

PREM 19/942

Possible visit by President Reagan to UK.

USA

PART 1

January 1981

| Referred to        | Date | Referred to        | Date | Referred to | Date | Referred to | Date |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| <del>22.1.81</del> |      | <del>19.3.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>4.2.81</del>  |      | <del>22.3.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>2.10.81</del> |      | <del>24.3.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>7.11.81</del> |      | <del>28.3.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>1.2.82</del>  |      | <del>1.4.82</del>  |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>3.2.82</del>  |      | <del>7.4.82</del>  |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>10.2.82</del> |      | <del>14.4.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>11.2.82</del> |      | <del>21.4.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>12.2.82</del> |      | <del>22.4.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>15.2.82</del> |      | <del>26.4.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>17.2.82</del> |      | <del>28.4.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>18.2.82</del> |      | <del>29.4.82</del> |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>26.2.82</del> |      | 30.4.82            |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>8.5.82</del>  |      | — ends —           |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>9.3.82</del>  |      |                    |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>10.3.82</del> |      |                    |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>11.3.82</del> |      |                    |      |             |      |             |      |
| <del>18.3.82</del> |      |                    |      |             |      |             |      |

PREM 19/1942

PART 1 ends:-

AJC to PM 30.4.82

PART 2 begins:-

May 1982

**TO BE RETAINED AS TOP ENCLOSURE**

**Cabinet / Cabinet Committee Documents**

| Reference                              | Date    |
|--|---------|
| CC(82) 5 <sup>th</sup> Meeting, item 2 | 11/2/82 |
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The documents listed above, which were enclosed on this file, have been removed and destroyed. Such documents are the responsibility of the Cabinet Office. When released they are available in the appropriate **CAB (CABINET OFFICE) CLASSES**

Signed *J. Gray* Date 22/10/2012

**PREM Records Team**

File SK  
USA

PRIME MINISTER

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

You decided earlier that your lunch for the President would be for 48 guests at smaller tables. You will recall that the Americans are keen that the guest list should include a fairly wide range of people from various walks of life.

It would be normal to invite to such an occasion all members of the American and British suites accompanying the President during his visit. But this would take up 20 places, leaving further places for only some fourteen couples.

I wonder whether you would prefer to give a lunch for 65 people at the U-shaped table or, alternatively, retain the smaller table formula but accommodate more guests by expanding into adjoining rooms?

COLES

30 April 1982



10 DOWNING STREET

Willie / Carr / I have told for.

WR  
9/5

I think we had better let the whole lot come but keep them away from the P.R. We could decide nearer the time how to handle them.

WR  $\frac{30}{4}$ .

Mr. Ridgely

I think we can let them all come along. I have already let them have the No 10 picture book via Douglas Gordon.

Mr. McManus  
Any views?

LM  
29/4

c.c. Mr. Ridgely ✓

LM  
30/4

Mr. McManus, Mr. Deaver's assistant, is only going to be in London on 7 May. He and his party would still like to come at 1130. He wishes to bring the following people with him:

Alec Rosenberger  
(White House European - Presidential Co-ordinator)

Steve Studdest  
(Head of Advance Office, White House -  
Special Assistant to the President)

Miss Jeanie Bull  
(Administrative Co-ordinator, Dept. of State)

James Lee  
(Department of State Secretariat)

Roger Counts  
(Secret Service for President)

Tony Quinn  
(Secret Service)

Den Morris  
(Advance Representative in UK)

American Delegation

Mr. Ed Streator  
Mr. Dave Fields  
John Tipman (Lord Chancellor's Office)  
Douglas Gordon (Protocol and Conference, FCO)

Assuming that we will have to go ahead with this visit, which of the above people would you like to come?

29 April 1982

Mr. Coles

Mr. McManus has no problems. If we are to restrict the US group to avoid irritating the PM, then they must decide who they want to come, surely.

LM  
30/4

MR. COLES

See my comments on

Wick's copy.

*M. H. 10/4*

W. U. E

Hope you can  
cope in my  
absence!

c.c. Mr. Rickett

Ann Hutchinson in  
Protocol is your  
contact if you have

Mr. McManus, Mr. Deaver's assistant, is only going to be in London on 7 May. He and his party would still like to come at 1130. He wishes to bring the following people with him:

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Den Morris  
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American Delegation

Mr. Ed Streator  
Mr. Dave Fields  
John Tipman (Lord Chancellor's Office)  
Douglas Gordon (Protocol and Conference, FCO)

Assuming that we will have to go ahead with this visit, which of the above people would you like to come?

*Ch.*

29 April 1982



PRIVATE COUNCIL OFFICE  
WHITTHALL, LONDON SW1A 1AI

29 April 1982

*Mr. Heyhoe to see*

*M 29. 4*

*Dear Sir David,*

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ADDRESS IN ROYAL GALLERY  
TUESDAY 8 JUNE 1982

*below*  
The Lord President has asked me to thank you for your minute of 27 April and to say that he has no objection to live TV cover on the basis which you outlined.

I am sending copies of this letter to the private secretaries of those to whom you copied your minute.

*Yours sincerely,  
David Heyhoe*

D C R HEYHOE  
Private Secretary

Lieutenant-General  
Sir David House GCB CBE MC  
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod  
House of Commons  
LONDON SW1A 0AA



The National Archives

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| LETTERCODE/SERIES<br>..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....   | Date and<br>sign                    |
| PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>942</i> .....<br>(one piece/item number)                            |                                     |
| Extract/Item details:<br><br><i>Lord Great Chamberlain to Moore dated 28 April 1982</i> |                                     |
| CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS<br>UNDER FOI EXEMPTION                           | <i>19/10/2012</i><br><i>S. Gray</i> |
| RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4)<br>OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958                           |                                     |
| TEMPORARILY RETAINED  |                                     |
| MISSING ON TRANSFER   |                                     |
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file  
USA

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

28 April 1982

Visit of President Reagan

Thank you for your letter of 26 April.

I can confirm that the Prime Minister is content for the photographic record of the President's visit to come from the Lord Chancellor with the planned bound book on the Palace being the gift of the Speaker.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Michael Collon (Lord Chancellor's Office).

M. A. PATTISON

W.A. Beaumont, Esq., O.B.E., A.E.

R

From: Lieutenant-General Sir David House, GCB, CBE, MC.



GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD  
HOUSE OF LORDS LONDON SW1A 0PW

27 April 1982

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ADDRESS IN ROYAL GALLERY

TUESDAY 8 JUNE 1982

We are advised, unsurprisingly, that there will be considerable media interest in covering the above event.

The Palace Press Secretary is controlling and coordinating the overall media arrangements for covering President Reagan's complete visit programme. At the similar official level, and in line with the customary arrangements for State Openings of Parliament (and in the usual close association with the Commons' Serjeant at Arms), I have assumed similar administrative responsibilities on behalf of the Lord Great Chamberlain for media facilities concerning the address in the Royal Gallery.

Your office is being kept informed of developments and proposals (my record of a meeting on 23 April on Media Arrangements refers). Facilities for TV, radio, press correspondents and photographers will in the main follow those arranged for President Giscard D'Estaing's similar address in the Royal Gallery in 1976 but, additionally, a sizeable Press Stand is likely on the green about the King George V Statue opposite Old Palace Yard to cover President Reagan's arrival and departure. By arrangement with the BBC, Thames TV intend to cover the Royal Gallery proceedings (leaving Windsor to the BBC) while providing a feed in service to the other TV organisations, including US TV. Live transmissions are intended.

Apart from this particular arrangement for a single TV organisation to take the lead, the facilities and vacancies for other cover concerning correspondents and photographers are likely to be split 50/50 with the US.

/...



GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD  
HOUSE OF LORDS LONDON SW1A 0PW

The Lord Great Chamberlain has asked me to ensure that, in view of the anticipated media interest, you are aware of these outline arrangements and that, in particular, you have no objection to live TV cover. I should be grateful if your office could inform me accordingly.

I am writing similarly to the Leader of the House of Lords and am copying this letter to the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker and 10 Downing Street.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

MR. COLES

cc. Mr. Rickett

Mr. MacManus, Mr. Deaver's number two, is coming hereat the beginning of May. He would like to visit Downing Street at 10.30 or 11.30 in a party which will total 12 in all "to see everything".

.....

*CS.*

Caroline

Is there a day when the

P.R. will not be here

for 30 mins. in the morning?

27 April, 1982

*MR 27/4*



From Mr W A Beaumont OBE AE.

Speaker's Office House of Commons London SW1A 0AA  
26th April 1982

Dear Mike;

Visit of President Reagan

I copied to you my letter to Michael Collon of 19th April about the proposal that the photographic record of the President's visit to the Palace of Westminster should be given as from the Lord Chancellor, the previously planned bound book on the Palace being the gift of the Speaker.

Could you confirm that this arrangement is acceptable - I ask because the idea of the photographic volume was the Prime Minister's originally.

Yours Ever,  
Bill

M A Pattison Esq  
Private Secretary  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1.

Caroline  
I think not.  
M.P.  
John

cf. please file  
along by  
one week  
before  
10 Downing Street  
Whitehall  
23/4

CAROLINE

Ref attached

DT. wait have  
to meet Keegan at  
Heathrow will he?  
cf.

1. I have a very very long standing 'date' on 7 June to open a factory for an old friend. If required at Heathrow you MUST give me the departure time from here in order that I can get back in time
2. lunch here on 8 June and probable Dinner at Windsor NOTED

Notes



2. I assume I will be required  
at whatever part of the  
Pal of Westminster Reagen  
is to give his address  
Morning is reserved—  
will require dress  
instructions

to 24/4



FINE RM  
10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

23 April, 1982

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

Thank you for your letter of 21 April.

The Prime Minister thinks it would indeed be a better arrangement for Mrs Reagan to sit on the dais alongside the President during the latter's address in the Royal Gallery. I should be grateful if you could inform all who need to know.

I have noted the contents of the rest of your letter.

A. J. COLES S

M Maclean, Esq  
Chief Whip's Office

PRIME MINISTER

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

A small point.

You agreed earlier that Mrs. Reagan should sit with you in the audience during the ~~Prime Minister's~~ <sup>President's</sup> visit to the Royal Gallery.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is now suggesting that Mrs. Reagan should sit on the dais alongside the President. This would probably make the arrangements for receiving the President and Mrs. Reagan easier.

Are you content with this change?

- Yes - it would be better.

A.F.C.

ms

22 April 1982



Government Chief Whip  
12 Downing Street, London SW1

2 PPS

PM Seen

21 April 1982

*Dear John,*

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

I attach a copy of a draft programme as it has emerged from the various meetings which have been held under Black Rod's chairmanship.

As you will see, the proposed programme is based largely on the one prepared for President Giscard in 1976. You will note that the Lord Great Chamberlain is now suggesting that Mrs Reagan should sit on the dais alongside the President and not next to the Prime Minister. I am not clear what the thinking is behind this change of plan, but I imagine that if Mrs Reagan were to arrive with the President, the Prime Minister    and perhaps the Leader of the Opposition    would have to be in the reception committee. I cannot see anything particularly difficult about that, but obviously it is a matter for No.10, and I would therefore be most grateful for your views on this.

There is one other matter of some slight sensitivity which I should draw to your attention. You will recall that the Speaker had suggested holding a reception for President Reagan either immediately before or after the Address, and I believe that he mentioned this proposal to the Prime Minister. Unfortunately, the only communication which the Speaker had that the idea of a reception was not being pursued was when a copy of the attached note dated 14 April was circulated to his Secretary. Again, I am not clear where the responsibility for politely declining the Speaker's suggestion lay, but Black Rod's letter of 20 April indicates that it was not with him. I am not suggesting that this matter requires any specific action

by No.10, but I thought you ought to be aware of it.

\*

I am, of course, at your disposal if you wish to discuss any of this.

