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THE BRITISH EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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FROM Richard Ralph.....TO IMMEDIATE
MS Jennifer Grossman, White House.....FAX. TELEPHONE NUMBER (including area code) (202) 456 6218DEPARTMENT TO BE CHARGED Chancery.....

As promised. Let me know
if you need more details.

Signed SR SayRichard RalphBRITISH EMBASSY WASHINGTON FACSIMILE NUMBERS

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STATE VISIT
PIPERS PERFORMING AT THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY
AND THE BANQUET HOSTED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Four Pipers from the 1st Battalion The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's) are to play at the Royal Garden Party on Wednesday 15th May and at the Banquet hosted by Her Majesty The Queen for The President on Wednesday 16 May.

The Pipers, Sergeant Jim Motherwell, Lance Corporal Andrew Warren, Private Gordon Rowan and Private James Waugh, have all recently returned from an operational tour in Northern Ireland with their Battalion.

The Queen has a very special connection with the Regiment - She became Colonel-in-Chief of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in 1947 whilst still Princess Elizabeth and has maintained a close association with Her Regiment ever since. Sgt Motherwell will be carrying The Queen's Pipe Banner on his pipes. This was presented as a personal gift by The Queen to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment in 1978 to replace an original one presented after Her coronation. The other Pipers will be carrying pipe banners bearing the Coats of Arms of the County of Argyllshire, the Burgh of Dunoon and the Burgh of Tobermory, which represent the home county and two of the Argyllshire towns of which the Regiment has the Freedom - a right given to the Regiment which permits its men to parade with Colours flying, bayonets fixed and drums beating. This is exercised periodically by the Regiment.

The tradition of military pipers goes back to well before the founding of the Regiment in 1794. Traditionally Highland Chieftains had their own Pipers who formed the rallying point for their clan on the battlefield. History relates many occasions on which the eerie sound of the pipes has put fear in the enemy's hearts as Scottish Regiments have launched into the attack. The Pipers' traditional role has changed little and in all the Scottish Regiments they are regarded with a degree of esteem. This is marked by their dress which distinguishes them from other soldiers in the Regiment and in the Argyll's case include Blackcock feathers in their Glengarry bonnets, dress sporrans, and black cross-belts emblazoned with Regimental insignia. The Pipers are all fully-trained members of the Battalion's Machine Gun Platoon.

Following the Banquet the Pipers will be playing a set of tunes which will include:

March:	The Glendaruel Highlanders
Jig:	Glasgow City Police Pipers
Hornpipes:	Itchy Fingers
	The Banjo Breakdown
Regimental Marches:	Highland Laddie
	The Campbells are Coming

Thereafter Pipe Sergeant Motherwell will play a march which he has composed especially for the occasion entitled 'Desert Storm'. On completion of the tune, he will then propose the Loyal Toast in Gaelic 'Slainte do'n Bhanrich, Slainte Dhuibh Uile Gu Leir', which translated means 'Health to The Queen, Health to One and All'. He will then present the written score of 'Desert Storm' to The Queen, who in turn will present it to The President.

Sergeant Motherwell composed the tune whilst on active duty in Northern Ireland. Sgt Motherwell was subsequently attacked whilst on patrol in Belfast which resulted in the loss of a finger and jeopardized his chances of playing the pipes again. Fortunately he has recovered fully.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

FAX SHEET

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Washington, D.C.

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 14

SUBJECT: Queen Elizabeth II Visit

COMMENT:



United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

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May 1, 1991

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MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: State Visit of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland - Draft Remarks

The Department transmits for your consideration draft remarks for the President's use during the State Visit of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Remarks have been provided for the White House Arrival Ceremony and the White House Dinner on May 14 as well as possible appearances by the President at the luncheon on Capital Hill and the Return Dinner at the British Residence on May 16.

J. Stapleton Roy
J. Stapleton Roy
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Four sets of Draft Remarks

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Drafted by: LONDON:MScully/EUR/NE:EAMalley 647-8027

SENEUK 649 4/25/91

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S/S:

Statement of the President
At Arrival Ceremonies IHO
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh
The White House, Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen:

Your Majesty, on behalf of the American people, it is an honor and a delight to welcome you and Prince Philip to the United States and to the White House.

On the occasion of your first state visit to the United States, President Eisenhower spoke of the bonds of friendship between our nations. 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 it is just as true today.

Your Majesty, for nearly 400 years, the histories of Britain and America have been inseparably connected. The first permanent English settlement in America was established at Jamestown, Virginia, 384 years ago this week. Thirteen years, later, in 1620, the Pilgrims landed far to the north, at a place they called Plymouth Rock. They named it after your great naval port, from which they had sailed many weeks before. The American nation sprang from those two ventures.

-2-

We Americans cherish our relationship with Britain. As close as our relations have been over the years, I believe they have never been closer than they are today. Few alliances in history approach the friendship of Britain and America in terms of duration, mutual respect, and deep sentiment.

Our ties include military and intelligence cooperation. They encompass thousands of commercial ventures from technology to television to tourism. They span the range of art, language, and culture. And perhaps most telling of all, our citizens have created family ties which bind our two nations together in a special way.

Yet ours is above all an alliance of shared principles -- of a commonality of beliefs about the value of the individual life, and about freedom, justice, and the rule of law. In this, too, our greatness and our longings are intertwined.

Your Majesty, on behalf of the American people, and with the greatest pleasure, I welcome you and Prince Philip to the United States, for what I trust will be a stimulating and thoroughly enjoyable visit.

Draft of Toast by the President
At the State Dinner IHO
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh
The White House, Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Your Majesty, the English settlement at Jamestown was founded three hundred and eighty-four years ago this week. There for the first time the histories of Britain and America became entwined. It was the first of many such memorable moments.

Recently, there was another memorable moment, when our two nations together cooperated so magnificiently to liberate Kuwait. All Americans involved in any way in the crisis will remember as long as they live the resolve of Margaret Thatcher and John Major, the stalwartness of Your Majesty's services, and the unflinching support of the British people.

Yet our military cooperation is just one facet of our remarkable British-American relationship.

Our commercial ties are legion. Britain and the U.S. are the largest single investors in each other's economies. The UK is America's largest export market in Europe. Similarly, the UK exports more to America than to any other single trading partner.

-2-

In overseas investment, the figures are equally striking. For example, of all European overseas investment in the United States about half comes from Britain. Of all American investment in the twelve EC countries almost forty percent goes to Britain. As for total investment, British investment in the U.S. is almost twice that of the second-largest investor nation, Japan.

Our cultural ties, of every kind and for every level of taste, are myriad. We share a common language, a common ethical heritage, and similar legal and political traditions.

Americans read more British authors, watch more British movies and television programs, and listen to more British music than to the cultural products of any other nation. The same is true in reverse.

All in all, we must like each other, because Americans and Britons exchange roughly 150 million pieces of mail each year. We also place transatlantic telephone calls to one another with great frequency -- approximately 185 million each year.

-3-

Your Majesty, fifteen years ago, you visited our country during the most important week of America's bicentennial year. It was a week of celebration and rejuvenation throughout our land. How proud we were to have you here to share it with us.

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, Your Majesty, 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 in slow irregular steps, progress 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 importance of writers and thinkers inspired to greatness by their devotion to liberty: John Locke, Edmund Burke, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and James Madison.

-4-

Indeed, how similar are our current goals to those crafted fifty years ago in the Atlantic Charter, when our nations expressed the hope that we might "see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Ladies and gentlemen, with great pleasure, and conscious of the honor that is ours tonight, I ask you to join me in a toast to Her Majesty the Queen.

Remarks at Congressional Luncheon IHO
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness Prince Philip
The Capitol
Thursday, May 16, 1991

Your Majesty, Prince Philip, ladies and gentlemen:

Your Majesty, it is a unique privilege to welcome you, on behalf of the people of the United States, to our beloved Capitol building.

The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid in 1793. This location was a hill, called Jenkins' Heights, on which there were a few farms. Between here and the site of the White House, there was nothing but swampland. Whether this was a matter of prescience or coincidence, I cannot say. But there have been times when it gave new meaning to the phrase "things are getting bogged down."

Of course, there is nothing particularly American in that. After all, in 1581, Your Majesty's ancestor Elizabeth asked the Speaker after a long period of inactivity in Parliament, "Now, Mr. Speaker, what hath passed in the Lower House?" To which the Speaker replied: "If it please Your Majesty, seven weeks."

-2-

For a couple of decades after the government moved here from Philadelphia, travel was so difficult that the quickest way from the White House to the Capitol was by carriage to Georgetown, then by boat from Georgetown to a landing on the Anacostia River, about a mile from here. Then, once again, the traveler would take a carriage overland to the Capitol. In 1814, Your Majesty's troops demonstrated that the last portion of the journey could be made on foot, with no loss of efficiency.

In the depths of the Civil War, President Lincoln was criticized for continuing the reconstruction of the Capitol. Yet he wisely responded, "If the people see the Capitol going on, it is a sign we intend the Union shall go on."

In every outward aspect, President Lincoln was the commonest of men. Many would call him the most American of presidents. A child of the frontier, his education consisted principally of two books: the King James Bible and the Works of Shakespeare. He grew to manhood and raised his family in the then-new state of Illinois. His only experience of the federal government before becoming president, was a term in the House of Representatives, which he cherished.

THE QUEEN WAS A MECHANIC

At eighteen, Britain's dignified Queen Elizabeth II was a grease monkey.

Wanting to contribute to the war effort in 1944, the eighteen-year-old Princess Elizabeth joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service for a course in heavy mechanics. Officially, she was No. 230873 Second Subaltern Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor.

Her commander picked the princess up at Windsor Castle on her first day and drove her to the training center at Camberly, where a jacked-up car without wheels awaited her. At that time, she couldn't even drive. During her training, in which she learned to strip and service engines and drive military vehicles, she was treated "like any other"—except that she slept each night at Windsor Castle.

On final test day, King George VI found his daughter in greasy overalls under a car. Returning a short while later, he asked, "What, not got it going yet?" To her chagrin, the engine wouldn't start. The king had secretly removed the car's distributor.



Princess Elizabeth struggles with a stubborn tire during wartime duties

LEWEED

eed infesting your property? You ankee nurseryman who planted rds—across America in the early

Johnny Appleseed, took his sack owing them along roadways, by g a burlap coffee sack for a shirt oot eccentric became well known

the power of medicinal plants and n belief in his day that dog fennel tentions, Appleseed scattered the e foul-smelling weed spread from ing as high as fifteen feet. Today, cannot rid their fields of the plant ed."

The princess's commander gave her a positive evaluation: "Her Royal Highness is a very good and extremely considerate driver."

THE SOLDIER WHO FLED THE ALAMO

Of the more than 180 defenders of the Alamo, only one man, Louis "Moses" Rose, escaped to tell the story of the bloody siege in the winter of 1836.

Bolstered by the hope that reinforcements would arrive at any moment, the tiny garrison of Texas patriots had for days held off more than 5,000 Mexican troops led by General Antonio López de Santa Anna. However, it eventually became clear that no help was forthcoming and that defeat was imminent.

