*
- 14 England, bound in with the triumphant sea,  
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious  
siege  
Of watery Neptune.  
*II, i, 61*
- 15 That England, that was wont to conquer oth-  
ers,  
Hath made a shameful conquest of itself.  
*II, i, 65*
- 16 A lunatic lean-witted fool,  
Presuming on an ague's privilege.  
*II, i, 115*
- 17 The ripest fruit first falls.  
*II, i, 154*
- 18 Each substance of a grief hath twenty shad-  
ows.  
*II, ii, 14*
- 19 I count myself in nothing else so happy  
As in a soul remembering my good friends.  
*II, iii, 46*
- 20 Evermore thanks, the exchequer of the poor.  
*II, iii, 65*
- 21 Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle.  
*II, iii, 87*
- 22 The caterpillars of the commonwealth,  
Which I have sworn to weed and pluck away.  
*II, iii, 166*
- 23 Things past redress are now with me past  
care.  
*II, iii, 171*
- 24 I see thy glory like a shooting star  
Fall to the base earth from the firmament.  
*II, iv, 19*
- 25 Eating the bitter bread of banishment.<sup>3</sup>  
*III, i, 21*
- 26 Not all the water in the rough rude sea  
Can wash the balm from an anointed king.  
*III, ii, 54*
- 27 O! call back yesterday, bid time return.<sup>4</sup>  
*III, ii, 69*
- 28 The worst is death, and death will have his  
day.  
*III, ii, 103*

<sup>1</sup>See Quintilian, 117:21.<sup>2</sup>A stern, a true-born Englishman.—SAMUEL JOHNSON; from BOSWELL, *Life of Johnson* [1791] *The True-born Englishman* [1701]. Title of satire by DANIEL DEFOE.<sup>3</sup>See *Isaiah* 30:20, 30:18.<sup>4</sup>See Thomas Heywood, 257:17.

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 6 STORIES

Copyright (c) 1989 The Washington Post  
November 3, 1989, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: WEEKEND; PAGE N23; NIGHTLIFE

LENGTH: 1119 words

HEADLINE: Microbrews No Small Beer

BYLINE: Eve Zibart

BODY:

IT WAS (probably) Shaw who said that the British and the Americans were two peoples separated by a common language. I prefer to think of them as separated by a common beer.

It is one of the myriad ironies of American postwar culture that we ...

REVIEW SOUND RECORDINGS; MUSIC

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 6 STORIES

Copyright (c) 1989 Federal Information Systems Corporation;  
Federal News Service

JUNE 6, 1989, TUESDAY

SECTION: NEWS MAKERS & POLICY MAKERS

LENGTH: 4654 words

HEADLINE: CB

USIA WORLDNET "DIALOGUE"  
WITH GUEST: ROBERT ZOELLICK  
STATE DEPARTMENT LEGAL ADVISOR

BODY:

... 1992 of falling apart?

MR. ZOELLICK: Well, I've often heard the phrase that the US and others, in this case Canada, are two people separated by a common language. But I think it's a common understanding of "partial" that it does not mean "complete." I am supported ...

(c) 1989 Manchester Guardian Weekly, April 16, 1989

HIGHLIGHT:

Daniel Boorstin is the Emeritus Librarian of the US Congress. This is an edited extract from his speech at the publication of the second edition of the OED.

BODY:

FOR me this is like being present at the revelation of the second edition of the Bible. and it is an especially appropriate opportunity for an American. We have never sufficiently recognised the debt which we Americans owe to England for the gift of our language. Some would say that you have only lent it to us and that we have been returning it to you in a considerably altered -- we hope enriched -- condition.

The embarrassment of giving and receiving has been veiled in facetious observation -- that we have invented our own American language, that there was no gift at all but only a sharing of a common resource, or the cliché that our unauthorised pre-emption of your language has somehow violated its decencies and made us two peoples separated by a common language.

But the simple fact is that the two great gifts which have made the US into one nation are: the tradition of law and freedom symbolised in the Magna Carta; and the English language. It is hard to imagine a United States of America

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 6 STORIES

Copyright (c) 1987 McGraw-Hill, Inc.;  
Chemical Week

October 28, 1987

SECTION: COMPANIES; Pg. 20

LENGTH: 1883 words

HEADLINE: Glidden maps growth plans under ICI

BYLINE: DANIEL J. McCONVILLE in New York City

BODY:

... tabled' means put through, not consigned to oblivion, as it often does in Cleveland." Comments Scopes: "The English and Americans are two people separated by a common language. "

While the "common" use of the English language may occasionally lead to some crossed wires, the executives say there are no misunderstandings when ...

## LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 6 STORIES

Copyright (c) 1981 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

February 8, 1981, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Part 1; Page 8, Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 388 words

HEADLINE: BRITONS ARE URGED TO SAVE BY MINDING P'S AND Q'S

BYLINE: AP

DATELINE: LONDON, Feb. 7

## BODY:

... on, and the country should return to the 18th century practice of saying "we was" and "they was" to simplify grammar.

Apparently taking to heart Churchill's dictum that the Americans and the British are two peoples separated by a common language, Lord Simon suggested Americanizing the orthography of the language of Shakespeare and Dickens to

The Associated Press, January 29, 1981

less than 17 of the capitals and small letters bore no resemblance to each other. Irregular verbs should be made regular, he said and the country should return to the 18th-century practice of saying "I was," "we was" and "they was" to simplify English grammar.

Apparently taking to heart Winston Churchill's dictum that the Americans and the British are two peoples separated by a common language, Simon suggested Americanizing the language of Shakespeare and Dickens to take out the extraneous letters.

"English is a superb language," he said, "but it presents one great difficulty --the discrepancy between spelling and pronunciation."

Simon suggested that Britons follow the example the late statesman and author Benjamin Disraeli, who spelled words such as "honour" and "labour" without the traditional British "u."

Lord Airedale of the opposition Labor Party demurred, claiming that Americans, while economizing on spelling, "undid this good work" by using long words instead of short ones.

"An Englishman leaves his flat by the lift and gets into his car to go and

# DOUG GAMBLE

91 FEB 12 P1:16

424 - 36th Place  
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266  
(213) 546-6409

Feb. 12/91

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

3 Pages

THATCHER (Curt Smith)

IT WAS THE STRENGTH AND DETERMINATION OF MARGARET THATCHER THAT HELPED BRING THE COLD WAR TO AN END. THE WORLD LEARNED THAT THE IRON CURTAIN WAS NO MATCH FOR THE "IRON LADY."

WINSTON CHURCHILL REFERRED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR AS BRITAIN'S "FINEST HOUR." MARGARET THATCHER'S CONTRIBUTION TO ENDING THE COLD WAR MAY HAVE BEEN BRITAIN'S FINEST ERA.

MRS. THATCHER ~~WAS~~ DEMONSTRATED THAT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS NOT THE ONLY COUNTRY WITH A LADY LIBERTY.

SPEAKING OF THAT WELL-WORN POLITICAL TACTIC, THE U-TURN, SHE ONCE SAID "YOU TURN IF YOU WANT TO; THE LADY'S NOT FOR TURNING." BUT FOR MORE THAN 11 YEARS, THE FREE WORLD TURNED TO HER FOR SUPPORT, TURNED TO HER FOR INSIGHT, TURNED TO HER FOR LEADERSHIP.

SHE TRANSFORMED BRITAIN FROM "THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE" TO A STRONG MAN IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER.

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN - THATCHER (CONT'D)

SHE BEGAN AS A GREENGROCER'S DAUGHTER, AND ROSE TO BECOME THE MOTHER OF THE GREENING OF BRITAIN'S RETURN TO WORLD PROMINANCE.

IT TOOK MARGARET THATCHER TO PUT THE "GREAT" BACK INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

MARGARET THATCHER DIDN'T CREATE SPIRIT IN THE BRITISH PEOPLE, BECAUSE IT'S BEEN THERE FOR CENTURIES. BUT IT TOOK HER TO ONCE AGAIN UNLEASH IT.

AS PRIME MINISTER SHE SET HER COUNTRY ON AN IRREVERSIBLE ROAD TO FREE ENTERPRISE AND OPPORTUNITY. YOU CAN TAKE MARGARET THATCHER OUT OF OFFICE, BUT YOU CAN'T TAKE "THATCHERISM" OUT OF BRITAIN.

AS A CHAMPION OF HOME OWNERSHIP, SHE NOT ONLY PUT PRIVATE ROOFS OVER BRITISH HEADS, SHE ALSO RESTORED ECONOMIC PRIDE TO BRITISH HEARTS.

SHE DID FOR CAPITALISM, FREE CHOICE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP WHAT THE SUNRISE DOES FOR A NEW DAY.

DURING MARGARET THATCHER'S TIME IN OFFICE, <sup># 10</sup> DOWNING ~~STREET~~ WASN'T JUST AN ADDRESS, IT WAS A STREET OF DREAMS.

MRS. THATCHER INHERITED A BRITAIN THAT WAS AN UNDERDOG, AND PUSHED IT INTO OVERDRIVE.

MORE...

- 3 -

DOUG GAMBLE

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN - THATCHER (CONT'D)

~~HER FAITH IN THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM WAS EXCEEDED ONLY BY HER ABILITY TO RALLY OTHERS TO THAT CAUSE.~~

HER LEGACY WILL PROVE TO BE NOT JUST A MERE PLATFORM ON WHICH NEW PROGRESS IS BUILT, BUT A LAUNCHING PAD FROM WHICH UNPRECEDENTED HEIGHTS ARE REACHED.

SHE DIDN'T JUST DEFEND DEMOCRACY, SHE NURTURED IT.

HOW FORTUNATE WE ARE TO HAVE LIVED IN HER TIME, AND HOW MUCH BRIGHTER FUTURE TIMES WILL BE BECAUSE OF HER LIFE.

SO IMPORTANT HAS BEEN HER ROLE IN WORLD HISTORY, WERE SHE AN AMERICAN WE WOULD NOW BE PREPARING TO ADD ANOTHER FACE TO MOUNT RUSHMORE.

AMERICA HAS ITS UNCLE SAM, BUT IF WE HAD AN AUNT SHE WOULD BE MARGARET THATCHER.

