

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
S; 2009-1293-F; 2017-1750-F

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

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

OA/ID Number: 13756
Folder ID Number: 13756-008

Folder Title:
Queen Elizabeth II Visit 5/14/91 [OA 8323][1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	4	2

(Smith/Grossman)
May 7, 1991
Draft Two
TOAST

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ELIZABETH DINNER
STATE DINING ROOM
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1991

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen.
Let me welcome you to the White House -- and to a dinner which shows why the relationship between America and Great Britain has perhaps never been more special.

Shakespeare wrote of "this blessed plot / this earth / this realm / this England." He was referring, I believe, less to a place than an idea. The idea that what truly matters is England's legacy -- democracy, the rule of law, and basic human rights. //

Your Majesty, for 384 years this legacy has linked our countries -- ever since the founding in 1607 this week of the English settlement in Jamestown. / There for the first time the histories of Britain and America became entwined. What events brought together, history has not cleaved apart. //

Recently, ^{*the ideals we share*} ~~this union~~ helped our two nations join forces to liberate Kuwait. All Americans involved in the crisis will remember as long as they live the resolve of Margaret Thatcher and ~~John Major~~, the resolution of Your Majesty's services -- and ^{*through it all,*} the support of the British people. // We believed that the human ^{*steadfast*} will could outlast bayonets and barbed wire. ~~So we opposed naked brutality -- insisting that aggression must not stand.~~ ^{*We told the world:*} ~~must~~ not stand. // ^{*will*}

Our military cooperation in the Gulf harkened back to El Alamein and Normandy and ___ and ___. Yet it forms just one part of the remarkable British-American friendship. // Our commercial ties are also legion -- as are cultural ties like common language, a common ethical heritage, and similar legal and political traditions. // We read more of the other's authors and listen to more of the other's music than any other Nation. We enjoy some of the same television programs. [[So strong are our ties and so deep is our friendship that not even the cancellation of "Dallas" can threaten British-American relations. / I'm not sure the same would apply if you prevented us from seeing "Masterpiece Theatre."]] //

Your Majesty, fifteen years ago you celebrated our links during the most important week of America's bicentennial year. How proud we were to have you here. // When you were in Philadelphia during that visit, you inaugurated a new Bicentennial bell. Like the Centennial bell, it was a gift from the people of Britain to the people of the United States. //

As you remember, on the Bicentennial Bell are inscribed the words, "Let Freedom Ring." Freedom has been ringing far and wide in recent years. In some places with stunning swiftness / in others more slowly, but steadily / progress has, and is, being made toward constitutional government and freedom under law.

What that movement owes to the example of Britain and America can hardly be overstated. Nor can the role of writers

and thinkers inspired to greatness by their devotion to liberty:
From Locke to Burke to Madison and Jefferson. /

Let me close, then, by citing a man who preserved the canons
of liberty -- and embodies the extraordinary ties of sympathy and
fellow feeling between the ~~United States~~ ^{America} and Britain. His name
was Abraham Lincoln. / Perhaps his most perceptive biography was
written early in this century by an Englishman, Lord Charnwood. /
Upon Lincoln's death Disraeli said: "It touches the heart of
nations and appeals to the domestic sentiment of mankind." //

Your Majesty, like Lincoln you have touched the heart of
this nation many times. / In our bicentennial week. / Then,
visiting our shores again in 1983, the two hundredth anniversary
of the Treaty of Paris, ^{AND THE BIRTH OF THE UNITED STATES.} /

I know I speak for the ~~people of the United States~~ ^{American} when I
express the belief that the bonds which connect our nation and
yours -- bonds of history, principle, interest, and affection --
will endure till the end of time. // In that spirit, and
conscious of the honor that is ours tonight, I ask you to rise
and join me in a toast:

-- To the liberty we ~~seek~~ ^{share} -- the liberty we seek to keep;

-- To the ties which bind America and Great Britain -- the
ties which make us one;

-- And to the health of our friend -- a true liegeman of
democracy: Her Majesty the Queen.

#

Seating plan for State Dinner:

Table 1: (12 Guests)

HM The Queen (on her left)

~~The Speaker~~

Mrs Cheney

Bishop Browning

Hon Carla Hills

Dr James Billington

Mrs Graham

Senator Mitchell

Surgeon General

General Powell

Mrs Brady

The President

Table 2: (12 Guests)

HRH Duke of Edinburgh (on his left)

Mrs. Powell

Justice White

Mrs Seitz

SENATOR BYRD

Mrs Browning

Mr Michel

Senator Kassebaum

Dr Greenspan

Mrs Webster

Sec. of Defense

Mrs Bush

Table 3: (10 Guests)

Rt. Hon Douglas Hurd (on his left)

Mrs Sununu

Dep. Sec. Eagleburger

Mrs Price

Senator Nunn

MRS BYRD

Ambassador Seitz

Mrs Annenburg

Sec. Brady

Mrs Quayle

Table 4: (10 Guests)

Mrs Hurd (on her left)

Senator Pell

Mrs Sessions

Governor Sununu

Lady Attenborough

Mr Brown

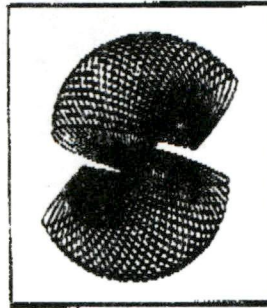
Mrs Eagleburger

Ambassador Catto

Mrs White

The Vice President

pick up mail change



by arrangement with
HAROLD SHAW

Jessye Norman, one of the most celebrated artists of our time, regularly appears with the world's most prestigious orchestras, opera companies, and in recital in the major music centers around the globe.

Born in Augusta, Georgia, Miss Norman received her education at Howard University, the Peabody Conservatory, and the University of Michigan. In addition to countless musical awards, she has been granted honorary degrees by (among others) Harvard, Yale, Brandeis, Juilliard and Cambridge, and been named an Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Music in London.

In 1989, she was awarded the LEGION OF HONOR by French President Francois Mitterand, and last June was named Honorary Ambassador to the United Nations by U.N. Secretary General, Xavier Perez de Cuellar.

Geoffrey Parsons, one of the great accompanists of our time, was awarded an OBE in 1977, and was made an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1990.

TO:

CC: SPEECH WRITERS

JENNIFER

GROSSMAN

FROM: CATHY FENTON

Ref.
PN451
.K857
WH

TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS

A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Literature

Edited by

STANLEY J. KUNITZ

and

HOWARD HAYCRAFT

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME WITH
1850 BIOGRAPHIES AND
1700 PORTRAITS



NEW YORK

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY-TWO

thrilling." (May Lamberton Becker finds the "Glen Hazard" stories the best of their kind in recent years.)

The Chapmans are retiring and dislike the limelight. Mrs. Chapman has written of their work: "I have been haunted always by the Southern highlanders' need of a recorder. Driven to frenzy by outland interpretation, we at last took up the work of their defence. We try to get soundness and sureness into the simple stories of the mountain people as they are. . . . Our object is to show a class of people too long looked upon only as a class, to be live and knowing individuals; to make their eyes the eyes through which the outlander may see their world, and, thus seeing, experience an understanding kinship with them, and at the same time feel a sense of adventure for himself, in seeing an unexplored corner of life."

The only excursion of the Chapmans outside the field of fiction has been their detailed and interesting study of the life of the Duc de Morny, a statesman of the Second Empire in France.