The garrison's commander, Colonel William Barret Travis, assembled his men to advise them of the hopeless situation. In an inspired speech, he extolled the virtues of dying for Texas, then he drew a line in the dust with his sword. Those who wished to fight and die in glory and honor, he said, should step across the line. One by one, all crossed—except Moses Rose.

A fifty-year-old French veteran who had fought with Napoleon, Rose professed to know more about violent death than did the twenty-seven-year-old Travis. "I am not prepared to die," Rose said, "and shall not do so if I can avoid it." He vaulted a wall and fled through enemy territory, barely eluding capture. Several days later, he found shelter with a sympathetic farmer who listened to his amazing tale. By this time, all the defenders of the Alamo were dead. The victorious Mexicans spared only the noncombatants—a few women, children, and slaves.

Rose lived fourteen more years, running a butcher shop in Nacogdoches, Texas. Eventually he went to live near Logansport, Louisiana, where he died in 1850.

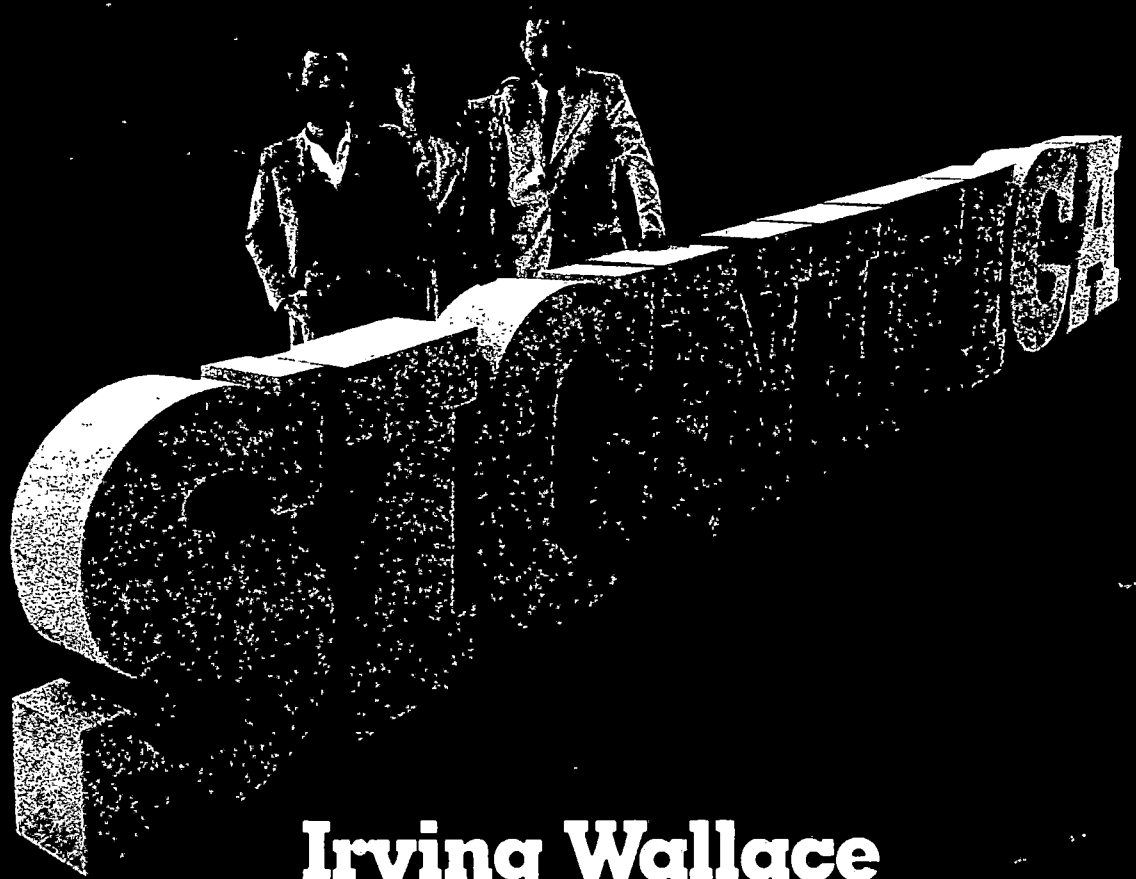
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**Irving Wallace
David Wallechinsky
and Amy Wallace**

Authors of **THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC**
and **THE BOOK OF LISTS**

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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April 23, 1991, Tuesday, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION

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HEADLINE: A Royal Debate: Time to Abdicate?

Some say she's determined to die on the job, others that she fears she's a target for terrorists and is tired of the fishbowl the media keeps her family in.

BYLINE: By Michele Ingrassia. STAFF WRITER

KEYWORD: COVER; QUEEN ELIZABETH II; GREAT BRITAIN; RETIREMENT; ABDICATE;
HISTORY; MONEY; FAMILY; MEDIA

BODY:

HER FACE is fuller at the jaw. Her royal blue eyes are framed by not-so-royal lines. A tide of gray has washed through her hair, combed now, as it has been for decades, into an indefinable mass of curls.

If it is hard to imagine Queen Elizabeth II as aging, perhaps it's because, in her nearly 40 years on the throne, the royal image has been remarkably unchanged. Let others suffer fashion's whims. Elizabeth remains, well, Elizabeth: the rather plain woman with the rather ordinary veneer; the stalwart monarch with the unflagging wave and the unrelenting - some would say stiff - smile; the upper-crust woman with the middle-class sense of chic. In her ruffled-and-flourished hats and Hardy Amies dresses, her clunky purses and sensible pumps, she rules over what may be the last great monarchy on earth.

But appearance is as deceptive as the monarchy itself, and just as time waits for no man, it certainly doesn't stop for royals. And so, with all the predictability of a mere mortal, Queen Elizabeth turned 65 this week - her real birthday was Sunday; the official celebration is June 15 - amid speculation about how she'll spend the next 20 or 30 years. Already, there are indications she is slowing down. But the real question is whether she will be stepping down.

For the House of Windsor, scandalized and traumatized by the abdication of Edward VIII - the only British monarch to quit the throne in the last 300 years - it is an issue of no small moment. But the betting, for now at least, is that Elizabeth, who can trace her lineage back to King Egbert in 829, will stay on.

"For ordinary mortals doing a job, when they reach sixty-five they retire. But for her, it wouldn't be retirement - it would be abdication, it would be giving up her hereditary obligation," said British historian David Cannadine of Columbia University. "The family is still haunted by Edward, and anything that is even remotely reminiscent of that is something she wouldn't want. She is determined to die on the job."

That is precisely what officialdom says. "It's not a question; it's not an issue at all," a Buckingham Palace spokesman said the other day when asked

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about the possibility of abdication. But as royal biographer Robert Lacey has said about palace denials, "This means little." Indeed, whether Elizabeth would or should abdicate is a debate that has raged, on and off, for years; it resurfaces now not only because of her age, but also because of the turmoil that increasingly surrounds her:

If she stays, what will become of Charles, Prince of Wales and heir to the throne, a 42-year-old man with seemingly nothing to do but talk to his plants, criticize modern architecture and wait for his mother to die?

If she steps down, who will preserve the royal image? Who will chide those randy royals whose lives have become such a public soap opera that the monarchy is regularly described as "Dallas at the Palace?" Even the dimensions of daughter-in-law Sarah Ferguson's derriere are fair game for the British press. Said Cannadine: "I sometimes wonder what the monarchy has been reduced to when Fergie's bottom is considered fit material for a paper."

But at the same time, trying to figure out what the royals will do is akin to divining the ways of the Kremlin, the Mob or the Vatican. Among those who believe the queen has had enough of the spectacle is Charles Higham, co-author of the new biography, "Elizabeth and Philip." The queen had every intention of abdicating this year, he argues - not because of relentless gossip, but because she feared the ever-present threat of violence from the Irish Republican Army would be "too great a burden" in old age. The "first inkling" the queen would abdicate came in 1981, he said, after a man wielding a 9-mm pistol fired six shots at her during a parade of her troops. That, he said, was when Elizabeth decided, "I don't want to spend the rest of my life on the wrong end of the gun."

"She laid out those plans [to abdicate] very clearly," Higham said in a telephone interview from Los Angeles, "but the continual stream of adverse publicity surrounding Charles and Diana's marriage has made her feel that, in this atmosphere, she shouldn't leave the throne."

Of course, if the queen does decide to step down, it doesn't have to happen immediately; it could be on the 40th anniversary of her coronation in 1993, or even a decade from now. There would be ample, if not necessarily comparable, precedent. In The Netherlands, for example, abdication has become just another word for early retirement: Queen Wilhelmina, who took over the throne in 1890, abdicated in favor of her daughter Juliana in 1948; she, in turn, abdicated in favor of her daughter Beatrix in 1980. But among the British, there have been only two since the early Middle Ages: James II was forced to abdicate in 1688; Edward VIII did it voluntarily in 1936. And as historians point out, Edward was never crowned, meaning that, unlike Elizabeth, he was never anointed with holy oil, which seals the sovereign to God 'til-death-do-us-part. And some say that thickens the plot.

"It's inconceivable that the head of the Church of England, which Elizabeth is, and a person who has promised to God all that she has, would turn her back on her duties," said Harold Brooks-Baker, editor of "Burke's Peerage," the bible of British aristocracy. "There isn't one chance in fifty million that that would happen."

If he's right, Elizabeth could go on queening well into the 21st Century, genetics and modern medicine being what they are. Her father and predecessor,

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King George VI, died at age 57 in 1952; but her mother, known far and wide as the Queen Mum, is nearly 91 now, and Queen Victoria, her great-great grandmother, lived to age 82. So Charles could be well into his 60s before he becomes king. Victoria's son, Edward VII, was 59 before he reached the throne, and he spent the waiting years in decadent self-indulgence.

Such realities so distressed Queen Elizabeth, according to Robert Lacey's biography, "Majesty," that she herself broached the idea of abdication with her advisers as early as 1965.

"The monarchy is a brutal institution - an heir to the throne doesn't have the job until the occupant has died," said Cannadine. "It's a bizarre and, to a Twentieth Century way, cruel way of employing people. From Charles' standpoint, there is absolutely no doubt there is nothing he'd like more than to be king . . . Charles can't spend the next twenty-five years talking to his plants. That is the argument for her to abdicate."

But R.J.Q. Adams, a professor of 20th-Century British history at Texas A&M University, argues this notion of disposable royalty is the very antithesis of a monarchy. "It's just the spirit of the Nineties - Charles is fortyish, an age where people think he should be productive," Adams said. "So, as Americans, we say, 'By golly, get on with the job! Be king!' But in fact, it isn't his job yet. Charles does have a job - it's just not one we think of as a job."

About the only legitimate reason for the queen to abdicate, Adams says, would be if she were unable to fulfill her duties. But, he quickly adds, "The duties of the monarchy aren't that great. In fact, the primary duty for the queen is to be there."

