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Encyclopaedia  
Americana  
No. 13

burgs maintained it as a purely Spanish institution; but when their dynasty became extinct in 1700 (on the death of Charles II) the grandmastership was claimed by Emperor Charles VI. The subsequent dispute resulted in the establishment of an independent Austrian branch of the order in 1713.

Until the 20th century, it was the principal chivalric order in both Spain and Austria-Hungary. Its knights, bound by 94 statutes, were required to defend their king and the Roman Catholic Church.

THOMAS F. GLICK, *University of Texas*

**GOLDEN GATE**, in western California, is a strait about 5 miles (8 km) long and 1 to 2 miles (1.6 to 3.2 km) wide that connects San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. Its channel between the hills of San Francisco on the south and the rocky headlands of Marin county on the north is striking. The channel is about 400 feet (120 meters) deep and is used by large vessels. The Golden Gate Bridge spans the strait.

The Golden Gate is believed to have been first sighted by white men in March 1772, when Capt. Pedro Fages and a party of Spaniards saw it from the east side of San Francisco Bay. The first vessel known to have traversed the strait was the *San Carlos*, piloted by Juan Manuel de Ayala, in August 1775. The strait was named by John Charles Frémont (q.v.) in 1846.

**GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE**, the second-longest suspension bridge in the world. It spans the Golden Gate—a mile-wide (1.6-km) strait between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay—and connects San Francisco with Marin county to the north. The bridge has a 4,200-foot (1,280-meter) main span, second only to the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in New York Harbor, and a total length of 8,981 feet (2,737 meters). The \$35 million structure was started in 1933 and opened in 1937. Joseph B. Strauss was the chief engineer, and Othmar H. Ammann (q.v.) was a consultant.

The two steel towers of the bridge, each 746 feet (227 meters) high, are the tallest bridge towers in the world. The towers, painted bright orange, support two cables, 36.5 inches (93 cm) in diameter, spaced 90 feet (27 meters) apart. The pier supporting the south tower is founded on bedrock 100 feet (30 meters) below the water surface. The pier, built 1,125 feet (343 meters) from shore, is exposed to ocean storms and strong tidal currents.

The bridge deck carries a roadway, 60 feet (18 meters) wide, divided into six lanes for vehicular traffic, and there are plans to add a second lower deck. The view from the roadway, about 250 feet (76 meters) above the water, is spectacular. See also BRIDGE.

WILLIAM H. QUIRK  
"Engineering Construction World"

**GOLDEN HORDE**, the modern term for a state that existed from 1223 to about 1400 in the Turkic steppes, the westernmost part of the Mongol empire. In 1223, Juchi, the son of Genghis Khan, received Khwarizm (Khorezm) and the northern Caucasus from his father, with lands to the west "as far as Mongol horse had trod." Juchi's son, Batu (died 1255), conquered the Volga region and most of the grasslands as far west as the Danube. Princes of the Slavic territories north of the forest-steppe line acknowl-

edged the Horde's sovereignty and collected tribute and taxes for the khans.

The Horde's political institutions combined traditional and innovative features. A new capital, Sarai (near Astrakhan; later moved to a site, also called Sarai, near Volgograd), was built by Batu Khan, but older centers retained their significance. A new dynasty, the Genghisids, was established, but its rule continued previous local traditions of statecraft.

**Culture and Economy.** The destructiveness (often exaggerated) of the invasions notwithstanding, the region within the Mongol sphere enjoyed relative peace and prosperity. The Volga trade route was revived, and after the restoration of the Palaeologan dynasty in Byzantium in 1261, the way was opened for European merchants to trade in the furs of Bulgaria and the silks of Cathay. The cities of the Horde, populated by traders and craftsmen of many nationalities, were centers of Muslim culture—the nomads, Turkic and largely pagan, did not inhabit them. Even the ruling khans normally preferred the nomad camp to the palace.

The economy of the Horde was based on the Central Asian combination of pastoral nomadism and international transit trade, which provided traders the security of a vast trading zone secured by Mongol horsemen and also provided the nomads with tax revenues, a market for their flocks, and the necessities that they did not produce.

**The Blue and White Hordes.** Numerous changes of khans have led scholars to conclude that the Horde was an unstable society. In fact, however, it endured with little political change until Timur's (Tamerlane's) sack of Sarai in 1395. The dynamic of its internal political history was provided by the struggle between its main components, the White (Western) and the Blue (Eastern) Hordes. The great tribal confederations were important in this struggle; the khans were often merely figureheads. Thus the real ruler during the reigns of Tuda-Mengu (1282–1287) and Talabuga (1287–1291) was the great western tribal chieftain, Nogai, who gained control over Sarai and the trade routes.

On the death of Nogai, Tokhta, with the aid of the tribes of the Blue Horde, commanded the capital, but soon Uzbek again united the Horde under western rule. His reign (1312–1342) and that of his son Janibek (1342–1357) mark the apogee of the Horde's power. Late in the 14th century another western chieftain, Mamai, ruled until he and his Genoese allies were defeated first by the Muscovites (at Kulikovo, 1380) and then (1382) by Tokhtamysh, who had seized control of the Blue Horde with the help of Timur. Instead of subjugating the White Horde, however, Tokhtamysh allied himself with the western tribes and in effect replaced Mamai. This led to a conflict with Timur, who laid waste the great centers of the Horde from 1389 to 1395.

**Decline.** The collapse of the center and the redirection of trade (due to the rise of Ottoman and Lithuanian power) led to the growth of peripheral successor states (the Crimea, Kazan, Astrakhan, and Muscovy). They coexisted in changing alliances until Muscovy's expansion into the steppe in the mid-16th century.

EDWARD L. KEENAN, *Harvard University*

**GOLDEN HORN**, an inlet on the Bosphorus forming the harbor of Istanbul, Turkey. It was so called because of its shape and beauty. See ISTANBUL.

don had changed. Its population had increased to more than 1,100,000. Villages and hamlets that in 1666 had been the objects of summer outings from the heart of the city had become part of the built-up area. Some of the building had been well-planned works of great landowners; some, however, the sorry work of the small and greedy. The Bedford, Portman, and Foundling estates produced streets and squares that embellished the town. On the other hand, to the east, parts of Stepney and Bethnal Green were constructed with ill-built cottage terraces. Agar Town, which lay near the modern King's Cross and St. Pancras railway stations, was a scandal.

The changes brought by the years 1689-1820 had followed no conscious plan. Inside the City its government was in full control and reasonably active. Beyond its boundaries, unchanged since the Middle Ages, government services and communications for the new areas came piecemeal. The important developers obtained local acts of Parliament enabling them to levy rates out of which to finance paving, lighting, cleansing, and the watch (a group of persons charged with protecting life and property). The popularity of the developers' streets depended in part on such services, and they were usually adequately administered. Lesser men left a legacy of slums and neglect for later generations to clear.

Socially, commercially, and financially, London was the hub of the kingdom. As a corollary to its great wealth, fed by the profits of the East and West Indies' trade and by trade with most of the known world, it reigned supreme in England in matters of the theatre, literature, and the arts. It was the London of David Garrick, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the great furniture makers and silversmiths, and of the world-famous foreign musicians. But its size brought increasing problems.

*Organization, innovation, and reform.* Although new dispensaries and new or enlarged hospitals were reducing mortality, the former riverside town required new forms of government, of communications, and of sanitation if it was to continue to grow. These were slowly and painfully evolved in the London of 1820-1914. Against a background of statistics that showed the population of the built-up area rising from 1,225,694 (1821) to 6,586,269 (1901), the innovations came piecemeal. In 1829 a centralized Metropolitan Police Force was provided, under the ultimate control of the home secretary, in place of the uncoordinated watchmen and parish constables. The lighting of streets by feeble oil lamps was revolutionized by the introduction of gas, and soon the Gas Light and Coke Company (1812) was followed by similar companies scattered throughout London. Omnibuses (1829) began a revolution in road transport, and carriage by rail came less than 10 years later. The year 1845 saw a great inquiry into public health, with the exposure of London's worst deficiencies, followed by legislation in 1852 ensuring a purer water supply. A statute in 1855 (the Metropolis Management Act) combined a number of the smaller units of local government and replaced the medley of franchises with a straightforward system of votes by all ratepayers. Major works, such as main drainage, were put in the hands of a Metropolitan Board of Works.

The momentum of these changes, established by such diverse reformers as Bishop C.J. Blomfield, Sir Robert Peel, Edwin (later Sir Edwin) Chadwick, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, continued throughout the century. New churches, new schools, better law and order, main drainage, and care for the outcasts were some of the reformers' legacy; Trafalgar Square, the Embankment, and roads, such as Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road, driven through the worst of the slums are their most obvious monuments. The changes in government continued, if not so drastically. The London County Council superseded the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1888, the vestries were transformed into metropolitan boroughs by the London Government Act (1899), and the various water companies combined in 1902 into a publicly owned Metropolitan Water Board.

Public and private works continued to transform the face of London. The opening of the Metropolitan, a

steam railway, in 1863 and the making of Holborn Viaduct in 1869 were accompanied by the building of new Thames bridges and the rebuilding of Battersea, Westminster, Blackfriars, and London bridges. After years of discussion and agitation, the road bridges outside the City passed into public ownership, and the tollgates disappeared. All the main railways carried their lines northward across the Thames into London, to the Victoria, Charing Cross, Blackfriars, and Cannon Street stations. It was an era in which an abundance of initiative and of capital was joined to abundant labour to make the widest use of new skills, cheap transport, and copious raw materials.

Technical progress continued gradually to alter the lives of Londoners and the face of the town. Cheap suburban trains enabled the skilled artisan to live farther and farther from his work. The London School Board, established under the Education Act of 1870, set about the task of providing elementary education for all. Trains or streetcars (horse-drawn), after an unsuccessful beginning in 1861, became important in the 1870s and a major factor in metropolitan transport as their electrification developed in the first years of the 20th century. By then electricity was being used as the motive power for traffic below ground, the Prince of Wales opening the world's first electric underground railway, from King William Street to Stockwell, on November 4, 1890. With the arrival, before 1914, of the gasoline-driven omnibus, the outline of transport in modern London was complete and the way opened for still faster development of suburbia.

Inevitably this was accompanied by rising land values in the central zone, by the construction of ever larger offices, factories, and warehouses in place of small houses, and by a continuous outlay of public and private funds on better housing and street improvements. World War I, in which air raids inflicted 2,632 casualties on London, brought only a temporary pause, and peace saw resumed development on a mounting scale. As a national and in some respects a world capital, London required institutions capable of meeting its needs. An era of amalgamation and expansion ensued. From banks to hospitals, and from telephone exchanges to power stations, almost all was expanded. Street congestion, well-known in the 1850s, was worse in the 1930s, despite the rationalization of traffic authorities. By 1939 the population of the Greater London conurbation exceeded 8,000,000.

*Reconstruction after World War II.* World War II, with evacuation and heavy damage by air raids, brought the greatest setback in the history of modern London. Air attacks killed more than 30,000, injured more than 50,000, damaged most public buildings, and, in such areas as the City and Stepney, obliterated whole sections of the street system. Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament were damaged but saved, as were St. Paul's and Guildhall in the City. Ordinary houses and the docks suffered severely.

The end of hostilities brought a gradual return of many evacuees and a housing shortage made worse by the ravages of dry rot. Reconstruction, hampered by the shortage of most materials, began at once—and with the advantage of plans and surveys already put forward. The Town and Country Planning Act (1944), followed by acts of 1947, 1954, 1959, and 1968, gave unprecedented powers of purchase, direction, and control. The urgency of the Festival of Britain (1951) produced Lansbury (a redevelopment in Poplar) and the Royal Festival Hall, but the most significant postwar features have been the vast investment in new houses, the restoration of services and the Port of London, the general acceptance of a planned urban economy, and the sustained effort to divert industries to new or expanded towns outside London.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY CITY

*Site and environment.* The oval chalk basin through which the Thames meanders from west to east is filled with great thicknesses of younger sediments, including solid rock from the Eocene Epoch of the Tertiary Period, sands, clays, terraces of pebble gravels, and Thames alluvium. Central London has up to 20 feet of "made

Innovations in transport in the 19th century

The Victorian era

fog - see next page

ground" accumulated in historic times. The earliest settlements were built on the well-watered gravel hills, and the clay produced bricks for building the city for many centuries.

