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*Visit of
Her Majesty*

QUEEN
ELIZABETH II

*and His
Royal Highness*

THE DUKE OF
EDINBURGH

*to the
United States of America
February 26-March 7, 1983*



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QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was born in London on April 21, 1926, first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, subsequently King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Princess Elizabeth had her early education at home. After her father succeeded to the throne in 1936 and she became heiress presumptive, her studies were extended to include lessons on constitutional history and law. She also studied art and music, learned to ride and enjoyed swimming and amateur theatricals. The Princess became increasingly active in public life during her teenage years.

In 1947 came the announcement of the engagement of Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, whom she had known for many years. Now His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, he is the son of Prince Andrew of Greece and a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria. Their wedding took place in Westminster Abbey on November 20, 1947. Prince Charles, now The Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the throne, was born in 1948, and his sister, The Princess Anne, in 1950. The third child of the Queen and the Duke, Prince Andrew, was born in 1960, and their fourth, Prince Edward, in 1964. The Queen and the Duke celebrated their Silver Wedding in London in 1972.

Her Majesty's coronation took place in Westminster Abbey on June 2, 1953. For the first time in history the coronation of a British monarch was recorded by television, as well as by radio broadcast, throughout the world.

In 1977 the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth celebrated the Queen's Silver Jubilee. Accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen traveled some 56,000 miles (90,000 kilometers) to share the anniversary with her people.

The Queen is keenly interested in horses. She is an owner and breeder of thoroughbreds and frequently attends equestrian events.

In October 1957 the Queen and the Duke visited the Jamestown Festival in the United States, stayed in Washington as guests of President Dwight Eisenhower and visited New York, where the Queen addressed a special meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

In the summer of 1959 the Queen opened the new St. Lawrence Seaway and crossed Lake Michigan to visit Chicago.

In July 1976 the Queen made a state visit to the United States in connection with the bicentennial celebrations.

THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

His Royal Highness, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, was born at Corfu on June 10, 1921, son of Prince Andrew of Greece. On his father's side he is of Danish descent—Prince Andrew was a younger son of King George I of the Hellenes, son of King Christian IX of Denmark. However, when Prince Philip renounced his royal title in 1947 and became a British subject, it was under his mother's family name, Mountbatten.

His mother was Princess Alice of Battenberg, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg. Prince Louis' wife was Princess Victoria of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, so that the Duke of Edinburgh, like Queen Elizabeth II, is one of Queen Victoria's great-great-grandchildren.

The Prince came to Britain at an early age to be educated. From a preparatory school, Cheam, he went to Mr. Kurt Hahn's school at Gordonstoun, near Elgin in Scotland. Here the Prince became student head of the school and was captain of its cricket and hockey teams. He was also a keen oarsman and qualified Sea Scout and

took part in several sailing trips to the Shetlands, Hebrides and Norway. In May 1939 he left school to become a naval cadet at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

In January 1940 he went to sea as a midshipman and was appointed at the end of the year to the battleship *Valiant* in the Mediterranean Fleet. Promoted to lieutenant in June 1942, he was named First Lieutenant of the destroyer *Wallace* in the following October, becoming one of the youngest officers in the Navy to be second-in-command of a large destroyer. In July 1943 he took part in the Sicily landings when the *Wallace* covered the Canadian beachhead. In 1944 he was appointed First Lieutenant in HMS *Whelp*, took part in the war against Japan, and was present at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

In July 1947 the engagement of Lieutenant Mountbatten to Princess Elizabeth was announced. The marriage took place in Westminster Abbey on November 20, 1947. Shortly before the wedding, King George VI gave Prince Philip the titles Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich and Knight of the Garter, and authorized his use of the prefix "His Royal Highness." In the years immediately following his marriage, the Duke of Edinburgh continued his naval career.

Since the accession of Queen Elizabeth II, the Duke of Edinburgh has played an important role in public life. In particular he is interested in scientific and technological research and development, the encouragement of sport, the welfare of young people, and the environment.

In January 1953 the Duke was promoted to Admiral of the Fleet and appointed Field Marshal and Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

His Royal Highness played polo regularly until 1971. He became President of the International Equestrian Federation in 1964. He is Admiral of the Royal Yacht Squadron. A qualified pilot, he flies regularly in aircraft of the Queen's flight.

His frequent trips to the United States include a visit to the Seattle World's Fair in June 1962; in November 1963 he was the Queen's representative at the funeral of President

Kennedy; in February 1970 he visited Cape Kennedy as a guest of NASA; in the fall of 1982 he visited several cities in the United States in his capacity as President of the World Wildlife Fund.

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Ronald Wilson Reagan was born February 6, 1911, in Tampico, Illinois, the son of Nellie Wilson Reagan and John Reagan. He was educated in Illinois public schools and graduated from Eureka College (Illinois) in 1932 with a degree in economics and sociology.

Following a brief career as a sports broadcaster and editor, Mr. Reagan moved to California to work in motion pictures. His film career, interrupted by three years of service in the Army Air Corps during World War II, encompassed 50 feature-length motion pictures. He served six terms as president of the Screen Actors Guild and two terms as president of the Motion Picture Industry Council.

In 1952 he married Nancy Davis. They have two grown children, Patricia Ann and Ronald Prescott. President Reagan has two other children, Maureen and Michael, by a previous marriage.

From motion pictures he went into television in the 1950's as production supervisor and host of *General Electric Theatre*. In 1964-65 he was host of the television series *Death Valley Days*.

In 1966 Ronald Reagan began his public-service career with his election—by nearly a million-vote margin—as Governor of California. Mr. Reagan was Chairman of the Republican Governors Association in 1969. He was elected to a second term as Governor in 1970. After completing his second term, Mr. Reagan began a nationally syndicated radio commentary program and newspaper column, and undertook an extensive speaking schedule, appearing before civic, business and political groups. In 1974-75 he served as a member of the

Presidential Commission investigating the CIA.

In November 1975 he announced his candidacy for the 1976 presidential nomination. He lost narrowly, but campaigned vigorously for the Republican ticket and for scores of local candidates in 1976. After the election, he renewed his radio commentary program, newspaper column and national speaking schedule. He became a member of the Board of Directors of the Committee on the Present Danger and founded the Citizens for the Republic. In the 1978 elections he campaigned on behalf of 86 candidates.

In November 1979 Ronald Reagan announced his candidacy for the 1980 presidential nomination. At the Republican National Convention in July 1980 he was nominated unanimously on the first ballot. On November 4, 1980, Ronald Reagan was elected to the Presidency, by an electoral vote of 489-49, and on January 20, 1981, he was sworn in as the 40th President of the United States.

President Reagan visited the United Kingdom in June 1982.

NANCY REAGAN

Nancy Reagan was born in New York City in 1923. Her parents separated soon afterward. Relatives brought Nancy up while her mother, an actress, was touring with theatrical companies. Then her mother married Dr. Loyal Davis, and the family was reunited in Chicago. When she was 14 years old, her stepfather officially adopted her.

Following graduation from prestigious Smith College in Massachusetts, Nancy Davis accepted an offer in motion pictures and moved to Hollywood where she met her husband. A year later they were married.

She gave up her career as an actress after making 12 films. In 1953 Ronald and Nancy

Reagan had their first child, Patricia Ann, known as Patty. Six years later their son Ronald Prescott Reagan was born.

Mrs. Reagan is active in the Foster Grandparents Program where elderly people are brought together with mentally retarded children. She first became interested in the program when her husband was Governor of California. Through her efforts, it has been expanded to other states across the country.

She has placed a national spotlight on the problem of drug and alcohol abuse among youth and heightened the awareness of its epidemic proportions—and what parent groups can do about it. She also has been active in trying to assist the families of servicemen who have been missing in action in Vietnam.

Mrs. Reagan attended the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer in July 1981.

The Royal Yacht BRITANNIA

The royal yacht *Britannia*, named and launched by the Queen at Clydebank (Scotland) in 1953, serves as an official and private residence for the Queen and other members of the royal family when they are engaged on visits overseas or are voyaging in home waters. The yacht also takes part in some naval exercises and undertakes routine hydrographic tasks while at sea.

By design, *Britannia* has the speed and special facilities which would enable her conversion from royal yacht into a hospital ship in time of war. The ship has a modern clipper bow and modified cruiser stern instead of the traditional swan bow and counter stern of previous royal yachts.

Built by John Brown's (Clydebank) Ltd., *Britannia* was ordered in February 1952 and completed in January 1954. The total construction cost 2.1 million pounds sterling. Her specifications include the following:

Length overall

412 feet, 3 inches (about 125.65 meters).

Beam

55 feet (16.76 meters) maximum.

Deep Load Displacement

4,961 tons with 510 tons of fuel and 210 tons of fresh water.

Gross tonnage

5,769 tons.

Mean draught

17 feet (5.2 meters) at load displacement.

Machinery

Geared turbine 12,000 shaft horse power (8,948 kilowatts)—two shafts.

Speed

On trials—22.5 knots (11.6 meters per second) at

Endurance

With 510 tons of oil fuel—1,776 miles (2,858 km) at 20 knots (10.3 meters per second); 2,822 miles (4,541 km) at 14 knots (7.2 meters per second).

The royal apartments are aft on the shelter deck and the royal staff accommodation is on the lower deck. (In wartime the after part would have wards and the ship could accommodate up to 235 patients.) The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh took a personal interest in the interior decorations, the choice of furnishings and the general fitting-out of the royal yacht.

Britannia's crew numbers 22 officers and 254 men when members of the royal family are embarked or when the vessel undertakes a long ocean voyage. Officers are normally appointed for two-year periods of duty. They are all volunteers from the Royal Navy, but receive no special benefits in terms of pay, allowances or leave. Traditions of dress aboard the royal yacht include the wearing by seamen of a naval uniform with the jumper inside the top of the trousers, which are finished at the back with a black silk bow. On all blue uniforms, ratings wear white badges instead of the red which are customary in the Royal Navy. So far as possible, orders on the upper deck are executed without spoken words or commands, and by long tradition the customary naval mark of respect of piping the side is normally paid only to the Queen.

The hull of *Britannia* is royal blue above and red below. It is decorated with a gold band below the upper deck. The upper works are white with buff-colored funnel and masts. The royal coat of arms is on the bow and the royal cipher on the stern.

THE ROYAL MARINES BAND—BEAT RETREAT

The Royal Marines Band aboard *Britannia* is a specially selected section of the band of the Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command. The band is embarked for all major overseas tours and consists of a Director of Music and 26 musicians. The function of the band is mainly orchestral, utilizing eight violins, one viola, two cellos, one double bass, two horns, flute, clarinet and oboe. Since all the players are capable of performing on wind instruments, the band can be quickly transformed into a ceremonial or concert military band for outdoor functions. The players also can form a number of dance band groups.

The Royal Marines Band will Beat Retreat on three separate occasions during the British Royal Visit to the West Coast: at San Diego on February 26, at Long Beach on February 28 and at San Francisco on March 4. The closest U.S. equivalent to Beat Retreat is "Taps." The Royal Marines Band usually Beat Retreat under floodlights on the pier where *Britannia* is berthed at the end of the evening when The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh have entertained guests aboard.

Beat Retreat has its origins centuries ago when the Battalion's Corps of Drums went out before dusk through the surrounding area where the Battalion was encamped, playing the drums to signal to British soldiery that it was time to return to barracks—to retreat for the night.

In the modern ceremony of Beat Retreat, bands play a variety of military music depending on the regiment, but they always play "The Last Post" as the Union Jack is lowered.

AIRCRAFT 26000

Aircraft 26000 has a historic past. It joined the presidential fleet on October 12, 1962. In May 1963 on a trip to Moscow with the United States Delegation, 26000 set 14 speed records, including the Washington-to-Moscow record of 8 hours, 38 minutes and 42 seconds. This is the same aircraft in which President John F. Kennedy flew to Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and in which his body was returned to Washington, D.C. following his assassination. Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn into office as the 36th President of the United States on board the aircraft at Love Field in Dallas the same day.

This aircraft was also used to return President Johnson's body to Texas following a state funeral in Washington, D.C. on January 24, 1973.

President Richard M. Nixon used Aircraft 26000 extensively during the first four years of his Administration.

Aircraft 26000 is a Boeing 707 (C-137C). It is maintained by Military Aircraft Command's 89th Military Aircraft Wing at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

San Diego

Metropolitan San Diego, with a population of 875,538, is now the second largest city in California. The surrounding County of San Diego covers 4,255 square miles (about 1,102,000 hectares) or roughly the size of the State of Connecticut, with a population approaching 2,000,000.

Juan Cabrillo discovered the large natural harbor in 1542. Although the U.S. Navy continues to be an important factor in the local economy, the city in the last 20 years has experienced unprecedented growth and industrial diversification. The wide spectrum of manufacturing activity now includes aerospace, apparel, chemicals, electronics, food processing, machinery, shipbuilding and wood products.

Manufacturing industry now represents the largest sector of the San Diego economy, followed by military expenditure (the number of U.S. service personnel in San Diego remains fairly steady at about 120,000) and tourism, which employs 64,000 people. Many of the major corporations are in defense-related industries.

Tourists are attracted by the climate and the variety of activities available. Balboa Park houses the famed San Diego Zoo and a number of interesting scientific and artistic institutions such as the Old Globe Theatre and the San Diego Museum of Art. La Jolla, an attractive artist's town on the sea, lies to the north; Mexico, a few miles to the south.

San Diego is also the home of the renowned Scripps Institution of Oceanography, now a part of the San Diego campus of the University of California. Other research institutes include the Naval Ocean Systems Center and the Salk Institute. The other leading universities are San Diego State University and the University of San Diego.

There is a small but active British community in San Diego of approximately 10,000 with a branch of the English Speaking Union. The Trafalgar Club and the British Officers Mess are the principal societies. A number of RAF and Royal Navy exchange officers are stationed in the area. San Diego is twinned with Edinburgh, Scotland, and regular visits by civic and commercial leaders are developing.

USS RANGER

The aircraft carrier *USS Ranger* was constructed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in Newport News, Virginia. *Ranger* was commissioned on August 10, 1957. Following combat deployments to Southeast Asia, *Ranger* made San Diego her homeport in 1975. *Ranger* was on station in the Persian Gulf for the release of the 52 American hostages held in Iran.

The ship's company consists of 2,500 officers and men. The Air Wing is an additional complement of 2,500 officers and men who operate and maintain the more than 80 aircraft which operate from the *Ranger's* deck.

Services aboard *Ranger* include medical and dental, police, ministerial and postal, a newspaper, two TV stations and three radio stations. The Engineering Department daily provides 400,000 gallons (about 1.5 million liters) of fresh water and 17 million watts of electrical power. Another function is the provision of steam to propel *Ranger* with four 70,000-horse-power engines, and to catapult aircraft from the flight deck at speeds up to 150 mph.

The Supply Department maintains an inventory of 120,000 line items of spare parts valued at \$200 million. The department also serves more than 9,000 meals a day, pays the crew more than \$1 million a payday, provides laundry and drycleaning services, and offers such other personal services as retail store outlets, barber shops and soda fountains.

Ranger Aircraft:

The S-3 Viking, one of the Navy's newest carrier-based anti-submarine warfare (ASW) planes, is a four-seat, twin-engine jet.

The E-2 Hawkeye is equipped with an Airborne Tactical Data System that can provide detection and analysis of airborne threats at extreme range.

The A-7 Corsair II is a single-seat, single-engine fighter. It can fly strike missions up to

700 miles (1,126 kilometers) inland from an off-shore carrier.

The A-6 Intruder, a two-seat carrier attack plane, can carry payloads of up to nine tons and can see targets in any weather condition.

The EA6-B Prowler, a four-seat, twin-jet aircraft, is used for tactical support missions.

Commanding Officer: Captain Anthony A. Less

Executive Officer: Commander Al W. Groman, Jr.

Commissioned: August 10, 1957

Birthplace: Newport News, Virginia

Nickname: Top Gun of the Pacific Fleet.

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY University of California at San Diego

Scripps Institution has earned a worldwide reputation as one of the foremost centers for research, graduate training and public service in the marine sciences.

The Institution occupies a 230-acre site (93 hectares) in La Jolla and has a staff of about 1,200, including 190 graduate students. Its budget is \$68 million per annum, and at any one time it is supporting or administering roughly 200 research projects. The facility, open to the public, draws some 300,000 visitors annually.