And be there she is, Her Most Excellent Majesty Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

"Lilibet," as she was dubbed in childhood, was born when the sun-never-sets-on-it British Empire had only begun to diminish. And she came to power at a time when politicians and monarchs were still permitted to have private lives. Yet, the Britain she reigns over now is only first among equals in a Commonwealth of Nations; the monarchy is a virtual anachronism, vaunted as much for its Disney-esque tourist value as for its personification of British values.

'SHE CAN'T VOTE, and she has less discretionary power than any monarch in history, but she manages to carry it off," Adams said. "She has no power, but great influence: To be the monarch is to be the head of society."

It is a job - limited though it is to advising and warning - that, by all accounts, the queen takes terribly seriously. Every day, she reads the "boxes," the papers and cables of government. Every week, she meets with the prime minister. Every year, she opens the new session of Parliament. Every December, she delivers her Christmas message. More important, perhaps, she spends the lion's share of her public life out and about, with a brisk schedule of official engagements - charities, openings, travel - that is second only to Princess Anne's.

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Although many royals-watchers say the queen has begun to cut back from her traditional load (about 40 appearances a month), it's obvious she's not exactly heading for the royal retirement home: The tentative itinerary for her state visit to the United States next month shows a nine-day, breakneck trip through Washington, D.C., Florida, Texas and Kentucky.

"She loves being queen, she hasn't tired of it," said Higham. "She relishes the power. She loves being a tycoon and owning vast investments all over the world. She has never been a person who is mousy or shy about what she is."

Maybe so, but at the age of 65, Elizabeth still seems as reticent and aloof as she did when she came to the throne. Her mother still admonishes her, "Smile, dear." She still freezes before a camera. But if she is neither as beloved as the Queen Mum nor as glamorous as her daughters-in-law, the queen occupies a rarified level all her own.

"In the last ten years, opinion polls have rated her the most popular of the royals," said Nigel Evans, deputy editor of Majesty, a British magazine devoted entirely to royalty. "When you become the monarch, you're not touched by scandal. It doesn't matter if you go to the right restaurants. You're above it all."

Clearly, the queen's reign will never be called a cult of personality - Elizabeth-as-Victoria would be as unimaginable as Elizabeth-as-Warhol-poster. But, by most accounts, it is the queen, and the force of her personality, who has held together the Commonwealth from the beginning. Among supporters, at least, it is nothing short of a political miracle.

"It's had its problems, but it's an amazing feat," said Higham, "and it's held together only by the symbolic presence of the queen - not by Zimbabwe's having a warm relationship with Australia or someone else having a relationship with Canada."

Even more important, being head of the Commonwealth has permitted Elizabeth to be a player on the world stage. "It's fair to say that, if not for the Commonwealth, she would have been queen of Ruritania-on-the-Thames," Cannadine said.

Among pop-culturists, however, Elizabeth is more likely to be regarded as the queen who brought the monarchy into the 20th Century, the woman who, intentionally or not, defied historian Walter Bagehot's legendary admonition not to let "daylight in upon the magic."

The transformation started in 1969, when the Royal Family agreed to make "The Royal Family," a BBC documentary that tried to show the Windsors with their hair down - Prince Philip flipping burgers on the Balmoral barbie, the queen tossing together a salad. OK, so the celluloid royals were about as real as those in Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum. Nonetheless, they offered the first "inside" look at the royal family and marked the first attempt to present Elizabeth & Co. as just another super-middle-class family with super-middle-class values.

Even more pivotal than the film, though, was Elizabeth herself, who has been the transitional figure between the royal old school (in which Queen Victoria was able to disappear from public view for 15 years after her husband's death without anyone's questioning it) and the new school (in which her

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daughters-in-law are fodder for every supermarket tabloid on the planet).

What happened between the monarchy and the media? Historian Quince Adams argues that it's simply another manifestation of the changes that have rocked every institution in the last quarter-century. "When Eisenhower was president, what was fair game in dealing with the president was different from what it is with Reagan or Bush," he said. "It's not that there weren't people in 1958 who didn't want to ask difficult questions, but the way was more decorous."

But the relationship, once obeisant, inevitably became a double-edged sword: The royals began using the media to project whatever image they wanted, and, in turn, the media began saying whatever they wanted about the royals, even if the monarchs didn't much like it. Now, said Brooks-Baker of "Burke's Peerage," things have degenerated to the point that "what Mr. and Mrs. Reagan are going through with Kitty Kelley's book this week is not very different from what many members of the royal family go through every day of their lives."

Indeed, no royal stone is ever left unturned: Nowadays, one tabloid invites readers to guess the dimensions of Fergie's bottom, another ponders in print whether Di is again pregnant, and all of them chronicle the ups and downs of every royal marriage - and every pre-, post- or extra-marital dalliance. The tabs are even more relentless in ferreting out royals in the most un-regal poses: Prince William relieving himself in a forest; Diana, five months pregnant, wearing a bikini; Charles recuperating from a severely broken arm, with his face unshaven and forlorn.

It's the sort of thing that drives the queen crazy. "She has fits of rage; she can't deal with the fact that today the public requires to know every single detail of the lives of the prominent," Higham said. "She's sufficiently Victorian to be offended by it."

As for the public, Cannadine says, "the monarchy has become an addiction for the British, and it suffers all the problems that come with it. A country which is so publicly obsessed with the life and doings of the royals is a country that doesn't have its priorities right. There are more important things to worry about than the dimensions of Fergie's bottom. It's terrific fun, that's clear, but it's fun we could do without."

Perhaps soon enough we will. Brooks-Baker predicts that, within the next three or four years, the badly battered monarchs will hire a real public relations firm to supersede the mom-and-pop palace press office and help guide the royal image into the 21st Century. The first candidate for reformation could be the future king himself, who, in the last few years, has been viewed as something between a wimp and a loon.

As the press portrays him, Charles spends his days communing with plants, consulting ouija boards and consorting with organic gardeners - a lost soul in the Windsor wilderness. The real problem, though, may be that he is a victim of his family's "experiment" in royal education - a rigorous regime that is certain to make Charles the best-schooled monarch ever to sit on the throne, but which, in the meantime, has made him the least equipped to sit around waiting.

How could it not be frustrating to be educated for a life of activism and relegated to a life prescribed by everyone else? Says Adams: "He's his mother's eldest son, so he's waiting on line. He's his glamorous wife's consort, so he

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has to have a social role. He's a man of great import, but he has no power. He's a man of considerable education and some brilliance, but he can't go too far in expressing opinions. And he's going to be king, but the poor bastard can't even vote, so he's disenfranchised."

Clearly, the prince himself is not unaware of the ironies or the dilemma, and a few years back he lashed out at those who would limit him to the silly and the superficial. "I've had to fight every inch of my life to escape royal protocol," he reportedly told British journalists. "I've had to fight to go to university. I've had to fight to have any sort of role as Prince of Wales. You're suggesting that I go back and play polo. I wasn't trained to do that. I have been brought up to have an active role. I am determined not to be confined to cutting ribbons."

To be sure, Charles does his share of ribbon-cutting - according to Evans, the prince singlehandedly has raised more than [POUND ST]100 million for charities - but it is intellectual sparring that seems most to satisfy him. He has become involved in the problems of inner-city youth, unemployment and the elderly. But perhaps the most famous and long-running of his battles is the one he launched several years ago against the new wave of British architecture, which Charles regards as among the ugliest modern work in the world.

If it's not exactly typical prince fare, neither is Charles a typical prince. "In the past, a Prince of Wales spent most of his time at parties, at balls, having a good time and going to the beach in the south of France," Brooks-Baker said in an interview from London. "Not Charles. His life is devoted to work and helping the world become a better place. He may be right or wrong, but it's what he's trying for."

And, so far at least, he hasn't seemed to care whose toes he steps on. At the 150th anniversary of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1984, Charles blasted his hosts for ignoring the needs of "ordinary" folk. A planned modern addition to the National Gallery, the prince said, was a "monstrous carbuncle."

Not many expect him to shut up any time soon. "He's having more fun as Prince of Wales than he ever will as King," said Philip Ziegler, the biographer of Edward VIII. "As Prince, he can adopt causes in which he's interested, pursue them, say indiscreet things, stir things up and have a good time. When you're king, you have to be careful not to have strong points of view."

Whether any of this will be enough to sustain Charles for perhaps decades remains anyone's guess. At worst, he'll have to content himself with overseeing his own heirs' education. But if his mother won't move aside, some say, maybe she'll at least move over. Predicts biographer Higham: "Elizabeth will eventually become Queen Regent, a special position where she acts as adviser to her son, taking and giving all kinds of advice on imperial policy. He'll be on the throne, and she'll sit behind the throne as eminence gris."

The First Lady of Wealth: How It All Adds Up

If Queen Elizabeth II ever retires, she won't have any pension woes. She's already the richest woman in the world - richer, too, than all but a handful of men. No matter that much of her wealth is actually owned by the throne. No matter that little of it is liquid. It's not likely anyone would have to hold a benefit for her.

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How rich is rich? In a survey of the world's richest women last month by the British magazine Harpers & Queen, Elizabeth topped the list, with a personal fortune of [POUND ST]16.6 billion - at current exchange rates, that's \$ 11.5 billion.

Where does it all comes from? Harpers & Queen estimated her stock portfolio at \$ 5.2 billion undoubtedly, all blue chip. Add to that another \$ 4.1 billion in art, including 900 Leonardos and 26 Van Dycks; pedigree horses in England and in the United States; property around the world, including Sandringham House and Balmoral Castle, both of which she owns outright, and lots of jewels, including 14 crowns and 11 tiaras, with such names as the "Queen Mary Girls of Britain and Ireland Tiara."

Elizabeth is also conservator of the incalculable riches that come along with being queen: The Crown Regalia - the crowns, sceptres, orbs and other jewels that are the symbols of her royalty; the state houses, Buckingham and Windsor Palaces and Holyrood House in Edinburgh; the 5,769-ton yacht Britannia; the Royal Train, and the Queen's Flight, her airplane squadron.

Then there's the Civil List, the controversial payment of public funds approved by Parliament that cover the annual cost of running the royal household. In a pact signed last year, the queen will receive [POUND ST]17.9 million a year - \$ 13.8 million - for 10 years. And that phenomenal sum has to cover a lot of ground: Last year, according to one published report, the queen, who's known to be tight with a royal buck, spent \$ 111,475 on laundry, \$ 66,412 on flowers, \$ 243,075 on stationery and supplies and \$ 23,681 on newspapers.

Oh, and there is one other perk: Elizabeth doesn't pay a cent in taxes. And you thought you wanted your kids to grow up to be president. - Michelle Ingrassia

GRAPHIC: 1) Photo by Cecil Beaton- Queen Elizabeth II, with her royal regalia, in the throne room of Buckingham Palace June 2, 1953, the day of her coronation. 2) AP Photo-Inset: She delivers her speech opening a new session of Parliament from the throne in the House of Lords in 1990. 3) UPI Photo-(Queen) Elizabeth accepting a flower from a child at a Dhaka, Bangladesh, nutrition center in 1983. 4) Photo-(Queen Elizabeth II). 4) Reuter Photo-Leaving London for Sandringham House, one of the royal residences, on Sunday, her 65th birthday. 5) UPC Photo-Visiting a Mohawk site in Brantford, Ontario, 1984. 6) AP Photo-Prince Charles, heir to the throne, and Princess Diana meet the locals on a London outing in 1987. 7) Chancella/Alpa/Globe Cover Photo-(Queen Elizabeth II)



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

FAX SHEET

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NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 14

SUBJECT: Queen Elizabeth II Visit

COMMENT:



United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

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May 1, 1991

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: State Visit of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland - Draft Remarks

The Department transmits for your consideration draft remarks for the President's use during the State Visit of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Remarks have been provided for the White House Arrival Ceremony and the White House Dinner on May 14 as well as possible appearances by the President at the luncheon on Capital Hill and the Return Dinner at the British Residence on May 16.