The climate of the basin is typical of the eastern edge of the British Isles. St. James's Park, in the middle of Central London, receives 23.4 inches of rain a year, but, over the rest of the basin, the rainfall is irregular from year to year, with extremes of 70 to 130 percent of the average. Temperatures are mild (43°-64° F [5°-18° C] January-July mean) and vary little, although it is warmer in the city than in the suburbs. Since the passage of the Clean Air Act of 1956, there is as much sunshine in the city as in the nearby countryside: average visibility in winter has increased from one mile to four miles, and the amount of smoke in the air has been reduced to between 33 and 25 percent of that measured in 1964. Since the act went into effect, there has been no smog in London, and the celebrated pea-soup fogs have become much rarer.

**Vegetation and animal life.** London is of special interest to naturalists for the plants and animals that thrive there in close association with man.

In the centre, wild plants are found in the parks, squares, and private gardens, on building sites, railway banks, neglected gutters, and broken walls. Many of the most common ones have wind-borne fruits, so that they quickly colonize any soil available. Oxford ragwort, rosebay willow herb, bracken, the shrub *Buddleja davidii* (butterfly bush), and Canadian fleabane were the five most abundant plants growing on bombed sites during and after World War II, when 269 species were found in the "square mile" of the City.

In the suburbs the number of species is much greater. Wimbledon, Mitcham, and Barnes commons, Hampstead Heath, and Epping Forest have a good representation of wild plants. Within 20 miles of St. Paul's Cathedral, 1,835 species of flowering plants and ferns, 221 mosses, and 68 liverworts have been recorded since 1900.

Four kinds of birds have learned to live in great numbers in close association with man. Feral domestic pigeons have been a feature of London birdlife for at least 600 years and are familiar to visitors to Trafalgar Square, St. Paul's Cathedral, Victoria Station, and other places. House sparrows abound in Central London, and white-headed gulls have been regular winter visitors since 1895 and are seen in large numbers by the Thames and elsewhere. Immense numbers of starlings roost on buildings in Central London; the numbers are increased by immigrants from Europe in the winter. The mute swans on the Thames are the property of the crown and are marked by the Vintners and Dyers livery companies, which have a royalty. An ancient ceremony known as swan-upping takes place each July to mark the birds, and then congregations of 100 or more may sometimes be seen on the Thames in Central London. The ravens at the Tower of London are semidomesticated birds introduced from Wales.

In inner London 160 species of birds are recorded, and 37 of these species have bred. St. James's Park and Kew Gardens have good collections of waterfowl. Within 20 miles of St. Paul's 245 species have been recorded since 1900 in a wide range of habitats. Of these species, 100 are believed to nest annually.

The brown rat is a serious pest, and the black rat is found in the upper parts of buildings over a large area, including the West End. The house mouse is common, hedgehogs are frequent in the suburbs, and several species of bats occur.

Butterflies are often seen, and some species, such as the migrant red admiral, congregate around the flowers of buddleia and Michaelmas daisies. Many moths occur in Central London, where the lime hawk, eyed hawk, and poplar hawk (*Laotoë populi*) are among the larger species. The trend toward melanism is less general in moths in London than in other industrial cities but is shown in a few species.

**Administration.** As defined by the Registrar-General for England and Wales, Greater London covers 610

square miles, but there are, administratively speaking, a dozen different Londons. For electricity and gas supplies and hospital services, Greater London is only a portion of an administrative area for four electricity boards, three gas boards, and four metropolitan regional hospital boards. The City of London, which is independent of the Greater London Council, with its own police force and its own government headed by the lord mayor, is commonly thought to be one square mile in area (really larger, 677 acres [274 hectares]). The three great dock systems and 90 miles of river are controlled by the Port of London Authority. The London school area is only 117 square miles, the responsibility of the Inner London Education Authority; the 20 outer London boroughs have their individual school systems. The London postal area is 570 square miles. The Metropolitan Police district, which does not serve the City of London, covers 786 square miles. The area serviced by the London Transport Board is 900 square miles, and that serviced by the Metropolitan Water Board is 570 square miles. The area administered by the Greater London Council (GLC) is 610 square miles (1,580 square kilometres). Replacing the London County Council, which had taken over from the Metropolitan Board of Works as the city's government in 1889, the GLC came into being in 1964.

At the same time, the 90 separate local authorities were abolished, and 32 London borough councils (plus the City of London) were set up as the primary units of local government, little "cities" of 150,000 to 340,000 in population. The elected borough councils fix the annual rate payable on local property and have charge of such activities as housing, local parks, public libraries, refuse collection, street cleaning, and borough planning. The GLC is responsible for—among other things—overall planning, traffic control, roads, ambulance and fire brigades, education (in inner London), sewers, courts, historic buildings and public monuments, and disposal of the garbage collected by the boroughs.

**Population.** Within the Greater London conurbation a decline in population has occurred in the City of London since 1851, in inner London since 1901, and in outer London since 1951. Encircling the conurbation area is a broad fringe up to 30 miles wide of almost continuous population increase (more than 1,000,000 since 1951) that embraces satellite towns beyond the Green Belt areas and extends along every major road and rail route from London. The entire London and South East region had a population of more than 17,000,000 in the early 1970s, more than one-half of which was outside the Greater London conurbation.

	City of London	inner London*	outer London†	Greater London conurbation‡
1801	128,269	959,310	157,980	1,117,290
1851	127,869	2,363,341	321,707	2,685,048
1901	26,923	4,546,267	2,050,002	6,586,269
1951	5,324	3,347,956	5,000,041	8,348,023
1961	4,767	3,200,484	4,976,788	8,171,902
1971§	4,234	2,719,249	4,655,531	7,379,014

\*Comprising the County of London after 1888 and the inner boroughs after 1965. †After 1965 the outer London boroughs. ‡Area reduced in 1965 when it became coterminous with that of the Greater London Council plus the City of London. §Preliminary 1971 census figures.

As hundreds of thousands of people move out annually, a smaller number of "new Londoners" move into those city neighbourhoods that had often lost their "village" character to bombs or urban renewal. New building, especially of hotels and offices, has gnawed into residential districts. Most enduring of all has been a change in the outlook of the mass of the population: the working class has been emancipated from belief in its own inferiority. Better housing, improved education, a complete scheme of health care, and social security have done much to terminate mute acceptance of the old social system.

The class system persists, the "old boy net" of former public (private) school students still aids its mem-

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REVISED EDITION

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VOLUME IV

*Jockey Hollow-National Union for Social Justice*

Charles Scribner's Sons · New York

## MIXED COMMISSIONS

such a great extent because of the Missouri River. As facilities for navigation improved the fur trade increased. The pirogue, bateau, and barge of the French voyageur gave way to the keelboat and mackinaw boat, and these in turn yielded to the steamboat in 1831. The Missouri River was said to be the most difficult in the world to navigate. Nevertheless, it was the most dependable medium of transportation in the days of the fur trade.

[Phil E. Chappell, *A History of the Missouri River*; Hiram M. Chittenden, *The American Fur Trade of the Far West*.]

STELLA M. DRUMM

**MISSOURI V. HOLLAND**, 252 U.S. 416 (1920), a Supreme Court case in which it was determined whether the treaty-making power extends the exercise of federal power to a field not specifically delegated to the national government. Two federal district courts had held an earlier Migratory Birds Act, passed under the commerce power, unconstitutional. An identical statute of 1918, passed after the ratification of the Migratory Bird Treaty of 1916 with Great Britain, was upheld in *Missouri v. Holland* on the grounds that it contravened no express limitations of the Constitution and that the treaty-making power is not limited by any "invisible radiation from the general terms of the Tenth Amendment."

PHILLIPS BRADLEY

**MITCHELL'S MAP**, or *Map of the British and French Dominions in North America With the Roads, Distances, Limits, and Extent of the Settlement*, on a scale of 1:2 million, was published in London on Feb. 13, 1755, under the auspices of the Board of Trade by John Mitchell. A successful physician and botanist, Mitchell practiced medicine in Urbana, Va., between 1735 and 1746. He wrote well on many subjects, but is best remembered for his large-scale map. On the fourth English edition (London, 1775) the words *British Colonies* were substituted for *British and French Dominions*. The map, engraved on copper and printed on eight sheets, measures when joined 52.75 by 76.25 inches. More than twenty editions were published before 1792, after which parts of the map were published with new titles by numerous authors, many times without acknowledgment to Mitchell.

Since its publication, Mitchell's map has figured in nearly every boundary dispute involving the United States or parts thereof. On it were laid down the first

boundaries of the United States following the Treaty of Paris (1783).

LLOYD A. BROWN

**MIWOK**, native Californian peoples spread through the central river valley and to the north of San Francisco Bay in the coast ranges. Lacking political organization outside their tightly knit and separatistic villages, the Miwok were distinguishable by their language, a branch of the Penutian phylum, and by their brand of central Californian culture. With other Californians, such as the Pomo, Maidu, and Wintun, the Miwok depended on acorns for subsistence, made fine basketry, and focused their lives within the confines of several hundred small hamlets. Like other California peoples the Miwok were numerous, an estimated 11,000 in 1770. Contact with Europeans after 1850 proved highly destructive both to their numbers and to their native culture.

[A. L. Kroeber, *Handbook of the Indians of California*, Bureau of American Ethnology, bulletin 78.]

ROBERT F. SPENCER

**MIXED COMMISSIONS** are instruments of international law established by bilateral or multilateral agreements and composed of members of different nationalities for the purpose of achieving the peaceful settlement of disputes. According to their functions they may be mixed claims commissions, commissions of conciliation, or commissions of inquiry.

Mixed claims commissions have the task of arbitrating disputes arising from claims of one state or its nationals against another state regarding damages, debts, boundary questions, and other matters involving claims. The procedure of establishing such commissions was initiated by the United States and Britain with the Jay Treaty of 1794, which set up a joint international commission consisting of an equal number of lawyers appointed by each party, who appointed an umpire with a casting vote. In subsequent mixed claims commissions it was not necessary that the members be lawyers; frequently they were nationals of third neutral countries. Following the success of the Jay Treaty, other claims commissions were established by the United States and other countries. Among those in which the United States participated were the United States–Mexican Commission established in 1868, which disposed of over 2,000 claims, and the United States–German Mixed Claims Commission created after World War I to settle war damage claims.

economies or our security. Together and independently, our two countries have acted to renew and protect our way of life. We're restoring incentives and opportunities in our marketplaces by reducing excessive taxation and regulation. By lifting the heavy hand of government, we're placing our faith in the working men and women of Britain and the United States.

Our two countries have been united in commitment to free trade, and we are both making economic sacrifices for the sake of Western security. But an important challenge still looms before us: the protection of our personal freedoms and national interests in the face of hostile ideologies and enormous military threats. We must find the right balance of deterrent forces and arms reductions to secure a lasting peace for generations to come.

The United Kingdom is a great symbol of Western thought and values. The British people are known for their vision and dedication. Yours has been an empire of ideas, nourishing freedom and creating wealth around the globe. Here is, as I said earlier today, the birthplace of representative government, constitutional rights, and economic freedom—a body of ideas that has raised the standard of living and improved the quality of life for more people in less time than any that ever came before.

Your leadership, Madam Prime Minister, has also been far-seeing and courageous, returning your country and your people to the roots of their strength. You remind me of something one of our wiser Americans, the late Will Rogers, once said about the paradox of being a great leader. He said, "The fellow that can only see a week ahead is always the popular fellow for he's looking with the crowd. The great leader, the true leader, has a telescope. His biggest problem is getting people to believe he has it." [Laughter]

But you have a telescope and your focus is true. You also have the eloquence and the determination necessary to lead, and your people have the wisdom and the tenacity to persevere. We Americans believe this combination promises great things for not only Great Britain but for the world.

Nancy and I thank you for this warm reception among friends. I would like to propose a toast and, again, similar in that it's to

the bonds between our people, but also to the Right Honorable Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Thatcher, and to the Queen. To the Queen.

*Note: Prime Minister Thatcher spoke at 2:25 p.m. at Number 10 Downing Street, her London residence.*

*Following the luncheon, the President returned to Windsor Castle.*

### Windsor, England

*Toasts at a Dinner Honoring the President.  
June 8, 1982*

*The Queen.* Mr. President, I'm so glad to welcome you and Mrs. Reagan to Britain.

Prince Phillip and I are especially delighted that you have come to be our guests at Windsor Castle, since this has been the home of the Kings and Queens of our country for over 900 years.