*yours ever,*  
*Maclean*  
(M MACLEAN)

John Coles Esq  
Office of the Prime Minister  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1

\* *I understand the FCO have now  
written.*



GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD  
HOUSE OF LORDS LONDON SW1A 0PW

DISTRIBUTION BELOW

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

ADDRESS IN ROYAL GALLERY

TUESDAY, 8th JUNE, 1982

DRAFT PROGRAMME

1. I attach a draft programme. It takes the form of script amendments to the programme for President Giscard D'Estaing's similar address in June 1976.

2. Addressees may find the following comments helpful:-

a. An input is required to cover the arrangements for Mrs Reagan. I understand that there is a proposal that she should be seated at the side of the PM (in the front row of the Commons' block).

(i) There is, however, a precedent for the seating of a President's wife on the dais, namely Madame Auriol for President Auriol's similar address in the Royal Gallery in 1950.

(ii) Subject to the wishes of the PM, the Lord Great Chamberlain recommends that Mrs Reagan should also be placed on the dais. He believes that this would simplify reception, presentation and guiding arrangements (i.e. himself doing the honours for both President and Mrs Reagan). On the assumption that Mrs Reagan would arrive with the President (rather than beforehand), the alternative proposal that she should be placed next to the PM in the body of the Gallery would seem to involve a more complicated reception arrangement, perhaps involving the PM herself.

(iii) The Lord Chamberlain's Office, FCO and the Commons' Government Chief Whip's Office (Mr. Maclean; also please representing views of 10 Downing Street) may all wish to comment on this.



GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD  
HOUSE OF LORDS LONDON SW1A 0PW

b. Timings

(i) In the main, I have suggested the timing intervals between events as applied to the D'Estaing programme.

(ii) I have, however, allowed the Lord Chancellor 2 extra minutes to progress down through the Royal Gallery to the dais.

(iii) I also believe that the original 5 minutes to cover proceedings from The President's arrival and the start of the address ceremonial is probably too short an allowance. I therefore propose a deletion of the intermediate timings between the key points of arrival at 1155 a.m. and departure at 1245 p.m.

c. It will be seen that I have incorporated the proposal (arising from Mr. Deaver's last visit) that the President should, at the conclusion of the address, pass through the Royal Gallery (to see more of his audience and vice versa) on leaving rather than departing at the same point, Norman Porch, of his arrival. The Lord Great Chamberlain supports this proposal; and the consequent point of departure at Peers' Entrance.

d. An implication of this departure at Peers' Entrance is that the Commemorative Scroll should be signed in Prince's Chamber (rather than the top of Norman Porch stairs). I should, incidentally, be grateful if the Offices concerned would confirm that the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker agree that this item of a Commemorative Scroll should be included in the Programme. It was certainly included for President Giscard D'Estaing but I am not sure that it had been a regular feature hitherto.

3. I confirm, having consulted the Lord Great Chamberlain, that in view of limited space, it is not proposed that wives of members should be invited.

4. In fact, the capacity of the Gallery is around 500; and I will be unable to calculate any spare capacity over the top of accommodating Peers and MPs until such time as I have called for and received the appropriate information of attendance from the Clerk of the Parliaments and the Speaker's

/.....



GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD  
HOUSE OF LORDS LONDON SW1A 0PW

Secretary. It would be premature to seek such information for another 2 or 3 weeks or so. In the meantime, I am taking it that such attendance should have priority over other contenders, and that it will take up the bulk of the capacity?

5. I appreciate, however, that the US Embassy may request earlier information from the FCO of the number of vacancies likely to become available for the US community. If there is pressure for such early information I suggest, for the time being, a non committal bracket of 50 to 100 (but no undertakings should be given until we have a clearer picture of the size of the attendance of Peers and MPs).

6. I should be grateful for the comments of addressees, together with any inputs/amendments to the attached draft, by Wednesday 5th May, in order that I may thereafter report accordingly to the Lord Great Chamberlain.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

DISTRIBUTION

Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office (2)  
Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, FCO (3)  
Private Secretary, Lord Chancellor's Office  
The Speaker's Secretary, House of Commons  
Private Secretary to Leader of the House and Government Chief Whip, House of Lords  
Private Secretary to the Leader, House of Commons  
Private Secretary to the Government Chief Whip, House of Commons  
Serjeant at Arms, House of Commons

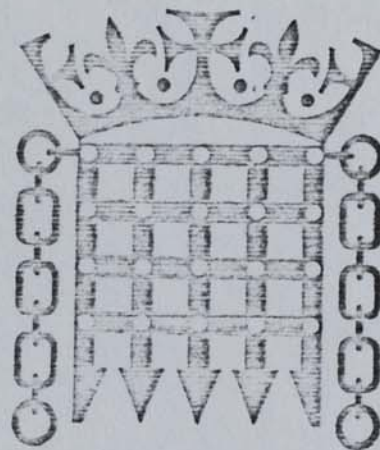
Information copies to:-

Lord Great Chamberlain  
Clerk of the Parliaments  
Press Secretary, Buckingham Palace,  
Press Officer, DOE  
Yeoman Usher  
Head of Security  
PWO  
Staff Superintendent

20th April, 1982



DRAFT



VISIT BY  
The President  
*United States of America*  
of ~~The French Republic~~

TO THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

~~TUESDAY 8TH JUNE 1982~~  
~~WEDNESDAY 23rd JUNE 1976~~

(2)  
DRAFT

PROGRAMME

1100  
~~10.15~~ a.m.

Royal Gallery doors open for arrival of Peers and Members of Parliament (Princes' Chamber) and Guests and Press (Norman Porch).

1100  
~~11.00~~ a.m.

Norman Porch closed to Guests and Press. The State Trumpeters and a detachment of The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard proceed to their appointed stations.

1145  
~~11.07~~ a.m.

The Lord Chancellor and The Speaker arrive in the Princes' Chamber.

1148  
~~11.10~~ a.m.

The Speaker enters the Royal Gallery and proceeds to the dais.

1150  
~~11.22~~ a.m.

The Lord Chancellor enters the Royal Gallery and proceeds to the dais.

1155  
~~11.15~~ a.m.

? [ HIS EXCELLENCY MONSIEUR GISCARD D'ESTAING ]  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
accompanied by members of the suite in attendance, arrives at

MRS REAGAN/  
PM?

the Norman Porch where he is met by:  
THE MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY  
The Lord Great Chamberlain  
who conducts His Excellency up the staircase.

A detachment of The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard will be on duty on the staircase.

At the top of the staircase, the Lord Great Chamberlain presents:

THE RT. HON. JOHN BIFFEN,  
~~MICHAEL FOOT~~, M.P.  
The Lord President of the Council and  
Leader of the House of Commons

and  
THE RT. HON. BARONESS YOUNG  
~~THE LORD SHEPHERD~~  
The Lord Privy Seal and  
Leader of the House of Lords

The President

? ~~11.20 a.m.~~

The Lord Great Chamberlain conducts His Excellency into the Royal Gallery. A fanfare of trumpets is sounded by the State Trumpeters.

At the foot of the steps to the dais, the Lord Great Chamberlain presents: ~~THE RT. HON. THE LORD ELWYN-JONES~~ **HAIASHAM**  
The Lord Chancellor  
and

THE RT. HON. GEORGE THOMAS, M.P.  
The Speaker of the House of Commons  
who will escort ~~His Excellency~~ **The President** on to the dais to take their seats.

MRS REAGAN  
PM?

The Lord President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal proceed to their seats. Members of the suite in attendance proceed to their seats.

? ~~11.20 a.m.~~

The Lord Chancellor welcomes [His Excellency]

~~THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC~~ **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

~~who~~ then addresses the assembled Peers and Members of Parliament.

The Speaker of the House of Commons thanks His Excellency.

On Conclusion: The Lord Great Chamberlain proceeds to the foot of the stairs to the dais.

A fanfare of trumpets is sounded.

The Lord Chancellor and The Speaker conduct ~~His Excellency~~ **The President** from the dais and take leave at the foot of the steps.

~~The Lord Great Chamberlain, preceded by the Lord President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal, escort His Excellency from the Royal Gallery to the top of the Norman Porch~~ **through** ~~where:~~ **The President Prince's Chamber**

The Rt. Hon. ~~George Thomas~~ **John Birt**, M.P.

The Lord President of the Council invites ~~His Excellency~~ **The President** to sign the scroll commemorating his visit.

During the signing of the Commemorative Scroll, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons leave the Royal Gallery by the North Door via **The Robing Room**

Thereafter:

The Rt. Hon. The ~~Lord Shepherd~~ *Barness Young*

*The Lord Privy Seal*

and

*John Biggs*

The Rt. Hon. ~~Michael Foot~~, M.P.

*The Lord President of the Council*

take leave of His Excellency.

*of America to* The Lord Great Chamberlain conducts The President of the *United States*  
~~French Republic to the Norman Portch~~ *Peck's* Entrance where he  
takes leave of His Excellency.

The suite in attendance proceed to their cars.

*1245 pm*

The President of the *United States of America*  
~~French Republic~~ and suite depart by  
car for the ~~Speaker's House~~ *to Downing Street.*

*Colma deley*

Lord Great Chamberlain

~~1976~~  
1982



GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD  
HOUSE OF LORDS LONDON, SW1A 0PW

DISTRIBUTION BELOW

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN -

ADDRESS IN ROYAL GALLERY

TUESDAY 8 JUNE 1982

NOTE ON FOLLOW UP REQ'D OF BLACK ROD FROM COMPTROLLER'S MEETING  
WEDNESDAY 14th APRIL 1982

1. Attendance and Agenda for the above Meeting are on file, together with the outline Overall Programme for the visit.
2. Mrs Reagan will accompany the President for the Address in the Royal Gallery. It is proposed that she should sit with the PM in the front row of the Commons' block of seating. Black Rod will need to confirm this with the Commons Authorities (Murdo Maclean ?) and the detail for her reception and departure.
3. The President's Staff will produce his own Podium for the address, including a TV script aid. Black Rod will arrange liaison with the PWO regarding wiring and technical facilities required.
4. Contrary to first thoughts, the President's address will not be followed by a Reception by the Speaker (nor will it be preceded by anything of a like nature). The President's next engagement, following the address, will be a lunch given by the PM at 10 Downing Street.
5. It is therefore now proposed that the President should not leave directly from Norman Porch (the point of arrival) but should walk out through the R. Gallery to Prince's chamber in order that the audience for the address should have the chance to see more of him (and vice versa). Black Rod will consult LGC on the subsequent point of exit. A quick look at the Lords and Commons' Chambers might seem a possibility with an exit at either St. Stephen's or New Palace Yard. This, however, would probably have to be taken at too quick a pace, and it may be that leaving via Prince's Chamber and Peers' Entrance would be the most practicable solution. It may also be necessary to consult the Leaders of both Houses on this point,

/.....



GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD  
HOUSE OF LORDS LONDON SW1A 0PW

and also to seek Police advice on car parking implications.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

Information Copies to:

Mr. Collon, Lord Chancellor's Office  
Mr. Beaumont, Speaker's Secretary  
Mr. Pownall, Leader's Office, House of Lords  
Mr. Maclean, Chief Whip's Office, House of Commons  
Col. Sir Peter Thorne, Serjeant at Arms, House of Commons  
Brigadier Stileman, Yeoman Usher  
Chief Superintendent Evans, Head of Security  
Mr. Lewis, Parliamentary Works Officer  
Mr. MacNeil, Resident Engineer.

14th April, 1982



GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD  
HOUSE OF LORDS LONDON SW1A 0PW

20th April, 1982

Dear Bill,

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

Thank you for your letter of yesterday.

Regarding your para 2, the processing of the decision was not mine that the President's programme would not, in the event, permit time to attend the proposed Reception by the Speaker. However, I agree your comment, and as I mentioned on the telephone yesterday I had advised those concerned at the time to ensure that, as a matter of courtesy, the Speaker was properly informed. Not a case of mea culpa!

Incidentally, you may rest assured that I would have ensured that you should be fully consulted on seating arrangements for MPs and indeed on all matters concerning them (your para 3). The schedule (less dates) of meetings on arrangements was attached as Annex 'C' to the Agenda for our gathering of Principals on 2 April, and I have treated each case on its subject merits for attendance at the consequent meetings I have called so far.