J. Stapleton Roy
J. Stapleton Roy
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Four sets of Draft Remarks

UNCLASSIFIED

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Drafted by: LONDON:MScully/EUR/NE:EAMalley 647-8027

SENEUK 649 4/25/91

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EM-f

Statement of the President
At Arrival Ceremonies IHO
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh
The White House, Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen:

Your Majesty, on behalf of the American people, it is an honor and a delight to welcome you and Prince Philip to the United States and to the White House.

On the occasion of your first state visit to the United States, President Eisenhower spoke of the bonds of friendship between our nations. 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 it is just as true today.

Your Majesty, for nearly 400 years, the histories of Britain and America have been inseparably connected. The first permanent English settlement in America was established at Jamestown, Virginia, 384 years ago this week. Thirteen years, later, in 1620, the Pilgrims landed far to the north, at a place they called Plymouth Rock. They named it after your great naval port, from which they had sailed many weeks before. The American nation sprang from those two ventures.

-2-

We Americans cherish our relationship with Britain. As close as our relations have been over the years, I believe they have never been closer than they are today. Few alliances in history approach the friendship of Britain and America in terms of duration, mutual respect, and deep sentiment.

Our ties include military and intelligence cooperation. They encompass thousands of commercial ventures from technology to television to tourism. They span the range of art, language, and culture. And perhaps most telling of all, our citizens have created family ties which bind our two nations together in a special way.

Yet ours is above all an alliance of shared principles -- of a commonality of beliefs about the value of the individual life, and about freedom, justice, and the rule of law. In this, too, our greatness and our longings are intertwined.

Your Majesty, on behalf of the American people, and with the greatest pleasure, I welcome you and Prince Philip to the United States, for what I trust will be a stimulating and thoroughly enjoyable visit.

Draft of Toast by the President
At the State Dinner IHO
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh
The White House, Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Your Majesty, the English settlement at Jamestown was founded three hundred and eighty-four years ago this week. There for the first time the histories of Britain and America became entwined. It was the first of many such memorable moments.

Recently, there was another memorable moment, when our two nations together cooperated so magnificiently to liberate Kuwait. All Americans involved in any way in the crisis will remember as long as they live the resolve of Margaret Thatcher and John Major, the stalwartness of Your Majesty's services, and the unflinching support of the British people.

Yet our military cooperation is just one facet of our remarkable British-American relationship.

Our commercial ties are legion. Britain and the U.S. are the largest single investors in each other's economies. The UK is America's largest export market in Europe. Similarly, the UK exports more to America than to any other single trading partner.

-2-

In overseas investment, the figures are equally striking. For example, of all European overseas investment in the United States about half comes from Britain. Of all American investment in the twelve EC countries almost forty percent goes to Britain. As for total investment, British investment in the U.S. is almost twice that of the second-largest investor nation, Japan.

Our cultural ties, of every kind and for every level of taste, are myriad. We share a common language, a common ethical heritage, and similar legal and political traditions.

Americans read more British authors, watch more British movies and television programs, and listen to more British music than to the cultural products of any other nation. The same is true in reverse.

All in all, we must like each other, because Americans and Britons exchange roughly 150 million pieces of mail each year. We also place transatlantic telephone calls to one another with great frequency -- approximately 185 million each year.

-3-

Your Majesty, fifteen years ago, you visited our country during the most important week of America's bicentennial year. It was a week of celebration and rejuvenation throughout our land. How proud we were to have you here to share it with us.

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, Your Majesty, 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 in slow irregular steps, progress 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 importance of writers and thinkers inspired to greatness by their devotion to liberty: John Locke, Edmund Burke, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and James Madison.

-4-

Indeed, how similar are our current goals to those crafted fifty years ago in the Atlantic Charter, when our nations expressed the hope that we might "see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Ladies and gentlemen, with great pleasure, and conscious of the honor that is ours tonight, I ask you to join me in a toast to Her Majesty the Queen.

Remarks at Congressional Luncheon IMO
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness Prince Philip
The Capitol
Thursday, May 16, 1991

Your Majesty, Prince Philip, ladies and gentlemen:

Your Majesty, it is a unique privilege to welcome you, on behalf of the people of the United States, to our beloved Capitol building.

The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid in 1793. This location was a hill, called Jenkins' Heights, on which there were a few farms. Between here and the site of the White House, there was nothing but swampland. Whether this was a matter of prescience or coincidence, I cannot say. But there have been times when it gave new meaning to the phrase "things are getting bogged down."

Of course, there is nothing particularly American in that. After all, in 1581, Your Majesty's ancestor Elizabeth asked the Speaker after a long period of inactivity in Parliament, "Now, Mr. Speaker, what hath passed in the Lower House?" To which the Speaker replied: "If it please Your Majesty, seven weeks."

-2-

For a couple of decades after the government moved here from Philadelphia, travel was so difficult that the quickest way from the White House to the Capitol was by carriage to Georgetown, then by boat from Georgetown to a landing on the Anacostia River, about a mile from here. Then, once again, the traveler would take a carriage overland to the Capitol. In 1814, Your Majesty's troops demonstrated that the last portion of the journey could be made on foot, with no loss of efficiency.

In the depths of the Civil War, President Lincoln was criticized for continuing the reconstruction of the Capitol. Yet he wisely responded, "If the people see the Capitol going on, it is a sign we intend the Union shall go on."

In every outward aspect, President Lincoln was the commonest of men. Many would call him the most American of presidents. A child of the frontier, his education consisted principally of two books: the King James Bible and the Works of Shakespeare. He grew to manhood and raised his family in the then-new state of Illinois. His only experience of the federal government before becoming president, was a term in the House of Representatives, which he cherished.

-3-

I mention President Lincoln, because he is an example of the extraordinary ties of sympathy and fellow feeling between the people of the United States and the people of Britain. Perhaps the most perceptive biography of Lincoln ever published was written early in this century by an Englishman, Lord Charnwood. Disraeli said of Lincoln's death that "it touches the heart of nations and appeals to the domestic sentiment of mankind." Yet of all the messages on that sad occasion, none more moved the American people than the letter your great-great grandmother, Queen Victoria, wrote to Mrs. Lincoln. For Queen Victoria wrote, she said, "as a widow to a widow."

Your Majesty, you have touched the heart of this nation many times. You shared with us our bicentennial week in 1976. You visited our shores again in 1983, the two hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Paris. I know I speak for the people of the United States when I express the hope that the bonds which connect our nation and yours -- bonds of history, principle, interest, and affection -- will endure as long as this building stands and beyond. Your Majesty, we are pleased more than words can say by your presence in the Capitol of the United States.

Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen -- the Queen.

Response to Her Majesty's Dinner Toast
The British Embassy
Thursday, May 16, 1991

Your Majesty, it has been well and truly said that the great respect Americans have for Britain is epitomized by the affection we feel for the royal family. That affection is sincerely felt. It is also fervently felt. I am sure you know that. After all, your relations with Congress are better than those of any president since Washington. And as for your reception at the ballpark in Baltimore, I believe you are leading the American League in home runs.

Your Majesty, the affection of our people is well-founded. For more than a hundred years the American colonies grew under British protection. Within a few years of American Independence, your ancestor King George III magnanimously told John Adams, our first envoy to the Court of St. James's, "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. In the 1870's and 80's, investment from London and Edinburgh financed America's vital continent-wide railroad system.

-2-

In this century, our troops fought side-by-side in two great wars. Then 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." Again, we did not give up or give in.

Following our joint Berlin airlift, Britain and the United States led the way toward establishment of a new Atlantic Treaty.

NATO kept the peace for forty years. It bought the world 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 happy coincidence put the President and your First Minister together on a fateful morning. Yet their unity, their shared reaction, their instinctive revulsion to aggression and treachery -- they were not coincidences at all.

They were fruits of a common heritage. They were products of the generations we have spent working together to make the world a more decent place, according to our common principles.

-3-

As you know, Your Majesty, there is no more welcome sight in a dangerous sea than a strong beacon. In an uncertain world, the constancy and strength of Anglo-American friendship has been such a beacon to the people of the United States. No wonder that to see the embodiment of that nation causes smiles on our faces, applause in our Congress, and cheers in our stadiums. May the friendship of our nations long endure -- for our good and for the good of humanity.

Your Majesty, I raise my glass to you, to His Royal Highness, and to the people of the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN DIUNITARIES WHO HAVE ADDRESSED JOINT SESSIONS, JOINT MEETINGS OF CONGRESS OR A SEPARATE RECEPTION BY ONE HOUSE, 1789-1986 *

