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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1976

BOB HOPE, the master entertainer who has become a legend in his own lifetime, is a native of England, a national monument in the United States, and a citizen of the world. Hailed as "the only performer who has triumphed in all five show business media: vaudeville, stage, radio, motion pictures and television," he has "become a charter member of the American family, a welcome guest in every living room." His name on any billboard spells "Entertainment!"

It's entertainment for television audiences. Bob has been on more than 270 shows, with his specials consistently receiving top ratings. It's entertainment for record-breaking concert audiences as well as for fund-raising benefits, of which Bob averages two each week. It's entertainment for movie audiences. Bob has starred in more than 50 feature films, beginning with *Big Broadcast of 1938*, which catapulted him to fame along with his Academy Award-winning theme song, "Thanks for the Memory." It's entertainment for heads of states, with four command performances for Britain's Royal Family and one for the King and Queen of Thailand. It's entertainment for American Armed Forces men and women, over ten million of whom he has entertained all over the world since 1941. And, it's entertainment for reading audiences who have enjoyed his seven books and await the eighth, *The Road to Hollywood*.

After traveling more than seven million miles, and spending nearly five decades dispensing fast, wry humor, it can easily be said that no institution, no public figure, no tradition, no bureaucrat, has been beyond the reach of his light-hearted, jaunty irreverence.

As an entertainer—and a humanitarian—Bob Hope has been heralded as an individual "whose credo is the lifting of the human spirit." In recognition of this, he has been given more than a thousand awards and citations, including America's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, and has been presented with 35 honorary degrees.

## BOB HOPE

Geoffrey Clarkson, PIANIST

## CAPTAIN & TENNILLE

Jack Conrad, BASSIST

Michael Mathis, DRUMMER

SINGERS

Andy Boettner

Melissa Tennille

Louisa Tennille

Jubilant Sykes

*"Audiences love Bob because he provides situations for him to laugh at himself. This is the basis of true American humor. He's got the energy of ten men, the talent of twenty, and the love of millions."*

*Stan Freberg*

TOUR MANAGER

Pat Barso

PERSONAL MANAGERS

Budd Carr

Alan Bernard

AUDIO ENGINEER

Roger Young

EQUIPMENT HANDLERS

Norman Duerden

Richard Williams



On the occasion of the visit of  
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II  
and  
His Royal Highness The Prince Philip  
Duke of Edinburgh

On the occasion of the visit of  
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II  
and  
His Royal Highness The Prince Philip  
Duke of Edinburgh



*The President, and Mrs. Ford  
request the pleasure of the company of*

---

*on Wednesday, evening*

*July 7, 1976*

*at ten o'clock*

*Music*

*White Tie*



## DINNER

*Sterling  
Chenin  
Blanc  
1972*

*New England Lobster en Bellevue  
Sauce Rémooulade*

*Beaulieu  
Vineyard  
Cabernet  
Sauvignon  
1968*

*Saddle of Veal  
Rice Croquettes  
Broccoli Mornay*

*Garden Salad  
Trappist Cheese*

*Schramsberg  
Blanc de Blancs  
1973*

*Peach Ice Cream Bombe  
with Fresh Raspberries  
Petits Fours*

*Demitasse*

*THE WHITE HOUSE  
Wednesday, July 7, 1976*



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*Sterling  
Chenin  
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*New England Lobster en Bellevue  
Sauce Rémooulade*

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*THE WHITE HOUSE  
Wednesday, July 7, 1976*



## DINNER

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*Garden Salad*  
*Trappist Cheese*

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*Blanc de Blancs*  
1973

*Peach Ice Cream Bombe*  
*with Fresh Raspberries*  
*Petits Fours*

*Demitasse*

*THE WHITE HOUSE*  
*Wednesday, July 7, 1976*

Guest list for the dinner to be given by the President and Mrs. Ford in honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh on Wednesday, July 7, 1976 at eight o'clock, The White House

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II  
and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh  
The Right Honorable Anthony Crosland, MP, and Mrs. Crosland  
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
and Minister-in-Attendance  
His Excellency The British Ambassador  
and Lady Ramsbotham  
The Duchess of Grafton, DCVO  
Mistress of the Robes  
The Honorable Mary Morrison, CVO  
Lady-in-Waiting to The Queen  
Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honorable Sir Martin Charteris, GCVO, KCB, OBE  
Private Secretary to The Queen  
The Honorable John O. Moreton, CMG, MC, and Mrs. Moreton  
Minister, British Embassy  
Sir Philip Moore, KCVO, CB, CMG  
Deputy Private Secretary to The Queen  
Mr. Ronald Allison  
Press Secretary to The Queen  
Surgeon Captain Philip Fulford, MVO, OBE, RN  
Medical Officer to The Queen  
Major Robin Broke  
Equerry-in-Waiting to The Queen  
Lord Rupert Nevill  
Treasurer to The Duke of Edinburgh  
Mr. Ewen Fergusson  
Private Secretary to the Minister-in-Attendance  
Air Commodore Archie Winskill, CVO, CBE, DFC  
Captain of The Queen's Flight

The Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller  
The Speaker and Mrs. Albert  
The Chief Justice and Mrs. Burger  
The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger  
Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson  
The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Simon  
The Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Rumsfeld  
The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Butz  
The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Richardson  
The Honorable Philip W. Buchen, Counsel to the President,  
and Mrs. Buchen  
The Honorable Robert T. Hartmann, Counsellor to the President,  
and Mrs. Hartmann  
The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr., Counsellor to the President,  
and Mrs. Marsh  
The Honorable James T. Lynn, Director, Office of Management and  
Budget, and Mrs. Lynn  
The Honorable Mike Mansfield, United States Senate,  
and Mrs. Mansfield (Montana)  
The Honorable Carl T. Curtis, United States Senate,  
and Mrs. Curtis (Nebraska)  
The Honorable Robert P. Griffin, United States Senate (Michigan)  
The Honorable Robert J. Dole, United States Senate,  
and Mrs. Dole (Kansas)  
The Honorable Robert W. Packwood, United States Senate,  
and Mrs. Packwood (Oregon)  
The Honorable Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., United States Senate (Connecticut)  
The Honorable John J. Rhodes, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Rhodes (Arizona)  
The Honorable John J. McFall, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. McFall (California)



The Honorable Robert H. Michel, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Michel (Illinois)

The Honorable Albert H. Quie, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Quie (Minnesota)

The Honorable L. William Seidman, Assistant to the President for  
Economic Affairs, and Mrs. Seidman

The Honorable James M. Cannon, Assistant to the President for  
Domestic Affairs, and Mrs. Cannon

The Honorable Richard B. Cheney, Assistant to the President,  
and Mrs. Cheney

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for  
National Security Affairs

The Honorable Alan Greenspan, Chairman, Council of Economic  
Advisers

The Honorable Arthur F. Burns, Chairman, Board of Governors  
of the Federal Reserve System, and Mrs. Burns

General George S. Brown, USAF, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff,  
and Mrs. Brown

The Honorable John W. Warner, Administrator, American Revolution  
Bicentennial Administration

The Honorable Anne L. Armstrong, American Ambassador to the  
United Kingdom, and Mr. Tobin Armstrong

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Arthur A. Hartman, Assistant Secretary of State for  
European Affairs, and Mrs. Hartman

The Honorable W. Averell Harriman, former Ambassador to the  
United Kingdom, and Mrs. Harriman

The Honorable Walter H. Annenberg, former Ambassador to the  
United Kingdom, and Mrs. Annenberg

Mr. A. Denis Clift, Senior staff member, National Security Council,  
and Mrs. Clift

The Honorable James A. Baker III and Mrs. Baker  
President Ford Committee

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Baroody, Sr., Alexandria, Virginia  
President, American Enterprise Institute

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Batten, New York, New York  
Chairman, New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. James Biddle, Washington, D. C.  
President, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Biebel, Stratford, Connecticut

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Black, Baltimore, Maryland  
Chairman, The Baltimore Sun

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Blake, Lubbock, Texas

Mr. Bill Blass, New York, New York  
Fashion designer

Dr. Clifford R. Booker, Washington, D. C.  
Guest of Miss Ella Fitzgerald

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Boudreau, Chicago, Illinois  
Sports announcer

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brandon, Washington, D. C.  
Associated Editor and Washington Correspondent, The Sunday  
Times of London

Mr. and Mrs. David Brinkley, Washington, D. C.  
NBC Nightly News

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bullock, New York, New York  
Chairman, Pilgrims of the United States

Mr. and Mrs. Lester A. Burcham, New York, New York  
Chairman, F. W. Woolworth Company

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremy Campbell  
Evening Standard (London)

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Carter, Los Angeles, California  
Chairman, Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc.



Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Cary, Armonk, New York  
Chairman, IBM Corporation

The Honorable John B. Connally and Mrs. Connally, Houston, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. Trammell Crow, Dallas, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Delano  
Daily Mirror (London)

Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Dormann, New York, New York  
Chairman, International Board of Industrial Advisers

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Downe, Jr., New York, New York

Mr. Daryl Dragon, Pacific Palisades, California  
"Captain" of Captain and Tennille, musical duo

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Evans, Grosse Pointe, Michigan  
President, R. B. Evans Management Company

Miss Ella Fitzgerald, Beverly Hills, California  
Singer

Colonel and Mrs. E. E. Fogelson, Dallas, Texas  
Mrs--actress Greer Garson

Mr. Jack Ford

Miss Susan Ford

The Honorable J. William Fulbright and Mrs. Fulbright, Washington, D. C.  
Attorney, Hogan and Hartson

Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Geneen, New York, New York  
Chairman, International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher George, Los Angeles, California  
Actor; Mrs--actress Lynda Day George

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Georgine, Washington, D. C.  
President, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Department

Miss Hermoine Gingold, New York, New York  
Actress/comedienne

The Reverend Dr. William F. Graham and Mrs. Graham, Montreat, N.C.  
President, Billy Graham Evangelistic Association

Mr. Cary Grant, Beverly Hills, California  
Actor

Dr. and Mrs. Melville B. Grosvenor, Bethesda, Maryland  
Chairman, National Geographic Society

Mr. Chalmers Hamill, Riverside, Connecticut  
Brother and guest of Miss Dorothy Hamill

Miss Dorothy Hamill, Riverside, Connecticut  
1976 Olympic Gold Medalist for figure skating

Miss Julie Harris, New York, New York  
Actress

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Heinz II, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Chairman, H. J. Heinz Company

Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Herman, Omaha, Nebraska

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Hope, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hope, North Hollywood, California  
Actor/comedian

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackson, Lysite, Wyoming  
Sculptor

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Jones, Fairfield, Connecticut  
Chairman, General Electric Company

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Jordan, Jr., White Plains, New York  
President, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.

Mr. Barry Landau, New York, New York  
Guest of Miss Hermoine Gingold

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Lewis, Jr., Schwenksville, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Washington, D. C.  
(Alice Roosevelt Longworth)

Mrs. Charles MacArthur, Nyack, New York  
Actress Helen Hayes

Mr. John D. MacArthur, Palm Beach Shores, Florida

Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, Washington, D. C.  
Chairman, The Marriott Corporation



Mr. and Mrs. Willie H. Mays, Jr., Riverdale, New York  
New York Mets Baseball Club

Miss Melinda McCloud, Eastland, Texas  
Guest of Mr. Jack Ford

Mr. and Mrs. John I. B. McCulloch, New York, New York  
President, English-Speaking Union

Mr. and Mrs. James P. McFarland, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Chairman, General Mills, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon, Upperville, Virginia  
President, National Gallery of Art

Mrs. Richard P. Mellon, Ligonier, Pennsylvania  
Member, Committee for the Preservation of the White House

Mr. and Mrs. Yehudi Menuhin, Los Gatos, California  
Concert violinist

The Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton and Mrs. Morton, Alexandria, Va.  
Chairman, The President Ford Committee

Miss Melinda Murphy, New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Murphy, Detroit, Michigan  
Chairman, General Motors Corporation

Nancy, Lady Keith, New Milford, Connecticut  
Guest of Mr. Bill Blass

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ormandy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Music Director, Philadelphia Orchestra

Mrs. Howard Paulsen  
Mother and guest of Senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.

Mr. Ogden Phipps, New York, New York  
Chairman, Bessemer Securities Corporation

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Reed, Greenville, Mississippi  
Chairman, Republican Party of Mississippi

Mr. Charles Nelson Reilly, Beverly Hills, California  
Actor/comedian and guest of Miss Julie Harris

Mr. John J. Robertson, Washington, D. C.  
Guest of Mrs. Jouett Shouse

The Honorable Richard M. Rosenbaum and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Glenmont, N. Y.  
Chairman, New York Republican State Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Elton H. Rule, New York, New York  
President, American Broadcasting Company

Mr. Telly Savalas, Universal City, California  
Actor

Mr. Curtis S. Scaife, Ligonier, Pennsylvania  
Guest of Mrs. Richard P. Mellon

Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Secchia, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Mr. and Mrs. Donald V. Seibert, Murray Hill, New Jersey  
Chairman, J. C. Penney Company

Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Vienna, Virginia  
Chairman of the Executive Committee, Wolf Trap Foundation  
Board of Directors

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Speer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Chairman, United States Steel Corporation

Miss Toni Tennille, Pacific Palisades, California  
"Tennille" of the Captain and Tennille musical duo

Miss Barbara Walters, New York, New York  
Guest of Mr. Alan Greenspan

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wolders, Malibu, California  
Mrs--actress Merle Oberon

Mr. and Mrs. Myron A. Wright, Houston, Texas  
Chairman, Exxon Corporation



(Revised)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

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The President and Mrs. Ford will host a white tie dinner in honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh in the White House Rose Garden on Wednesday, July 7 at 8:00 P.M.

The President and Mrs. Ford will receive Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip at the North Portico. Around 200 other guests will arrive through the East Wing and proceed through the First Ladies Garden to the South Lawn. The President and Mrs. Ford and their guests of honor will arrive through the Blue Room to the South Portico Balcony and down the left staircase. They will receive their guests on the South Lawn. Guests will then enter the Rose Garden for Dinner.

The driveway on the South Lawn will be lined with topiary trees of Queen Elizabeth Roses. The Rose Garden will be covered with a white canopy. The garden, which is lined with numerous rose bushes, including American heritage, King's Ransom, and Queen Elizabeth Roses, will also contain a variety of other summer flowers.

The rectangular head table will be at the north side of the Rose Garden. Accompanying the President and Mrs. Ford and Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip at the head table will be: Vice President and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller; Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry Kissinger; and The Right Honorable Anthony Crosland, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister in Attendance, and Mrs. Crosland. Other guests will be seated at the 24 round tables placed around the Rose Garden.

The tables will be covered with tablecloths made by Scalamandre. The design features sprays of white daisies on a white and gray background, criss-crossed by printed pink ribbons. Bouquets of assorted, varicolored, fragrant flowers in baskets wrapped in lemon leaves will serve as centerpieces. Each basket will be tied with a pink silk chord. A small pink candle in a votive candleholder will be at each setting. Naguchie lanterns will hang from the ceiling of the canopy and on bamboo poles around the garden, and the columns of the canopy will be draped with greens.

Tables will be set with the Johnson china, vermeil flatwear, and Morgantown crystal.

The decorations were coordinated by Mrs. Virgil Sherrill of McMillen, Inc. of New York City, and the floral designs were done by James Goslee of The Fernery of New York City.

Following dinner, Bob Hope and "Captain and Tennille" will entertain in the East Room on the State Floor of the White House, and music for dancing will be provided by the Marine Dance Orchestra in the State Dining Room after the entertainment.

The menu: New England Lobster en Bellevue, Sauce Remoulade, Saddle of Veal, Rice Croquettes, Broccoli Mornay, Garden Salad, Trappist Cheese, Peach Ice Cream Bombe, Fresh Raspberries, and Petits Fours.

The wines: Sterling Chenin Blanc; B.V. Cabernet Sauvignon; Schramsberg Blanc de Blancs.

# # #





State visit of The  
Queen and the  
Duke of Edinburgh  
to the United States  
of America 1976

R.37

OUTLINE PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT OF  
HM THE QUEEN AND  
HRH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Tuesday, 6 July

PHILADELPHIA

10.30 The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh disembark from the Royal Yacht Britannia at Penn's Landing, Philadelphia

Morning Visits to City Hall (presentation to The Queen of commemorative medallion and lithographs); the Liberty Bell Pavilion and the Observation Deck of the Penn Mutual Building.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a luncheon on board Britannia.

Afternoon The Queen will present the Bicentennial Bell, the gift of the British people to the American people, at the National Park Center Bell Tower.

Visits to Carpenters Hall, the Second Bank of the United States and Independence Hall

Tea given by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh for States Governors and wives in Britannia.

Evening Reception in Britannia by the Duke of Edinburgh for American members of the Royal Society of Arts.

Banquet and reception given by the City of Philadelphia at the Philadelphia Art Museum.

Wednesday, 7 July

PHILADELPHIA - WASHINGTON D.C.

Morning Leave by air from Philadelphia for Andrews Air Force Base, Washington D.C.

11.45 Arrival ceremony at the White House with full military honours and an exchange of speeches by the President of the United States and The Queen.



British Embassy, Washington DC 20008: telephone (202) 462-1340  
Consulate-General, Boston, Mass 02199: telephone (617) 261-3060  
Consulate-General, Philadelphia, Pa 19107: telephone (215) 925-2430  
British Information Services, New York, NY 10022: telephone (212) 752-8400

Luncheon at the White House

Afternoon Wreath Laying at Arlington National Cemetery and visit to the Lincoln Memorial.

Reception at the British Embassy for Press, Radio and Television Correspondents.

Evening State Dinner at the White House. (Speeches)

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will stay at Blair House.

Thursday, 8 July

WASHINGTON

Morning The Queen will lay the Foundation Stone for the new Chancery Building at the Embassy of New Zealand and meet Commonwealth Heads of Mission.

Meet members of the British Embassy staff.

Washington Cathedral: dedication service for the Nave.

Receive Foreign Heads of Mission at the British Embassy.

Luncheon in the Capitol given by the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Afternoon The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will have separate programmes.

THE QUEEN will visit the Rotunda of the Capitol to see the Magna Carta; the Smithsonian Castle (exhibition of London Treasures); and the National Gallery ("Eye of Jefferson" exhibition).

Received by the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs Washington at the District Building. Presentation of the Key of the City.

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THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH will attend a matinée performance of the Scottish Military Tattoo at the Wolf Trap Farm Park, accompanied by Mrs Nelson Rockefeller.

.....

Evening The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a banquet at the British Embassy, followed by a reception.

Friday, 9 July

NEWARK, N.J. - NEW YORK

Morning

Leave Andrews Air Force Base for Newark, New Jersey. Transit by car to the Military Ocean Terminal at Bayonne and embarkation in Britannia for Manhattan Island.

Arrival at the Battery.

Ceremony at Federal Hall. Proclamation of Her Majesty as an Honorary Citizen of New York by Mayor Beame (Speeches).

Luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel given by the Pilgrims of the United States and the English-Speaking Union.