PRINCIPAL WORKS: Happy Mountain, 1928; Homeplace, 1929; Imperial Brother: The Life of the Duc de Morny, 1931; The Weather Tree, 1932; Wild Cat Ridge, 1932; Timber Trail, 1933; Glen Hazard, 1933; Eagle Cliff, 1934; The Marsh Island Mystery, 1936; Rogues on Red Hill, 1937; The Girls of Glen Hazard, 1937; The Mystery of the Broken Key, 1938; The Clue of the Faded Dress, 1938; The Flood in Glen Hazard, 1939; Glen Hazard Cowboys, 1940; The Mill Creek Mystery, 1940; The Gulf Coast Treasure, 1941; The Mountain Mystery, 1941.

ABOUT: American Home July 1929.

CHARDONNE, JACQUES (1884-), French novelist whose real name is Jacques Routelleau, but who has always written under and is generally



known by his *nom de plume*, was born and reared at Barbezieux, Charente, and was graduated from its college. He is a lifelong friend of the novelist Henri Fautou, and when the two boys were only fourteen they

established a "literary journal" which survived only one number, leaving debts to the printer which they satisfied by establishing a theatre and giving one performance! As a young man he moved to Paris and lived there throughout his active career. Subsequently he moved to La Frette (Seine et Oise), which is in the occupied area of

France.

Only two of Chardonne's novels have been translated into English. The first of these, *Epithalamium*, won the Northcliffe Prize in 1922 for the best French novel of the year, and tied with René Maran's *Batouala* for the Goncourt Prize. The chief influences on his work have been those of his friend André Gide, and through Gide, of Montaigne; indeed his chief fault as a novelist is that he is too philosophical, and digresses frequently from his story to reflect on its moral. He himself says: "I write novels to express . . . a debate, a moral drama, a spiritual search." He is an admirable psychologist, with a deep interest in the inner lives of his characters rather than in their outer actions.

His style is quiet and impressionistic. Justin O'Brien remarked of him that "he hits the mark with every sentence, while subtly pretending to leave great gaps for the reader to fill in. . . . His restraint is admirably calculated." Someone has said that Chardonne is a writer to re-read rather than to read.

Although Chardonne has for many years been a recognized author with a considerable following, he took no part in public life and was not prominent in literary or social circles until the German occupation of France in 1940 when he became one of the leaders of the pro-Fascist group of French intellectuals, along with Drieu la Rochelle and Alfred Fabre-Luce. He is now alienated from most of his former friends, including Gide. "The spirit of France," he writes, "is in safe keeping."

WORKS AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH: *Epithalamium*, 1923; *Eva*: or, *The Interrupted Diary*, 1931.

ABOUT: *Annales Politiques et Littéraires* May 1, 1930, April 25, 1936, December 10, 1937.

***CHARNWOOD, GODFREY RATHBONE BENSON, 1st Baron** (November 6, 1864-), English biographer and novelist,

is the fourth son of William Benson, J.P., of Langtons, Alresford, Hampshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Smith of Colebrooke Park, Tonbridge, Kent. He was raised to the peerage in 1911. Lord Charnwood is best known to Americans for his remarkable biographical study of Abraham Lincoln and an outstanding book on Theodore Roosevelt. He also enlists the attention of students of the detective novel



* Died February 3, 1945.

CHARTERIS

for his sole contribution thereto, written as Godfrey Benson: the "modern" and readable *Tracks in the Snow*, first published in 1906; reissued in 1927 under the name of Charnwood.

Lord Charnwood's education began at Winchester, whence he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, the stronghold of Benjamin Jowett. He won a first class in Lit. Hum. (classics) in 1887 and remained awhile at Balliol as tutor. His political career was inaugurated by election to Parliament from the Liberal Woodstock Division, Oxford, in 1892. Lord Charnwood (then Godfrey Benson, M.P.) served in Parliament till 1895. He was mayor of Lichfield from 1909 to 1911; Deputy Lieutenant, Justice of the Peace and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Staffordshire, and Alderman of Lichfield City. In 1897 he married Dorothea Mary Thorpe (author, as Lady Charnwood, of *Call Back Yesterday*, 1937); they have a son, born in 1901, and two daughters, and live in London.

The *American Historical Review* said of *Abraham Lincoln*, "Lord Charnwood has given us the most complete interpretation of Lincoln as yet produced, and he has presented it in such artistic form that it may well become classic." Another critic noted that the author's interest seemed to be chiefly attracted towards the military administration of the Civil War and the workings of conscription. *According to St. John*, a study of the Fourth Gospel, was characterized by a *New Republic* reviewer as "meaning urbanity enwrapped in reverence." Lord Charnwood has also written prefatory memoirs to works of Herbert Murray Burge and John Burnet.

PRINCIPAL WORKS: *Tracks in the Snow* (as G. R. Benson) 1906 (reissued 1927); *Abraham Lincoln*, 1916; *According to St. John*, 1926; *Theodore Roosevelt*, 1928.

CHARTERIS, LESLIE (May 12, 1907-), English crime-and-adventure story writer reports: "I was born in Singapore,



and learned Chinese and Malay from native servants before I could speak English. My parents dragged me three times around the world before I was twelve and then they decided it was time I went to school. This was a mistake, because by that time I had acquired a much

better education than any school had to offer. My mother's collection of my first manuscripts goes back no farther than a story written when I was seven. At ten I was writing and editing a one-man magazine to which my relatives had to subscribe under discreet blackmail. At eleven I first got into print with a poem. It was quite good, too. School was not conducive to literary efforts. I usually seemed to find myself running the school magazines and getting them suppressed on account of the heretical touches which I put into them. I also earned quite a steady amount of spending money with learned articles about music, a subject on which I am remarkably uninformed. At seventeen I sold my first fiction story. It is worth noting that my teachers of English had no great opinion of my aptitude for this subject.

"At eighteen, against my better judgment, I allowed myself to be sent to Cambridge University. At this time a life of crime appealed to me much more strongly. Since I considered myself much too clever to go in for any small-time stuff, I set out to acquire the best possible education in criminal technique by reading every book on criminology that I could lay my hands on. I also read vast quantities of crime fiction. This reading revived my own youthful enthusiasm for writing. It seemed pretty easy. Just to find out how easy it was I wrote a full-length crime novel. A publisher bought it and demanded more. Since then I have had no time to burgle any banks.

"At the end of my first year at Cambridge I announced to my parents that I was going to be a writer. My father, a very conventional gentleman who believed all writers were rogues and vagabonds, told me that if I wanted to be a writer I could do it at my own expense. There followed a gay and sometimes ghastly period during which I wrote consistently books and stories which were usually sold but at very slowly increasing prices. In those days I did more things to scrape a living than I can easily remember. I went back to Malaya and worked on rubber plantations, a tin mine, and a wood distillation plant. I prospected for gold in the jungle and tried pearl fishing. I was a seaman on a freighter and I covered the English countryside with a sideshow in a traveling fair. I was a bartender in a country inn and I played professional bridge in a London club.

"Fortunes changed gradually. I began to earn a reasonable living. I got married and had a daughter. I took a pilot's license. I

wer
bul
as
gan
Hol
firs
a la
I g
a c
and
tool
car
star
pict
hav
of v
ing
my
leis
Pro
the

A
194
as I
that
mot
T
day
and
ceed
scre
year
spee
wife
was
bara
His
tach
ance
shoo
"my

P
Band
lar (the
devil,
of D
The
1932;
and l
The
storie
The
1935;
Knave
Saint,
High
1939;
1940;

At
Life

From: Scorpio,
Library of Congress,
PREM File.