Date	Cong./Bsess.	Event *	Name and position	Country	Documentation *
12/10/1824	18th/2nd	J. Meeting	Marquis de Lafayette *	France	Register, v. 1, p. 4-5
01/05/1852	32nd/2nd	B. Reception	Louis Kossuth, Governor	Hungary	Globe, v. 24, pt. 1, p. 199
01/10/1852	32nd/2nd	H. Reception	Louis Kossuth, Governor	Hungary	Globe, v. 24, pt. 1, p. 225
06/09/1868	40th/2nd	H. Reception	Anson Burlingame, Ambassador *	China	Globe, p. 2970-71
03/06/1872	42nd/2nd	H. Reception	Tomomi Iwakura, Ambassador	Japan	Globe, pt. 2, p. 1445-46
12/18/1874	43rd/2nd	J. Session	King David Kalakaua *	Hawaiian Is.	Record, v. 3, pt. 1, p. 144
02/02/1880	46th/2nd	H. Reception	Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P. of Gr. Brit. & Ireland	Ireland	Record, v. 10, pt. 1, p. 664-65
02/09/1911	61st/3rd	H. Reception	Count Albert Apponyi, Minister of Education	Hungary	Record, v. 46, pt. 3, p. 2222
05/01/1917	65th/1st	B. Reception	Rene Viviani, Minister of Justice	France	Record, v. 55, pt. 2, p. 1618-19
05/01/1917	65th/1st	B. Reception	General Joseph Joffre, Marshal	France	Record, v. 55, pt. 2, p. 1618-19
05/03/1917	65th/1st	H. Reception	Rene Viviani, Minister of Justice	France	Record, v. 55, pt. 2, p. 1754-55
05/03/1917	65th/1st	H. Reception	Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador	France	Record, v. 55, pt. 2, p. 1754-55
05/03/1917	65th/1st	H. Reception	General Joseph Joffre, Marshal	France	Record, v. 55, pt. 2, p. 1754-55
05/05/1917	65th/1st	H. Reception	Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of State	Great Britain	Record, v. 55, pt. 2, p. 1879-80
05/08/1917	65th/1st	B. Reception	Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of State	Great Britain	Record, v. 55, pt. 2, p. 1943-44
05/31/1917	65th/1st	S. Reception	Ferdinando di Savola, Prince of Udine	Italy	Record, v. 55, pt. 3, p. 3096-98
06/02/1917	65th/1st	H. Reception	Ferdinando di Savola, Prince of Udine	Italy	Record, v. 55, pt. 3, p. 3244-45
06/02/1917	65th/1st	H. Reception	Guglielmo Marconi Marchese, Inventor, wireless telegraphy	Italy	Record, v. 55, pt. 3, p. 3244-45
06/22/1917	65th/1st	S. Reception	Baron Moncheur, Foreign Office at Harre	Belgium	Record, v. 55, pt. 4, p. 4058-59
06/23/1917	65th/1st	H. Reception	Boris A. Bakhmetieff, Ambassador	Russia	Record, v. 55, pt. 4, p. 4136-37
06/26/1917	65th/1st	S. Reception	Boris A. Bakhmetieff, Ambassador	Russia	Record, v. 55, pt. 4, p. 4264-65
06/27/1917	65th/1st	H. Reception	Baron Moncheur, Foreign Office at Harre	Belgium	Record, v. 55, pt. 5, p. 4362
08/30/1917	65th/1st	S. Reception	Viscount Ishii, Japanese War Mission	Japan	Record, v. 55, pt. 7, p. 6439
09/05/1917	65th/1st	H. Reception	Viscount Ishii, Japanese War Mission	Japan	Record, v. 55, pt. 7, p. 6627-28
01/05/1918	65th/2nd	S. Reception	Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Head, Serbian War Mission	Serbia	Record, v. 56, pt. 1, p. 622-23
01/08/1918	65th/2nd	H. Reception	Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Head, Serbian War Mission	Serbia	Record, v. 56, pt. 1, p. 692-93
09/24/1918	65th/2nd	B. Reception	Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador	France	Record, v. 56, pt. 11, p. 10701-02
06/23/1919	66th/1st	S. Reception	Dr. Epalicio Pessoa, President-Elect	Brazil	Record, v. 58, pt. 2, p. 58687
10/28/1919	66th/1st	S. Reception	King Albert	Belgium	Record, v. 58, pt. 8, p. 7625-26
10/28/1919	66th/1st	H. Reception	King Albert	Belgium	Record, v. 58, pt. 8, p. 7642
01/25/1928	70th/1st	H. Reception	William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council *	Ireland	Record, v. 69, pt. 2, p. 2042
10/07/1929	71st/1st	S. Reception	J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 71, pt. 4, p. 4285-86
01/13/1930	71st/2nd	S. Reception	Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, Former Premier	South Africa	Record, v. 72, pt. 2, p. 1511
05/20/1934	73rd/2nd	J. Meeting	André de Laboulaye, Ambassador	France	Record, v. 78, pt. 18, p. 9116
04/01/1937	75th/1st	B. Reception	Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan), Governor General	Canada	Record, v. 81, pt. 3, p. 3015-16
04/01/1937	75th/1st	H. Reception	Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan), Governor General	Canada	Record, v. 81, pt. 3, p. 3048
05/08/1939	76th/1st	B. Reception	Gen. Anastasio Somoza, President	Nicaragua	Record, v. 84, pt. 5, p. 5206-07
05/08/1939	76th/1st	H. Reception	Gen. Anastasio Somoza, President	Nicaragua	Record, v. 84, pt. 5, p. 5254-55
06/09/1939	76th/1st	H. Reception	Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth *	Great Britain	Record, v. 84, pt. 5, p. 6888

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES WHO HAVE ADDRESSED JOINT SESSIONS, JOINT MEETINGS OF CONGRESS OR A SEPARATE RECEPTION BY ONE HOUSE, 1789-1986--Continued

Date	Cong./Sess.	Event	Name and position	Country	Documentation
12/26/1941	77th/1st	J. Meeting	Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 87, pt. 9, p. 10117-19
05/11/1942	77th/2nd	S. Reception	Manuel Prado, President	Peru	Record, v. 88, pt. 3, p. 4034-35
05/11/1942	77th/2nd	H. Reception	Manuel Prado, President	Peru	Record, v. 88, pt. 3, p. 4073-75
06/02/1942	77th/2nd	H. Reception	Manuel L. Quezon, President	Philippines	Record, v. 88, pt. 4, p. 4789-91
06/04/1942	77th/2nd	S. Reception	Manuel L. Quezon, President	Philippines	Record, v. 88, pt. 4, p. 4856
06/15/1942	77th/2nd	H. Reception	King George II	Greece	Record, v. 88, pt. 4, p. 5521-22
06/15/1942	77th/2nd	S. Reception	King George II	Greece	Record, v. 88, pt. 4, p. 5191-92
06/25/1942	77th/2nd	H. Reception	King Peter II	Yugoslavia	Record, v. 88, pt. 4, p. 5572-73
06/25/1942	77th/2nd	S. Reception	King Peter II	Yugoslavia	Record, v. 88, pt. 4, p. 5534
08/06/1942	77th/2nd	J. Meeting	Queen Wilhelmina	Netherlands	Record, v. 88, pt. 5, p. 6750-51
11/24/1942	77th/2nd	H. Reception	Alberto Arroyo del Rio, President	Ecuador	Record, v. 88, pt. 7, p. 9098
11/25/1942	77th/2nd	S. Reception	Alberto Arroyo del Rio, President	Ecuador	Record, v. 88, pt. 7, p. 9130-31
12/10/1942	77th/2nd	H. Reception	Fulgencio Batista, President	Cuba	Record, v. 88, pt. 7, p. 9429
02/18/1943	78th/1st	S. Reception	Madame Chiang Kai-Shek	China	Record, v. 89, pt. 1, p. 1080-81
02/18/1943	78th/1st	H. Reception	Madame Chiang Kai-Shek	China	Record, v. 89, pt. 1, p. 1108-09
03/23/1943	78th/1st	S. Reception	Col. Arthur Evans, Member of House of Commons	Great Britain	Record, v. 89, pt. 2, p. 2326-27
05/06/1943	78th/1st	S. Reception	Gen. Enrique Penaranda, President	Bolivia	Record, v. 89, pt. 3, p. 4023-25
05/06/1943	78th/1st	H. Reception	Gen. Enrique Penaranda, President	Bolivia	Record, v. 89, pt. 3, p. 4075-76
05/13/1943	78th/1st	S. Reception	Edvard Benes, President	Czechoslovakia	Record, v. 89, pt. 3, p. 4326-27
05/13/1943	78th/1st	H. Reception	Edvard Benes, President	Czechoslovakia	Record, v. 89, pt. 3, p. 4358-59
05/19/1943	78th/1st	J. Meeting	Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 89, pt. 4, p. 4619-22
05/27/1943	78th/1st	S. Reception	Edwin Barclay, President	Liberia	Record, v. 89, pt. 4, p. 4922-23
05/27/1943	78th/1st	H. Reception	Edwin Barclay, President	Liberia	Record, v. 89, pt. 4, p. 4983
06/10/1943	78th/1st	S. Reception	Gen. Higinio Morinigo M., President	Paraguay	Record, v. 89, pt. 4, p. 5598-5600
06/10/1943	78th/1st	H. Reception	Gen. Higinio Morinigo M., President	Paraguay	Record, v. 89, pt. 4, p. 5653-54
10/18/1943	78th/1st	S. Reception	Elie Lescot	Haiti	Record, v. 89, pt. 6, p. 8374-75
01/20/1944	78th/2nd	S. Reception	Gen. Isaias Medina Angarita, President	Venezuela	Record, v. 90, pt. 1, p. 439-41
01/20/1944	78th/2nd	H. Reception	Gen. Isaias Medina Angarita, President	Venezuela	Record, v. 90, pt. 1, p. 465
11/13/1945	79th/1st	J. Meeting	Clement Richard Attlee, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 91, pt. 8, p. 10621-23
05/01/1947	80th/1st	J. Meeting	Miguel Aleman, President	Mexico	Record, v. 93, pt. 8, p. 4378-79
04/19/1948	80th/2nd	J. Meeting	Guillermo Belt, Ambassador	Cuba	Record, v. 94, pt. 4, p. 4568-70
05/19/1949	81st/1st	J. Meeting	Eurico Gaspar Dutra, President	Brazil	Record, v. 95, pt. 5, p. 6471-73
08/09/1949	81st/1st	S. Reception	Elpidio Quirino, President	Philippines	Record, v. 95, pt. 8, p. 11031-32
08/09/1949	81st/1st	H. Reception	Elpidio Quirino, President	Philippines	Record, v. 95, pt. 8, p. 11105
10/13/1949	81st/1st	S. Reception	Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister	India	Record, v. 95, pt. 11, p. 14392-94
10/13/1949	81st/1st	H. Reception	Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister	India	Record, v. 95, pt. 11, p. 14430-31
04/13/1950	81st/2nd	S. Reception	Gabriel Gonzalez-Videla, President	Chile	Record, v. 96, pt. 4, p. 5097-99
05/04/1950	81st/2nd	S. Reception	Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister	Pakistan	Record, v. 96, pt. 5, p. 6323-24
05/04/1950	81st/2nd	H. Reception	Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister	Pakistan	Record, v. 96, pt. 5, p. 6381
06/28/1950	81st/2nd	S. Reception	Chojiro Kuriyama, Member of Japanese Diet	Japan	Record, v. 96, pt. 8, p. 11298-300
06/31/1950	81st/2nd	H. Reception	Tokutaro Kitamura, Member of Japanese Diet	Japan	Record, v. 96, pt. 8, p. 11382-83
08/01/1950	81st/2nd	H. Reception	Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister	Australia	Record, v. 96, pt. 9, p. 11455-57
08/01/1950	81st/2nd	S. Reception	Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister	Australia	Record, v. 96, pt. 9, p. 11495-96

See notes at end of table.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS WHO HAVE ADDRESSED JOINT SESSIONS, JOINT MEETINGS OF CONGRESS OR A SEPARATE RECEPTION BY ONE HOUSE, 1789-1986--Continued