At its founding in 1903 the Institution was an independent research laboratory but, when it became part of the University of California in 1912, it changed its name to the Scripps Institution for Biological Research in recognition of the support of the Scripps family of newspaper publishers. It adopted its present name in 1925. The Institution's research covers physical, chemical, geological and geophysical studies of the oceans as well as biological research, and includes remote sensing of the earth, oceans and atmosphere by satellite.

The Institution owns an unusual oceanic research vessel called FLIP. This vessel is capable of turning on its end to convert the bow section into a stable research platform. FLIP will be alongside the Institution's pier during the Royal Visit.

THE OLD GLOBE THEATRE

The Old Globe is the centerpiece of a three-theater complex in Balboa Park known as the Simon Edison Centre for the Performing Arts.

Built originally in 1935, The Old Globe is patterned after the London original, and its Summer Festival is devoted principally to performing Shakespeare.

In 1978 fire completely destroyed The Old Globe; it was rebuilt through the financial efforts of the citizens of San Diego. Reopened in 1982, it now operates year-round.

SAN DIEGO ZOO

The San Diego Zoo, which covers 100 acres (40 hectares) in Balboa Park, was created in 1916 with animals left in the Park at the close of the Panama-California International Exposition. Most of the Zoo's present 3,200 animals, representing 800 species, are exhibited in enclosures surrounded by moats rather than cages. The Zoo also contains more than 2,500 types of plants that have been carefully cultivated to provide a diverse tropical landscape.

The Zoo is well known for its work in preserving endangered species. Captive propagation by artificial insemination is one of its major undertakings, as is its work involving the storage of sperm, ova and other cells in the "Frozen Zoo," a cryogenic freezer. The Zoo also engages in

studies in animal behavior, genetics, microbiology, endocrinology and pathology.

The Zoo and its associated Wild Animal Park, with expenditures of approximately \$260 million a year, are nevertheless self-supporting. The animal park covers 1,800 acres (almost 730 hectares) about 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of San Diego. Owned by the city, the Zoo is managed by the Zoological Society of San Diego, which has more than 90,000 members.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Saint Paul's Church is the "Mother Church" of the Episcopal Diocese of San Diego. It was founded in 1869 as the first congregation of the Episcopal Church in San Diego. Since that time, successive Church buildings have occupied the site. The present Church was built in 1952. It is in the Gothic style and can accommodate more than 600 people. The Church has a large pipe organ and its choir is affiliated with the Royal School of Church Music at Addington Palace in Croydon, Surrey.

St. Paul's has sponsored a number of other Episcopal Churches in the Greater San Diego area and serves as the Diocesan headquarters as well as ministering to its own congregation of more than 700.

The Church has been particularly active in a broad range of community-service projects.

Since a memorial service was held on the occasion of the death of King George VI in 1952, St. Paul's traditionally has observed Royal events and occasions by holding special services.

Los Angeles

Considered as an economic unit, the area defined by a 60-mile radius (almost 100 kilometers) from the city center of Los Angeles would rank as the world's 14th-largest economy, ahead of Australia, India and Sweden. It is one of the fastest-growing urban complexes in the United States, with a population of more than 11 million. When population, employment, business, industry and finance are added together, Greater Los Angeles is second only to Greater New York. Although taking up less than five percent of California's total land, the Los Angeles area accounts for almost half the state's economy. Major industries include aerospace/defense, electronics, oil, agribusiness, film and TV production, and tourism.

The city's development has been relatively recent and quite rapid. Los Angeles was founded in 1781 as "El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula" (the City of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula). Its real growth, however, has taken place since World War II, when the population increased from 3,183,000 in 1940 to 10,973,000 in 1980.

If Greater Los Angeles were superimposed on a map of the United Kingdom, it would stretch from Brighton to Cambridge and from London Airport to Southend. It is an area of great ethnic, geographic, climatic and socio-economic diversity. Los Angeles itself has a very large Spanish-speaking population, and sizeable black, Japanese, Chinese and Korean communities.

The contiguous harbors of Los Angeles and Long Beach, which together form the largest man-made port in the world, provide 50 miles (80 kilometers) of waterfront. Los Angeles International Airport, with approximately 32.7 million passengers in 1981, is the third-busiest airport in the world after Chicago and Atlanta (London's Heathrow ranks fourth).

The Los Angeles area contains the highest concentration of aerospace manufacturers and defense contractors in the world. Southern California accounts for some 40 percent of the state's total oil production as well.

Together with its aggregation of advanced-technology industries, Greater Los Angeles has the highest number of mathematicians, scientists, engineers and skilled technicians of any metropolitan center in the United States. Almost half-a-million students attend some 70 universities and colleges, providing a large pool of skilled personnel for the region's industries.

Los Angeles also remains the capital of the entertainment industry. Although Hollywood produces fewer motion pictures than in its heyday, films are still an important local industry. And the production of TV movies, as well as the advent of videocassettes, videodiscs, cable TV and other forms of home entertainment are helping revive the major studios.

British imports through the ports of Los Angeles and San Diego account for just under three percent of the total volume of goods entering the Southern California Customs District. British-made products include jet engines, transportation equipment, machinery, spirits, works of art and antiques. There are more than 100 subsidiaries of UK firms in the area, and British-owned banks have roughly 200 branches here. Some 400,000 British tourists visit Southern California annually, and there is a resident British community of some 60,000 UK passport-holders, with perhaps 250,000 people of British origin or having one or both parents born in Britain.

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX STUDIOS

Twentieth Century-Fox is a major film and television production company whose history goes back more than 50 years. Started by William Fox in the silent-film era, the corporation has grown to a \$300-million enterprise.

The site of the present studio was purchased in 1925 by Mr. Fox as a location "ranch" for the films of cowboy star Tom Mix. During the '30s Shirley Temple became the best-known star of the company, which was re-formed in 1935 under its present name with the amalgamation of Twentieth Century Pictures and the Fox Film Corporation.

In the ensuing years the studio produced such notable and diverse films as *The Grapes of Wrath*, *The Snake Pit*, *Patton*, *The Robe* and *The Sound of Music*. Among the famous stars associated with Twentieth Century-Fox have been Marilyn Monroe, Tyrone Power, Betty Grable and Richard Burton.

Recently the studio has had great success with George Lucas' *Star Wars* films, made in the United Kingdom (with U.S. financing) and co-starring Sir Alec Guinness.

Mash, the popular television comedy series with a Korean War background, was produced by Twentieth Century-Fox.

ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Rockwell International is a major multi-industry corporation involved in the aerospace, automotive, commercial and defense-electronics fields. The corporation has dual headquarters: one in Pittsburgh, the other in Los Angeles.

The North American Space Division, located in Southern California, is the prime contractor to NASA for the Space Shuttle Orbiter and its main engines. The company has been contracted to build four Orbiters and funding is now being sought for production of a fifth. The first of these, the *Columbia*, has flown five missions already; the second, the *Challenger*, will be the spacecraft for the sixth mission scheduled for mid-March. This Division of Rockwell also developed and built the Apollo command and service modules that were launched on nine lunar missions in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Rockwell is also a leader in high technology systems, and markets a wide range of avionics, telecommunications and microelectronics systems and equipment for commercial and military applications.

Rockwell International Corporation's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer is Robert

Anderson; the President and Chief Operating Officer is Donald R. Beall. Rockwell's Space Operations is headed by President George Jeffs. The latter organization is further divided into the Space Transportation and Systems Group in Downey, where the Orbiter is produced, and the Rocketdyne Division in Canoga Park, California, where the main engines are built.

LOS ANGELES CITY HALL

The 28-story Los Angeles City Hall was built in 1928. Its architecture incorporates Grecian and Romanesque details with modern American designs. City Hall houses the city's principal officers and their staffs, which have grown in recent years to a total of 50,000, necessitating the remodelling of the main building and the addition of a new wing (City Hall East). Together with the state and federal buildings, City Hall forms the nucleus of the Civic Center and is an integral part of the redeveloped "downtown" area of Los Angeles.

THE MUSIC CENTER OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

A complex of three theaters forming part of the redevelopment of central Los Angeles and completed in 1967, the Music Center was financed in part by public funds and partly by private donations.

The principal hall, the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, seats 3,250 and is designed for symphony, opera and ballet performances. (The Royal Opera will be appearing there in 1984.) The other two theaters, different in style and decor, are the Mark Taper Forum (contemporary plays) and

the Ahmanson (where the Royal Shakespeare Company and the National Theatre have performed).

THE BRITISH HOME, SIERRA MADRE

The British Home in California, Limited, was established in 1930 with funds made available through the Daughters of the British Empire in the United States of America. From a modest beginning of one cottage and six residents, the Home now consists of six separate buildings surrounding pleasant lawns, and about 37 residents. Salaried personnel include nurses for the small infirmary.

The main sources of income are from the residents, endowment funds and donations by the Daughters of the British Empire. The home is the main charity of the Daughters of the British Empire in seven western states, and the presidents of these state organizations will be present at the Home during the Royal Visit. The Daughters of the British Empire originated as a branch of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire in Canada, but became independent in 1910. Lady Wright, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, is currently its Honorary President.

CITY OF HOPE

City of Hope is a nonprofit medical center and research institute offering free treatment to people with catastrophic diseases.

It began in 1913 with two tents and has expanded steadily to the point where the facility now occupies 40 buildings on 93 acres (38 hectares) in Duarte, California. The center

employs some 100 physicians and another 100 research scientists. It has an annual operating budget of \$83.4 million, which is funded by voluntary donations, government and private research grants, foundations and individual health insurance reimbursements. City of Hope treats approximately 5,000 inpatients and receives more than 70,000 out-patient visits each year.

Patients with catastrophic diseases are admitted to City of Hope on referral from health-care professionals if their diseases are at a stage where therapy is still possible. The center gives preference to those with early, untreated diseases and does not admit patients for custodial care only.

Many pioneering discoveries and advances have been made in City of Hope's research institute, with its range of specializations that include cancer, genetics, genetic engineering, immunology, pharmacology, metabolism, and brain and nerve function. The center offers treatment without charge to those suffering from cancer and leukemia, heart and lung maladies, diabetes and other hereditary and metabolic disorders. Because research at City of Hope is applied to countless other hospitals, the center is often referred to as a "hospital's hospital," or "hospital without walls."

Last year, longtime British residents in California, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lee, endowed the "Sadie and Norman Lee British Pediatric Research Center at the City of Hope" with a gift of \$400,000. The Lee Center will specialize in research connected with the treatment of children suffering from leukemia and other life-threatening diseases.

Santa Barbara

Santa Barbara County, covering 2,738 square miles (709,140 hectares) along the south-central coast of California about 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Los Angeles, is principally an agricultural and tourist area of mountains, valleys and beaches.

Santa Barbara itself is one of the oldest settlements in California. The city has carefully preserved its Spanish influence, particularly in the area around the civic buildings. The present population within the city limits is about 75,000.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The County Courthouse, built in 1929, is an outstanding example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in Southern California. The Courthouse features graceful arches, curved staircases, imaginative turrets and towers, and is surrounded by pleasant lawns and gardens. Both the Superior Court and the County Clerk and Recorder's offices for Santa Barbara County operate from the Courthouse.

The President's Ranch RANCHO DEL CIELO

President Reagan purchased his "Ranch in the Sky" on November 13, 1974. Rancho del Cielo is located about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Santa Barbara in the Santa Ynez Mountains.

The ranch is 688 acres (278 hectares) with a five-room adobe house and a small stable for horses on the property. A man-made pond is adjacent to the house. The ranch overlooks the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Santa Ynez Valley to the east.

SANTA BARBARA MISSION

The Santa Barbara Mission was founded on December 4, 1786—St. Barbara's Day, by Father Lasuen. Originally constructed of adobe, the church twice has been restored after earthquake damage. It has, however, remained in its present form since 1820. The Mission contains an archive library with registers dating back to 1782 and inscribed by Father Junipero Serra, the founding father of the California missions. The Santa Barbara Mission is the only mission of the 21 built in California between 1789 and 1823 in which the Franciscan padres have continued to live, despite interruptions, since its founding.

San Francisco

San Francisco is surrounded on three sides by water—the Pacific Ocean to the west and San Francisco Bay to the north and east. The city rests on 40 hills, and elevations vary from below sea level to altitudes of almost 1,000 feet (305 meters).

In 1776 the first colonizing party of Spaniards arrived and established a mission and military base. San Francisco was transformed from a sleepy outpost to a boom town when gold was found in 1849 in the foothills of the Sierras. The city's growth accelerated even more with the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869.

Disaster struck San Francisco on April 18, 1906, in the form of a huge earthquake (8.3 on the Richter scale). The great fire which followed destroyed 28,000 buildings and killed 600 people. By 1911 the city had been rebuilt and in the 1930's the completion of two major bridges—the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate Bridge—greatly improved its access and encouraged further expansion. In 1945 San Francisco was the site of the founding of the United Nations.

San Francisco has the world's largest natural harbor and is, with Oakland, a center for shipping and international trade, particularly with the Far East. Tourism is the major industry with more than three million visitors each year. New high-rise buildings in the downtown financial and business area blend well with older structures. In the residential areas the predominantly Victorian houses and apartment buildings are well preserved and cared for. In and around the city there are many wide open spaces and magnificent countryside. San Francisco's cultural resources include a renowned opera and leading ballet and symphony companies as well as museums and theater. San Francisco's Chinatown constitutes the largest Chinese community outside of Asia.

DAVIES SYMPHONY HALL

Davies Symphony Hall is a part of the San Francisco Performing Arts Center and is located in the Civic Center of San Francisco. The Hall opened in September of 1980 through the fundraising efforts of the "Sponsors for Performing Arts." Louise M. Davies, for whom the Hall is named, is the widow of Ralph K. Davies, the philanthropist, who was the president of American President Lines and Standard Oil. Mrs. Davies is a member of the Board of the World Affairs Council, the University of San Francisco, and the San Francisco Symphony. She is also on the boards of several hospitals in the Bay area.

The Davies Symphony Hall has a seating capacity of more than 3,000 and is used primarily for orchestral and chamber concerts and lectures. The Hall has new and unique acoustical properties.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Leland Stanford, a native of New York, came to California during the gold rush era to start a successful mercantile business and make his fortune. During the Civil War, he served as Governor of California, helping to hold the state for the Union. He later was president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and a founder and president of the Central Pacific Railroad. His only son died at age 16, and in 1885 the Stanfords founded the university as his memorial.

One of Stanford's most famous graduates was Herbert Hoover, President of the United States from 1929-1933. The 21-room house, in which the university's luncheon is to be held, was built shortly after World War I and designed largely by Hoover's wife, Lou Henry Hoover. After Mrs. Hoover's death in 1944, the former

President donated the house to Stanford for use by the president of the University.

Stanford is a private university with about 12,000 students and 7,000 faculty and staff members. It is strong in the humanities, science and engineering including electronics, and has one of the best business schools in the United States. It has nine Nobel Laureates on its staff. Stanford has developed a unique relationship between academia, industry and government and has been responsible for the spawning of many companies in Silicon Valley.

The University embodies much of the atmosphere of Spanish California in its architecture, with buildings grouped around a quadrangle in the style of the early missions.

SILICON VALLEY

Silicon Valley stretches some 30 miles (48 kilometers) south from San Francisco to the city of San Jose. The Valley holds the world's largest concentration of innovative companies—about 1,000 of them—producing in 1981 \$11.5 thousand-million worth of goods encompassing computers, bio-engineering, telecommunications and lasers. Many of these products rely on tiny semiconductor chips made largely of silicon. Approximately 20,000 PhD's work in the Valley.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

Hewlett-Packard is one of the world's leading designers and manufacturers of high technology computers and computer systems, testing and measuring instruments and electronic medical equipment. Mr. Hewlett and Mr. Packard both studied at Stanford University, and their company was one of the first established in Silicon Valley.

Hewlett-Packard takes a particular interest in environmental and energy conservation. In 1981 its total worldwide contributions amounted to more than \$10 million. Recipients included health and social-service agencies, colleges and universities.

Hewlett-Packard Limited has a number of factories and facilities in the United Kingdom (South Queensferry, Bristol and Pinewood), accounting for six percent of Hewlett-Packard's turnover worldwide. The United Kingdom operations have recently been growing at a rate of 35 percent a year. In 1981 Hewlett-Packard's U.K. turnover was 119 million pounds sterling and it employed just under 2,000 persons.