ITEMS 1-4 OF 28

SET 2: BRIEF DISPLAY
(ASCENDING ORDER)

FILE: PREM

1. 02-12443: Nettleship, Richard Lewis. Lectures on the Republic of Plato, . London, Macmillan and co., limited New York, The Macmillan company, 1901. vi p., 2 l, 31-364 p, 20 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: Microfilm 37248 JC
2. 14-10560: Macdonald, John Archibald Murray. The federal solution, . London, T.F. Unwin, 1914]. ix, 1l, 131 p, 20 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: JN276 .M2
3. 16-20529: Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln, . London, Constable & company, ltd, 1916. viii, 479 p, front. (port.) fold. map, 23 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C475
4. e17-1227: Recalled to life. London, J. Bale, sons & Danielsson, ltd, 1917-18 . 452 p, plates, 24 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: UB360.A1 R3

NEXT PAGE: press transmit or enter key
SKIP AHEAD/BACK: type any item# in set Example--> 25
FULL DISPLAY: type DISPLAY ITEM plus an item# Example--> display item 2
READY:

ITEMS 5-8 OF 28

SET 2: BRIEF DISPLAY
(ASCENDING ORDER)

FILE: PREM

5. 17-15007: Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln, . London, Constable & company, ltd, 1917. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C476
6. 18-1236: Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln, . Toronto, McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, 1917?]. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C477
7. 20-20208: Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln, . New York, H. Holt and company, 1917. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C478
8. 22-20445: Stradling, James M. His talk with Lincoln: . Cambridge, Mass., The Riverside press, 1922. xviii, 1l, 33, 1l p., 1 l, 19 x 11 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457.15 .S88

NEXT PAGE: press transmit or enter key
SKIP AHEAD/BACK: type any item# in set Example--> 25
FULL DISPLAY: type DISPLAY ITEM plus an item# Example--> display item 2
READY:

ITEMS 9-12 OF 28

SET 2: BRIEF DISPLAY
(ASCENDING ORDER)

FILE: PREM

9. 23-26925: Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Theodore Roosevelt, . Boston, The Atlantic monthly press, c1923]. xx, 232 p., 1 l, incl. facsim. front. (port.), 22 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E757 .C46
10. a25-669: Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Relation of the United States to the League of nations . London, 1925. p. 11-36. 22 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: JX31 .G7 vol. 10
11. 25-22275: Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. According to Saint John, . Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1925. p. cm.

LC CALL NUMBER: BS2615 .C4 1925a

12. 26-2372:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. According to St. John, . London, Hodder and Stoughton, limited, 1925?]. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: BS2615 .C4 1925

NEXT PAGE: press transmit or enter key
SKIP AHEAD/BACK: type any item# in set Example--> 25
FULL DISPLAY: type DISPLAY ITEM plus an item# Example--> display item 2
READY:

ITEMS 13-16 OF 28 SET 2: BRIEF DISPLAY FILE: PREM
(ASCENDING ORDER)

13. 28-2383:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Tracks in the snow, . New York, L. MacVeagh, The Dial press, 1928. 284 p, 20 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: PZ3.C38384 Tr
14. 28-4888:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Tracks in the snow, . London, E. Benn, limited, 1927. 285 p, 20 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: PZ3.C38384 Tr2
15. 28-14859:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. A personal conviction . London, Hodder and Stoughton, limited, 1928]. 3 p.l., 5-92, 11 p, 19 cm
LC CALL NUMBER: BR125 .C46
16. 29-13343:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln, . Garden City, N.Y, Garden City Pub. Co, 1929, c1917]. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C479 1929

NEXT PAGE: press transmit or enter key
SKIP AHEAD/BACK: type any item# in set Example--> 25
FULL DISPLAY: type DISPLAY ITEM plus an item# Example--> display item 2
READY:

ITEMS 17-20 OF 28 SET 2: BRIEF DISPLAY FILE: PREM
(ASCENDING ORDER)

17. 30-16408:Burnet, John. Essays and addresses, . London, Chatto & Windus, 1929. 4 p, l., 299, 11 p. front. (port.), 23 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: PA27 .B8
18. 30-29299:Burge, Hubert Murray. Discourses and letters of Hubert Murray Burge London, Chatto and Windus, 1930. 4 p, l., 3-302 p., 1 l. front. (port.), 23 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: BX5037 .B8
19. 34-8737:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln, . London, Constable & company, ltd, 1929]. viii, 479 p, front. (port.) fold. map, 23 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C48 (Office)
20. 38-6917:Nettleship, Richard Lewis. Lectures on the Republic of Plato, . London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1937. vi p., 2 l, 31-364 p, 20 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: JC71.P6 N4 1937

NEXT PAGE: press transmit or enter key
SKIP AHEAD/BACK: type any item# in set Example--> 25
FULL DISPLAY: type DISPLAY ITEM plus an item# Example--> display item 2
READY:

ITEMS 21-24 OF 28 SET 2: BRIEF DISPLAY FILE: PREM

(ASCENDING ORDER)

21. 38-24542:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln, . Garden City, N.Y, Garden City publishing co., inc, 1938]. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C479 1938.
22. 43-39917:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln, . Garden City, N.Y, Garden City publishing co., inc, c1917]. vi p., 1 l, 482 p. front. (port.), 22 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C4785
23. 51-14128:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln. . New York, Pocket Books, c1917]. 501 p, 17 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C4785 1917a
24. 53-47887:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln. . New York, Holt, 1916. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C475 1916a (rare bk coll)

NEXT PAGE: press transmit or enter key
SKIP AHEAD/BACK: type any item# in set Example--> 25
FULL DISPLAY: type DISPLAY ITEM plus an item# Example--> display item 2
READY:

ITEMS 25-28 OF 28

SET 2: BRIEF DISPLAY
(ASCENDING ORDER)

FILE: PREM

25. 56-18134:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln. . New York, Pocket Books, 1952, c1917]. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C4785 1952 (rare bk coll)
26. 56-48935:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln. . n. p.], Independent Press, 1924? c1917]. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C4788 (rare bk coll)
27. 65-53315:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln. . Mexico, Biografias Gandesa, 1958. p. cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C488 1958 (Rare Bk Coll)
28. unk82-99986:Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson. Abraham Lincoln. . New York, Pocket Books, inc, 1943]. viii, 495, 1] p, 17 cm.
LC CALL NUMBER: E457 .C483

NEXT PAGE: press transmit or enter key
SKIP AHEAD/BACK: type any item# in set Example--> 25
FULL DISPLAY: type DISPLAY ITEM plus an item# Example--> display item 2
READY:

91 MAY -7 PH12:13

(Smith/Grossman)
May 7, 1991
Draft Three
TOAST

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ELIZABETH DINNER
STATE DINING ROOM
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1991

OK per British Embassy

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen.

Let me welcome you to the White House -- and to a dinner which shows why the relationship between America and Great Britain has perhaps never been more special.