I greatly enjoyed our ride together this morning, and I was much impressed by the way in which you coped so professionally with a strange horse and a saddle that must have seemed even stranger. [Laughter]

We hope these will be enjoyable days for you in Britain, as enjoyable as our stays have always been in the United States. We shall never forget the warmth and hospitality of your people in 1976 as we walked through the crowds in Philadelphia, Washington, New York, and Boston to take part in the celebrations of the Bicentennial of American Independence.

Two hundred years before that visit, one of my ancestors had played a seemingly disastrous role in your affairs. [Laughter] Yet, had King George III been able to foresee the long-term consequences of his actions, he might not have felt so grieved about the loss of his colonies.

Out of the War of Independence grew a great nation, the United States of America. And later there was forged a lasting friendship between the new nation and the country to whom she owed so much of her origins. But that friendship must never be

taken for granted, and your visit gives me the opportunity to reaffirm and to restate it.

Our close relationship is not just based on history, kinship, and language, strong and binding though these are. It is based on the same values and the same beliefs, evolved over many years in these islands since Magna Carta and vividly stated by the Founding Fathers of the United States.

This has meant that over the whole range of human activity, the people of the United States and the people of Britain are drawing on each other's experience and enriching each other's lives. Of course, we do not always think and act alike, but through the years our common heritage, based on the principles of common law, has prevailed over our diversity. And our toleration has moderated our arguments and misunderstandings.

Above all, our commitment to a common cause has led us to fight together in two World Wars and to continue to stand together today in the defense of freedom.

These past weeks have been testing ones for this country, when, once again, we have had to stand up for the cause of freedom. The conflict in the Falkland Islands was thrust on us by naked aggression, and we are naturally proud of the way our fighting men are serving their country. But throughout the crisis, we have drawn comfort from the understanding of our position shown by the American people. We have admired the honesty, patience, and skill with which you have performed your dual role as ally and intermediary.

In return, we can offer an understanding of how hard it is to bear the daunting responsibilities of world power. The fact that your people have shouldered that burden for so long now, never losing the respect and affection of your friends, is proof of a brave and generous spirit.

Our respect extends beyond the bounds of statesmanship and diplomacy. We greatly admire the drive and enterprise of your commercial life. And we, therefore, welcome the confidence which your business community displays in us by your massive investment in this country's future. And we also like to think we might have made some contribution to the extraordinary success story of American business.

In darker days, Winston Churchill surveyed the way in which the affairs of the British Empire, as it then was, and the United States would become, in his words, "somewhat mixed up." He welcomed the prospect. "I could not stop it if I wished," he said. "No one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll." How right he was. There can be few nations whose destinies have been so inextricably interwoven as yours and mine.

Your presence at Versailles has highlighted the increasing importance, both to Britain and to America, of cooperation among the industrial democracies. Your visit tomorrow to Bonn underlines the importance to both our countries of the continued readiness of the people of the Western Alliance to defend the ways of life which we all share and cherish. Your stay in my country reflects not only the great traditions that hold Britain and the United States together but above all, the personal affection that the British and American people have for one another. This is the bedrock on which our relationship stands.

Mr. President, I raise my glass to you and to Mrs. Reagan, to Anglo-American friendship, and to the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States.

*The President.* Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, Nancy and I are honored to be your guests at this beautiful and historic castle. It was from here that Richard the Lion-Hearted rode out to the Crusades, and from here that his brother, King John, left to sign the Magna Carta. It's a rare privilege to be even a momentary part of the rich history of Windsor Castle.

As we rode over these magnificent grounds this morning, I thought again about how our people share, as you have mentioned, a common past. We are bound by so much more than just language. Many of our values, beliefs, and principles of government were nurtured on this soil. I also thought of how our future security and prosperity depend on the continued unity of Britain and America.

This place symbolizes both tradition and renewal, as generation after generation of your family makes it their home. We in America share your excitement about the impending birth of a child to the Prince



and the Princess of Wales. We pray that God will continue to bless your family with health, happiness, and wisdom.

It's been said that the greatest glory of a free-born people is to transmit that freedom to their children. That is a responsibility our people share. Together, and eager for peace, we must face an unstable world where violence and terrorism, aggression and tyranny constantly encroach on human rights. Together, committed to the preservation of freedom and our way of life, we must strengthen a weakening international order and restore the world's faith in peace and the rule of law.

We in the free world share an abiding faith in our people and in the future of mankind. The challenge of freedom is to reject an unacceptable present for what we can cause the future to be. Together, it is within our power to confront the threats to peace and freedom and to triumph over them.

Your Majesty, Nancy and I and all of our party are very grateful for your invitation to visit Great Britain and for your gracious hospitality. Our visit has been enormously productive and has strengthened the ties that bind our peoples.

I would like to propose that we raise our glasses to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, to the continued unity of our two nations, the preservation of our freedom for generations to come. I propose a toast to Her Majesty the Queen.

*Note: Queen Elizabeth II spoke at 9:47 p.m. in St. George's Hall at Windsor Castle.*

### London, England

*Remarks to Reporters Following a Breakfast Meeting With Prime Minister Thatcher.  
June 9, 1982*

**The Prime Minister.** May we report to you on the talks we've had and the way we think that this whole visit has gone.

Of course there is always a very great welcome in Britain for a visit by our great ally and friend, the United States. But this visit has been something more than an ordi-

nary welcome. It's been an extraordinarily warm welcome, which I think we must attribute to the way in which President Reagan has appealed to the hearts and minds of our people.

The reception he's had, not only from Parliament—which was a triumph—but also from the people of this country who listened to his speech before Parliament, that reception has been one of great affection and one which recognizes that here is a leader who can put to the uncommitted nations of the world the fact that we in Britain and the United States have a cause in freedom and justice that is worth striving for and worth proclaiming. And we do indeed thank him for that and congratulate him most warmly on everything—all the speeches and everything he's done—since he has been with us for this very brief visit. It is a triumph for him as well as a great joy to have our ally and friend with us.

We have, of course, discussed matters of defense in the context of East-West relations. Once again we take a similar view. We cannot depend upon the righteousness of our cause for security; we can only depend upon our sure defense. But we recognize at the same time that it is important to try to get disarmament talks started so that the balance of forces and the deterrents can be conducted at a lower level of armaments. In this, again, the President has seized the initiative and given a lead, and we wish those talks very well when they start. And we'll all be behind him in what he is doing.

This morning we have also discussed the question of what is happening in the Middle East. We have discussed it in a very wide context. As you would expect, we are wholly agreed on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 508, that there must be cessation of hostilities coupled with withdrawal. And the United Kingdom is wholly behind Mr. Habib in the efforts he is making to bring that about. We have discussed it also in the very much wider context of the whole difficult problems of the Middle East, which we've all been striving to solve for so many years now.

Finally, I would like once again to record our thanks to our American friends, to the President and to Mr. Secretary Haig for the

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new King was immediately called on to settle the issue of reform of the House of Lords, and he agreed to create enough new peers to overwhelm the Conservative majority in the Lords. After 1912, Irish home rule was the major issue, but while King George attempted to bring the opposing sides together, he refused to become publicly identified with either viewpoint. During World War I the King sought to maintain national unity and morale. The royal family name was changed from the German Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor.

Throughout the 1920's and 1930's, George V influenced public life in a private and responsible manner, never endangering his impartiality, yet always willing to assist the path of good government. His most difficult political decisions involved the choices of Stanley Baldwin in 1923 and James Ramsay MacDonald in 1931 as prime ministers; in both instances the competition for the office was keen, and the King risked angering other aspirants. George's private advice to his ministers was always treated seriously and often proved to be extremely shrewd. Above all, the King managed to enhance the reputation of the monarchy in a period when political passions, international problems, and domestic events threatened national stability.

George V recovered from a serious chest illness in 1928 and was able to reign effectively until his death at Sandringham House, Norfolk, on Jan. 20, 1936. He was survived by his wife and five of their six children, two of whom came to the throne, successively, as Edward VIII and George VI.

A. J. BEATTIE, *London School of Economics*

**GEORGE VI (1895-1952), king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother, Edward VIII, in 1936. He made the monarchy a cohesive national force during the wartime upheavals and postwar dislocations that marked his reign, and was admired and respected by his subjects.**

**Early Life.** Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George was born at Sandringham, Norfolk, England, on Dec. 14, 1895, the second son of the Duke of York, who later became George V. Prince Albert, known to his family as "Bertie," had a happy childhood, but was rather sensitive and developed a stammer that he never completely overcame. In many ways he was like his father, also a second son who was to become king and also more interested in the outdoors and sports than in academic pursuits. Like his father, too, he went to naval college (Osborne and Dartmouth), but he also attended Trinity College, Cambridge, briefly. After three years of service as a midshipman, he rose to the rank of lieutenant. He remained in the navy during World War I and was on duty during the Battle of Jutland in 1916.

By his late 20's, Prince Albert was participating actively in public life. He was particularly interested in industrial welfare and frequently visited factories and mines. The Prince was created Duke of York in 1920, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in 1923, and toured British East Africa in 1924.

**Accession to the Throne.** Prince Albert unexpectedly became king on Dec. 11, 1936, when his brother, Edward VIII, announced his abdication 11 months after succeeding their late

father, George V. He was crowned king as George VI on May 12, 1937.

The new King was faced with one of the most difficult situations encountered by a modern British monarch. The abdication and the publicity and rumor that had surrounded King Edward's determination to marry Mrs. Wallis Simpson had seriously impaired the status of the monarchy. George VI and Queen Elizabeth set themselves to the task of repairing the strains and quickly achieved a reputation for warmth and integrity.

**Reign.** The unsettled international atmosphere obliged the King to take a close interest in political affairs. In September 1938, at the time of the British agreement with Adolf Hitler at Munich, he became the first British monarch to visit a prime minister—Neville Chamberlain—at No. 10 Downing Street. World War II placed heavy burdens on George VI, whose role as a symbol of national determination was critical. In the early years, when defeat appeared likely, George VI reinforced his reputation for public service and won a popular gratitude and admiration rivaled only by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's. The King's visit to the United States in 1939 furthered close cooperation between Britain and America.

Having, like his father, achieved the respect and admiration of his people during a world war, King George faced further hazards after 1945. The election of a Labour government, combined with the strains of postwar reconstruction, made the office of monarch a position requiring delicacy of touch and soundness of judgment. The King involved himself in the political concerns of his ministers, but convinced them of his absolute impartiality in public politics and his scrupulous recognition of the limits of his private influence. As in war, his efforts in peacetime were devoted to fostering and maintaining the unity and morale of the nation as a whole. His success was manifest in the sense of loss expressed throughout the country on his death, at Sandringham, on Feb. 6, 1952. George VI was succeeded by the older of his two daughters Elizabeth II.

A. J. BEATTIE, *London School of Economics*

George VI of England

CAMERA PRESS-PIX



**ELIZABETH** (1837-1898), empress of Austria and queen of Hungary. She was born in Munich on Dec. 24, 1837, the second daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph and Ludovica of Bavaria. She married her cousin Francis Joseph I of the House of Habsburg (reigned 1848-1916) on April 24, 1854.

Brought up in the unrestrained, happy, rural atmosphere of the family castle of Possenhofen, she found it difficult to adapt to the ceremony of the Vienna court and the dominance that her mother-in-law, Archduchess Sophia, exercised there. After the birth of Archduke Rudolf in 1858, she became estranged from her husband. She seemed to enjoy ill health and sought recuperation in travel.

Brought together with her husband again by the disastrous war with Prussia and Italy in 1866, she helped bring about better relations between the Austrian and Hungarian halves of the Dual Monarchy. Her striking beauty, gay spirit, accomplished horsemanship, and above all her ability to speak Magyar fluently endeared her to the Hungarians.

In general, she played little part in public affairs, abhorred publicity, and quietly interested herself in literature. The suicide of Archduke Rudolf at Mayerling in 1871 intensified her tendency to melancholia, and she again sought relief in travel. As she stepped aboard a steamer at Geneva on Sept. 10, 1898, she was stabbed to death by Luigi Luccheni, an Italian anarchist.

E. C. HELMREICH  
Bowdoin College



NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, LONDON

**ELIZABETH I** guided England's transition from a weak, strife-torn state to one of the great powers.

**ELIZABETH** (1596-1662), queen of Bohemia. Elizabeth Stuart, the daughter of the future James I of England and of Anne of Denmark, was born at Falkland castle, Scotland, in August 1596 and was brought up as a rigorous Protestant and royalist. She was married in 1613 to Frederick V, the Elector Palatine, a Calvinist, and entered upon a troubled life of political and personal reverses.