WITH HER VICTORIES IN NATIONAL POLITICS, SHE ACCOMPLISHED SOMETHING UNPRECEDENTED IN MODERN TIMES. I'M NOT SURE WHAT THAT'S CALLED IN BRITAIN, BUT IN AMERICAN SPORTS TERMS IT'S KNOWN AS A "THREE-PEAT."

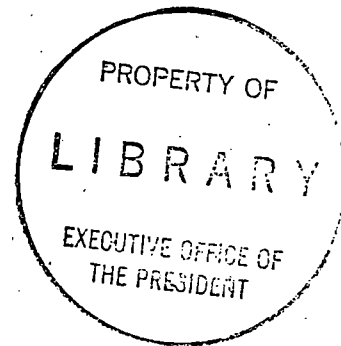
SHE WILL BE FOREVER REMEMBERED AS EVERY INCH A LADY, EVERY INCH A LEADER.

WH

# Respectfully Quoted

A Dictionary of Quotations  
Requested from the  
Congressional Research Service

edited by **Suzy Platt**  
Congressional Reference Division



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS · WASHINGTON · 1989

**533** I hold that the real policy of England—apart from questions which involve her own particular interests—is to be the champion of justice and right; pursuing that course with moderation and prudence, not becoming the Quixote of the world, but giving the weight of her moral sanction and support wherever she thinks that justice is, and wherever she thinks that wrong has been done.

LORD PALMERSTON, remarks in the House of Commons defending his foreign policy, March 1, 1848.—*Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, 3d series, vol. 97, col. 122.

**534** I return you many thanks for the honour you have done me; but Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example.

WILLIAM PITT, the younger, response to the Lord Mayor's toast to Pitt's health as the "Saviour of Europe," Lord Mayor's banquet, London, November 9, 1805.—Philip Henry Stanhope, *Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt*, vol. 4, p. 346 (1867, reprinted 1970). This was Pitt's last public utterance.

**535** There is nothing so bad or so good that you will not find an Englishman doing it; but you will never find an Englishman in the wrong. He does everything on principle. He fights you on patriotic principles; he robs you on business principles; he enslaves you on imperial principles.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, *Man of Destiny*, one act play, in his *Complete Plays with Prefaces*, vol. 1, p. 743 (1962). Napoleon is speaking.

**536** They [the British] are like their own beer: froth on top, dregs at bottom, the middle excellent.

Attributed to VOLTAIRE (François Marie Arouet).—*The Home Book of Quotations*, ed. Burton Stevenson, 9th ed., p. 560, no. 1 (1964).

#### English language

**537** The gift of a common tongue is a priceless inheritance and it may well some day become the foundation of a common citizenship.

Prime Minister WINSTON CHURCHILL, speech at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 6, 1943.—*Winston S. Churchill: His Complete Speeches, 1897-1963*, ed. Robert Rhodes James, vol. 7, p. 6825 (1974).

**538** This is the sort of pedantry up with which I will not put.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, marginal note after receiving a civil servant's objection to the ending of a sentence with a preposition and the use of a dangling participle in official documents.—Kay Halle, *Irrepressible Churchill*, p. 166 (1966).

In other versions of this anecdote, the word "English" is often used instead of "pedantry."

**539** England and America are two countries separated by the same language.

Attributed to GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.—"Picturesque Speech and Patter," *Reader's Digest*, November 1942, p. 100.

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## English language

X This has not been verified in his published writings, but a number of quotation books published after 1942 have included this quotation, without naming the original published source. X

**540** The difference between the almost right word and the right word is really a large matter—'tis the difference between the lightning-bug and the lightning.

MARK TWAIN (Samuel L. Clemens).—George Bainton, *The Art of Authorship*, pp. 87-88 (1890).

Bainton asked leading authors for "literary reminiscences, methods of work, and advice to young beginners," and compiled their answers to produce his book.

## Environment

**541** I've often thought that if our zoning boards could be put in charge of botanists, of zoologists and geologists, and people who know about the earth, we would have much more wisdom in such planning than we have when we leave it to the engineers.

Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, remarks at conference sponsored by the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute, Harriman, New York, February 17-19, 1967.—*Government and the Democratic Process; A Symposium by American and Israeli Experts*, ed. Judd L. Teller, p. 16 (1969).

**542** You could cover the whole world with asphalt, but sooner or later green grass would break through.

Attributed to ILYA EHRENBURG.—*The New York Times Book Review*, October 22, 1967, p. 1. Unverified.

Patricia Blake, author of the book review, obtained this quotation from the late Max Hayward, who may have gotten it directly from Ehrenburg.

**543** We have come tardily to the tremendous task of cleaning up our environment. We should have moved with similar zeal at least a decade ago. But no purpose is served by post-mortems. With visionary zeal but the greatest realism, we must now address ourselves to the vast problems that confront us.

Representative GERALD R. FORD, Earth Day address, Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 22, 1970.—*Gerald R. Ford, Selected Speeches*, ed. Michael V. Doyle, p. 84 (1973).

**544** In the last few decades entire new categories of waste have come to plague and menace the American scene. . . . Pollution is growing at a rapid rate. . . . Pollution destroys beauty and menaces health. It cuts down on efficiency, reduces property values and raises taxes. . . . Almost all these wastes and pollutions are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. A prime national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in. Our Government is already doing much in this field. We have made significant progress. But more must be done.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, special message to the Congress on conservation and restoration of natural beauty, February 8, 1965.—*Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Lyndon B. Johnson, 1965*, book 1, pp. 161-62.

**545** Never before has man had such capacity to control his own environment, to end thirst and hunger, to conquer poverty and disease, to banish illiteracy and massive human

assistant made of baseball a carnival, as the thirties ended, Dodgers' radio loomed first among equals. Raucous, almost magically devoted, the Faithful flocked to Bedford Avenue, and with play-by-play blanketing a borough (on summer evenings, with the car window down, one could drive by front stoops and candy stores and not miss a pitch), Brooklyn baseball stirred a kinship and zealotry — a zany, misplaced sense that "baseball belongs to the fans" — that had not previously impelled The Game, and that has not embraced it since.

For the first time, all sixteen teams broadcast games and cheered the promise of radio. Neville Chamberlain chose appeasement. T. S. Williams joined the Boston Red Sox. The Third Reich swallowed Czechoslovakia. Eight dates into the 1939 season, Lou Gehrig left the Yankees' lineup; his dying cry, 2,130 straight games. In more than fifteen thousand movie houses, one could follow Garbo and Barrymore and Rogers and Astaire. On May 17, NBC Television — using one camera and announcer Bill Stern — offered its first sports event: a baseball game, Columbia v. Princeton at Manhattan's Baker Field. To the *New York Times*, "It was apparent that considerable progress has been made in the technical requirements and apparatus for this sort of outdoor pickup where the action is fast."

John Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath* was published, its "Okies" a national flame. Jack Benny and Fred Allen duelled on NBC Radio. Baseball dedicated the Hall of Fame, Judge Landis presiding. The populace gyrated to the King of Swing. Clark Gable said, "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn." On July 4, the Iron Horse gave a speech. "I consider myself," he told the crowd at Yankee Stadium, "the luckiest man on the face of the earth." Gillette bought exclusive rights to the World Series and, ending multiple coverage, awarded the pageant to the Mutual Broadcasting System: its announcers, Bob Elson and Walter Barber. The Reds neared their second pennant; the Yankees would sweep the Series.

Each week, "the Songbird of the South," CBS's inescapably popular Kate Smith, opened her program with, "Hello, everybody"; presenting her to the visiting king of England, FDR said, "This is America." On August 22, 1939, Hitler and Joseph Stalin — Truman's future "Uncle Joe" — signed the Russo-German Nonaggression Pact. On August 26, in a year where broadcasting totaled only 7 percent of baseball's revenue, NBC Television (this time, with two cameras) again bewitched. Over station W2XBS, its cinema viewed in a handful of homes, the network bestowed the first major-league telecast: the Reds and Dodgers at Ebbets Field. "This is Red Barber speaking," the broadcast began. "Let me say hello to you all." Five days later, as German Panzer tanks crossed the Polish frontier, the world said hello to hell.

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**Curt Smith**

# **Voices of The Game**

**The First Full-Scale Overview  
of Baseball Broadcasting,  
1921 to the Present**

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 24 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1989

September 23, 1989, Saturday, BC cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 289 words

HEADLINE: Berlin's castoff song: 'God Bless America'

Berlin-Song

BODY:

... attempts to designate it as the national anthem on the grounds that it is more singable than 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'

Because of 'God Bless America,' Smith became so identified with U.S. patriotism that President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the singer to Britain's King George VI in 1939 by saying: 'This is Kate Smith -- this is America.'

Proprietary to the United Press International, November 29, 1986

... II bond sales.

Within a year after she introduced her signature tune, she had become so identified with love of country that Roosevelt introduced her to Britain's King George VI in 1939 by saying: 'This is Kate Smith - this is America.'

She appeared regularly on television programs throughout the 1950s and 1960s before going into semi-retirement at Lake Placid, ...

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 24 STORIES

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Time

June 30, 1986, U.S. Edition

SECTION: MILESTONES; Died; Pg. 77

LENGTH: 137 words

BODY:

Kate Smith, 79, outsize singer whose robust optimism cheered radio listeners through the Great Depression and stirred patriotic spirits during World War II with the song still indelibly hers, God Bless America, written by Irving Berlin; of respiratory arrest; in Raleigh, N.C. "This is Kate Smith. This is America," said President Roosevelt, introducing her to the King and Queen of Britain in 1939. Never formally trained, the precocious singer appeared in revues and the theater as a teenager, then ...

(Smith/Grossman)  
March 4, 1991  
8 A.M.  
MAGGIE MAY

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEDAL OF FREEDOM  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1991  
5:30 P.M.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends of what is indeed our special relationship. Dennis Thatcher. Above all, the greengrocer's daughter who shaped a nation to her will. //

Half a century ago, King George VI of England visited Washington. Presenting the singer Kate Smith to His Majesty, President Roosevelt said, "This is America." // Tonight, I would say of the woman to my right, "This is Great Britain. / Here stands democracy -- righteous / and honorable / and free." //

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She has been called the Iron Lady -- / irrepressible / at times, incorrigible / always indomitable. She summoned the best in the human spirit -- speaking for its values, and its dreams. // Once, she said, "Turn if you like, the lady's not for turning," and she wasn't. Instead, the Free World turned to her.