Shakespeare wrote of "this blessed plot / this earth / this realm / this England." He was referring, I believe, less to a place than an idea. The idea that what truly matters is England's legacy -- democracy, the rule of law, and basic human rights. //

Richard II, II, 1, 40

Your Majesty, for 384 years this legacy has linked our countries -- ever since the founding in 1607 this week of the English settlement in Jamestown. / There for the first time the histories of Britain and America became entwined. What events brought together, history has not cleaved apart. //

first constant settlement

Recently, the ideals we share helped our two nations join forces to liberate Kuwait. All Americans involved in the crisis will remember as long as they live the resolve of Margaret Thatcher and John Major, the resolution of Your Majesty's services -- and through it all, the steadfast support of the British people. // We believed that the human will could outlast

OK per David Isby, historian

bayonets and barbed wire. So we told the world: Aggression will not stand. //

Our military cooperation in the Gulf harkened back to El Alamein and Normandy and and . Yet it forms just one part of the remarkable British-American friendship. // Our commercial ties are also legion -- as are cultural ties like common language, a common ethical heritage, and similar legal and political traditions. // We read more of the other's authors and listen to more of the other's music than any other Nation. We enjoy some of the same television programs. [[So strong are our ties and so deep is our friendship that not even the cancellation of one of your favorite shows, "Dallas," can threaten British-American relations. I'm not sure the same would apply if you prevented us from seeing "Masterpiece Theatre."]] //

see back

not accurate
"Dallas at the Palace"
offensive language
per
Buck Palace

Your Majesty, fifteen years ago you celebrated our links during the most important week of America's bicentennial year. How proud we were to have you here. // When you were in Philadelphia during that visit, you inaugurated a new Bicentennial bell. [Like the Centennial bell, it was a gift from the people of Britain to the people of the United States.] //

As you remember, on the Bicentennial Bell are inscribed the words, "Let Freedom Ring." Freedom has been ringing far and wide in recent years. In some places with stunning swiftness / in others more slowly, but steadily / progress has, and is, being made toward constitutional government and freedom under law.

Wrong given by Henry Seibert, an American per Dave Ditched
215-511-7187
Historian

Made at White Chapel Foundry

What that movement owes to the example of Britain and America can hardly be overstated. Nor can the role of writers and thinkers inspired to greatness by their devotion to liberty: From Locke to Burke to Madison and Jefferson. /

Let me close, then, by citing a man who preserved the canons of liberty -- and embodies the extraordinary ties of sympathy and fellow feeling between America and Britain. His name was Abraham Lincoln. / Perhaps his most perceptive biography was written early in this century by an Englishman, Lord Charnwood. / Upon Lincoln's death Disraeli said: "It touches the heart of nations and appeals to the domestic sentiment of mankind." //

Your Majesty, like Lincoln you have touched the heart of this nation many times. / In our bicentennial week. / Then, visiting our shores again in 1983, the two hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Paris. /

I know I speak for the American people when I express the belief that the bonds which connect our nation and yours -- bonds of history, principle, interest, and affection -- will endure till the end of time. // In that spirit, and conscious of the honor that is ours tonight, I ask you to rise and join me in a toast:

- To the liberty we share -- the liberty we seek to keep;
- To the ties which bind America and Great Britain -- the ties which make us one;
- And to the health of our friend -- a true liegeman of democracy: Her Majesty the Queen.

Boyle

1783
Signed on a
disk now at the
State Dept.

(Smith/Grossman)
May 7, 1991
Draft Four
ARRIVAL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: QUEEN ELIZABETH ARRIVAL
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1991
10 A.M.

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen, friends of what is indeed our special relationship. // Your Majesty, on behalf of the American people, it is an honor to welcome you to the United States and to the White House. //

Half-a-century ago, your father -- King George VI -- visited Washington. Presenting the singer Kate Smith to His Majesty, President Roosevelt said, "This is America." // Today, I would say of Queen Elizabeth II, "This is Great Britain. Here stands a woman who embodies England's history, and her heart." //

You have been freedom's friend for as long as we remember - - back to World War II, when at eighteen you joined the war against fascism. // It was then that America first began to know you as one of us -- came to love you as standing fast with us. Summoning across the oceans our values, and our dreams. //

It has been said that Britain and America are two countries separated by a common language. / That's funny. // Some say English is my only foreign language. // What is even more valid is that we are joined by a common heritage and culture, civilization and soul. //

On the occasion of your first state visit to the United States, Dwight Eisenhower spoke of these bonds of friendship. He said, "Those ties have been tested in the crucible of war when we

have fought side by side to defend the values we hold dear." /
That was true in 1957 -- and just as true today. //

For nearly 400 years, the histories of Britain and America
have been inseparably connected. // The first permanent English
settlement in America was created at Jamestown, Virginia, 384
years ago this week. // Thirteen years later, the Pilgrims
landed far to the north / at a place they called Plymouth Rock /
named after your great naval port from which they sailed. //

From those events sprang the American nation -- believing,
as you do, in the sanctity of the individual. / This belief has
led to commercial ventures from technology to television to
tourism -- and to family ties that make our Nations one. // We
both wish to reduce that government must do and increase what
people may do. Because that desire has never been stronger,
today our alliance has never been as close. //

For evidence, look to the sands and seas of the Persian
Gulf. // Our countries have long sought the real peace which
means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war.
We know that you can't lock people behind walls forever -- when
moral conviction uplifts their souls. So like Monty / and
beloved Ike / and Churchill / and FDR -- we linked hands, and
hearts, in the Gulf to do what was right, and good. //

Years from now, men will speak of American and British
heroism in the Gulf. As they do today of El Alamein and the
Burma Road and Monte Cassino and Utah Beach. / They will talk of
the 82nd Airborne and the Desert Rats -- and of the finest sons

and daughters any Nation could ever have. // They will praise those who assured that naked aggression would not stand -- and in so doing, salute Britain's help in forging our great coalition. / The past year has reaffirmed our alliance of shared principles // our fidelity to democracy and basic human rights // the fact that there will always be an England // and that England will always be our friend. //

In that spirit, let me close with your words from a 1947 radio broadcast, when in the aftermath of another war you issued both a pledge and a request. / You told the British people: "My whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our . . . family to which we all belong." Then, you concluded: "But I shall not have strength to carry out the resolution alone unless you join it with me."

Your Majesty, you have already lived a full life. We know it will be richer still. This, too, we know: You will not have to carry out this resolution alone. / Because of what you are -- because of what Great Britain means -- all freedom-loving peoples salute your crusade for what is just and honorable for the Nations of the world. //

With great pleasure, then, on behalf of an American people which reveres their mother country -- I welcome you and Prince Philip to this country -- the United States of America.

#

(Smith/Grossman)
May 7, 1991
Draft Five
ARRIVAL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: QUEEN ELIZABETH ARRIVAL
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1991
10 A.M.

