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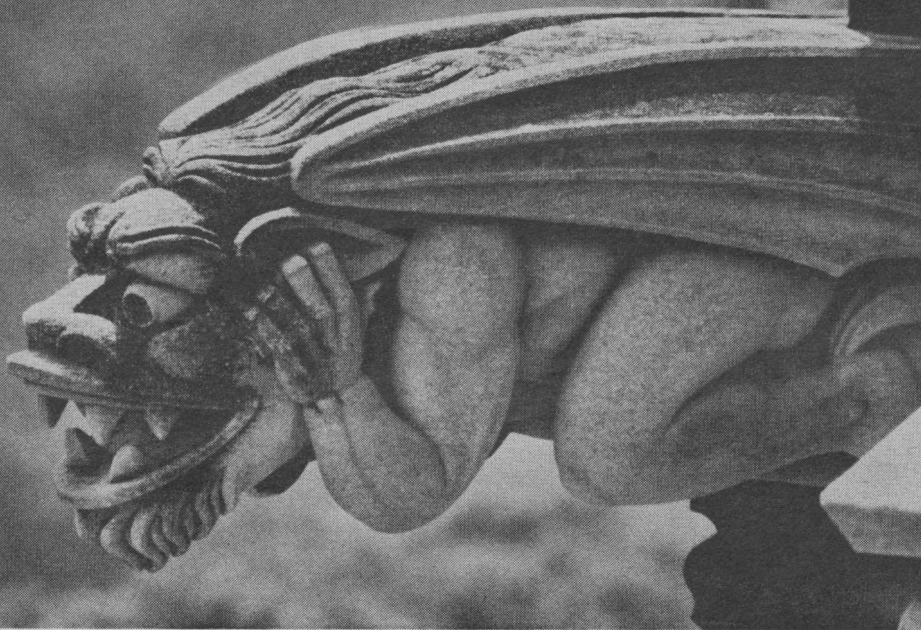
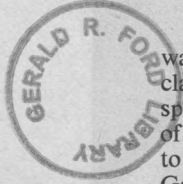
# Washington's Church

*Mankind was never so happily inspired as when it made a cathedral.*

—Robert Louis Stevenson

Practicality and a Puritan bias toward plainness have made the white clapboard church, not the soaring stone spire, the nation's quintessential symbol of worship. Yet some Americans prefer to honor God in grandeur. One was George Washington, who dreamed of "a great church for national purposes in the capital city." It was only a century later that members of his Episcopal Church

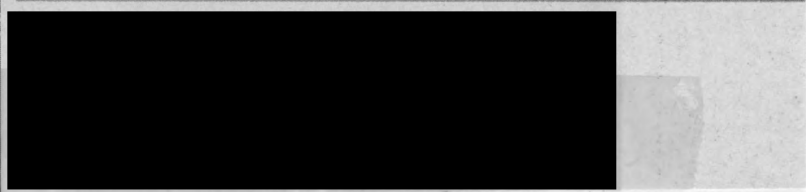
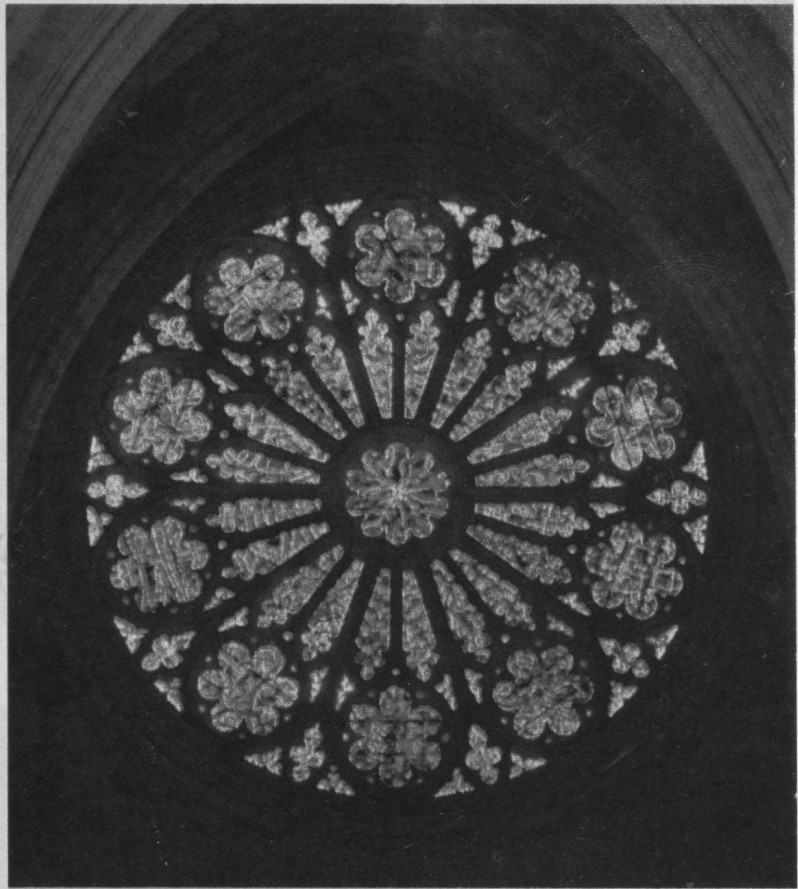
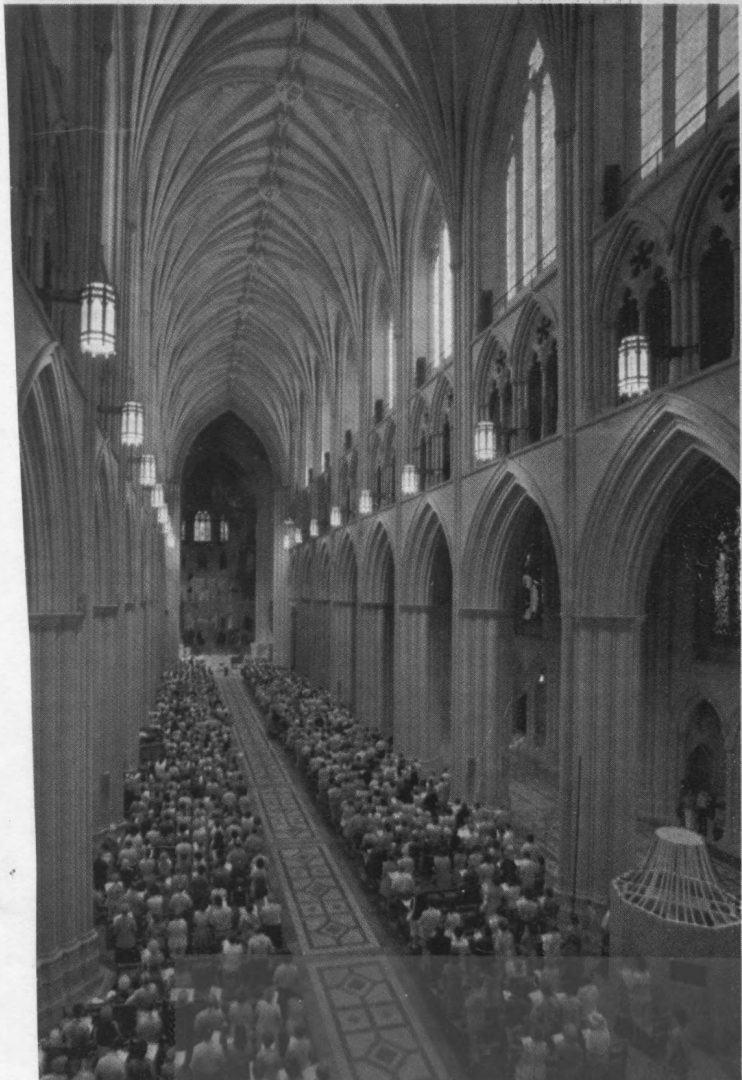
decorative windows, but more remain to be installed. Outside, the final phase is the erection of twin 234-ft. towers on the west end, meant to complement the



**GARGOYLE ATOP SOUTH TRANSEPT OF WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL GAZES OVER CAPITAL**  
An atomic bomb cloud in stone, a moon rock and 396 angel heads.



PHOTOGRAPHS FOR TIME BY FRED WARD—BLACK STAR



# background NOTES

# United Kingdom

department of state \* may 1975



OFFICIAL NAME: United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## GEOGRAPHY

The United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and

Northern Ireland lies off the northwest coast of the European Continent, separated from it by the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, and the North Sea.

At the closest point England is only 22 miles from France. London is in the southeastern part of England.

## PROFILE

### Geography

AREA: 93,026 sq. mi. (slightly smaller than Oregon). CAPITAL: London (pop. 7.27 million). OTHER CITIES: Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Birmingham.

### People

POPULATION: 55.9 million (1973 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: Negligible 1974-79 projection. DENSITY: 600 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Briton, West Indian, Indian, Pakistani. RELIGIONS: Church of England, Catholic, Presbyterian. LANGUAGES: English, Welsh, Gaelic. LITERACY: 90%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: males 68.7; females 75.

### Government

TYPE: Constitutional monarchy. CONSTITUTION: Unwritten (partly statutes, partly common law and practice).

BRANCHES: *Executive* - the Queen (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government), Cabinet. *Legislative* - House of Commons, House of Lords. *Judicial* - Magistrates' Courts, County Courts, High Courts, Appellate Courts, House of Lords.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Labor, Conservative, Liberal. SUFFRAGE: Universal over 18. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: Municipalities, Counties, Parliamentary constituencies.

FLAGS: The red, white, and blue British Union Jack combines crosses of the patron saints of England (Saint George), Scotland (Saint Andrew), and Ireland (Saint Patrick). The red ensign, with Union Jack in the

upper left corner, flies above merchant ships commanded by civilians; the blue above those under Royal Navy command; the white above warships.

### Economy

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP): \$151.9 billion (1973). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 1% (3rd quarter 1974/3rd quarter 1973). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,714 (1973). PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 5.1% (73/72).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 78.3%. *Labor* 1.9%. *Products* - cereals, livestock, live-stock products.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 34.6%. *Products* - steel, heavy engineering and metal manufacturing, textiles, motor vehicles and aircraft, electronics, chemicals.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Coal, oil, gas (North Sea).

TRADE: *Exports* - \$28.9 billion (1973): machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, beverages. *Imports* - \$38 billion (1973): foodstuffs, petroleum, machinery, crude materials. *Partners* - European Communities (EC) 33%, U.S. and Canada about 14%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: Approx. 1 pound=US\$2.40 (floating).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Charter member of U.N. and its principal agencies and permanent member of Security Council, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO), Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

England has generally rolling land.

Its largest city is London with a population of about 7.27 million. Scotland lies north of England. Its Lowlands, about 60 miles wide, divide the farming region of the southern Uplands from the granite Highlands of the north. Edinburgh (449,000) is Scotland's capital; Glasgow is its largest city (836,000) and one of the greatest industrial centers of the United Kingdom. Wales borders England to the west and is almost entirely mountainous; its largest city is Cardiff (277,000 inhabitants). Northern Ireland occupies the northeast corner of Ireland across the North Channel from Scotland and is primarily an agricultural region. Its capital and largest city, Belfast, has an estimated population of 354,000.

Owing to prevailing southwesterly winds, the climate of the United Kingdom is temperate and equable. Temperatures range from a mean of about 40°F in winter to about 60°F in summer. Average annual rainfall in the United Kingdom is 35-40 inches, distributed relatively evenly throughout the year, and fogs are frequent.

## PEOPLE

The U.K. population was estimated at 55.9 million in 1973, about 3.4 million more than in 1961 and a sevenfold increase since 1700. Its population is the third highest in Europe (after the U.S.S.R. and the Federal Republic of Germany), and its population density is one of the highest in





the world. Almost one-third of the total population resides in England's prosperous and fertile southeastern corner, with population declining in the more rugged areas to the north and west. The population of the United Kingdom as a whole is predominantly urban and suburban.