Afternoon

Visits to the Morris-Jumel Mansion in Harlem and Bloomingdale's Department Store.

Reception by the British Societies in New York at the State Theater, Lincoln Center.

Evening

Dinner and reception on board Britannia.

Sail for New Haven, Connecticut.

Saturday, 10 July

NEW HAVEN, CONN. - CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. -  
NEWPORT, R.I.

Morning

Arrival at New Haven. Drive to Airport; fly to Charlottesville, Virginia.

Visit to the University of Virginia. Ceremony at Cabell House, during which Her Majesty will grant a devisal to the Commonwealth of Virginia of the Arms used by the Virginia Company of London and later by the Royal Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

Luncheon in the Rotunda.

Afternoon

Visits to the Western Virginia Bicentennial Center and Monticello.

Leave Charlottesville by air for Providence, Rhode Island.

Drive through Newport, R.I. The Queen will unveil a commemorative plaque in St. Anne's Square. Embarkation in Britannia.

.../4

Evening            The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give  
a dinner in Britannia.  
Sail for Boston, Mass.

Sunday, 11 July

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Morning            Disembarkation at Coast Guard Base, Boston  
Harbor.  
Visit the Old North Church for morning service.  
Tour of the Old State House. (Speeches)  
Luncheon at City Hall, given by the Mayor of  
Boston.

Afternoon          Review of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery  
Company and other units at Faneuil Hall.

                    Visit the USS Constitution.

Evening            Reception on board Britannia.  
Sail for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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(Final details of the program will be issued later)

26 May 1976



REVISED July 6, 1976  
4:50 p. m.

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.



-- 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 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



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE STATE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II  
AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Place Card: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II or  
H.M. Queen Elizabeth II  
Form of Address: Your Majesty upon first greeting;  
afterwards "Ma'am"

His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

Place Card: His Royal Highness The Prince Philip  
or H.R.H. The Prince Philip  
Form of Address: Your (Royal) Highness upon first greeting;  
afterwards "Sir"

The Right Honorable Anthony Crosland MP

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth  
Affairs and Minister-in-Attendance

Place Card: The Secretary of State for Foreign  
and Commonwealth Affairs  
Form of Address: Secretary Crosland, Mr. Crosland, Sir

Mrs. Crosland

Place Card: Mrs. Crosland  
Form of Address: Mrs. Crosland

The Honorable Sir Peter Ramsbotham KCMG

British Ambassador to the United States

Place Card: The British Ambassador  
Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador, Sir Peter



Lady Ramsbotham

Place Card: Lady Ramsbotham

Form of Address: Lady Ramsbotham

The Duchess of Grafton DCVO  
Mistress of the Robes

Place Card: The Duchess of Grafton

Form of Address: Your Grace

The Honorable Mary Morrison CVO  
Lady-in-Waiting to The Queen

Place Card: Miss Morrison

Form of Address: Miss Morrison

Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honorable  
Sir Martin Charteris GCVO KCB OBE  
Private Secretary to The Queen

Place Card: Sir Martin Charteris

Form of Address: Sir Martin

Sir Philip Moore KCVO CB CMG  
Deputy Private Secretary to The Queen

Place Card: Sir Philip Moore

Form of Address: Sir Philip

Mr. Ronald Allison  
Press Secretary to The Queen

Place Card: Mr. Allison

Form of Address: Mr. Allison

Surgeon Captain Philip Fulford MVO OBE RN  
Medical Officer to The Queen

Place Card: Captain Fulford

Form of Address: Captain Fulford

Major Robin Broke  
Equerry-in-Waiting to The Queen

Place Card: Major Broke

Form of Address: Major Broke

Lord Rupert Nevill  
Treasurer to The Duke of Edinburgh

Place Card: Lord Rupert Nevill

Form of Address: Lord Rupert

Mr. Ewen Fergusson  
Private Secretary to the Minister-in-Attendance

Place Card: Mr. Fergusson

Form of Address: Mr. Fergusson

Air Commodore Archie Winskill CVO CBE DFC  
Captain of The Queen's Flight

Place Card: Air Commodore Winskill

Form of Address: Air Commodore Winskill

The Honorable John O. Moreton  
Minister, British Embassy

Place Card: Mr. Moreton

Form of Address: Mr. Moreton

Mrs. Moreton

Place Card: Mrs. Moreton

Form of Address: Mrs. Moreton



CORRESPONDENCE                   Your Majesty: (For The Queen)  
SALUTATION:                    Your Royal Highness: (For The Duke of Edinburgh)

CORRESPONDENCE                   Very respectfully,  
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE:         Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS:               Her Majesty  
                                  Queen Elizabeth II  
                                  London

                                  His Royal Highness  
                                  The Prince Philip  
                                  Duke of Edinburgh  
                                  London

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

IN HONOR OF LINES  
ON INVITATIONS:

On the Occasion of the State Visit of  
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His  
Royal Highness The Prince Philip,  
Duke of Edinburgh

TOASTS:

Toasts should be made by the Host simply  
"To The Queen".

The Queen makes response toast only to  
the Chief of State.

DRESS:

With day dress, The Queen and members of  
her party will wear hats. You may choose  
to do so, but it is not obligatory that  
you do. You will find that The Queen  
and members of her party will probably  
not wear black dresses. This is a personal  
preference of The Queen's and should in no  
way inhibit you from wearing black.

The Queen does not normally wear gloves  
during the day, but with evening clothes.  
If you wear gloves (and are going to be  
presented), they should not be removed  
before shaking hands.

SHAKING HANDS:

In large crowds, The Queen and The Duke  
of Edinburgh usually do not shake hands.  
When being introduced, wait until they  
have extended their hands before extending  
yours.

**BOWING OR  
CURTSYING:**

The Queen does not expect Americans to curtsy or bow, especially in an informal situation. You may, however, merely bow your head slightly when being introduced. If you wish to curtsy, it should be a short, quick bob. Men should simply bow their heads.

**ESCORTING:**

When escorting The Queen, you should walk beside her on her left. If, however, it is necessary for one of you to go ahead of the other, you should allow The Queen to take the lead. She is always in the lead of a procession.

In assisting and escorting The Queen, please do not take hold of her arm or hand.

**FOOD AND BEVERAGE  
PREFERENCES:**

No uncooked seafood (i.e., oysters and clams).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh drink sherry, gin and tonics. The Duke of Edinburgh drinks lager beer.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE STATE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II  
AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Place Card: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II or  
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Form of Address: Your Majesty upon first greeting;  
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Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth  
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Place Card: The Secretary of State for Foreign  
and Commonwealth Affairs  
Form of Address: Secretary Crosland, Mr. Crosland, Sir

Mrs. Crosland

Place Card: Mrs. Crosland  
Form of Address: Mrs. Crosland

The Honorable Sir Peter Ramsbotham KCMG

British Ambassador to the United States

Place Card: The British Ambassador  
Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador, Sir Peter



Lady Ramsbotham

Place Card: Lady Ramsbotham

Form of Address: Lady Ramsbotham

The Duchess of Grafton DCVO  
Mistress of the Robes

Place Card: The Duchess of Grafton

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Lady-in-Waiting to The Queen

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Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honorable  
Sir Martin Charteris GCVO KCB OBE  
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Treasurer to The Duke of Edinburgh

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Place Card: Air Commodore Winskill

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The Honorable John O. Moreton  
Minister, British Embassy

Place Card: Mr. Moreton

Form of Address: Mr. Moreton

Mrs. Moreton

Place Card: Mrs. Moreton

Form of Address: Mrs. Moreton



CORRESPONDENCE  
SALUTATION: Your Majesty: (For The Queen)  
Your Royal Highness: (For The Duke of Edinburgh)

CORRESPONDENCE  
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE: Very respectfully,  
Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS: Her Majesty  
Queen Elizabeth II  
London

His Royal Highness  
The Prince Philip  
Duke of Edinburgh  
London

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

IN HONOR OF LINES  
ON INVITATIONS: On the Occasion of the State Visit of  
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His  
Royal Highness The Prince Philip,  
Duke of Edinburgh

TOASTS: Toasts should be made by the Host simply  
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The Queen makes response toast only to  
the Chief of State.

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way inhibit you from wearing black.

The Queen does not normally wear gloves  
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**FOOD AND BEVERAGE  
PREFERENCES:**

No uncooked seafood (i.e., oysters and clams).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh drink sherry, gin and tonics. The Duke of Edinburgh drinks lager beer.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RECIPROCAL DINNER

HOSTED BY

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II AND  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE PHILIP

DUKE OF EDINBURGH

The British Embassy

THURSDAY - JULY 8, 1976

Attire: White Tie

Departure: 8:18 P.M.

From: Terry O'Donnell *TOD*

SEQUENCE

8:18 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford board motorcade on South Grounds and depart en route British Embassy.

8:28 p.m.

Motorcade arrives British Embassy where you and Mrs. Ford will be met by: Ambassador and Mrs. Ramsbotham

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by Ambassador and Mrs. Ramsbotham, proceed inside the Embassy en route Upper Landing Area.

8:30 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford arrive Upper Landing Area and are greeted by The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

Escorted by Their Majesties, you proceed to the Morning Room Holding Area.



2.

8:35 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, and The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, arrive Morning Room and pause.

8:40 p. m.

Escorted by Their Majesties, you and Mrs. Ford depart the Morning Room directly onto Patio and form a Receiving Line for Dinner Guests:

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
ATTENDANCE: 70

NOTE: Receiving Line stage right to stage left:

Ambassador Ramsbotham  
The Queen  
The President  
The Duke of Edinburgh  
Mrs. Ford  
Lady Ramsbotham

8:55 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, proceed into the Hallway and are seated for dinner.