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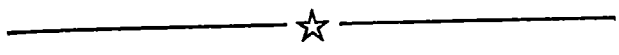
# # # #

*He well knows what snares are spread about his path, from personal animosity . . . and possibly from popular delusion. But he has put to hazard his ease, his security, his interest, his power, even his . . . popularity . . . He is traduced and abused for his supposed motives. He will remember that obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory: he will remember . . . that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph . . . He may live long, he may do much. But here is the summit. He never can exceed what he does this day.*

—Edmund Burke's eulogy of Charles James Fox for his attack upon the tyranny of the East India Company—  
House of Commons, December 1, 1783

Kathleen

MEMORIAL EDITION



JOHN F. <sup>Fitzgerald</sup> KENNEDY Pres. U.S. 1961-63

PROFILES  
IN  
COURAGE

*Special Foreword by Robert F. Kennedy*

HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS  
NEW YORK, EVANSTON, AND LONDON



(c) 1979 The Washington Post, March 27, 1979

And this will have an impact."

But just how much impact the day of Egyptian-Israeli peace will have for Carter is hard to say, even for the man whose job it is to translate Carter's popularity into statistics.

"It's not the kind of thing you can translate into hard specifics," says Caddell. And so he sits down and writes his boss a letter, in which he quotes Edmund Burke's eulogy to House of Commons member Charles Majes Fox in 1783:

"He may live long, <sup>He</sup> may do much. But here is the summit. He can never exceed what he does this day. "

That is what a politician gets when his pollster when to Harvard. Another adviser, a product of more southerly schooling, comes to the same view but phrases it differently:

"When Carter deals with the nittygritty, like energy and deregulation and all that, it doesn't do much to distinguish him from the pack -- from, say, a bunch of senators. But this will have a long-lasting benefit for Jimmy Carter. It will make him look presidential."

(Smith/Grossman)  
March 4, 1991  
8 A.M.  
MAGGIE MAY

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STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1991  
5:30 P.M.

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golden age of liberty. Remember what she meant, and how she mattered. Hers was not merely among Britain's finest hours. She helped mold perhaps democracy's finest era. //

Think, first, of what she meant to what Shakespeare called "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." // She didn't create spirit in the British people -- it's been there for a millennium. But Margaret Thatcher believed in and once again unleashed it. //

She cherished human dignity. So Britain reclaimed the Falkland Islands. / She sought to decrease what government must do and increase what the individual may do. So she put private roofs over British heads -- and restored economic pride to British hearts. // Like her successor, John Major, she believed passionately in free enterprise. So she used it to renew British initiative and national pride. // Margaret Thatcher didn't merely make Britain a leader in the New World Order. She defined the essence of the United Kingdom. //

Think, next, of what she meant to America. Knowing that although ours are "two countries separated by the same language" / Britain and America are -- and will always be -- joined by a common heritage and culture, civilization and soul. // Mrs. Thatcher understood the ties that bind our nations -- moral and economic, political and spiritual. So she defended America -- and helped inspire it. No country could have had a more valiant comrade in arms -- no President, as another great leader, Ronald Reagan, could attest, could ask for a better friend. //

Margaret Thatcher stood with America when others stood silent. / Her ideals stood tall with ours; she knew that character is not what we have -- but what we are. // Here is what she said to Americans: "You should have as much faith in America as I have." So we did, and will remain. // We will never forget her courage in helping forge a great coalition against the aggression which brutalized the Gulf. Nor will I forget her wise counsel last August, as we met in Aspen, Colorado, the day after Iraq invaded Kuwait, at a crucial hour of decision for both our countries. / Ask servicemen and women from the Desert Rats to the 82nd Airborne -- the finest sons and daughters any Nations could ever have. They knew that the Rockies would crumble before Margaret Thatcher did. //

Finally, and most importantly, think of what Margaret Thatcher meant not only to America but the world. Let me repeat a quote of hers which Barbara especially likes. "If you want anything said, ask a man. If you want anything done, ask a woman." // Mrs. Thatcher sought the real peace which means the triumph of freedom -- not just the absence of war. // She not only put the "great" back in Great Britain. She showed how you can't lock people behind walls forever -- when moral conviction uplifts their souls. // Go to Budapest or Gdansk. You will find pictures of her in shops and restaurants and churches and stores. / Travel anywhere where those once enslaved now are free. They will tell you: Tyranny is powerless against the primacy of the heart. //

Margaret Thatcher helped bring the Cold War to an end. Helped the human will outlast bayonets and barbed wire. Helped the lamp of liberty resemble a lighthouse guiding people to safe harbor. / Yet she remembered how St. Thomas Aquinas said, "If the highest aim of a captain is to protect his ship, he would keep it in port forever." So she sailed freedom's ship wherever it was imperiled. Prophet and crusader -- idealist and realist - - this heroic woman made history move her way. //

There have been, literally, millions of words written about Margaret Thatcher. But let me close with a passage from Mrs. Thatcher herself. / It was her final week as Prime Minister -- as her mission changed from transforming Britain to evangelizing the world. // There she was, giving one of the most memorable speeches in the history of Parliament. Teaching. / Exhorting. / Defying. / Dreaming. // Like Churchill and Sadat and Dwight Eisenhower -- beloved Ike -- the very embodiment of her Nation. //

Toward the end of her address, she talked of policies "in tune with the deepest instincts of the British" -- and I would add, American -- "people," and of the global triumph of "democracy, the rule of law and human rights." / Then, she said: "These immense changes did not come about by chance. They have been achieved by strength and resolution in defense, and by a refusal to be intimidated."//

It was a remarkable moment -- the audience was caught between tears and applause -- and as she spoke, I thought of how

there will always be an England. / God willing, she will forever  
be near the summit. / But there can never be another Margaret  
Thatcher. // Thank you / this Nation loves you / and may God  
bless and keep you for all the peoples on this Earth. //

Now, it is my great honor and privilege to present the Medal  
of Freedom. [READ SCRIPT]: "Three times elected Prime Minister  
of the United Kingdom, Margaret Thatcher led her country with  
fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for  
Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended  
prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic  
partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar  
division of Europe. With a strong sense of her nation's history  
and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored  
confidence to the British people. The United States honors a  
steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and  
economic freedom throughout the world."

# # # #

(Smith/Grossman)  
February 27, 1991  
10 A.M.  
MAGGIE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEDAL OF FREEDOM  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1991  
5:30 P.M.

also son Mark Thatcher (lives in Dallas, TX)  
& his wife  
(Mrs Mrs Mark Thatcher)  
(only son)

Cathy  
Trotter  
Soc office

Ladies and gentlemen, friends of what is indeed our special relationship. Dennis Thatcher. Above all, "the greengrocer's daughter who bent a Nation to her will."

quote is from  
Newswatch  
cover, quote  
should be  
before  
greengrocer

Half a century ago, King George VI of England visited Washington. Presenting the singer Kate Smith to His Majesty, President Roosevelt said, "This is America." // Tonight, I would say of the woman to my right, "This is Great Britain. / Here stands democracy -- righteous / and honorable / and free." //

1939  
Cathy  
Trotter

America's highest award is the Medal of Freedom. We are here to present it not merely to a lion of winter -- but one of the greatest lionesses of all time. / Margaret Thatcher -- Prime Minister for over 11 of the most glorious years in British history. / She became a metaphor of her people -- a morning star of liberty -- helping Britain "stand tall in the councils of Europe and the world." //

P/O  
Cathy  
Book

Jocely Nadin  
Press office  
898-4283

Time  
Mag

She was called the Iron Lady -- / irrepressible / at times, incorrigible / always indomitable. She summoned the best in the British character -- speaking for its values, and its dreams. // Once, she said, "Turn if you want to, the lady's not for turning," and so she wasn't. Instead, the Free World turned to

a bit hyperbolic no?  
u  
(in quote it is "stands")

her. Turned for counsel. Turned for courage. Turned for leadership proclaiming <sup>no</sup>lightness against the dark. //

It has been said that great leaders embody their time. Margaret Thatcher did. She also completely transformed her time as few leaders have ever done. // Consider the 1980s and early '90s -- a true golden age of freedom. Remember what she meant, and how she mattered. Her's was not merely among Britain's finest hours. She helped mold perhaps democracy's finest era. //

Think, first, of what Margaret Thatcher meant to "this ~~plot~~, this ~~earth~~, this ~~realm~~, this ~~England~~." // She didn't create spirit in the British people -- it's been there for centuries. But it took her to once again unleash it. // Like Gladstone and Disraeli and David Lloyd George, her fidelity to honor was exceeded only by her ability to rally others to that cause. //

She believed in self-determination. So Britain liberated the Falkland Islands. / Like her magnificent successor -- John Major -- she sought to decrease what government must do and increase what the individual may do. So she not only put private roofs over British heads -- but restored economic pride to British hearts. // She believed passionately in free enterprise. So she used it to change Britain from "sick man of Europe" to a strong man in the New World Order. // Under her, #10 Downing wasn't just an address. It was a street of dreams. //

Think, next, of what Margaret Thatcher meant to America. Showing that while -- to quote George Bernard Shaw -- ours are

*Shakespeare  
Richard III  
II, i, 40*

*beatyng Noctis*

*that was the  
British  
Empire*

X Countries X

X the same X

This quote has been attributed to George Bernard Shaw though verified not published in his works. However, a # of published books included this quote after 1942 had the original published some of

"two peoples separated by a common language" / Britain and America are -- and will always be -- joined by a common heritage and culture, civilization and soul. // She didn't defend America --she helped define and inspire it. No Nation could have had a more valiant ally -- no President, a better friend. // Ask another great visionary, Ronald Reagan. //

Margaret Thatcher stood with us in Libya and Panama and nuclear disarmament -- knowing the ties that bind our Nation -- moral and economic, political and military. // Here is what she once said to Americans: "You should have as much faith in America as I have. Cheer up, cheer up. Be more upbeat." So we did, and will remain. // Nor will we ever forget her courage in forging a great coalition against the naked aggression which brutalized Kuwait. Ask any of the finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen any Nations could ever have. They, like I, salute how you have truly blessed America. //