The contemporary Briton is descended mainly from the varied racial stocks which settled there before the end of the 11th century. As an island lying close to the European Continent, Great Britain has been subject to many invasions and migrations, especially from Scandinavia and the Continent, including Roman occupation for several centuries. Under the Normans, Scandinavian Vikings who had settled in northern France, the pre-Celtic, Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Norse influences were blended into the Briton of today. While the Celtic languages still persist in Northern Ireland, Wales, and Scotland to a small degree, the predominant language has long been English, a blend of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French.

The high literacy rate in the United Kingdom (90 percent) is attributable to the introduction of public primary and secondary education in 1870 and 1900 respectively. In 1973 there were over 11 million students in attendance at educational institutions, the great majority of which are publicly financed in whole or in part.

The Church of England (Episcopal) with 27 million baptized members is the established church, but religious freedom is guaranteed to all.

**HISTORY**

The Roman invasion of 55 B.C. and subsequent incorporation into the Roman Empire stimulated the development of Britain and brought it into an active relationship with the rest of Europe. After the Romans' departure, the country remained prey to other invasions until the Norman conquest of 1066. Norman rule effectively assured Britain's safety from further invasion and stimulated the development of institutions, both new and indigenous, which have since distinguished British life. A central administration, the development of a separate but established church, common law,

and representative government, for example, gradually evolved after 1066.

**Union**

In its earliest history, Wales was an independent kingdom which for centuries repeatedly thwarted invasion attempts from England. The English conquest succeeded in 1282 under Edward I, and the Statute of Rhuddlan established English rule 2 years later. To appease the Welsh, Edward's son (later Edward II), who had been born in Wales, was made Prince of Wales in 1301. The tradition of bestowing this title on the eldest son of the British Monarch remains today. An act of 1536 completed the political and administrative union between England and Wales.

Scotland was also an independent kingdom which resisted English invasion attempts. England and Scotland united under one crown in 1603, when James VI of Scotland succeeded his cousin Elizabeth I as James I of England. In the ensuing 100 years strong religious and political differences continued to divide the kingdoms. Finally in 1707 England and Scotland agreed to union under the name of Great Britain. It was at this time that the Union Jack became the national flag.

The Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in 1170 was the beginning of centuries of strife. Successive English kings sought to impose their will on the Irish, whose cause was finally defeated in 1602 after which Ireland was subjected, with varying degrees of success, to control and regulation by Britain. The legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was completed on January 1, 1801, under the name of the United Kingdom. However, armed struggle for political independence continued sporadically into the 20th century. The Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921 established the Irish Free State (see *Background Notes* on Ireland, pub. 7974). The six northern and predominantly Protestant Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom.

**British Expansion**

Begun initially in support of William the Conqueror's (c. 1028-1087) holdings in France, a policy of active

involvement in European affairs was embarked on which endured for several hundred years. By the end of the 14th century, foreign trade, originally based on wool exports to Europe, had emerged as a cornerstone of national policy. The foundations of sea power—to protect Britain's trade and open up new routes—were gradually laid. Defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 firmly established Britain as a major sea power. Thereafter, its interests outside Europe grew steadily.

Attracted by the spice trade, British mercantile interests spread first to the Far East. In search of an alternate route to the Spice Islands, John Cabot reached the American Continent in 1498. Sir Walter Raleigh organized the first, short-lived British colony in Virginia in 1584, and permanent British settlement followed. During the ensuing two centuries, alternately in contest and concord with its European neighbors, Britain extended its influence abroad and consolidated its political development at home. The territorial foundation of the 20th-century British Empire, with the principal exceptions of parts of Africa and India, had already been laid by the time of the Boston Tea Party in 1773.

Great Britain's industrial revolution—developed with impressive force at the very time it lost the American colonies—greatly strengthened its ability to oppose Napoleonic France. By the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, the United Kingdom had no peer in Europe, and its navy ruled the seas. The peace in Europe that followed allowed the British once again to focus their interests on more remote parts of the world, sometimes at the expense of European rivals. During this period, the British Empire reached its zenith. British colonies, skillfully managed, contributed to the United Kingdom's extraordinary economic growth and strengthened its voice in world affairs. Paradoxically, the United Kingdom became more imperial as it continued to strengthen and broaden its democratic institutions.

**Twentieth Century**

By the time of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, however, the tide had turned. Other nations, including the United States and Germany, had bene-



fited from their own industrial development. The United Kingdom's comparative economic advantage had lessened, and the ambitions of its rivals had grown. The First World War drastically depleted British resources and consequently undermined its ability to maintain the dominant role of the previous century. As the United Kingdom's independent power base weakened, it began to move toward the close ties with the United States which are characteristic of current policy.

British control over the Empire loosened during the interwar period. Ireland, with the exception of Ulster, broke away from the United Kingdom in 1921. Nationalism became stronger in other parts of the Empire, particularly in India and Egypt. In 1926 the United Kingdom granted Australia, Canada, and New Zealand complete autonomy within the Empire. As such, they became charter members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, an informal but closely knit association destined to succeed the Empire. Throughout the interwar period, moreover, the British economy continued to lose ground to competitors.

#### TRAVEL NOTES

**Clothing** — Fall and winter clothing is needed about 9 months of the year, while spring and summer clothing is useful the rest of the year.

**Health** — Good medical facilities are available. Living conditions are generally excellent, and no significant health hazards exist.

**Telecommunications** — London and nearly all U.K. localities are served by an automatic dial-through telephone system. Cities in the U.S. and Western Europe can also be reached by direct dialing. Internal and international service is efficient.

**Transportation** — Great Britain is a crossroads for international air and shipping routes and is also accessible by highway and train from points throughout Europe.

Rail, air, and bus transportation in the U.K. is very good and travel between all points is quick and easy. Rental cars are available, and traffic moves on the left.

World War II sealed the fate of the British Empire. Unable to maintain control, the United Kingdom began the process of dismantling the Empire in 1947. Most of the viable colonial units have now been granted independence in an orderly and generous manner. Southern Rhodesia, however, unilaterally declared itself independent in November 1965 in opposition to British attempts to foster a government representing blacks as well as whites.

In recent years, as its global commitments have been reduced, the U.K. has sought to achieve a closer association with Europe. Its 1973 entry into the European Community was a major political event and one which engendered heated political debate. The government, under Prime Minister Harold Wilson, has renegotiated the U.K.'s original terms of entry and will submit the question of continued membership to referendum in the summer of 1975.

#### GOVERNMENT

The unwritten British Constitution is based partly on statute, partly on common law, and partly on the "traditional rights of Englishmen." Constitutional changes may come about formally through new Acts of Parliament, or informally through the acceptance of new traditions and usage, or by new judicial precedents. Although Parliament has the theoretical power to make or unmake any law, in practice the weight of 700 years of tradition restrains arbitrary actions.

Executive government rests nominally with the Monarch. In actual practice it is exercised by a committee of Ministers (Cabinet) who traditionally are selected from among the members of the House of Commons and to a lesser extent, the House of Lords. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the Commons, and his government is dependent on its support.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom represents the entire country and can legislate for the whole or for any constituent part or combination of parts. The life of a Parliament is fixed by law at 5 years, although the Prime Minister may dissolve it and call a general election at any time if his

policies are severely criticized. The locus of legislative power is the 635-member House of Commons, which has sole jurisdiction over finance. The House of Lords, although shorn of most of its powers, can still review, amend, or delay for a limited time any legislation except money bills. Only a fraction of the some 900 members attend regularly, but the House of Lords has greater leisure than does the House of Commons to debate public issues—one of its more important functions.

The judiciary is independent of the legislative and executive branches of government, but it cannot review the constitutionality of legislation.

The separate identity of each of the Kingdom's constituent parts is taken into account. Welsh affairs, for example, are administered at the national level by a Cabinet Minister (the Secretary of State for Wales), with the advice of a broadly representative Council for Wales. At the local level, the Welsh-speaking minority in Wales are permitted their own schools. Scotland continues, as before the union, to enjoy a different system of law (Roman-Dutch), education, local government, judiciary, and national church (the disestablished Presbyterian Church of Scotland). In addition, most domestic matters are handled by separate government departments grouped under the Secretary of State for Scotland, who is also a Cabinet member.

Recently, popular opinion in Scotland has strongly favored governmental decentralization by devolution of power to a local legislature. While the roots of the devolution movement are found in Scotland's history as an independent nation, it also reflects Scottish dissatisfaction with Westminster rule. More recently, this movement has been fueled by anticipated North Sea oil revenues. Opinion polls clearly indicate the vast majority of Scots wish only a greater voice in the affairs of government, but a Scottish nationalist movement favoring an independent Scotland has been able to exploit popular discontent electorally. A linguistically based Welsh national movement has also demanded devolution of government powers in that ancient nation but lacks the popular appeal of its Scottish counterpart. As a

result, the current Labor government has committed itself to devolving as yet unspecified powers to locally elected assemblies.

Until March 1972 Northern Ireland had its own Parliament and Prime Minister, although the British Government retained ultimate responsibility. As a result of civil strife over the past several years, however, the Northern Ireland Parliament was suspended. The shape of the new institutions which will replace it has not yet been decided. Northern Ireland continues to be represented by 12 members in the U.K.'s House of Commons.

#### Principal Government Officials

Queen Elizabeth II  
Prime Minister — Harold Wilson  
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs — James Callaghan  
Chancellor of the Exchequer — Denis Healey  
Secretary of State for Defense — Roy Mason  
Ambassador to the U.S. — Sir Peter Ramsbotham  
Ambassador to the U.N. — Ivor Richard

The U.K. maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. There are also Consulates General at Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, St. Louis, New York, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, and Consulates at Miami, Boston, and Minneapolis.

#### POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The Labor Party returned to power following the February 1974 general elections, making it the largest party in Parliament but still 17 seats short of an overall majority. After 7 months of minority government, Prime Minister Harold Wilson called a general election in October 1974. Labor polled slightly over 39 percent of the popular vote, winning 319 seats, which gave it a narrow 3-seat majority in the House of Commons.

The Labor government's program is directed at overcoming what it has called "the gravest economic crisis Britain has faced since the war." The Social Contract — a voluntary compact

between the Party and the trade union movement — is the linch pin of its program. Superseding the statutory wage/price and industrial relations policies of the previous Conservative government, its fundamental objective is a fuller measure of social justice in the U.K. It commits the government to extend and improve social services, to insure a more equitable sharing of national wealth, to maintain full employment, and to nationalize selected industrial sectors — all in an environment of free collective bargaining. The unions are pledged to restrain wage demands to a level which maintains, but does not increase, their share of the economic pie. Consequently, the success of Labor's program will be largely determined in the industrial relations crucible.

The Conservative Party holds 276 of the 635 seats in the House of Commons. In the election of October 1974, it polled only 35.8 percent of the vote — its lowest share in over a century. Partly in response to that poor showing, the Party elected a new leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, in February 1975. Regarded as being somewhat to the right of her predecessor, Edward Heath, she is the first woman to lead a political party in Britain.

The Liberal Party won 18.3 percent of the popular vote in the October 1974 election, but holds only 13 seats in the House of Commons. Out of office for more than half a century, it offers itself as a moderate alternative to the two larger parties but has not yet managed a decisive electoral breakthrough. Its current leader is Jeremy Thorpe.

Minor parties won 26 seats in the October election. In addition to the 12 Northern Ireland seats, which in recent years have gone to local rather than national parties, nationalist groups in Scotland and Wales accounted for the remaining 14 seats. This upsurge is a reflection of growing nationalist sentiment in these historic nations of Britain, especially in Scotland. The separatist Scottish National Party (SNP) doubled its poll in both the February and October elections, taking 30 percent of the total Scottish vote and 11 parliamentary seats in the latter. Many observers believe the SNP represents a very real threat to the continued unity

of the United Kingdom. The Communist Party is numerically and politically insignificant and holds no seats in Parliament.