M.H. DE YOUNG MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The M. H. de Young Memorial Museum originated with the Midwinter International Exposition of 1894. At its close, organizers turned over the Fine Arts Building to Mr. M. H. de Young, a newspaper publisher who had served as Director-General of the Exposition, for the purpose of establishing a permanent museum. Mr. de Young and other citizens donated funds to erect additional buildings and acquire exhibits. In 1921 the museum was renamed in honor of its main benefactor. The museum receives support from the city of San Francisco and from its membership.

The museum's collections of European art are housed in galleries surrounding a spacious central court. Paintings, sculpture, stained glass, furniture and decorative arts as well as several original period rooms illustrate the cultures of the western world from the time of ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome to the 20th century. Among the outstanding works on display are such masterpieces as "The Tribute Money" by Rubens and "St. John the Baptist" by El Greco.

Sacramento

Sacramento first grew up around the road leading to Sutter's Fort. In 1848 John Sutter, Jr., laid out a town and named it after the Sacramento River. Situated at the entrance to the gold regions, Sacramento profited from the mining trade. After moving the state capital from city to city for brief periods, state officials finally established it permanently in Sacramento in 1854.

Sacramento has more historic business buildings dating from the American pioneer period than any other city in California. It was in Sacramento in 1863 that construction of the Central Pacific Railroad eastward was begun.

Although gold mining sparked Sacramento into life, it was agriculture that sustained it. By 1873 California had become the largest wheat producing state in the United States.

Today agriculture is the second largest industry. Sacramento is a major transportation center and manufacturing community, associated mainly with food processing. Also important is the growing high technology industry which has only recently moved into the Sacramento area. Its biggest business, however, is state government, employing one third of the total labor force.

SUTTER'S FORT

John A. Sutter established the first white settlement in the great central valley of California in 1839. Born in Germany of Swiss parents, he came to America as a young man and eventually drifted

to the Pacific Coast. In 1841, with the help of Indian labor, he constructed a fort with an 18-foot (5.5 meter) wall, a headquarters building and a long line of workshops. Sutter named his new settlement New Helvetia although it soon became known as Sutter's Fort—a trading post and a place of refuge. His fort occupied the most strategic position for overland trails in Northern California, and became the natural objective for parties crossing the Sierras or coming south from Oregon.

Although he initially was a successful farmer, Sutter's dream of a New Helvetia was ruined by the discovery of gold in 1849 when his workers deserted him to go to the mines. He moved east and died in 1880 in Washington, D.C. Sutter's Fort began to deteriorate until it was restored by the State in 1891-1893. It is now registered as a National Historic Landmark. The original adobe bricks may be seen in the central building, which is all that remains of the old fort.

CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

California's contribution to the U.S. Bicentennial was a commitment to restore the State's Capitol building, built in 1874, to its former grandeur.

Workers stripped the entire building to its skeleton and rebuilt it from foundation to dome. Each room has been reconstructed to its original appearance with the help of extensive research and photographs. A number of offices on the first floor, e.g. the Governor's old office and the Treasurer's office complete with vault, have been refurbished and redecorated just as they were in

the early 1900's. These rooms are no longer used for business, but are open to the public as a historical monument.

The Assembly and Senate Chambers, which were virtually destroyed during earlier remodelling in 1906-1908, have been restored to their former elegance, complete with coffered ceilings, intricate plastering detail and chandeliers. As much original material as possible was used in the process. During the renovation a team of researchers scoured the State to find and retrieve artifacts that had been removed from the Capitol. The original roof of the dome was removed and replaced by a new copper roof.

Completed under the guidance of architect John Worsley, the restoration project cost \$68 million; the Capitol building reopened to the public in January 1982.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Yosemite Valley was known to the Indians for centuries, but because of its remoteness and inaccessibility, it was not discovered by white men until the 1850's, when the California Gold Rush attracted thousands of inquisitive miners to the nearby foothills. Although pioneers saw Yosemite from the valley rim as early as 1833, it was a pair of miners, tracking a wounded bear, who were the first Americans to enter the Valley in 1849. They were followed two years later by a punitive expedition, known as the Mariposa Battalion, that entered the Valley in pursuit of Indians. Convinced that they had made an important discovery, they named the Valley Yosemite, from the Ahwahneechee Indian word "Yo-shay-ma-tee." The translation is, "Some of them are killers," and referred to the grizzly bears that inhabited the region.

In 1855 a young miner, James Hutchings, opened the first tourist hotel, and his example paved the way for other pioneering entrepreneurs. Some built toll routes, and the Valley began to welcome tourists who were sufficiently durable to survive the long and arduous trip by stage and saddle horse.

Along with commercial development came agitation for protection of Yosemite's natural beauty. Naturalist John Muir and others published articles extolling the glories of Yosemite Valley. They aroused Congressional interest and in 1864 President Lincoln issued the proclamation that ceded the Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees to California, "to be held for public use, resort, and recreation, unalienable for all time."

California administered the Valley and Mariposa Grove, which are 35 miles (56 kilometers) apart, as a state park for 42 years before returning them to the federal government in 1906. In the meantime, Washington had established a national park in 1890 on land surrounding the original grant; as a result federal authorities administered Yosemite as two separate parks for 16 years—with day-to-day management entrusted to units of the United States Cavalry until 1916.

Within the Park's 1,189 square miles (308,000 hectares), altitudes range from 2,000 to 13,114 feet above sea level (roughly 610 to 4,000 meters).

Yosemite National Park attracts approximately 2,670,000 visitors yearly.

Seattle

Seattle is located in the center of western Washington, on the eastern shore of Puget Sound, an inland water body connected to the Pacific Ocean. Puget Sound occupies a major lowland area between two mountain ranges, the Olympics to the west and the Cascades to the east. Seattle is built on seven hills between the expanse of Puget Sound and the freshwater lakes to its east.

In 1851 the first group of settlers to arrive north of the Columbia River founded a city at Alki Point, at the entrance to Elliott Bay. Shortly thereafter, these settlers moved into the vicinity of Seattle's present Pioneer Square where they were befriended by Chief Sealth of the Suquamish Tribe. The settlers named the new town Seattle, which was as close as they could come to the Indian pronunciation of the Chief's name.

Seattle's first industry was cutting and preparing logs for export via the deep-water port of Elliott Bay. The area's first steam sawmill was already in operation by 1853.

Growth was temporarily halted when fire destroyed the entire 60-block business section in 1889. Seattle was soon rebuilt on a higher elevation than the original storefronts, creating an "underground city" which today is one of Seattle's many tourist attractions.

During the Alaska Gold Rush of 1897, Seattle became the "gateway to the Klondike." By 1900 Seattle was flourishing from trade and commerce with the vast wilderness territories to the north, and even today Seattle is considered the gateway to Alaska.

The Boeing company is the largest single employer in the area, but PACCAR (railroad cars, trucks and heavy equipment), Lockheed Shipbuilding and Todd Shipyard are also some of Seattle's largest employers. Two other very large industries are forest products and food processing. Seattle is an important area for high technology manufacturing, including electronic instrumentation, medical electronics and telecommunications.

Seattle is one of America's leading ports and ranks second or third nationally in terms of container traffic. As the largest urban area north of San Francisco and west of the Rocky Mountains, Seattle is the Northwest's major center for trade, distribution and services.

THE CHILDREN'S ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER

The Children's Orthopedic Hospital and Medical Center originated in Seattle in 1907 when a group of women planned a hospital for the treatment of crippled children. The present facility opened April of 1953. A private, nonprofit organization, supported largely by endowment, the hospital provides care without cost to patients who are unable to pay. It offers complete facilities for general as well as orthopedic treatment, and the Seattle School District maintains a school staff for student patients. The institution is supported by volunteers, bequests and contributions.

The hospital has 56 out-patient clinics and a 193-bed in-patient facility. The Recreational Therapy Playroom is unique in that it is free of doctors, nurses and medicine. It is a play-and-entertainment area where patients, parents and siblings may gather and participate in programs and entertainment that have proven therapeutic value for patients and their family. These programs consist of painting and sculpting sessions, storytelling, puppet shows, piano and musical entertainment.

EDMUNDSON PAVILION, University of Washington

Founded in 1861, the University of Washington has the largest student enrollment (35,000) of any single campus on the West Coast. The shores of Lake Washington and Lake Union and the Cascade Mountains afford an unusually beautiful setting for the 128 college buildings situated on 680 acres (275 hectares) in

northwestern Seattle. For the past decade, the University has been among the top five institutions in the country receiving federal funds to conduct research. Seventeen members of the faculty are also members of the National Academy of Sciences. More than 200 different academic disciplines are available at the University, which has a four-million volume library collection—one of the largest in the nation.

The Edmundson Pavilion, built in 1928 as a sports arena and fieldhouse for physical training, is also used for ceremonial events and concerts. It is named for the late Clarence "Hec" Edmundson, the famous Washington track coach and former Olympic half-miler who trained many world record-holders. The Pavilion has a seating capacity of 8,600.

THE SEATTLE CENTER

The Seattle Center is a 74-acre (30-hectare) convention and family entertainment center. A legacy of the 1962 World's Fair, it is a center for the fine arts, including the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, the Seattle Opera Association and the Seattle Repertory Theater. The 607-foot (185-meter) Space Needle is the high point and landmark of the city.

Another legacy of the World's Fair is the monorail that connects the Center with downtown hotels, restaurants and stores in a 90-second ride.

Hotels and Press Facilities

SAN DIEGO

Holiday Inn at the Embarcadero
1355 North Harbor Drive
San Diego, California 92101

*The Press Center will be located in the Coast Room
on the ground floor.*

Telephone: (619) 232-3861
Telex: 697123

LOS ANGELES

The Biltmore Hotel
515 S. Olive Street
Los Angeles, California 90013

*The Press Center will be located in the Gold Room
on the Galleria floor.*

Telephone: (213) 624-1011
Telex: 677686

SANTA BARBARA

Holiday Inn of Santa Barbara
5650 Calle Real
Goleta, California 93017

*The Press Center will be located in the San Miguel Room
on the ground floor.*

Telephone: (805) 964-6241

SAN FRANCISCO

The Westin Saint Francis
Union Square
San Francisco, California 94102

*The Press Center will be located in the California Room
in the Tower Building, 2nd floor.*

Telephone: (415) 397-7000
Telex: 278584

SACRAMENTO

To be announced.

YOSEMITE

Yosemite Lodge
Yosemite, California 95389

The Press Center will be located in The Lodge Lounge.

Telephone: (209) 372-1274

SEATTLE

The Westin Hotel
5th Avenue & Westlake
Seattle, Washington 98101

*The Press Center will be located in the Grand Ballroom
No.1 on the 4th floor of the North Tower.*

Telephone: (206) 624-7400
Telex: 152900

Summary Schedule:

Visit of Queen Elizabeth II and
The Prince Philip,
Duke of Edinburgh,
to the United States
February 26 to March 7, 1983

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1983—SAN DIEGO

AM □ HMY *Britannia* berths at Broadway Pier—
Welcoming ceremony

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

AM □ Sail round U.S. Naval ships in
San Diego Harbor

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE FROM
EXCURSION BOAT

PM ■ Visit and luncheon—USS *Ranger*—
North Island Pier

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—TOUR
NO COVERAGE OF LUNCHEON

PM ■ Visit Scripps Institution of Oceanography

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE AT RING TANK
POOL COVERAGE AT DEEP SEA
DRILLING AREA

PM ■ Visit The Old Globe Theatre

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE INSIDE

PM ■ The Duke visits the San Diego Zoo

PRESS COVERAGE NOT YET FINALIZED

PM ■ The Duke visits the Fairbanks Ranch

PRESS COVERAGE NOT YET FINALIZED

PM ■ Dinner and reception aboard HMY *Britannia*
Royal Marines Band—Beat Retreat

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—BROADWAY PIER
NO COVERAGE ON BRITANNIA

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1983—SAN DIEGO/
PALM SPRINGS/LONG BEACH**

- AM □ Attend morning service at St. Paul's Church
POOL COVERAGE OUTSIDE CHURCH
- AM □ Depart San Diego Airport enroute
Palm Springs Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Palm Springs Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Luncheon at the Annenberg Estate
CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Depart Palm Springs Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Long Beach Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Depart HMY *Britannia* enroute Twentieth
Century-Fox Studios
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
- PM ■ Arrive Twentieth Century-Fox
Studios—Studio 9
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE OUTSIDE
POOL COVERAGE INSIDE
- PM ■ Arrive HMY *Britannia*
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1983—LONG BEACH/
DOWNEY/LOS ANGELES/SIERRA MADRE/
LONG BEACH**

- AM □ Depart HMY *Britannia*
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
- AM □ Arrive Rockwell International Corporation
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ORBITER
MOCK-UP ROOM
POOL COVERAGE—SIMULATOR
- AM □ Depart Rockwell International Corporation
- AM □ Arrive Los Angeles City Hall
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE—COUNCIL CHAMBER
- PM ■ Depart Los Angeles City Hall
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

- PM ■ Arrive Music Center of Los Angeles County
 OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
 POOL COVERAGE—BALCONY APPEARANCE
 POOL COVERAGE—TOASTS
- PM ■ Arrive British Home—Sierra Madre
 POOL COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Lee British Pediatric Center,
 City of Hope
 OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
 POOL COVERAGE—PLAYGROUND AREA
- PM ■ The Duke of Edinburgh will visit
 Santa Anita Racetrack
 PRESS COVERAGE NOT YET FINALIZED
- PM ■ Dinner and reception on HMY *Britannia*
 OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
 NO COVERAGE ON BRITANNIA
- PM ■ Royal Marines Band—Beat Retreat
 OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1983—SANTA BARBARA

- AM □ HMY *Britannia* anchors off Santa Barbara
 POOL COVERAGE FROM EXCURSION BOAT
- AM □ Arrive by Royal Barge and met by President
 and Mrs. Reagan—Arrival Ceremony
 OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- AM □ Arrive Santa Barbara Courthouse for
 Civic Ceremony
 OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—COURTYARD
 POOL COVERAGE—ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE
- AM □ Depart for President's Ranch—Ride
 and Luncheon
 POOL COVERAGE
- PM ■ Visit Santa Barbara Mission
 OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—
 ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE
 POOL COVERAGE—COURTYARD
- PM ■ Dinner aboard HMY *Britannia*
 OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—SANTA
 BARBARA HARBOR
 NO COVERAGE ABOARD BRITANNIA
- PM ■ HMY *Britannia* sails for San Francisco

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1983—HMY Britannia at Sea

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1983—SAN FRANCISCO

AM □ Arrive San Francisco—Pier 50—
Arrival Ceremony

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

AM □ Depart Pier 50—Arrive Davies Symphony Hall
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE OUTSIDE

AM □ Reception, Entertainment and Presentation of
Key to City—Symphony Hall

POOL COVERAGE

PM ■ Arrive Stanford University—Luncheon with
University President

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL

PM ■ Arrive Hewlett-Packard Company Headquarters

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—
ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

POOL COVERAGE INSIDE

PM ■ Arrive HMY *Britannia*

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

PM ■ Arrive de Young Museum

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—
ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

POOL COVERAGE INSIDE

PM ■ Arrive HMY *Britannia*

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1983—

SAN FRANCISCO/SACRAMENTO

AM □ Depart HMY *Britannia*

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

AM □ Arrive San Francisco Airport

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

AM □ Arrive Sacramento Airport

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

AM □ Arrive Sutter's Fort

POOL COVERAGE

- PM ■ Arrive State Capitol—Assembly
Ceremony/Senate Ceremony/Luncheon
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE—ASSEMBLY CEREMONY
POOL COVERAGE—SENATE CEREMONY
POOL COVERAGE—LUNCHEON
- PM ■ Depart Sacramento Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive San Francisco Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Consul-General's Residence
POOL COVERAGE—OUTSIDE
NO COVERAGE INSIDE
- PM ■ Arrive HMY *Britannia*
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
- PM ■ Dinner aboard HMY *Britannia* in honor of
the President and Mrs. Reagan
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
POOL COVERAGE BEFORE DINNER
ON BRITANNIA
- PM ■ Beat Retreat/Farewells
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

**SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1983—
SAN FRANCISCO/YOSEMITE**

- AM □ Depart HMY *Britannia*—Farewell to
President and Mrs. Reagan
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- AM □ Depart San Francisco International Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- AM □ Arrive Castle Air Force Base
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ (Early) Arrive Yosemite National Park
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Yosemite National Park—
Ahwahnee Hotel
CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1983—YOSEMITE

- In Yosemite
CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1983—YOSEMITE/SEATTLE

- AM □ Depart Yosemite—Ahwahnee Hotel
CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Castle Air Force Base
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Boeing Field, Seattle—Arrival Ceremony
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive and tour Children's Orthopedic Hospital
POOL COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Edmondson Pavilion, University
of Washington—Convocation
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Student/Faculty Reception
CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Flag Plaza, Seattle Center
POOL COVERAGE
- PM ■ Depart Seattle Center via Monorail
POOL COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Westin Hotel—Reception
POOL COVERAGE
- PM ■ Depart Westin Hotel/Arrive Pier 48—
Farewell Ceremony
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ HMY *Britannia* sails for Victoria,
British Columbia
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE FROM PIER

NOT FOR RELEASE: FOR BACKGROUND USE ONLY

NOTES

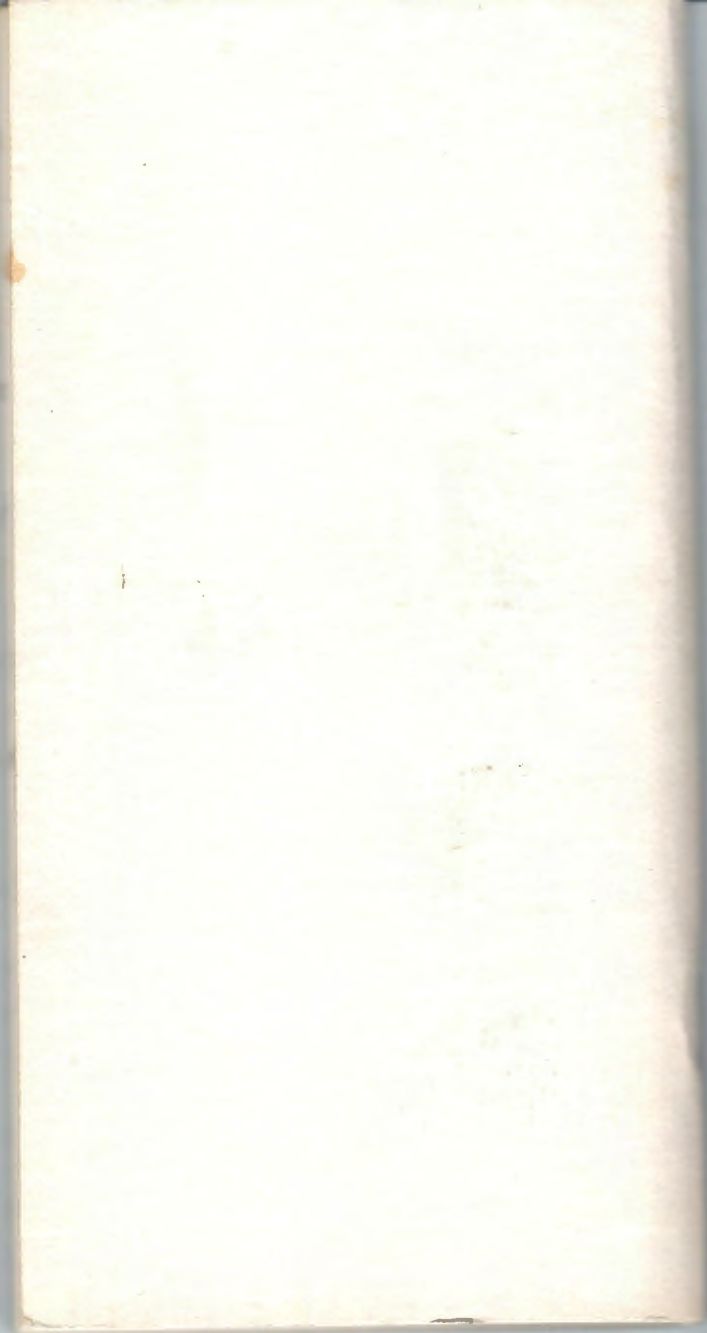
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*Visit of
Her Majesty*

QUEEN
ELIZABETH II

*and His
Royal Highness*

THE DUKE OF
EDINBURGH

*to the
United States of America
February 26-March 7, 1983*



Kramer

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QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was born in London on April 21, 1926, first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, subsequently King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Princess Elizabeth had her early education at home. After her father succeeded to the throne in 1936 and she became heiress presumptive, her studies were extended to include lessons on constitutional history and law. She also studied art and music, learned to ride and enjoyed swimming and amateur theatricals. The Princess became increasingly active in public life during her teenage years.

In 1947 came the announcement of the engagement of Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, whom she had known for many years. Now His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, he is the son of Prince Andrew of Greece and a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria. Their wedding took place in Westminster Abbey on November 20, 1947. Prince Charles, now The Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the throne, was born in 1948, and his sister, The Princess Anne, in 1950. The third child of the Queen and the Duke, Prince Andrew, was born in 1960, and their fourth, Prince Edward, in 1964. The Queen and the Duke celebrated their Silver Wedding in London in 1972.

Her Majesty's coronation took place in Westminster Abbey on June 2, 1953. For the first time in history the coronation of a British monarch was recorded by television, as well as by radio broadcast, throughout the world.

In 1977 the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth celebrated the Queen's Silver Jubilee. Accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen traveled some 56,000 miles (90,000 kilometers) to share the anniversary with her people.

The Queen is keenly interested in horses. She is an owner and breeder of thoroughbreds and frequently attends equestrian events.

In October 1957 the Queen and the Duke visited the Jamestown Festival in the United States, stayed in Washington as guests of President Dwight Eisenhower and visited New York, where the Queen addressed a special meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

In the summer of 1959 the Queen opened the new St. Lawrence Seaway and crossed Lake Michigan to visit Chicago.

In July 1976 the Queen made a state visit to the United States in connection with the bicentennial celebrations.

THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

His Royal Highness, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, was born at Corfu on June 10, 1921, son of Prince Andrew of Greece. On his father's side he is of Danish descent—Prince Andrew was a younger son of King George I of the Hellenes, son of King Christian IX of Denmark. However, when Prince Philip renounced his royal title in 1947 and became a British subject, it was under his mother's family name, Mountbatten.

His mother was Princess Alice of Battenberg, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg. Prince Louis' wife was Princess Victoria of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, so that the Duke of Edinburgh, like Queen Elizabeth II, is one of Queen Victoria's great-great-grandchildren.

The Prince came to Britain at an early age to be educated. From a preparatory school, Cheam, he went to Mr. Kurt Hahn's school at Gordonstoun, near Elgin in Scotland. Here the Prince became student head of the school and was captain of its cricket and hockey teams. He was also a keen oarsman and qualified Sea Scout and

took part in several sailing trips to the Shetlands, Hebrides and Norway. In May 1939 he left school to become a naval cadet at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

In January 1940 he went to sea as a midshipman and was appointed at the end of the year to the battleship *Valiant* in the Mediterranean Fleet. Promoted to lieutenant in June 1942, he was named First Lieutenant of the destroyer *Wallace* in the following October, becoming one of the youngest officers in the Navy to be second-in-command of a large destroyer. In July 1943 he took part in the Sicily landings when the *Wallace* covered the Canadian beachhead. In 1944 he was appointed First Lieutenant in HMS *Whelp*, took part in the war against Japan, and was present at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

In July 1947 the engagement of Lieutenant Mountbatten to Princess Elizabeth was announced. The marriage took place in Westminster Abbey on November 20, 1947. Shortly before the wedding, King George VI gave Prince Philip the titles Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich and Knight of the Garter, and authorized his use of the prefix "His Royal Highness." In the years immediately following his marriage, the Duke of Edinburgh continued his naval career.

Since the accession of Queen Elizabeth II, the Duke of Edinburgh has played an important role in public life. In particular he is interested in scientific and technological research and development, the encouragement of sport, the welfare of young people, and the environment.

In January 1953 the Duke was promoted to Admiral of the Fleet and appointed Field Marshal and Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

His Royal Highness played polo regularly until 1971. He became President of the International Equestrian Federation in 1964. He is Admiral of the Royal Yacht Squadron. A qualified pilot, he flies regularly in aircraft of the Queen's flight.

His frequent trips to the United States include a visit to the Seattle World's Fair in June 1962; in November 1963 he was the Queen's representative at the funeral of President

Kennedy; in February 1970 he visited Cape Kennedy as a guest of NASA; in the fall of 1982 he visited several cities in the United States in his capacity as President of the World Wildlife Fund.

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Ronald Wilson Reagan was born February 6, 1911, in Tampico, Illinois, the son of Nellie Wilson Reagan and John Reagan. He was educated in Illinois public schools and graduated from Eureka College (Illinois) in 1932 with a degree in economics and sociology.

Following a brief career as a sports broadcaster and editor, Mr. Reagan moved to California to work in motion pictures. His film career, interrupted by three years of service in the Army Air Corps during World War II, encompassed 50 feature-length motion pictures. He served six terms as president of the Screen Actors Guild and two terms as president of the Motion Picture Industry Council.

In 1952 he married Nancy Davis. They have two grown children, Patricia Ann and Ronald Prescott. President Reagan has two other children, Maureen and Michael, by a previous marriage.

From motion pictures he went into television in the 1950's as production supervisor and host of *General Electric Theatre*. In 1964-65 he was host of the television series *Death Valley Days*.

In 1966 Ronald Reagan began his public-service career with his election—by nearly a million-vote margin—as Governor of California. Mr. Reagan was Chairman of the Republican Governors Association in 1969. He was elected to a second term as Governor in 1970. After completing his second term, Mr. Reagan began a nationally syndicated radio commentary program and newspaper column, and undertook an extensive speaking schedule, appearing before civic, business and political groups. In 1974-75 he served as a member of the

Presidential Commission investigating the CIA.

In November 1975 he announced his candidacy for the 1976 presidential nomination. He lost narrowly, but campaigned vigorously for the Republican ticket and for scores of local candidates in 1976. After the election, he renewed his radio commentary program, newspaper column and national speaking schedule. He became a member of the Board of Directors of the Committee on the Present Danger and founded the Citizens for the Republic. In the 1978 elections he campaigned on behalf of 86 candidates.

In November 1979 Ronald Reagan announced his candidacy for the 1980 presidential nomination. At the Republican National Convention in July 1980 he was nominated unanimously on the first ballot. On November 4, 1980, Ronald Reagan was elected to the Presidency, by an electoral vote of 489-49, and on January 20, 1981, he was sworn in as the 40th President of the United States.

President Reagan visited the United Kingdom in June 1982.

NANCY REAGAN

Nancy Reagan was born in New York City in 1923. Her parents separated soon afterward. Relatives brought Nancy up while her mother, an actress, was touring with theatrical companies. Then her mother married Dr. Loyal Davis, and the family was reunited in Chicago. When she was 14 years old, her stepfather officially adopted her.

Following graduation from prestigious Smith College in Massachusetts, Nancy Davis accepted an offer in motion pictures and moved to Hollywood where she met her husband. A year later they were married.

She gave up her career as an actress after making 12 films. In 1953 Ronald and Nancy

Reagan had their first child, Patricia Ann, known as Patty. Six years later their son Ronald Prescott Reagan was born.

Mrs. Reagan is active in the Foster Grandparents Program where elderly people are brought together with mentally retarded children. She first became interested in the program when her husband was Governor of California. Through her efforts, it has been expanded to other states across the country.

She has placed a national spotlight on the problem of drug and alcohol abuse among youth and heightened the awareness of its epidemic proportions—and what parent groups can do about it. She also has been active in trying to assist the families of servicemen who have been missing in action in Vietnam.

Mrs. Reagan attended the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer in July 1981.

The Royal Yacht BRITANNIA

The royal yacht *Britannia*, named and launched by the Queen at Clydebank (Scotland) in 1953, serves as an official and private residence for the Queen and other members of the royal family when they are engaged on visits overseas or are voyaging in home waters. The yacht also takes part in some naval exercises and undertakes routine hydrographic tasks while at sea.

By design, *Britannia* has the speed and special facilities which would enable her conversion from royal yacht into a hospital ship in time of war. The ship has a modern clipper bow and modified cruiser stern instead of the traditional swan bow and counter stern of previous royal yachts.

Built by John Brown's (Clydebank) Ltd., *Britannia* was ordered in February 1952 and completed in January 1954. The total construction cost 2.1 million pounds sterling. Her specifications include the following:

Length overall

412 feet, 3 inches (about 125.65 meters).

Beam

55 feet (16.76 meters) maximum.

Deep Load Displacement

4,961 tons with 510 tons of fuel and 210 tons of fresh water.

Gross tonnage

5,769 tons.

Mean draught

17 feet (5.2 meters) at load displacement.

Machinery

Geared turbine 12,000 shaft horse power (8,948 kilowatts)—two shafts.

Speed

On trials—22.5 knots (11.6 meters per second) at

Endurance

With 510 tons of oil fuel—1,776 miles (2,858 km) at 20 knots (10.3 meters per second); 2,822 miles (4,541 km) at 14 knots (7.2 meters per second).

The royal apartments are aft on the shelter deck and the royal staff accommodation is on the lower deck. (In wartime the after part would have wards and the ship could accommodate up to 235 patients.) The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh took a personal interest in the interior decorations, the choice of furnishings and the general fitting-out of the royal yacht.

Britannia's crew numbers 22 officers and 254 men when members of the royal family are embarked or when the vessel undertakes a long ocean voyage. Officers are normally appointed for two-year periods of duty. They are all volunteers from the Royal Navy, but receive no special benefits in terms of pay, allowances or leave. Traditions of dress aboard the royal yacht include the wearing by seamen of a naval uniform with the jumper inside the top of the trousers, which are finished at the back with a black silk bow. On all blue uniforms, ratings wear white badges instead of the red which are customary in the Royal Navy. So far as possible, orders on the upper deck are executed without spoken words or commands, and by long tradition the customary naval mark of respect of piping the side is normally paid only to the Queen.

The hull of *Britannia* is royal blue above and red below. It is decorated with a gold band below the upper deck. The upper works are white with buff-colored funnel and masts. The royal coat of arms is on the bow and the royal cipher on the stern.

THE ROYAL MARINES BAND—BEAT RETREAT

The Royal Marines Band aboard *Britannia* is a specially selected section of the band of the Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command. The band is embarked for all major overseas tours and consists of a Director of Music and 26 musicians. The function of the band is mainly orchestral, utilizing eight violins, one viola, two cellos, one double bass, two horns, flute, clarinet and oboe. Since all the players are capable of performing on wind instruments, the band can be quickly transformed into a ceremonial or concert military band for outdoor functions. The players also can form a number of dance band groups.

The Royal Marines Band will Beat Retreat on three separate occasions during the British Royal Visit to the West Coast: at San Diego on February 26, at Long Beach on February 28 and at San Francisco on March 4. The closest U.S. equivalent to Beat Retreat is "Taps." The Royal Marines Band usually Beat Retreat under floodlights on the pier where *Britannia* is berthed at the end of the evening when The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh have entertained guests aboard.

Beat Retreat has its origins centuries ago when the Battalion's Corps of Drums went out before dusk through the surrounding area where the Battalion was encamped, playing the drums to signal to British soldiery that it was time to return to barracks—to retreat for the night.

In the modern ceremony of Beat Retreat, bands play a variety of military music depending on the regiment, but they always play "The Last Post" as the Union Jack is lowered.

AIRCRAFT 26000

Aircraft 26000 has a historic past. It joined the presidential fleet on October 12, 1962. In May 1963 on a trip to Moscow with the United States Delegation, 26000 set 14 speed records, including the Washington-to-Moscow record of 8 hours, 38 minutes and 42 seconds. This is the same aircraft in which President John F. Kennedy flew to Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and in which his body was returned to Washington, D.C. following his assassination. Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn into office as the 36th President of the United States on board the aircraft at Love Field in Dallas the same day.

This aircraft was also used to return President Johnson's body to Texas following a state funeral in Washington, D.C. on January 24, 1973.

President Richard M. Nixon used Aircraft 26000 extensively during the first four years of his Administration.