Finally, and most importantly, think of what Margaret Thatcher meant not only to America but the world. Let me repeat a quote of hers which Barbara especially likes. "If you want anything said, ask a man. If you want anything done, ask a woman." // Margaret Thatcher sought the real peace which means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war. // She not only put the "great" back in Great Britain. She showed how you can't lock people behind walls forever -- when moral conviction uplifts their hearts. // Go to Budapest or Gdansk. You will find pictures of her in shops and restaurants and

Newswatch

Newswatch

churches and stores. / Travel anywhere where those once enslaved are now free. They will tell you: **The Iron Curtain was no match for the Iron Lady.** //

Margaret Thatcher helped bring the Cold War to an end. Helped the human will outlast bayonets and barbed wire. Helped the lamp of liberty become like "a blizzard of fireflies in the night." // She remembered how St. Thomas Aquinas once said, "If the highest aim of a captain is to protect his ship, he would keep it in port forever." So she sailed freedom's ship wherever it was imperiled. Prophet and crusader -- idealist and realist -- this heroic woman made history move her way. //

*NRB convention 1-29-90*  
*In The Area*  
*Book*

There have been, literally, millions of words written about Margaret Thatcher. But let me close with a passage from Mrs. Thatcher herself. / It was her final week as Prime Minister -- a time her mission changed from transforming Britain to evangelizing the world. // Even now, I remember how she delivered one of the greatest speeches in the history of Parliament. // There, she was. Teaching. Exhorting. Defying. Dreaming. Like DeGaulle and Churchill and Dwight Eisenhower -- beloved Ike -- the very embodiment of her Nation. //

Toward the end, she talked of policies "in tune with the deepest instincts of the British people," and of the global triumph of "democracy, the rule of law, and basic human rights." / Then, she said: "These immense changes did not come about by chance. They have been achieved by strength and resolution in defense, and by a refusal ever to be intimidated." //

*An Emb*  
*gogo*

As Thomas Aquinas observed:  
"If the prince aim of a captain were to  
preserve his ship, he would keep it  
in port forever"

Honorable  
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Dir of Nat  
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the Arts

7064 - Social Office

Dianna ← Mark's  
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for colleague  
for committee  
Cherys

Ambassador  
Antony  
Mrs. Colin Powell in Sec of State  
Mrs. George  
Shultz

It was a remarkable moment -- you were caught between tears and applause -- and as she spoke, I thought of another British leader, Edmund Burke, and how he said: "Here he stands -- at the summit. / He may live long. / He may do much. / But he can never exceed what he does this day." //

*Long Prime  
Bill Sargent  
before  
the fall  
Chap about  
Sept  
of 1972*

Prime Minister, there will always be an England. God willing, she will forever be near the summit. But there can never -- will never -- be another Margaret Thatcher. // Thank you, this Nation loves you, and may God bless and keep you for all the peoples on this Earth. //

Now, it is my great honor and privilege to present the Medal of Freedom Award. [READ SCRIPT]: "Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret ~~Hilda~~ Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her Nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people. The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic <sup>freedom</sup> achievement throughout the world."

*SM*

*check*

# # # #

paraphrased  
St. Thomas Aquinas, Kingship Bk  
II, Ch 3, § 103

(201) 391-4404  
Carmen



call in my

Memo  
w/Disk



Memo today

Jc176  
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WH

*t.* BURKE'S  
POLITICS

*Selected Writings and Speeches of*  
EDMUND BURKE  
*on Reform, Revolution, and War*

EDITED BY  
ROSS J. S. HOFFMAN  
&  
PAUL LEVACK



ALFRED A. KNOPF NEW YORK

1949

BLE EDMUND BURKE

-1797

trait by Sir Joshua Reynolds

York Public Library



Thomas Aquinas

On Kingship, to the  
King of Cyprus.

JC 121. T482

honorable to the age that the rescue of the greatest number of the human race that ever were so grievously oppressed from the greatest tyranny that was ever exercised has fallen to the lot of abilities and dispositions equal to the task; that it has fallen to one who has the enlargement to comprehend, the spirit to undertake, and the eloquence to support so great a measure of hazardous benevolence. His spirit is not owing to his ignorance of the state of men and things; he well knows what snares are spread about his path, from personal animosity, from court intrigues, and possibly from popular delusion. But he has put to hazard his ease, his security, his interest, his power, even his darling popularity, for the benefit of a people whom he has never seen. This is the road that all heroes have trod before him. He is traduced and abused for his supposed motives. He will remember that obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory: he will remember that it was not only in the Roman customs, but it is in the nature and constitution of things, that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph. These thoughts will support a mind which only exists for honor under the burden of temporary reproach. He is doing, indeed, a great good — such as rarely falls to the lot, and almost as rarely coincides with the desires, of any man. Let him use his time. Let him give the whole length of the reins to his benevolence. He is now on a great eminence, where the eyes of mankind are turned to him. He may live long, he may do much; but here is the summit: he never can exceed what he does this day.

He has faults; but they are faults that, though they may in a small degree tarnish the luster and sometimes impede the march of his abilities, have nothing in them to extinguish the fire of great virtues. In those faults there is no mixture of deceit, of hypocrisy, of pride, of ferocity, of complexional despotism, or want of feeling for the distresses of mankind. His are faults which might exist in a descendant of Henry the Fourth of France, as they did exist in that father of his country. Henry the Fourth wished that he might live to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant in his kingdom. That sentiment of homely benevolence was worth all the splendid sayings that are recorded of kings. But he wished perhaps for more than could be obtained, and the goodness of the man exceeded the power of the king. But this gentleman, a subject, may this day say this at least with truth: that he secures the rice in his pot to every man in India. . . . There is not a tongue, a nation, or religion in India which will not bless the presiding care and manly beneficence of this House, and of

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him who proposes to you this great work. Your names will never  
be separated before the throne of the Divine Goodness, in what-  
ever language, or with whatever rites, pardon is asked for sin,  
and reward for those who imitate the Godhead in His universal  
bounty to His creatures. These honors you deserve, and they will  
surely be paid, when all the jargon of influence and party and  
patronage are swept into oblivion.

. . . For my own part, I am happy that I have lived to see  
this day; I feel myself overpaid for the labors of eighteen years,  
when, at this late period, I am able to take my share, by one  
humble vote, in destroying a tyranny that exists to the disgrace  
of this nation and the destruction of so large a part of the human  
species.

¶ Fox's East India bill was carried by a two-to-one vote  
in the House of Commons, but company interests and crown in-  
fluence prevailed against it in the House of Lords. Its defeat was  
the occasion for George III's discharge of the Fox-North coalition  
government and the assumption of the premiership by young  
William Pitt, who in 1784 carried through Parliament a modified  
India reform measure. It established a system of double govern-  
ment, which lasted until 1858. The political power exercised by  
the Court of Directors was entirely subordinated to a Board of  
Control appointed by the crown. The Indian patronage was re-  
tained by the directors, but the governor-general and the presi-  
dents and members of councils were appointed and removable by  
the crown. The authority of the governor-general and his council  
over the minor presidencies was strengthened; regulations were  
made to prevent extortion by company officers, and a special court  
was instituted for trial of those charged with misconduct.

Meanwhile Burke continued his investigations of the Hastings  
regime in India. Out of these arose the impeachment proceedings  
against Hastings and the famous trial before the House of Lords  
which was opened in February 1788. Burke took the lead in this  
and it occupied him almost exclusively until the outbreak of the  
French Revolution. The trial was concluded in 1794, and a verdict  
of acquittal was given the following year. Reviewing his public  
life, Burke wrote in 1796 that if he were to call for a reward "it  
should be for those [services] in which for fourteen years . . . I  
showed the most industry and had the least success: I mean in  
the affairs of India. They are those on which I value myself the  
most: most for the importance, most for the labor, most for the  
judgment, most for the constancy and perseverance in the pur-

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RTICS (1968)  
edition, 1972)

BEFORE THE FALL  
*An Inside View of the  
Pre-Watergate White House*

WILLIAM SAFIRE

1975  
DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC.  
GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

ATURE

ave said they were crazy. But when  
a military force.”  
e about the Chinese sense of pur-  
r spoke of a powerful Communist  
was a superficial regimentation of  
trait; Nixon pointed to the power  
se are three different slants that  
question was not pursued.  
ommerce, asked, “Why were they

replied. “I don’t agree with Mal-  
ey look around and see them-  
is not antagonistic. They know  
order than in Western Europe.  
e U.S.? (1) We are a long way  
ly that Russia or Japan or India  
e U.S. has no designs on them.  
hy—not to buy any computers.”

Cut: your wording  
in the text  
is different. Want  
to change it to  
match this - JAB

#### 4. THE GUNS OF APRIL

The spring of 1972 was the apex of Richard Nixon’s career. John F. Kennedy chose these lines from Edmund Burke’s eulogy of Charles James Fox as the keynote for his book, *Profiles in Courage*: “He may live long, he may do much. But here is the summit. He can never exceed what he does this day.”

In a six-week span, Nixon rose to the final challenge of his Vietnam policy by a foe that never wanted to negotiate and always wanted to win; he reacted with the application of enough power to counter that bid for victory, but with enough coolness in its presentation to the American public to be accepted without another Kent State. He came back with enough restraint in his choice of weapons and targets to permit a summit conference to be held and with enough power so that his display of nerve helped achieve the kind of arms limitation agreement he wanted. High-stakes poker all the way, and Nixon took the pot.

In Hanoi, the response to the proposals made public in the President’s January 25 speech revealing the impasse in the secret talks came fairly swiftly: silence on the negotiating front and the expected spring offensive on the battlefield. American troops in Vietnam were down to 95,000 in early April, less than 6,000 of them combat troops; now the defense was up to the South Vietnamese.