8:58 p. m.

Invocation by Dean Sayre (Washington Cathedral).

9:00 p. m.

Dinner begins.

10:10 p. m.

The Queen proposes a toast to the "President of the United States."

NOTE: All will stand with glasses raised while the U.S. National Anthem is played. The toast will then be drunk.

10:13 p. m.

All will remain standing while you propose a toast to The Queen.

NOTE: Guests remain standing will glasses raised while the British National Anthem is played. The toast will then be drunk.

10:16 p. m.

Coffee is served.



3.

10:35 p.m. Escorted by The Duke of Edinburgh and others, you proceed to the Morning Room. The First Lady, escorted by Lady Ramsbotham, proceeds upstairs for a pause.

10:40 p.m. Escorted by The Duke of Edinburgh, you proceed to the Hallway to join The Queen and Mrs. Ford.

10:45 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by Their Majesties, enter the Garden Reception and proceed down the walkway through the Guests to the far end. At that point, the party splits and separately greets guests.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

ATTENDANCE: 1,300

11:18 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford, accompanied by Their Majesties, proceed to seats at top of Garden.

11:20 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford, and The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh are seated.

11:20 p.m. The Royal Marine Band plays the Finale.

NOTE: Both National Anthems will be played as part of the Finale.

11:35 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, depart reception and proceed to motorcade for boarding.

NOTE: You thank The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh inside residence at the top of the stairs; Amb. and Lady Ramsbotham at the car.

11:45 p.m. Motorcade departs British Embassy en route the South Grounds.

11:55 p.m. Arrive South Grounds.

#####



FACT SHEET  
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event STATE DINNER  
 Group In Honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II & His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh  
 DATE/TIME July 7, 1976 8:00 p. m.  
 Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927  
 Number of guests: Total 200 Women x Men x Children --  
 Place East Garden, South Lawn, Rose Garden and State Floor  
 Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford  
 Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes  
 Remarks required yes  
 Background --

REQUIREMENTS

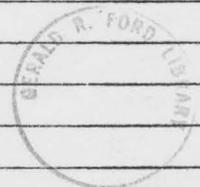
Social: Guest list yes (Social Entertainments Office will distribute)  
 Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes  
 Refreshments STATE DINNER FORMAT  
 Entertainment yes  
 Decorations/flowers yes  
 Music yes  
 Social Aides yes  
 Dress White Tie Coat check yes - Theatre  
 Other --

Press: Reporters yes  
 Photographers yes  
 TV Crews yes  
 White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other --

Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes  
 Recording yes  
 Lights yes  
 Transportation cars -  
 Parking East Executive Avenue  
 Housing --  
 Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) yes

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL WHITE HOUSE/OEOB STAFF

SUBJECT: Arrival Ceremony  
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and  
His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh  
Wednesday, July 7, 1976, 11:45 a.m.

You and your family and friends are invited to attend the South Lawn Arrival Ceremony which will begin at 11:45 a.m. Staff members and their guests will be admitted through the Southwest Gate which will open at 10:45 a.m.

In order to properly accommodate the great interest in attending the ceremony it will be necessary for us to issue admit cards for specific standing areas to staff members and their guests. It would be greatly appreciated if you would send your requests in writing to this office as soon as possible. You will then receive admit cards along with an indication of the standing area. Upon arrival one of the Executive Protective Service Officers will be happy to direct you to the proper standing area.

The President and Mrs. Ford hope you will enjoy joining them in extending a warm welcome to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

Thank you.



Michael J. Farrell

Director

Office of White House Visitors



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Bud Can*

*213-273-7020*



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Notes	Handwritten notes regarding the state visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. (1 page)	ND	C

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 34, Folder: 7/8/1976 - Great Britain (1)

SD 2/9/2017

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

TO:

YOU WERE CALLED BY—

YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

*Hope ask Mrs. Ford.  
yesterday*

PLEASE CALL

PHONE NO.  
CODE/EXT.

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*Capt. J. J. J. J. J.*

*Bob H.*

*Howard Brander*

*213.657.1940  
L.A.*

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

Bob Hope asked Captain & Tinille  
they had

Love w/ keep us tog.  
Shop Around  
the way

2 yrs. married  
Feb. 14  
no children

Bud Calk  
Personal Manager



# Biography



## INFORMATION SHEET

### SONG OF JOY

The second Captain & Tennille album (not counting the Spanish-language version of the first, *Por Amor Viviremos*) is *Song of Joy*, and, like the first, it was produced—masterfully—by Daryl and Toni. Among its ten songs are a streamlined version of Smokey Robinson's great "Shop Around," Neil Sedaka's "Lonely Night (Angel Face)," which is also the duo's latest hit single, and the Billy Preston-written title song, majestic in its scope and a masterpiece of production and arrangement. As a bonus, Broderick and Elizabeth (more on *this* duo later) make a by-popular-demand return appearance on the album cover.

### BACKGROUND: TONI TENNILLE

Toni Tennille was born on May 8, 1943, in Montgomery, Alabama. She is one of four daughters (two of Toni's three sisters, Louisa & Melissa, now tour with the duo and sing background vocals). The family moved to Los Angeles in 1962; they've been in L.A. ever since.

Captivated by California, Toni became involved with the California sunshine, and got her first job working as a file clerk, humming her way to and from the office. She had always sung with her sisters in the family and had nine years of classical training in piano. But her first professional experience occurred when she joined the South Coast Repertory Theatre. During that time period she and a friend, Ron Thronson, wrote a rock-ecology musical for the Repertory Theatre called "Mother Earth". The show

ran in San Francisco to good reviews and had a short run in Los Angeles. For the L.A. run, the show needed a new keyboard player ... Enter Daryl Dragon, who was in town in-between Beach Boy tours.

### BACKGROUND: DARYL DRAGON

Daryl Dragon, the son of well known conductor Carmen Dragon, has been associated with music all his life. Born August 27, 1942, he grew up in Los Angeles with two brothers and two younger sisters. Daryl, who studied classical piano for ten years, first performed with his brothers, Dennis and Doug. The three brothers recorded an album for Capitol, where Carmen Dragon has recorded all his symphony albums. The album was not very successful because, as Daryl says, "The Beatles came in just as we released the album, and we lost hope. We were an instrumental group and you had to sing to get any jobs in those days."

He then met Toni during "Mother Earth," was impressed with her writing and singing, and a strong friendship grew. Daryl had known Bruce Johnston of the Beach Boys for a long time and when the Beach Boys were on the road touring, Bruce asked Daryl to join them as a keyboard player and arranger. Daryl eventually went on to help Dennis Wilson record, and, of course, introduced Toni to the Beach Boys, with whom she toured as the first "Beach Girl".

### THE CAPTAIN

"The Captain" was an affectionate nickname given to Daryl during his tours with the Beach Boys. Mike Love gave the name to Daryl because he always wore a naval captain's hat while on stage playing keyboards. The name has stayed with Daryl and is now an official part of the Captain and Tennille.



# Biography

## THE WAY I WANT TO TOUCH YOU

This song, written by Toni for Daryl, is perhaps the most re-released hit in popular music today. "Touch You," which has recently been certified gold and top-ten across the country, was actually the first record the duo ever cut. Here's the story:

After performing in small clubs for a couple of years, Toni and Daryl had gathered a coterie of fans, among them a number of L.A. area disc jockeys, including Wink Martindale and Gary Owens of KMPC and Johnny Hayes of KRLA. After trying unsuccessfully to sell their idea for a single to a major record company, Toni and Daryl went into the studio, recorded "Touch You," and then spent \$500.00 to press up copies on their own label, Butter-scotch Castle Records, for distribution. Daryl played all the instruments and produced the record. Toni sang all the vocal parts.

The record received a great deal of local airplay and became available to the consumer through a local distributor for the first time. In Los Angeles and in other West Coast cities, the record was a phenomenon. It was consistently listed in the top-ten at Wallich's Music City in Los Angeles although it was not released by a major label. "Touch You" also made many of the local charts and disc jockeys began calling record companies imploring them to check out a new singing duo called the Captain and Tennille. A&M Records heard the call, signed the duo and released, once again, "The Way I Want to Touch You," this time on the A&M label. The record was a regional hit and established an even stronger following for the duo.

The anticipation was now strong as their first A&M album, *Love Will Keep Us Together*, was released. Once again, after this album had sold over a million units and the single of the same name had sold over two-and-a-half million, the calls came from promotion men and radio stations to re-release that first Captain and Tennille song. This time, to no one's surprise, "The Way I Want to Touch You" was an unqualified smash, giving the duo two gold singles and a platinum album for their first official release. A nice beginning.

## LOVE WILL KEEP US TOGETHER

Toni and Daryl first heard "Love Will Keep Us Together" when Kip Cohen, V.P. of A&M, called them into his office and played a song from the new Neil Sedaka album and suggested the duo release "Love Will Keep Us Together" as a single. Toni and Daryl agreed and recorded the song immediately. It was released prior to the release of the album and sold millions of copies in both English and Spanish. Obviously, everyone was very happy with the decision.

## BRODERICK & ELIZABETH

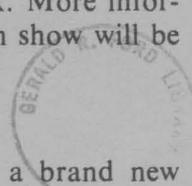
The two English Bulldogs who appear on the album covers belong to Toni & Daryl. The larger dog, born in June of '72, is a male named Broderick Crawford. The smaller dog, two years younger, is a female, Elizabeth. The dogs receive almost as much fan mail as the Captain & Tennille and have appeared on television with Toni & Daryl on Jim Stafford's summer show, Dinah Shore, and the *Tonight* show. Neither has had any musical training.