However, you are of course very welcome to attend the meeting on Security (11 a.m. my office, 29th April) which, among other things, will consider the question of admission tickets. I certainly appreciate your interest and concern in this with regard to MPs but you may recall that, at our initial meeting on 2 April, I said that I was not anticipating that tickets would be required for MPs (para 4f. of the Record of this meeting refers). I rather feel that this will be your line too, but I am sure that the Security meeting will benefit from getting your views first hand.

*Yours ever,  
David*

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

W.A. Beaumont Esq., OBE AE  
Speaker's Secretary,  
House of Commons.



With the Compliments  
of the  
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod





GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD  
HOUSE OF LORDS LONDON SW1A 0PW

21st April, 1982

Dear Mr. Beaumont,

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

Thank you for the copy of your letter of 19th April to Michael Collon about mementos.

I see no reason why the project for a "suitably bound and embellished photographic volume" if agreed should need processing by my meetings on Press and TV. I suggest that, if it is to be pursued, it should be referred to the two Information Offices of both Houses for one to take the lead in association with the other.

I am copying this letter to the recipients of yours plus Mr. Slater of the Information Office, House of Lords.

Ys sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. House', written over a horizontal line.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

W. Beaumont Esq., OBE AE  
Speaker's Secretary,  
House of Commons.

HOUSE OF LORDS,  
SW1A 0PW

✓  
MAD

*With the Compliments of the  
Lord Chancellor's  
Private Secretary*

FROM THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

*W.S.D.*



HOUSE OF LORDS,  
SW1A 0PW

21st April, 1982

W.A. Beaumont Esq., OBE  
Secretary to Mr. Speaker,  
House of Commons.

Our Ref: 327/470/01

Visit of President Reagan

Thank you for your letter of 19th April on suitable mementos of his visit to the Palace of Westminster to be given to the President. The Lord Chancellor is much attracted by the idea of a suitably bound and embellished photographic record, particularly if the photographs are in colour, and even more particularly if the FCO will pay for the preparation of the volume. But we as a Department are not in any way equipped to prepare such a volume, and I would certainly be very grateful to Black Rod if his Working Group on Press and TV could consider how best this volume might be put together, and ask the FCO representative to arrange for payment.

I am copying this letter to Black Rod and to Mike Pattison at No. 10.

M.H. Collon

MR. THATCHER

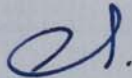
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PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

The President's programme is now becoming a little clearer. He is arriving at Heathrow at 1745 on Monday 7 June and the Prime Minister is meeting him there. I doubt that you have to be present but perhaps you ought to keep that afternoon clear.

The Prime Minister's lunch is now definitely on Tuesday 8 June at 1300 hours and he will be leaving at 1420 because of Questions. There is a dinner that evening at Windsor which I am sure you will be invited to.

There will be no commitments for you on Wednesday 9 June.



20 April 1982

CONFIDENTIAL



FILE SW  
bc C Stephen  
S Bayhan  
see Goodchall

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

20 April, 1982

Visit of President Reagan

Thank you for your letter of 16 April.

The Prime Minister is content with the arrival arrangements.

As regards the lunch for the President, she proposes to invite about 48 guests, i.e. six tables of eight people. They will be drawn mainly from politics and business but possibly some senior military figures will be included.

It is indeed the Prime Minister's intention that there should be an exchange of short speeches and toasts.

It remains the Prime Minister's intention that there should be an opportunity for the President and herself to make some remarks to the press outside No. 10 at the end of the talks.

As regards the departure arrangements, the Prime Minister, in view of her departure for Bonn later in the day, proposes to bid farewell to the President and Mrs. Reagan at No. 10. She would like a Cabinet Minister to represent her at Heathrow and would be grateful if you could establish who might be available to do this.

A. J. COLES

F. N. Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

CONFIDENTIAL



Mr Speaker

Speaker's Office House of Commons London SW1A 0AA

19th April 1982

A.S.C. <sup>23</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
f.a.

Visit by President Reagan

Thank you for your letter of 19th April advising that the proposed Reception to be given by the Speaker does not fit in with the President's timetable. Rather unfortunately, the Speaker first got to know of this development from a note of the meeting on 14th April, well in advance of your letter.

E H B Gibbs Esq  
Protocol and Conference Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London SW1A 2AH.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

19 April 1982

W Beaumont Esq  
Secretary to the Speaker  
House of Commons  
London SW1A 0AA

*Dear Beaumont,*

VISIT BY PRESIDENT REAGAN

During our recent meeting with Black Rod to discuss the Audience in the Royal Gallery on 8 June you mentioned that the Speaker wished to give a reception for the President and Mrs Reagan following his address.

We have put this to the Americans, most recently when Mr Deaver visited London last week to review arrangements for the President's visit. As a result of our discussions, however, it has most unfortunately become clear that there will not be time to fit in a reception between the President's address and the lunch which the Prime Minister is giving in his honour. As you may know, the President is riding with The Queen at Windsor before coming up to London, which means that he could not arrive any earlier. Equally the Prime Minister's luncheon cannot be postponed, since she has to leave No 10 for Question Time by 2.30 p m.

Mr Deaver was most grateful for the suggestion by the Speaker that a reception might have been held in honour of the President and I understand that a letter expressing regret that this cannot be arranged is to be addressed separately to the Speaker. Meanwhile I thought that you would wish to know the outcome of our discussions as soon as possible.

*Yours sincerely,  
Eustace Gibbs.*

SEEN BY SPEAKER

E H B Gibbs  
Protocol and Conference Department



✓  
M.P.

*With the  
Speaker's Secretary's Compliments*





Mr Speaker

Speaker's Office House of Commons London SW1A 0AA

19th April 1982

USA 1

*Prime Minister*

*Yes* *no* *The idea at 'X' looks like being taken up - content?*

*MMP 27/IV*

Visit of President Reagan

There has been some discussion between the Prime Minister and the Speaker about appropriate mementos of the visit to the Palace of Westminster, for giving to the President at some stage.

It had been the Speaker's intention as you know to hold a Reception in his House (now it is understood not to take place) after the Ceremony in the Royal Gallery. At the Reception, he was going to present an individually bound and decorated presentation copy of 'The Houses of Parliament' by M H Port. Because of the craftsman's time involved, work was put in hand on this as soon as the date of the President's visit was confirmed.

X

The Prime Minister has advised the Speaker that she is attracted by a proposal that there should also be prepared a suitably bound and embellished photographic volume of the Presidential visit to Westminster - this idea is very much in embryo. The Speaker wonders if the Lord Chancellor might consider taking this one on as coming from him, (unless of course he has other arrangements in mind) while the Speaker would be identified with the printed book already commissioned. The taking of suitable photographs (by COI?) and their binding might well be for consideration by the Working Group on Press and TV chaired by Black Rod.

As for finance - as the FCO will not be contributing to any receptions, they might well be asked to take these volumes on board.

I am copying this to Black Rod and to Mike Pattison at No 10.

Michael Collon Esq  
Private Secretary  
Lord Chancellor's Office  
House of Lords.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 April 1982

Dear John,

ms.

Prime MinisterPlease see questions for decision in  
margin.A.F.C. 19.  
4Visit of President Reagan

Following the visit of Mr Deaver the Comptroller at the Lord Chamberlain's Office reached agreement on the programme outlined in my letter of 7 April with only minor changes in timings for Monday 7 June. Deaver will put the agreed programme to President Reagan on his return to Washington and we should have confirmation of his acceptance early next week. I attach a copy of the programme as now agreed by Deaver.

The following points arose during discussion:

a) Arrival

Because of the heavy programme in Italy, Deaver thought that it would be difficult for President Reagan to arrive by 5.30 pm. He agreed, however, that an arrival time of 5.45 pm would be manageable. To allow the President to proceed to Windsor Castle as quickly as possible, the arrival formalities at Heathrow would be simplified with no guard of honour. The Duke of Edinburgh would meet the President and Mrs Reagan on behalf of The Queen and as suggested in paragraph (a) of John Holmes' letter of 22 March, the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary and the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary who normally attend the arrival ceremonial at Victoria Station during State Visits, would be present on this occasion. I should be grateful for your confirmation that the Prime Minister is content with this arrangement. Deaver readily accepted that there would be no statements at the airport on arrival.

Prime Minister

Content? Yes

A.F.C. 19.  
4b) Audience in the Royal Gallery

Deaver thought the proposal that Mrs Reagan should sit with the Prime Minister would be well received. The President's and Mrs Reagan's departure from the Palace of Westminster will be arranged to allow the Prime Minister time to return to No 10 Downing Street so that she can welcome them there. With regard to the audience in the Royal Gallery, the intention is that 200-250 peers and a similar number of Members of Parliament should attend this occasion, leaving room for a further number of guests.



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These would include President Reagan's official suite, members of the American Embassy and perhaps about 50 representatives of the Anglo/American community in London, including such bodies as the English-speaking Union and the Pilgrims. The arrangements for the Royal Gallery are under the control of Black Rod, who will be taking the necessary steps in the early part of next month to invite applications by peers and Members of Parliament to attend the audience. It is not, therefore, at present possible to be more precise about numbers.

c) Prime Minister's Luncheon

Deaver asked what form this would take. He was exercised that it should not be presented as a 'glittering social occasion' and sought reassurance that it would be a serious working-type luncheon with a guest list drawn largely from political and governmental circles. He was told that the shape of the luncheon had not finally been decided but that on similar previous occasions it included political figures and wives among a rather wider range of guests, but we undertook to follow Deaver's suggestions and should be grateful to know whether the Prime Minister would be willing to have a lunch of this nature. We should be grateful also for your guidance on the numbers that the Prime Minister would wish to invite. The official American Suite, the British Suite and at least one accompanying wife (Mrs Clark) will account for some eighteen places, but I believe that you may be thinking in terms of around 44 guests on this occasion. Deaver asked about speeches and toasts. Can you confirm that it is still the Prime Minister's intention that there should be an exchange of short speeches and toasts? The Americans have a preference for informal toasts, the contents of which are not made public.

Prime Minister  
Agree to 48 guests at small tables, drawn mainly from politics and business with perhaps some senior military figures? A.S.C. 11/4

Prime Minister  
Agree? A.S.C. 19/4

d) Speaker's Reception

Deaver expressed regret that the timing had made it impossible for the President to take up the Speaker's suggestion of a reception after the Address. He suggested to the Ambassador that he write to the Speaker accordingly.

/e)

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e) Talks

Deaver was pleased at the proposal to hold talks at No 10 on Wednesday 9 June since it clearly separated the important working aspect of the visit from the more social events of the preceding day. He asked if there would be an opportunity for the President and the Prime Minister to make some remarks to the press at the end of the meeting. We confirmed that this was the Prime Minister's thinking.

Prime Minister  
Agree a few remarks  
to the press outside  
No. 10?

A.J.C. 11/4  
Yes

f) Departure

Deaver was anxious to have confirmation of the composition of the party which would bid farewell on behalf of The Queen. Sir John Johnston explained our normal practice. (Paragraph 9 of John Holmes' letter of 22 March). I should be grateful if you could confirm whether the Prime Minister would like to bid farewell to the President and Mrs Reagan at Heathrow, or whether, in view of her own impending departure for Bonn later in the day, we should proceed as normal. Alternatively, the Prime Minister might wish to ask another Cabinet Minister to undertake this.

Prime Minister  
Agree to say goodbye at  
No. 10 and be  
separated by a Cabinet  
Minister at Heathrow?

A.J.C. 11/4  
Yes

The outline programme for Mrs Reagan was also considered during the visit. Possibilities are driving with the Duke of Edinburgh, a visit to a primary school near Maidenhead, a child day nursing centre near Ladbroke Grove and a short visit to St George's Chapel. Members of the Deaver party visited these locations and will let us have Mrs Reagan's reactions shortly.