At two o’clock on the afternoon of April 8, 1972, Bob Haldeman called me from Key Biscayne to tell me the President wanted a speech drafted in a hurry, warning the Communists of the consequences of their actions in Vietnam. “President says to be sure to use the word ‘enemy.’” At the same moment, the President was on the phone to Henry Kissinger, who, as always, had a secretary on his “dead key” extension taking verbatim notes. Here is the salient portion of that conversation as transcribed by Henry’s secretary—a monologue by the President that shows what was going on in his mind:

Paraphrased to sound more contemporary  
governor/pilot

governor =  
pilot

Thus a ship is said to be governed when, through the skill of the [pilot] it is brought unharmed by a direct route to harbor. Consequently, if a thing be directed to an end outside itself (as a ship to the harbor), it is the governor's duty, not only to preserve the thing unharmed, but further, to guide it towards this end. If, on the contrary, there be a thing whose end is not outside itself, then the governor's endeavors will merely tend to preserve the thing undamaged in its proper perfection.

Engl. / word for word with Latin.

Ed Snyder

Dominican  
House of  
Studies

529-5300 X 154

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

① Carmen (CRN's office)  
(201) 391-4404

does she have actual  
context / source

② On Kingship, ordered from  
LOC

Ed Snyder

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

JG

YOU WERE CALLED BY-

YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Carmen

OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE ▶

FTS

AUTOVON

201-391-4404

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Not a direct quote -  
paraphrased by Nixon - Can  
find it in St. Thomas Aquinas  
Ch. II  
Ch. 3 #103 → "Kingship book"

RECEIVED BY

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DATE

TIME

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

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FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

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# IN THE ARENA

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A MEMOIR OF VICTORY,  
DEFEAT, AND RENEWAL

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# RICHARD NIXON

SIMON AND SCHUSTER  
NEW YORK LONDON TORONTO  
SYDNEY TOKYO SINGAPORE

## RISKS

would have undoubtedly been drafted as a candidate in 1964 and lost to Lyndon Johnson, since no one had a chance to beat him after Kennedy's assassination. Had I not run for governor at all, I probably would have run for President in 1964. If that had happened, I would probably have lost the nomination to Barry Goldwater and would certainly have lost to Johnson in the general election. I would then have been in the position of Tom Dewey, who despite his great abilities was finished after two straight losses in campaigns for the White House.

There is no question that running for governor was a bad risk. But the road to victory is sometimes paved with defeat. By running and losing, I stayed on the sidelines in 1964 and was able to regroup and run again for the Presidency in 1968.

Because I won in 1968, you might assume that it was the year I took the smallest risk. In fact, it could well have been the greatest. After the Republican victories in the races for House, Senate, and governor in 1966, the field of potential candidates for President expanded explosively almost overnight. Had I not played my hunch of going against the advice of my supporters and taken a moratorium from politics for six months in 1967, it is likely that I would have been chewed up in the early skirmishing for the nomination. In that case, either Nelson Rockefeller or Ronald Reagan might have been nominated. Instead, the pieces fell into place, and this time both luck and the vote count were on my side.

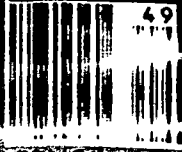
In politics more than in any other profession, the risks worth taking are those where the odds are great. The more you risk if you lose, the more you stand to gain if you win. Nothing great can be accomplished without taking great risks. You should consult a lawyer only if you want to know what risks *not* to take. Lawyers are experts on how not to do something. They play it safe. They seldom will advise you to take a risk. In determining what risks to take, you must never be obsessed by what you might lose. You must always keep front and center what you might gain.

Those who choose politics as a career are embarking on a perilous voyage. But they should always remember the words of St. Thomas Aquinas seven centuries ago: "If the highest aim of a captain were to preserve his ship, he would keep it in port forever."

# WAR ON DRUGS: WHY WE'RE LOSING

# The Lady Bows Out

What Maggie  
Thatcher's  
departure  
means for the  
U.S. and Europe





**“Once again Britain  
stands tall in the  
councils of Europe  
and of the world.  
Over the last  
decade, we have  
given power back to  
the people on an  
unprecedented  
scale.”**

**—MARGARET THATCHER**

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 1 STORY

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Federal News Service

JANUARY 29, 1990, MONDAY

SECTION: FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

LENGTH: 1914 words

HEADLINE: CB

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH  
NATIONAL RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS CONVENTION  
SHERATON WASHINGTON HOTEL

BODY:

... sight last October of 70,000 workers in the streets and squares of Leipzig. And weapons! They carried candles. And their light was likened to a blizzard of fireflies in the night. Ask anyone that evening. They sought what we Americans enjoy; free markets, free elections, and the exercise of free will ...

p.m.-thatcher-commons sked 11-22 1885  
^p.m.-thatcher-commons

PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER  
BEFORE THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, ENGLAND

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1990

.STX

SPEAKER: Questions to the Prime Minister. Question number one, the Reverend Martin Smith (sp).

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, sir. I had a very successful visit to Northern Ireland on the 16th of November. We have no plans to visit the honorable member's constituency in the immediate future. (Laughter.)

SPEAKER: Reverend Martin Smith (sp)?

MR. SMITH (sp): Mr. Speaker, you will understand that Ulster unionist members will have empathy today with the Prime Minister because we know what betrayal means. Can I -- can I assure her if she visits South Belfast, she will discover amongst the majority of my constituents sympathy for her views on Europe for having suffered from centralized bureaucracy. We do not wish to have Brussel's bureaucracy.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, I will hope to visit the province many times in the future, perhaps in a slightly different capacity, and might then come to visit the honorable gentlemen's constituency.

With regard to our policy on Europe, I believe it is one which appeals to most people in this country, and I believe it is right.

SPEAKER: Mr. Tony Marlow (sp). Number two.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, this morning I chaired a meeting of the cabinet. A quarter to one, I had an audience with Her Majesty the Queen. Later this afternoon, I shall lead for the government against the motion put down in the name of the leader of the opposition.

SPEAKER: Tony Marlow (sp).

MR. MARLOW (sp): Would my right honorable friend --

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would my right honorable friend, excepting those of us on this side who share her objectives, whatever our roles may have been in recent weeks, but this is a day -- this is a time of sadness and happiness. Sadness -- sadness -- sadness for her -- sadness for her from the great well of affection that exists throughout the House. Happiness in celebration of what has been, is and will remain the greatest

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peacetime political reign of this century, and a day of dedication to sustain and build on the massive achievements of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, may I thank my honorable friend. The same person in a slightly different capacity will be available to serve Britain in whatsoever way it happens.

SPEAKER: Mr. Neil Kinnock.

MR. KINNOCK: Mr. Speaker, may I pay tribute to the Prime Minister and to her decision this morning. She showed by that that she amounts to more than those who have turned upon her in recent days. Mr. Speaker, the right honorable lady, I know, considers the principle of choice to be extremely important and that is rightly so. Does she agree with me that the people of Britain should now be given the power of choice in a general election?

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, may I thank the right honorable gentlemen for his earlier comments. In reply to his later question, the answer is no. No more than we had an election when Mr. Wilson changed to Mr. Callaghan.

SPEAKER: Mr. Churchill.

MR. CHURCHILL: Is my right honorable friend aware that she deserves the gratitude of the entire nation for her -- for her part in bringing to an end the Soviet's part in the arms race and burying once and for all the Cold War between the superpowers. It is in that capacity that she will be remembered as the greatest peacetime prime minister this country has ever had.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: I'm grateful to my honorable friend for his staunchness in defense and for his remarks. It was a great privilege to attend the CSCE conference in Paris and to sign some of the disarmament agreements and for the new CSCE, which merely ushers in a new order in Europe, and I hope, a very successful peaceful one.

SPEAKER: Mr. Ashtown (sp).

MR. ASHTOWN (sp): Mr. Speaker, may I say to the Prime Minister that many of us recognize that she had to take a very tough decision this morning and we believe she took the right decision and took it with great dignity.

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May I also say to her that however wide our political divisions, and they are, of course, very wide, no one can doubt the special style she's brought to that dispatch box, nor her courage, conviction, and determination which she has brought to her premiership.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps I might ask her to use this opportunity to offer to the House any advice she might have for her successor.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, I thank -- apart from the last bit, may I thank the right honorable gentleman for his kindness. May I remind the House that I expect to be here on Tuesday afternoon, and possibly even on Thursday afternoon -- (laughter) -- so I hope the House will be as kind then as it is today. (Laughter.)

SPEAKER: Mr. Terry Taylor (sp). Number three, sir.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, I raised this matter at the last European council.

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The government has played a central role in supporting the European Commission's proposals and enabling the Community to table its offer at the GATT talks in Geneva.

SPEAKER: Mr. Taylor (sp).

MR. TAYLOR (sp): Prime Minister, confirm that jobs and prosperity in Britain and throughout Europe could be seriously affected by an international trade war unless the EEC produces a meaningful reform of the absurdly and costly CAP. Would you remind the bright chaps who are now standing for election that the average cost per household of the CAP is now five pounds, 20 pence per week more than the total net cost of poll tax per household.

And would she, finally, accept the good wishes and the gratitude of all South and East conservatives for the fantastic job she has done for common sense, for freedom, and for democracy?

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, I very much agree with my honorable friend. Jobs and prosperity depend upon getting freer trade, and we played a prominent part in that recently, at the last -- the European Council and in getting proposals tabled to GATT. I will, of course, respond to my honorable friend's invitation of reminding my colleagues who stand for election. But I'll only say this to him. I shall remind them whether they're standing for election or not. (Laughter).

SPEAKER: Dr. Godman (sp).

MR. GODMAN (sp): Would the Prime Minister agree with me that it is absolutely essential, with regard to the decision -- decisions taken at that meeting, that our hill farmers be given the protection that they so manifestly deserve? And would she also agree with me, given the assurances that she has given to me in the past, that there is an awful, yet very serious, warning in that decision -- in those decisions for our fishermen, vis-a-vis the changes that the Spanish and others would like to inflict upon the common fisheries policy? If she is not to be here to defend our fishermen, will she urge upon her successor that they, too, are worthy of our defense?

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, I think for once I can agree with the honorable gentleman. Our hill farmers are absolutely vital to the health of those areas and to the whole structure of those areas. And we have, therefore, tried to increase the grants available to them, because we recognize their importance not only to farming but to the rural areas.