In 1619, Frederick's political ambitions led him to accept the Bohemian crown offered him at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. Although Elizabeth's responsibility for this misguided adventure is a matter of controversy—in intelligence and determination she was clearly superior to her vacillating husband—she willingly shared his destiny in the tragic years that followed their coronation. The Protestant defeat at the Battle of the White Mountain in 1620 sealed their fate in Bohemia, and Habsburg troops occupied the Palatinate. They were forced into exile, finally finding refuge in the Netherlands in 1621. After Frederick died in 1632 and her brother Charles I of Britain was dethroned and executed in 1649, Elizabeth's ruling days were over.

Her beauty, charm, and wit won her many deeply loyal adherents, as well as the name "Queen of Hearts." But her temper was ill suited to the era's abrasive politics. Although her son regained the Palatinate as Elector Charles Louis in the wake of the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, Elizabeth was prevented from following him back to Heidelberg. The Stuart Restoration allowed her to return to England, where her son Rupert was an active royalist, in 1661, but it was only to end her days. She died in London on Feb. 13, 1662. Through her daughter Sophia, Elizabeth was the grandmother of Britain's George I.

GERALD STRAUSS, *Indiana University*

**ELIZABETH I** (1533-1603), queen of England and Ireland, was the most famous of English monarchs and one of the most successful women rulers in history. She guided her country through the second phase of the Reformation, settling it upon a moderate Anglican foundation, and through the transition from being a small, second-rank power to a foremost position among European powers.

Herself a worldly Renaissance woman, she was in touch with every side of the nation's activity. She was not only concerned with politics, diplomacy, and the religious struggle against the Counter-Reformation, but was also interested in voyages, finance, literature, and the arts. A clue to her success was her determination to maintain national unity in an age of ideological strife. Her long reign provided stability, in which the country's life flourished as never before. Her people were grateful—Shakespeare expressed it—for the long internal peace she kept; it prepared the way for the union of the British Isles.

**Personality.** Her father, Henry VIII, had annulled his marriage with Catherine of Aragon and had broken with Rome to marry Anne Boleyn. Their daughter Elizabeth, born at Greenwich Palace on Sept. 7, 1533, was thus inevitably a child of the Reformation, whose legitimacy was contested and whose fortunes were critically involved in the conflict between Catholics and Protestants. She was a clever, precocious girl and was carefully educated by Cambridge tutors of moderate Protestant inclinations. Brilliant at languages, she became a good classical scholar and wrote and spoke French and Italian fluently. She made good use of this ability as queen, when she conducted negotiations with foreign envoys per-

sonally, for none of them spoke English in her day.

Physically, she was of the red-headed stock of the Tudors and looked like a Welshwoman, with sharp oval face, high cheekbones, narrow forehead, and hooked nose. Psychologically, she was like her grandfather Henry VII: cautious and wary; farseeing; of penetrating political insight; calculating about money, though not ungenerous; at heart humane. Distinctly autocratic, she had a genius for rule and used her femininity to attract men to the service of the state and her marriageability for political advantage abroad.

**Early Years.** During the minority of her half-brother Edward VI (reigned 1547–1553), she was close to the King, whom she resembled. Thomas Seymour, the handsome brother of Protector Somerset, was disturbingly familiar with her. This made a scandal of importance and may have reinforced a fear of sex aroused by the earlier executions of her mother and her cousin-stepmother Catherine Howard for adultery.

She was in graver danger during the reign (1553–1558) of Mary I, her half-sister. Thomas Wyatt's rebellion almost overthrew Mary's Catholic regime, and Protestants looked to Elizabeth to replace the unpopular Queen. Elizabeth was sent to the Tower, and Mary would have had her executed if it had been politically possible. Though saved from this fate, she was sent away from court to live in the country. This experience determined Elizabeth, when she became queen, never to recognize an heir, a "second person" around whom opposition could rally.

#### ELIZABETH'S REIGN

The bankruptcy of Mary's regime; her failure to impose ultramontane Catholicism, especially upon London and the progressive southeast; the burning of nearly 300 Protestant martyrs; defeat in war—all these combined to produce a popular reaction, at the time of Elizabeth's accession in 1558, that drove her further in the Protestant direction than she wished.

**The Elizabethan Settlement.** Always realistic, in 1559 she accepted the return to Edwardian Protestantism, and the Marian exiles—Protestants who had fled to the Continent—resumed their place in the reestablished national church. Having accepted the inevitable, the Queen spent the rest of her life maintaining and enforcing this settlement, with its hierarchy, traditional institutions, liturgy, Prayer Book, and ceremonies.

The Reformation impulse resumed its drive. The Queen, profoundly hostile to its Puritan manifestations, was the real authority behind the bishops in repressing them. Her aim was to maintain national unity and uniformity—in an age of religious conflict—against both Roman Catholics and Puritans. External order with inner spiritual latitude was her ideal: she summed it up, "I desire to open a window into no men's souls."

**Scotland and France.** Mary's failure had lost Calais to France and left the French dominant in Scotland. Elizabeth's minister, Sir William Cecil (later Lord Burghley), forced her to take an aggressive stand and put military and naval pressure on Edinburgh. Cecil scored a triumph with the Treaty of Edinburgh, in 1560. The French withdrew from Scotland, and Mary Stuart renounced her claim to Elizabeth's throne. This historic reversal of the "Auld Alliance" between Scotland and France pointed to the eventual union of Scotland with England.

Encouraged, Elizabeth and Cecil now tried to wrest back Calais by invading France while it was involved in the first civil war over religion (1562–1563). But French Catholics and Huguenots made peace and joined ranks to defeat the invader. Queen and minister learned their lesson from this mistake. They never again exposed themselves to a similar fiasco. Calais was never to be won back.

**The Crisis of 1569–1572.** Internally there was peace and lenient government for a decade after Elizabeth's accession. The religious settlement gained strength, and the country recovered economically with the restoration of the currency. The debasement of the coinage was ended, sterling was returned to par, and a new coinage was issued, in all of which Elizabeth took a personal interest, putting forward her own proposals. These measures provided a basis for the long-term economic stability, the expansion of industry and trade, the development of natural resources that, along with the increase of population, notably that of London, marked the prosperity of the reign. This, in turn, directed by the widely recognized ability of Elizabeth and Cecil's government, was the foundation of the achievements of the Elizabethan Age.

By 1569 various opposition elements came together to challenge the regime. In that year a rebellion led by two Catholic earls broke out in the backward North. Elizabeth wept at the challenge to her rule, but her tears were partly financial. The revolt was harshly suppressed. In 1570 the papal bull excommunicating and deposing the Queen sharpened the issue, which she had wished to blur, and left her Roman Catholic subjects in a cruel dilemma: to choose between country and faith. This played into Elizabeth's hands, identifying her and her church with English patriotism.

But she had done nothing to settle the question of the succession, and it was becoming clear that she did not intend to risk marriage. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, after making a tragic mess of her rule in Scotland, had been driven to take refuge in England. A large party in Elizabeth's council, both Anglican and Roman Catholic, sought to solve the problem by marrying the Catholic Mary to Elizabeth's Anglican cousin the Duke of Norfolk, thus tying Mary firmly to the English alliance.

Within the council, the intrigue was also motivated by hostility to Cecil and jealousy of his influence with the Queen. Elizabeth's heart was with Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whom she loved, and he was opposed to Cecil. But the Queen displayed a remarkable capacity to offset emotional preference by political judgment. Her head was with Cecil, and together they shouldered their way against the majority of the nobles in council, though with the support of the people at large. The Queen always retained a supreme gift for cultivating popularity, which was an instrument of government at a time when there was no standing army to keep order.

Norfolk broke his pledged word not to pursue his design to marry Mary. Elizabeth said that within four months of such a marriage she herself would see the inside of the Tower again. He also conspired with the papal agent, Roberto di Ridolfi, and was brought to book for treason. With Norfolk's execution in 1572, Cecil's ascendancy in the state was assured. His remarkable partnership with the Queen endured for 40 years,

until his death in 1598, when she long wept for him. So long an administration, continued by his son, Robert—who also understood the woman's political genius—until his death in 1612 enabled farsighted and consistent government to reap permanent benefits for the country.

**Spain and Maritime Expansion.** The years 1569–1572 also witnessed a first showdown with Spain and the end of the old Anglo-Spanish alliance. The break was over the Low Countries, whose revolt against Spanish rule Philip II was endeavoring to suppress with savagery. In 1568, Sir John Hawkins' persistent attempts to share in Spain's Caribbean trade were treacherously frustrated. Spain was determined to maintain an absolute monopoly of the New World and the Pacific.

Meanwhile, the Spanish ships carrying the pay for Philip's troops in the Netherlands had taken refuge at Plymouth. To counterbalance her losses—for she had invested in Hawkins' voyages—Elizabeth ordered their seizure. The troops mutinied for want of pay. Spain never succeeded in suppressing the resistance of the Dutch, who ultimately won their independence.

The 1570's were filled with voyages of exploration for a passage around Russia or North America to the rich trade of the Far East, in which the Queen was interested, geographically and financially. The northeastern voyages opened up Russia's first direct contact with western Europe. Elizabeth's diplomatic exchanges with Czar Ivan the Terrible were beneficial to trade, but she had some difficulty in politely resisting his offers of marriage and mutual asylum in case of necessity. Many of her presents of silver and plate remain in the Kremlin Museum.

She backed Martin Frobisher's voyages to find a Northwest Passage around Canada, and personally supported—against Cecil's wishes—Francis Drake's voyage (1577–1580) around the world, with its challenge to Spain's monopoly of the New World and the Pacific. In the 1580's she backed Walter Raleigh's efforts to colonize Virginia with English settlers. His resources all came from his favor with her, in return for services to her and the state.

**War with Spain.** The maritime and colonial conflict with Spain moved into open war from 1585, when, by the Treaty of Greenwich, Elizabeth pledged England to support the Dutch struggle for independence. She disliked the necessity and hated war, but for the rest of her life she continued to fight against Spain's world empire, until its dominance was checkmated. On land she sent armies to support the Dutch and also Henry IV in his long civil struggles in France. Under her the navy reached a fighting strength and efficiency not rivaled again until the rule of Oliver Cromwell, and it astonished Europe by defeating the great Spanish Armada in 1588. At the height of the invasion threat, she appeared before the army at Tilbury, riding on a white horse and wearing a white plume, to make a famous speech: "I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England, besides." She always displayed a truly royal courage.

The long war ebbed and flowed but achieved a second peak in 1596 with the capture of Cádiz by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, her last favorite and Leicester's stepson. She intended him to take Leicester's place in the state, but he

would not subordinate himself to her will. He made a fiasco of the attempt to crush the resistance of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, in Ireland and intrigued to further the accession of James of Scotland to her throne. He broke out into open rebellion in 1601. Elizabeth faced the crisis with her usual courage, but the strain of his execution sapped her will to live. A humane woman, she had had similar difficulty over Norfolk's execution in 1572, and in 1587 that of Mary Stuart—forced upon her by Cecil and her whole council—had given her a temporary breakdown. She died at Richmond on March 24, 1603, and was succeeded by Mary Stuart's son, James VI of Scotland, who became James I of England.

#### ELIZABETH IN RETROSPECT

Elizabeth I's specific contribution to the history of her country has never been fully assessed and has sometimes been disputed. It may, however, be illustrated by her role in regard to the religious settlement. If the laity, even her leading ministers, had had their way, the English Church would have emerged more decisively Protestant in character. At the beginning of her reign she accepted a compromise that went further in that direction than she liked. She spent the rest of her reign enforcing it, against the movement toward further reform, as expressed in Parliament.

She maintained the authority of the episcopate under the control of the monarchy, and as a support for it. Suspending Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, for too much sympathy with the Puritans in 1577, she found the appropriate instrument to enforce discipline in the church in her choice of John Whitgift as archbishop in 1583. Together they defeated the Puritans for their lifetime. Her long reign, and her insistence on hierarchical order, enabled the English Church to develop a character that eventually prevailed after the episode of the Puritan Revolution.