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen,
friends of what is indeed our special relationship. // Your
Majesty, on behalf of the American people, it is an honor to
welcome you to the United States and to the White House. //

Medal of Freedom Nov 13
~~Half-a-century ago, your father -- King George VI -- visited
Washington. Presenting the singer Kate Smith to His Majesty,
President Roosevelt said, "This is America." // Today, I would
say of Queen Elizabeth II, "This is Great Britain. Here stands a
woman who embodies England's history, and its heart." //~~

~~You have been freedom's friend for as long as we remember -
- back to World War II, when at eighteen you joined the war
against fascism. // It was then that America first began to know
you as one of us -- came to love you as standing fast with us for
freedom. Summoning across the oceans our values, and our dreams.~~

~~It has been said that Britain and America are two countries
separated by a common language. / [[That's funny. // Some say
English is my only foreign language.]] // What is even more
valid is that we are joined by a common heritage and culture,
civilization and soul. //~~

Spide
~~On the occasion of your first state visit to the United
States, Dwight Eisenhower spoke of these bonds of friendship. He
said, "Those ties have been tested in the crucible of war when we~~

Papers of Dwight Eisenhower

have fought side by side to defend the values we hold dear." /
That was true in 1957 -- and just as true today. //

October 17, 1957

For nearly 400 years, the histories of Britain and America have been inseparably connected. // The first permanent English settlement in America was created at Jamestown, Virginia, 384 years ago this week. // Thirteen years later, the Pilgrims landed far to the north / at a place they called Plymouth Rock / named after your great naval port from which they sailed. //

draft

ply
super
Dan
Russell
647-8087
State Dept
officer

From those events sprang the American nation -- believing, as you do, in the sanctity of the individual. / In our time, this belief has led to ventures from technology to television to tourism -- and to family ties that make our Nations one. Because those ties have never been closer, today our alliance has perhaps never been stronger. //

For evidence, look to the sands and seas of the Persian Gulf. // Our countries have long sought the real peace which means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war. We know that you can't lock people behind walls forever -- when moral conviction uplifts their souls. So like Monty / and beloved Ike / and Churchill / and FDR -- we linked hands, and hearts, in the Gulf to do what was right, and good. //

Years from now, men will speak of American and British heroism in the Gulf -- as they do today of El Alamein and the Burma Road and Monte Cassino and Utah Beach. / They will talk of the 82nd Airborne and the Desert Rats -- and of the finest sons and daughters any Nation could ever have. // They will praise

reg to
copy

those who assured that naked aggression would not stand -- and in so doing, salute Britain's help in forging our great coalition. / The past year has reaffirmed our alliance of shared principles // our fidelity to democracy and basic human rights // the fact that there will always be an England // and that England will always be our friend. //

*My
8* [In that spirit, let me close with your words from a 1947 radio broadcast, when in the aftermath of another war you issued both a pledge and a request. / You told the British people: "My whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our . . . family to which we all belong." Then, you concluded: "But I shall not have strength to carry out the resolution alone unless you join it with me."]

Your Majesty, your example helped inspire a Nation -- and helped your Nation inspire the world. / Because of what you are -- because of what Great Britain means -- all freedom-loving peoples stand ready to carry out your resolution: To achieve what is just and honorable for the Nations of the globe. //

With great pleasure, then, on behalf of an American people which reveres their mother country -- I welcome you and Prince Philip to this country -- the United States of America.

#

Ref.
PN6081
.P33a
1982
WH

t. =

The Quotable Woman

1800-1981

compiled and edited by

Elaine Partnow
"



FACTS ON FILE, Inc.
460 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016

1020. Rosalyn Drexler

(1926-)

- 1 Working with women is a new adventure; it is exciting. We are pioneering; beginning again. There is a feeling of conspiracy, that we are going to forge ahead.

Quoted in *AFTRA Magazine*
Summer, 1974

- 2 "I'm just a dog. Look, no opposable thumb."
The Cosmopolitan Girl 1975
- 3 He visited the Museum of Modern Art, and was standing near the pool looking at his dark reflection when a curator of the museum noticed him. "My, my, what a fine work of art that is!" the curator said to himself. "I must have it installed immediately." Ibid.
- 4 We reject the notion that the work that brings in more money is not more valuable. The ability to earn money, or the fact that one already has it, should carry more weight in a relationship. Ibid.

1021. Marie Edwards

(1926?-)

- 1 Books, magazines, counselors, therapists sell one message to unmarrieds: "Shape up, go where other singles are, entertain more, raise your sex quotient, get involved, get closer, be more open, more honest, more intimate, above all, find Mr. Right or Miss Wonderful and get married."

The Challenge of Being Single,
with Eleanor Hoover 1975

- 2 ". . . an intense, one-to-one involvement is as socially conditioned as a hamburger and malt. . . ." Ibid.

1022. Elizabeth II

(1926-)

- 1 My whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your [the public's] service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong. But I shall not have strength to carry out this resolution alone unless you join in it with me.

Radio Broadcast April 21, 1947

1023. Sissy Farenthold**

(1926-)

- 1 I am working for the time when unqualified blacks, browns and women join the unqualified men in running our government.

Quoted in the *Los Angeles Times*
September 18, 1974

1024. Wilma Scott Heide

(1926-)

- 1 The only jobs for which no man is qualified are human incubator and wet nurse. Likewise, the only job for which no woman is or can be qualified is sperm donor.

Quoted in *NOW Official Biography*
1971

- 2 . . . we whose hands have rocked the cradle, are now using our heads to rock the boat. . . . Ibid.

- 3 . . . we will no longer be led only by that half of the population whose socialization, through toys, games, values and expectations, sanctions violence as the final assertion of manhood, synonymous with nationhood. Ibid.

- 4 The pedestal is immobilizing and subtly insulting whether or not some women yet realize it. We must move up from the pedestal. Ibid.

- 5 The path to freedom for women or men does not lie down the bunny trail! Ibid.

- 6 To date, we have taught men to be brave and women to care. Now we must enlarge our concepts of bravery and caring. Men must be *brave enough to care* sensitively, compassionately and contrary to the masculine mystique about the quality and equality of our society. Women must *care enough* about their families and all families to *bravely assert* their voices and intellects to every aspect of every institution, whatever the feminine mystique. Every social trait labelled masculine or feminine is in truth a human trait. It is our human right to develop and contribute our talents whatever our race, sex, religion, ancestry, age. Human rights are indivisible! Ibid.

- 7 As your president [of NOW] . . . I am one of thousands of us privileged to experience the joy, the risks, the gratifications, bone weariness, tragedies and triumphs of activist feminism. There are women and men and children in our lives and whose lives we touch who may never know how profoundly we care about ourselves and them and the quality of the world we must share and make liveable for all. We are self-helpers with the courage of our commitment. Quoted in *NOW Accomplishments* 1973

- 8 Now that we've organized [NOW] . . . all over the United States and initiated an international movement and actions, it must be apparent that feminism is no passing fad but indeed a profound, universal behavior revolution.

Quoted in "About Women,"
Los Angeles Times
May 12, 1974

Dwight Eisenhower

¶ 217

Public Papers of the Presidents

have you here. We hope that your meeting will not only be fruitful and instructive for all of you and beneficial to the countries that each of you represent, but that while here each of you will have an enjoyable and fine time.

Welcome to Washington!

NOTE: The President spoke at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. His opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Dr. Guillermo Martinez Marques, President of the Association.

218 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H. R. H. the Prince Philip at the Washington National Airport.

October 17, 1957

YOUR MAJESTY, I know that I speak for every citizen of this country when I bid you and the Prince Philip a warm welcome to this country and to its Capital.

We have eagerly looked forward to your visit. We hope that you will find it agreeable and enjoyable, just as we will take great pleasure in it.

But even more than the pleasure that your visit brings us, we are conscious of its importance, because of its effect on strengthening the ties of friendship that bind our two countries together. Those ties have grown up in periods of tranquility and peace. They have been tested in the crucible of war when we have fought side by side to defend the values we hold dear.

So you can understand that this visit—which cannot fail to strengthen those ties—is to us something of the most tremendous importance because we thoroughly believe that in the warmer, closer, stronger cooperation between your country and ours lies the best hope for the security and peace of the world.

Thank you very much for coming to us.