Aircraft 26000 is a Boeing 707 (C-137C). It is maintained by Military Aircraft Command's 89th Military Aircraft Wing at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

San Diego

Metropolitan San Diego, with a population of 875,538, is now the second largest city in California. The surrounding County of San Diego covers 4,255 square miles (about 1,102,000 hectares) or roughly the size of the State of Connecticut, with a population approaching 2,000,000.

Juan Cabrillo discovered the large natural harbor in 1542. Although the U.S. Navy continues to be an important factor in the local economy, the city in the last 20 years has experienced unprecedented growth and industrial diversification. The wide spectrum of manufacturing activity now includes aerospace, apparel, chemicals, electronics, food processing, machinery, shipbuilding and wood products.

Manufacturing industry now represents the largest sector of the San Diego economy, followed by military expenditure (the number of U.S. service personnel in San Diego remains fairly steady at about 120,000) and tourism, which employs 64,000 people. Many of the major corporations are in defense-related industries.

Tourists are attracted by the climate and the variety of activities available. Balboa Park houses the famed San Diego Zoo and a number of interesting scientific and artistic institutions such as the Old Globe Theatre and the San Diego Museum of Art. La Jolla, an attractive artist's town on the sea, lies to the north; Mexico, a few miles to the south.

San Diego is also the home of the renowned Scripps Institution of Oceanography, now a part of the San Diego campus of the University of California. Other research institutes include the Naval Ocean Systems Center and the Salk Institute. The other leading universities are San Diego State University and the University of San Diego.

There is a small but active British community in San Diego of approximately 10,000 with a branch of the English Speaking Union. The Trafalgar Club and the British Officers Mess are the principal societies. A number of RAF and Royal Navy exchange officers are stationed in the area. San Diego is twinned with Edinburgh, Scotland, and regular visits by civic and commercial leaders are developing.

USS RANGER

The aircraft carrier USS *Ranger* was constructed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in Newport News, Virginia. *Ranger* was commissioned on August 10, 1957. Following combat deployments to Southeast Asia, *Ranger* made San Diego her homeport in 1975. *Ranger* was on station in the Persian Gulf for the release of the 52 American hostages held in Iran.

The ship's company consists of 2,500 officers and men. The Air Wing is an additional complement of 2,500 officers and men who operate and maintain the more than 80 aircraft which operate from the *Ranger's* deck.

Services aboard *Ranger* include medical and dental, police, ministerial and postal, a newspaper, two TV stations and three radio stations. The Engineering Department daily provides 400,000 gallons (about 1.5 million liters) of fresh water and 17 million watts of electrical power. Another function is the provision of steam to propel *Ranger* with four 70,000-horse-power engines, and to catapult aircraft from the flight deck at speeds up to 150 mph.

The Supply Department maintains an inventory of 120,000 line items of spare parts valued at \$200 million. The department also serves more than 9,000 meals a day, pays the crew more than \$1 million a payday, provides laundry and drycleaning services, and offers such other personal services as retail store outlets, barber shops and soda fountains.

Ranger Aircraft:

The S-3 Viking, one of the Navy's newest carrier-based anti-submarine warfare (ASW) planes, is a four-seat, twin-engine jet.

The E-2 Hawkeye is equipped with an Airborne Tactical Data System that can provide detection and analysis of airborne threats at extreme range.

The A-7 Corsair II is a single-seat, single-engine fighter. It can fly strike missions up to

700 miles (1,126 kilometers) inland from an off-shore carrier.

The A-6 Intruder, a two-seat carrier attack plane, can carry payloads of up to nine tons and can see targets in any weather condition.

The EA6-B Prowler, a four-seat, twin-jet aircraft, is used for tactical support missions.

Commanding Officer: Captain Anthony A. Less

Executive Officer: Commander Al W. Groman, Jr.

Commissioned: August 10, 1957

Birthplace: Newport News, Virginia

Nickname: Top Gun of the Pacific Fleet.

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY University of California at San Diego

Scripps Institution has earned a worldwide reputation as one of the foremost centers for research, graduate training and public service in the marine sciences.

The Institution occupies a 230-acre site (93 hectares) in La Jolla and has a staff of about 1,200, including 190 graduate students. Its budget is \$68 million per annum, and at any one time it is supporting or administering roughly 200 research projects. The facility, open to the public, draws some 300,000 visitors annually.

At its founding in 1903 the Institution was an independent research laboratory but, when it became part of the University of California in 1912, it changed its name to the Scripps Institution for Biological Research in recognition of the support of the Scripps family of newspaper publishers. It adopted its present name in 1925. The Institution's research covers physical, chemical, geological and geophysical studies of the oceans as well as biological research, and includes remote sensing of the earth, oceans and atmosphere by satellite.

The Institution owns an unusual oceanic research vessel called FLIP. This vessel is capable of turning on its end to convert the bow section into a stable research platform. FLIP will be alongside the Institution's pier during the Royal Visit.

THE OLD GLOBE THEATRE

The Old Globe is the centerpiece of a three-theater complex in Balboa Park known as the Simon Edison Centre for the Performing Arts.

Built originally in 1935, The Old Globe is patterned after the London original, and its Summer Festival is devoted principally to performing Shakespeare.

In 1978 fire completely destroyed The Old Globe; it was rebuilt through the financial efforts of the citizens of San Diego. Reopened in 1982, it now operates year-round.

SAN DIEGO ZOO

The San Diego Zoo, which covers 100 acres (40 hectares) in Balboa Park, was created in 1916 with animals left in the Park at the close of the Panama-California International Exposition. Most of the Zoo's present 3,200 animals, representing 800 species, are exhibited in enclosures surrounded by moats rather than cages. The Zoo also contains more than 2,500 types of plants that have been carefully cultivated to provide a diverse tropical landscape.

The Zoo is well known for its work in preserving endangered species. Captive propagation by artificial insemination is one of its major undertakings, as is its work involving the storage of sperm, ova and other cells in the "Frozen Zoo," a cryogenic freezer. The Zoo also engages in

studies in animal behavior, genetics, microbiology, endocrinology and pathology.

The Zoo and its associated Wild Animal Park, with expenditures of approximately \$260 million a year, are nevertheless self-supporting. The animal park covers 1,800 acres (almost 730 hectares) about 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of San Diego. Owned by the city, the Zoo is managed by the Zoological Society of San Diego, which has more than 90,000 members.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Saint Paul's Church is the "Mother Church" of the Episcopal Diocese of San Diego. It was founded in 1869 as the first congregation of the Episcopal Church in San Diego. Since that time, successive Church buildings have occupied the site. The present Church was built in 1952. It is in the Gothic style and can accommodate more than 600 people. The Church has a large pipe organ and its choir is affiliated with the Royal School of Church Music at Addington Palace in Croydon, Surrey.

St. Paul's has sponsored a number of other Episcopal Churches in the Greater San Diego area and serves as the Diocesan headquarters as well as ministering to its own congregation of more than 700.

The Church has been particularly active in a broad range of community-service projects.

Since a memorial service was held on the occasion of the death of King George VI in 1952, St. Paul's traditionally has observed Royal events and occasions by holding special services.

Los Angeles

Considered as an economic unit, the area defined by a 60-mile radius (almost 100 kilometers) from the city center of Los Angeles would rank as the world's 14th-largest economy, ahead of Australia, India and Sweden. It is one of the fastest-growing urban complexes in the United States, with a population of more than 11 million. When population, employment, business, industry and finance are added together, Greater Los Angeles is second only to Greater New York. Although taking up less than five percent of California's total land, the Los Angeles area accounts for almost half the state's economy. Major industries include aerospace/defense, electronics, oil, agribusiness, film and TV production, and tourism.

The city's development has been relatively recent and quite rapid. Los Angeles was founded in 1781 as "El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula" (the City of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula). Its real growth, however, has taken place since World War II, when the population increased from 3,183,000 in 1940 to 10,973,000 in 1980.

If Greater Los Angeles were superimposed on a map of the United Kingdom, it would stretch from Brighton to Cambridge and from London Airport to Southend. It is an area of great ethnic, geographic, climatic and socio-economic diversity. Los Angeles itself has a very large Spanish-speaking population, and sizeable black, Japanese, Chinese and Korean communities.

The contiguous harbors of Los Angeles and Long Beach, which together form the largest man-made port in the world, provide 50 miles (80 kilometers) of waterfront. Los Angeles International Airport, with approximately 32.7 million passengers in 1981, is the third-busiest airport in the world after Chicago and Atlanta (London's Heathrow ranks fourth).

The Los Angeles area contains the highest concentration of aerospace manufacturers and defense contractors in the world. Southern California accounts for some 40 percent of the state's total oil production as well.

Together with its aggregation of advanced-technology industries, Greater Los Angeles has the highest number of mathematicians, scientists, engineers and skilled technicians of any metropolitan center in the United States. Almost half-a-million students attend some 70 universities and colleges, providing a large pool of skilled personnel for the region's industries.

Los Angeles also remains the capital of the entertainment industry. Although Hollywood produces fewer motion pictures than in its heyday, films are still an important local industry. And the production of TV movies, as well as the advent of videocassettes, videodiscs, cable TV and other forms of home entertainment are helping revive the major studios.

British imports through the ports of Los Angeles and San Diego account for just under three percent of the total volume of goods entering the Southern California Customs District. British-made products include jet engines, transportation equipment, machinery, spirits, works of art and antiques. There are more than 100 subsidiaries of UK firms in the area, and British-owned banks have roughly 200 branches here. Some 400,000 British tourists visit Southern California annually, and there is a resident British community of some 60,000 UK passport-holders, with perhaps 250,000 people of British origin or having one or both parents born in Britain.

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX STUDIOS

Twentieth Century-Fox is a major film and television production company whose history goes back more than 50 years. Started by William Fox in the silent-film era, the corporation has grown to a \$300-million enterprise.

The site of the present studio was purchased in 1925 by Mr. Fox as a location "ranch" for the films of cowboy star Tom Mix. During the '30s Shirley Temple became the best-known star of the company, which was re-formed in 1935 under its present name with the amalgamation of Twentieth Century Pictures and the Fox Film Corporation.

In the ensuing years the studio produced such notable and diverse films as *The Grapes of Wrath*, *The Snake Pit*, *Patton*, *The Robe* and *The Sound of Music*. Among the famous stars associated with Twentieth Century-Fox have been Marilyn Monroe, Tyrone Power, Betty Grable and Richard Burton.

Recently the studio has had great success with George Lucas' *Star Wars* films, made in the United Kingdom (with U.S. financing) and co-starring Sir Alec Guinness.

Mash, the popular television comedy series with a Korean War background, was produced by Twentieth Century-Fox.

ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Rockwell International is a major multi-industry corporation involved in the aerospace, automotive, commercial and defense-electronics fields. The corporation has dual headquarters: one in Pittsburgh, the other in Los Angeles.

The North American Space Division, located in Southern California, is the prime contractor to NASA for the Space Shuttle Orbiter and its main engines. The company has been contracted to build four Orbiters and funding is now being sought for production of a fifth. The first of these, the *Columbia*, has flown five missions already; the second, the *Challenger*, will be the spacecraft for the sixth mission scheduled for mid-March. This Division of Rockwell also developed and built the Apollo command and service modules that were launched on nine lunar missions in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Rockwell is also a leader in high technology systems, and markets a wide range of avionics, telecommunications and microelectronics systems and equipment for commercial and military applications.

Rockwell International Corporation's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer is Robert

Anderson; the President and Chief Operating Officer is Donald R. Beall. Rockwell's Space Operations is headed by President George Jeffs. The latter organization is further divided into the Space Transportation and Systems Group in Downey, where the Orbiter is produced, and the Rocketdyne Division in Canoga Park, California, where the main engines are built.

LOS ANGELES CITY HALL

The 28-story Los Angeles City Hall was built in 1928. Its architecture incorporates Grecian and Romanesque details with modern American designs. City Hall houses the city's principal officers and their staffs, which have grown in recent years to a total of 50,000, necessitating the remodelling of the main building and the addition of a new wing (City Hall East). Together with the state and federal buildings, City Hall forms the nucleus of the Civic Center and is an integral part of the redeveloped "downtown" area of Los Angeles.

THE MUSIC CENTER OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

A complex of three theaters forming part of the redevelopment of central Los Angeles and completed in 1967, the Music Center was financed in part by public funds and partly by private donations.

The principal hall, the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, seats 3,250 and is designed for symphony, opera and ballet performances. (The Royal Opera will be appearing there in 1984.) The other two theaters, different in style and decor, are the Mark Taper Forum (contemporary plays) and

the Ahmanson (where the Royal Shakespeare Company and the National Theatre have performed).

THE BRITISH HOME, SIERRA MADRE

The British Home in California, Limited, was established in 1930 with funds made available through the Daughters of the British Empire in the United States of America. From a modest beginning of one cottage and six residents, the Home now consists of six separate buildings surrounding pleasant lawns, and about 37 residents. Salaried personnel include nurses for the small infirmary.

The main sources of income are from the residents, endowment funds and donations by the Daughters of the British Empire. The home is the main charity of the Daughters of the British Empire in seven western states, and the presidents of these state organizations will be present at the Home during the Royal Visit. The Daughters of the British Empire originated as a branch of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire in Canada, but became independent in 1910. Lady Wright, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, is currently its Honorary President.

CITY OF HOPE

City of Hope is a nonprofit medical center and research institute offering free treatment to people with catastrophic diseases.

It began in 1913 with two tents and has expanded steadily to the point where the facility now occupies 40 buildings on 93 acres (38 hectares) in Duarte, California. The center

employs some 100 physicians and another 100 research scientists. It has an annual operating budget of \$83.4 million, which is funded by voluntary donations, government and private research grants, foundations and individual health insurance reimbursements. City of Hope treats approximately 5,000 inpatients and receives more than 70,000 out-patient visits each year.

Patients with catastrophic diseases are admitted to City of Hope on referral from health-care professionals if their diseases are at a stage where therapy is still possible. The center gives preference to those with early, untreated diseases and does not admit patients for custodial care only.

Many pioneering discoveries and advances have been made in City of Hope's research institute, with its range of specializations that include cancer, genetics, genetic engineering, immunology, pharmacology, metabolism, and brain and nerve function. The center offers treatment without charge to those suffering from cancer and leukemia, heart and lung maladies, diabetes and other hereditary and metabolic disorders. Because research at City of Hope is applied to countless other hospitals, the center is often referred to as a "hospital's hospital," or "hospital without walls."

Last year, longtime British residents in California, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lee, endowed the "Sadie and Norman Lee British Pediatric Research Center at the City of Hope" with a gift of \$400,000. The Lee Center will specialize in research connected with the treatment of children suffering from leukemia and other life-threatening diseases.

Santa Barbara

Santa Barbara County, covering 2,738 square miles (709,140 hectares) along the south-central coast of California about 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Los Angeles, is principally an agricultural and tourist area of mountains, valleys and beaches.

Santa Barbara itself is one of the oldest settlements in California. The city has carefully preserved its Spanish influence, particularly in the area around the civic buildings. The present population within the city limits is about 75,000.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The County Courthouse, built in 1929, is an outstanding example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in Southern California. The Courthouse features graceful arches, curved staircases, imaginative turrets and towers, and is surrounded by pleasant lawns and gardens. Both the Superior Court and the County Clerk and Recorder's offices for Santa Barbara County operate from the Courthouse.

The President's Ranch RANCHO DEL CIELO

President Reagan purchased his "Ranch in the Sky" on November 13, 1974. Rancho del Cielo is located about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Santa Barbara in the Santa Ynez Mountains.

The ranch is 688 acres (278 hectares) with a five-room adobe house and a small stable for horses on the property. A man-made pond is adjacent to the house. The ranch overlooks the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Santa Ynez Valley to the east.

SANTA BARBARA MISSION

The Santa Barbara Mission was founded on December 4, 1786—St. Barbara's Day, by Father Lasuen. Originally constructed of adobe, the church twice has been restored after earthquake damage. It has, however, remained in its present form since 1820. The Mission contains an archive library with registers dating back to 1782 and inscribed by Father Junipero Serra, the founding father of the California missions. The Santa Barbara Mission is the only mission of the 21 built in California between 1789 and 1823 in which the Franciscan padres have continued to live, despite interruptions, since its founding.