#### ECONOMY\*

The United Kingdom remains one of the world's leading industrial and trading nations. Because of its economic importance, the U.K. has had a major impact on the development of the international trading and monetary systems as they are known today. The United Kingdom has few natural resources, and its soil is capable of yielding only about half of its total food requirements; hence, it is one of the world's leading importers of primary products and an important exporter of manufactured goods. The pound sterling is still an important trading currency.

Since World War II, the British economy has grown substantially, although at an uneven rate. The United Kingdom's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1973 was US \$151.9 billion, compared with \$89.2 billion in 1962.

Despite this expansion and the accompanying rise in the British standard of living (per capita GNP is currently a little over \$2,700 compared with \$1,672 in 1962), the economy has not grown as rapidly as those of many other Western European countries. Per capita GNP is less than half that of the United States.

The United Kingdom has for the most part welcomed foreign direct investment, particularly from companies which promise to contribute to the expansion of British exports, introduce new techniques, or increase employment in areas of high unemployment. In 1973 more than 1,600 U.S. companies had subsidiaries in the U.K. with a year-end book value of nearly \$8 billion. The U.K. has received about 10 percent of total U.S. foreign

\*The U.K. exchange rate has fluctuated in recent years. From 1971 to mid-1972 the pound (£) ranged from \$2.40 to \$2.60, and since the floating of the pound in June 1972, it varied from a low of \$2.32 back to \$2.40. These changes make exact comparisons in terms of U.S. dollars difficult and imprecise. In this section, conversions have been made at the rate in effect at the time.



direct investment and, next to Canada, is the largest single recipient of such investment.

Since 1945 the U.K. has been plagued with recurring balance-of-payments problems. The inability of the country to earn sufficient foreign exchange to cover its import needs and foreign economic and military expenditures forced several devaluations of the pound sterling. In June 1972 the U.K. Government decided to let the pound float. The rate subsequently fell back to \$2.40 and in January 1975 stood at about \$2.43. There are many factors which have contributed to U.K. post World War II balance-of-payments problems. Some of these factors have been:

- (1) The decline in the U.K.'s share of exports of manufactures among the leading free world industrial countries (from 18.2% in 1958 to 8.1% in 1973);
- (2) The loss of British overseas investment during World War II and British industry's efforts to expand its foreign investments; and
- (3) The high cost of fulfilling overseas defense and aid commitments of a major world power (although these costs have been declining over recent years).

Prospects for 1975 appear to indicate only modest improvement in the trade balance, coming primarily from increases in export prices relative to import prices with little change in the volume of either. Some private U.K. forecasts predict no change in the level of trade over the year as a whole with exchange rates coming under increased pressure unless the rate of domestic inflation is reduced.

#### Agriculture and Industry

Agriculture is highly mechanized and one of the largest and most important sectors of economic activity. The government is seeking to increase farm size, which averages about 70 acres, by merging farms and easing small, uneconomic producers out of agriculture.

British industry is a mixture of public and privately owned firms. Several important British industries are

under public ownership—steel, railroads, coal mining, certain utilities, and a large part of civil aviation. In 1973 the private sector accounted for 60 percent of capital investment, 27 percent came from central and local government, and 15 percent was provided by public corporations. The share of manufacturing industry in total capital expenditure was 19 percent in 1973. Private British industry is characterized by a large number of comparatively small firms, but there is a growing trend toward larger industrial units.

The rate of economic expansion is uneven between areas within the U.K., and the government has taken important measures aimed at promoting more balanced economic development. Large parts of the U.K. have been designated as development areas; investment grants and a wide range of financial and other inducements are available to businesses deciding to locate or expand their operations in these areas.

The United Kingdom issued its first licenses for the exploration of oil and gas resources under the western half of the North Sea in 1964. Since then, discoveries of gas and oil have clearly established the North Sea as a major source of energy for Britain and the Continent. By the 1980's, North Sea oil and gas may be providing 65 percent of Britain's energy requirements. Of the remainder, depending on investment decisions made in the 1970's, 10 percent of Britain's requirements may be met by nuclear power, while the rest of her requirements should be met by domestic resources of coal.

Government agencies primarily responsible for economic policy are the Treasury and the Departments of Trade, Industry, Environment, and Employment. The National Economic Development Organization and a number of subsidiary economic development committees in the major industrial sectors serve as a link between industry and government in encouraging more efficient use of labor. The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) is the central body representing British industry. It serves as an important channel between government and industry.

#### Labor

In mid-1973, the United Kingdom had about 24.9 million workers, some 34 percent of the total population. Approximately 46 percent (around 11.5 million) of the labor force belong to the country's 495 unions. More than 76 percent of all trade unionists are in the 24 largest unions while more than half are in the 9 unions with a membership of over 250,000. Nearly 10 million workers are members of the 126 organizations affiliated with the Trades Union Congress (TUC), a federation of constituent unions which celebrated its centenary in 1968.

The general unemployment rate in Britain as a whole in the last 25 years has been among the lowest in the world, usually between 1 and 2 percent of the working population. In 1966, however, it rose markedly to about 2.2 percent, and has steadily increased since it was 2.7 percent in January 1974. It has been consistently higher in those parts of the country which have the greatest dependence on shipbuilding, coal mining, and certain branches of the heavy engineering and metal manufacturing industries (notably parts of Scotland, Wales, northeast England, and Merseyside).

Early in 1974 the British industrial relations scene was transformed with the election of a Labor government after almost 4 years of Conservative rule. This change was emphasized by the repeal of the Conservative government's highly controversial industrial and economic legislation—the Industrial Relations Act 1971 and the Counter-Inflation program—and the emergence of the Social Contract between the Labor government and the TUC as the means to fight inflation and reform the social and industrial scene.

The essence of the Social Contract is that in return for government action on measures of social and economic equity the trade unions will operate a voluntary restraint on incomes. This restraint comprises a set of guidelines issued by the TUC to all affiliates, the main point being that wage increases should merely keep pace with the increase in the cost of living. At the end of 1974, despite a record rate of increase in wage rates of almost 30 percent and in prices of almost 20

percent, the Social Contract remained unchanged as the central feature of government policy, though efforts to get the TUC to tighten the wage guidelines continue.

The Industrial Relations Act 1971, which was bitterly opposed by the trade unions, was replaced in July 1974 by the Trade Union and Labor Relations Act. This is a return to the position which existed before 1971, restoring to workers the rights and protections they had traditionally enjoyed since the beginning of the century. A new independent Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) was also established; new

#### READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material available on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

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comprehensive legislation covering Health and Safety at Work enacted; and proposals put forward for the second stage of the Labor government's program of legislation on industrial relations, an Employment Protection Bill, and legislation against sex discrimination in all walks of life.

#### Foreign Assistance

The United Kingdom's aid program to developing countries includes loans and grants, technical assistance, budgetary support, and contributions to international agencies which provide financial aid and technical assistance.

Although the British aid program is global in character, approximately 90 percent goes to Commonwealth countries. The major recipients in recent years have been the Commonwealth countries of Africa and South Asia, particularly India, Nigeria, Kenya, and Malawi. Malaysia, Pakistan, the South Arabian Federation, and the West Indies also received sizable amounts of U.K. aid.

Total net official and private flows in 1973 were \$4,058 million. The U.K. has pledged to do its best to maintain overall United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) target of 1 percent of GNP for net flows of financial resources to developing countries, but the percentage declined to 0.61 in 1973.

The British aid program is administered by the Overseas Development Administration (DA), a self-contained wing of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, headed by a Minister for Overseas Development.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

The United Kingdom is one of our closest allies. We consult and coordinate our policies across a broad range of matters of mutual interest. The U.K. has few military commitments outside Europe but retains substantial economic and political interests in all parts of the world. It is a charter member of the United Nations (with a permanent seat on the Security Council) and belongs to most of its specialized agencies.

The United Kingdom is an important member of NATO providing military forces on the Central European front. At the same time it desires to

work for relaxation of tensions between East and West. Economic limitations have caused the U.K. to review defense expenditures with resulting reductions in forces outside the NATO area. The U.K. has been especially anxious to achieve progress on arms control and disarmament and consequently has taken a leading role in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva. It has adhered to the Nuclear Nonproliferation and Limited Test Ban Treaties.

It has strongly supported the United States in negotiating strategic arms limitations with the Soviets and participates with other Allies in the current negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.

The U.K. entered the European Communities on January 1, 1973. Its membership has been the subject of prolonged domestic controversy, however, and the Labor government has promised to put the question of remaining in or withdrawing to a popular referendum in June 1975. The results of that referendum will inevitably have major consequences for the future orientation of Britain's foreign relations.

#### The Commonwealth of Nations\*

Almost all of the former British colonies have become independent members of the Commonwealth, a tribute to its latter-day enlightenment as a colonizer. While increasingly weakened by economic and political nationalism and most recently by Southern Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence (see *Background Notes* on Southern Rhodesia, pub. 8104), the Commonwealth offers the United Kingdom an important entree and a voice in many developing countries. Moreover, it helps to preserve in those countries many British institutions, such as parliamentary democra-

\*Members are: United Kingdom, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Western Samoa, and Zambia. Nauru and the Associated States of the eastern Caribbean are associated with the Commonwealth but are not full members in every respect.

cy. The U.K. maintains a military presence in Southeast Asia as part of a joint Commonwealth force.

### U.S.-U.K. RELATIONS

The United Kingdom places primary emphasis in its foreign policy on the maintenance of a close relationship with the United States. U.S.-U.K. cooperation reflects the common language, ideals, and democratic practices of the two countries, as well as the historical circumstances which have given the United Kingdom and the United States similar interests and objectives. The relationship was strengthened by the U.K.'s alliance with the U.S. during both World Wars and the Korean conflict. After World War II it took on renewed meaning in

opposition to the threat of forceful Soviet expansion.

The United Kingdom and the United States continually consult on foreign policy issues and problems ranging all over the globe. It supports the major foreign and security policy objectives of the United States and remains one of the United States' most valued allies.

The United Kingdom has cooperated with the United States in attempts to accelerate the growth of developing countries through national and international channels.

### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador – Elliott L. Richardson  
 Minister (Deputy Chief of Mission) –  
 Ronald I. Spiers

Minister for Economic and Commercial Affairs – William K. Miller  
 Counselor for Political Affairs – Alan James  
 Counselor for Consular Affairs – John R. Diggins  
 Counselor for Administrative Affairs – Michael Conlin  
 Counselor for Public Affairs – Michael Pistor  
 Counselor for Commercial Affairs – Borrie I. Hyman  
 Defense Attache – Rear Admiral James C. Longino, Jr., USN

The U.S. Embassy in the United Kingdom is located at 24/31 Grosvenor Square, London, W1. There are also Consulates General at Belfast, Northern Ireland; Edinburgh, Scotland; and Liverpool, England.