(Smith/Grossman)
May 8, 1991
Draft Two
BRITAIN

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST RESPONSE
THE BRITISH EMBASSY
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1991

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen. It has been well and truly said that the great respect Americans have for Britain is embodied by the affection we feel for the royal family. /

That affection is sincere, and fervent. After all, your *Majesty, you* relations with Congress are better than those of any president since Washington. / And as for your reception at the ball park in Baltimore, the crowd must think you are leading the American League in home runs. //

Our affection is also well-founded. For more than a hundred years, the American colonies grew under British protection. Yet within a few years of American Independence, your ancestor George III spoke generously to John Adams, our first envoy to the Court of St. James: //

He observed: "I was the last man in the Kingdom to consent to the separation, but the separation having been made, I have always said, as I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power." //

In the next century, immigrants to America from England, Scotland, Wales, and Ulster worked wonders of invention. Their industry, energy, and thrift helped to settle the West and bring

the industrial revolution to our shores. / Next, came the 1870s and '80s, when investment from London and Edinburgh financed America's continental railroad system. / ~~Next, two world wars~~ where our troops fought side-by-side.

In this century, as America came of age, to fight from two nations in 2 world wars.

In the aftermath of the victory over fascism, a statesman whose words had often inspired our citizens as well as yours, forged an apt description for a new world calamity. He called it an "iron curtain." As in the past, we did not give up or give in. Instead, ~~we began to shape what we term a new world order.~~

was a spirited defense of democracy, holding out hope, always, in a new world.

Following our joint Berlin airlift, Britain and the United States led the way toward creation of a new Atlantic treaty. NATO kept the peace for forty years -- buying that precious element, time. Eventually, the horizon brightened. When it did, it was to the ideals of America and Britain that the people of Eastern Europe looked for guidance and inspiration. //

Your Majesty, last August 2 a seeming coincidence put this President and your Prime Minister together on a fateful morning. Yet our unity and resolution were not coincidences at all. / They were fruits of a common heritage -- products of the generations we have spent doing what is right and just, according to our common principles. //

We know the world can be a dangerous sea. Yet Anglo-American friendship has been, and remains, a beacon to freedom-loving peoples. / St. Thomas Aquinas said, "If the highest aim of a captain is to protect his ship, he would keep it in port forever." / For centuries, we have sailed freedom's ship

wherever it was imperiled. Showing defiance to tyranny -- and standing fast for freedom.
~~refusing to be intimidated.~~ //

No wonder that when America looks in the mirror, it sees Great Britain's legacy staring back. // No wonder that your visit ~~has~~ brought delight to our faces, applause from our Congress, and love from Americans who revere a steadfast ally -- and in you, a long-time and dear friend. //

When you were coronated in 1952, the poet laureate John Masefield wrote: "Now that we crown her as our Queen may love keep all her pathways green." // The past four decades have been salad days both for you and the friendship of our Nations. May God bless both for our good, and for the good of humanity -- in our time, and till the end of time. / ✓

Your Majesty, it is an honor to raise my glass to you, to his Royal Highness, and to the people of the United Kingdom.

#

too colloquial
 + informal?

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

from QE Toast
5/14-5/16

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] Before¹ 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 itself² (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

¹See Introduction p. xix.

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



To: The Speechwriters attn: Tony Snow

The attached poem was sent to me by a friend.. If you think it appropriate we might want to use a line or two along the way as we salute the Queen.

GB

MB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/8/91

FOR: TONY SNOW

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

- Information
- Action
- Let's Discuss

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Poet Laureate Masefield Writes Coronation Verse

London — (UP) — Following is a poem by Poet Laureate John Masefield on the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

This lady whom we crown was born
When buds were green upon the thorn
And earliest cowslips showed;
When still unseen by mortal eye
One cuckoo tolled his "Here am I,"
And over little glints of sky,
In rain-pools whence the trickles flowed,
The small snipe clattered wing.
The swallows were upon the road,
Nought but the cherry-blossom snowed.
The promise was on all fields sowed
Of earth's beginning Spring.

Now that we crown her as our Queen
May love keep all her pathways green,
May sunlight bless her days;
May the fair Spring of her beginning
Ripen to all things worth the winnowing,
The very surest of our praise
That mortal men attempt.
May this old land revive and be
Again a star set in the sea,
A kingdom fit for such as she
With glories yet undreamt.

Tennis Lessons For Princesses Didn't Get Far

By MARION CRAWFORD

Former Governess to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
(Twentieth in a Series)

The Princesses would always get plenty of exercise from our walks; or riding, or cycling. They did not lack fresh air.

One day, while we were at the Royal Lodge, soon after King George had come to the Throne, I took them for a walk through the woods. They loved the woods and went there often. They were always interested in the varieties of wild flowers and the calls of the birds.

We were puzzled by the relics we found. No matter how peaceful or how secluded a wood is, you will always find somewhere in it a very old and rusty tin bath. We would often come upon these domestic relics—and others—quite a mile from the nearest road. The Princesses were puzzled by them.

"But who would cart a bath all this way?" Princess Elizabeth asked me one day. "Why hide it in the middle of a wood?"

As the Princesses and I came back toward the tennis court which at the Royal Lodge is entirely surrounded by a cypress hedge so that only the nets can be seen from the house, we heard the sound of a ball being hit about the court.

Always curious, Princess Margaret pushed her head between two branches and peered through. "It's Mummy and Papa," she told me excitedly. "Playing tennis."

THE KING AND QUEEN were playing alone. I thought what a pretty picture she made. She had on a cool print dress and a large shady hat, which, as usual, did not seem to disturb her at all.

Never having seen the Queen playing tennis before, I was amazed at the strength and accuracy of her backhand drive and her grace on the court.

The King was a fine tennis player who had competed at Wimbledon.

The King turned to the Queen and said to her: "Darling, Lilibet and Margaret must learn to play tennis, otherwise they won't be able to enjoy house parties when they grow up."

One Monday, Princess Elizabeth came to me in great excitement. "Papa thinks it's time we were taught tennis," she said. "He's getting a man to coach us."

And so I prepared to join the Princesses to watch while they learned how to play tennis.

The tennis court at the Royal Lodge was a pleasure ground for a sort of...

AT FIRST THE coach showed the girls the rhythm of the strokes. He made them practice long sweeps with their rackets, rather as a swimming instructor puts his pupils through dry-land exercises.

Then the coach went to the far end of the court and began lobbing balls over the net toward them.

Needless to say if anything was going on out of doors, the dogs could not be left out of it. So the Princesses would come down to the courts complete with the Corgis—three of them and a lion dog named Cracker.

Immediately the whole game began to be enjoyed madly by the dogs, who tore about the court barking and running away with the balls.

In the ensuing chaos it became a wearing tussle for me to get a succession of balls out of "Cracker's" mouth, and eventually I put the leashes on the dogs, anchored the leashes to the legs of a basket chair on which I sat. Even so, I had plenty of exercise.

IN ALL, THE COACH came about six times. At first the Princesses enjoyed it thoroughly.

As usual, Princess Margaret was tired of it before Princess Elizabeth, who showed a natural eye. But both were loath to run for the ball when it passed anywhere outside easy reach.

"Princess Elizabeth," he told me with great solemnity, "has a good natural eye for the game. But I am afraid she'll never succeed at it until she forces herself to run after the ball a-bit more."

He was taking it very seriously. But more important things were coming up for Princess Elizabeth. She was presently to join the Army, and tennis, for the time being, was forgotten.