Yours ever,  
*Francis Richards*  
(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

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PROGRAMME FOR THE  
VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

(as at 14 APRIL)

Monday, 7th June

5.45 p.m. Arrive Heathrow (from Rome)  
5.55 p.m. Depart Heathrow (helicopter)  
6.05 p.m. Arrive Windsor Castle (helicopter)  
8.30 p.m. Informal Dinner Party

Tuesday, 8th June

9.30 a.m. Riding (Note. Separate engagement  
for Mrs. Reagan)  
11.30 a.m. Depart Windsor Castle (helicopter)  
11.50 a.m. Arrive Buckingham Palace (helicopter)  
and depart by car for Palace of Westminster  
11.55 a.m. Arrive Norman Porch, Palace of Westminster  
12 noon Address members of both Houses of  
Parliament in the Royal Gallery  
12.45 p.m. Depart Palace of Westminster  
12.50 p.m. Arrive No. 10 Downing Street  
1.00 p.m. Lunch No. 10 with Prime Minister  
2.20 p.m. Depart No. 10 for Buckingham Palace  
2.25 p.m. Arrive Buckingham Palace and depart  
for Windsor Castle (helicopter)  
2.50 p.m. Arrive Windsor Castle (helicopter)  
8.00 p.m. Banquet at Windsor Castle

Wednesday, 9th June

8.30 a.m. Depart Windsor Castle (helicopter)  
8.50 a.m. Arrive Buckingham Palace (helicopter)  
and depart by car for No. 10 Downing Street  
9.00 a.m. Arrive No. 10. Talks with Prime Minister  
(Note. Separate engagement for Mrs. Reagan)  
10.30 a.m. Depart No. 10 for Buckingham Palace  
10.35 a.m. Arrive Buckingham Palace and depart  
for Heathrow (helicopter)  
10.55 a.m. Arrive Heathrow (helicopter)  
11.00 a.m. Depart Heathrow for Bonn.

MRS. REAGAN'S PROGRAMME

Suggestions:-

Tuesday, a.m.      Driving with The Duke of Edinburgh

p.m.              St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle  
   OR  
   Lowbrook Primary School,  
   The Fairway,  
   Cox Green,  
   Maidenhead,  
   Berkshire

Wednesday, a.m.      The Maxilla Nursery Centre,  
   4 Maxilla Walk.  
   Paddington,  
   London W.10.



DF  
USA

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

15 April, 1982.

*Dear George.*

I am very sorry that I have not replied sooner to your letter of 31 March, about a possible commemorative presentation for President Reagan when he visits the Palace of Westminster. As you will understand, other preoccupations have overshadowed planning for that visit.

Sir Robin Cooke's suggestion is indeed an interesting one. But, in my own experience, commemorative medallions do not perhaps offer the personal touch which can be provided by some other mementos. After giving the matter some thought, my own conclusion is that we should not pursue this particular idea, although I am certainly grateful to Sir Robin for putting it forward. When you and I discussed President Reagan's visit earlier, we touched upon another idea, that of a photographic record of the President's visit to the Palace of Westminster. I am attracted by that proposal, and I should like to see it pursued. I understand that our offices have been in touch about it, and that your people will raise the matter within the Committee that is now working on the Palace of Westminster aspects of the President's visit.

*Yours ever*

The Rt. Hon. George Thomas, M.P.

---

*DF*



10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

13 April, 1982

CLOSED UNDER THE  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT 2000

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

Thank you for your letter of 7 April.

The Prime Minister is content with the proposed programme. She would also be pleased if Mrs Reagan would sit with her during the President's speech in the Royal Gallery. Mrs Thatcher is inclined to think that neither she nor the President should make statements during the airport arrival ceremonies since this would be inappropriate in the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Prime Minister assumes that the audience in the Royal Gallery will not be limited to peers and MPs. Can you say what is envisaged?

Finally, Eustace Gibbs rang me this afternoon to say that it might be more convenient for all concerned if the Prime Minister spent the night of 8 June at Windsor Castle and held her talks with the President there the next morning. Mrs Thatcher quite appreciates that this would give the President a more convenient programme but is inclined to think that there are considerations arguing in the opposite direction. She may well need to have other Ministers, for example the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and the Defence Secretary, available for part of the talks and all three may find it easier to leave for Bonn from their own offices rather than from Windsor Castle. But the main consideration is probably that advanced earlier by the Americans, namely that the President should be seen to devote a good part of his visit to working activities and should have as much contact with the public as possible. It may, therefore, be better for the Prime Minister's talks with the President to take place at No.10, which will provide the possibility of a few words being said by them both to the press in Downing Street on President Reagan's departure.

I am copying this letter to David Wright (Cabinet Office) and Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office).

F N Richards, Esq  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office



B. R.

PRIME MINISTER

*1*  
*I should like it*  
*- I think we should*  
*have to have the*  
*other members*  
*of the Cabinet*  
*present. Was*  
*it considered?*  
*Mike*

I am sorry that I have not put this letter to you earlier, but there has not seemed to be a suitable moment in the last few days.

In addition to the suggestion set out by the Speaker here, his Office have also mentioned to us the idea that there should be a photographic record of President Reagan's visit to the Houses of Parliament. Am I right in thinking that this is something you touched upon in one of your conversations with the Speaker about the arrangements for President Reagan? If so, is it a matter on which Downing Street should be taking the initiative?

In respect of Sir Robin Cooke's suggestion, we are a little beyond the timescale mentioned by the Speaker. But if you are attracted by it, I will see whether it is still possible.

Do you think it worth considering?

8 April 1982

Mike Pattison



①

10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

President Reagan's visit

Content

Yes -!  
ask him the merchandise in post-humous  
to press on P.;

(a) will programme in attached letter?

(b) that <sup>Mrs.</sup> Mrs. Reagan should sit with you  
in the Royal Gallery?

(c) that there should be no statements by  
the President and yourself when he arrives  
at the airport

CLOSED UNDER THE  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT 2000

A. J. C.  $\frac{5}{4}$



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

7 April 1982

Dear John,

Visit of President Reagan

Thank you for your letter of 1 April.

We have now succeeded in working out a programme, outlined below, with the American Embassy which they have put to the White House for consideration before Mr Deaver returns on 14 April. We would then hope to be able to produce an agreed programme as follows:

Monday 7 June

1730 Arrive at Heathrow Airport  
Met by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh  
Helicopter to Windsor Castle  
Met by The Queen  
Private Dinner

Tuesday 8 June

0900 or Riding with The Queen in Windsor Great Park  
0930  
1125 Depart Windsor  
1155 Arrive Palace of Westminster, Norman Porch  
1200 Address to assembled Peers and Members of Parliament  
in the Royal Gallery  
1245 Depart for No 10 Downing Street  
1300 Luncheon  
1420 President and Mrs Reagan depart for Buckingham  
Palace  
Return to Windsor  
Private afternoon  
2000 Banquet at Windsor Castle

/Wednesday 9 June



Wednesday 9 June

0830 President departs Windsor Castle  
0850 Arrive Buckingham Palace  
0900 Talks with the Prime Minister at No 10  
1030 Depart for Buckingham Palace  
1035 ?The Queen bids farewell  
1040 Leave for Heathrow  
1100 Depart for Bonn

We have discussed the question of a Speaker's reception with the Embassy in the light of your letter and also of remarks by the Speaker's secretary at a meeting with Black Rod on 2 April that the Speaker would like to give a reception. The Americans are not enthusiastic about this. Nevertheless we examined various possibilities bearing in mind that to catch prime American TV time the ceremony of the Address should begin at 1200. They expect the President to speak for 20-25 minutes. With a welcoming address by the Lord Chancellor, a reply by the Speaker and the signing of a Scroll by the President, the ceremony would last not less than 30-35 minutes. If this were to be followed by a reception which could not reasonably last less than half an hour, the President would be unlikely to be able to leave for No 10 before 1330, since it would take some ten to fifteen minutes for the guests to move from the Royal Gallery and reassemble in the Speaker's House. On the assumption that Parliament is sitting we do not think this leaves adequate time for the Prime Minister's luncheon. Of course, if Parliament has not resumed, this could be reconsidered.

We also looked further at the possibility of arranging a small preliminary reception in the Royal Robing Room before the President enters the Royal Gallery. But on advice from Black Rod we have concluded that this arrangement would be unsatisfactory and would detract from the arrival ceremonial in the Royal Gallery. Reluctantly therefore it does not seem possible to work this in to the programme.

You will wish to know that at the meeting with Black Rod it emerged that because of the limitations of space in the Royal Gallery wives would not be able to attend. It was suggested however that Mrs Reagan might sit with the Prime Minister who would be a member of the audience. Murdo Maclean said that he would find out whether this would be acceptable to the Prime Minister.

/The



The Americans here have again raised the question of a statement by the President on arrival at Heathrow. You will recall that we mentioned this in sub paragraph (a) of John Holmes' letter of 22 March. It would be helpful to know the Prime Minister's views so that this question can be settled during Mr Deaver's visit.

I am sending a copy of this letter to David Wright and to Murdo Maclean.

*Yours ever,*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Francis Richards', written over the typed name.

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing St

*original filed on My Town Ahead  
Versailles Summit*

*Reagan visit*

MR. COLES

Summit Meetings

I have studied Sir Michael Palliser's letter of 1 April to Robert Armstrong and appreciate the difficulties. Can I suggest the following:-

i) I have taken the briefing meeting earmarked for the Versailles Summit out of the diary on Thursday 27 May at 1600 hours.

*now in  
again.  
1600  
- 1800.*

ii) I am quite happy for this particular briefing meeting to take place during the afternoon of Thursday 3 June as suggested by Sir Michael.

iii) So far as the NATO briefing meeting is concerned I can do this at 1600 on Tuesday 8 June.

iv) But I cannot manage Monday 7 June for the briefing meeting for the Reagan visit. The Prime Minister will have just returned from the Summit and will no doubt be making a statement in the House. Added to this I believe President Reagan arrives that afternoon and she may well wish to meet him. Could I suggest that the briefing meetings for the Economic Summit and for the Reagan visit take place on Thursday 3 June? I could manage separate times for each subject.

*C.S.*

2 April 1982

Original filed on 14 Town Ahead  
Versaille Summit

Reagan visit



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Sir Robert Armstrong KCB CVO  
CABINET OFFICE

1 April 1982

Dear Sir,

Miss Higgins  
Would you let me have your comments  
on the various dates suggested for briefing  
meetings -- or discuss if it is easier.

SUMMIT MEETINGS

1. We shall have an unusual bunching of important international events in late May and early June. There is the Pope's visit to Britain on 28 May to 2 June; the Economic Summit at Versailles on 4 to 6 June; President Reagan's visit here on 7 to 9 June and the NATO Summit in Bonn on 9/10 June. All four events will involve the Prime Minister, and President Reagan will be taking part in the last three.

2. I think it is worth looking ahead to see how the briefing and preparation for these visits might best be organised. We shall want to spare the Prime Minister, and the other Ministers concerned, from being confronted with great masses of paper all at once.

3. The Pope's visit, which comes first, is the simplest, since it has no link with the events that follow. It is not yet clear what meetings will take place with members of the Pope's entourage during his visit. On present plans the Prime Minister will see him during or after the reception on the evening of 29 May. We have sought Sir Mark Heath's advice on whether any other meetings, eg with Cardinal Casaroli, will be necessary. On present plans, the meeting will not be a long one, so the briefing exercise should not be onerous. Subject to developments between now and May I suggest that we should aim to cover Northern Ireland, Poland (and East/West relations), disarmament (particularly nuclear), North/South relations, Central America and possibly Nigeria and the Middle East. It will be necessary to treat this as a separate briefing exercise, but we would not have thought that a specific briefing meeting would be required. There is no need for the Cabinet Office to become involved in coordinating the briefs. We will do this.



4. There will be some overlap however in the subject matter of the Versailles and Bonn Summits and the talks with President Reagan. The starting time of the briefing process for the two Summits will be determined by the Preparatory Meetings for them. For Versailles, this means the last Personal Representatives' Meeting on 14/16 May, with the Political Representatives' Meeting that precedes it. For the NATO Summit, this means the meetings of Defence Ministers on 5/6 May and of Foreign Ministers on 17/18 May. As soon as the conclusions of the meetings are known, the briefing machinery will have to move into high gear.