## TELEVISION

Although they have appeared as guest stars on numerous national television shows, Toni and Daryl will embark on a new aspect of their career during the summer or fall of 1976 when they will host their own television show on the ABC Network. More information concerning the duo's television show will be available in the near future.

## LIFESTYLE

Toni and Daryl have just bought a brand new home in Pacific Palisades, California, which they are busy decorating and furnishing. Confirmed lacto-ovo vegetarians (they eat only eggs and dairy foods; no meat of any kind), the Captain and Tennille carry most of their food supplies with them on tour. A huge trunk filled with a cooker, utensils, Granola, nuts, seeds, raisins, and brown rice accompanies them wherever they go. Toni and Daryl rarely get sick, even on the road, a feat they attribute to their special diet.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

LUNCHEON MENU

Cold cucumber soup

Paprika sticks

Crepes filled w/capon & mushrooms

Spinach salad

Champaigg mousse w/frosted seedless grapes

orange

sherry, dubonet, ~~orange~~ juice in Yellow Oval  
Room before lunch

Chenin Blanc (~~white~~, California 1974)

during lunh



Mr. Ford

Opening of St. Lawrence  
Seaway in Chicago in  
1959 - Walked thru -  
Viewed her - took movie

Met her at Pt. Embury

~~to~~  
Indicated to Queen

Met  
at

Susan: "Mother gave  
her only instructions:  
Be polite & be a lady,

Annual

\* Yellow linen Suit with  
white piping -

\* New Mint Green Chiffon  
by Estevay  
Top - Embroidered lace -  
Embroidering is crystal -

FACT SHEET  
Mrs. Ford's Office

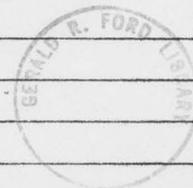
Event STATE DINNER  
Group In Honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II & His Royal Highness The Prince  
DATE/TIME July 7, 1976 8:00 p. m. Philip, Duke of Edinburgh  
Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927  
Number of guests: Total 200 Women x Men x Children --  
Place East Garden, South Lawn, Rose Garden and State Floor  
Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford  
Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes  
Remarks required yes  
Background --

REQUIREMENTS

Social: Guest list yes (Social Entertainments Office will distribute)  
Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes  
Refreshments STATE DINNER FORMAT  
Entertainment yes  
Decorations/flowers yes  
Music yes  
Social Aides yes  
Dress White Tie Coat check yes - Theatre  
Other --  
Press: Reporters yes  
Photographers yes  
TV Crews yes  
White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. \_\_\_\_\_  
Other --  
Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes  
Recording yes  
Lights yes  
Transportation cars -  
Parking East Executive Avenue  
Housing --  
Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) yes

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.



Jim Gosley

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

alium, yellow  
alium, purple  
ixia  
nerine  
freesia  
euphorbia  
poppies  
gerbera daisies  
brodeia  
cala lilies  
chinchinchee  
sweetwilliam  
cosmos  
zinnias  
tuberose  
yellow destiny lilies

I can get the above from Holland wholesale,  
can you?

I still need amounts on the other flowers.

Rusty



FACT SHEET  
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event STATE DINNER  
 Group In Honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II & His Royal Highness The Prince  
 DATE/TIME July 7, 1976 8:00 p. m. Philip, Duke of Edinburgh  
 Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927  
 Number of guests: Total 200 Women x Men x Children --  
 Place East Garden, South Lawn, Rose Garden and State Floor  
 Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford  
 Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes  
 Remarks required yes  
 Background --

REQUIREMENTS

Social: Guest list yes (Social Entertainments Office will distribute)  
 Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes  
 Refreshments STATE DINNER FORMAT  
 Entertainment yes  
 Decorations/flowers yes  
 Music yes  
 Social Aides yes  
 Dress White Tie Coat check yes - Theatre  
 Other --

Press: Reporters yes  
 Photographers yes  
 TV Crews yes  
 White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other --

Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes  
 Recording yes  
 Lights yes  
 Transportation cars -  
 Parking East Executive Avenue  
 Housing --  
 Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) yes

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.

1/7 Queen

= ~~Actual~~ Mon. 2:00

Alan Jenkins  
P Beach Post

305-833-7411  
x. 457

PO Drawer T

2751 S. Nixie Hwy  
West Palm Beach, Florida

33405

wants  
bio mat.

~~Ronnie Hobbs~~

Int.  
w/ Chef

Thurs!  
4/2/2-

Chm Congel

Roway

4/29 Inf. him to call  
chef after 12 or  
Thurs. ~~7/11~~  
zag 7/11.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Sterling Chenin Blanc (1972) White

B.V. (Beaulieu <sup>Vinyard</sup> ~~Vinyard~~) Cabernet Sauvignon (68) Red

Shramsberg Blanc de Blancs (Champaign '73)



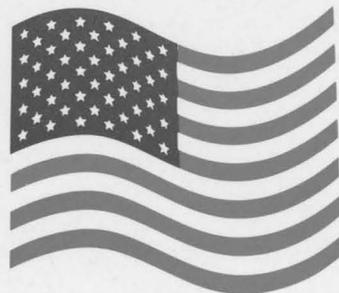


*With the compliments of*  
**THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT**

J. Smallwood

**BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**





State visit of The  
Queen and the  
Duke of Edinburgh  
to the United States  
of America 1976

R.37

OUTLINE PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT OF  
HM THE QUEEN AND  
HRH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Tuesday, 6 July

PHILADELPHIA

10.30 The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh disembark from the Royal Yacht Britannia at Penn's Landing, Philadelphia

Morning Visits to City Hall (presentation to The Queen of commemorative medallion and lithographs); the Liberty Bell Pavilion and the Observation Deck of the Penn Mutual Building.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a luncheon on board Britannia.

Afternoon The Queen will present the Bicentennial Bell, the gift of the British people to the American people, at the National Park Center Bell Tower.

Visits to Carpenters Hall, the Second Bank of the United States and Independence Hall

Tea given by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh for States Governors and wives in Britannia.

Evening Reception in Britannia by the Duke of Edinburgh for American members of the Royal Society of Arts.

Banquet and reception given by the City of Philadelphia at the Philadelphia Art Museum.

Wednesday, 7 July

PHILADELPHIA - WASHINGTON D.C.

Morning Leave by air from Philadelphia for Andrews Air Force Base, Washington D.C.

11.45 Arrival ceremony at the White House with full military honours and an exchange of speeches by the President of the United States and The Queen.



British Embassy, Washington DC 20008: telephone (202) 462-1340  
Consulate-General, Boston, Mass 02199: telephone (617) 261-3060  
Consulate-General, Philadelphia, Pa 19107: telephone (215) 925-2430  
British Information Services, New York, NY 10022: telephone (212) 752-8400

Luncheon at the White House

Afternoon

Wreath Laying at Arlington National Cemetery and visit to the Lincoln Memorial.

Reception at the British Embassy for Press, Radio and Television Correspondents.

Evening

State Dinner at the White House. (Speeches)

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will stay at Blair House.

Thursday, 8 July

WASHINGTON

Morning

The Queen will lay the Foundation Stone for the new Chancery Building at the Embassy of New Zealand and meet Commonwealth Heads of Mission.

Meet members of the British Embassy staff.

Washington Cathedral: dedication service for the Nave.

Receive Foreign Heads of Mission at the British Embassy.

Luncheon in the Capitol given by the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Afternoon

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will have separate programmes.

THE QUEEN will visit the Rotunda of the Capitol to see the Magna Carta; the Smithsonian Castle (exhibition of London Treasures); and the National Gallery ("Eye of Jefferson" exhibition).

Received by the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs Washington at the District Building. Presentation of the Key of the City.

.....

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH will attend a matinée performance of the Scottish Military Tattoo at the Wolf Trap Farm Park, accompanied by Mrs Nelson Rockefeller.

.....

Evening

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a banquet at the British Embassy, followed by a reception.

.../3

Friday, 9 July

NEWARK, N.J. - NEW YORK

Morning

Leave Andrews Air Force Base for Newark, New Jersey. Transit by car to the Military Ocean Terminal at Bayonne and embarkation in Britannia for Manhattan Island.

Arrival at the Battery.

Ceremony at Federal Hall. Proclamation of Her Majesty as an Honorary Citizen of New York by Mayor Beame (Speeches).

Luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel given by the Pilgrims of the United States and the English-Speaking Union.

Afternoon

Visits to the Morris-Jumel Mansion in Harlem and Bloomingdale's Department Store.

Reception by the British Societies in New York at the State Theater, Lincoln Center.

Evening

Dinner and reception on board Britannia.

Sail for New Haven, Connecticut.

Saturday, 10 July

NEW HAVEN, CONN. - CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. -  
NEWPORT, R.I.

Morning

Arrival at New Haven. Drive to Airport; fly to Charlottesville, Virginia.

Visit to the University of Virginia. Ceremony at Cabell House, during which Her Majesty will grant a devisal to the Commonwealth of Virginia of the Arms used by the Virginia Company of London and later by the Royal Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

Luncheon in the Rotunda.

Afternoon

Visits to the Western Virginia Bicentennial Center and Monticello.

Leave Charlottesville by air for Providence, Rhode Island.

Drive through Newport, R.I. The Queen will unveil a commemorative plaque in St. Anne's Square. Embarkation in Britannia.

Evening            The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give  
a dinner in Britannia.

Sail for Boston, Mass.

Sunday, 11 July

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Morning

Disembarkation at Coast Guard Base, Boston Harbor.

Visit the Old North Church for morning service.

Tour of the Old State House. (Speeches)

Luncheon at City Hall, given by the Mayor of Boston.