San Francisco

San Francisco is surrounded on three sides by water—the Pacific Ocean to the west and San Francisco Bay to the north and east. The city rests on 40 hills, and elevations vary from below sea level to altitudes of almost 1,000 feet (305 meters).

In 1776 the first colonizing party of Spaniards arrived and established a mission and military base. San Francisco was transformed from a sleepy outpost to a boom town when gold was found in 1849 in the foothills of the Sierras. The city's growth accelerated even more with the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869.

Disaster struck San Francisco on April 18, 1906, in the form of a huge earthquake (8.3 on the Richter scale). The great fire which followed destroyed 28,000 buildings and killed 600 people. By 1911 the city had been rebuilt and in the 1930's the completion of two major bridges—the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate Bridge—greatly improved its access and encouraged further expansion. In 1945 San Francisco was the site of the founding of the United Nations.

San Francisco has the world's largest natural harbor and is, with Oakland, a center for shipping and international trade, particularly with the Far East. Tourism is the major industry with more than three million visitors each year. New high-rise buildings in the downtown financial and business area blend well with older structures. In the residential areas the predominantly Victorian houses and apartment buildings are well preserved and cared for. In and around the city there are many wide open spaces and magnificent countryside. San Francisco's cultural resources include a renowned opera and leading ballet and symphony companies as well as museums and theater. San Francisco's Chinatown constitutes the largest Chinese community outside of Asia.

DAVIES SYMPHONY HALL

Davies Symphony Hall is a part of the San Francisco Performing Arts Center and is located in the Civic Center of San Francisco. The Hall opened in September of 1980 through the fundraising efforts of the "Sponsors for Performing Arts." Louise M. Davies, for whom the Hall is named, is the widow of Ralph K. Davies, the philanthropist, who was the president of American President Lines and Standard Oil. Mrs. Davies is a member of the Board of the World Affairs Council, the University of San Francisco, and the San Francisco Symphony. She is also on the boards of several hospitals in the Bay area.

The Davies Symphony Hall has a seating capacity of more than 3,000 and is used primarily for orchestral and chamber concerts and lectures. The Hall has new and unique acoustical properties.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Leland Stanford, a native of New York, came to California during the gold rush era to start a successful mercantile business and make his fortune. During the Civil War, he served as Governor of California, helping to hold the state for the Union. He later was president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and a founder and president of the Central Pacific Railroad. His only son died at age 16, and in 1885 the Stanfords founded the university as his memorial.

One of Stanford's most famous graduates was Herbert Hoover, President of the United States from 1929-1933. The 21-room house, in which the university's luncheon is to be held, was built shortly after World War I and designed largely by Hoover's wife, Lou Henry Hoover. After Mrs. Hoover's death in 1944, the former

President donated the house to Stanford for use by the president of the University.

Stanford is a private university with about 12,000 students and 7,000 faculty and staff members. It is strong in the humanities, science and engineering including electronics, and has one of the best business schools in the United States. It has nine Nobel Laureates on its staff. Stanford has developed a unique relationship between academia, industry and government and has been responsible for the spawning of many companies in Silicon Valley.

The University embodies much of the atmosphere of Spanish California in its architecture, with buildings grouped around a quadrangle in the style of the early missions.

SILICON VALLEY

Silicon Valley stretches some 30 miles (48 kilometers) south from San Francisco to the city of San Jose. The Valley holds the world's largest concentration of innovative companies—about 1,000 of them—producing in 1981 \$11.5 thousand-million worth of goods encompassing computers, bio-engineering, telecommunications and lasers. Many of these products rely on tiny semiconductor chips made largely of silicon. Approximately 20,000 PhD's work in the Valley.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

Hewlett-Packard is one of the world's leading designers and manufacturers of high technology computers and computer systems, testing and measuring instruments and electronic medical equipment. Mr. Hewlett and Mr. Packard both studied at Stanford University, and their company was one of the first established in Silicon Valley.

Hewlett-Packard takes a particular interest in environmental and energy conservation. In 1981 its total worldwide contributions amounted to more than \$10 million. Recipients included health and social-service agencies, colleges and universities.

Hewlett-Packard Limited has a number of factories and facilities in the United Kingdom (South Queensferry, Bristol and Pinewood), accounting for six percent of Hewlett-Packard's turnover worldwide. The United Kingdom operations have recently been growing at a rate of 35 percent a year. In 1981 Hewlett-Packard's U.K. turnover was 119 million pounds sterling and it employed just under 2,000 persons.

M.H. DE YOUNG MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The M. H. de Young Memorial Museum originated with the Midwinter International Exposition of 1894. At its close, organizers turned over the Fine Arts Building to Mr. M. H. de Young, a newspaper publisher who had served as Director-General of the Exposition, for the purpose of establishing a permanent museum. Mr. de Young and other citizens donated funds to erect additional buildings and acquire exhibits. In 1921 the museum was renamed in honor of its main benefactor. The museum receives support from the city of San Francisco and from its membership.

The museum's collections of European art are housed in galleries surrounding a spacious central court. Paintings, sculpture, stained glass, furniture and decorative arts as well as several original period rooms illustrate the cultures of the western world from the time of ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome to the 20th century. Among the outstanding works on display are such masterpieces as "The Tribute Money" by Rubens and "St. John the Baptist" by El Greco.

Sacramento

Sacramento first grew up around the road leading to Sutter's Fort. In 1848 John Sutter, Jr., laid out a town and named it after the Sacramento River. Situated at the entrance to the gold regions, Sacramento profited from the mining trade. After moving the state capital from city to city for brief periods, state officials finally established it permanently in Sacramento in 1854.

Sacramento has more historic business buildings dating from the American pioneer period than any other city in California. It was in Sacramento in 1863 that construction of the Central Pacific Railroad eastward was begun.

Although gold mining sparked Sacramento into life, it was agriculture that sustained it. By 1873 California had become the largest wheat producing state in the United States.

Today agriculture is the second largest industry. Sacramento is a major transportation center and manufacturing community, associated mainly with food processing. Also important is the growing high technology industry which has only recently moved into the Sacramento area. Its biggest business, however, is state government, employing one third of the total labor force.

SUTTER'S FORT

John A. Sutter established the first white settlement in the great central valley of California in 1839. Born in Germany of Swiss parents, he came to America as a young man and eventually drifted

to the Pacific Coast. In 1841, with the help of Indian labor, he constructed a fort with an 18-foot (5.5 meter) wall, a headquarters building and a long line of workshops. Sutter named his new settlement New Helvetia although it soon became known as Sutter's Fort—a trading post and a place of refuge. His fort occupied the most strategic position for overland trails in Northern California, and became the natural objective for parties crossing the Sierras or coming south from Oregon.

Although he initially was a successful farmer, Sutter's dream of a New Helvetia was ruined by the discovery of gold in 1849 when his workers deserted him to go to the mines. He moved east and died in 1880 in Washington, D.C. Sutter's Fort began to deteriorate until it was restored by the State in 1891-1893. It is now registered as a National Historic Landmark. The original adobe bricks may be seen in the central building, which is all that remains of the old fort.

CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

California's contribution to the U.S. Bicentennial was a commitment to restore the State's Capitol building, built in 1874, to its former grandeur.

Workers stripped the entire building to its skeleton and rebuilt it from foundation to dome. Each room has been reconstructed to its original appearance with the help of extensive research and photographs. A number of offices on the first floor, e.g. the Governor's old office and the Treasurer's office complete with vault, have been refurbished and redecorated just as they were in

the early 1900's. These rooms are no longer used for business, but are open to the public as a historical monument.

The Assembly and Senate Chambers, which were virtually destroyed during earlier remodelling in 1906-1908, have been restored to their former elegance, complete with coffered ceilings, intricate plastering detail and chandeliers. As much original material as possible was used in the process. During the renovation a team of researchers scoured the State to find and retrieve artifacts that had been removed from the Capitol. The original roof of the dome was removed and replaced by a new copper roof.

Completed under the guidance of architect John Worsley, the restoration project cost \$68 million; the Capitol building reopened to the public in January 1982.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Yosemite Valley was known to the Indians for centuries, but because of its remoteness and inaccessibility, it was not discovered by white men until the 1850's, when the California Gold Rush attracted thousands of inquisitive miners to the nearby foothills. Although pioneers saw Yosemite from the valley rim as early as 1833, it was a pair of miners, tracking a wounded bear, who were the first Americans to enter the Valley in 1849. They were followed two years later by a punitive expedition, known as the Mariposa Battalion, that entered the Valley in pursuit of Indians. Convinced that they had made an important discovery, they named the Valley Yosemite, from the Ahwahneechee Indian word "Yo-shay-ma-tee." The translation is, "Some of them are killers," and referred to the grizzly bears that inhabited the region.

In 1855 a young miner, James Hutchings, opened the first tourist hotel, and his example paved the way for other pioneering entrepreneurs. Some built toll routes, and the Valley began to welcome tourists who were sufficiently durable to survive the long and arduous trip by stage and saddle horse.

Along with commercial development came agitation for protection of Yosemite's natural beauty. Naturalist John Muir and others published articles extolling the glories of Yosemite Valley. They aroused Congressional interest and in 1864 President Lincoln issued the proclamation that ceded the Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees to California, "to be held for public use, resort, and recreation, unalienable for all time."

California administered the Valley and Mariposa Grove, which are 35 miles (56 kilometers) apart, as a state park for 42 years before returning them to the federal government in 1906. In the meantime, Washington had established a national park in 1890 on land surrounding the original grant; as a result federal authorities administered Yosemite as two separate parks for 16 years—with day-to-day management entrusted to units of the United States Cavalry until 1916.

Within the Park's 1,189 square miles (308,000 hectares), altitudes range from 2,000 to 13,114 feet above sea level (roughly 610 to 4,000 meters).

Yosemite National Park attracts approximately 2,670,000 visitors yearly.

Seattle

Seattle is located in the center of western Washington, on the eastern shore of Puget Sound, an inland water body connected to the Pacific Ocean. Puget Sound occupies a major lowland area between two mountain ranges, the Olympics to the west and the Cascades to the east. Seattle is built on seven hills between the expanse of Puget Sound and the freshwater lakes to its east.

In 1851 the first group of settlers to arrive north of the Columbia River founded a city at Alki Point, at the entrance to Elliott Bay. Shortly thereafter, these settlers moved into the vicinity of Seattle's present Pioneer Square where they were befriended by Chief Sealth of the Suquamish Tribe. The settlers named the new town Seattle, which was as close as they could come to the Indian pronunciation of the Chief's name.

Seattle's first industry was cutting and preparing logs for export via the deep-water port of Elliott Bay. The area's first steam sawmill was already in operation by 1853.

Growth was temporarily halted when fire destroyed the entire 60-block business section in 1889. Seattle was soon rebuilt on a higher elevation than the original storefronts, creating an "underground city" which today is one of Seattle's many tourist attractions.

During the Alaska Gold Rush of 1897, Seattle became the "gateway to the Klondike." By 1900 Seattle was flourishing from trade and commerce with the vast wilderness territories to the north, and even today Seattle is considered the gateway to Alaska.

The Boeing company is the largest single employer in the area, but PACCAR (railroad cars, trucks and heavy equipment), Lockheed Shipbuilding and Todd Shipyard are also some of Seattle's largest employers. Two other very large industries are forest products and food processing. Seattle is an important area for high technology manufacturing, including electronic instrumentation, medical electronics and telecommunications.

Seattle is one of America's leading ports and ranks second or third nationally in terms of container traffic. As the largest urban area north of San Francisco and west of the Rocky Mountains, Seattle is the Northwest's major center for trade, distribution and services.

THE CHILDREN'S ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER

The Children's Orthopedic Hospital and Medical Center originated in Seattle in 1907 when a group of women planned a hospital for the treatment of crippled children. The present facility opened April of 1953. A private, nonprofit organization, supported largely by endowment, the hospital provides care without cost to patients who are unable to pay. It offers complete facilities for general as well as orthopedic treatment, and the Seattle School District maintains a school staff for student patients. The institution is supported by volunteers, bequests and contributions.

The hospital has 56 out-patient clinics and a 193-bed in-patient facility. The Recreational Therapy Playroom is unique in that it is free of doctors, nurses and medicine. It is a play-and-entertainment area where patients, parents and siblings may gather and participate in programs and entertainment that have proven therapeutic value for patients and their family. These programs consist of painting and sculpting sessions, storytelling, puppet shows, piano and musical entertainment.

EDMUNDSON PAVILION, University of Washington

Founded in 1861, the University of Washington has the largest student enrollment (35,000) of any single campus on the West Coast. The shores of Lake Washington and Lake Union and the Cascade Mountains afford an unusually beautiful setting for the 128 college buildings situated on 680 acres (275 hectares) in

northwestern Seattle. For the past decade, the University has been among the top five institutions in the country receiving federal funds to conduct research. Seventeen members of the faculty are also members of the National Academy of Sciences. More than 200 different academic disciplines are available at the University, which has a four-million volume library collection—one of the largest in the nation.

The Edmundson Pavilion, built in 1928 as a sports arena and fieldhouse for physical training, is also used for ceremonial events and concerts. It is named for the late Clarence "Hec" Edmundson, the famous Washington track coach and former Olympic half-miler who trained many world record-holders. The Pavilion has a seating capacity of 8,600.

THE SEATTLE CENTER

The Seattle Center is a 74-acre (30-hectare) convention and family entertainment center. A legacy of the 1962 World's Fair, it is a center for the fine arts, including the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, the Seattle Opera Association and the Seattle Repertory Theater. The 607-foot (185-meter) Space Needle is the high point and landmark of the city.

Another legacy of the World's Fair is the monorail that connects the Center with downtown hotels, restaurants and stores in a 90-second ride.

Hotels and Press Facilities

SAN DIEGO

Holiday Inn at the Embarcadero
1355 North Harbor Drive
San Diego, California 92101

*The Press Center will be located in the Coast Room
on the ground floor.*

Telephone: (619) 232-3861
Telex: 697123

LOS ANGELES

The Biltmore Hotel
515 S. Olive Street
Los Angeles, California 90013

*The Press Center will be located in the Gold Room
on the Galleria floor.*

Telephone: (213) 624-1011
Telex: 677686

SANTA BARBARA

Holiday Inn of Santa Barbara
5650 Calle Real
Goleta, California 93017

*The Press Center will be located in the San Miguel Room
on the ground floor.*

Telephone: (805) 964-6241

SAN FRANCISCO

The Westin Saint Francis
Union Square
San Francisco, California 94102

*The Press Center will be located in the California Room
in the Tower Building, 2nd floor.*

*Telephone: (415) 397-7000
Telex: 278584*

SACRAMENTO

To be announced.

YOSEMITE

Yosemite Lodge
Yosemite, California 95389

The Press Center will be located in The Lodge Lounge.