5. As regards the Versailles Summit, we would expect the briefing to consist of some six economic subjects and three to four political subjects. They will be mostly ones with which the Prime Minister is familiar, so that the briefs can be kept compact. The usual arrangement is for the briefs for these Summits to be coordinated by the Cabinet Office, so let us do the same this time. I gather that No 10 have earmarked Thursday 27 May at 4.00 pm for the briefing meeting for Versailles. This would mean producing the briefs by 21 May, which would really be a bit early. You will hardly have been able to report on the Personal Representatives meeting on 14/16 May and we know from bitter experience how many last minute papers and developments have to be taken into account. I would recommend a briefing meeting on 2 or 3 June with briefs reaching Ministers on 27 May, before the Spring Bank Holiday. | ?

6. The precise relationship between the Versailles and Bonn Summits is not yet clear, so it is too soon to determine our objectives at each on issues which are likely to be discussed at both. But the briefing for the NATO Summit will have to be available before the Prime Minister goes to Versailles (i.e. by 3 June). We hope that briefing can reflect the fact that the NATO meeting should address a limited number of key issues, such as those highlighted in the Foreign and Defence Secretaries' minutes to the Prime Minister on 3 March. And for a number of subjects, in particular as regards East/West economic relations, much of the same material can serve for Versailles and Bonn. But it will be necessary to take stock of developments at Versailles and during the Reagan visit, so I think a briefing meeting on 8 or 9 June would be advisable. I suggest that as for previous Summits the briefing should be coordinated in the FCO. | ?





7. Many of the subjects likely to come up with President Reagan will be covered in the briefs for Versailles and Bonn. The important thing for that visit will be to produce a really good and clear steering brief, in which we would expect to focus on the Anglo-American relationship within the Alliance, plus one or two special subjects of bilateral concern. Subject to your views I would recommend that there should be a briefing meeting on Monday 7 June, before President Reagan arrives. If that renders otiose a subsequent briefing meeting on the NATO Summit, then well and good. Nearer the time Antony Acland will send you the usual objectives letter but I suggest that the Cabinet Office should coordinate the briefs.

8. You will want to discuss the precise requirements and timings with No 10, to whom I am copying this letter. But I thought it would be useful to set out some ideas at this early stage.

*Tom*

*Michael Palliser*

Michael Palliser

cc: J Coles Esq  
NO 10

FILE

R M

1 April, 1982

I am writing on behalf of the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of 31 March, about Sir Robin Cooke's suggestion for a commemorative presentation for the Prime Minister to give to President Reagan in June.

I shall place your letter Before the Prime Minister, and she will reply to you as soon as possible.

M. A. PATTISON

The Right Honourable George Thomas, M.P.,

RM

CONFIDENTIAL



USA

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

1 April, 1982.

Visit of President Reagan

Thank you for your letter of 30 March.

As I told you on the telephone earlier today, both Option A and Option B in your letter are acceptable to the Prime Minister. If the Americans prefer the programme which they have themselves proposed, I am sure that that, too, would be acceptable to Mrs. Thatcher.

The Prime Minister agrees that the Speaker need not be asked to give a reception after the President's address to Parliament. The Prime Minister would intend, instead, to invite the Speaker to her lunch for President Reagan. I should be grateful if this point could be borne in mind when the guest list is eventually submitted.

A J CONES

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

A



Speaker's House Westminster London SW1A 0AA

31st March 1982

*My dear Margaret,*

Sir Robin Cooke has put forward an interesting suggestion for a Commemorative Presentation for you to give to President Reagan when he visits the Palace of Westminster that you might like to consider, unless you have already something else in mind.

As you know, Sir Robin has had made an attractive Medallion for giving to retiring Members. He suggests, for the President, making a special side to this Medallion, depicting the Royal Gallery and including, perhaps, a profile of the President, the date, and an appropriate inscription.

A pair of these Medallions could be mounted in a special presentation case - one showing the Palace of Westminster and the other the new, special design. Although the Medallion would be just for this unique presentation by yourself, another copy might be struck for the Palace of Westminster collection, which would enable the Art Fund to defray some of the costs.

If you find this idea attractive, Sir Robin would need to get started next week to be in time for the visit.

*Yours sincerely,*  
*George*  
Speaker

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP  
Prime Minister  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1.



The National Archives

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| LETTERCODE/SERIES<br>..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....  | Date and<br>sign                    |
| PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>942</i> .....<br>(one piece/item number)                                 |                                     |
| Extract/Item details:<br><br><i>Telegram 610 from FCO to Washington of 31 March<br/>1982</i> |                                     |
| CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS<br>UNDER FOI EXEMPTION                                | <i>22/10/2012</i><br><i>S. Gray</i> |
| RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4)<br>OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958                                |                                     |
| TEMPORARILY RETAINED   |                                     |
| MISSING ON TRANSFER  |                                     |
| MISSING  |                                     |
| NUMBER NOT USED  |                                     |

①



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

Visit by President Reagan

Agree:

(a) that both options A and B  
in the attached letter are  
acceptable?

(b) that we need not press for a  
reception by the Speaker after  
the Address to Parliament?

Agreed. etc

Mr. Speaker to

Wick  
M

A.J.C.  $\frac{31.}{3}$

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

30 March 1982

Dear John,

Visit of President Reagan

Thank you for your letter of 28 March.

Further discussions took place with the American Charge d'Affaires on 29 March at the Lord Chamberlain's Office. Mr Streater produced a revised version of the programme based on his latest instructions from the White House. We made it clear that the Prime Minister's preference was to stick to the original outline programme. When, however, in the course of discussion Mr Streater repeated his instructions to the effect that there was 'little or no' flexibility about leaving around 11.00 am on the Wednesday (a point since confirmed by the Embassy in Washington) we indicated that the Prime Minister might be willing to look again at the Tuesday programme. After discussion it was agreed that we would seek the Prime Minister's views on the following options before the Americans referred again to the White House:

OPTION A

Tuesday 8 June

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 09.00 or 09.30 | Riding in Windsor Great Park                          |
| 11.10          | Depart Windsor  |
| 11.30          | Arrive Buckingham Palace                              |
| 11.40          | Arrive Royal Gallery                                  |
|                | ? Preliminary Reception                               |
| 12.00          | Address   |
| 12.45          | Depart for No 10 Downing Street                       |
| 13.00          | Luncheon  |
| 14.20          | President and Mrs Reagan depart for Buckingham Palace |
| 14.30          | Return to Windsor                                     |
| 14.50          | Arrive Windsor Castle                                 |
|                | Private afternoon                                     |
| 20.00          | Banquet at Windsor Castle                             |

/Wednesday 9 June

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Wednesday 9 June

|       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| 08.30 |   | President departs Windsor Castle       |
| 08.50 |   | Arrive Buckingham Palace               |
| 09.00 |   | Talks with the Prime Minister at No 10 |
| 10.30 |   | Depart for Buckingham Palace           |
| 10.35 | ? | The Queen bids farewell                |
| 10.40 |   | Leave for Heathrow                     |
| 11.00 |   | Depart for Bonn                        |

OPTION B

Tuesday 8 June

|       |    |  |
|-------|----|--|
|       |    | As for Option A until 14.25            |
| 14.30 |    | Rest at Buckingham Palace              |
|       | to | or                                     |
| 15.30 |    | Visit Westminster Abbey to lay wreath  |
| 15.45 |    | Talks with the Prime Minister at No 10 |
| 17.15 |    | Leave Downing Street                   |
| 17.20 |    | Depart Buckingham Palace               |
| 17.40 |    | Arrive Windsor Castle                  |
| 20.00 |    | Banquet                                |

Wednesday 9 June

|       |  |                          |
|-------|--|--------------------------|
| 10.40 |  | Depart Windsor           |
| 11.00 |  | Depart Heathrow for Bonn |

OPTION C

/ American proposed programme attached

We have taken note of the possibility that the Speaker will wish to give a reception after President Reagan's address. We discussed with the Americans the possibility of the ceremony at Westminster beginning half an hour earlier at 11.30 so as to accommodate this. But they point out that American audiences would not have live television coverage of the President's address if he spoke before noon. We have considered advancing the President's arrival at Westminster by fifteen minutes, so that the President and Mrs Reagan

/could

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could be introduced to a small group in the Royal Robing Room but the detail for this would have to be worked out with the Lord Great Chamberlain as part of the general ceremonial surrounding this occasion. This would not be a complete substitute for a Speaker's reception but we can see no other opportunity without encroaching on the time available for the Prime Minister's luncheon.

Could you please let me know whether the Prime Minister agrees that, given the time at the President's disposal, the Speaker need not be asked to give a reception after the ceremony by the Address.

I should be grateful to know whether either of the alternative suggestions for talks on the morning of 9 June or following Questions on 8 June is acceptable to the Prime Minister. Having established the Prime Minister's wish at this point we shall then put the most favoured option to the Americans.

*Yours ever,*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

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PROPOSED SCHEDULE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE  
FOR THE PRESIDENT'S JUNE 7-9 TRIP TO LONDON

Monday, June 7, 1982

5:30 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan arrive Heathrow Airport, London. Arrival Ceremony.

5:40 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan depart airport via Marine I en route Windsor Castle.

5:50 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan arrive Windsor Castle. Arrival Ceremony.

Evening Dinner hosted by The Queen.

Tuesday, June 8, 1982

9:30 a.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan depart Windsor Castle via Marine I en route Buckingham Palace.

9:50 a.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan arrive Buckingham Palace and proceed to board motorcade. Motorcade departs through Mall en route 10 Downing Street.

10:00 a.m. The President arrives 10 Downing Street for meeting with the Prime Minister.

11:30 a.m. The President proceeds en route speech location. Mrs. Reagan rejoins the President.

12:00 Noon The President addresses Parliament in the Royal Gallery (live television coverage).

12:45 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan depart en route 10 Downing Street.

1:00 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan arrive 10 Downing Street.

The President and Mrs. Reagan attend a reception given by Prime Minister

Thatcher. The President and Mrs. Reagan attend a luncheon given by Prime Minister Thatcher.

- 2:35 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan depart 10 Downing Street via motorcade en route Buckingham Palace.
- 2:45 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan arrive Buckingham Palace and proceed to board Marine I. Marine I departs en route Windsor Castle.
- 3:05 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan arrive Windsor Castle.
- Private afternoon.
- 8:00 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan attend a state dinner hosted by Her Majesty in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle.

Wednesday, June 9, 1982

- 9:00 a.m. The President rides with Her Majesty.
- 10:00 a.m. Ride concludes.
- 10:50 a.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan depart Windsor Castle via Marine I en route Heathrow Airport.
- 11:00 a.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan arrive Heathrow Airport and proceed to board Air Force I. The President and Mrs. Reagan depart London en route Cologne/Bonn Airport.



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

28 March 1982

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

Thank you for your letter of 26 March.

The Prime Minister agrees that we should try to arrange for her talks with and lunch for President Reagan to take place on Wednesday, 9 June. But if President Reagan prefers these events to take place on Tuesday, 8 June, she will be quite content.

It would be helpful if you could now discuss the alternatives with the Americans with a view to proposals being put to the Prime Minister as soon as possible for her consideration.

Incidentally, the Prime Minister has commented that it is her impression that the Speaker wishes to give a reception after President Reagan's address in the Royal Gallery. It is of course difficult to see how everything can be fitted in if Tuesday is the only day available for the events referred to in this letter.

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

PRIME MINISTER

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

Now that the Royal Gallery issue has been settled we shall get back to working out the rest of the programme. Mr. Deaver has again confused things because despite the very clear information he was given during his visit to London, and despite receiving written confirmation from Sir Nicholas Henderson later, he has somehow got the impression that President Reagan's talks and lunch with you would be on Tuesday 8 June rather than Wednesday 9 June.