Afternoon

Review of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and other units at Faneuil Hall.

Visit the USS Constitution.

Evening

Reception on board Britannia.

Sail for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

\*\*\*\*\*

(Final details of the program will be issued later)

26 May 1976

Information Department  
British Embassy  
Washington, D.C. 20008

Ms. Shiela Weidenfeld,  
Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford,  
The White House,  
Washington DC

1976 JUN 1 4 16 PM 2 16

RECEP. AND SECURITY UNIT  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

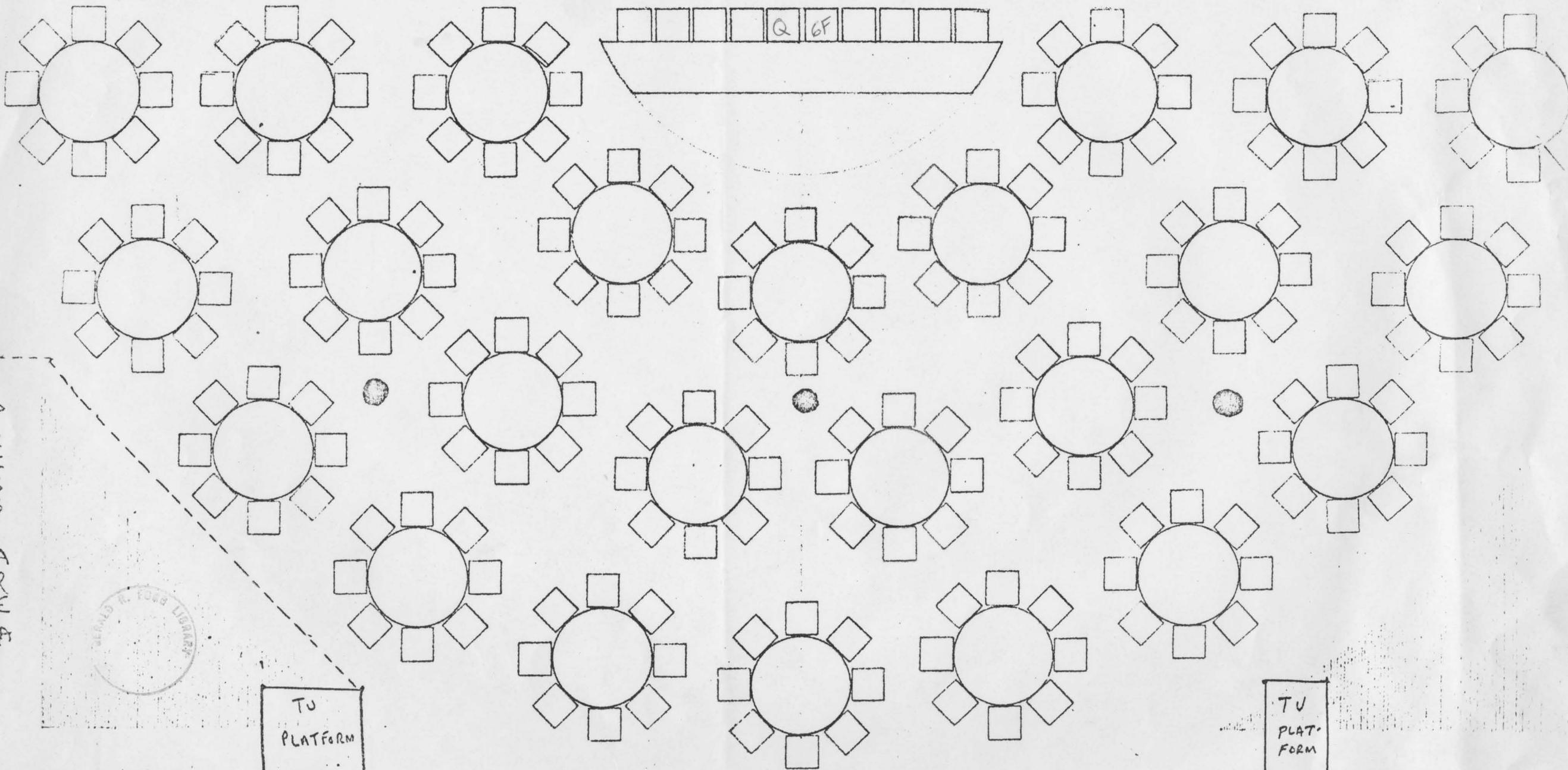
ARMY  
AREA

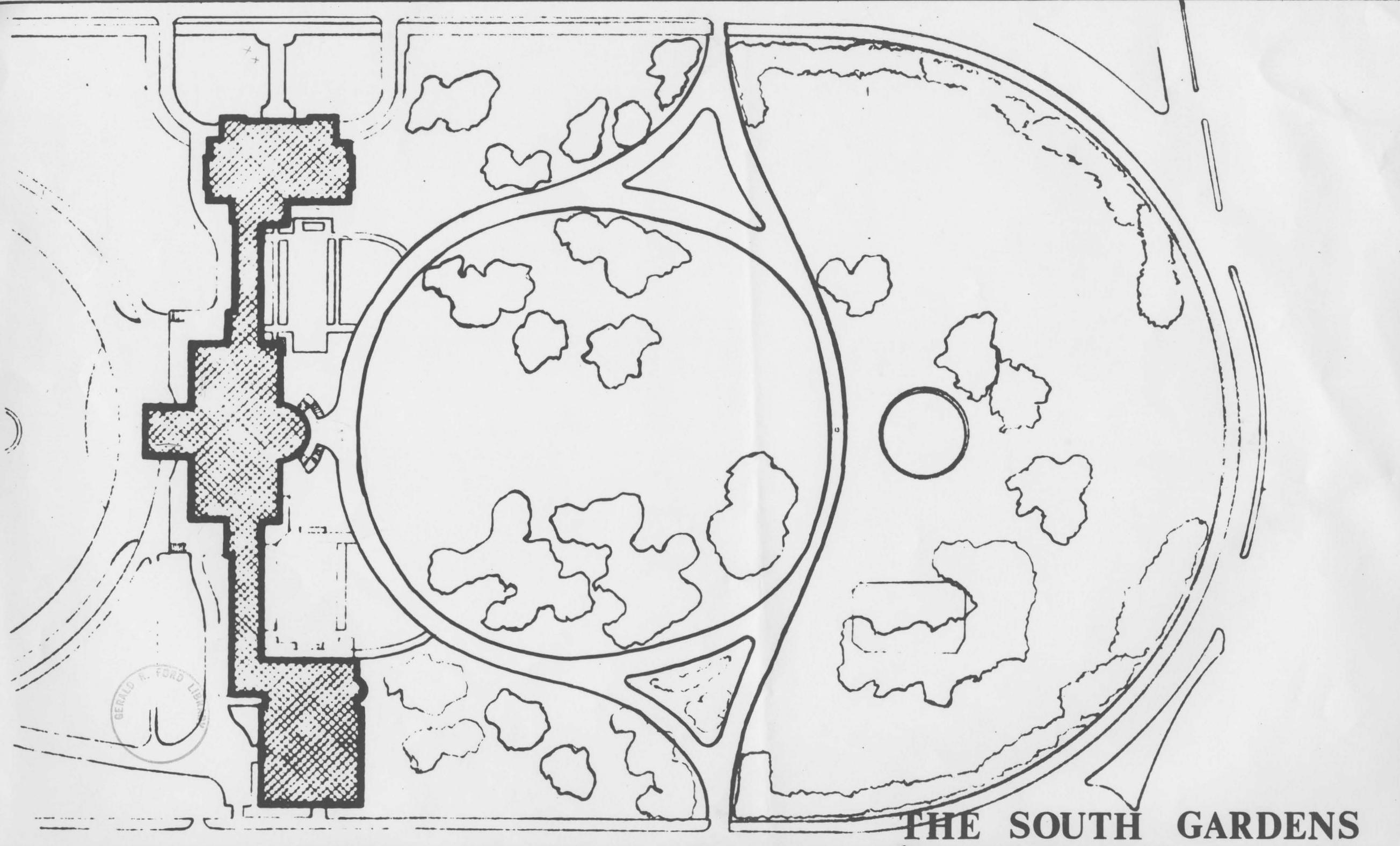


TU  
PLATFORM

TU  
PLAT-  
FORM

● = TENT POLES





**THE SOUTH GARDENS**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DRESS FOR QUEEN'S DINNER

Mint green chiffon -- ESTEVEZ  
with neckline embroidered with ~~white~~ crystals  
long sleeves



Thursday, July 1, 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY TO MRS. FORD

---

Bob Hope will entertain at the White House Wednesday, July 7, at the State Dinner honoring Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh.

Hope, who was born in England, began his career in vaudeville with a dancing act, but soon after began his solo comedy routine. He debuted on Broadway in 1927 and began his radio career on Rudy Vallee's Thursday Night Show in 1934.

Hope appeared in his first feature film in 1938 and has since starred in more than 50 movies. Last fall, he celebrated his 25th year as a television performer.

Hope has received more than one thousand awards for his professional and humanitarian achievements. Among them are the Congressional Gold Medal, the Medal of Freedom and the Medal of Merit. He has been awarded 34 honorary degrees.

The comedian's current plans include another "road" picture with Bing Crosby in England, the completion of his eighth book and personal appearances around the United States.

Hope entertained Britain's Royal Family at command performances in 1947, 1954, 1962 and 1967. In 1969, he began the "Around the World Christmas Tour" with a preview of the show at the White House. He also entertained at the White House dinner for the Vietnam prisoners of war in 1973.

He and his wife, Dolores, have been married since 1934. They have four adopted children and four grandchildren. They make their home in North Hollywood, California.