Secondly, throughout a long reign she husbanded the economic and financial resources of her small country. She and her chief minister Burghley recognized that these imposed necessary conditions upon the policies they were able to pursue. Here she reaped a great advantage from being a woman: she was not tempted by the idea of military glory. The greatest mistake of her father, Henry VIII, had been the French war of 1543–1546, on which he wasted much wealth gained from the dissolution of the monasteries. Elizabeth had no difficulty in resisting the Dutch offer of the sovereignty of the Netherlands in 1585. Her agreement to aid the Dutch in their struggle against Spain was a defensive measure that also ensured their independence. She had thus a share in bringing to birth a new nation.

At home her careful scrutiny of expenditure meant that, when the war with Spain began, there was a war chest, a surplus, from which the first year could be financed. The efficiency of the fleet and defensive preparations on land were not matched again until Oliver Cromwell's rule, half a century later. Hers was the only government of the time—except that of the papacy—that did not go bankrupt. Nevertheless, because the war went on for 20 years, government finances were strained by military aid, expeditions, subsidies to Henry IV and the Dutch, and, most serious of all, the cost of crushing resistance in Ireland. All this necessitated the sale of crown lands and impoverished the crown's resources, leaving a problem that

the Stuarts inherited and could not resolve, and that became a primary element in the disputes leading to the Civil War. But the country at large was much richer and more prosperous at the end of her reign than at the beginning.

Naturally, as a woman she was not able to take the personal part in administration and government activities that her father and grandfather had done—and they wore themselves out in their early 50's. But she regularly presided in council and personally received diplomatic envoys, transacting business with them in Latin, French, or Italian. All important issues, and many questions of personnel, were referred to her. She was the ultimate source of authority, though on decisive matters she usually consulted Burghley.

Elizabeth was interested in everything that concerned North America, and she allowed the use of the name "Virginia," in reference to herself (the Virgin Queen), for the English sphere there. She invested in a number of the voyages—it was from her resources that Raleigh was able to plant his colonies. By diplomacy, and at length by war, she strenuously resisted Spain's claim to monopoly of the New World. She secretly supported Drake's incursion into the Pacific, against the wishes of Burghley, and on Drake's return from his voyage around the world acknowledged and rewarded his achievement.

**Place in History.** A worldly woman, she was involved in most aspects of the life of the age. The Shakespearean drama would not have existed, against the opposition of the London authorities, if it had not been for her express protection. She was a patron of the arts and in turn was celebrated by poets and prose writers, musicians, scholars, and painters. To the triumph of her rule they owed their golden opportunity.

The inspiration of her solitary and exposed life as sovereign was to leave a famous name as a ruler to posterity. In her last speech to Parliament she told the country: "This I count the glory of my crown: that I have reigned with your loves." She offered genuine inspiration to a society of which she was more than a glittering figurehead. On it she impressed her personality and appearance, becoming at once the most famous and the most familiar of all English sovereigns. With the possible exception of Catherine the Great of Russia, Elizabeth I may be regarded as the greatest woman ruler in history.

See also separate articles on leading figures of the Elizabethan Age, including BURGHLEY, 1ST BARON; DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS; ESSEX, 2D EARL OF; LEICESTER, EARL OF; RALEIGH, SIR WALTER; SALISBURY, 1ST EARL OF (ROBERT CECIL); SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM.

A. L. ROWSE

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BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

Queen Elizabeth II of England in 1963.

**ELIZABETH II** (1926– ), queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, was born in London on April 21, 1926. She grew up in a remarkably happy domestic atmosphere and was educated privately by, among others, Marion Crawford and C. H. Marten, the latter of whom became provost of Eton. Her mother's appreciation and love of art, together with her father's interest in the contemporary world—he was a collector of jazz records—ensured that the Princess' early life would be interesting and full.

**Childhood, Education, and Marriage.** Princess Elizabeth and her younger sister Princess Margaret were too young to participate in the public duties involved in their parents' early years on the throne. During World War II the princesses stayed at Windsor Castle, while George VI and his consort shared with their people the burdens of the London blitz.

Princess Elizabeth made some broadcasts in the early years of the war that revealed her as serious and responsible. She appeared in public on formal royal business for the first time in 1944 and later endeared herself to her subjects by insisting on training as a driver in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. After the war her position as heir to the throne involved her in ever-increasing royal duties, in which her dignity and sense of occasion became accepted elements in British public life. In 1947, in her 21st year, she accompanied her parents on their successful tour of South Africa. In July 1947 she was

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**Place in History.** A worldly woman, she was involved in most aspects of the life of the age. The Shakespearean drama would not have existed, against the opposition of the London authorities, if it had not been for her express protection. She was a patron of the arts and in turn was celebrated by poets and prose writers, musicians, scholars, and painters. To the triumph of her rule they owed their golden opportunity.

The inspiration of her solitary and exposed life as sovereign was to leave a famous name as a ruler to posterity. In her last speech to Parliament she told the country: "This I count the glory of my crown: that I have reigned with your loves." She offered genuine inspiration to a society of which she was more than a glittering figurehead. On it she impressed her personality and appearance, becoming at once the most famous and the most familiar of all English sovereigns. With the possible exception of Catherine the Great of Russia, Elizabeth I may be regarded as the greatest woman ruler in history.

See also separate articles on leading figures of the Elizabethan Age, including BURCHLEY, 1ST BARON; DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS; ESSEX, 2D EARL OF; LEICESTER, EARL OF; RALEIGH, SIR WALTER; SALISBURY, 1ST EARL OF (ROBERT CECIL); SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM.

A. L. ROWSE

*All Souls College, Oxford University*

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BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

Queen Elizabeth II of England in 1963.

**ELIZABETH II (1926- )**, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, was born in London on April 21, 1926. She grew up in a remarkably happy domestic atmosphere and was educated privately by, among others, Marion Crawford and C. H. Marten, the latter of whom became provost of Eton. Her mother's appreciation and love of art, together with her father's interest in the contemporary world—he was a collector of jazz records—ensured that the Princess' early life would be interesting and full.

**Childhood, Education, and Marriage.** Princess Elizabeth and her younger sister Princess Margaret were too young to participate in the public duties involved in their parents' early years on the throne. During World War II the princesses stayed at Windsor Castle, while George VI and his consort shared with their people the burdens of the London blitz.

Princess Elizabeth made some broadcasts in the early years of the war that revealed her as serious and responsible. She appeared in public on formal royal business for the first time in 1944 and later endeared herself to her subjects by insisting on training as a driver in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. After the war her position as heir to the throne involved her in ever-increasing royal duties, in which her dignity and sense of occasion became accepted elements in British public life. In 1947, in her 21st year, she accompanied her parents on their successful tour of South Africa. In July 1947 she was

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

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

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

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

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

A. J. BEATTIE  
London School of Economics

**ELIZABETH** (1437-1492), queen of England. The hard-headed and acquisitive daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, Elizabeth Woodville contributed greatly to the social advancement of her ambitious Northamptonshire family. She secretly married King Edward IV on May 1, 1464, provoking the resentment of Richard, Earl of Warwick, and the powerful Nevilles. This was ex-

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

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

GEORGE OSBORNE SAYLES  
University of London

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

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

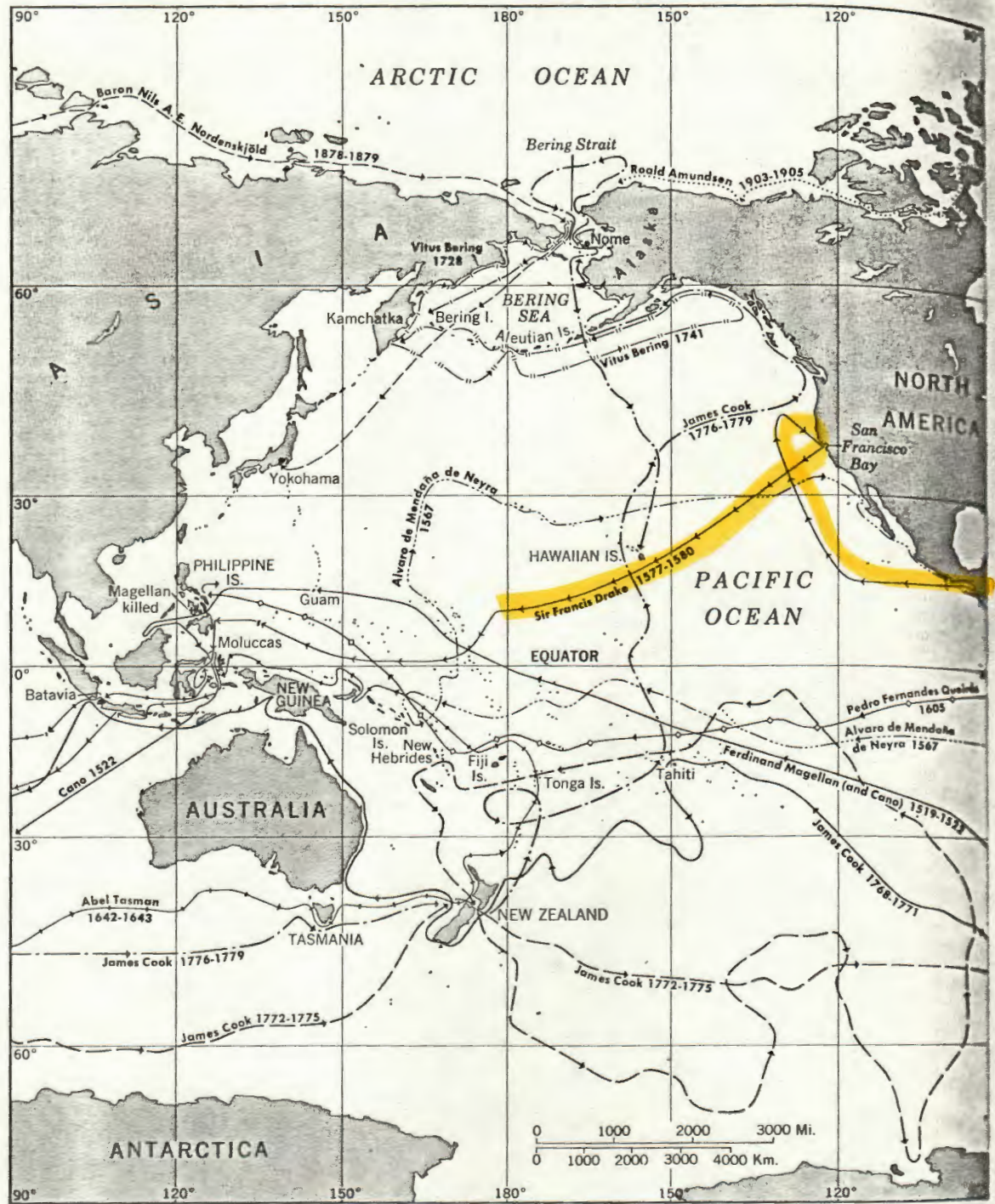
A. J. BEATTIE  
London School of Economics

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

As *Carmen Sylva*, Elizabeth wrote poems, novels, short stories, fairy tales, and plays, and translated Rumanian poems and legends into German. Her poetry, though not of great depth, was written in a fresh lyric style. Her best prose included, in German, *Märchen einer Königin* (1901; Eng. tr., *A Real Queen's Fairy Book*, 1909) and, in French, *Pensées d'une reine* (1888; Eng. tr., *Thoughts of a Queen*, 1890).

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





**PRINCIPAL OCEAN VOYAGES**

- ← - - - - - Bjarne Herjulfson 986
- ← - - - - - Leif Ericson 1001
- ← - - - - - Bartholomeu Dias 1487-1488
- ← - x - x - Christopher Columbus 1492-1493
- ← - - - - - Vasco da Gama 1497-1499
- ← - - - - - John Cabot 1497
- ← - - - - - Ferdinand Magellan (and Cano) 1519-1522
- ← - - - - - Giovanni da Verrazano 1524
- ← - - - - - Alvaro de Mendana de Neyra 1567
- ← - - - - - Sir Francis Drake 1577-1580



PRINCIPAL OCEAN VOYAGES

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| —○—○— Pedro Fernandes Queirós 1605 | — James Cook 1768-1771                     |
| —○— Henry Hudson 1609              | — James Cook 1772-1775                     |
| —○— Abel Tasman 1642-1643          | — James Cook 1776-1779                     |
| —○— Vitus Bering 1728              | — Baron Niels A. E. Nordenskiöld 1878-1879 |
| —○— Vitus Bering 1741              | —○—○— Roald Amundsen 1903-1905             |

young animal is about five feet  
ers. The weight of a large  
is between 1,100 and 1,200  
imum weight for the species  
ch 1,500 pounds.