(Smith/Grossman)
May 8, 1991
Draft Two
BRITAIN

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST RESPONSE
THE BRITISH EMBASSY
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1991

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen. It has been well and truly said that the great respect Americans have for Britain is embodied by the affection we feel for the royal family. /

That affection is sincere, and fervent. After all, your Majesty, your relations with Congress are better than those of any president since Washington. / And as for your reception at the ball park in Baltimore, the crowd must think you are leading the American League in home runs. //

Our affection is also well-founded. For more than a hundred years, the American colonies grew under British protection. Yet within a few years of American Independence, your ancestor George III spoke generously to John Adams, our first envoy to the Court of St. James: //

Prof He observed: "I was the last man in the Kingdom to consent to the separation, but the separation having been made, I have always said, as I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power." //

In the next century, immigrants to America from England, Scotland, Wales, and Ulster worked wonders of invention. Their industry, energy, and thrift helped to settle the West and bring

the industrial revolution to our shores. / Next, came the 1870s and '80s, when investment from London and Edinburgh financed America's continental railroad system. / In this century, as America came of age, our troops fought side-by-side in two world wars.

In the aftermath of the victory over fascism, a statesman whose words had often inspired our citizens as well as yours, forged an apt description for a new world calamity. He called it an "iron curtain." As in the past, we did not give up or give in. Instead, we waged a spirited defense of democracy -- holding out hope, always, as Churchill said, for a world order in which "the principles of justice and fair play protect the weak against the strong." //

Following our joint Berlin airlift, Britain and the United States led the way toward creation of a new Atlantic treaty. NATO kept the peace for forty years -- buying that precious element, time. Eventually, the horizon brightened. When it did, it was to the ideals of America and Britain that the people of Eastern Europe looked for guidance and inspiration. //

Your Majesty, last August 2 a seeming coincidence put this President and your Prime Minister together on a fateful morning. Yet our unity and resolution were not ^{accidental} coincidences at all. / They were fruits of a common heritage -- products of the generations we have spent doing what is right and just, according to our common principles. //

We know the world can be a dangerous sea. Yet Anglo-American friendship has been, and remains, a beacon to freedom-loving peoples. / St. Thomas Aquinas said, "If the highest aim of a captain is to protect his ship, he would keep it in port forever." / For centuries, we have sailed freedom's ship wherever ^{duty required a} ~~it was imperiled~~. Showing defiance to tyranny -- and standing fast for freedom. //

See p. 80 F

NO REMIT, perhaps quality of paragraph

No wonder that when America looks in the mirror, it sees Great Britain's legacy staring back. // No wonder that your visit has brought delight to our faces, applause from our Congress, and love from Americans who revere a steadfast ally -- and in you, a long-time and dear friend. //

When you were coronated in 1953, the poet Laureate John Masefield wrote: "Now that we crown her as our Queen may love keep all her pathways green." // The past four decades have been salad days both for you and the friendship of our Nations. May God bless both for our good, and for the good of humanity -- in our time, and till the end of time. /

neg ->

Your Majesty, it is an honor to raise my glass to you, to his Royal Highness, and to the people of the United Kingdom.

#



BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

Elizabeth II of England in 1963.

betrothed to Lt. Philip Mountbatten of the Royal Navy, a distant cousin of the Princess and the only son of Prince Andrew of Greece. Philip and Princess Elizabeth were married in Westminster Abbey in November 1947. George VI conferred on his son-in-law the titles of royal highness and Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince's youthful good looks and English naval ancestry earned him immediate popularity. It was clear that the reputation of the monarchy, shaken in 1936 by the abdication of Elizabeth's uncle Edward VIII, but reestablished beyond question by George VI and Queen Elizabeth, would be maintained by their heirs.

Reign. Princess Elizabeth was on tour in Kenya when George VI died on Feb. 6, 1952. The coronation of Queen Elizabeth took place at Westminster Abbey on June 2, 1953. Her first major tour was of New Zealand and Australia in 1953, and since then the Queen and Prince Philip have been more active than any previous royal couple in representing British interests and prestige in almost every corner of the globe.

The Queen has four children: Charles (born in 1948), Anne (1950), Andrew (1960), and Edward (1964). Prince Charles and Princess Anne were both educated at public schools, and Charles attended Cambridge University. Both were encouraged to participate in and learn about the world around them. In their maturity Charles and Anne emerged as fully participating members of the royal family in its public aspects.

Despite occasional reservations about the alleged aloofness of the Queen and her preference for horse racing as a sport, the royal family as a whole represents a popular balance of qualities. The Queen has shown herself well aware of the problems surrounding a hereditary monarch and has revealed her public personality with taste and shrewdness. Prince Philip has been active in a variety of public causes and frequently expressed controversial or pungent views on issues of public interest or importance. In 1970 the televising of aspects of the royal family's domestic life represented a considerable departure from previous practices and showed the extent to which the Queen and Prince Philip were aware of the changing expectations of their subjects. The Queen is known as a serious and informed participant in government business, conscious of her modern role as a symbol of British economic ambitions abroad as well as the more traditional and ceremonial aspects of her office.

Overall, the Queen has clearly set out to continue and strengthen the reputation for royal dignity and sense of responsibility established so successfully by her father, and to complete the transition, begun by him, from Victorian ideas of monarchy to those expectations characteristic of modern times. That she has managed this transition without any diminution in dignity and respect is sufficient testimony to the benefits of her reign.

A. J. BEATTIE
London School of Economics

ELIZABETH (1487-1492), queen of England. The hard-headed and acquisitive daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, Elizabeth Woodville contributed greatly to the social advancement of her ambitious Northamptonshire family. She secretly married King Edward IV, thus provoking the resentment of Richard III of York, and the powerful Nevilles. This was ex-

pressed in August 1469, when the King was temporarily their captive, in the murder of her father and brother.

Edward IV's death in April 1483 was followed by his brother's usurpation of the throne as Richard III; the murder of Elizabeth's young sons, the deposed Edward V and Richard, in the Tower of London; and a statute invalidating her marriage and rendering her children illegitimate. But in 1485, Henry Tudor slew Richard III, declared Elizabeth queen dowager, and in 1486 married her daughter Elizabeth. The queen dowager retired to Bermondsey Abbey, where she died on June 8, 1492.

GEORGE OSBORNE SAYLES
University of London

ELIZABETH (1900-), queen consort of George VI of Britain. Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon was born at St. Paul's, Waldenbury, Hertfordshire, on Aug. 4, 1900, the youngest daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore. Her early life was spent mainly in Scotland, and she was relatively unknown to the public when she married the Duke of York, the second son of George V, in 1923. Their daughters Elizabeth and Margaret were born in 1926 and 1930, respectively. Although the Duke and Duchess played their full part in royal public life, including a major tour of Australia and New Zealand in 1927, the abdication of Edward VIII in 1936 and their consequent accession to the throne came as an abrupt change in their hitherto relatively domesticated lives.

Within a short time the new King and Queen won acclaim for their success in healing the wounds of the abdication. Their warm personalities and devotion to duty were especially valued during World War II, when they remained in Buckingham Palace throughout the bombing of London. After the death of George VI in 1952 the queen mother devoted herself to royal ceremonial and charitable work with enormous popular success.