# # #



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



# 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.

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 Edinburgh 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 HMY 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 HMY 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 HMY 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 HMY Britannia.

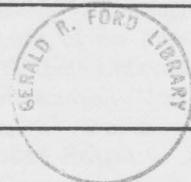
Sunday, July 11

- 10:30 a.m. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their party will disembark HMY 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.

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, livestock 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, NW., 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. Superceding 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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McKenzie, R. T. *British Political Parties*. New York: Praeger, 1964.

Pfaltzgraff, Robert L., Jr. *Britain Faces Europe*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1969.

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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.

June 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: SUSAN PORTER  
SHEILA WEIDENFELD  
MARIA DOWNS

FROM: Jeanne W. Davis *JWD*

SUBJECT: Biographic Sketches of Children  
in the British Royal Family

As agreed, the British Embassy has sent us biographic sketches (at Tab A) of Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward by way of background information for the President and Mrs. Ford's conversations with Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. The Embassy would appreciate receiving biographic sketches of the Ford Family. We will be pleased to forward this information to the Embassy.



BRITISH  
INFORMATION  
SERVICES



# Reference Biography Service

## HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, is heir apparent to the throne.

The Prince was born at Buckingham Palace on Sunday, 14 November 1948, in the twelfth year of the reign of his grandfather King George VI. At his christening by the Archbishop of Canterbury he was given the names of Charles Philip Arthur George.

When on the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1952 he became heir apparent, Prince Charles automatically became Duke of Cornwall under a charter of King Edward III which, issued in 1337, gave that title to the Sovereign's eldest son. He also became, in the Scottish peerage, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland. (His creation as Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, however — a matter for the Sovereign's pleasure — did not come for another six years.)

His Royal Highness was educated at Cheam School (a preparatory school which had been attended by the Duke of Edinburgh) and at Gordonstoun, on the Moray Firth (which his father had also attended). Here the Prince won the Duke of Edinburgh's award in 1964 and 65, winning a Bronze on the first occasion and a Silver on the second. He was a member of the Gordonstoun cadet force, and undertook sea training with the Royal Navy at Portsmouth. He enjoyed acting, taking the title role in a school presentation of Macbeth.

At the end of January 1966 the Prince left Britain to spend part of the school year in Australia as an exchange student at the Geelong Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne — the first member of the British Royal Family to attend an overseas Commonwealth school. His six months there were spent at Timbertop, situated some 180 miles from the main school in the foothills of the Victorian Alps. There the boys are encouraged to look after themselves and to explore the bush country around; the Prince was also charged with the supervision of boys from fourteen to fifteen years old.

While in Australia His Royal Highness visited many parts of the country; spent a week-end in the Snowy Mountains with his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, during her official visit to Australia, and later made visits to Canberra, Queensland (including the Great Barrier Reef) and New South Wales. In May he was one of a group from the school to visit the Martyrs' Memorial School in Papua, New Guinea.

In August 1966 Prince Charles left Australia, and after a brief stay in Mexico joined his father and sister at the opening of the Commonwealth Games in Kingston, Jamaica. In September he returned to Gordonstoun to become head of his house; the following January he became "Guardian" (head boy) of the school, a position his father had held before him.

His Royal Highness left Gordonstoun at the end of 1967, and after visiting factories and the Houses of Parliament to learn something of Britain's industrial and political life, went up to Cambridge in October. Here he read archaeology and anthropology during his first year; changing over to the historical school in 1968, at the end of his first year. He took an active part in undergraduate life, appearing in several college revues, and gaining his University Colours ("half-Blue") for polo. One summer term was spent in Aberystwyth in the University of Wales, before the Prince graduated BA (Cantab) in History in 1970.

Prince Charles became a Counsellor of State for the first time while the Queen was on an official visit to Canada in 1967. He represented Her Majesty overseas for the first time when he attended the memorial service of Mr Harold Holt later in the same year and since then he has represented the Queen on several occasions. The Investiture of His Royal Highness as Prince of Wales took place on 1 July 1969.

The Prince of Wales took up his first Service appointment in 1969 as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regiment of Wales. He took his seat in the House of Lords in 1970. In March 1971 he joined the RAF College at Cranwell, where he trained to Wing Standard. In the autumn of 1971, after completing his course at Cranwell, His Royal Highness entered the Royal Navy (continuing a family tradition, since his father, grandfather and great grandfather had served at sea). He served in the West Indies for most of 1973, being promoted to Acting Lieutenant in May and being the Queen's special representative at the Independence Celebrations in the Bahamas. In January 1974 he flew to Singapore to join the frigate HMS *Jupiter* as Communications Officer. Later that month he joined The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh in New Zealand, where they attended the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch.

His Royal Highness left the *Jupiter* in August and, in September went to the Royal Naval Air School at Yeovilton in Somerset to learn to fly helicopters. In October, he visited Fiji and Australia, afterwards returning to the Air School to become a qualified helicopter pilot in December 1974. From January—July 1975, he served in HMS *Hermes*, flying helicopters with the Royal Navy. During this period, His Royal Highness spent three days in Ottawa before going to the Northwest Territories for a week in the Arctic. At the end of September he started Lieutenants courses at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

His Royal Highness represented The Queen in February 1975 at the coronation of the King of Nepal and in September at the Independence Celebrations of Papua New Guinea.

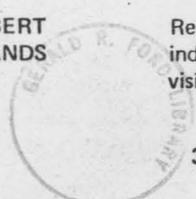
In 1974 the Prince of Wales accepted nomination by the Prime Minister as resident of Chevening House (which had been left to the Nation in 1967 by the seventh Earl Stanhope on the condition that it should be the country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, a Cabinet Minister or a descendant of King George VI).

His Royal Highness is a Freeman of the cities of Cardiff, of London and the Royal Borough of Windsor. He is also a Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

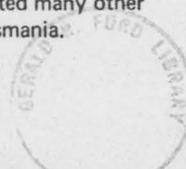


PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS VISITS OF HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES SINCE 1966

1966	AUSTRALIA and NEW GUINEA	Attended Geelong Grammar School in Australia from February to July. Visit to New Guinea during May.
	MEXICO and JAMAICA	Three-day visit to Mexico in July, before joining the Duke of Edinburgh in Jamaica for the Commonwealth Games.
1967	AUSTRALIA	Represented the Queen in December at the funeral service for the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Harold Holt.
1969	MALTA	Visit in November for the bi-centenary celebrations of the Royal University of Malta and to inaugurate a new university campus at Msida.
1970	FRANCE	As Chairman of the "Countryside in 1970" Committee for Wales, attended the Council of Europe's Conservation Conference at Strasbourg with the Duke of Edinburgh.
	NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA	Flew to New Zealand to join the Queen, the Duke and Princess Anne, spending March 12/30 in New Zealand, and a week with his family in Australia on his way to Japan.
	JAPAN	Visit from 9 to 14 April on way home from Royal tour, when HRH saw the Japanese World Exposition (Expo 70) at Osaka.
	CANADA	Two-day visit to Ottawa in July before being joined by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne for a ten-day tour.
	USA	Following above tour, paid a three-day visit to Washington in July with Princess Anne, where they were guests of President Nixon's daughters and son-in-law.
	FIJI and the GILBERT and ELLICE ISLANDS	Represented the Queen in October at the independence celebrations in Fiji, afterwards visiting the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.



1970	BERMUDA and BARBADOS	Attended 350th anniversary of the Bermuda Parliament in October, and afterwards visited Barbados.
	FRANCE	Represented the Queen at the memorial service for General de Gaulle in Paris in November.
1971	KENYA	With Princess Anne, spent a two weeks holiday in Kenya in February.
	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	Visit in February, as Colonel-in-Chief, to the 1st Battalion, the Royal Regiment of Wales, at Osnabruck.
1972	FRANCE	In May HRH joined his family during part of the State visit to France.
	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	October: Three-day visit to Berlin to carry out a number of military and civic engagements.
1973	ST KITTS	Opened newly restored Prince of Wales Bastion in St Kitts on 1 June.
	BAHAMAS	Visited the Bahamas as the Queen's Special Representative at the Independence Celebrations in July.
1974	NEW ZEALAND	In January joined the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips in New Zealand to attend the Commonwealth Games at Christchurch.
	FAR EAST	Served in HMS <i>Jupiter</i> in January.
	NEW ZEALAND	Joined HM The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips for their visit in January and February.
	NEW ZEALAND	Attended the funeral of Mr Norman Kirk in September.
	FIJI and AUSTRALIA	Represented the Queen at the centenary celebrations in Fiji in October and afterwards travelled to Australia to inaugurate the Anglo-Australian Telescope at Siding Spring. Also visited many other places in Australia, including Tasmania.



1975

INDIA

February: Visited New Delhi for a day.

NEPAL

February: Represented The Queen at the coronation of the King of Nepal.

CANADA

April: After a three day visit to Ottawa, spent a week in the Northwest Territories.

ICELAND

August: A week's private fishing holiday.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

September: Visited Papua New Guinea as the Queen's Special Representative at the Independence Celebrations.



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# Reference Biography Service

## HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ANNE, MRS MARK PHILLIPS

Princess Anne, the second child of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, was born at Clarence House on 15 August 1950, when her mother was Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the throne. She was baptised at Buckingham Palace on 21 October by the late Dr Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, and was given the names of Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise.

Shortly after her accession the Queen moved with her family to Buckingham Palace, where the Princess received her early education in a small private class.

In 1962 Her Royal Highness made a private educational visit to France, and in 1963 became a pupil at Benenden School, a boarding school in Kent.