Date	Cong./Sess.	Event	Name and position	Country	Documentation
04/02/1951	82nd/1st	J. Meeting	Vicent Auriol, President	France	Record, v. 97, pt. 3, p. 3118-20
06/21/1951	82nd/1st	J. Meeting	Galo Plaza, President	Ecuador	Record, v. 97, pt. 5, p. 6898-6900
07/02/1951	82nd/1st	S. Reception	Tadao Kuraishi, Member of Japanese Diet	Japan	Record, v. 97, pt. 6, p. 7558
07/02/1951	82nd/1st	S. Reception	Aisuki Okamoto, Member of Japanese Diet	Japan	Record, v. 97, pt. 6, p. 7558-59
08/23/1951	82nd/1st	S. Reception	Tentaro Kataka, Member of Japanese Diet	Japan	Record, v. 97, pt. 8, p. 10530-31
09/24/1951	82nd/1st	J. Meeting	Alcide de Gasperi, Prime Minister	Italy	Record, v. 97, pt. 9, p. 11990-91
01/17/1952	82nd/2nd	J. Meeting	Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 98, pt. 1, p. 276-79
04/03/1952	82nd/2nd	J. Meeting	Queen Juliana	Netherlands	Record, v. 98, pt. 3, p. 3452-53
01/29/1954	83rd/2nd	J. Meeting	Celal Bayar, President	Turkey	Record, v. 100, pt. 1, p. 1034-35
05/04/1954	83rd/2nd	J. Meeting	Vincent Massey, Governor General	Canada	Record, v. 100, pt. 5, p. 5958-60
05/28/1954	83rd/2nd	J. Meeting	Haile Selassie I, Emperor	Ethiopia	Record, v. 100, pt. 6, p. 7356-58
07/28/1954	83rd/2nd	J. Meeting	Syngman Rhee, President	S. Korea	Record, v. 100, pt. 9, p. 12434-36
11/12/1954	83rd/2nd	S. Reception	Shigeru Yoshida, Prime Minister	Japan	Record, v. 100, pt. 3, p. 15990
11/17/1954	83rd/2nd	S. Reception	Sarvapelli Radhakrishnan, Vice President	India	Record, v. 100, pt. 3, p. 16088
11/18/1954	83rd/2nd	S. Reception	Pierre Mendes-France, Premier & Foreign Minister	France	Record, v. 100, pt. 12, p. 16144
01/27/1955	84th/1st	J. Meeting	Paul E. Magliore, President	Haiti	Record, v. 101, pt. 1, p. 852-54
03/16/1955	84th/1st	S. Reception	Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister	Australia	Record, v. 101, pt. 3, p. 3020-21
03/16/1955	84th/1st	H. Reception	Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister	Australia	Record, v. 101, pt. 3, p. 3069-70
03/30/1955	84th/1st	S. Reception	Mario Scelba, Prime Minister	Italy	Record, v. 101, pt. 3, p. 4013
03/30/1955	84th/1st	H. Reception	Mario Scelba, Prime Minister	Italy	Record, v. 101, pt. 3, p. 4071
05/04/1955	84th/1st	S. Reception	P. Pibulsonggram, Prime Minister	Thailand	Record, v. 101, pt. 4, p. 5577-78
05/04/1955	84th/1st	H. Reception	P. Pibulsonggram, Prime Minister	Thailand	Record, v. 101, pt. 4, p. 5689-90
06/30/1955	84th/1st	S. Reception	U Nu, Prime Minister	Burma	Record, v. 101, pt. 7, p. 9576-77
06/30/1955	84th/1st	H. Reception	U Nu, Prime Minister	Burma	Record, v. 101, pt. 7, p. 9630
01/05/1956	84th/2nd	S. Reception	Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira, President-elect	Brazil	Record, v. 102, pt. 1, p. 111-112
02/02/1956	84th/2nd	S. Reception	Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 102, pt. 2, p. 1892-93
02/02/1956	84th/2nd	H. Reception	Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 102, pt. 2, p. 1913-14
02/29/1956	84th/2nd	J. Meeting	Giovanni Gronchi, President	Italy	Record, v. 102, pt. 3, p. 3596-99
03/15/1956	84th/2nd	S. Reception	John Aloysius Costello, Prime Minister	Ireland	Record, v. 102, pt. 4, p. 4783-85
03/15/1956	84th/2nd	H. Reception	John Aloysius Costello, Prime Minister	Ireland	Record, v. 102, pt. 4, p. 4871-72
04/30/1956	84th/2nd	S. Reception	João Goulart, Vice President	Brazil	Record, v. 102, pt. 6, p. 7280-83
05/17/1956	84th/2nd	J. Meeting	Dr. Sukarno, President	Indonesia	Record, v. 102, pt. 6, p. 8382-85
02/27/1957	85th/1st	S. Reception	Guy Mollet, Premier and Pres. of Council of Ministers	France	Record, v. 103, pt. 2, p. 2687
02/27/1957	85th/1st	H. Reception	Guy Mollet, Premier and Pres. of Council of Ministers	France	Record, v. 103, pt. 2, p. 2752
05/09/1957	85th/1st	J. Meeting	Ngô Đình Diem, President	Vietnam	Record, v. 103, pt. 5, p. 6699-700
05/20/1957	85th/1st	H. Reception	Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor	W. Germany	Record, v. 103, pt. 6, p. 7835-38
05/20/1957	85th/1st	H. Reception	Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor	W. Germany	Record, v. 103, pt. 6, p. 7889-90
06/20/1957	85th/1st	H. Reception	Nobusuke Kishi, Prime Minister	Japan	Record, v. 103, pt. 7, p. 9776-77
06/20/1957	85th/1st	H. Reception	Nobusuke Kishi, Prime Minister	Japan	Record, v. 103, pt. 7, p. 9865
07/11/1957	85th/1st	H. Reception	Musseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, Prime Minister	Pakistan	Record, v. 103, pt. 9, p. 1337-39
08/08/1958	85th/2nd	J. Meeting	Theodor Heuss, President	W. Germany	Record, v. 104, pt. 8, p. 10311-13
08/10/1958	85th/2nd	S. Reception	Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 104, pt. 8, p. 10654-5
08/10/1958	85th/2nd	J. Meeting	Carlos F. Garcia, President	Philippines	Record, v. 104, pt. 9, p. 11606-08

See notes at end of table.

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES WHO HAVE ADDRESSED JOINT SESSIONS, JOINT MEETINGS OF CONGRESS OR A SEPARATE RECEPTION BY ONE HOUSE, 1789-1986--Continued

Date	Cong./Sess.	Event	Name and position	Country	Documentation
06/25/1958	85th/2nd	S. Reception	Sardar Mohammad Daud, Prime Minister	Afghanistan	Record, v. 104, pt. 9, p. 12179-80
06/25/1958	85th/2nd	H. Reception	Sardar Mohammad Daud, Prime Minister	Afghanistan	Record, v. 104, pt. 9, p. 12215-16
07/22/1958	85th/2nd	S. Reception	Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister	Ghana	Record, v. 104, pt. 11, p. 14562-64
07/28/1958	85th/2nd	H. Reception	Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister	Ghana	Record, v. 104, pt. 12, p. 15182-83
07/29/1958	85th/2nd	S. Reception	Amintore Fanfani, Premier and Foreign Minister	Italy	Record, v. 104, pt. 12, p. 15359-60
07/29/1958	85th/2nd	H. Reception	Amintore Fanfani, Premier and Foreign Minister	Italy	Record, v. 104, pt. 12, p. 15434-35
07/21/1959	86th/1st	J. Meeting	Arturo Frondizi, President	Argentina	Record, v. 105, pt. 1, p. 976-98
03/11/1959	86th/1st	J. Meeting	Jose Maria Lemus, President	El Salvador	Record, v. 105, pt. 3, p. 3899-901
03/18/1959	86th/1st	J. Meeting	Sean T. O'Kelly, President	Ireland	Record, v. 105, pt. 4, p. 4485-87
08/12/1959	86th/1st	J. Meeting	King Baudouin	Belgium	Record, v. 105, pt. 6, p. 8004-05
03/30/1960	86th/2nd	H. Reception	Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 106, pt. 6, p. 6943
04/06/1960	86th/2nd	J. Meeting	Alberto Lleras-Camargo, President	Colombia	Record, v. 106, pt. 6, p. 7458-60
04/25/1960	86th/2nd	J. Meeting	Charles de Gaulle, President	France	Record, v. 106, pt. 7, p. 8643-46
04/28/1960	86th/2nd	J. Meeting	King Mahendra Bir Bikram, Shah Deva	Nepal	Record, v. 106, pt. 7, p. 8906-07
04/29/1960	86th/2nd	J. Meeting	King Bhumibol Adulyadej	Thailand	Record, v. 106, pt. 11, p. 14964-66
04/11/1961	87th/1st	H. Reception	Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor	W. Germany	Record, v. 107, pt. 5, p. 5803
04/10/1961	87th/1st	H. Reception	Constantine Caramanlia, Prime Minister	Greece	Record, v. 107, pt. 5, p. 6156-57
06/04/1961	87th/1st	J. Meeting	Habib Bourguiba, President	Tunisia	Record, v. 107, pt. 6, p. 7369-71
06/22/1961	87th/1st	H. Reception	Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister	Japan	Record, v. 107, pt. 8, p. 11065
06/22/1961	87th/1st	H. Reception	Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister	Japan	Record, v. 107, pt. 8, p. 11103
07/12/1961	87th/1st	J. Meeting	Mohammad Ayub Kahn, President	Pakistan	Record, v. 107, pt. 9, p. 12393-96
07/26/1961	87th/1st	H. Reception	Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister	Nigeria	Record, v. 107, pt. 10, p. 13475-77
09/21/1961	87th/1st	J. Meeting	Manuel Prado, President	Peru	Record, v. 107, pt. 15, p. 20532-33
04/04/1962	87th/2nd	J. Meeting	João Goulart, President	Brazil	Record, v. 108, pt. 5, p. 5918-19
04/12/1962	87th/2nd	J. Meeting	Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah	Iran	Record, v. 108, pt. 5, p. 6434-37
10/02/1963	88th/1st	S. Reception	Haile Selassie I, Emperor	Ethiopia	Record, v. 109, pt. 14, p. 18534-35
01/15/1964	88th/2nd	J. Meeting	Antonio Segni, President	Italy	Record, v. 110, pt. 1, p. 438-43
05/28/1964	88th/2nd	J. Meeting	Eamon de Valera, President	Ireland	Record, v. 110, pt. 9, p. 12215-17
09/15/1966	89th/2nd	J. Meeting	Ferdinand E. Marcos, President	Philippines	Record, v. 112, pt. 17, p. 22740-46
08/16/1967	90th/1st	S. Reception	Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Chancellor	W. Germany	Record, v. 113, pt. 17, p. 22928-30
10/27/1967	90th/1st	J. Meeting	Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, President	Mexico	Record, v. 113, pt. 22, p. 30304-06
02/25/1970	91st/2nd	J. Meeting	Georges Pompidou, President	France	Record, v. 116, pt. 4, p. 4713-14
06/03/1970	91st/2nd	J. Meeting	Dr. Rafael Caldera, President	Venezuela	Record, v. 116, pt. 13, p. 18131-34
06/15/1972	92nd/2nd	J. Meeting	Luis Echeverria Alvarez	Mexico	Record, v. 118, pt. 16, p. 21092-94
06/17/1975	94th/1st	J. Meeting	Walter Scheel, President	W. Germany	Record, v. 121, pt. 15, p. 19149-51
11/05/1975	94th/1st	J. Meeting	Anwar El-Sadat, President	Egypt	Record, v. 121, pt. 27, p. 35013-15
01/28/1976	94th/2nd	J. Meeting	Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister	Israel	Record, v. 122, pt. 2, p. 1347-49
03/17/1976	94th/2nd	J. Meeting	Liam Cosgrave, Prime Minister	Ireland	Record, v. 122, pt. 6, p. 6772-75
05/18/1976	94th/2nd	J. Meeting	Valery Giscard d'Estaing, President	France	Record, v. 122, pt. 12, p. 14268-69
06/02/1976	94th/3rd	J. Meeting	King Juan Carlos I	Spain	Record, v. 122, pt. 13, p. 16195-97
07/21/1976	94th/2nd	J. Meeting	Dr. William R. Tolbert, Jr., President	Liberia	Record, v. 122, pt. 25, p. 32082-84
02/11/1977	95th/1st	J. Meeting	Jose Lopez Portillo, President	Mexico	Record, v. 123, pt. 4, p. 4577-79
02/22/1977	95th/1st	J. Meeting	Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Prime Minister	Canada	Record, v. 123, pt. 4, p. 4903-05

See notes at end of table.