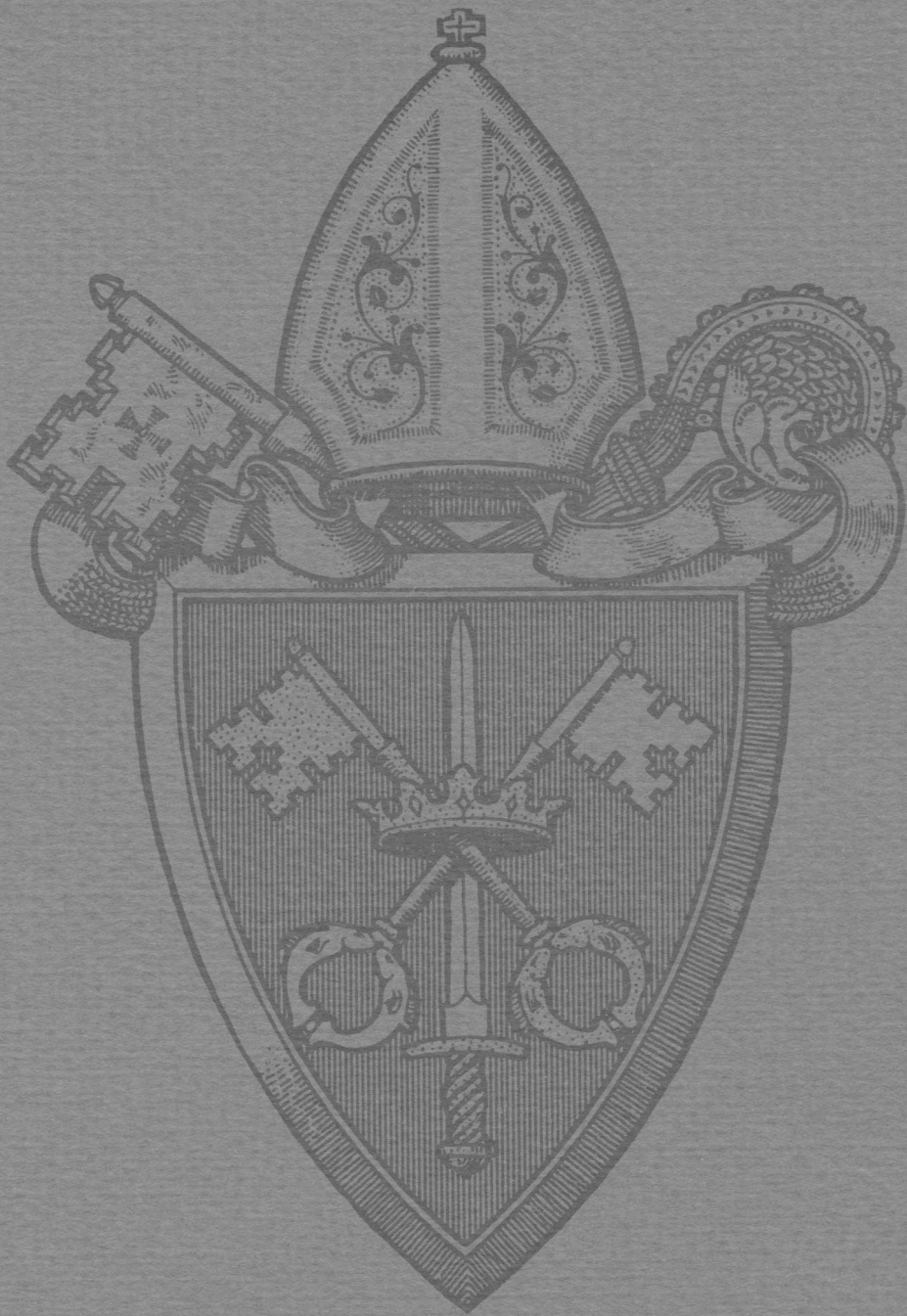
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mrs. Ford -

Latest guest list  
as of Saturday after-  
noon. Would you please  
let me know if Jack  
& Susan are bringing  
dates -

Marie







THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF  
SAINT PETER & SAINT PAUL  
IN THE CITY AND DIOCESE  
OF WASHINGTON THE  
**DEDICATION OF THE NAVE  
FOR THE RECONCILIATION  
OF PEOPLES OF EARTH**  
JULY EIGHTH MCMLXXVI  
ON THE OCCASION OF  
THE STATE VISIT OF HER  
MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II  
& THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

**THE GREAT CHOIR** at ten o'clock

Chichester Psalms *sung in Hebrew* Leonard Bernstein (1918- )

I

Wake up, my spirit; awake, lute and harp;  
I myself will waken the dawn. (Psalm 108:2)

Be joyful in the Lord, all you lands;  
serve the Lord with gladness  
and come before his presence with a song.  
Know this: The Lord himself is God;  
he himself has made us, and we are his;  
we are his people and the sheep of his pasture.  
Enter his gates with thanksgiving;  
go into his courts with praise;  
give thanks to him and call upon his Name.  
For the Lord is good;  
his mercy is everlasting;  
and his faithfulness endures from age to age. (Psalm 100)

II

The Lord is my shepherd;  
I shall not be in want.  
He makes me lie down in green pastures  
and leads me beside still waters.  
He revives my soul  
and guides me along right pathways for his Name's sake.  
Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,  
I shall fear no evil;  
for you are with me;  
your rod and your staff, they comfort me.  
You spread a table before me in the presence of those who trouble me;  
you have anointed my head with oil,  
and my cup is running over.  
Surely your goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life,  
and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever. (Psalm 23)



Why are the nations in an uproar?  
Why do the peoples mutter empty threats?  
Why do the kings of the earth rise up in revolt,  
and the princes plot together,  
against the Lord and against his Anointed?  
"Let us break their yoke," they say;  
"let us cast off their bonds from us."  
He whose throne is in heaven is laughing;  
the Lord has them in derision. (Psalm 2:1-4)

III

O Lord, I am not proud;  
I have no haughty looks.  
I do not occupy myself with great matters,  
or with things that are too hard for me.  
But I still my soul and make it quiet,  
like a child upon its mother's breast;  
my soul is quieted within me.  
O Israel, wait upon the Lord,  
from this time forth for evermore. (Psalm 131)

Oh, how good and pleasant it is,  
when brethren live together in unity! (Psalm 133:1)

from *Hora Novissima* Horatio Parker (1863-1919)

*Urbs Syon unica, mansio mystica, condita cælo,  
Nunc tibi gaudeo, nunc mihi lugeo, tristor, anhelo.  
Te, quia corpore non queo, pectore sæpe penetro;  
Sed caro terrea, terraque carnea, mox cado retro.*

Jerusalem the onely, that look'st from heaven below,  
In thee is all my glory, in me is all my woe;  
And though my body may not, my spirit seeks thee fain,  
Till flesh and earth return me to earth and flesh again.

*Pars mea, Rex meus, in proprio Deus ipse decore  
Visus amabitur, atque videbitur Auctor in ore.  
Tunc Jacob Israel, et Lia tunc Rachel efficiuntur;  
Tunc Syon atria, pulchraque patria perficiuntur.*

For God our King and Portion, in fullness of his grace,  
We then shall see for ever, and worship face to face.  
Then Jacob into Israel, from earthlier self estranged,  
And Leah into Rachel for ever shall be changed:  
Then all the halls of Sion for aye shall be complete;  
And in the land of beauty, all things of beauty meet.

The University of Maryland Chorus  
Paul Traver, director David Miller, organist

## THE WEST BALCONY

Fanfare for the Common Man Aaron Copland (1900- )

Symphony from The Fairy Queen, Act IV Henry Purcell (1658-1695)  
Allegro Marziale Largo Allegro Maestoso

Mutations from Bach Samuel Barber (1910- )

*Here shall the generous gifts of the people be received, to help  
defray the expenses of the program.*

Voluntary on Old 100th Henry Purcell (1658-1695)

Music for a Cathedral Thomas Knox (1937- )  
Moderately Slowly Moderately  
*conducted by the composer*

The United States Marine Brass Ensemble  
Lieutenant Colonel Jack Kline USMC, director

## THE NORTH BALCONY

An early American Hymn "Chester" William Billings (1746-1800)

Alleluia Randall Thompson (1899- )

The University of Maryland Chorus

## THE GREAT CHOIR

Chorale from *The Light in the Wilderness* Dave Brubeck (1920- )

Praise ye the Lord! Praise ye the Lord from the heavens!  
Praise him in the heights! Praise ye him, all his angels!  
Praise ye him all his hosts! Praise ye him, sun and moon!  
Praise him, all ye stars that shine! Praise him, ye heavens of heavens,  
and ye waters that be above the heavens!  
Let them praise the name of the Lord, for he commanded and they  
were created. He hath also 'stablished them ever; he hath made a  
decree that shall not pass.  
Praise the Lord from the earth! Fire! Snow! Vapours! Stormy winds  
fulfilling his word. Mountains, all hills, fruitful trees, all cedars, beasts  
and all cattle, creeping things, and flying fowl, Kings of the earth,  
and all people, princes, all judges of the earth; and maidens, old men  
and children; Let them praise the name of the Lord, for his name  
above is excellent! His glory is above the earth and heaven!  
Praise ye the Lord!

The Cathedral Festival '76 Chorale Richard Dirksen, director



## The Setting of the Cathedral Seal

*At eleven fifteen, trumpeters of the Royal Marines sound a fanfare from the chancel steps. The Queen and the President enter the nave, with their parties, escorted by the Bishop, the Bishop Coadjutor, the Dean, the Precentor and the other Canons. A station is made at the West, where the Dean says*

Dearly beloved: we greet you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, whose house this is, and whose household and family we all are. It is his good will and pleasure to have brought us to the beginning of this day in safety and in peace. Our mutual bonds of humanity traverse the seas which divide us: but we are united in language and culture, especially at this hour in prayer and thanksgiving before Almighty God. These are our common treasures: the sovereignty of God whose kingdom is yet coming into the world —represented by the key of Saint Peter; and the faith in Him which he gives to us in earthen vessels —represented by the sword of Saint Paul. Once divided, the holy Apostles embraced and were reconciled. The wounds healed. Together, they were allied and bouyed up by the spirit which made them one. As we set this seal, emblazoned with their symbols of key and sword, let us open our hearts to the reconciling presence of the Holy One in our midst. So with Christ the Victor at our side, our true enemies of sin and sickness may be defeated, and we may all come to that perfect day when all the world may believe, and the people be truly one.

*Here the seal is placed into the floor.*



Dean Blessed be God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit!

People And blessed be his kingdom, now and forever. Amen!

*During the singing of the Introit, the Queen and the President are taken to their places in the Crossing, and the clergy to their stalls.*

### **THE INTROIT** William Walton

Set me as a seal upon thine heart, as a seal upon thine arm: for love is strong as death. Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it. (Song of Solomon 8:6,7)

## **Morning Prayer**

### **THE RESPONSES** Douglas R. Major

Precentor Lord, open our lips.

Choir And our mouth shall proclaim your praise.

Choir Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit: as it was in the beginning, is now, and will be for ever. Amen. Alleluia.

### **PSALMS 133 and 134** Chant: Gerre Hancock

Oh, how good and pleasant it is,  
when brethren live together in unity!  
It is like fine oil upon the head  
that runs down upon the beard,  
Upon the beard of Aaron,  
and runs down upon the collar of his robe.  
It is like the dew of Hermon  
that falls upon the hills of Zion.  
For there the Lord has ordained the blessing:  
life for evermore.

Behold now, bless the Lord, all you servants of the Lord,  
you that stand by night in the house of the Lord.  
Lift up your hands in the holy place and bless the Lord;  
the Lord who made heaven and earth bless you out of Zion.

Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit: as it was in the beginning, is now, and will be forever. Amen.

### **THE FIRST LESSON** The American Ambassador

After this I looked and saw a vast throng, which no one could count, from every nation, of all tribes, peoples, and languages, standing in front of the throne and before the Lamb. They were robed in white and had palms in their hands, and they shouted together:

"Victory to our God who sits on the throne, and to the Lamb!"

And all the angels stood around the throne and the elders and the four living creatures, and they fell on their faces before the throne and worshipped God, crying:

"Amen! Praise and glory and wisdom, thanksgiving and honour, power and might, be to our God for ever and ever! Amen."