*W*

We intend to do all we can to reinstate the original programme, ie talks with you at 1100 on Wednesday, followed by lunch at 1230, enabling him to depart for Bonn at 1430. This would clearly be best from your point of view.

Failing this, we would do our best to arrange a suitable programme on the Tuesday. Mr. Deaver has referred to the possibility of talks here from 1030-1130 on that day, followed by President Reagan's address in the Royal Gallery at noon, lunch here from about 1300 to 1415, with the President leaving at 1415 to enable you to prepare for Questions. This has several inconveniences and I suspect that the President will be reluctant to hold talks here shortly before his address to the Royal Gallery.

Do you agree that we should try again to fix the talks and lunch for Wednesday but that if this proves impossible we should do our best to work out a sensible programme for the Tuesday?

*I don't think he will want this. It would make sense to do Tuesday.*

*X If Tuesday is preferred I shall be quite content.*

*A.J.C.*

*The Speaker wants to give a reception after the Address.*

26 March 1982

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

26 March 1982

*Dear John,*

Visit of President Reagan

Washington telno 948 conveys the revised American suggestions for President Reagan's programme. These cut completely across the outline programme attached to John Holmes's letter of 22 March which had been based on discussions with Mr Deaver and his team and subsequently with the American Embassy here.

Lord Carrington recommends that we should not accept Deaver's new proposals without further probing. The proposed departure time (11.30 on the Wednesday) is new. We have not been given the reasons for this change, but we suspect (from approaches at working level to the American Embassy in Bonn) that the Americans wish to set aside some time for bilateral meetings with the Germans before the start of the NATO Summit. Our preference is to stick to our original programme. Mr Streater, the Minister in the United States Embassy in London, has told us that he has been in touch with his Ambassador, currently on holiday in Florida, urging him to contact Deaver direct and get the former outline programme reinstated. (This would incidentally retain the American lunch at Winfield House). We should instruct Sir N Henderson to back up this initiative.

If, however, the Americans at the end of the day insist on the President's departure at 11.00 or 11.30 on the Wednesday, we shall need to re-think the entire programme for Tuesday 8 June. We know how inconvenient lunch before Questions in the House would be for the Prime Minister, but can see no way round this if Parliament has reassembled by then. Deaver's other ideas are not at first glance any more satisfactory. The timing of the Address to Members of both Houses of Parliament, at noon, is fixed and we do not want to disturb it. But the idea of inserting a bare hour of talks into the period immediately before this important Address does not seem likely to recommend itself to the President on reflection.

/The purpose

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The purpose of this letter is to seek the Prime Minister's agreement:

- a) that we should first try to reinstate the existing programme;
- b) that, if nevertheless the new Wednesday departure is confirmed, we should examine with the Americans the various possibilities for a revised programme involving a lunch at 10 Downing Street on Tuesday 8 June.

Yours ever,

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

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FM WASHINGTON 231830Z MAR 82

TO IMMEDIATE F C O

TELEGRAM NUMBER 948 OF 23 MARCH

MY TELNO 943: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

1. WHEN I SAW DEEVER AND CLARK TODAY THE LATTER TOLD ME THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD DECIDED THIS MORNING TO ACCEPT THE IDEA OF SPEAKING IN THE ROYAL GALLERY. HIS AIM WAS TO DO WHATEVER THE PRIME MINISTER WANTED. CLARK AND DEEVER ASSUMED THAT THE OPPOSITION PARTIES HAD ACCEPTED THE USE OF THE ROYAL GALLERY AND WOULD NOT BOYCOTT OR INTERRUPT THE CEREMONY. THEY ASKED WHETHER THEY WERE RIGHT IN ASSUMING THAT THE SPEECH WOULD STILL BE TELEVISED BECAUSE THIS WAS MOST IMPORTANT FOR U.S. AS WELL AS WORLDWIDE AUDIENCES.
2. WE HAD SOME DISCUSSION ABOUT THE CONTENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AND CLARK ASKED ME WHAT I THOUGHT IT SHOULD CONTAIN. I SAID THAT WE WOULD BE VERY READY AT ANY TIME TO HELP ON THIS BUT MY IMMEDIATE THOUGHT WAS THAT HE SHOULD OBVIOUSLY SAY SOMETHING ABOUT THE ALLIANCE AND U.S./U K RELATIONS IN PARTICULAR, ABOUT EAST WEST RELATIONS AND ABOUT ARMS CONTROL. THE SPEECH WOULD BE EXTREMELY WIDELY VIEWED IN THE U K AND INDEED IN EUROPE AND IT SHOULD BE SEEN AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO CHECK ANTI-AMERICANISM THERE.
3. I SAID THAT WE WOULD BE ANNOUNCING FROM NO 10 EARLY TOMORROW MORNING, THE 24TH MARCH, THE DECISION TO USE THE ROYAL GALLERY NOW THAT I KNEW THAT THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTED THIS. IT WOULD BE HELPFUL IF A STATEMENT COULD BE MADE BY THE WHITE HOUSE WELCOMING THIS DECISION AFTER IT WAS ANNOUNCED. DEEVER SAID THAT THIS WOULD BE DONE.
4. WE HAD SOME TALK ABOUT THE PROGRAMME AND INEVITABLY ABOUT THE RIDE. CLARK THINKS HE WOULD NOT SUGGEST JOINING THE RIDE IF THERE WAS NO-ONE ELSE TAKING PART EXCEPT FOR THE QUEEN AND THE PRESIDENT. BUT IF THERE WOULD BE OTHERS RIDING HE WOULD LIKE TO DO SO. THE SUBJECT OF RIDING WAS ALSO TOUCHED ON IN A WORD WE HAD ABOUT EXCHANGES OF PRESENTS (I MADE CLEAR THAT THERE WOULD BE NO DECORATIONS). DEEVER SAID THAT THE TROUBLE WAS THAT ANY PRESENT WOULD HAVE TO BE GIVEN UP BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER HE CEASED TO HOLD THE OFFICE. HOWEVER, HE WAS SURE THAT HE WOULD LIKE AN ENGLISH SADDLE AND THIS COULD HAVE A PRIZE PLACE IN WHATEVER MUSEUM WAS CREATED FOR REAGAN. ALTERNATIVELY A MODEL OF A HORSE IN BRONZE MIGHT BE AN IDEA. CLARK INTERJECTED THAT THE PRESIDENT COULD ALWAYS QUOTE USE MORE LEATHER UNQUOTE, BY WHICH I THINK HE MEANT THAT AN ENGLISH SADDLE AND BRIDLE WOULD BE WELCOME.

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/5.



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5. DEEVER TOLD ME THAT HIS UNDERSTANDING FROM HIS TALKS IN LONDON HAD BEEN THAT THE LUNCH WITH THE PRIME MINISTER WAS GOING TO BE ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT. THIS WAS IN FACT THE ONLY TIME THE PRESIDENT COULD MANAGE BECAUSE HE WOULD HAVE TO BE LEAVING ON WEDNESDAY MORNING AT AROUND 11.30 BY AIR FOR BONN. I SAID THAT THIS WAS NOT MY IDEA OF WHAT HAD BEEN AGREED IN LONDON NOR DID IT TALLY WITH THE OUTLINE THAT I HAD SENT TO HIS OFFICE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO. HOWEVER IF THIS WAS A DEFINITE DECISION I WOULD INFORM LONDON IMMEDIATELY. DEEVER SAID THAT HE HOPED THE MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER COULD TAKE PLACE ON THE TUESDAY MORNING BETWEEN SAY 10.30 AND 11.30. THE RIDE WOULD THEN OCCUR EARLY ON THE WEDNESDAY MORNING SAY AT 9.00 AM. THE AIM WOULD BE TO TAKE A HELICOPTER FROM WINDSOR CASTLE AT ABOUT 11 AM AND TAKE OFF FROM HEATHROW AT 11.30.

6. WE TALKED ABOUT THE QUOTE MEET THE PEOPLE UNQUOTE ITEM. DEEVER WAS NOT AT HIS MOST CONSTRUCTIVE ON THIS SUBJECT SUGGESTING THAT THE PRESIDENT MIGHT DRIVE DOWN TO WINDSOR AFTER THE LUNCH AT NO 10 ON THE TUESDAY AND STOP AT ONE OR TWO VILLAGES ON THE WAY TO WINDSOR. HE SAID THAT THE SECURITY PEOPLE WERE LESS WORRIED ABOUT THE PRESIDENT MEETING PEOPLE IN VILLAGES THAN IN BIG TOWNS. I TOLD HIM ABOUT THE SOMEWHAT BUILT-UP NATURE OF THE LANDSCAPE BETWEEN LONDON AND WINDSOR. IF YOU AGREE I THINK THAT FURTHER THOUGHT WILL HAVE TO BE GIVEN TO THIS ITEM OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT WE ARE REALLY STARTING FROM SCRATCH. DEEVER WAS TEMPTED BY THE IDEA OF CHURCHILL'S QUOTE BURIAL PLACE UNQUOTE BUT I TOLD HIM IT WAS REALLY RATHER FAR FOR A HELICOPTER.

7. TO SUM UP:

- I) THERE WAS NO TROUBLE ABOUT THE PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT TOMORROW ON THE ROYAL GALLERY.
- II) THE AMERICANS ARE ASSUMING THAT THE LUNCH WITH THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD BE ON THE TUESDAY. THEY KNOW THAT SHE HAS QUESTIONS EARLY THAT AFTERNOON AND SEE NO REASON WHY THE LUNCH SHOULD NOT END AT 2.15.
- III) WE WOULD HAVE TO GIVE FURTHER THOUGHT TO THE QUOTE MEET THE PEOPLE UNQUOTE EPISODE.
- IV) AS REGARDS MRS SEAGAN'S PROGRAMME SHE WILL ACCOMPANY THE PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT AND PRESUMABLY TO THE PRIME MINISTER'S LUNCH. MARY WILL BE SEEING HER TOMORROW TO DISCUSS THE VISIT SO PERHAPS YOU COULD LET ME KNOW IF THERE ARE ANY IDEAS YOU WANT TO FIT IN ABOUT SOME SUITABLE GOOD WORK THAT MRS SEAGAN COULD DO EARLY ON THE TUESDAY MORNING.

HENDERSON

LIMITED

NAD

PCD

NEWS)

PS

PS/LPS

PS/MRHUR)

PS/MP LUCE

PS/PUS

MR JIFFARD)

MR URE

COPIES TO:

PS/SIR R. ARMSTRONGS,  
CABINET OFFICE

COPIES SENT TO  
No. 10 DOWNING STREET

2.  
CONFIDENTIAL



House of Lords · Westminster  
01-219 3100

24th March, 1982

ku  
25<sup>th</sup>

My Dear Peter,

In response to your letter of 22nd March, I am glad to be able to inform you that The Queen is pleased to give her approval to the use of the Royal Gallery for the proposed address by President Reagan to Members of both Houses of Parliament on 8th June.

I am copying this letter to the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, the Leaders of both Houses and the Prime Minister's Office.

*ku*  
*Hugh*

Lord Great Chamberlain

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Carrington, KCMG MC  
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

USA  
STATE VISIT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

ADDRESS IN THE ROYAL GALLERY

President Giscard d'Estaing of France will address Members of both Houses of Parliament in the Royal Gallery at 11.15 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd June, 1976. The ceremony will be recorded for transmission on both French and British television.

As seating in the Royal Gallery is limited, Peers and Members of Parliament are asked to inform the Government Whips' Office, House of Lords or the Speaker's Office, House of Commons in advance of their intention to be present. Those attending will have to be seated by 11.00 a.m.

Owing to preparations for this ceremony, there will be no Line of Route through the House of Lords from Monday, 21st June to Wednesday, 23rd June inclusive. Members' Parties in possession of Special Permits will, however, be able to follow a restricted Line of Route through the House of Commons, admittance via St. Stephen's Entrance.

ALL PARTY NOTICE  
13 MAY 1976



*With the compliments of*

*Francis Richards.*  
*24/3*

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

LONDON, SW1A 2AH

Proposed US announcement 24 March.