The moose extends from Nova  
Brunswick to northern Alaska,  
along the axis of distribution of

the Ottawa River and its tribu-  
good moose hunting, as does  
The species still exists in  
northern Minnesota, and along  
of the Rockies as far south as  
Ten River, Wyoming. North-  
and in British Columbia, Al-  
utka, and in many parts of  
and on the Kenai Peninsula.  
Inlet have the most massive  
antlers to be found, and have  
been described as an independent species,  
*Alces gigas*.

The moose is regulated by law.  
very short; the number that  
each hunter is limited to one or  
killing of females is forbidden.

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

1 Order of, a secret fraternal  
1888 at Louisville, Ky. by  
The first lodge was organized  
in 1800. Operating in the United  
States, Canada, and the British  
Islands, it is restricted to the white race,  
with 1,518 in 3,474 units, including  
women. The society's purpose is  
to pay sick and death bene-  
fits, it maintains a home and  
school for orphan boys and girls at  
Aurora, Ill., and a home for  
the aged at Moosehaven, Orange  
County, N. C. The organization publishes *Moose*

FACTORY, village, Ontario,  
Canada, at the mouth of the Moose  
River. It is adjacent to Moo-  
se, which is a terminus of the  
Canadian Railway. Both villages are  
the work of French-Canadian explorers,  
Lafitau and Médart Chouart,  
who were commissioned by  
1668 to search for the North-  
west passage, establishing Charles Fort  
in England with a cargo of furs,  
and by the Hudson's Bay Com-  
pany. The Moose Factory as a  
men war broke out between  
England and the post changed hands sev-  
eral times, destroyed at the end of the  
18th century by the company near the  
present operations to the present

city, Saskatchewan, Canada,  
at the mouth of Moose Jaw River and  
about 100 miles west of Regina. Divi-  
sion for the Canadian Pacific and  
national railways, and for Prairie  
Provinces is on the route of the Trans-  
Canada and is well served by high-  
ways. Industries include meat packing,  
mining, electrical production, stock-

yards, creameries, railway terminal shops,  
and woolen mill. The city has a collegiate institute  
and a teachers college.

The district was first settled in 1882; Moose  
Jaw was incorporated as a town in 1884 and  
as a city in 1903. The Indians called it "the place  
where the white man mended his cart with the  
jaw of a moose." Population: 31,854.

MOOSEHEAD, lake, Maine, 50 miles north  
of Skowhegan, at an elevation of about 1,000  
feet. The largest lake in the state, its area is 120  
square miles; it is 35 miles long, and 2 to 10  
miles in width. The Kennebec River has its  
source in the lake, and an outlet leads into the  
Penobscot River. A lake with many islands,  
Moosehead is a popular resort for fishermen and  
hunters. Steamer service connects the shore  
towns, the Canadian Pacific Railroad runs along  
the southwestern end, and there is an airport at  
Greenville on the south shore, where guides and  
canoes are available.

MOOSEWOOD, local name in the Eastern  
United States and Canada for the striped maple (*Acer  
pensylvanicum*).

MOPSUS, mōp'sūs, in Greek mythology, a  
diviner or two diviners of the same name. (1)  
A pre-Trojan War Mopsus, son of Ampyx and  
Chloris, was one of the Lapithae (q.v.) who  
took part in the battle with the Centaurs, and  
was the prophet of the Argonauts, whom he ac-  
companied on their voyage. He died in Libya  
from the bite of a serpent.

(2) A post-Trojan War Mopsus was the son  
of Rhacius and Manto, daughter of the seer  
Tiresias. In a contest of divining the number  
of figs on a tree, he defeated Calchas, who  
said to have died from mortification. Mopsus  
was killed in a combat with Amphilocheus.

MOQUEGUA, mō-kā'gwā, department,  
Peru, bounded on the north by Arequipa, on  
the south by Tacna, on the west by the Pacific Ocean,  
and on the east by Puno. Its area is about 5,500  
square miles. It is watered by the Tambo and  
Moquegua rivers, and is crossed by the Cordil-  
lera Occidental, which here has several volcanic  
peaks. The climate is dry—semitemperate on the  
coast, with cooler uplands. Mainly agricultural,  
its irrigated lands produce wine, olives, cereals,  
sugarcane, and cotton, and on the mountain  
slopes cattle are raised.

MOQUEGUA, capital of the department, is on  
the Moquegua River, 60 miles by rail from the  
port of Ilo, at an altitude of 4,500 feet. It is also  
on the Pan American Highway. Earthquakes,  
the latest occurring in 1868, have caused suffer-  
ing to the city's industry, but it is now a process-  
ing center for olives, wine, cotton, and fruit.  
Pop. department (1950) 42,647; town (1940)  
3,888.

MOQUELUMNAN, mō-kēl'ūm'nān, a name  
applied to a distinct language family of North  
American Indians, formerly included with the  
Costanoan in the old Powell classification, but now  
accorded separate status. It comprises one of the  
largest groups in California, occupying an area  
extending from the Cosumnes River south to the  
Fresno River, and from the Pacific Coast inland  
to the Sierra Nevada. The Moquelumnan are  
known tribally as the Miwok, of whom there are

several divisions, each with an individual dialect.

MORACEAE, mō-rā'sē-ē, a family of plants  
in the order Urticales, composed of trees and  
shrubs, sometimes vines, and (rarely) herbs, re-  
lated to the nettle family. The approximately  
55 genera and 1,000 species grow mainly in  
tropical and subtropical climates. Botanical  
characteristics include deciduous or evergreen  
trees, alternate or simple leaves, and small uni-  
sexual flowers; various species have milky juice  
and (notably species of *Ficus*) are epiphytes.  
Moraceae is economically important, and its plants  
are grown for fruit, shade, and ornament. The  
most important genera are *Morus* (mulberry), in-  
cluding *M. alba* (white mulberry) and *M. rubra*  
(red mulberry); and *Ficus* (the fig), which has  
the most numerous species, including *F. carica*  
(common fig), *F. benghalensis* (banyan), and *F.  
elastica* (indiarubber plant). Other genera are  
*Maclura* (orange osage), *Artocarpus* (bread-  
fruit), *Broussonetia* (paper mulberry), and *Bro-  
simum* (breadnut).

MORADABAD, mō-rād'ā-bād, city, India,  
seat of Moradabad District in north central Uttar  
Pradesh, on the upper Ganges Plain, situated on  
the right bank of the Ramganga River, 90 miles  
east of Delhi. A railway and road junction, the  
city is a trade center for the wheat, rice, barley,  
mustard, sugar cane, and cotton which are grown  
in the area. Its principal industries are cotton  
milling and the production of lacquered brassware,  
for which it is noted. Moradabad was founded in  
1625 by Rustam Khan, who also built the fort  
and splendid mosque, Jama Masjid (1631) which  
are its distinguishing landmarks. It was a  
Rohilla stronghold in the 18th century, and with  
its territory became part of British India in 1801.  
Pop. (1951) 161,854.

MORAES BARROS, mō-ris' bār'rōs,  
Prudente José de, Brazilian lawyer and political  
leader: b. Itú, Brazil, 1841; d. Piracicaba,  
Dec. 3, 1902. An ardent advocate of republican-  
ism, Moraes Barros was a successful lawyer  
and in 1885 was one of three republicans to sit in  
the imperial parliament. After the revolution of  
1889, which he was active in bringing about, he  
became governor of São Paulo and president of  
the Constituent Assembly. In 1894 he was elected  
president of Brazil (to 1898), the first civilian to  
hold the office. Although he was personally hon-  
est and an able leader, his administration was  
severely hampered by a series of crises resulting  
from the disturbed financial and political con-  
dition of the new republic.

MORAINE, mō-rān', the deposit of rock de-  
bris, composed of sand, gravel, or clay, made by a  
glacier. Moraines may be divided into two classes,  
those that exist on the ice itself and those that  
are formed at the edge of the ice or under it. Of  
the first type, the most common are the *lateral  
moraines*. These are ridges of debris that accumu-  
late on the ice next to the rock wall on either side.  
They consist in part of material that the glacier  
has scraped from the valley sides and in part from  
avalanche debris. When two glaciers unite, two  
lateral moraines are brought together and form  
a *medial moraine*. Glaciers that result from many  
ranches uniting may have several such medial  
moraines. The lower stagnant ends of many large  
glaciers are wholly covered with debris that was

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Misty*  
*arrival*  
1/25/83

MEMORANDUM

TO: WILLIAM HENKEL (Coordinate with William Clark & James Rosebush)  
FROM: WILLIAM K. <sup>Bill</sup>SADLEIR  
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

PLEASE IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING AND NOTIFY AND CLEAR ALL PARTICIPANTS. THE BRIEFING PAPER AND REMARKS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO RICHARD DARMAN BY 3:00 P.M. OF THE PRECEDING DAY.

NOTE: AS PROJECT OFFICER FOR THIS ACTIVITY, IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO SUBMIT A COMPLETE, CONFIRMED LIST OF STAFF AND ATTENDEES, IDENTIFIED BY, TITLE, TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING WITHIN FIVE (5) DAYS AFTER THE EVENT.

Time reserved for Visit of Queen Elizabeth:

MEETING: 3/1/83 - AM - Meeting - Ranch  
3/3/83 - 7:30 pm - State Dinner - San Francisco

DATE: As shown  
TIME: As shown  
DURATION: As shown  
LOCATION: State Dinner location to be determined  
REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes  
MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office  
FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: Yes

cc: A. Bakshian M. McManus W. Clark  
M. Brandon J. Rosebush M. Wheeler  
R. Darman B. Shaddix C. Tyson  
R. DeProspero W. Sittmann  
D. Fischer L. Speakes  
C. Fuller WHCA Audio/Visual  
W. Henkel WHCA Operations  
E. Hickey A. Wrobleski

RONALD WILSON REAGAN

Background Information

Date of Birth: February 6, 1911 (2:00 a.m.)

Place of Birth: Tampico, Illinois  
Born over the store where his father sold shoes.  
Nicknamed "Dutch" by his father.

Family Information: Married former Nancy Davis on March 4, 1952.

Children: Maureen (b: January 1941)  
Michael (b: March 1946; m: Colleen;  
son: Cameron)  
Patricia (b: October 1952)  
Ronald Prescott (b: May 1958; m: Doria)

Father: John Edward Reagan (Irish)  
b: July 13, 1883; Bennett, Iowa  
d: May 18, 1941

Mother: Nelle Wilson Reagan (Scots-English)  
b: July 24, 1883; Fulton, Illinois  
d: July 25, 1962

Brother: Neil "Moon" Reagan  
Retired public relations executive;  
resides in Rancho Santa Fe, California.

Grandfather: John Michael Reagan (Irish)  
(Paternal) b: County Cork, Ireland

Grandmother: No information available  
(Paternal)

Grandfather: Thomas A. Wilson (Scots)  
(Maternal) b: Unknown

Grandmother: Mary Ann Elsey (English)  
(Maternal) b: Essex, England

Religion: Member: Disciples of Christ Church  
Christian; attended Bel Air Presbyterian Church,  
Los Angeles, California

Education: B.A. (Economics & Sociology), Eureka College (1932),  
Eureka, Illinois

Childhood/Youth: Reagan was reared in a variety of small towns and cities  
in northern Illinois. His family moved five times before  
settling in Dixon, Illinois, when he was nine. The  
Reagans lived modestly. Most of his youth was spent in  
Dixon, 100 miles west of Chicago (population 10,000 in  
1920, population about 20,000 today).

# W. Coast cities clean up to have queen for a day

By Lorrie Lynch  
USA TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO — Queen Elizabeth will sail into San Diego harbor on her royal yacht Feb. 26 — and California will be ready.

Brass is being polished and beaches scoured. Flowers are being planted to make a good impression on the royal visitors.

No one has tallied the cost of security, planning, state dinners and cleanup after the visit of England's monarch and her husband, Prince Philip. The royal pair will visit California cities and Seattle through March 7.

The Irish Republican Committee, which plans protests at each queenly stop, predicts the trip will cost "hundreds of millions."

But from San Diego to Seattle, city officials and businesses are busily preparing for her royal highness — with little worry about the cost. The attention their cities are getting, they say, is worth the price.