Then one of the elders turned to me and said, "These men that are robed in white—who are they and from where do they come?" But I answered, "My lord, you know, not I." Then he said to me, "These are the men who have passed through the great ordeal; they have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. That is why they stand before the throne of God and minister to him day and night in his temple; and he who sits on the throne will dwell with them. They shall never again feel hunger or thirst, the sun shall not beat on them nor any scorching heat, because the Lamb who is at the heart of the throne will be their shepherd and will guide them to the springs of the water of life; and God will wipe all tears from their eyes." (Revelation 7:9-17)



**A CANTICLE** The Song of the Redeemed Richard Dirksen

O ruler of the universe, Lord God,  
great deeds are they that you have done,  
surpassing human understanding.  
Your ways are ways of righteousness and truth,  
O King of all the ages.  
Who can fail to do you homage, Lord,  
and sing the praises of your Name?  
for you only are the holy One.  
All nations will draw near and fall down before you,  
because your just and holy works have been revealed.  
Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit:  
as it was in the beginning, is now, and will be for ever. Amen.  
(Revelation 15: 3-4)

**THE SECOND LESSON** The British Ambassador

Remember then your former condition: you, Gentiles as you are outwardly, you, "the uncircumcised" so called by those who are called "the circumcised" (but only with reference to an outward rite)—You were at that time separate from Christ, strangers to the community of Israel, outside God's covenants and the promise that goes with them. Your world was a world without hope and without God. But now in union with Christ Jesus you who once were far off have been brought near through the shedding of Christ's blood. For he is himself our peace. Gentiles and Jews, he has made the two one, and his own body of flesh and blood has broken down the enmity which stood like a dividing wall between them; for he annulled the law with its rules and regulations, so as to create out of the two a single new humanity in himself, thereby making peace. This was his purpose, to reconcile the two in a single body to God through the cross. (Ephesians 2:11-16)

**A HYMN** *Lauda anima the people joining*

Praise, my soul, the King of heaven;  
To his feet thy tribute bring;  
Ransomed, healed, restored, forgiven,  
Evermore his praised sing:  
Alleluia! Alleluia!  
Praise the everlasting King.  
Praise him for his grace and favor  
To our fathers in distress;  
Praise him still the same as ever,  
Slow to chide, and swift to bless:  
Alleluia! Alleluia!  
Glorious in his faithfulness.

**THE SERMON** The Dean

*Following the sermon, all join in singing the final stanza of the hymn.*

Angels, help us to adore him;  
Ye behold him face to face;  
Sun and moon, bow down before him,  
Dwellers all in time and space.  
Alleluia! Alleluia!  
Praise with us the God of grace.

*The people join in reciting the Apostles' Creed, using this ecumenical text.*

I believe in God, the Father almighty, creator of heaven and earth.  
I believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord.  
He was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary.  
He suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried.  
He descended to the dead.  
On the third day he rose again.  
He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of the Father.  
He will come again to judge the living and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen.

Precentor The Lord be with you.

Choir And also with you.

Precentor Let us pray. *The people kneel*

Choir Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy Name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

Precentor Show us your mercy, O Lord;

Choir And grant us your salvation.

Precentor Clothe your ministers with righteousness;

Choir Let your people sing with joy.

Precentor Give Peace, O Lord, in all the world;

Choir For only in you can we live in safety.

Precentor Lord, keep this nation under your care;

Choir And guide us in the way of justice and truth.

Precentor Let your way be known upon earth;

Choir Your saving health among all nations.

Precentor Let not the needy, O Lord, be forgotten;

Choir Nor the hope of the poor be taken away.

Precentor Create in us clean hearts, O God;

Choir And sustain us with your Holy Spirit.

## THE COLLECTS

Lord God Almighty, in whose Name the founders of this country won liberty for themselves and for us, and lit the torch of freedom for nations then unborn: Grant that we and all the people of this land may have grace to maintain our liberties in righteousness and peace; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit, one God, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

O God, you have made of one blood all the peoples of the earth, and sent your blessed Son to preach peace to those who are far off and to those who are near: Grant that people everywhere may seek after you and find you; bring the nations into your fold; pour out your Spirit upon all flesh; and hasten the coming of your kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Heavenly Father, in you we live and move and have our being: We humbly pray you so to guide and govern us by your Holy Spirit, that in all the cares and occupations of our life we may not forget you, but may remember that we are ever walking in your sight; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

## ANTHEM David Koehring *the people sit*

*Exultent eum in ecclesia plebis: et in cathedra seniorum laudent eum.  
Confiteantur Domino misericordiae ejus, et mirabilia ejus filiis hominum.*

Let them exalt him also in the congregation of the people: and praise him in the seat of the elders. O that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness: and declare the wonders that he doeth for the children of men. (from Psalm 107)

*Toward the end of the anthem, all stand as the clergy move to the place appointed for*



## The Dedication of the Nave for the Reconciliation of Peoples of Earth

Bishop Oh, how good and pleasant it is,  
People When brethren live together in unity!  
Bishop O God our Father,  
you promised unto Abraham  
that he would be father to a host of nations;  
that his descendants would be as the stars:  
too many to number.  
Behold your people.  
Sanctify + the nave of this Cathedral Church  
to be a refuge and a sanctuary,  
an ark of peace and of tranquillity.  
Join us to the Crucified One  
in his embrace of all peoples,  
and hear our cry  
that all may be one,  
as you and he are one with the Holy Spirit,  
throughout all ages.  
People Amen.

### THE BENEDICTION

God of Grace and Glory, whose power is made perfect in weakness, and whose rule is established by love alone; send your blessing upon all the peoples of the Commonwealth and upon Elizabeth their Queen; and upon Gerald our President, and all the peoples of the United States; they may both bear the awful authority which you entrust to them with true wisdom and godliness, and that the people may honor and respect them.  
Send us now into the world in peace, in the name of Christ.

People Amen.

*Silence is kept for a space. The royal trumpeters then sound a fanfare.*

*Following the first refrain, the Queen, the President and the clergy depart.*

### HYMN The Battle Hymn of the Republic

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,  
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;  
His truth is marching on.

Glory! glory! Hallelujah!  
Glory! glory! Hallelujah!  
Glory! glory! Hallelujah!  
His truth is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;  
Oh be swift, my soul, to answer him; be jubilant, my feet!  
Our God is marching on.

Refrain

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea  
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;  
as he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free!  
While God is marching on.

Refrain

The Dean and Precentor wish to thank Her Majesty for generously sharing the trumpeters of the Royal Marines and the pipes of the 1st Battalion, the Black Watch.

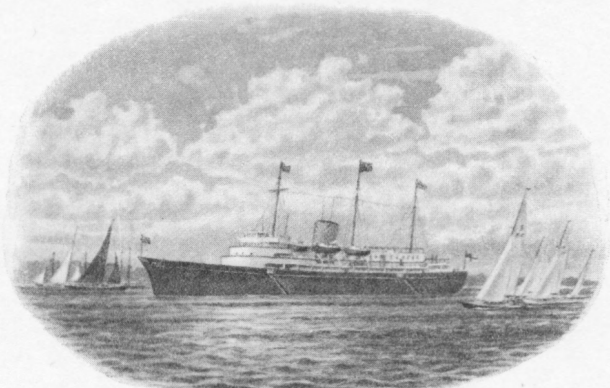
We are grateful to the musicians, and to the agencies and institutions they represent, who offered the prelude: the University of Maryland, the United States Marine Corps, and the Cathedral Festival '76 Chorale.

The cathedral's choir of men and boys was joined for this occasion by boys of Saint Thomas Church, Fifth Avenue, New York. The Dean and Precentor gratefully acknowledge the cooperation of their Rector, the Reverend John Andrew, and of Gerre Hancock, their organist and choirmaster.

We are also indebted to the trustees of the John Wesley Steel Fund for assistance with the musical expenses of the service.

Music composed for this service: the Responses, by Douglas R. Major, Assistant Organist and choirmaster; the Psalms, by Mr. Hancock; and the Canticle, by Richard Dirksen, Director of Program of the Cathedral.

Dr. Paul Callaway is organist and choirmaster of Washington Cathedral.



Scampi Mornay Lossiemouth

Poulet Poêlé Champagne

Les Legumes

Salade

Rocher de Glace Dalmatian

Biscuits

Samedi, le 10 juillet, 1976

Newport, Rhode Island





## PROGRAMME OF MUSIC

MARCH	..	..	“Sons of the Brave”	..	..	<i>Bidgood</i>
OVERTURE	..	..	“Stradella”	..	..	<i>Flotow</i>
WALTZ	..	..	“Moonlight on the Alster”	..	..	<i>Petras</i>
SUITE	..	..	“Slavonic Dances”	..	..	<i>arr. Hanmer</i>
SELECTION	..	..	“The Pirates of Penzance”	..	..	<i>Sullivan</i>
THREE CONCERT PIECES	..	..	“Viva Mexico”	..	..	<i>arr. Hanmer</i>
			“Vision in Velvet”	..	..	<i>Duncan</i>
			“Tropical Moon”	..	..	<i>Liter</i>
SELECTION	..	..	“The Prince and the Showgirl”	..	..	<i>Addinsell</i>

VISIT TO PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK  
AND NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

SATURDAY - JULY 10, 1976

FOR MRS. FORD





On the flight to Newport, Rhode Island  
you will have as your guests:

Kissingers - State                      Mrs. Codus

Richardsons - Commerce

Mrs. Jack Marshs

Mrs. Cheney

Susan Ford

(one hour flight)

---

You and the President will be staying  
at the Admiral's House at Newport.

---

The official American party at the  
dinner on HMY Britannia will be:

President & Mrs. Ford                      Susan Ford

Rockefellers

Kissingers

Richardsons

Armstrongs

Gov. & Mrs. Noel of Rhode Island

Cheneys

Gen. Scowcroft

Marshs

Cottos

Codus'



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT TO PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK  
AND NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

SATURDAY - JULY 10, 1976

Departure: 12:20 P.M.

From: Terry O'Donnell **TOD**

BACKGROUND

Departing the South Grounds at 12:20 p.m. by helicopter, you proceed to Andrews Air Force Base, board Air Force One and fly to Plattsburg Air Force Base, New York (1 hour, 10 minutes flying time) to bid farewell to the initial contingent of U.S. Olympic Athletes departing from Plattsburg en route Montreal, Canada, for the 1976 Summer Olympics.

Air Force One arrives Plattsburg AFB at 1:50 p.m. After being greeted by Representative Robert C. McEwen (R-N.Y.), Mr. Phillip Krumm, U.S. Olympic Committee President; Col. Don Miller, U.S. Olympic Committee Executive Director, and several others you board your car and proceed to Clinton Dining Hall, State University College, for a 15-minute reception for approximately 125 U.S. Olympic Athletes, coaches, and team officials. (No remarks required)

Following the reception, you reboard your car and go to the Track Field where members of the Men and Women's Track and Field Teams will be engaged in workouts, featuring the high jump, jvelan, long jump, sprints and relay baton passing.

After 20 minutes on the Track Field, you go to the Fieldhouse for another 15-minute reception for about 45 University College Staff, Trustees, and their families. (No remarks required)

The departure ceremony begins at 3:15 p.m. President Krumm introduces you for remarks. When they conclude, you remain at the podium to receive an Olympic Blazer from Mr. Krumm, and for the playing of the Olympic Anthem. You then escort the Olympians to their vehicles for departure to Montreal. The Athletes departing include 33 swimmers, 17 shooters, 19 gymnasts, and 10 equestrians.





You return to Otis Air Force Base, arriving there at 5:20 p.m., greet Mrs. Ford and Susan who will have arrived from Washington, board the helicopter and depart for Newport (25 minutes flying time). Upon arrival in Newport, you proceed to the residence of VADM and Mrs. Julien LeBourgeois, USN Naval War College Commander, for 2 hours personal time prior to the Black Tie Dinner aboard H. M. Yacht Britannia.