2. CHARGE SHOULD INFORM APPROPRIATE HMG AUTHORITIES THAT THE WHITE HOUSE AGREES TO THE ROYAL GALLERY VENUE FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

3. HERE FOLLOWS A DRAFT ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE USED WITH THE PRESS HERE, BUT ONLY AFTER THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT ON MARCH 24.

BEGIN TEXT:

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT PRESIDENT REAGAN IS BEING INVITED TO ADDRESS PARLIAMENT IN THE ROYAL GALLERY DURING HIS JUNE VISIT TO LONDON.

THE PRESIDENT LOOKS FORWARD TO ADDRESSING THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND, AS WE MADE CLEAR WHEN WE WERE CONSULTED IN ADVANCE, HE WOULD BE HAPPY TO DO SO IN THE VENUE SELECTED BY THE BRITISH ~~GOVERNMENT~~.

END TEXT. / HAIG

AUTHORITIES

MEMBERS OF  
Both Houses  
of

USA  
PRIME MINISTER

cc Mr Coles ✓

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT - MEDIA

It would be helpful if I could take your mind at this stage on the handling of radio and tv in connection with this visit.

As of now, your only commitment is to brief the Association of American Correspondents over dinner at Brown's Hotel on June 2. This will be an unattributable occasion to enable correspondents to write authoritative articles in advance of President Reagan's visit.

You are not expected to make a major speech on this occasion; instead to answer questions. You could, if you wished, go on the record. But I think it would be more useful to the journalists to brief on lobby terms, and that is what they want.

There will no doubt arise opportunities during President Reagan's visit for both you and him to report to the press on the progress of the visit/talks - eg. outside No 10 after talks and lunch rather on the lines of White House lawn practice.

However, all this merely scratches the surface of US media interest, which is already beginning to build up. The President's media entourage will be massive - literally hundreds - and the demand for interviews overwhelming. We need to decide on an approach and stick to it.

Questions

On the assumption that you make yourself briefly available after the talks and lunch at No 10, three major questions arise - should you:

1. see any top visiting editors of the main journals - eg. Time, Newsweek, etc;
2. separately brief the British press; and
3. give interviews to one or all of the 3 main networks - ABC, CBS and NBC, as you would do if you were in Washington.

The visit will come at an extremely busy time immediately after the Pope's visit and Economic Summit and immediately before the NATO Summit

and the UN Special Session. It will however provide you with an opportunity to demonstrate first hand the warmth of your welcome to President Reagan and to get over the British point of view - and that of a loyal ally - at an opportune time. I attach at Annex I a diary for the period as we know it at present.

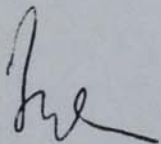
Advice

I do not think you should see the British press, and given the weight of the diary, I do not recommend you to make yourself available to visiting editors unless you find yourself with spare time, which is unlikely. (I could bring in one or two visiting editors to see you at short notice).

There would however be advantage in giving interviews to the 3 main networks. In the USA you have done one or two each morning of your time there.

Because of the time difference, a live broadcast in the USA would take place around noon. You could however record earlier in the morning.

Content for me to explore the possibilities of interviews with ABC, CBS and NBC for their morning shows immediately before or during President Reagan's visit?



B. INGHAM

23 March 1982

CONSULTATIONS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ADDRESS

1. Friday 19 March
  - (a) Murdo Maclean speaks informally to Black Rod in his capacity as Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain about the use of the Royal Gallery.
  
2. Monday morning, 22 March
  - (a) Murdo Maclean approaches all the Opposition parties to let them know that, following its consultations with them, the Government is inclining towards using the Royal Gallery and proposes to seek the views of the US Government on this possibility.
  - (b) The Foreign Secretary formally seeks the approach of the Lord Great Chamberlain for the use of the Royal Gallery.
  
3. Monday afternoon, 22 March
  - (a) The FCO tell the Americans that the Government has concluded that the President's address should be given in the Royal Gallery and that we hope to announce this on Wednesday morning, 28 March.
  - (b) The Prime Minister tells the Speaker what is proposed.
  
4. Wednesday morning, 24 March
  - (a) Murdo Maclean tells the Opposition parties that the Government has decided on the Royal Gallery.

No. 10 announce the decision through the Lobby.



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TO IMMEDIATE F C O

TELEGRAM NUMBER 948 OF 23 MARCH

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PS/PLPS  
M. Giffard  
MUM.

LRG  
(limited)

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4. WE HAD SOME TALK ABOUT THE PROGRAMME AND INEVITABLY ABOUT THE RIDE. CLARK THINKS HE WOULD NOT SUGGEST JOINING THE RIDE IF THERE WAS NO-ONE ELSE TAKING PART EXCEPT FOR THE QUEEN AND THE PRESIDENT. BUT IF THERE WOULD BE OTHERS RIDING HE WOULD LIKE TO DO SO. THE SUBJECT OF RIDING WAS ALSO TOUCHED ON IN A WORD WE HAD ABOUT EXCHANGES OF PRESENTS (I MADE CLEAR THAT THERE WOULD BE NO DECORATIONS). DEAVER SAID THAT THE TROUBLE WAS THAT ANY PRESENT WOULD HAVE TO BE GIVEN UP BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER HE CEASED TO HOLD THE OFFICE. HOWEVER, HE WAS SURE THAT HE WOULD LIKE AN ENGLISH SADDLE AND THIS COULD HAVE A PRIZE PLACE IN WHATEVER MUSEUM WAS CREATED FOR REAGAN. ALTERNATIVELY A MODEL OF A HORSE IN BRONZE MIGHT BE AN IDEA. CLARK INTERJECTED THAT THE PRESIDENT COULD ALWAYS QUOTE USE MORE LEATHER UNQUOTE, BY WHICH I THINK HE MEANT THAT AN ENGLISH SADDLE AND BRIDLE WOULD BE WELCOME.

5. DEAVER TOLD ME THAT HIS UNDERSTANDING FROM HIS TALKS IN LONDON HAD BEEN THAT THE LUNCH WITH THE PRIME MINISTER WAS GOING TO BE ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT. THIS WAS IN FACT THE ONLY TIME THE PRESIDENT COULD MANAGE BECAUSE HE WOULD HAVE TO BE LEAVING ON WEDNESDAY MORNING AT AROUND 11.30 BY AIR FOR BONN. I SAID THAT THIS WAS NOT MY IDEA OF WHAT HAD BEEN AGREED IN LONDON NOR DID IT TALLY WITH THE OUTLINE THAT I HAD SENT TO HIS OFFICE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO. HOWEVER IF THIS WAS A DEFINITE DECISION I WOULD INFORM LONDON IMMEDIATELY. DEAVER SAID THAT HE HOPED THE MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER COULD TAKE PLACE ON THE TUESDAY MORNING BETWEEN SAY 10.30 AND 11.30. THE RIDE WOULD THEN OCCUR EARLY ON THE WEDNESDAY MORNING SAY AT 9.00 AM. THE AIM WOULD BE TO TAKE A HELICOPTER FROM WINDSOR CASTLE AT ABOUT 11 AM AND TAKE OFF FROM HEATHROW AT 11.30.

6. WE TALKED ABOUT THE QUOTE MEET THE PEOPLE UNQUOTE ITEM. DEAVER WAS NOT AT HIS MOST CONSTRUCTIVE ON THIS SUBJECT SUGGESTING THAT THE PRESIDENT MIGHT DRIVE DOWN TO WINDSOR AFTER THE LUNCH AT NO 10 ON THE TUESDAY AND STOP AT ONE OR TWO VILLAGES ON THE WAY TO WINDSOR. HE SAID THAT THE SECURITY PEOPLE WERE LESS WORRIED ABOUT THE PRESIDENT MEETING PEOPLE IN VILLAGES THAN IN BIG TOWNS. I TOLD HIM ABOUT THE SOMEWHAT BUILT-UP NATURE OF THE LANDSCAPE BETWEEN LONDON AND WINDSOR. IF YOU AGREE I THINK THAT FURTHER THOUGHT WILL HAVE TO BE GIVEN TO THIS ITEM OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT WE ARE REALLY STARTING FROM SCRATCH. DEAVER WAS TEMPTED BY THE IDEA OF CHURCHILL'S QUOTE BURIAL PLACE UNQUOTE BUT I TOLD HIM IT WAS REALLY RATHER FAR FOR A HELICOPTER.

TEMPTED BY THE IDEA OF CHURCHILL'S QUOTE BURIAL PLACE UNQUOTE BUT  
I TOLD HIM IT WAS REALLY RATHER FAR FOR A HELICOPTER.

7. TO SUM UP:

I) THERE WAS NO TROUBLE ABOUT THE PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT TOMORROW ON  
THE ROYAL GALLERY.

II) THE AMERICANS ARE ASSUMING THAT THE LUNCH WITH THE PRIME  
MINISTER WOULD BE ON THE TUESDAY. THEY KNOW THAT SHE HAS QUESTIONS  
EARLY THAT AFTERNOON AND SEE NO REASON WHY THE LUNCH SHOULD NOT  
END AT 2.15.

III) WE WOULD HAVE TO GIVE FURTHER THOUGHT TO THE QUOTE MEET THE  
PEOPLE UNQUOTE EPISODE.

IV) AS REGARDS MRS REAGAN'S PROGRAMME SHE WILL ACCOMPANY THE  
PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT AND PRESUMABLY TO THE PRIME MINISTER'S  
LUNCH. MARY WILL BE SEEING HER TOMORROW TO DISCUSS THE VISIT  
SO PERHAPS YOU COULD LET ME KNOW IF THERE ARE ANY IDEAS YOU WANT  
TO FIT IN ABOUT SOME SUITABLE GOOD WORK THAT MRS REAGAN COULD DO  
EARLY ON THE TUESDAY MORNING.

HENDERSON

NNNN

American Presidents

|      |                |                     |
|------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1919 | Woodrow Wilson | State Visit         |
| 1959 | Eisenhower     | Guest of Government |
| 1961 | Kennedy        | "                   |
| 1969 | Nixon          | "                   |
| 1970 | Nixon          | "                   |
| 1977 | Carter         | "                   |

ADDRESSES TO PARLIAMENT

|      |                      |                  |
|------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1939 | Le Brun (France)     | Westminster Hall |
| 1942 | Smuts (South Africa) | Royal Gallery    |
| 1944 | McKenzie King        | Royal Gallery    |
| 1960 | De Gaulle            | Westminster Hall |
| 1966 | U Thant <u>[UN]</u>  | Royal Gallery    |
| 1967 | Kosygin              | " "              |
| 1969 | Saragat (Italy)      | " "              |
| 1970 | Brandt               | " "              |
| 1976 | Giscard              | " "              |

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1976 [Speaker of US House of Representatives] ?



CLOSED UNDER THE  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT 2000

Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London SW1A 2AH

22 March 1982

*Overlaid*

*Dear John,*

*ADL 1/4*

*p.a.*

Visit of President Reagan

We have had further discussions with the American Embassy about the programme for the visit of President and Mrs Reagan. This letter is to bring you up-to-date and ask for the Prime Minister's views about the following points:

(a) Arrival

The Duke of Edinburgh will meet President and Mrs Reagan at Heathrow. It has already been suggested in your recent conversation with Roger du Boulay that it would be best for the Prime Minister (and those members of the Government whom she would like to accompany her) to participate in the arrival ceremonies at the airport. The Duke of Edinburgh will escort President and Mrs Reagan to Windsor. The Prime Minister would take leave at Heathrow. There is one problem. The Americans, and, I believe, the Prime Minister, are keen that the President should make a brief statement to the press on his arrival.

The Americans will be guided by what we decide and I should be grateful to know whether the Prime Minister feels that we should take this further with the Palace.

(b) Address in the Palace of Westminster

This is being dealt with separately.

(c) Speaker's Reception

We have considered the suggestion that the Address should be followed by a Speaker's Reception as has happened on earlier similar occasions. However, given the time factor we and the Lord Chamberlain's Office consider that unless the Prime Minister and Speaker have any strong feelings about the matter, it would be best on this occasion not to hold a reception. The President and Mrs Reagan could then depart quickly from Westminster for lunch at Winfield House.