A. J. BEATTIE
London School of Economics

ELIZABETH (1843-1916), queen consort of Rumania, who wrote under the pseudonym *Carmen Sylva*. She was born in Neuwied Castle in the Prussian Rhineland on Dec. 29, 1843, the daughter of Prince Hermann of Wied and Princess Marie of Nassau. In 1869, Elizabeth married Prince Carol of Rumania, who later became King Carol I. Their only child, a daughter, died at the age of four, and Elizabeth never fully recovered from her death. She established many hospitals and orphanages and translated various books into Rumanian. She died in Bucharest on March 2, 1916.

As *Carmen Sylva*, Elizabeth wrote poems, novels, short stories, fairy tales, and plays, and translated Rumanian poems and legends into German. Her poetry, though not of great depth, was written in a fresh lyric style. Her best prose included, in German, *Märchen einer Königin* (1901; Eng. tr., *A Real Queen's Fairy Book*, 1909) and, in French, *Pensees d'une reine* (1885; Eng. tr., *Thoughts of a Queen*, 1890).

Elizabeth and her lady-in-waiting Mite (Marie) Kremnitz, using the pseudonym *Die Idem*, collaborated in the writing of several novels. Elizabeth also published her reminiscences. *From Memory's Shrine*, in 1911.

THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Dinner at the British Embassy
GUEST LIST page 87 Dress: BT Decs T

7.40 pm

Leave Blair House for the British Embassy (Residence)

Motorcade

Lead Car Metropolitan Police/Secret Service

Spare Car Secret Service
Miss Warfield
Superintendent Prentice

Royal Car The Queen
The Duke of Edinburgh

Follow-up Secret Service
Chief Inspector Robinson

Protocol Car Ambassador Reed
Sir Kenneth Scott

Intelligence Car Secret Service

Car 4 The Earl and Countess of Airlie
Mrs Dugdale
Sir Robert Fellowes

Van 1 Mr Anson
Surgeon Captain Blacklock
Wing Commander Walker
Brigadier Robertson
Air Commodore Elworthy

Tail Car Metropolitan Police

7.50 pm

Arrive British Embassy (Residence)



Received by Sir Antony and Lady Acland

Escorted to the Library

7.55 pm



The Duke of Edinburgh, and Sir Antony and Lady Acland, receive the President and Mrs Bush, and escort them to the Library

PHOTOGRAPH

8.05 pm

Move to Ballroom and receive dinner guests

8.15 pm

National Anthems of the United States and the United Kingdom



Grace by the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, The Most Reverend Edmund Browning

Dinner begins

9.45 pm

Toasts

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY

Performance by the Pipers of the First Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)

Pipe Sergeant J C W Motherwell plays "Desert Storm"

Pipe Sergeant Motherwell accepts Quaich from The Queen

Pipe Sergeant Motherwell gives the score of "Desert Storm" to The Queen

The Queen presents "Desert Storm" to President Bush

10.00 pm

Coffee and liqueurs in the Drawing and Dining Rooms

10.15 pm

The President and Mrs Bush leave

10.20 pm

Leave by car

Motorcade

Lead Car

Metropolitan Police/Secret Service

Spare Car

Secret Service

Miss Warfield

Superintendent Prentice

Royal Car	The Queen The Duke of Edinburgh
Follow-up	Secret Service Chief Inspector Robinson
Protocol Car	Ambassador Reed Sir Kenneth Scott
Intelligence Car	Secret Service =
Car 4	The Earl and Countess of Airlie Mrs Dugdale Sir Robert Fellowes
Van 1	Mr Anson Surgeon Captain Blacklock Wing Commander Walker Brigadier Robertson Air Commodore Elworthy
Tail Car	Metropolitan Police

10.30 pm Arrive Blair House

Retire

10.32 pm Wing Commander Walker, Brigadier Robertson, Air Commodore Elworthy and Chief Inspector Robinson continue to the Hay-Adams Hotel in Van 1

10.37 pm Arrive Hay-Adams Hotel

State Visit: Guest List

VI GUEST LIST

DINNER GIVEN BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, IN HONOUR OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MRS BUSH: THURSDAY 16 MAY AT 8 PM, AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY

The President of the United States and Mrs Bush

The Vice President of the United States and Mrs Quayle

The Honorable Walter Annenberg KBE and The Honorable Leonore Annenberg
Mrs Vincent Astor

Sir Richard and Lady Attenborough

The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen (Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Democrat, Texas) and Mrs Bentsen

The Honorable James Billington (Librarian of Congress) and Mrs Billington

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs Brady

Mr J Carter Brown (Director of the National Gallery of Art)

The Most Reverend Edmund Browning (Presiding Episcopal Bishop) and Mrs Browning

The Honorable Henry Catto (Director, US Information Agency) and Mrs Catto

The Secretary of Defense and Mrs Cheney

Air Vice-Marshal Dodworth OBE AFC (Head, British Defence Staff (Washington)) and Mrs Dodworth

Miss Sharman Douglas

The Honorable Lawrence S Eagleburger (Acting Secretary of State) and Mrs Eagleburger

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

Mrs Katharine Graham (Chairman, The Washington Post Company)

The Honorable Alan Greenspan (Chairman of the Federal Reserve) and Ms Andrea Mitchell (NBC News)

The Honourable Mrs Harriman

State Visit: Guest List

The US Trade Representative and The Honorable Roderick Hills
The Honorable Nancy Landon Kassebaum (Republican Senator, Kansas)
The Honorable Robert Kimmitt (Under Secretary of State for
Political Affairs) and Mrs Kimmitt
The Ambassador of Mauritius and Mrs Jesseramsing
The Honorable Robert Michel (House Republican Leader; Illinois)
and Mrs Michel
The Honorable George Mitchell (Senate Majority Leader; Maine)
and Miss Molly Duncan
The Surgeon General and Dr Novello
The Honorable Sam Nunn (Chairman of the Senate Armed Services
Committee; Democrat, Georgia) and Mrs Nunn
The Honorable Claiborne Pell (Chairman of the Senate Foreign
Relations Committee; Democrat, Rhode Island) and Mrs Pell
General Colin Powell (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) and
Mrs Colin Powell
The Honorable Charles H Price III and Mrs Price
The Honorable Joseph Verner Reed (The Chief of Protocol of the
United States)
The Honorable Elliot Richardson and Mrs Richardson
The Honorable Selwa Roosevelt (former Chief of Protocol)
The Honorable William Donald Schaefer (Governor of Maryland) and
Mrs Hilda Mae Snoops
The Honorable Brent Scowcroft (Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs)
The Honorable Raymond Seitz (Appointed Ambassador to the
Court of St James) and Mrs Seitz
The Honorable William Sessions (Director of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation) and Mrs Sessions
The Honorable John Sununu (Chief of Staff and Assistant to the
President) and Mrs Sununu
Mr Ted Turner (Chairman, Turner Broadcasting System) and Ms Jane
Fonda
The Honorable Malcolm Wallop (Republican Senator, Wyoming) and
Mrs Wallop

State Visit: Guest List

The Honorable Caspar Weinberger GBE and Mrs Weinberger

The Honorable William Webster (Director of Central Intelligence)
and Mrs Webster

Justice Byron White and Mrs White

The Honorable Lawrence Douglas Wilder (Governor of the
Commonwealth of Virginia) and Ms Loren Wilder

Mr James Wolfensohn (Chairman of the Kennedy Center) and Mrs
Wolfensohn

Mr Andrew Wood CMG (Minister, British Embassy) and Mrs Wood

12 May 1991