\* \* \* \*

PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK

- home of the McIntosh apple
- located on the northwestern shore of Lake Champlain
- largest community in Northern New York State
- 65 miles south of Montreal, Canada
- 50 miles west of Burlington, Vermont
- 360 miles north of New York City
- population is approximately 20,000
- bordered on the east by Lake Champlain (the sixth largest fresh water lake in the United States)
- close proximity to both summer and winter Olympic sites  
Summer Olympic Games of 1976- Montreal  
Winter Olympic Games of 1980- Lake Placid

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE  
AT PLATTSBURG

- Campus consists of 160 acres of developed land
- also includes 105 acres of undeveloped land, most of which borders the Saranac River and features a densely wooded outdoor education and field research reserve
- Campus is the assembly and final training site for the U.S. Olympic team
- was host institution for the 1972 World University Winter Games of the International University Sports Federation held on the campus and in Lake Placid



DINNER GIVEN BY THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN HONOR  
OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, H. M. YACHT BRITANNIA

ATTIRE: Black Tie

You, Mrs. Ford and Susan depart the Residence at 8:10 p.m. for the 5-minute drive to The Queen's Yacht. After being greeted by an officer at dockside, you will be piped onboard with full honors. The Duke of Edinburg and Adm. Janion will greet you at the top of the gangway and escort you to the foyer to meet The Queen. A guest list is attached at TAB A. There will be no toasts at the dinner.

Dinner service ends around 9:50 or 10:00 p.m. and you and Mrs. Ford are escorted by The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the Ante Room and Drawing Room for coffee and liquers. The rest of the evening will be entirely informal except that The Queen may wish to conclude the evening by the Royal Marine Band beating retreat on the quayside.

The exact time of departure will depend on when you and Mrs. Ford wish to leave; however, it will probably be around 10:45 p.m.

\* \* \*

The flight from Otis AFB to Andrews take 1 hour -- with arrival on the South Lawn at 12:40 a.m.





SEQUENCE

WASHINGTON DEPARTURE/PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK ARRIVAL

12:20 p.m.                    You board helicopter on South Lawn  
and depart en route Andrews AFB.

12:35 p.m.                    Helicopter arrives Andrews AFB.

                                  You board Air Force One.

12:40 p.m.                    Air Force One departs Andrews AFB en  
route Plattsburg AFB, Plattsburg,  
New York.

(Flying Time: 1 hour, 10 minutes)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

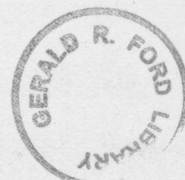
Mr. Mike Harrigan, Executive Director  
President's Commission on Olympic  
Sports

1:50 p.m.                    Air Force One arrives Plattsburg AFB,  
Advanceman:                    Plattsburg  
D. Grabow

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by:

Representative Robert C. McEwen (R-N.Y.)  
Mr. Phillip Krumm, U.S. Olympic  
Committee President  
Col. Don Miller, U.S. Olympic Committee  
Executive Director  
Miss Leslie Wolfsberger, Olympic Gymnast  
Mr. Bruce Furniss, Olympic Swimmer  
BGEN Jack Watkins, USAF 45th Air Division  
Commander  
Col. John Shipe, USAF 480th Bomb Wing  
Commander



You proceed to motorcade for boarding.

2:00 p.m.

Motorcade departs Plattsburg AFB en route  
State University College at Plattsburg.

(Driving time: 15 minutes)

RECEPTION/U.S. OLYMPIC ATHLETES, COACHES AND TEAM OFFICIALS

2:15 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Clinton Dining Hall,  
State University College.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by:

Dr. Joseph C. Burke, State University  
College President

Dr. John A. Bogert, Swimming Teams'  
Head Manager

Miss Diane Fisher, Canoe & Kayak Teams'  
Head Manager

Accompanied by Mr. Krumm and Col. Miller  
you proceed inside Clinton Dining Hall for  
a Reception with U. S. Olympic Athletes,  
coaches, and team officials.

2:20 p.m.

You arrive Clinton Dining Hall and informally  
greet reception guests.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
ATTENDANCE: 125

2:35 p.m.

Escorted by Mr. Krumm and Col. Miller, you  
depart Clinton Dining Hall en route motor-  
cade for boarding.

2:37 p.m.

Motorcade departs Clinton Dining Hall en route  
Track Field.

(Driving time: 3 minutes)

TRACK FIELD DROP BY

2:40 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Track Field.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL





You will be met by:

Dr. Evie G. Dennis, Women's Track and  
Field Team Head Manager  
Dr. William Exum, Men's Track and  
Field Team Head Manager

Escorted by Mr. Krumm and Col. Miller,  
you will greet the members of the Men and  
Women's Track and Field Team who will be  
engaged in workouts, featuring the high  
jump, javelan, long jump, sprints and  
relay baton passing.

## PRESS POOL COVERAGE

3:00 p.m. You thank the athletes and depart Track  
Field en route Fieldhouse for Reception  
with State University College staff,  
trustees, and friends.

RECEPTION/STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STAFF TRUSTEES AND FRIENDS

3:05 p.m. You arrive Fieldhouse and informally  
greet reception guests.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE (WRITERS ONLY)  
ATTENDANCE: 46

3:15 p.m. You depart reception en route Holding Room.

3:16 p.m. You arrive Holding Room.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 12 minutes

3:28 p.m. You depart Holding Room en route off-stage  
announcement area for a brief pause.

3:30 p.m. "Ruffles & Flourishes"  
Announcement  
"Hail to the Chief"

3:30 p.m. You proceed onto dais and remain standing.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CROWD SITUATION



- 3:32 p.m. Invocation by Rev. Roland St. Pierre,  
Mayor of Plattsburg.
- 3:34 p.m. Presentation of Colors by Lt. Col.  
William McMillan, USMC, Ret., Olympic  
Shooter; Capt. Lanny Bossham, Olympic  
Shooter; and Lt. Andreas Weigand,  
Olympic Canoeist.
- 3:36 p.m. National Anthem by 8th Air Force Band.
- 3:38 p.m. Opening remarks by William Davenport,  
U.S. Olympic Team Track and Field Coach.
- 3:40 p.m. Introduction of the President by Phillip  
Krumm, U.S. Olympic Committee President.
- 3:42 p.m. PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS  
  
FULL PRESS COVERAGE
- 3:55 p.m. Remarks conclude.  
  
You remain at the podium to receive an  
Olympic Blazer presented by Phillip Krumm,  
followed by the playing of the Olympic  
Anthem.
- 4:00 p.m. Phillip Krumm invites you to escort  
the Olympians to their vehicles for  
departure to Montreal.
- 4:00 p.m. Escorted by Mr. Krumm and Col. Miller, you  
lead departing members of U.S. Olympic Team  
to their vehicles for departure to Montreal.  
  
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- 4:05 p.m. Mrs. Ford's C-9 departs Andrews AFB  
en route Otis AFB, Massachusetts
- 4:10 p.m. You depart en route motorcade for boarding.
- 4:15 p.m. Motorcade departs State University College  
en route Plattsburg AFB.  
  
(Driving time: 15 minutes)



PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK DEPARTURE/MASSACHUSETTS ARRIVAL

4:30 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Plattsburg AFB.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTUREYou will be met by:Col. Jack Shipe, USAF 480th Bomb Wing  
Commander

Col. George A. Irvin, Base Commander

4:35 p.m.

You board Air Force One.

Air Force One departs Plattsburg AFB en  
route Otis AFB, Massachusetts.

(Flying time: 45 minutes)

5:10 p.m.

Mrs. Ford's C-9 Arrives Otis AFB,  
Massachusetts.5:20 p.m.  
Advanceman:  
T. Jones

Air Force One Arrives Otis AFB, Massachusetts.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVALYou will be met by:

Mrs. Ford

Susan Ford

5:25 p.m.

You, Mrs. Ford and Susan board helicopter.

Helicopter departs Otis AFB en route Naval  
Education and Training Center, U.S. Naval  
Station, Newport, Rhode Island.

(Flying time: 25 minutes)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger





5:50 p.m. Helicopter arrives U.S. Naval Station,  
Newport.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
OPEN ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Ford will be met by:  
VADM & Mrs. Julien LeBourgeois, USN  
Naval War College Commander  
Capt. & Mrs. Howard Kay, USN Base  
Commander

5:55 p.m. You, Mrs. Ford and Susan, escorted by  
VADM & Mrs. LeBourgeois, proceed to  
LeBourgeois Residence.

(Walking time: 5 minutes)

6:00 p.m. You, Mrs. Ford and Susan arrive LeBourgeois  
Residence, bid farewell to VADM & Mrs.  
LeBourgeois, and proceed inside.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 2 hours

DINNER ONBOARD H.M. YACHT BRITANNIA  
Attire: Black Tie

7:50 p.m. Dinner guests arrive Britannia.  
(List at Tab A)

8:10 p.m. You, Mrs. Ford and Susan depart Residence  
en route motorcade for boarding.

Motorcade departs Residence en route H. M.  
Yacht Britannia.

(Driving time: 5 minutes)

8:15 p.m. Motorcade arrives Britannia, Pier #1.

You, Mrs. Ford and Susan will be greeted  
at dockside by an officer of H.M. Yacht  
Britannia. You will be piped onboard  
with full honors.

At the top of the gangway, you, Mrs. Ford  
and Susan will be greeted by the Duke of  
Edinburg and Rear Adm. Hugh Janion, who  
will escort you to the foyer to meet the  
Queen.

NOTE: An official Photograph  
will be taken at this time.



8:25 p.m. Susan Ford and the other dinner guests will be escorted to the Dining Room.

8:30 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburg, proceed to Dining Room.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

ATTENDANCE: 55

NOTE: There will be no toasts at the dinner.

10:00 p.m. Dinner concludes

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburg, proceed to the Drawing Room for coffee and liquers. Other guests will follow.

NOTE: The balance of the evening will be entirely informal. You and Mrs. Ford are to leave at your leisure. At the time of your departure, the Queen will determine if the Royal Marine Band should Beat Retreat. If done, this ceremony will last 10 minutes with you, Mrs. Ford, Susan and the other guests watching from on deck.

10:45 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford bid farewell to the Queen and the Duke and depart H.M. Yacht Britannia en route motorcade for boarding.

10:50 p.m. Motorcade departs Pier #1 en route helo landing zone.

(Driving time: 5 minutes)

10:55 p.m. Motorcade arrives helo landing zone.

11:00 p.m. You, Mrs. Ford and Susan board helicopter.

Helicopter departs Helo Landing Zone en route Otis AFB.

(Flying time: 25 minutes)



11:25 p.m.

Helicopter arrives Otis AFB.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTURE

You, Mrs. Ford & Susan will be met by:  
Col. & Mrs. Norman C. LaForest

11:30 p.m.

You, Mrs. Ford and Susan board Air Force One.

Air Force One departs Otis AFB en route  
Andrews AFB.

(Flying time: 1 hour)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger  
Secretary and Mrs. Richardson  
Ambassador and Mrs. Catto  
Mrs. Cheney  
Mrs. Marsh

Sunday, July 11

12:30 a.m.

Air Force One arrives Andrews AFB.

You, Mrs. Ford and Susan board helicopter

12:35 a.m.

Helicopter departs Andrews AFB en route  
South Lawn

(Flying time: 15 minutes)

12:50 a.m.

Helicopter arrives South Lawn.





DINNER ON BOARD HMY BRITANNIA IN HONOUR OF PRESIDENT  
AND MRS. FORD

THE QUEEN

THE DUKE OF EDINBURG

Members of the Royal Household (15)

\* \* \* \*

The President

Mrs. Ford

The Vice President

Mrs. Rockefeller

Governor Philip Noel

Governor of Rhode Island

Mrs. Noel

The Secretary of State

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger

Mrs. Kissinger

The Secretary of Commerce

The Honorable Elliot L. Richardson

Mrs. Richardson

The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.

Counsellor to the President

Mrs. Marsh

Senator Claiborne Pell

Junior Senator for Rhode Island  
(Democrat)

Mrs. Pell

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.