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES WHO HAVE ADDRESSED JOINT SESSIONS, JOINT MEETINGS OF CONGRESS OR A SEPARATE RECEPTION BY ONE HOUSE, 1789-1986--Continued

Date	Cong./Sess.	Event	Name and position	Country	Documentation
04/21/1982	97th/2nd	J. Meeting	Queen Beatrix "	Netherlands	Record, v. 128, n. 44, p. H1505-08
10/05/1983	98th/1st	J. Meeting	Karl Carstens, President	W. Germany	Record, v. 129, n. 132, p. H7975-77
03/15/1984	98th/2nd	J. Meeting	Dr. Garrett FitzGerald, Prime Minister	Ireland	Record, v. 130, n. 31, p. H1623-26
03/22/1984	98th/2nd	J. Meeting	Francois Mitterrand, President	France	Record, v. 130, n. 35, p. H1925-27
05/16/1984	98th/2nd	J. Meeting	Miguel de la Madrid, President	Mexico	Record, v. 130, n. 64, p. H3965-67
02/20/1985	99th/1st	J. Meeting	Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister	Great Britain	Record, v. 131, n. 16, p. H483-86
03/06/1985	99th/1st	J. Meeting	Bettino Craxi, President of Council of Ministers	Italy	Record, v. 131, n. 26, p. H1050-52
03/20/1985	99th/1st	J. Meeting	Raul Alfonsin, President	Argentina	Record, v. 131, n. 32, p. H1282-85
06/13/1985	99th/1st	J. Meeting	Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister	India	Record, v. 131, n. 79, p. H4237-40
10/09/1985	99th/1st	J. Meeting	Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister	Singapore	Record, v. 131, n. 133, p. H8511-14

1. Due to incomplete historical records and indexes, particularly during the 19th century, this compilation may not be a comprehensive listing of every foreign dignitary who has addressed the House, the Senate, or both. Moreover, it does not include the times when foreign dignitaries have been acknowledged and received by one House, but have not made an address.

2. Abbreviations: J. = Joint; S. = Senate; H. = House.

3. Abbreviations: Register = Gale's and Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress; Globe = Congressional Globe; Record = Congressional Record. References are to bound volumes of the Record, except after 1977, when references are to the daily edition.

4. On December 9, 1824, Lafayette appeared before the Senate, but did not address it.

5. On June 17, 1860, a Chinese delegation appeared before the Senate, but did not address it.

6. On December 18, 1860, King Kalakaua was received by Senators in the President's Room, but he did not address the Senate.

7. Congreve's address was read into the Record.

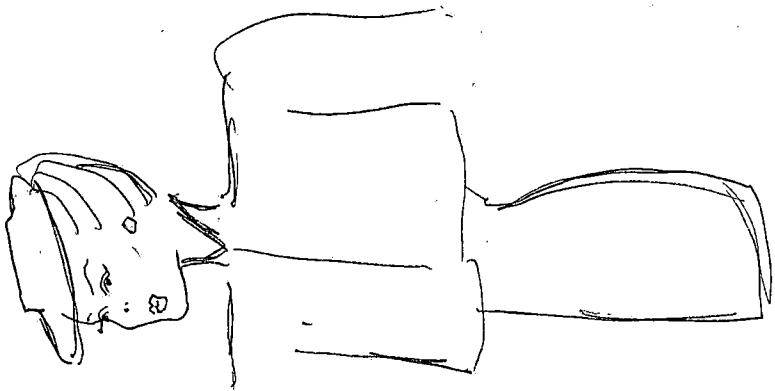
8. The King and Queen were received in the Rotunda and gave an address.

9. Members of the House were informally invited to be guests of the Senate to listen to the address by Queen Wilhelmina. This is the only joint meeting of a foreign dignitary in the Senate chamber.

10. Address read by Clerk Lord Chancellor.

11. Three generations of the same family spoke to joint meetings of the Congress: Queen Beatrix in 1982, her mother Queen Juliana in 1952, and her grandmother Queen Wilhelmina in 1942.

Sources: In addition to historical research by the author, this table is the result of combining unofficial lists from the following offices: Congressional Research Service, House and Senate Parliamentarians, House and Senate Library, Secretary of Senate Historical Office, House Office for the Bicentennial, House Doorkeeper, and the Architect of the Capitol. The author wishes to acknowledge and thank the above offices for their assistance in this project. Mildred Boyle provided secretarial assistance.



DOUG GAMBLE

May 7/91

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

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

QUEEN ELIZABETH TOAST (Curt Smith)

THE ROUGH AND TUMBLE OF HARD-HITTING COMPETITION IN EACH COUNTRY HAS ATTRACTED
MANY RABID FANS IN THE OTHER. BUT I'M NOT SURE THAT THE BRITISH SEE AS
MUCH FEROCITY WATCHING OUR AMERICAN FOOTBALL, AS WE DO WATCHING YOUR
"QUESTION TIME" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NOT ONLY DO WE ENJOY BRITISH TELEVISION PROGRAMS, BUT YOU ENJOY SOME OF OURS.
IN FACT, SO STRONG ARE OUR TIES AND SO DEEP IS OUR FRIENDSHIP, NOT EVEN THE
CANCELLATION OF "DALLAS" CAN THREATEN BRITISH-AMERICAN ~~RELATIONS~~ DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS. BUT I'M NOT SURE THE SAME WOULD APPLY IF YOU PREVENTED US FROM
SEEING "MASTERPIECE THEATER."

(Curt: Read recently that "Dallas" was very popular in Britain, and was a favorite
of the Queen.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 14, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN TREE PLANTING CEREMONY

The South Lawn

1:40 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the American Association of Nurserymen which donated this very special tree, welcome to the White House and to an event which commemorates -- whether in America or Great Britain -- how trees can preserve and protect our natural resources.

Winston Churchill once said, "I am always ready to learn, though I do not always enjoy being taught." What trees teach us is how a precious inheritance can be passed from one generation to another.

We see it in the forests of Nottingham -- and lush delta of Mississippi. We marvel at the Kew Gardens -- and evergreens of the Pacific Northwest. Trees form a great cathedral of the outdoors. We must nurture them, replenish them -- as a family would a best friend.

Your Majesty, 54 years ago, President Roosevelt did exactly that -- celebrating the British-American family by praising a friend. In 1937, two Small-Leaf Linden trees were planted in honor of your father, King George VI's, coronation. For decades they stood erect and proud -- like the ties that bind our nations. And then last September, a storm swept through Washington, destroying one of the Lindens planted for your father. Each served to remind all of us that trees are precious, but fragile, and they need our help, as we need their beauty.

Teddy Roosevelt once called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And so I can think of no better way to show our friendship, nor salute the children of both our countries than to plant a new Linden tree. It is my honor now to dedicate this tree to a truly great and good man, King George VI. (Applause.)

END

1:42 P.M. EDT



United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

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May 1, 1991

*EM*UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: State Visit of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland - Draft Remarks

The Department transmits for your consideration draft remarks for the President's use during the State Visit of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Remarks have been provided for the White House Arrival Ceremony and the White House Dinner on May 14 as well as possible appearances by the President at the luncheon on Capital Hill and the Return Dinner at the British Residence on May 16.

J. Stapleton Roy
J. Stapleton Roy
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Four sets of Draft Remarks

UNCLASSIFIED

LIST:

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MA
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Drafted by: LONDON:MScully/EUR/NE:EAMalloy 647-8027

SENEUK 649 4/25/91

Cleared: EUR:RJohnson

EUR/NE:EMHeaphy

P:AWOLFF

C:MFOULON

PA:RBOUCHER

S/P:DWAGNER

S/S:

Statement of the President
At Arrival Ceremonies IHO
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh
The White House, Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen:

Your Majesty, on behalf of the American people, it is an honor and a delight to welcome you and Prince Philip to the United States and to the White House.

On the occasion of your first state visit to the United States, President Eisenhower spoke of the bonds of friendship between our nations. 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 it is just as true today.

Your Majesty, for nearly 400 years, the histories of Britain and America have been inseparably connected. The first permanent English settlement in America was established at Jamestown, Virginia, 384 years ago this week. Thirteen years, later, in 1620, the Pilgrims landed far to the north, at a place they called Plymouth Rock. They named it after your great naval port, from which they had sailed many weeks before. The American nation sprang from those two ventures.

-2-

We Americans cherish our relationship with Britain. As close as our relations have been over the years, I believe they have never been closer than they are today. Few alliances in history approach the friendship of Britain and America in terms of duration, mutual respect, and deep sentiment.

Our ties include military and intelligence cooperation. They encompass thousands of commercial ventures from technology to television to tourism. They span the range of art, language, and culture. And perhaps most telling of all, our citizens have created family ties which bind our two nations together in a special way.

Yet ours is above all an alliance of shared principles -- of a commonality of beliefs about the value of the individual life, and about freedom, justice, and the rule of law. In this, too, our greatness and our longings are intertwined.

Your Majesty, on behalf of the American people, and with the greatest pleasure, I welcome you and Prince Philip to the United States, for what I trust will be a stimulating and thoroughly enjoyable visit.

Draft of Toast by the President
At the State Dinner IHO
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh
The White House, Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Your Majesty, the English settlement at Jamestown was founded three hundred and eighty-four years ago this week. There for the first time the histories of Britain and America became entwined. It was the first of many such memorable moments.

Recently, there was another memorable moment, when our two nations together cooperated so magnificiently to liberate Kuwait. All Americans involved in any way in the crisis will remember as long as they live the resolve of Margaret Thatcher and John Major, the stalwartness of Your Majesty's services, and the unflinching support of the British people.

Yet our military cooperation is just one facet of our remarkable British-American relationship.

Our commercial ties are legion. Britain and the U.S. are the largest single investors in each other's economies. The UK is America's largest export market in Europe. Similarly, the UK exports more to America than to any other single trading partner.

-2-

In overseas investment, the figures are equally striking. For example, of all European overseas investment in the United States about half comes from Britain. Of all American investment in the twelve EC countries almost forty percent goes to Britain. As for total investment, British investment in the U.S. is almost twice that of the second-largest investor nation, Japan.

Our cultural ties, of every kind and for every level of taste, are myriad. We share a common language, a common ethical heritage, and similar legal and political traditions.