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With regard to -- to the fisheries question, it has always been one of the most difficult in the community, and so far we've got a pretty good deal for our fishermen. We shall continue to try to do so, but as he knows, there is this vital question of the fishing boats pending, and many, many people will be very happy when that is resolved, preferably to our own advantage.

SPEAKER: Dame Elaine Kelly Bowman (sp).

MS. KELLY BOWMAN (sp): Will my right honorable friend accept from me the love and affection of millions of people in my part of the world who have looked to her over the years with a gracious admiration and delight?

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: I'm particularly grateful to receive that from my honorable friend. We were at college together, and I think we've been together ever since.

SPEAKER: Mr. Grevel Janna (ph). Number four, sir.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: (Inaudible) -- the honorable gentleman's reply if he's asked a question. I refer to the honorable gentleman to the reply that I gave some moments ago.

SPEAKER: Mr. Grevel Janna (ph).

MR. JANNA (sp): Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to thank the Prime Minister for many personal kindnesses which she has given over many years to back benches on both sides of the House? May I at the same time say how deeply concerned my constituents are that she has left the place in such a shambles? Is she aware that they are desperately worried about poll tax, about the deepening recession, about the health problems, and they are worried about the educational system and about the whole poor shambles. Will the Prime Minister indicate who she thinks

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should take a share in the blame for what is, after all, a conservative mess?

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Well, the honorable gentlemen always was quite a good advocate. He could speak to any brief and I don't believe he believed a word of that. (Laughter.)

SPEAKER: Sir John Stokes.

MR. STOKES: Does my right honorable friend not agree that the age of chivalry is gone and has been succeeded by those economists with calculators? Does she further not look back with pride and satisfaction at all those years when she was leader of this country and a world statesman?

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: I think, Mr. Speaker, the age of chivalry will not have gone so long as my honorable friend is a member of this house. And yes, in response to his question, I do look back with some pride and some satisfaction of our achievements for our country over the last 11-1/2 years.

SPEAKER: Ken McGuinness (sp). Number five.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Refer the honorable gentleman to the reply which I gave some moments ago.

SPEAKER: Mr. Ken McGuinness (sp).

MR. MCGUINNESS (sp): May I convey to the Prime Minister of the gratitude of my constituents for her visit last Friday to Enniskillen, and their admiration for her courage as she visited the frontier posts at Deria (ph) and Borsadly (ph), [where] two of our soldiers were killed a short time ago. Is she convinced of the need to maintain such -- (inaudible) -- patrol bases for the welfare of the community and the -- the foolishness that it would be to remove them or company control bases and thus surrender more territory to the terrorists?

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: I'm grateful to the honorable gentleman. Those vehicle crossing checkpoints are obviously very important to the confidence of the people who live in the area. That one was an example of the dangers to the -- to the army who man them. And clearly, as the honorable gentleman knows, we are taking every possible precaution to learn the lessons from that attack. And I can only say that as I went around on the border areas, one can only once again be very impressed by the courage and bravery of both our soldiers and our policemen who work in those areas.

SPEAKER: Mr. Tosan Aiken (ph).

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MR. AIKEN (sp): Has my right honorable friend considered that the voice of a great former prime minister could be extremely influential on great issues of state such as our future role in Europe? Will she assure her many friends in the House and the country that she will continue to champion -- that she will -- (laughter) --

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Order! (Laughter.) Order!  
(Laughter.) Mr. Aiken (sp)?

MR. AIKEN (sp): My question, Mr. Speaker, was directed to a great former prime minister. Will she assure her many friends in the House and the country that she will continue to champion the causes for which she has fought so valiantly? And will she continue to raise her voice in favor of a referendum on some of the great constitutional issues that may confront us?

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. Speaker, what my honorable friend says had, in fact, secretly occurred to me, that one's voice might be listened to after. I believe we now have a policy for the future of Europe, behind which we can all unite. And I believe that many, many people in other countries in Europe, believe in a Europe of nation-states and in cooperation between those nations.

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SPEAKER: Statement, Mr. Secretary King (sp).

MR. KING (sp): With permission, Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a statement on further deployments of British forces to the Gulf.

It is now three and a half months since Iraq invaded Kuwait and has continued to defy the United Nations demand to withdraw. Sanctions have left Iraq increasingly isolated. The Royal Navy has played an important part in this embargo. But Saddam Hussein shows no sign yet of complying with UN resolutions and ending his barbaric treatment of the Kuwaiti people and the hostages he has detained illegally.

Moreover, there are now over 400,000 Iraqi troops in and near Kuwait. It remains the government's firm objective to resolve this crisis as soon as possible and by peaceful means. To do this, it is essential to establish a credible offensive military option. Saddam Hussein must be made to realize that he is faced with a military force which will otherwise compel him to withdraw.

The House will be aware that there are now 30 countries involved in this multinational effort by land, sea and air, and of the significant increases in forces now in Saudi Arabia and neighboring countries. In particular, President Bush has announced very substantial increases in US forces.

The government believes that it is right to make a further significant contribution to this multinational effort. My honorable friend, the Minister for the Armed Forces, announced last week that we were reducing the notice to move of army units to allow prompt deployment once the final decision was taken.

The government has today decided to deploy an extra brigade, a divisional headquarters, and supporting arms. They will join the seven armored brigade in Saudi Arabia to form the first armored division.

The additional brigade will be the fourth brigade from Germany, with an armored regiment of Challenger tanks, two armored infantry battalions equipped with warrior fighting vehicles, an armored reconnaissance squadron, a field regiment royal artillery, together with engineers and other supporting services.

Additional equipment deploying with the division will include M-109 and M-110 self-propelled guns, tracked and towed rapier and two multiple launch rocket batteries. Links anti-tank helicopters and additional support helicopters will be sent.

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In all, some 14,000 additional army personnel will be deployed, which will bring the strength of first armored division to some 25,000 and the total number of UK forces committed to over 30,000. The command arrangements we have agreed provide for UK forces to be placed under the tactical control of a US commander for specific actions where this makes military sense. On the same basis, the first armored division may have a US brigade assigned to its tactical control.

Certain key skills required for this deployment will need to be offset by selective use of reservists. I hope that this can be met by asking individual members of the reserve, particularly those with medical training and experience, to rejoin on short-term engagements, and I would be grateful if employers would take a sympathetic view of any such requests.

The government has also decided to send two more mine countermeasure vessels to the Gulf. These force increases will raise the operating costs of the deployment by 10 million pounds a week and there will be substantial initial costs too.

The formation of a United Kingdom armored division will represent a potent increase in the fighting capability of British forces in Saudi Arabia. Together with major -- further major American deployments and the continued buildup of units from 30 other countries in the multinational force, the deployment I have announced today is the clearest possible message to Saddam Hussein that there is a credible military option and that he must now observe resolution 660, end his aggression, release the hostages and leave Kuwait.

SPEAKER: Joe Kaufman (sp).

MR. KAUFMAN (sp): I am grateful to the right honorable gentleman for notifying the House of the government's decision. Will he confirm that these troops like those United Kingdom servicemen already sent to Saudi Arabia go there at the invitation --

(End of available audio.)

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(Smith/Grossman)  
February 27, 1991  
10 A.M.  
MAGGIE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEDAL OF FREEDOM  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1991  
5:30 P.M.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends of what is indeed our special relationship. Dennis Thatcher. Above all, "the greengrocer's daughter who bent a Nation to her will."

Half a century ago, King George VI of England visited Washington. Presenting the singer Kate Smith to His Majesty, President Roosevelt said, "This is America." // Tonight, I would say of the woman to my right, "This is Great Britain. / Here stands democracy -- righteous / and honorable / and free." //

America's highest award is the Medal of Freedom. We are here to present it not merely to a lion of winter -- but one of the greatest lionesses of all time. / Margaret Thatcher -- Prime Minister for more than 11 of the most glorious years in British history. / She became a metaphor of her people -- a morning star of liberty -- helping Britain "stand tall in the councils of Europe and the world." //

She was called the Iron Lady -- / irrepressible / at times, incorrigible / always indomitable. She summoned the best in the British character -- speaking for its values, and its dreams. // Once, she said, "Turn if you want to, the Lady's not turning," and so she wasn't. Instead, the Free World turned to her.

Turned for counsel. Turned for courage. Turned for leadership  
proclaiming lightness against the dark. //

It has been said that great leaders embody their time.  
Margaret Thatcher did. She also completely transformed her time  
as few leaders have ever done. // Consider the 1980s and early  
'90s -- a true golden age of freedom. Remember what she meant,  
and how she mattered. Her's was not merely among Britain's  
finest hours. She helped mold perhaps democracy's finest era. //

Think, first, of what Margaret Thatcher meant to "this  
blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." // She  
didn't create spirit in the British people -- it's been there for  
centuries. But it took her to once again unleash it. // Like  
Gladstone and Disraeli and David Lloyd George, her fidelity to  
honor was exceeded only by her ability to rally others to that  
cause. //

She believed in sovereignty and self-determination. So  
Britain liberated the Falkland Islands. / She sought to decrease  
what government must do and increase what the individual may do.  
So she not only put private roofs over British heads -- but  
restored economic pride to British hearts. // She believed  
passionately in free enterprise and opportunity. So she used  
them to change Britain from "sick man of Europe" to a strong man  
in the New World Order. // Under her, #10 Downing wasn't just an  
address. It was a street of dreams. //

Think, next, of what Margaret Thatcher meant to America.  
Showing that while -- to quote Bernard Shaw -- ours are "two

peoples separated by a common language" / Britain and America are -- and will always be -- joined by a common heritage and culture, civilization and soul. // She didn't defend America -- she helped define and inspire it. No Nation could have have a more valiant ally -- no President, a better friend. // Ask another great visionary, Ronald Reagan. //

Margaret Thatcher stood with us in Libya and Panama and nuclear disarmament -- knowing the ties that bind our Nation -- moral and economic, political and military. // Here is what she once said to Americans: "You should have as much faith in America as I have. Cheer up, cheer up. Be more upbeat." So we did, and will remain. // Nor will we ever forget your courage in opposing the naked aggression now collapsing in the Gulf. Ask any of the finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen any Nation could ever have. They, like I, salute how you have truly blessed America. //

Finally, and most importantly, think of what Margaret Thatcher meant not only to America but the world. Let me repeat a quote of hers which Barbara especially likes. "If you want something said, ask a man. If you want anything done, ask a woman." // Margaret Thatcher sought the real peace which means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war. // She not only put the "great" back in Great Britain. She showed how you can't lock people behind walls forever -- when moral conviction uplifts their hearts. // Go to Budapest or Gdansk. You will find pictures of her in shops and restaurants and

churches and stores. / Travel anywhere where those once enslaved are free. They will tell you: **The Iron Curtain was no match for the Iron Lady.** //

Margaret Thatcher helped bring the Cold War to an end. Helped the human will outlast bayonets and barbed wire. Helped the lamp of liberty become like "a blizzard of fireflies in the night." // She remembered how a man of God once said, "If the highest aim of a captain is to protect his ship, he would keep it in port forever." So she sailed freedom's ship wherever it was imperiled. Prophet and crusader -- idealist and realist -- this heroic woman made history move her way. //

There have been, literally, millions of words written about Margaret Thatcher. But let me close with a passage from Mrs. Thatcher herself. / It was her final day as Prime Minister -- a day her mission changed from transforming Britain to evangelizing the world. // Even now, I remember how she delivered one of the greatest speeches in the history of Parliament. // There, she was. Teaching. Exhorting. Defying. Dreaming. Like DeGaulle and Churchill and Dwight Eisenhower -- beloved Ike -- the very embodiment of her Nation.