US Chief of Protocol

Mrs. Catto



The Honorable Anne L. Armstrong

Mr. Armstrong

The Honorable Richard B. Cheney

Mrs. Cheney

Lt. General Brent Scowcroft

Mr. William Codus

Mrs. Codus

Miss Susan Elizabeth Ford

Assistant to the President

Assistant for National Security  
Affairs

Assistant Chief of Protocol



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF  
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II  
AND  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE PHILIP  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH

July 7, 1976

8:00 p. m.

Dress: White tie . . . long dresses for the ladies

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. . . . at North Portico Entrance . . . Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet.
- Photo coverage of greeting including live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain. There will also be the same television coverage of you and Mrs. Ford escorting The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the elevator.

Yellow Oval Room:

- Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller, Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger; Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister in Attendance and Mrs. Anthony Crosland; American Ambassador Anne L. Armstrong and Mr. Tobin Armstrong; Foreign Ambassador and Lady Ramsbotham; The Duchess of Grafton, Mistress of the Robes; and Lieutenant Colonel the Right Honorable Sir Martin Carteris, Private Secretary to the Queen will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.





- Approximately 8:10 p.m. ... all guests except The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh will depart at this time.

Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p.m. ... depart Second Floor via elevator and proceed down the State Floor Cross Hall to the Blue Room.
- Pause in the Blue Room directly behind the Color Guard ... take positions for walking to the South Portico Balcony (The Queen to your right ... Mrs. Ford directly behind you ... The Duke of Edinburgh directly behind The Queen).
- Color Guard moves to South Portico Balcony just outside of the Blue Room door ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... proceed to the front of the South Portico Balcony when "Hail to the Chief" is played ... take position for official photograph (The Queen to your right ... The Duke of Edinburgh to The Queen's right ... Mrs. Ford to your left).
- After official photograph including live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain, you will follow the Color Guard down the east steps to a position on the red carpet on the driveway -- (on departing the Balcony, both you and The Queen will turn to your left and you will walk to her left ... Mrs. Ford and The Duke of Edinburgh should pause until you and The Queen have passed ... then Mrs. Ford and The Duke of Edinburgh should turn and walk behind you and The Queen ... Mrs. Ford directly behind you and The Duke of Edinburgh directly behind The Queen).
- As you turn to walk to the receiving line area, you should get into receiving line positions (The Queen to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then The Duke of Edinburgh).

Receiving Line:

- Take position one step beyond where the Color Guard will be in place ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests.



- There will be press pool coverage of the receiving line including live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain.
- After receiving line, follow guests into Rose Garden.
- There will be live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain of you and Mrs. Ford escorting The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the Rose Garden.

Dinner:

- Rectangular head table ... round tables
- No press coverage of dinner ... toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press -- there will be press pool coverage and live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain.

After-Dinner:

- 10:00 p.m. ... guests proceed from the Rose Garden to the driveway and walk up the steps to the South Portico Balcony to the parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the South Portico Balcony and into the Red Room where you will visit informally with your guests.
- There will be live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain of you and Mrs. Ford escorting The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the South Portico Balcony.

Entertainment:

- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.





Dinner in Honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

-- You proceed to the stage which will be located at the North End of the East Room and introduce Bob Hope.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A).

-- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the stage to thank Bob Hope and Captain and Tennille.

-- There will be live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain of your escorting Mrs. Ford, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to their seats. There will be press coverage including live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain of the entire entertainment program.

-- After you have thanked Bob Hope and Captain and Tennille, you and Mrs. Ford will escort The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the State Dining Room for dancing.

-- There will be live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain of you and Mrs. Ford escorting The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the State Dining Room and of your dancing.

Departure:

-- You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the North Portico.

-- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.

-- There will be champagne, mixed drinks and dancing for the guests who remain.

NOTES:

-- The dinner guest list is attached (Tab B).

-- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).





Dinner in Honor of Her Majesty Queen  
-5- Dinner in Honor of Her Majesty Queen  
Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness  
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

- Military Social Aides will be present.
- White House photographer will be present.
- Army String Ensemble will be playing in the East Wing Garden Room as the guests arrive.
- Marine Harpist will be playing in the west end of the East Garden corridor.
- Marine Band will be playing on the South Lawn.
- Marine Orchestra will be in position in the Grand Hall for the North Portico arrival.
- Marine Orchestra will be playing in the west end of the Rose Garden on the steps and under the colonnade.
- Army Strolling Strings will play during dessert.
- Air Force Strolling Strings will line the driveway and will be playing as the guests depart the Rose Garden and go to the State Floor.
- Army String Ensemble will be in position in the Grand Hall prior to the entertainment in the East Room.
- Marine Dance Combo will be playing in the State Dining Room.

Maria Downs



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF  
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II  
AND  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE PHILIP  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH

July 7, 1976  
8:00 p. m.

Dress: White tie . . . long dresses for the ladies

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. . . . at North Portico Entrance . . . Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet.
- Photo coverage of greeting including live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain. There will also be the same television coverage of you and Mrs. Ford escorting The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the elevator.

Yellow Oval Room:

- Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller; Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger; Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister in Attendance and Mrs. Anthony Crosland; American Ambassador Anne L. Armstrong and Mr. Tobin Armstrong; Foreign Ambassador and Lady Ramsbotham; The Duchess of Grafton, Mistress of the Robes; and Lieutenant Colonel the Right Honorable Sir Martin Carteris, Private Secretary to The Queen will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.



- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. ... all guests except The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh will depart at this time.

Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p. m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard.
- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph and live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain (The Queen to your right ... The Duke of Edinburgh to your left ... then Mrs. Ford).
- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (The Queen ... then Mrs. Ford ... then The Duke of Edinburgh).
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played.

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests.
- There will be press pool coverage of the receiving line including live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain.
- After receiving line, proceed to the Grand Hall to the elevator ... walk through the Ground Floor Hall and follow guests into the Rose Garden.
- There will be live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain of you and Mrs. Ford escorting The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh into the Rose Garden.





Dinner:

- Rectangular head table . . . round tables
- No press coverage of dinner . . . toasts will be piped to the press . . . transcripts will be released to the press -- there will be press pool coverage and live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain.

After-Dinner:

- 10:00 p. m. . . . guests proceed from the Rose Garden through the Ground Floor Hall and upstairs to the parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the Ground Floor Hall and via elevator to the Red Room where you will visit informally with your guests.

Entertainment:

- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.
- You proceed to the stage which will be located at the North End of the East Room and introduce Bob Hope.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A).

- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the stage to thank Bob Hope and Captain and Tennille.
- There will be live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain of your escorting Mrs. Ford, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to their seats. There will be press coverage including live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain of the entire entertainment program.



- After you have thanked Bob Hope and Captain and Tennille, you and Mrs. Ford will escort The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the State Dining Room for dancing.
- There will be live television coverage to the United States and via satellite coverage to Great Britain of you and Mrs. Ford escorting The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the State Dining Room and of your dancing.

Departure:

- You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to the North Portico.
- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.
- There will be champagne, mixed drinks and dancing for the guests who remain.

NOTES:

- The dinner guest list is attached (Tab B).
- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).
- Military Social Aides will be present.
- White House photographer will be present.
- Army String Ensemble will be playing in the East Wing Garden Room as the guests arrive.
- Marine Harpist will be playing in the Ground Floor Hall area.
- Marine Orchestra will be in position in the Grand Hall for the North Portico arrival.
- Marine Orchestra will be playing in the west end of the Rose Garden on the steps and under the colonnade.



- Army Strolling Strings will play during dessert.
- Air Force Strolling Strings will line the Ground Floor Hall and will be playing as the guests are going to the State Floor.
- Army String Ensemble will be in position in the Grand Hall prior to the entertainment in the East Room.
- Marine Dance Combo will be playing in the State Dining Room.

Maria Downs





REGRETS for Dinner, July 7, 1976 at 8:00 p.m.:

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower - laryngitis  
Senator & Mrs. Robert C. Byrd  
Senator & Mrs. Hugh Scott - out of town  
Mrs. Robert P. Griffin, wife of Senator Griffin  
Rep. & Mrs. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.  
Mrs. Brent Scowcroft  
Hon. John H. Whitney & Mrs. Whitney  
Mr. & Mrs. Irving Berlin - he is very ill  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Alistair Cooke - family illness  
Mr. & Mrs. Bing Crosby - in London until September  
Miss Bette Davis - filming  
Mr. & Mrs. Sammy Davis, Jr. - benefit for orphans at Carnegie Hall  
Mr. Joe DiMaggio - out of town  
Mr. & Mrs. Blake Edwards (Julie Andrews)  
Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard  
Hon. Henry Ford II  
Mr. & Mrs. Brooks McCormick  
Mr. & Mrs. Johnny Miller - British Open in London  
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Nicklaus - British Open in London  
Mr. & Mrs. John Olin - will be in Canada  
Sir Laurence Olivier & Mrs. Olivier - filming in London  
Mrs. Ogden Phipps - prior commitment  
Mr. & Mrs. Donn B. Tatum - out of the country  
Mr. & Mrs. Orson Welles - in Mexico  
Mr. & Mrs. Gerald B. Zornow - he is hospitalized  
Mrs. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., wife of Senator Weicker  
Senator & Mrs. Milton R. Young  
Mr. Sonny Bono - performing in Warren, Ohio  
Hon. David K.E. Bruce & Mrs. Bruce - out of country  
Hon. Shirley Temple Black & Mr. Black - out of country  
Miss Greta Garbo - in Europe  
Mr. Thomas Ragan - broken leg  
Mr. George Balanchine - hospitalized with sciatica  
Mr. Walter Pidgeon - injured in a fall  
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Hitchcock - in Hawaii  
Sir Alec Guinness & Mrs. Guinness - "will be away"  
Mr. Rex Harrison  
Senator & Mrs. Strom Thurmond - in South Carolina  
Mr. & Mrs. Roscow Tanner - other commitments





Activities with Queen

Wednesday - June 7

11:45 Arrival - Yellow linen Suit w/white piping, Natural  
Straw hat w/yellow chiffon Scarf

12:45 Luncheon

8:00 State Dinner - mint green chiffon, Crystal earrings,  
diamond & Saffire watch & ring, pearl  
bracelet

Thursday - June 8

11:00 Depart for National Cathedral

8:<sup>18</sup>~~5~~ Depart for Reciprocal Dinner

Saturday - July 10

8:30 Dinner on HMY Britannia, Newport, R.I.





# PRESS

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE



June 28, 1976

No. 335

PROGRAM FOR THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF  
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II AND  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

July 6-11, 1976

Tuesday, July 6

- 10:30 a.m. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, will arrive at Penn's Landing, Philadelphia, Pa., aboard HMY Britannia.
- 10:55 a.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at City Hall for the Presentation Ceremony. The Honorable Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia, will present the Queen with the Freedom of the City Proclamation.
- 11:20 a.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Liberty Bell Pavilion.
- 11:35 a.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Observation Deck of the Penn Mutual Building, Independence Square South, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 12:45 a.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a luncheon aboard HMY Britannia.
- 3:00 p.m. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II will present the Bicentennial Bell at Independence National Park Center Bell Tower.
- 3:15 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Carpenter's Hall, the Second Bank of the United States and Independence Hall.
- 4:30 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will receive Governors of the United States and their wives aboard HMY Britannia.
- 6:00 p.m. The Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception for American Members of the Royal Society of Arts aboard the HMY Britannia.

For further information contact:

Mary Masserini - 632-0685





Tuesday, July 6 (continued)

8:30 p.m.

The Honorable Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Rizzo will give a dinner in honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, at the Philadelphia Art Museum.

Dress: Black tie.

Wednesday, July 7

10:15 a.m.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and their party will depart from Philadelphia International Airport (Triangle Publications-Satellite area) for Andrews Air Force Base aboard RAF VC-10.

11:45 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.