Seattle wants the queen's four hours to be as comfortable as possible. "It's... supposed to come off as comfortable as a walk in the park," said Paul O'Connor, press secretary to Washington Gov. John Spellman. "We want to put her on that boat mellow."

The same is true elsewhere as cities prepare to roll out the red carpet.

■ Santa Barbara's harbor will be dredged early this year — a \$400,000 annual project — so the queen's yacht can anchor a relatively close one mile offshore.

■ In Cupertino, at the Hewlett-Packard plant where the queen will be briefed on the computer industry, new flowers and shrubs are being planted. "We are not turning the place into a palace for the day," said spokesman Lane Webster. But he said the briefing room will be painted.

■ In Los Angeles at 20th Century Fox studios, award-winning set director Walter Scott will fix up the old M\*A\*S\*H stage, where the queen will attend a dinner for about 500. And the brass and

## The queen's visit to USA

Trip starts in San Diego, see 1 below. Follow her trip up the coast.

**8** March 7

Fly to Seattle, visit Childrens Orthopedic Hospital, attend convocation of universities, visit civic center, sail to British Columbia, return to England

**7** March 4

Fly to Sacramento, visit Sutter's Fort, lunch at state Capitol, return to San Francisco, reception with British community, dinner on Royal Yacht with Reagans. Drive to Yosemite for private weekend at the Ahwahnee Hotel

**6** March 3

Attend civic reception, lunch at Stanford University, visit Hewlett-Packard, banquet at deYoung Museum

**5** March 2

Sail to San Francisco with Nancy Reagan

**4** March 1

Arrive by yacht in Santa Barbara, visit Court House, Spanish Mission, President Reagan's ranch

**3** Feb. 28

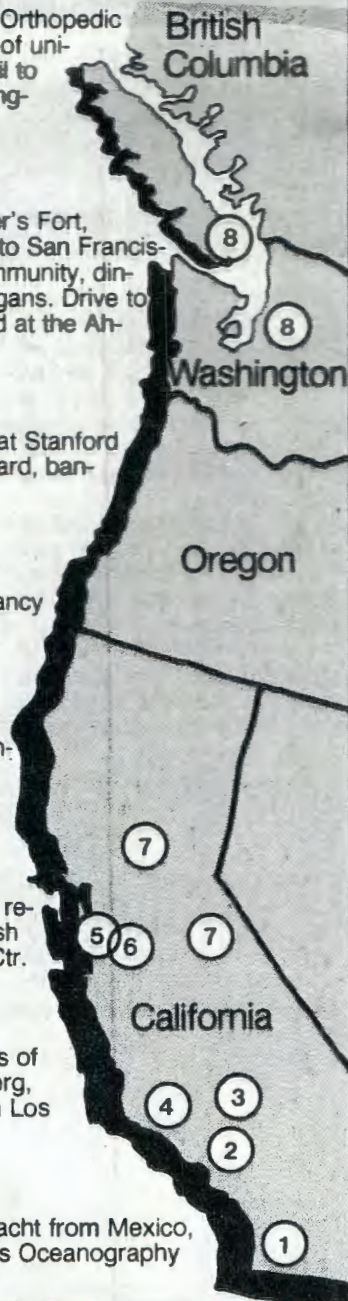
Visit Downey Rockwell plant, reception at City Hall, visit British Home, Lee British Pediatric Ctr.

**2** Feb. 27

Fly to Palm Springs as guests of Ambassador Walter Annenberg, dinner at 20th Century Fox in Los Angeles

**1** Feb. 26

Arrive San Diego on Royal Yacht from Mexico, tour U.S. Naval ships, Scripps Oceanography Institution, San Diego Zoo



By Karen Loeb, USA TODAY

will be spruced up for an elegant luncheon for 92 people.

■ At Rockwell International in Downey, Calif., a new camera is being installed in the space shuttle cockpit simulator. The queen and prince will climb into the cockpit — and the new camera will televise it nationally.

center, said Jacqueline Mimms. A tea party is planned.

■ At Seattle's Children's Orthopedic Hospital, the queen will visit the play area where the children will be working on a project to present to her.

Nothing special is planned at the Ahwahnee Hotel at Yosemite National Park, where the

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip will visit the U.S. next month.

# Sunnylands is ready for the royal visitors

Wynne  
Walker  
upcoming visit

who was criticized for curtsying to Prince Charles when she was chief of protocol, will quite properly curtsy to the queen. "I wouldn't think of not doing it," said Lee, who, of course, always conformed to the British custom when her husband was serving as envoy to London.

From the moment Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip walk into the front entrance next month of Sunnylands, the Walter Annenbergs' fabulous desert estate at Rancho Mirage, Calif., they will be surrounded by unparalleled beauty. I know. I've seen it.

When the royal pair steps inside on the coral-tinged marble floor, they'll be in the 50-foot-by-50-foot atrium where flowers and palms grow at the base of the two lava rock walls against one of which stands Rodin's white marble statue of "The Kiss." Facing the door hangs a large painting by Renoir. In the far corner under a towering skylight is an indoor garden of pink bromeliads centered by a pool from which rises

And this time on her own home soil when she's no longer a government official Lee Annenberg,

see BEALE, page 11B

# BEALE

From page 12B

the original bronze cast of Rodin's "Eve."

That's a mere taste of the art in the atrium that accommodated 80 people for dinner and dancing, including President and Mrs. Reagan on New Year's Eve. That's where Bob Hope and Gloria Stewart did a soft shoe, Dolores Hope and Connie Tower (beautiful actress-wife of our Ambassador to Mexico Jack Gavin) sang, and Jimmy Stewart warbled his one and only ditty, "Ragtime Cowboy Joe."

In stark contrast to the centuries-old architecture and furnishings of Buckingham Palace, the 60-foot-by-40-foot adjoining drawing room will show the visitors how the best in comfortable modern furniture can become an inviting monotone for displaying incomparable art — Van Gogh's "Days of White Flowers," Monet's "Water Lilies" and Gauguins, Cezannes, Seurets,

Bonnards, Manets, Picassos and especially Monet's spectacular big painting, "Iris," along with exquisite examples of Chinese export vases, urns, etc. and contemporary sculptures by Arp, Agam and Giacometti.

In absolutely any direction Elizabeth and Philip gaze they will see only beauty in a harmonious setting of perfect taste. The interior decorating was so masterfully done by Ted Graber, who did the second floor of the White House last year, and the late William Haines, the huge drawing room appears neither cavernous nor oversized.

The royals and other guests — Lee said the most she can entertain at her two dining room tables is 24 — will lunch at lacquered rosewood tables (made by Graber) adorned with big pink porcelain roses (Boehm named them the Lee Annenberg Rose) off Flora Danica china. The same table setting was used at a dinner the other evening for the Gerald Fords that also drew former Ambassador and Mrs. Leonard

Firestone, Mary Martin — who said it will be four more months before Janet Gaynor recovers from their auto accident, Barbara Sinatra (Frank was performing somewhere) and Houston oil man Edward Hudson and his wife.

Former president Ford never seemed in better health or spirits, or was more outgoing, than he was that evening. He said he has made 600 speeches at U.S. colleges and spoken to more than 60,000 students on the economy, the Congress, the presidency, etc. Betty Ford had just had a closely-cropped haircut which she found easy to handle and was fresh from Colorado where they are building a house at Beaver Creek near Vail big enough to accommodate her children, grandchildren and their Secret Service men.

Rivaling the charm of the interior of the sprawling Sunnylands mansion is the soul-soothing velvety green of 200 manicured acres encompassing Walter's rough-less golf course. "I like an easy course," said the 73-year-old

publisher. More affected by the serene perfection around him than by the challenge of golf, Walter wouldn't let Lee Trevino play on his course because Lee "takes dish-sized divots." Guests are asked not to replace divots (leaving a brown dead spot) because a groundskeeper will follow with fresh soil and grass seed to restore the damaged spot.

Against the backdrop of creviced desert mountains topped with snow the velvet links are dotted with olive trees, manmade mirror-lakes (Firestone said almost anywhere in the desert you dig 600 feet down you hit water), beaucarnia and Joshua trees and a pink pagoda gazebo — "Walter's Folly" — where luncheon is served by footmen in the middle of the golf course.

One wing of the house incorporates the game room and five exquisitely decorated, spacious guest rooms looking out on the lawn and a natural-looking pond that's the outdoor swimming pool. The Annenbergs' wing on the opposite side of the house

includes an indoor pool and the Memory Room, which is filled with memorabilia of the high points in their lives — such as Walter's certificate of knighthood (he is the only American ambassador to the Court of St. James's to be knighted) and the crystal engraving of the White House Nancy Reagan sent recently. There are also some inexpensive prints of great paintings he doesn't own. Annenberg abhors the snobbery of people who wouldn't think of hanging a copy. He'd rather look at a picture of a painting than no painting at all.

Out Frank Sinatra Road and down Bob Hope Drive a bit is the Fords' house, his offices and the Firestones' house. Jerry Ford keeps nine secretaries busy, two of them doing nothing but his scheduling. His own office is very handsome with the reproduction of his impressive presidential desk and the oval Duncan Phyfe coffee table that is a little reproduction of his Cabinet table, a gift of his Cabinet. Betty Ford keeps one secretary busy but a

lot of her time is spent at the Betty Ford Center for treatment of alcoholism on the Eisenhower Medical Center grounds. All but a half million of the \$6 million center completed last fall has been raised and Betty is very proud of it.

She, her co-chairman Leonard Firestone, the medical director Dr. Joseph Cruse and nearly every person working there has overcome alcoholism disease. The center is admitting people for \$150 and treating them for \$110 a day, which compares favorably with most such costs. The "campus" consists of an administration building where Betty has an office and three one-story units of rooms, modestly but nicely furnished, each with its own sunny terrace. Those in the know think it will be a prototype for other treatment centers. For Betty Ford it is new fulfillment. When showing Lee Annenberg around the other day a patient being checked out thanked her profusely. She'll hear gratitude expressed the rest of her life. FIELD NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE



By Donnie Radcliffe

In Los Angeles, where getting into the act isn't an intrusion but a career, the White House is thinking about adding a dinner to mollify all the Reagan friends clamoring to meet **Queen Elizabeth II** on her state visit early next year.

The Reagans' State Dinner for Elizabeth and **Prince Philip** is scheduled in San Francisco's DeYoung Museum. When it became apparent there weren't going to be enough seats to go around for everyone who wanted to come, White House aides started thinking about adding another dinner—this one a nonstate affair in Los Angeles.

There's still a little problem of

WP 12/7/82 upcoming Q&E II visit

Washington Ways

# Two for the Queen

## An Extra Royal Dinner Planned for Californians

where to hold it, which says something about the state of state affairs in Hollywood West. So one possibility White House advance teams have been looking into is taking over a Hollywood sound stage, which is something the queen wants to visit anyway. Otherwise, arrangements for her coastline cruise aboard the royal

yacht *Britannia*, are proceeding smartly.

Last week the British ambassador, **Sir Oliver Wright**, looked over the scene, including Silicon Valley. The queen has let it be known that stretch of electronics firms just north of San Jose is high on her "must see" list. "Can't you imagine showing San

Jose to the queen of England?" moaned one administration insider.

Also on the royal itinerary is a luncheon at the Reagans' Ranch *del Cielo* and, of course, a horseback ride through the sagebrush into the sunset. Unlike last June at Windsor Castle, where Reagan and his extended White House family were the queen's house guests, Elizabeth and Philip will bunk aboard *Britannia* anchored in Santa Barbara Bay.

# On the Camino Royal

The Queen's Nonstop  
California Itinerary

By *Dorrie Radcliffe*

Queen Elizabeth II isn't exactly your average tourist, but when she and her husband, Prince Philip, visit the West Coast early next year, she will be doing some of the things average tourists do. Among them is a visit to a Hollywood sound stage, a tour of a California mission, a visit to Yosemite National Park and a glimpse of Silicon Valley.

There also will be some activities average tourists don't do—like horseback riding with the president of the United States, having lunch at a nonroyal but exclusive desert palace and tossing a 31st wedding anniversary dinner aboard the royal yacht, Britannia for President and Mrs. Reagan.

Yesterday the White House and Buckingham Palace simultaneously announced the queen's Feb. 26-March 7 schedule, which includes an

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active social calendar and extensive sightseeing.

The eight-day California trip will begin in San Diego, where the 412-foot Britannia, the world's largest private yacht, will arrive after sailing through the Panama Canal from a Caribbean cruise that begins Feb. 13 at Jamaica.