Telephone: (209) 372-1274

SEATTLE

The Westin Hotel
5th Avenue & Westlake
Seattle, Washington 98101

*The Press Center will be located in the Grand Ballroom
No.1 on the 4th floor of the North Tower.*

*Telephone: (206) 624-7400
Telex: 152900*

Summary Schedule:

Visit of Queen Elizabeth II and
The Prince Philip,
Duke of Edinburgh,
to the United States
February 26 to March 7, 1983

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1983—SAN DIEGO

- AM □ HMY *Britannia* berths at Broadway Pier—
Welcoming ceremony
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- AM □ Sail round U.S. Naval ships in
San Diego Harbor
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE FROM
EXCURSION BOAT
- PM ■ Visit and luncheon—USS *Ranger*—
North Island Pier
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—TOUR
NO COVERAGE OF LUNCHEON
- PM ■ Visit Scripps Institution of Oceanography
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE AT RING TANK
POOL COVERAGE AT DEEP SEA
DRILLING AREA
- PM ■ Visit The Old Globe Theatre
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE INSIDE
- PM ■ The Duke visits the San Diego Zoo
PRESS COVERAGE NOT YET FINALIZED
- PM ■ The Duke visits the Fairbanks Ranch
PRESS COVERAGE NOT YET FINALIZED
- PM ■ Dinner and reception aboard HMY *Britannia*
Royal Marines Band—Beat Retreat
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—BROADWAY PIER
NO COVERAGE ON BRITANNIA

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1983—SAN DIEGO/
PALM SPRINGS/LONG BEACH**

- AM** □ Attend morning service at St. Paul's Church
POOL COVERAGE OUTSIDE CHURCH
- AM** □ Depart San Diego Airport enroute
Palm Springs Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM** ■ Arrive Palm Springs Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM** ■ Luncheon at the Annenberg Estate
CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE
- PM** ■ Depart Palm Springs Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM** ■ Arrive Long Beach Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM** ■ Depart HMY *Britannia* enroute Twentieth
Century-Fox Studios
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
- PM** ■ Arrive Twentieth Century-Fox
Studios—Studio 9
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE OUTSIDE
POOL COVERAGE INSIDE
- PM** ■ Arrive HMY *Britannia*
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1983—LONG BEACH/
DOWNEY/LOS ANGELES/SIERRA MADRE/
LONG BEACH**

- AM** □ Depart HMY *Britannia*
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
- AM** □ Arrive Rockwell International Corporation
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ORBITER
MOCK-UP ROOM
POOL COVERAGE—SIMULATOR
- AM** □ Depart Rockwell International Corporation
- AM** □ Arrive Los Angeles City Hall
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE—COUNCIL CHAMBER
- PM** ■ Depart Los Angeles City Hall
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

- PM ■ Arrive Music Center of Los Angeles County
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE—BALCONY APPEARANCE
POOL COVERAGE—TOASTS
- PM ■ Arrive British Home—Sierra Madre
POOL COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Lee British Pediatric Center,
City of Hope
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE—PLAYGROUND AREA
- PM ■ The Duke of Edinburgh will visit
Santa Anita Racetrack
PRESS COVERAGE NOT YET FINALIZED
- PM ■ Dinner and reception on HMY *Britannia*
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
NO COVERAGE ON BRITANNIA
- PM ■ Royal Marines Band—Beat Retreat
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1983—SANTA BARBARA

- AM □ HMY *Britannia* anchors off Santa Barbara
POOL COVERAGE FROM EXCURSION BOAT
- AM □ Arrive by Royal Barge and met by President
and Mrs. Reagan—Arrival Ceremony
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- AM □ Arrive Santa Barbara Courthouse for
Civic Ceremony
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—COURTYARD
POOL COVERAGE—ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE
- AM □ Depart for President's Ranch—Ride
and Luncheon
POOL COVERAGE
- PM ■ Visit Santa Barbara Mission
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—
ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE
POOL COVERAGE—COURTYARD
- PM ■ Dinner aboard HMY *Britannia*
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—SANTA
BARBARA HARBOR
NO COVERAGE ABOARD BRITANNIA
- PM ■ HMY *Britannia* sails for San Francisco

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1983—HMY Britannia at Sea

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1983—SAN FRANCISCO

AM □ Arrive San Francisco—Pier 50—
Arrival Ceremony

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

AM □ Depart Pier 50—Arrive Davies Symphony Hall
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE OUTSIDE

AM □ Reception, Entertainment and Presentation of
Key to City—Symphony Hall
POOL COVERAGE

PM ■ Arrive Stanford University—Luncheon with
University President

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL

PM ■ Arrive Hewlett-Packard Company Headquarters

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—
ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE
POOL COVERAGE INSIDE

PM ■ Arrive HMY *Britannia*

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

PM ■ Arrive de Young Museum

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—
ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE
POOL COVERAGE INSIDE

PM ■ Arrive HMY *Britannia*

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

**FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1983—
SAN FRANCISCO/SACRAMENTO**

AM □ Depart HMY *Britannia*

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

AM □ Arrive San Francisco Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

AM □ Arrive Sacramento Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

AM □ Arrive Sutter's Fort
POOL COVERAGE

- PM ■ Arrive State Capitol—Assembly
Ceremony/Senate Ceremony/Luncheon
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE—ARRIVAL
POOL COVERAGE—ASSEMBLY CEREMONY
POOL COVERAGE—SENATE CEREMONY
POOL COVERAGE—LUNCHEON
- PM ■ Depart Sacramento Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive San Francisco Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Consul-General's Residence
POOL COVERAGE—OUTSIDE
NO COVERAGE INSIDE
- PM ■ Arrive HMY *Britannia*
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
- PM ■ Dinner aboard HMY *Britannia* in honor of
the President and Mrs. Reagan
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER
POOL COVERAGE BEFORE DINNER
ON BRITANNIA
- PM ■ Beat Retreat/Farewells
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE ON PIER

**SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1983—
SAN FRANCISCO/YOSEMITE**

- AM □ Depart HMY *Britannia*—Farewell to
President and Mrs. Reagan
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- AM □ Depart San Francisco International Airport
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- AM □ Arrive Castle Air Force Base
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ (Early) Arrive Yosemite National Park
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
- PM ■ Arrive Yosemite National Park—
Ahwahnee Hotel
CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1983—YOSEMITE

- In Yosemite
CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1983—YOSEMITE/SEATTLE

AM □ Depart Yosemite—Ahwahnee Hotel

CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

PM ■ Arrive Castle Air Force Base

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

PM ■ Arrive Boeing Field, Seattle—Arrival Ceremony

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

PM ■ Arrive and tour Children's Orthopedic Hospital

POOL COVERAGE

PM ■ Arrive Edmondson Pavilion, University
of Washington—Convocation

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

PM ■ Student/Faculty Reception

CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

PM ■ Arrive Flag Plaza, Seattle Center

POOL COVERAGE

PM ■ Depart Seattle Center via Monorail

POOL COVERAGE

PM ■ Arrive Westin Hotel—Reception

POOL COVERAGE

PM ■ Depart Westin Hotel/Arrive Pier 48—
Farewell Ceremony

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

PM ■ HMY *Britannia* sails for Victoria,
British Columbia

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE FROM PIER

NOT FOR RELEASE: FOR BACKGROUND USE ONLY

NOTES



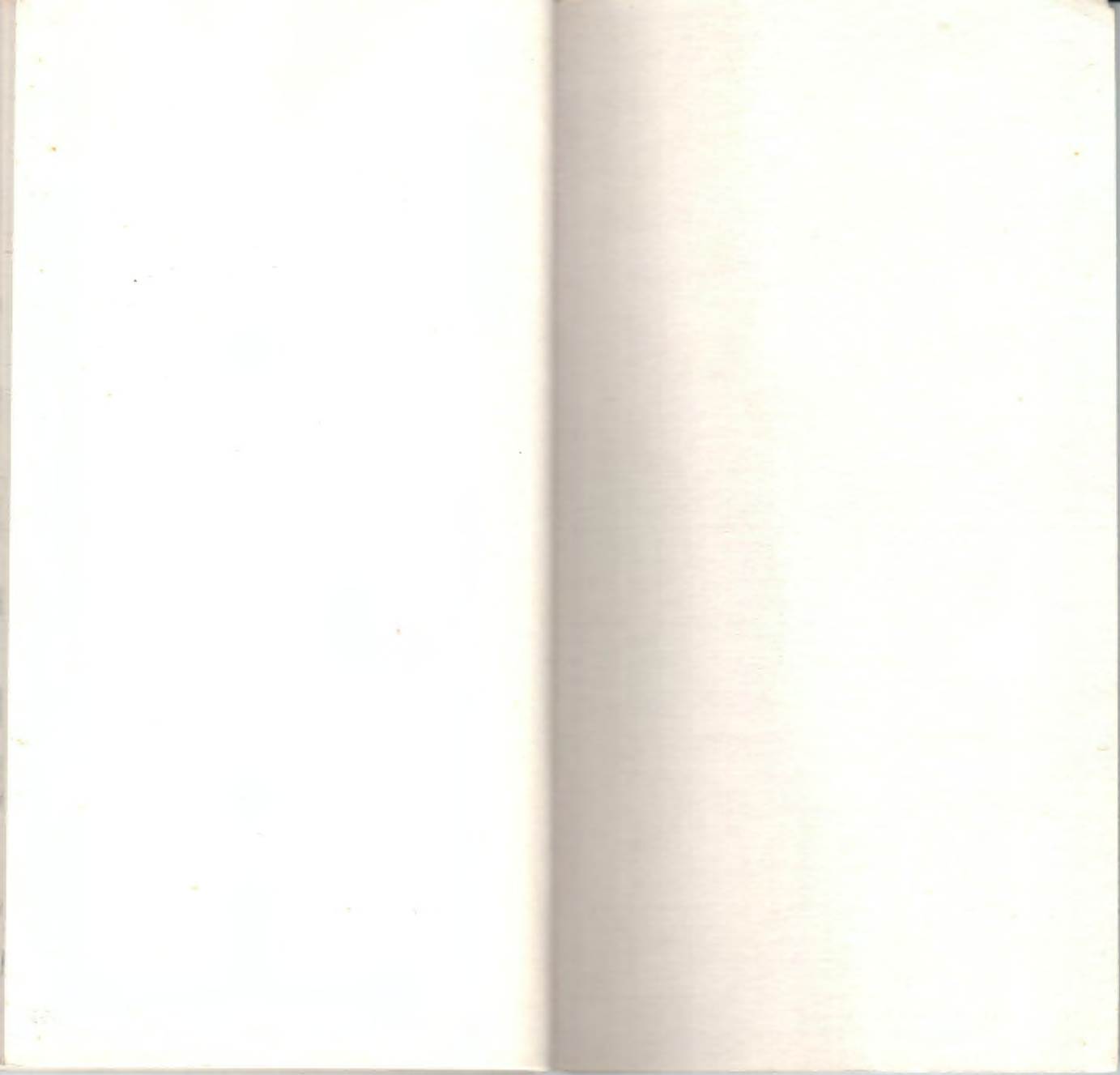
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12

CITY OF HOPE

A PILOT MEDICAL CENTER

Free • Nonsectarian • National



“Spirit of Life” Sculpture
at the City of Hope

The City of Hope serves all America as a National Pilot Medical Center. Its superb staff and ultramodern facilities, encompassing 40 buildings on 93 acres in Duarte, Calif., make available free care of unsurpassed quality for patients from throughout the nation. They suffer from major catastrophic maladies — cancer and leukemia; heart, blood and lung diseases; diabetes and other disorders of heredity and metabolism. The City of Hope has pioneered in psychosomatic approaches, personalization of patient care, and family-centered medicine. A consultation service is available at no cost to doctors and hospitals regarding the diagnosis and treatment of their patients. As a Pilot Medical Center, the City of Hope seeks to influence medicine everywhere. Thousands of scientific “firsts” — as one example, the laboratory synthesis of human insulin — have emerged from City of Hope research while its staff works to relieve pain, prolong life and effect cures in the diseases it treats, as well as in lupus, Huntington’s disease, genetics and in brain and nerve function. As a think tank for other hospitals, the City of Hope seeks improvements in quality, quantity, economy and efficiency in the delivery of health care. Public contributions across the nation are vital to its multimillion dollar annual operating budget and “New Horizons” building expansion program. The unique role of the City of Hope is expressed in its credo that health is a human right for all.

City of Hope National Office
208 W. Eight Street, Los Angeles, CA 90014

THE 13 ARTICLES

ARTICLE I

Since the span of human life is short compared to the long procession of time, and disease constantly threatens and often succeeds in abbreviating life before the course is run,

It is incumbent upon us to rescue those who are physically shipwrecked and help them round out their full span of years.

ARTICLE II

Since major diseases are difficult to diagnose and costly to cure, and people who suffer from major diseases require specialized attention,

It is our duty to offer the best care known to medical science.

ARTICLE III

Since the patient's recovery often depends on his confidence in the care he receives, and specialized diagnosis and treatment of major illnesses can best be carried out in a properly staffed, well-equipped medical center,

It is our duty to create a center where work is performed by full-time doctors, technicians and nurses, unhampered by outside interests, and augmented by the knowledge and experience of specialists in private practice who are able and willing to give their services.

ARTICLE IV

Since the conquest of major diseases must be carried on not only in the clinic, the hospital, the conference room, but more especially in the laboratory, and a medical center which has well-equipped and specialized hospitals, clinics and laboratories is the logical place for medical education,

It is our duty to develop to the utmost degree facilities for basic and clinical research, as well as for medical education.

ARTICLE V

Since the fight against major diseases requires maximum physical and mental strength, and the cost of financing the cure of a major disease is often beyond the reach of the patient,

It is our duty to give the patient all necessary care and treatment on a free basis in order to set his mind at rest and enable him to obtain a more certain and speedier recovery.

ARTICLE VI

Since the high spirit of the patient is most vital in the fight against disease, and the feeling of being a recipient of charity lowers the morale of the patient, and *Since* we feel there is no profit in saving the body if in the process we destroy the soul,

It is our duty to maintain the dignity of the patient by avoiding all implication of charity in our service.

ICLES OF FAITH

ARTICLE VII

Since the home is the foundation of our civilization and our happiness, and to save the life of a loved one stricken by catastrophic disease, the family is willing to dispose of the home, the means of livelihood, and even go into debt, and *Since* these factors pauperize the family, destroy the home, and adversely affect the recovery of the sick one,

It is our duty to assume the responsibility of the patient's care, thereby helping to maintain the dignity of the family and the security of the home.

ARTICLE VIII

Since the patient who suffers from a major disease will recover more rapidly under gentle, kind and considerate care, and *Since* such care can be given only by those who have a personal rather than an impersonal attitude,

It is our duty to bring into our service only such people as are motivated by a deep, humanitarian impulse.

ARTICLE IX

Since we do not always succeed in our fight to save life, and it sometimes becomes necessary to prepare a patient for departure from this world,

It is our duty to create for such departure an atmosphere of kindness, love and compassion.

ARTICLE X

Since the restoration of health and the saving of

life should be the concern of all mankind, and *Since* such unique service requires the wholehearted voluntary contributions and voluntary efforts of a great many people,

It is fitting that the work of the City of Hope should be carried on by a people's movement.

ARTICLE XI

Since every human being has the right to life, health and happiness, regardless of race, creed or nationality,

It is our duty to adhere to a broad nonsectarian policy in all our services, thereby strengthening the American principle of democracy.

ARTICLE XII

Since "man does not live by bread alone," and has a hunger and need for spiritual nourishment, and the City of Hope has created values which form a more enriched spiritual diet, and *Since* helping others offers rich sustenance for the spirit,

It is true that wholehearted participation in the City of Hope movement will give people enriched spiritual nourishment.

ARTICLE XIII

Since materialism is rampant in our society, and *Since* the antidote is a return to spiritual, moral and ethical values, and *Since* the City of Hope is fostering such values,

It is incumbent upon us to bring to the attention of the people of our nation, our philosophies, our aims and our objectives.

The people of the City of Hope are committed by its Torchbearer's Creed and Thirteen Articles of Faith to a unity of science and ethical morality. For them, the thrust to add years of life, as gratifying as it may be, is not enough. The human condition must have a qualitative rather than merely a quantitative aspect... Man must be encouraged to hope for and achieve the highest ideals of which he is capable.

To the people of the City of Hope, it is not merely a hospital saving the lives of patients – not merely a medical and research center disseminating new life-saving knowledge. It is all of these, but the whole is far greater than the sum of its parts!

We of the City of Hope believe that what we are doing reaches beyond the boundaries of medicine. We insist that our Pilot Medical Center is not an end in itself – that it is rather an instrument towards an even greater goal – the salvation of all mankind.

Thus, the City of Hope extracts from religion, philosophy, culture and civilization that which enables man to give proof of his humanity. We believe that if City of Hope ideals took root in the hearts of men, the world would gain both physically and spiritually.

The prophet Isaiah called for leaders "to prepare the way... to lift up a standard for the people." We of the City of Hope are heeding this call, giving sustenance to those crippled in body and spirit, bearing witness to goodness, compassion and fellowship, and truly making this world a better place.

The heart of the City of Hope beats hopefully on behalf of all the Family of Man!

We bear witness to individual worth and h
of man, formed in God's image, repudiated
If our concept is fully accepted, could ther
to enslave people, bigotry, crimes of violen

**We bear witness that democracy, properly
can develop a large reservoir of leadership.**
mere matter of counting noses, which enc
Organizations like the City of Hope must
people to be somebodies in a world of nob

We bear witness that life can be lived to th
Many people are lonely because they build
than bridges to others. We affirm that to "lo
for the one who gives love as the one who

We bear witness that spiritual values and l
everyday lives. Today people have lost the
living empty lives. The City of Hope offers
and each day a meaning.

Torchbearer's Creed

Human dignity. Our stress on the sacredness
of life is the cynicism that "life is cheap."
We bear witness to the wars to snuff out lives, dictatorship
and greed?