Americans read more British authors, watch more British movies and television programs, and listen to more British music than to the cultural products of any other nation. The same is true in reverse.

All in all, we must like each other, because Americans and Britons exchange roughly 150 million pieces of mail each year. We also place transatlantic telephone calls to one another with great frequency -- approximately 185 million each year.

-3-

Your Majesty, fifteen years ago, you visited our country during the most important week of America's bicentennial year. It was a week of celebration and rejuvenation throughout our land. How proud we were to have you here to share it with us.

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, Your Majesty, 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 in slow irregular steps, progress 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 importance of writers and thinkers inspired to greatness by their devotion to liberty: John Locke, Edmund Burke, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and James Madison.

-4-

Indeed, how similar are our current goals to those crafted fifty years ago in the Atlantic Charter, when our nations expressed the hope that we might "see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Ladies and gentlemen, with great pleasure, and conscious of the honor that is ours tonight, I ask you to join me in a toast to Her Majesty the Queen.

Remarks at Congressional Luncheon IHO
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
and His Royal Highness Prince Philip
The Capitol
Thursday, May 16, 1991

Your Majesty, Prince Philip, ladies and gentlemen:

Your Majesty, it is a unique privilege to welcome you, on behalf of the people of the United States, to our beloved Capitol building.

The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid in 1793. This location was a hill, called Jenkins' Heights, on which there were a few farms. Between here and the site of the White House, there was nothing but swampland. Whether this was a matter of prescience or coincidence, I cannot say. But there have been times when it gave new meaning to the phrase "things are getting bogged down."

Of course, there is nothing particularly American in that. After all, in 1581, Your Majesty's ancestor Elizabeth asked the Speaker after a long period of inactivity in Parliament, "Now, Mr. Speaker, what hath passed in the Lower House?" To which the Speaker replied: "If it please Your Majesty, seven weeks."

-2-

For a couple of decades after the government moved here from Philadelphia, travel was so difficult that the quickest way from the White House to the Capitol was by carriage to Georgetown, then by boat from Georgetown to a landing on the Anacostia River, about a mile from here. Then, once again, the traveler would take a carriage overland to the Capitol. In 1814, Your Majesty's troops demonstrated that the last portion of the journey could be made on foot, with no loss of efficiency.

In the depths of the Civil War, President Lincoln was criticized for continuing the reconstruction of the Capitol. Yet he wisely responded, "If the people see the Capitol going on, it is a sign we intend the Union shall go on."

In every outward aspect, President Lincoln was the commonest of men. Many would call him the most American of presidents. A child of the frontier, his education consisted principally of two books: the King James Bible and the Works of Shakespeare. He grew to manhood and raised his family in the then-new state of Illinois. His only experience of the federal government before becoming president, was a term in the House of Representatives, which he cherished.

-3-

I mention President Lincoln, because he is an example of the extraordinary ties of sympathy and fellow feeling between the people of the United States and the people of Britain. Perhaps the most perceptive biography of Lincoln ever published was written early in this century by an Englishman, Lord Charnwood. Disraeli said of Lincoln's death that "it touches the heart of nations and appeals to the domestic sentiment of mankind." Yet of all the messages on that sad occasion, none more moved the American people than the letter your great-great grandmother, Queen Victoria, wrote to Mrs. Lincoln. For Queen Victoria wrote, she said, "as a widow to a widow."

Your Majesty, you have touched the heart of this nation many times. You shared with us our bicentennial week in 1976. You visited our shores again in 1983, the two hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Paris. I know I speak for the people of the United States when I express the hope that the bonds which connect our nation and yours -- bonds of history, principle, interest, and affection -- will endure as long as this building stands and beyond. Your Majesty, we are pleased more than words can say by your presence in the Capitol of the United States.

Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen -- the Queen.

Response to Her Majesty's Dinner Toast
The British Embassy
Thursday, May 16, 1991

Your Majesty, it has been well and truly said that the great respect Americans have for Britain is ^{embodied} epitomized by the affection we feel for the royal family. That affection is sincerely felt. ~~It is also fervently felt. I am sure you know that.~~ After all, your relations with Congress are better than those of any president since Washington. And as for your reception at the ballpark in Baltimore, I believe you are leading the American League in home runs.

Your Majesty, the affection of our people is well-founded. For more than a hundred years the American colonies grew under British protection. Within a few years of American Independence, your ancestor King George III magnanimously told John Adams, our first envoy to the Court of St. James's, "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. In the 1870's and 80's, investment from London and Edinburgh financed America's vital continent-wide railroad system.

-2-

In this century, our troops fought side-by-side in two great wars. Then 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." Again, we did not give up or give in. *which he began to see with a new clarity.*

Following our joint Berlin airlift, Britain and the United States led the way toward establishment of a new Atlantic Treaty.

NATO kept the peace for forty years. It bought the world 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 happy coincidence put the President and your First Minister together on a fateful morning. Yet their unity, *For resolution -- a decision given and shared --* ~~their shared reaction, their~~ *place* ~~instinctive revulsion to aggression and treachery -- they were~~ not coincidences at all.

They were fruits of a common heritage. They were products of the generations we have spent working together *to* ~~to make~~ the world a more decent place, according to our common principles.

-3-

*Un-uncle & down sea. You for delinquent
my- my ship to be - down
last - long to be - last*

As you know, Your Majesty, there is no more welcome sight in a dangerous sea than a strong beacon. In an uncertain world, the constancy and strength of Anglo-American friendship has been such a beacon to the people of the United States. No wonder that to see the embodiment of that nation causes smiles on our faces, applause in our Congress, and cheers in our stadiums. May the friendship of our nations long endure -- for our good and for the good of humanity.

Your Majesty, I raise my glass to you, to His Royal Highness, and to the people of the United Kingdom.

So. Then I am no saint, "it is the best of us" as you say, I can, protect the ship, I will keep it in port forever.

... the ship is ship the ship is ship.

Deliberate the decision. Up to the ship.

Strong desire to keep the ship.

Wonder the world the ship.

Why is the ship the ship?

You wish to keep the ship.

apple - the ship, I cheer (ship)

the ship the ship the ship

you, a long the ship.

the ship the ship the ship

the ship the ship the ship

the ship the ship the ship

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the ship the ship the ship

Gary Walters 2650

→ fellow
representatives of the
Am Assoc
of Nurserymen

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

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TREE CEREMONY
SOUTH LAWN
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1991
1:30 P.M.

EM
6287
Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen.

Hand - Welcome to the White House. And to an event which commemorates -
- whether in America or Great Britain -- how trees can preserve
and protect our natural resources. // Rose Garden

Exec. Sec. Her Majesty and I have just come from the Map Room, where I
was honored to receive the Winston Churchill Award. / In one of
his famous witticisms, Sir Winston once said, "I am always ready
to learn, though I do not always enjoy being taught." / What

from trees teach us is how a precious inheritance can be passed from
one generation to another. // ?

Shawwood? We see it in the forests of Nottingham -- and lush delta of
Mississippi. We marvel at the White cliffs of Dover -- and evergreens of (Kew
the Pacific Northwest. // Trees form a great cathedral of the (beaut
outdoors. We must nurture them, replenish them -- as a family
would a best friend. //

8/11
37
4 Your Majesty, fifty-four years ago President Roosevelt did
exactly that -- celebrating the British-American family by
praising a friend. / [FDR planted] two Little-leaf Linden trees in
honor of your father -- King George VI's -- coronation. For
decades they stood erect and proud -- like the ties that bind our
Nations. //

Kew Gardens
Royal Bot

Then, last September, a storm swept through Washington --
 destroying one of the lindens planted for your father. It
 served to remind all of us that trees are precious -- but
 fragile. They need our help -- as we need their beauty. //

Teddy Roosevelt once called ~~trees~~ ^{our lands & wildlife} "the property of unborn
 generations." // I can think of no better way to show our

friendship -- nor salute the children of both our countries --
 than to plant a new Linden tree. It is my honor now to dedicate
 it to a truly great and good man, King George VI.

#

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 March
 20 1970

(Smith/Grossman)
May 9, 1991
Draft Two
WINSTON

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CHURCHILL AWARD
ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1991

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, friends of what is indeed our special relationship. It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House -- and to receive an award honoring not merely a lion of winter -- but one of the greatest leaders of all time. //

His name was Winston Churchill. He was a morning star of liberty. Like Gladstone, his was a fidelity to honor. Like Thatcher, he rallied others to that cause. // We can never reinvent him -- but we must never forget him. So we are here to recall what he meant, and what he was. //

Winston Churchill provided hope when the free world had abandoned it. He was linkened to the bull dog -- but to the enemy he was a pit bull. / He helped Britain stand tall in the councils of the Europe -- and the lamp of liberty shine like "a blizzard of fireflies in the night." // When Britain was under attack by the Godless, it was sustained by a leader whom God must have bestowed at its time of greatest peril. //

What was it that made Churchill such a legend? To begin, he forged a golden age of rhetoric. [[At first I wondered why I would be the recipient of the Winston Churchill Award, but when I reflected on our similarities, I realized it must be for my gift of oratory.]] // Think of "Britain's finest hour" or "Blood,

toil, tears, and sweat" or how he told America, "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job." // Churchill didn't merely speak words. He armed them / marshaled them / and sent them marching off to war. //

True, and yet: There was more to Churchill than rhetoric alone. He had the good sense to have an American mother. He was a politician in the most ennobling sense -- seeking to reduce what government must do and increase what the individual may do. // He knew foreign policy -- had studied it for years. / Too, he knew how education was our most enduring legacy -- vital to all we are, and can become.

Listen to what he said in 19__ : "If the human race wishes to have a prolonged and indefinite period of prosperity, they have only got to behave in a peaceful and helpful way toward one another, and science will do for them all they wish and more than they can dream." //

Churchill College reflects this promise of science and technology -- brandishing the qualities of steel, integrity, creativity, and conviction -- that indelibly British mix known as character. / By honoring it, we uphold Churchill's memory: A legacy which defies limitations and salutes the horizons of tomorrow. / What Sir Winston taught us, above all, is that in a world that is shaped by colossal events, an era can be shaped by a colossus of a man. //

Three times, Your Majesty -- more than any individual -- Sir Winston was accorded the honor you will receive on Thursday --

addressing the Congress of the United States. / Each was a memorable occasion -- you were caught between tears and applause -- and none more when in 1943, as the tide turned toward the Allies, he told America: "By singleness of purpose, by tenacity and endurance such as we have so far displayed -- by these, and only by these, can we discharge our duty to the future of the world and to the destiny of man." //

Winston Churchill believed passionately in Britain and America. Believed that only freedom could discharge our duty to the meek and oppressed. / He lit the fuse of hope under wartime Britain -- illumined even the inner recesses of the darkest hearts of Europe. / On the face of freedom, he was, and remains, the stiff upper lip. / He helped preside over the liquidation of the greatest evil the world has ever known.

Your Majesty, like this award itself, its namesake is the standard against which others are measured. / It is an honor to be with you -- and to receive an award saluting a man of whom it may be said: God must have broken the mold even before He made him. / Sir Winston Churchill.

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