Having reached the age of eighteen, Her Royal Highness began to undertake public engagements alone, and flew her personal standard for the first time the following year when she opened an education and training centre in Shropshire. She also began to accompany the Queen and the Duke on state visits (the first occasion being when she joined them in Austria in May 1969) and has travelled overseas at various times on her own account\*.

Princess Anne is an expert horsewoman and has taken part in the Horse of the Year show at Wembley and the Badminton Horse Trials. In September 1971 she won the Raleigh Trophy in the Individual European Three-Day Event at Burghley, Lincolnshire, and was nominated sportswoman of the year by the Sports Writers' Association, the *Daily Express* newspaper and *World Sport* (the journal of the British Olympic Association), and the BBC's Sports Personality for 1971. She took part in the European Three-Day Event Championships at Kiev in the Soviet Union in 1973 and in West Germany, as a member of the British team, in September 1975; in West Germany she won silver medals, both as an individual competitor and as a member of the British team.

Her Royal Highness is President of the Save the Children Fund; Commandant-in-Chief of the St John's Ambulance Brigade Cadets; Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association; President of the Society of Film and Television Arts Limited (SFTA), and Patron of the Jersey Wild Life Preservation Trust. She is also Colonel-in-Chief of the 14th/20th Kings Hussars, of the Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, and of the 8th Canadian Hussars. She is Chief Commandant of the Women's Royal Naval Service, Patron of the Association of WRNS, Patron of the Army and Royal Artillery Hunter Trials and President of the Women's Royal Naval Service Benevolent Trust.

Her engagement was announced to Lieutenant now Captain Mark Phillips of the Queen's Dragoon Guards on Tuesday 29 May 1973 and they were married in Westminster Abbey on 14 November 1973.

\*See list attached of HRH's principal journeys overseas

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### PRINCIPAL VISITS OVERSEAS BY HRH PRINCESS ANNE

(HRH has also made unofficial visits overseas with members of her family, has taken part in ski-ing holidays, on cruises in the Royal Yacht, etc.)

- |      |                                     |  |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1954 | LIBYA, MALTA, GIBRALTAR             | April/May: To Tobruk with Prince Charles to meet their parents on their return from Commonwealth tour, also visiting Malta and Gibraltar.  |
| 1962 | FRANCE                              | Private educational visit in summer as guest of the Marquis and Marquise de Saint-Genys, friends of the Comte de Paris, at their Chateau at Chapelle-sur-Ondon, Anjou.   |
| 1964 | GREECE                              | Visit to Athens in September with Prince Philip and the Prince of Wales for the wedding of King Constantine and Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark, where she was one of six princesses, train-bearers to the bride. |
| 1966 | JAMAICA                             | August: visit to Jamaica with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales to attend the Commonwealth Games.  |
| 1969 | AUSTRIA                             | May: joined the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on their state visit.  |
|      | NORWAY                              | Five-day semi-official visit in <i>Royal Yacht Britannia</i> in August with the rest of her family.  |
|      | FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY         | October/November: three-day stay in Paderborn visiting the 14/20 Hussars of which HRH is Colonel-in-Chief.   |
| 1970 | FIJI, TONGA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA | Accompanied the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on their spring tour of Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand and Australia (the Prince of Wales joining the party for the latter two countries).                             |
|      | FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY         | June: laid foundation stone of the Florence Nightingale Hospital at Dusseldorf-Kaiserwerth and visited army units at Paderborn.  |

	<b>CANADA, WASHINGTON</b>	July: ten day visit to Canada with the Queen, the Duke and the Prince of Wales, marking centenaries of the North West Territories and the Province of Manitoba. Following this, HRH and her brother paid a 3-day visit to Washington as guests of President Nixon's daughters and son-in-law.
	<b>FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY</b>	Visited the RAF in Bruggen in September and presented the Queen's Colours to the Royal Air Force, Germany, on behalf of the Queen.
<b>1971</b>	<b>KENYA</b>	With Prince Charles, made a two-week visit to Kenya in February, mainly to see the work of the Save The Children Fund.
	<b>CANADA</b>	Accompanied the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to British Columbia (May 3-12) for the centennial celebrations of the Province.
	<b>IRAN AND TURKEY</b>	October: visited Teheran with the Duke of Edinburgh to attend the 2,500th anniversary celebrations of the Iranian Monarchy, after which they joined Her Majesty the Queen for the State visit to Turkey.
	<b>HONG KONG</b>	October 28 to November 1: to Hong Kong, where HRH visited the 14/20 King's Hussars of which she is Colonel-in-Chief, and toured hospitals, schools and nurseries which are assisted by the Save the Children Fund.
<b>1972</b>	<b>THE FAR EAST</b>	Accompanied the Queen and the Duke on the first part of their Far Eastern tour in February/March, visiting Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei.
		Went to Munich with the Duke of Edinburgh for the Olympic Games August/September.
	<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>	Accompanied her parents on their State visit to Yugoslavia in October.



1973	ETHIOPIA	February 9-22; carried out official engagements in Addis Ababa and other places and also did a mule trek in the Simien Mountains.
	SUDAN	February 22-25; visited Khartoum for official engagements.
	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	June 5: went to Berlin to visit the Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment (29th/45th Foot) of which she is Colonel-in-Chief.
	SOVIET UNION	Visit to Kiev to take part in the European 3-Day Event Championships.
	ECUADOR, COLUMBIA, JAMAICA, MONTSERRAT, ANTIGUA	December 4-17: official visits with Captain Mark Phillips following their honeymoon cruise on HMY BRITANNIA, which took them from Barbados to the Galapagos.
1974	CANADA	Paid an official visit to Ottawa with Captain Phillips. Also paid an official visit to Cook Islands.
	NEW ZEALAND, NORFOLK, ISLAND, NEW HEBRIDES, BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS, AND PAPUA, NEW GUINEA	With Captain Phillips accompanied her parents on their visit.
	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	In March visited the 14th/20th King's Hussars, of which she is Colonel-in-Chief, at Herford.
	CANADA	Visited Toronto in November with Captain Phillips, to go to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.
1975	AUSTRALIA	Visited Australia in April and May for a fortnight's tour.
	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	In June visited the 14/20th King's Hussars, of which she is Colonel-in-Chief.
	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	In August and September took part in the European 3-Day Event.

## HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ANDREW

Prince Andrew, second son of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, was born at Buckingham Palace on 19th February, 1960. He was christened Andrew Albert Christian Edward at Buckingham Palace on 8th April. He was named Andrew after Prince Philip's father and Albert after The Queen's father.

At four years old he started lessons at Buckingham Palace with four children of friends of The Queen with a governess, who had also given his elder brother and sister their first lessons. He attended regular gymnastic classes and learnt to swim and ride at home.

In 1968 he joined a Cub Scout pack, which met weekly at Buckingham Palace and in September of the same year he went to Heatherdown Preparatory School near Ascot and not far from Windsor Castle. At Heatherdown he followed the normal school curriculum, working for the Common Entrance Examination required by most public schools. He was interested in carpentry and took part in the usual games and sports, soccer and Rugby football in the autumn and winter terms, and cricket and athletics in the summer. He learnt to sail with friends during the summer holidays.

After five years at Heatherdown, at the age of thirteen and a half he followed his father and his elder brother, The Prince of Wales to Gordonstoun School in Moray on Scotland's East Coast, about sixty miles from Balmoral. In his brother's day the school had been for boys only, but by the time Prince Andrew went there it had already started to become co-educational.

Apart from working towards the Ordinary Level of the G.C.E., which he sat for in the summer of 1976, he has taken part in a wide variety of activities available at the school. Including the usual games, he has done some sailing, hill walking and lightweight camping, Air Cadet Corps training and gliding. His particular interests have been pottery and drama.

Prince Andrew has been abroad to Europe on several occasions. He spent part of a term at a school in France to improve his French and has been to Germany and Austria during the holidays to help his German.

In sport he is showing promise in cricket and during the holidays he shows a keen interest in nature and country life and is fond of fishing. He has been driving a low-powered "go-kart" for several years and has recently been learning to drive a car and has already reached a high standard of skill and safety on private roads.

He has accompanied his parents on several cruises on the West Coast of Scotland and a cruise to Norway in 1969, and very much enjoys life at sea in H.M.Y. BRITANNIA.

## HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE EDWARD

Prince Edward is the third son and youngest child of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh. He was born on 10th March, 1964 and christened Edward Antony Richard Louis at Buckingham Palace. He was named Antony after the Earl of Snowdon, Richard after his cousin, the present Duke of Gloucester and Louis after Prince Louis of Hesse.

He started lessons when he was four with a group of five other children at Buckingham Palace with a governess. Like his brother, Prince Andrew, he attended gymnastic classes and learnt to ride and to swim at home. At seven and a half he attended a pre-preparatory school in London for one year before joining his brother at Heatherdown. He follows the normal curriculum of lessons and enjoys the usual programme of games and sports, particularly swimming, football and cricket. In the holidays Prince Edward and his cousins, Princess Margaret's children Viscount Linley and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones are fond of riding and driving "go-karts". He has also started to show an interest and some skill in fishing and boat work, and is becoming a keen bird watcher.

In 1973 Prince Edward was a page at the wedding of his sister, Princess Anne.

Like his brothers and sister, he enjoys the time he can spend with his parents in H.M.Y. BRITANNIA and apart from several cruises on the West Coast of Scotland, including visits to his grandmother's house at the Castle of Mey on the Pentland Firth, he went to Norway with his family in 1969.

June, 1976



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Itinerary	Detailed Scenario for the State Visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, July 6-11, 1976. (approx 80 two-sided pages)	ND	B

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Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 34, Folder: 7/8/1976 - Great Britain (1)

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