Military Honors will be rendered.

12:45 p.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Ednburgh will have a private luncheon with the President and Mrs. Ford at the White House.

2:45 p.m.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

3:05 p.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Lincoln Memorial.

4:30 p.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Ednburgh will give a reception for representatives of the media at the British Embassy.

8:00 p.m.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, at the White House.

Dress: White tie and Decorations.

Thursday, July 8

10:10 a.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at the Embassy of New Zealand, 19 Observatory Circle, Northwest, where the Queen will lay the Foundation Stone for the new Chancery Building.

11:15 a.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at the Washington National Cathedral, Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenues, Northwest, for the Dedication Ceremony of the Nave.

12:00 Noon

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will receive the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions at the Embassy Residence.

1:10 p.m.

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States, and the Honorable Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will give a luncheon in honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, in Statuary Hall, U.S. Capitol.

2:40 p.m.

The Queen will visit the Rotunda of the Capitol Building where the Magna Carta will be on display.

3:00 p.m.

The Queen will arrive at the Smithsonian Castle where she will visit the Smithsonian Chapel, the Smithsonian Vault and see the Exhibition of London Treasures.

3:00 p.m. The Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Vienna, Virginia, where he will attend the matinee performance of Scottish Military Tattoo.

3:35 p.m.

The Queen will arrive at the National Gallery of Art, (Constitution Avenue Entrance). She will tour the "Eye of Jefferson" Exhibition.

4:10 p.m.

The Honorable Walter E. Washington, Mayor of the District of Columbia, will present the Key to the City and the Commemorative Medal Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, at the District Building.

8:30 p.m.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, will give a dinner in honor of The Honorable Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States and Mrs. Ford at the British Embassy Residence, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest.



Dress: White Tie and Decorations.  
There will be a reception following the dinner.

Friday, July 9

- 9:35 a.m. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will depart Andrews Air Force Base aboard RAF VC-10 for Newark International Airport, Old North Terminal, Newark, New Jersey.
- 10:50 a.m. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will arrive at Newark International Airport.
- The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will motorcade to the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, New Jersey. They will then embark HMY Britannia for the Battery, Manhattan Island.
- 12:00 Noon Arrival at the Battery. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will disembark HMY Britannia and motorcade to Federal Hall, 42 Broadway, New York City.
- The Honorable Abraham Beame, Mayor of New York City will present the Queen with Honorary Citizenship and the Bicentennial Medallion.
- 12:35 p.m. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will walk along Wall Street to the steps of Trinity Church. The Reverend Robert R. Parks, Rector, Trinity Church will present peppercorn rent in Steuben glass container to the Queen.
- 12:58 p.m. The Queen the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will arrive at Waldorf Towers Hotel.
- 1:30 p.m. The Pilgrims and the English Speaking Union will give a luncheon in honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh at the Waldorf-Astorial Hote, the Grand Ballroom.
- 3:20 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Morris Jumel Mansion, West 160th Street and Edgecomb Avenue, Upper Harlem.
- 4:10 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will tour Bloomingdale's.
- 4:45 p.m. The British Societies in New York will host a reception in honor of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, 1865 Broadway, New York State Theater.
- 5:25 p.m. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will arrive at the International Passenger Ship Terminal, Upper level.



Friday, July 9

8:30 p.m.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, will give a dinner aboard HMV Britannia.

Dress Black tie.

There will be a reception following the dinner.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and their party will sail for New Haven, Connecticut on HMV Britannia.

Saturday, July 10

10:00 a.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will arrive at City Dock, New Haven, Connecticut and proceed to Tweed-New Haven Airport, New Haven, Connecticut.

10:25 a.m.

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will arrive at Tweed-New Haven Airport.

10:30 a.m.

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will depart from Tweed-New Haven Airport, New Haven, Connecticut for Charlottesville, Virginia via U.S. Presidential Aircraft.

11:35 a.m.

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will arrive at Charlottesville-Albermarle Airport, Charlottesville, Virginia.

12:00 Noon

The Queen and the Duke of Edingurgh will arrive at the University of Virginia, Cabell House for the Devisal Ceremony.

Following the Devisal Ceremony the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit a student's room along the Colonnade area and will attend luncheon in the Rotunda.

2:15 p.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will depart from the University of Virginia for the Western Virginia Bicentennial Center.

2:30 p.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at the Western Virginia Bicentennial Center.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will tour the Bicentennial Center and plant two pin oak trees.

2:50 p.m.

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will depart the Western Virginia Bicentennial Center for Monticello.

3:00 p.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will tour Monticello.



- 3:35 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will depart Monticello for Charlottesville Airport for Providence, Rhode Island via U.S. Presidential Aircraft.
- 5:15 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at Theodore Francis Green Airport, Providence Rhode Island.
- 5:20 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will depart from Theodore Francis Green Airport via motorcade for Newport, Rhode Island.
- 5:50 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at Trinity Church, Queen Anne's Square, for the Unveiling Ceremony of the Dedication Plaque.
- 6:10 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will depart from Trinity Church for Newport Naval Base, Destroyer Pier #1, Newport, Rhode Island.
- 6:15 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at the U.S. Naval Base.
- 8:30 p.m. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, will give a dinner aboard HMV Britannia.
- Dress: Black tie  
There will be a reception following the dinner.  
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and their party will sail for Boston, Massachusetts on board HMV Britannia.

### Sunday, July 11

- 10:30 a.m. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will disembark HMV Britannia at the Coast Guard Base, Pier 3B, Boston, Massachusetts.
- 10:45 a.m. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will attend Morning Service at the Old North Church, Hanover Street, Boston Mass.
- 12:00 Noon The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will tour the Old State House, Court Street, Boston, Mass.
- 1:15 p.m. The Honorable Kevin H. White, Mayor of Boston, and Mrs. White will give a luncheon in honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, at City Hall, the Gallery.
- 2:55 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at Faneuil Hall for the parade of Ceremonial Units.
- 3:20 p.m. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will depart Faneuil Hall and tour Boston by car before proceeding to the U.S.S. Constitution.



Sunday, July 11 (continued)

3:50 p.m.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the U.S.S. Constitution.

6:00 p.m.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception on board HMY Britannia.

7:30 p.m.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and their party will sail for Halifax, Nova Scotia aboard HMY Britannia.



## Summary of Queen's Activities in the United States

- July 6
- Arrive by boat at Penn's Landing, Philadelphia
  - . Go to City Hall
  - . Liberty Bell Pavilion
  - . Observation Deck of Penn Mutual Building
  - . Luncheon on Britannia
  - . Queen's Presents Bicentennial Bell
  - . Visit Carpenter's Hall
  - . Visit Second Bank of the U.S.
  - . Visit Independence Hall
  - . Tea w/U.S. Governors on board Britannia
  - . Reception on Britannia for American members of the Royal Society of Arts
  - . Attend banquet given by City of Philadelphia and Reception at Philadelphia Museum of Art
- July 7
- Fly to Washington for Arrival Ceremony and luncheon with you and the President
  - . Lay wreath at Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
  - . Visit Lincoln Memorial
  - . Reception at British Embassy for press, radio and Television correspondents
  - . State Dinner
- July 8
- Lay foundation stone for new chancery building and receive commonwealth Ambassadors at New Zealand Embassy and meet staff
  - Washington Cathedral for dedication ceremony of the Nave with you and the President
  - Go to British Embassy and receive foreign Heads of Mission w/Commonwealth Ambassadors in attendance





July 8

- Go to Capitol (Rayburn Room) for reception
- Luncheon given by Speaker Carl Albert and Vice President Rockefeller in Statuary Hall
- Visit Rotunda of the Capitol where Magna Carta will be on display
- Visit Smithsonian Castle and Smithsonian Vault (See exhibition of London Treasures at Castle)

July 8

- National Gallery to visit "Eye of Jefferson" exhibition
- District Building Presentation  
Duke of Eidenberg
  - . Wolf Trap w/Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller for Performing Arts. Attend matinee performance of Scottish Military Tattoo
- Reciprocal Dinner

July 9

- Newark, New Jersey, Military Ocean Terminal, U.S. Navy Berth (No. Side) Bayonne, New Jersey
- Board Britannia and pass Statue of Liberty in N.Y.
  - . Arrive at the Battery by Royal Barge
  - . Go to Federal Hall and meet Mayor Beame
  - . Walk along Wall Street to Trinity Church
  - . Luncheon given by the Officers and Directors of the Pilgrims and The English Speaking Union
  - . Visit Morris-Jumel Mansion
  - . Visit Bloomingdale's
  - . State Theatre for reception by British Societies in N.Y.
  - . Give dinner aboard Britannia
  - . Overnight in New Haven, Connecticut



July 10

- Visit University of Virginia, Charlottesville  
(Queen will hand over a devisal of the Commonwealth of Virginia of the Arms used by the Virginia Company of London and later by the Royal Colony and Dominion of Virginia. Governor Godwin receives devisal and makes presentation to the Queen)
- Luncheon in the Rotunda
- Visit Western Virginia Bicentennial Center
- Visit Monticello
- Dedicate Queen Anne Square in Newport, R.I.
- Dinner on Britannia w/President and Mrs. Ford
- 11:00 pm Sail to Boston

July 11

- Services at Old North Church
- Old State House Tour (Pass Paul Revere's home)
- Luncheon given by Mayor of Boston
- Parade at Fanveil Hall (Queen will be presented gift of spoons)
- Motor tour of Boston
- Visit USS Constitution
- Reception on Britannia
- 7:30 pm Depart for Halifax, Nova Scotia



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*JFK*  
*3/3/16*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1976

FOR: MRS. FORD

FROM: MARIA DOWNS

SUBJECT: Dinner in Honor of Her Majesty Queen  
Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness  
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh  
-- July 7, 1976 -- 8:00 p.m.

The following items are attached for your review and information:

1. Scenarios (good weather and inclement weather plans)
2. Dinner Guest List
3. Regret List

Thank you.



*Copy for Mrs. Ford*

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD:

SUBJECT: Gift for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip to be presented July 7, 1976 and displayed in the White House when the Queen and Prince Philip lunch privately with the family.

Three proposals have been made for your gift to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip.

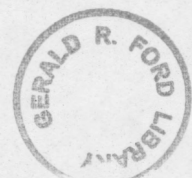
Harry Jackson, the widely acclaimed artist who is often called "the modern Remington," has offered his bronze sculpture entitled "The Two Champs" of a cowboy and bronco. It is an important piece about the American West. The attached brochure tells the story of this splendid bronze and something about the artist. Jackson would donate the bronze and its base to you; its estimated value being \$10,000.

"Wild American Mustangs" is a decorative porcelain piece from the Boehm factories by an unnamed artist, which retails for \$4,200 but Boehm is willing to donate it for this occasion. A photograph is attached.

The Steuben Company has also offered a crystal goblet for the Queen. The Queen has already received many Steuben pieces as gifts from the United States (as a wedding present, an urn with teardrop cover on her last State Visit, and the Queen's Cup); the Queen Mother has a crystal crown cup; Prince Charles was presented a Steuben Eagle, and Princess Anne a Steuben bowl with eagles. A more imaginative gift seems to be in order.

You might also wish to give, as an additional gift, a set of six plates of Winslow Homer paintings arranged in a presentation box. A sample is attached.

*Henry E. Catto, Jr.*  
Henry E. Catto, Jr.





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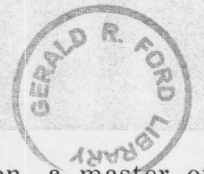




Lehman Studio Photos

# TWO CHAMPS

A Bronze of Two of Wyoming's Rodeo Greats



**T**HE BROKEN-nosed bronc  
sunfished sideways in raw

By LARRY POINTER

Champs. Jackson, a master of  
sculpture and lost wax bronze



*(Mrs Harry Jackson is the daughter of William Lear of Lear Jet)*



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