We bear witness to the necessity for enhancing the personality of the human being.
This is an age of conformity and everyone is being forced into a common mold.
We reject the mass man and insist on bringing out the richness of genius, of dissent,
of differences. The American heritage takes pride in the principle of e pluribus unum—
unity in diversity. In this fashion we bring out the finest potential in every
person. Self-realization and self-fulfillment will assure the maximum contribution
to our culture and society.

Democracy is becoming a faceless thing, a
organized and intelligently directed,
Democracy is becoming a faceless thing, a
purges the "one leader cult."
resist this trend, making it possible for
bodies.

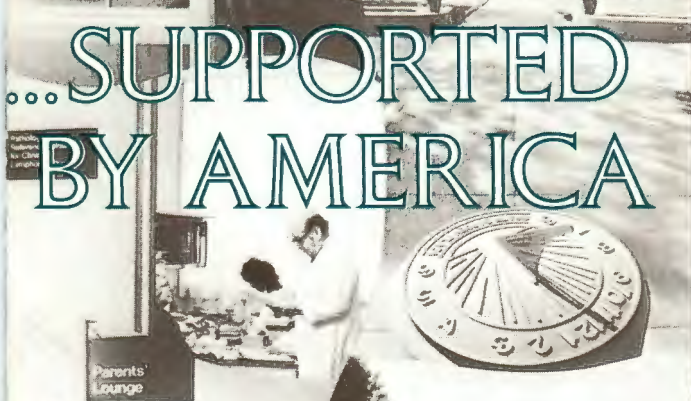
We bear witness to the responsibility of each of us to be our "brother's keeper."
This means more than the social obligation of rescuing those plunged from the bright
sunshine of health into the despairing darkness of disease. It involves a framework
of social justice, emphasizing our larger social responsibility and man's
humanity to man.

We are full only by giving more fully of ourselves.
We build walls around themselves, rather
"Love thy neighbor as thyself" is as important
receives it.

**We bear witness that the resources of mankind must be mobilized for constructive and
not destructive purposes.** "Atoms for Life" has been the theme of the City of Hope
for many years and this symbolizes our conviction that the wealth and talents
of men should be directed to the advancement of the sum total of human welfare.

Humanitarian impulses must guide our
our moorings and drift aimlessly,
a creed that gives life a purpose

a CREDO
FOR the
Family OF man



...SUPPORTED
BY AMERICA

Microbiology & Cell Biology

Faculty
Parents
Students
Community

Parents
Lounge

A Unique Phenomenon on the American Scene

Begun in 1913 in two tents, the world-renowned City of Hope National Medical Center and Research Institute is dedicated to patient care, research and medical education in catastrophic diseases. An outstanding staff of physicians and scientists work on a full-time basis in an ultramodern complex of some 40 buildings on 93 acres in Duarte, California.

A Hospital With A Soul

The unsurpassed quality of care at the City of Hope, rendered in loving kindness and preserving the human dignity of patients, has earned it a well-deserved reputation as a model hospital. Personalized treatment is available without charge to those suffering from the crippling and killer ailments—cancer and leukemia; heart, blood and lung maladies; diabetes and other hereditary and metabolic disorders.

The City of Hope has pioneered in psychosomatic approaches, treatment of the patient as a whole person, and family-centered medicine.

A Think Tank For Hospitals

Because its procedures and findings are applied in hospitals throughout the country and world, the City of Hope has been called a "hospital without walls" and a "hospital's hospital." This reflects its acceptance of a unique responsibility, not only for patients coming to its doors, but for those who come to medical institutions everywhere.

City of Hope task forces study all phases of hospital functioning for the purpose of developing more progressive, more economical, more efficient, and more satisfying methods of treatment.

In the face of skyrocketing health care costs and reduced governmental allocations, the City of Hope is pioneering in showing hospitals how to reduce operating costs, alleviate personnel shortages, eliminate medication errors, provide more advanced outpatient facilities and home treatment, increase patient safety and effective ways to include the patient's family in the treatment process within the hospital environment.

A Pilot Medical Center

To relieve pain and prolong life are the major goals of the City of Hope. Thousands of discoveries have come from its staff, unceasingly probing the mysteries of life, seeking new methods of diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of cruel ailments. Publication in professional journals, presentations at national and international conferences, and recognition by governmental and private agencies have helped influence medical and scientific endeavors everywhere.

City of Hope research scientists have piloted in genetic engineering. They were first to synthesize a gene that successfully "commands" laboratory bacteria to manufacture human insulin and, earlier, still another gene for the growth hormone, somatostatin—both pioneering steps toward bacterial mass production of additional medically useful hormones.



Illustrative of other City of Hope "firsts" are new medical instrumentation, innovative diagnostic tests for hereditary diseases in newborn babies, for blindness and cataracts in youngsters, and for emphysema in adults. Also new and more effective procedures in surgery, radiation and chemotherapy, and fresh findings on the workings of the body's immune mechanism.

Through research, the hand of hope can be extended to the millions who are threatened by, or are actually suffering, the ravages of the many diseases treated by the City of Hope...as well as in investigations in genetics, brain and nerve function, lupus, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, etc. New projects are inaugurated regularly, the most recent being in cancer immunotherapy, bone marrow transplantation and occupational diseases—all holding great promise for the prevention and care of victims of catastrophic diseases.

A Consultation Service

The expertise of the Medical Center staff is available to private physicians and institutions on behalf of their patients, both here and abroad. A panel representing the various medical disciplines meets regularly to give supplemental counsel on diagnosis and therapy.

In addition, this Consultation Service speeds the findings of the City of Hope staff into the hands of those who can apply them directly.

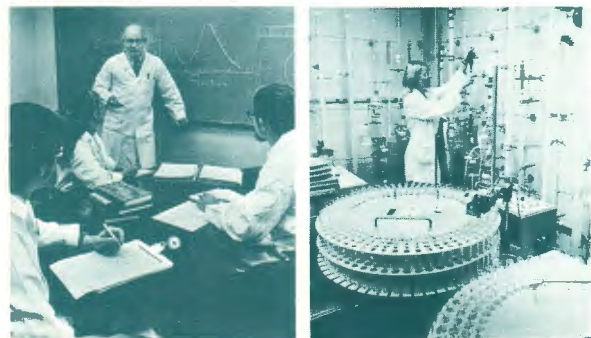
A Nationwide Support Service

All this is possible because the City of Hope enjoys support from all segments of the American people. In hundreds of cities throughout the nation, chartered chapters, industry associations, unions, professional societies, civic and community organizations, support this Medical Center and Research Institute, furthering its goal to pilot in health and humanism.

Its multimillion dollar annual budget and New Horizons expansion under way for new buildings, new programs, new staff and new equipment are made possible by the generosity and endeavors of many hands, minds, and hearts in all parts of our land.

City of Hope programs have a universal, qualitative and original impact on human well-being. They are an attempt to translate into action the nation's highest ideals—love of one's fellowman, the sense of mutual responsibility, an abiding respect for life and a desire to enrich and enlarge it.

Our willingness to help each other is the answer to cynicism, indifference and intolerance. The City of Hope believes that the measure of a society is not how high it rises in steel and concrete but how it bends in concern...and that health too is a human right for all.





THE SPIRIT OF LIFE
SCULPTURE & FOUNTAIN
AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE
CITY OF HOPE SYMBOLIZES
THIS PILOT MEDICAL CENTER'S
HUMANISTIC PHILOSOPHY AND
CONCERN FOR THE DIGNITY,
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
OF THE FAMILY OF MAN.

●

Health is a Human Right!

THE CITY OF HOPE
NATIONAL OFFICE
208 WEST EIGHTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90014



SERVING
AMERICA...

*The
City of Hope Story*

NEWS
OF THE
WORLD

IN THE Chicago Tribune

Chicago Tribune, Monday, March 15, 1982

HOUSTON, TEXAS
CHRONICLE
EVENING - 359,573
SUNDAY - 429,404
MAR 16 1982

Brain tumor kept in check by radioisotope

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

HARRISBURG, PA. NEWS
MAR 17 1982
EVENING - 65,691
24-Hour Evening News, weekdays!

'Radioactive' patients aided

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

PHOENIX, ARIZ. NEWS
MAR 15 1982
EVENING - 113,500

Brain cancer victims live longer with new type of therapy

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

YOUTHSTOWN, ONTARIO
VINDICATOR
EVENING - 101,619
SUNDAY - 149,696
MAR 15 1982

Radioactive Bits Are Brain Tumor Victims Live Longer

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

EVANSTON, ILL. NEWS
MAR 15 1982
EVENING - 101,619
SUNDAY - 149,696

New Technique Helps Brain Tumor Victims

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

PHOENIX, ARIZ. NEWS
MAR 15 1982
EVENING - 113,500

Radiation specks

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

PHOENIX, ARIZ. NEWS
MAR 15 1982
EVENING - 113,500

Radioactive bits in head aid brain cancer victims

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

Radioactive bits add life to brain cancer victims

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

'Radioactive seeds' help fight brain cancer

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

'Seeding' fatal brain cancers may extend life

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

Radioactive bits aiding brain cancer victims

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Victims of a fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

"Please don't use the word cure. We're certainly not there yet," said Dr. Joanne H. Jepson of City of Hope National Medical Center in suburban Duarte. She added, however, "We appear to have a new, safe approach to brain tumor treatment."

She said experiments with five patients since 1980 indicate the technique can add a year or more of productive life to at least some of those stricken with glioblastoma multiforme, which usually kills within three months. She said the procedure might be applied to other brain tumors in the future, but it's too early for predictions.

"When you're developing a new technique, you're going along trying to make it better and better," she said.

THE TUMOR is bombarded from within by up to a half-dozen "radioactive seeds" that kill cancer cells while sparing normal tissue. It allowed the first patient to survive with good life quality for 18 months' before dying, Jepson said.

Two others are alive after five and 10 months with their tumors in remission, she said.

Jepson was to describe the treatment, developed by City of Hope and the University of Southern California, at the American Radium Society's annual meeting Monday.

THE PROCEDURE begins with surgery to remove as much of the tumor as possible. Then external radiation is applied to knock out some more before the implants are done.

She said a sort of open metal bonnet is placed on the patient's head. Computerized X-ray scanning, coupled with the instrument's calibrations, lets the doctors pinpoint where the seeds should be placed.

Back in the operating room, a hole is drilled through the skull and plastic catheters are guided by the instrument and inserted into the tumor. The seeds of radioactive iridium are dropped down the tubes, which are sewn to the scalp and left in place for several days.

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Implant therapy always fatal cancer

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Victims of an always fatal form of brain cancer are living longer because of an experimental therapy that buries bits of radioactive material inside the tumor, a California physician reports.

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NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.
HOME NEWS
MAR 15 1982
EVENING - 58,011
SUNDAY - 71,056

CERTIFICATES FOR THE QUEEN'S VISIT

WHITE HOUSE STAFF & GUESTS

Michael K. Deaver
William P. Sittmann
Donna L. Blume
Diane W. Powers
Mary Anne Fackelman
James F. Kuhn
Eric Rosenberger
Jan Barbieri
William Henkel
Betty A. Richter
Grier P. Ballantine
Karen H. Groomes
Karen Jones Roberts
Marcy L. Head
Jan Elston
Cece B. Kremer
James L. Hooley
Mark O. Hatfield, Jr.
Jon M. Huntsman
Charles G. Bakaly, III
W. Grey Terry
Fredrick L. Ahearn
John C. Gartland
Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr.
William G. Brennan
Richard Warmuth
Walter McCay
Frank McKay
Butch Cochran
Mark H. Cluff
Ron Miziker
William Craycraft
Marti Frucci
Rocky D. Kuonen
Thomas Fleetwood Mefford
Thomas B. Andrews
Van Logan
Andrew Stringer
Jack R. Williams
Jeffrey F. Brein
Ed Redfern
Mabel H. Brandon
Linda Faulkner
Robert Gubitosi
James G. Rosebush
James A. Baker, III
William P. Clark
Larry M. Speakes

Craig L. Fuller
Karen D. Hart
David C. Fischer
Dr. Daniel Ruge
Shirley Moore
Dana Rohrabacher
Kathy Camalier
Jacque T. Hill
Adm. John M. Poindexter
Elaine Crispen
Michael A. W. Evans
Fred F. Fielding
William G. Fitz-Patrick
Anson Franklin
Carol R. Greenawalt
Edward V. Hickey, Jr.
Kim Hoggard
Sarah K. McElroy
Michael A. McManus, Jr.
Marjorie O. Crawford
Connie M. Romero
Sandra L. Sidey
Mark Weinberg
Edwin Meese, III
John P. Dreylinger
Barney Brasseaux
Billy R. Dale
Gary D. Wright
John McSweeney
Bobby D. Law
Lindsey Cullison

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc .. TD

January 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM HENKEL

FROM MAJOR PETER T. METZGER, USMC *P. Metzger*

SUBJECT Room Reservations

The following rooms are required for WHMO support personnel during ^{THE} pre-advance trip to California and Washington.

WESTGATE HOTEL-San Diego

DATES

Bobby Chunn (1 Single)	27 Jan 83
Pete Metzger (1 Single)	27 Jan 83
Keith Urbach (1 Single)	27 Jan 83
Butch Karamarkovich (1 Single)	27 Jan 83
Eddie Serrano (1 Single)	27 Jan 83
Tom Groppe (1 Single)	27 Jan 83
Paul Morris (1 Single)	27 Jan 83
John Grenfell (1 Single)	27 Jan 83

QUEEN MARY HOTEL-Long Beach

Bobby Chunn (1 Single)	28 Jan 83
Pete Metzger (1 Single)	28 Jan 83
Keith Urbach (1 Single)	28 Jan 83
Butch Karamarkovich (1 Single)	28 Jan 83
Eddie Serrano (1 Single)	28 Jan 83
Tom Groppe (1 Single)	28 Jan 83
Paul Morris (1 Single)	28 Jan 83
John Grenfell (1 Single)	28 Jan 83
Ralph Santi (1 Single)	28 Jan 83

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL-San Francisco

Bobby Chunn (1 Single)	29 Jan 83
Pete Metzger (1 Single)	29 Jan 83
Keith Urbach (1 Single)	29 Jan 83
Butch Karamarkovich (1 Single)	29 Jan 83
Eddie Serrano (1 Single)	29 Jan 83
Tom Groppe (1 Single)	29 Jan 83
Paul Morris (1 Single)	29 Jan 83
John Grenfell (1 Single)	29 Jan 83
Ralph Santi (1 Single)	29 Jan 83

AHWAHNEE HOTEL-Yosemite

DATES

Bobby Chunn (1 Single)	30 Jan 83
Pete Metzger (1 Single)	30 Jan 83
Butch Karamarkovich (1 Single)	30 Jan 83
Eddie Serrano (1 Single)	30 Jan 83
Tom Groppel (1 Single)	30 Jan 83
Paul Morris (1 Single)	30 Jan 83
John Grenfell (1 Single)	30 Jan 83
Ralph Santi (1 Single)	30 Jan 83

WESTIN HOTEL-Seattle

Bobby Chunn (1 Single)	31 Jan 83
Pete Metzger (1 Single)	31 Jan 83
Butch Karamarkovich (1 Single)	31 Jan 83
Keith Urbach (1 Single)	31 Jan 83
Eddie Serrano (1 Single)	31 Jan 83
Tom Groppel (1 Single)	31 Jan 83
Paul Morris (1 Single)	31 Jan 83
John Grenfell (1 Single)	31 Jan 83
Ralph Santi (1 Single)	31 Jan 83

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1983

C: T.D.

B - 1/18

— GHI
— JK

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM HENKEL

FROM MAJOR P.T. METZGER, USMC *P. Metzger*

SUBJECT Transportation for Advanceman for Queen's
Visit

Bill, I have reviewed your memo and discussed it with both Mr. Hickey and the Secretary of Defense's office. Unfortunately, we cannot provide any of the transportation support requested. I hope you understand that there are several federal laws that prohibit the use of government vehicles and active duty servicemen for such assignments. Specifically, The Economy Act (title 31, U.S. Code; Sect. 686) allows for expenditures of funds and equipment for defense related purposes only. As you know, there are occasions when such support is provided to staff supporting the President in his role as Commander-in-Chief. As your memo indicates, this is not the case for the Queen's visit. I am sorry we could not be more helpful in answering your request.