At the San Diego harbor, the queen and Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, will tour U.S. Navy ships and will be guests of honor at a luncheon aboard an aircraft carrier. Later, the queen will visit the Old Globe Theatre in San Diego's Balboa Park, and Prince Philip will visit the San Diego Zoo. They also will tour the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla. That night they will give the first of several dinners aboard the royal yacht.

On Feb. 27 the queen and Prince Philip will fly to Palm Springs to a luncheon in their honor given by former ambassador to Great Britain Walter Annenberg and his wife, Lee, at their desert estate, Sunnylands, where the Reagans plan to spend New Year's Eve. Mrs. Reagan is expected to attend the luncheon.

"We're anxious to show them our home in the desert and all the mementoes of our five-and-a-half years in Great Britain," said Lee Annenberg, reached by telephone yesterday. Asked if she had entertained any other queens at Sunnylands, she replied, "What other queens do I know?"

## The Queen's California Itinerary

She said, however, that Prince Charles was a house guest at Sunnylands for several nights in 1974 and that among the guests she and her husband invited to meet the prince were then-Gov. and Mrs. Ronald Reagan. She said her husband wrote the queen to invite her to Sunnylands shortly after it was announced that she would visit California in 1983.

That night the royal party will fly to Los Angeles for a gala dinner at 20th Century-Fox studios, thus fulfilling one special wish of the queen's: to visit a Hollywood sound stage.

On Feb. 28 the queen will visit the Rockwell International space shuttle plant and will attend a civic reception hosted by the City of Los Angeles. She also will tour the British Home at Sierra Madre and the Lee British Pediatric Center at the City of Hope. That night she and Prince Philip will host a dinner aboard the Britannia.

On March 1 the yacht will anchor in Santa Barbara Bay, and from there the royal couple will visit the Santa Barbara Mission, and then will have lunch at the Reagans' ranch in the Santa Ynez Mountains 20 miles away. The queen and the president will go horseback riding together; that night the two couples will dine aboard the Britannia.

On March 2 the first lady will sail with the queen and the prince to San Francisco.

On March 3 the City of San Francisco will host a civic reception for the queen. The president of Stanford University at Palo Alto will entertain the royal couple at lunch; afterward the queen and Prince Philip will visit the Hewlett-Packard Co., in Silicon Valley. That night the Reagans will host a dinner for them at the De Young Museum.

On March 4 the queen and the prince go to Sacramento for an official luncheon at the state capital. In the afternoon, they will attend a reception in San Francisco for members of the British community. That night the queen will give an anniversary dinner for the Reagans, who will spend the night aboard the yacht.

On March 5 and 6, the royal couple will visit Yosemite National Park.

They fly to Seattle on March 7 to visit the Children's Orthopedic Hospital and Medical Center and to attend a convocation of universities organized by the University of Washington. A Seattle civic reception is planned in their honor, after which they will sail to Victoria, B.C.

# Orchestrators of White House Public

WP states questionnaire

The White House public relations man won't be leaving the news to chance. President Reagan heads west next week to host a state dinner for Queen Elizabeth II.

Deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver tried to head off the usual spate of stories about Reagan's many vacation trips, but he can't be accompanied in this case by the usual trappings of pomp and finery at the San Francisco state dinner for the queen, by scheduling a full and varied speaking schedule for a president who otherwise might prefer to spend more time at his ranch in the Santa Barbara area.

On March 3, the day of the dinner, Reagan will promote the U.S. Olympic team at a Los Angeles luncheon.

The following day, he will give what he has described as a major speech at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, a frequent forum for major league government officials and politicians. On March 5,

on Saturday he returns to Washington. Reagan will stop off at a yet-to-be-designated site in the Northwest to celebrate the economic revival in the logging industry.

Administration officials see the logging recovery, spurred by an upturn in housing starts, as a genuine indication that economic recovery is on the way. Traditionally, the logging industry is a harbinger both of recessions and of recovery. Reagan, more bullish than any brokerage firm, intends to use every opportunity to give the economy a psychological lift by proclaiming that recovery has arrived.

## Royalty,

## Swamped

*Whom she went*  
Dinner for the Queen  
On the 'M\*A\*S\*H' Set

By *W.P. 1/183*  
Donnie Radcliffe

When Ronald Reagan told Queen Elizabeth, let me show you and Prince Philip my California, she reacted the way you'd expect anyone would to an invitation from Hollywood's most famous leading man. She accepted.

Reagan extended his and Nancy Reagan's invitation last June at Windsor Castle, after the queen complained that her family gets to travel all over the earth and have fascinating experiences, but the only trips she ever gets to make are grand but rigorous state visits.

"Prince Philip goes off to save the gub-gub bird from extinction and Prince Charles gets to meet the aborigines," explained a White House aide. "The queen said she wanted to go to Disneyland and be

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# Washington Ways

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as close to having a real look-see as she could."

As it turns out, she won't be going to Disneyland, but there are compensations in store as she moves northward between her state visits to Mexico and western Canada. One will be on the same 20th Century-Fox sound stage where the 4077th "M\*A\*S\*H" unit has been lambasting and lambasting the Korean War for the past 11 years.

There won't be any "Swamp" around because "M\*A\*S\*H" will have folded its tents by then. But there will be 400 of Hollywood's Finest—sans black tie—sitting down to dinner with the queen and Prince Philip. Coincidentally, the Feb. 27 dinner is the night before the antiwar military sitcom's final episode—two hours long—is aired on nationwide television, forever winding up the show's prime-time production.

The White House isn't yet telling whether Hawkeye, Hot Lips Houlihan, Frank Burns, Klinger, Colonel Potter or any of the other "M\*A\*S\*H" stars are being invited to the dinner. But they all know at least one member of the royal family already. Prince Charles visited the set on his trip to California several years ago.

Reagan aides who were preparing for the queen's visit to California last month saw Alan Alda and Co. in rehearsal on Stage 9, where the show's four principal sets—the operating room, the mess tent, the commanding officer's tent and that most famous of all canvas bachelor pads, "The Swamp"—were still intact.

A "M\*A\*S\*H" spokesman said yesterday that sets will come down when filming ends around Jan. 18 or 19. Under consideration, though nothing has been signed yet, is a plan to ship portions of the sets, including "The Swamp," to the Smithsonian Institution here for permanent enshrinement with other TV sitcom memorabilia, such as The Fonz's leather jacket and Archie Bunker's chair.

A White House official says even if there are no tents for the queen to inspect, Stage 9 won't be entirely without atmosphere. In addition to a cyclorama—a curved backdrop—inside the stage, "cameras and booms and that sort of thing" will be everywhere.

"M\*A\*S\*H" is big telly in Britain, with episodes lagging only about a year behind those in the United States. It's aired in the evening, conceivably well ahead of the queen's bedtime. An acknowledged fan of the now-defunct "Kojak" series, the queen met its star, Telly Savalas, at the White House dinner then-President Ford gave for her in 1976. Nobody is yet saying whether she is a fan of the popular, if sometimes controversial, "M\*A\*S\*H."

"Certainly, the royal family are keen television watchers," a diplomatic British Embassy spokesman said yesterday.

Twentieth Century-Fox officials would have you believe they still haven't guessed who's coming to dinner there next month, so discreet are

they about the plans. But that may not be as far-fetched as it sounds, considering the role Frank Sinatra, with his penchant for secrecy, is playing in arrangements.

"He's involved," says one White House insider, declining to elaborate.

Sinatra's assistance should help put Washington eyebrows back where they belong. A few were raised by his absence at the Annenbergs' New Year's Eve party, despite Lee Annenberg's explanation that he and his wife, Barbara, had a previous commitment. The Annenbergs saw the Sinatras Christmas night when Sinatra invited them to bring their grandchildren over to see "The Depot," which is not a new Sinatra movie but the name he's given his elaborate model-train collection.

Sinatra won't be involved in arrangements for the official dinner the Reagans will give March 3 for Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip in San Francisco's De Young Museum. That night there will be 260 dinner guests, about twice as many as can be seated at a White House dinner.

While the sound stage dinner in Los Angeles is going to be attended predominantly by Californians, the San Francisco dinner will have high-powered leaders of business, politics, government and the arts, as well as some Reagan friends. Lobbying for seats at both dinners is intensifying. There already have been five drafts of the proposed San Francisco guest list, but by late last week the Reagans still hadn't signed off on it.

Far more exclusive will be the queen's shipboard dinners. Though her "Britannia" is the world's largest private yacht, about the size of a destroyer and built as a hospital ship during wartime, it can only accommodate 56 guests at a sit-down dinner.

On lobbying efforts for invitations, a British Embassy spokesman said: "I don't believe, I want to get into that."

President Reagan only had to suit up in black tie once last week in Palm Springs, Calif., where he and the first lady were houseguests of the multimillionaire Walter Annenbergs and his wife, Lee. That was for the Annenbergs' New Year's Eve party at Sunnylands, what Lee Annenberg calls "the only black-tie party we give all year here."

Unlike Eastern-establishment parties, the dress code for Western-establishment parties given by longtime Reagan friends at two Palm Springs country clubs was understated. "Men wore business suits—women wore evening pajamas—to the Thursday night party and no tie at all to the one Saturday night," according to Lee Annenberg.

Voice of America staffers, practicing their Japanese pronunciations for the forthcoming visit of Japan's prime minister, hit on this phrase: "You can Panasonic, but you can't Nakasone." Yasuhiro Nakasone, that is.



Queen Elizabeth II

# Big Bash, Big Bucks

WP 2/15/83

## California Committee Gets Ready for Queen Visit

By Donnie Radcliffe

In California, the watch for the royal yacht Britannia is about to begin. And members of the committee that will host Queen Elizabeth II at her first big Hollywood outing all have one thing in common: big money, representing a big bank, a big store, a big aerospace business, a big studio, big oil and big Reagan supporters.

Eight California moguls are picking up the dinner check at 20th Century-Fox the night of Feb. 27 as a big, friendly gesture to the American

taxpayer. "We're doing it because we want it to be a private enterprise situation," says John M. Heidt, band-leader Horace Heidt's son and president of Union Bank, owned by Standard Chartered Ltd. of London. "We feel comfortable about it."

Stockholders should feel comfortable about it, too, Heidt says expenditures for the event are "not open-ended—as businessmen, our obligation is to our stockholders."

Serving with him on the Los Angeles Host Committee, in whose

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name the White House sent out dinner invitations last month, are Rockwell's Robert Anderson, Atlantic Richfield's Robert O. Anderson, 20th Century-Fox's Marvin Davis, Union Oil's Fred E. Hartley, Bullcock's Bruce M. Schwaegler and Reagan "kitchen cabinet officers" Justin Dart and Holmes Tuttle. All are there at the invitation of Tuttle, who has had some prior success rounding up big money. "I accepted with great pleasure," says Heidt. Tuttle, a retired Los Angeles automobile dealer, performed a similar service for the Reagans two years ago by passing the hat among Midwestern oil men. Much to the amazement of some in the White House—and the embarrassment of others who subsequently ordered him to stop—Tuttle wound up raising \$800,000, tax-deductible, for the controversial White House renovation fund.

WAYS, From B1

Tuesday, February 15, 1983

# Queen Elizabeth to visit U.S.

BY A WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF WRITER

PHOENIX—Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh will pay an official visit to the West Coast of the United States from Feb. 26 to March 7 and will take part in a series of glittering social events from San Diego to San Francisco, including several meetings with President and Mrs. Reagan.

The royal couple will arrive at San Diego harbor aboard the HMS Britannia from Mexico. Their schedule calls for tours of the San Diego Zoo, a visit to the Palm Springs home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Annenberg, a gala dinner at 20th Century-Fox Studios, the Santa Barbara Spanish mission and a civic reception in San Francisco.

They also will visit Sacramento,

Yosemite National Park and Seattle en route to British Columbia.

On March 1, the queen and her consort will be guests of the Reagans at their ranch near Santa Barbara and that evening they will play host to a dinner on board the royal yacht for the Reagans.

Nancy Reagan will remain on board the royal yacht to sail with the queen and the duke March 3 to San Francisco, where the Reagans will give a dinner for the queen and the duke at the De Young Museum.

On March 4, the royal couple will hold a dinner in honor of the Reagans on the yacht and the Reagans will spend that night on board the Britannia to celebrate their 31st wedding anniversary.

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