Toward the end, she talked of policies "in tune with the deepest instincts of the British people," and of the global triumph of "democracy, the rule of law, and basic human rights." / Then, she said: "These immense changes did not come about by chance. They have been achieved by strength and resolution in defense, and by a refusal ever to be intimidated." //

It was a remarkable moment -- you were caught between tears and applause -- and as she spoke, I thought of another British leader, Edmund Burke, and how he said: "Here he stands -- at the summit. / He may live long. / He may do much. / But he can never exceed what he does this day." //

Prime Minister, there will always be an England. God willing, she will forever be near the summit. But there can never -- will never -- be another Margaret Thatcher. // Thank you, this Nation loves you, and may God bless and keep you for all the peoples on this Earth. //

Now, it is my great honor and privilege to present the Medal of Freedom Award. [READ SCRIPT]: "Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kindgom, Margaret Hilda Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her Nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people. The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic achievement throughout the world."

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1991  
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BOLD

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(Smith/Grossman)  
February 22, 1991  
10 A.M.  
MAGGIE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEDAL OF FREEDOM  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1991  
5:30 P.M. page 5

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Half-a-century ago, King Edward VIII of England visited Washington. Presenting the singer Kate Smith to His Majesty, President Roosevelt said, "This is America." // Tonight, I look at the woman to my right ~~also visiting America~~ -- and I think: "This is Great Britain. / Here stands democracy -- right / and honorable / and free." // *our capitol*

Today, ~~we present~~ America's highest award -- the Medal of Freedom -- not merely to a lion of winter -- but one of the greatest lionesses of all time. / Margaret Thatcher -- Prime Minister for more than 11 of the most glorious years in British history. / She became a metaphor of her people -- a morning star of decency. She showed that the United States is not the only country with a Lady Liberty. // *She kept the... the best of the best of the... ; induct...*

She was called the Iron Lady -- indomitable / irrepressible / at times, incorrigible / always remarkable. She summoned the best in the British character -- speaking for its values, and its dreams. // Once, you said, "Turn if you want to, the Lady's not turning," and so you weren't. Instead, the Free World turned to you. Turned for counsel. Turned for courage. Turned for leadership proclaiming lightness against the dark. // *Carlyle.*

It has been said that great leaders embody their time. Margaret Thatcher did. She also completely transformed her time as few leaders have ever done. // Consider the 1980s and early '90s -- a true golden age of human dignity. Remember what she meant, and how she mattered. Her's was not merely Britain's finest hour. She helped mold perhaps democracy's finest era. // *any*

Think, first, of what Margaret Thatcher meant to "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." // She didn't create spirit in the British people -- it's been there for centuries. But it took her to once again unleash it. // Like she, she inherited a Britain that was an underdog and pushed it into overdrive. // Like she, her faith in fidelity to honor was exceeded only by her ability to rally others to that causes. // *X*

She believed in sovereignty and self-determination. So Britain liberated the Falkland Islands. / She sought to decrease what government must do and increase what the individual may do. So she not only put private roofs over British heads -- but restored economic pride to British hearts. // She believed passionately in free enterprise and opportunity. So she used

*glebe in Res...  
Pitt used...*



*Why, God bless you, we are here, + 9464.*

another great British Prime Minister, Edmund Burke, and how he said: "Here he stands -- at the summit. / He may live long. / He may do much. / But he can never exceed what he does this day." //

Prime Minister, there will always be an England. God willing, She will forever be near the summit. But there can never -- will never -- be another Margaret Thatcher. // God keep you, and may He bless you, for all the peoples on this earth. //

X  
X

Now, it is my great honor and privilege to present the Medal of Freedom Award. Here is what it says: "Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kindgom, Margaret Hilda Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she exteded prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her Nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people. The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic achievement throughout the world."

# # # #

*You are... here...*

(Smith/Grossman)  
February 22, 1991  
10 A.M.  
MAGGIE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEDAL OF FREEDOM  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1991  
5:30 P.M.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends of what is indeed our special relationship. Dennis Thatcher. Above all, "the greengrocer's daughter who bent a Nation to her will."

Half-a-century ago, King Edward VIII of England visited Washington. Presenting the singer Kate Smith to His Majesty, President Roosevelt said, "This is America." // Tonight, I look at the woman to my right -- also visiting America -- and I think: "This is Great Britain. / Here stands democracy -- right / and honorable / and free." //

Today, we present America's highest award -- the Medal of Freedom -- not merely to a lion of winter -- but one of the greatest lionesses of all time. / Margaret Thatcher -- Prime Minister for more than 11 of the most glorious years in British history. / She became a metaphor of her people -- a morning star of decency. She showed that the United States is not the only country with a Lady Liberty. //

She was called the Iron Lady -- ~~indomitable~~ <sup>indomitable</sup> / irrepressible / at times, incorrigible / always remarkable. She summoned the best in the British character -- speaking for its values, and its dreams. // Once, you said, "Turn if you want to, the Lady's not turning," and so you weren't. Instead, the Free World turned to you. Turned for counsel. Turned for courage. Turned for leadership proclaiming lightness against the dark. //

It has been said that great leaders embody their time. Margaret Thatcher did. She also completely transformed her time as few leaders have ever done. // Consider the 1980s and early '90s -- a true golden age of human dignity. Remember what she meant, and how she mattered. Her's was not merely Britain's finest hour. She helped mold perhaps democracy's finest era. //

Think, first, of what Margaret Thatcher meant to "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." // She didn't create spirit in the British people -- it's been there for centuries. But it took her to once again unleash it. // Like   , she interited a Britain that was an underdog and pushed it into overdrive. // Like   , her ~~(faith in fidelity)~~ <sup>great</sup> to honor was exceeded only by her ability to rally others to that <sup>causes</sup>. //

She believed in sovereignty and self-determination. So Britain liberated the Falkland Islands. / She sought to decrease what government must do and increase what the individual may do. So she not only put private roofs over British heads -- but restored economic pride to British hearts. // She believed passionately in free enterprise and opportunity. So she used

for admirers  
& admirability  
alike

✓

redundant

unhindered

them to change Britain from "sick man of Europe" to a strong man in the New World Order. // Under her, #10 Downing wasn't just an address. It was a street of dreams. //

not simply just to England but

Think, next, of what Margaret Thatcher meant to America. She showed that while -- quoting Bernard Shaw -- ours are "two peoples separated by a common language" / Britain and America are -- and will always be -- joined by a common heritage and culture, a common civilization and soul. // ~~She didn't defend America -- she nurtured it.~~ No Nation could have have a more valiant ally -- no President, a better friend. // Ask Ronald Reagan. //

She saw America as a force for good... a partner in the ongoing process of self-determination... the cause of human rights in history.

She stood with us in Libya and Panama and nuclear disarmament. She knew the ties that bind our Nation -- moral and economic, political and military. // Here is what she once said to Americans: "You should have as much faith in America as I have. Cheer up, cheer up. Be more upbeat." So we did, and will remain. // Nor will we ever forget how you stood as tall as anyone against the naked aggression now collapsing in the Gulf. Ask any of the finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen any Nation could ever have. They, like I, salute how you have truly blessed America. //

Finally, and most importantly, think of what Margaret Thatcher meant not only to America but the entire world. Let me repeat a quote of hers which Barbara especially likes. "If you want something said, ask a man. If you want anything done, ask a woman." // Margaret Thatcher soughtly globally the real peace which means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war. // Who can forget how she made democracy flesh and blood -- not catchphrase or caricature? Or her resolute stand against tyranny and for human rights? // Go to Budapest or Gdansk. You will find giant pictures of Margaret Thatcher which illuminate their markets. Travel anywhere where those once enslaved are now free. They will tell you: The Iron Curtain was no match for the Iron Lady. //

hanging in the shops...

Margaret Thatcher helped prevail over the Cold War to an end. Helped the human will outlast bayonets and barbed wire. Helped the lamp of liberty become like "a blizzard of fireflies in the night." // She remembered how St. Thomas Aquinas said, "If the highest aim of a captain is to protect his ship, he would keep it in port forever." So she sailed freedom's ship wherever it was imperiled. Prophet and crusader -- visionary and realist. ~~She was sustained by the sight of God.~~ She made history move her way. //

There have been, literally, millions of words written about this heroic woman. But let me close with a vignette about Margaret Thatcher herself. / It was her final day as Prime Minister -- a day her mission changed from transforming Britain to evangelizing the world. // Even now, I cannot forget it -- how she delivered one of the greatest speeches in the entire history of Parliament. // There, she was. Teaching. Exhorting. Defying. Dreaming. Like DeGaulle and Churchill and Dwight Eisenhower -- beloved like -- the very embodiment of her Nation.

It was a remarkable moment -- you were caught between tears and applause -- and as she mesmerized her audience, I thought of

well-liked like

animated not by the power of office - but the power of principle.

another great British Prime Minister, Edmund Burke, and how he said: "Here he stands -- at the summit. / He may live long. / He may do much. / But he can never exceed what he does this day." //

Prime Minister, there will always be an England. God willing, She will forever be near the summit. But there can never -- will never -- be another Margaret Thatcher. // God keep you, and may He bless you, for all the peoples on this earth. //

Now, it is my great honor and privilege to present the Medal of Freedom Award. Here is what it says: "Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret Hilda Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her Nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people. The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic achievement throughout the world."

# # # #

### CHAPTER III (I, 14)

#### THAT THE OFFICE OF GOVERNING THE KINGDOM SHOULD BE LEARNED FROM THE DIVINE GOVERNMENT

[102] Just as the founding of a city or kingdom may suitably be learned from the way in which the world was created, so too the way to govern may be learned from the divine government of the world.

[103] Before<sup>1</sup> going into that, however, we should consider that to govern is to lead the thing governed in a suitable way towards its proper end. Thus a ship is said to be governed when, through the skill of the pilot, it is brought unharmed and by a direct route to harbour. Consequently, if a thing be directed to an end outside itself<sup>2</sup> (as a ship to the harbour), it is the governor's duty, not only to preserve the thing unharmed, but further to guide it towards this end. If, on the contrary, there be a thing whose end is not outside itself, then the governor's endeavours will merely tend to preserve the thing undamaged in its proper perfection.

[104] Nothing of this kind is to be found in reality, except God Himself, Who is the end of all. However, as concerns the thing which is directed to an end outside itself, care is exercised by different providers in different ways. One might have the task of preserving a thing in its being, another of bringing it to a further perfection. Such is clearly the case in the example of the ship; (the first meaning of the word *gubernator* [governor] is *pilot*.) It is the carpenter's business to repair anything which might be broken, while the pilot

<sup>1</sup>See Introduction p. xix.

<sup>2</sup>ARISTOTLE, *Metaph.* Lambda 10: 1075a 11 sqq. In *Met.* XII, 12: 2627.

Thomas Aquinas

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS  
ON KINGSHIP  
TO THE KING OF CYPRUS

DONE INTO ENGLISH

by

GERALD B. PHELAN

(Under the title *On the Governance of Rulers*)

REVISED WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

by

I. TH. ESCHMANN, O.P.

THE PONTIFICAL INSTITUTE OF MEDIAEVAL  
STUDIES, TORONTO, CANADA, 1949

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 7, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN PRESENTATION OF MEDAL OF FREEDOM AWARD  
TO FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER

The East Room

SEE PAGE 3:

Mrs. Thatcher's Reply

5:30 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen and distinguished so many distinguished guests, and members of this administration, and friends of what is indeed a special relationship. Particularly to Sir Denis Thatcher and Mark and Diane Thatcher. And above all, the greengrocer's daughter who shaped a nation to her will.

America's highest civilian award is the Medal of Freedom. And we are here to present it to one of the greatest leaders of our time. For over 11 of the most extraordinary years in British history, she helped freedom lift the peoples of Europe and the world. Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, we are delighted you are with us today.

She has been called the Iron Lady -- irrepressible, at times incorrigible, always indomitable. (Laughter.) She summoned the best in the human spirit -- speaking for our values and our dreams. Once she said, "Turn if you like; the lady's not for turning." And she wasn't. Instead, the Free World turned to her -- for counsel, for courage, for leadership that proclaimed a belief in right and wrong -- not a devotion to what is popular.

It has been said that great leaders reflect their time. Margaret Thatcher did. She also transformed her time as few leaders ever have. Consider the 1980's and early '90s -- a golden age of liberty. Remember what she meant and how she mattered. Hers was not merely among Britain's finest hours. She helped mold perhaps democracy's finest era.

Think first of what she meant to the place that Shakespeare called "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." She didn't create spirit in the British people -- it's been there for a millennium. But Margaret Thatcher believed in it and once again unleashed it.

She cherished human dignity and self-determination. So when an antidemocratic military moved against the Falkland Islands, Britain met the challenge. And she sought to decrease what government must do and increase what the individual may do. So she put private roofs over British heads -- and restored economic pride to British hearts. Like her successor, John Major, she believed passionately in free enterprise. And so she used it to renew British initiative and national pride. Margaret Thatcher didn't merely make Britain a leader in the new world order -- she defined the essence of the United Kingdom.

Think next of what she meant to us -- what she meant to America. Mrs. Thatcher understood the ties that bind our nations -- moral and economic, political and spiritual -- so she defended America -- helped inspire it. No country could have had a more valiant comrade in arms. No President, as another great leader, Ronald Reagan, could attest, could ask for a better friend.

We will never forget her courage in helping forge a great

MORE

coalition against the aggression which brutalized the Gulf. Nor will I forget one special phone conversation that I had with the Prime Minister. In the early days of the Gulf crisis -- I'm not sure you remember this one, Margaret. In the early days of the Gulf crisis I called her to say that though we fully intended to interdict Iraqi shipping, we were going to let a single vessel heading for Oman enter port down at Yemen -- going around Oman down to Yemen -- let it enter port without being stopped. And she listened to my explanation, agreed with the decision, but then added these words of caution -- words that guided me through the Gulf crisis. Words I'll never forget as long as I'm alive. "Remember, George," she said, "this is no time to go wobbly." (Laughter and applause.)

Those who work with me in the White House know we use that expression often and have used it during some troubling days. And never, ever will it be said that Margaret Thatcher went wobbly. (Laughter.)

Finally, think of what Margaret Thatcher meant to the world. Her resolution and dedication set an example for all of us. She showed that you can't lock people behind walls forever when moral conviction uplifts their souls. And she knew tyranny is powerless against the primacy of the heart.

Margaret Thatcher helped bring the Cold War to an end, helped the human will outlast bayonets and barbed wire. She sailed freedom's ship wherever it was imperiled. Prophet and crusader, idealist and realist, this heroic woman made history move her way.

Prime Minister, there will always be an England, but there can never be another Margaret Thatcher.

Thank you for all you've done. And now I have the great privilege to ask Commander Ross to read the citation on the Medal of Freedom. We're delighted you're here.

COMMANDER ROSS: The President of the United States of America awards this Presidential Medal of Freedom to the Right, Honorable Margaret Thatcher. Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people.

The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic freedom throughout the world.

Signed, George Bush, The White House, Washington, DC  
7 March, 1991. (Applause.)

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am so very honored to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom of the greatest country in the Free World. And thank you, Mr. President, for the wonderful things you have said, including that wobbly bit. (Laughter.)

It's a double honor to receive this medal from the hands of a President whose steadfast leadership has just won the victory of freedom that will rank with the greatest in history. And I am especially moved to receive it in the White House, which in addition to its powerful historical association, has many sterling memories for me personally.

It was here with you and your predecessor that I embarked on the adventure of restoring the economy and the defenses of the Free World against the many threats that faced us a decade ago.

We've overcome many difficulties since those early days

MORE

and faced many crises. The onward march of freedom is not inevitable; it has its enemies, as we know. But when in our time freedom came to be tested, there were no faint hearts in the White House -- only great hearts. Great hearts who had been wise enough to keep their sword and armor in case of danger. Great hearts who had harnessed the genius of scientists so that your armed forces had the very best equipment. Great hearts who knew that the sovereignty of freedom and justice had to be upheld not by pious sentiments or platitudes, but by staunch and valiant deeds of men and women.

The decision to use force is not easy to take, either for politicians or for generals, for whose performance in the campaign I have boundless admiration.

I've been involved in taking three such decisions, some of which you referred to, Mr. President. First, it fell to me to send armed forces 8,000 miles to recover the Falkland Islands from an earlier aggressor. And then with President Reagan, to allow the use of air bases in Britain for the raid on Libya. We in Britain have experienced and still experience terrorism and knew someone had to stand up against it. And then, third, Mr. President, I was with you at Aspen when you made the historic decision that Saddam's seizure of Kuwait would not stand.

I wish only that the Iraqi dictator could have seen your somber determination on that occasion. Much grief to his countrymen, much pain to his neighbors and to us might then have been avoided.

Like you, Mr. President, I hate violence. And there's only one thing I hate even more -- giving in to violence. We didn't give in to it. The battle of Desert Storm has not only liberated Kuwait and her people; it has sent an awesome warning to any other dictator who sets out to extinguish the rights of others for his own evil gain. The sanction of force must not be left to tyrants who have no moral scruples about its use.

I want to pay a grateful tribute on behalf of myself, the British people and the British soldiers who fought in the field, to the statesmen and generals who conceived, planned and executed a great victory with a minimum of allied casualties. We and the world are in their debt.

But freedom has won victories in peace as well. The way of life and prosperity of Western Europe was a constant reproach to the poverty of communism in Eastern Europe. Now that the shackles of communism have been removed from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, they are now free to rejoin Western Europe -- something which would have seemed impossible two or three years ago. The great principles of freedom, justice and democracy, which are the inheritance of both our countries, find their most eloquent expression in the American Declaration of Independence.

As one of your statesmen pointed out, it was not a document designed for one generation, but, and I quote, "For posterity unlimited, undefined, endless and perpetual." And so it has been. And so it may ever be.

Mr. President, once again, it's truths have been upheld. Once again, the strong bond between our two countries in peace have been reaffirmed as it has been in war. The peoples of the alliance you, sir, formed will feel proud, not only because the battles they fought were won, but because they know that what you did was morally right. Their victory will bring hope to other oppressed peoples that they, too, one day may be free.

It is in that spirit, Mr. President, that I accept this award. Not on behalf of myself only, but on behalf of my country; and remembering the people struggling towards freedom in the Baltic States, remembering those striving to make freedom work in Eastern Europe, and those trying to negotiate a free South Africa in peace. And on behalf of those throughout history who never having known freedom have, nonetheless, died for it. And for us here today.

Mr. President, this is a very proud day. May I thank you for this award. May I say that we salute America and we salute you, Mr. President, and all the things you stand for.

Thank you. (Applause.)

END

5:44 P.M. EST