(d) Lunch at Winfield House

The Americans want this to be a large affair, somewhat on the lines of a return banquet. They have, however, been

/persuaded



persuaded that this would be inappropriate, before The Queen's Banquet at Windsor. The Queen would not attend, nor would members of the Royal Family. Parliamentary business probably dictates that the Prime Minister would also be unable to attend. Can you confirm this? The Americans would still like to invite members of the Government and others who would not get into the Windsor Banquet or the Prime Minister's luncheon. We are considering this further.

(e) Speech by Prime Minister

We are assuming that the President will make an important speech. It is likely that he will talk about, inter alia, US-British solidarity within the NATO Alliance and the closeness of Anglo-American relations in general. It is for consideration whether in the course of the visit a reciprocal statement of British policy covering similar ground should be made and, if so, when. The speech by The Queen at the State Banquet will provide one opportunity but there are obvious constraints on a Royal speech which would be greater if the controversy surrounding the visit increases. On present plans the most suitable occasions for a Governmental speech would be either luncheon at 10 Downing Street on 9 June or possibly the US Ambassador's luncheon on 8 June if the Prime Minister were able to attend. Even if the Prime Minister's speech at the No 10 luncheon could not be televised, the release of the text to the press would make the impact we seek. We cannot see where in the programme a televised speech by the Prime Minister could be easily fitted in.

(f) Talks

On the basis of our earlier soundings we have provisionally entered talks with the Prime Minister at No 10 Downing Street for 11.00 am. There is no insurmountable obstacle to starting earlier, if required, and I should be grateful if you could confirm the Prime Minister's wishes in this respect and also that the luncheon should be arranged for 12.30 assuming, as seems likely, that departure remains fixed for 14.30. It would be useful to know what form the Prime Minister would like the talks to take. If there is sufficient time, Lord Carrington recommends that the Prime Minister should begin with a tete-à-tete followed by a wider session including the Secretary of State and Mr Haig. Lord Carrington intends to propose to Mr Haig that they should have a separate working meeting on Tuesday 8 June. We do not at this stage know the composition of the American party, but could review participation when this is clearer.

(g) Departure

We do not yet know whether The Queen will say farewell to President and Mrs Reagan when they leave Windsor Castle on the morning of 9 June or at Buckingham Palace whence they leave for

/London



London Airport by helicopter after the Prime Minister's luncheon. As you know, the normal protocol at the end of a visit is for a relatively low key departure with the Lord Chamberlain bidding farewell on behalf of The Queen at the airport and the Special Representative of the Secretary of State bidding farewell on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. On this occasion however the Prime Minister might wish to say farewell personally at the airport. There is an obvious case for a higher level farewell than usual on the Government's side. It would be possible to arrange for the President and the Prime Minister to make brief public statements before leaving.

/ I attach a copy of the outline programme as it currently stands. Timings are very approximate.

*Yours ever*

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J.E. Holmes'.

(J.E. Holmes)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing St



VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN7 - 9 June 1982Outline Programme  
(as at 8th March 1982)

Note: All timings are estimated

Monday 7th June

4.30 pm Arrive Heathrow  
 4.40 pm Depart Heathrow by helicopter  
 4.50 pm Arrive East Lawn, Windsor Home Park  
 4.55 pm Enter Windsor Castle  
 8.00 pm Informal Dinner

Tuesday 8th June

9.30 am Riding  
 11.00 am Depart Windsor by helicopter  
 11.25 am Arrive Buckingham Palace and depart by car  
 for Westminster Abbey  
 11.30 am Arrive West Door, Westminster Abbey  
 lay wreath on Tomb of the Unknown Warrior  
 11.50 am Depart on foot from Poets Corner Door  
 for Westminster Hall  
 12. Noon Address Lords and Commons in Palace of Westminster  
 12.30 pm Depart by car for Buckingham Palace  
 12.35 pm Arrive Buckingham Palace and depart by car or  
 helicopter for Winfield House  
 12.40 pm Arrive Winfield House  
 1.15 pm Lunch Winfield House  
 2.45 pm Meeting with selected Press Representatives -  
 Winfield House  
 3.45 pm Depart Winfield House by helicopter for either visit to  
 Arrive (a) Skillcentre, Slough or  
 (b) Bisham Sports Centre Nr Marlow or  
 (c) College of Agriculture Burchetts Green or  
 (d) Walkabout in Windsor, Datchet or Bray.

/Wednesday

Wednesday 9th June

10.30 am Depart Windsor Castle by helicopter  
10.55 am Arrive Buckingham Palace and depart by car  
for No. 10 Downing Street  
11.00 am Talks with Prime Minister at No. 10 Downing Street  
12.30 Lunch at No. 10 Downing Street  
1.55 pm Depart No. 10 Downing Street by car for  
Buckingham Palace  
2.00 pm Depart by helicopter for Heathrow  
2.20 pm Arrive Heathrow  
2.30 pm Depart for Bonn

NOTE: Separate programme for Mrs Reagan  
am 8th June and am 9th June.

PROGRAMME FOR MRS REAGAN

Tuesday 8th June

between 9.30 - 11 am Visit to St George's Chapel, Windsor

Thereafter with President

Wednesday 9th June

10.30 Travel with President to Buckingham Palace

11.15 - 12.15 Visit: either a primary school or a  
special school

5

Bisham Sports Centre (near Marlow but in Berkshire).  
Sponsored by Sports Council

(a) Very impressive. Beautiful setting surrounding the old Abbey with superb indoor stadium used by surrounding schools and many professional teams (football, cricket, etc. including foreigners.

(b) Could easily meet a number of people, mostly young British athletes.

(c) Good security.

(d) Helicopter landing site should present no problem. Ten minutes from Windsor.

6

College of Agriculture,  
Burchetts Green

(a) Beautiful house.

(b) Said to be of world renown and very interesting to anybody who is interested in agriculture.

(c) Staff and students number about 500 and he could be given an opportunity to talk to a large number of them.

7

Skillcentre, Slough.  
(Opened by the Duke of Edinburgh on 24th November 1981)

- This comes under  
the Manpower Services  
Commission.

(a) Good workshops for training young people who would otherwise be unemployed. Sponsored and supported by industry.

(b) Would present an excellent opportunity for the President to talk to young artisans and potential craftsmen.

(c) No security problem - quite small but interesting.

(d) Landing site for helicopter might be a problem but I think this could be solved. Less than 5 minutes from Windsor.

22 March 1982



*File:*  
*HW*  
*22iii*

*With the compliments of*

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

(B J P Fall)

Could we have a word?


FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

SW1A 2AH

C A Whitmore Esq

OUT TELEGRAM

USA

|   |                            |                          |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Classification and Caveats | Precedence/Deskby        |
|   | CONFIDENTIAL               | IMMEDIATE/DESKBY 221800Z |

ZCZC  
GRS  
CLASS  
CAVEATS  
DESKBY  
FM FCO  
PRE/ADD  
TEL NO

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | ZCZC  |
| 2  | GRS   |
| 3  | CONFIDENTIAL  |
| 4  |   |
| 5  | DESKBY 221800Z  |
| 6  | FM FCO            MAR 82  |
| 7  | TO IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON   |
| 8  | TELEGRAM NUMBER   |
| 9  | Your telno 934: PRESIDENT'S VISIT                               |
| 10 | 1. You took exactly the right line with Deaver.                 |
| 11 | 2. Ministers have now approached the Lord Great Chamberlain     |
| 12 | about the use of the Royal Gallery, and Opposition Parties      |
| 13 | have also been informed that, following its consultation with   |
| 14 | them, HMG is inclining towards using the Royal Gallery and      |
| 15 | proposes to seek the views of the US Government on this         |
| 16 | possibility.  |
| 17 | 3. We have informed the US Embassy of these approaches and      |
| 18 | told them that, subject to formal agreement from the Lord       |
| 19 | Great Chamberlain and confirmation that this plan is acceptable |
| 20 | to President Reagan, we would intend announcing from No 10      |
| 21 | <u>the decision to use the Royal Gallery</u> on the morning of  |
| 22 | Wednesday 24 March  |
| 23 | 4. When we informed the US Embassy of this, Streater asked      |
| 24 | whether it would be helpful if the President were to make a     |
| 25 | statement tomorrow, Tuesday, saying that he attached importance |

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|   |                  |              |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| NNNN ends telegram                            | BLANK            | Catchword to |
| File number                                   | Dept             | Distribution |
| Drafted by (Block capitals)<br>J B URE (AUSS) |                  |              |
| Telephone number<br>233-4269                  |                  |              |
| Authorised for despatch                       |                  |              |
| Comcen reference                              | Time of despatch |              |
|   |                  |              |

OUT TELEGRAM (CONT)

|  |  |                  |           |
|--|--|------------------|-----------|
|  | Classification and Caveats<br>CONFIDENTIAL | IMMEDIATE/DESKBY | Page<br>2 |
|--|--|------------------|-----------|

<<<<

1 <<<<  
 2 to addressing Parliament, but was completely relaxed about the  
 3 venue. It was decided that such a statement by the President  
 4 could most helpfully be made after our own announcement on  
 5 Wednesday. (For your own information we are concerned lest ~~the~~  
 6 <sup>idea of</sup> another statement from Washington before our announcement might  
 7 <sup>delay matters or otherwise</sup> ~~not further~~ muddy the waters.)  
 8 5. Please now inform the White House of our plans as outlined  
 9 above. You should add that we much appreciate the suggestion  
 10 that the President might pave the way for a decision in favour  
 11 of the Royal Gallery, but on reflection we think the most  
 12 helpful thing would be a quick response by the White House  
 13 welcoming the decision after it has been announced by us.  
 14 6. You should know that the US Embassy had no knowledge of  
 15 Deaver's conversation with you nor of the "instructions to  
 16 Louis on the 19th" to which Deaver referred. On the contrary,  
 17 Streater emphasised that he was under instructions "to be as  
 18 helpful as possible" in exploring all possibilities of a  
 19 suitable venue for the President's speech.  
 20  
 21 CARRINGTON  
 22 NNNN  
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| NNNN ends<br>telegram | BLANK | Catchword |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------|

CONFIDENTIAL

GRS 400

CONFIDENTIAL  
DESKBY 220900Z  
FM WASHINGTON 212330Z MAR 82  
TO IMMEDIATE FCO  
TELEGRAM NUMBER 934 OF 21 MARCH

PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

1. DEAVER, WHOM I SAW OVER THE WEEKEND, WAS IN HIS MOST DEAVASTATING FORM. HE SAID HE HAD SENT INSTRUCTIONS TO LOUIS ON THE NINETEENTH TO TELL HMG THAT, IN VIEW OF THE PARLIAMENTARY FUSS, THE PRESIDENT THOUGHT IT WOULD BE BETTER TO ABANDON THE IDEA OF A SPEECH ALTOGETHER. HIS AIM WAS TO AVOID THE PRIME MINISTER FURTHER EMBARRASSMENT.

2. I SAID THAT EVEN IF THE SPEECH COULD NOT TAKE PLACE IN WESTMINSTER HALL IT MIGHT BE HELD ELSEWHERE IN PARLIAMENT. DEAVER SAID THAT AFTER ALL THE PUBLICITY IT WOULD BE HUMILIATING TO MAKE THE SPEECH ELSEWHERE. IT WOULD LOOK LIKE A CLIMB DOWN. I SAID THAT MY PERSONAL VIEW WAS THAT IT WOULD LOOK PETTY FOR THE PRESIDENT TO APPEAR TO BE SAYING WHERE HE MUST SPEAK; AND THAT HE WOULD NOT SPEAK, SAY IN THE ROYAL CHAMBER, WHICH HAD BEEN GOOD ENOUGH FOR KOSYGIN AND GISCARD. I ADDED THAT SUCH AN OUTCOME COULD BE REGARDED AS A TRIUMPH FOR FOOT.

3. I TOLD DEAVER THAT IN MY VIEW FOOT WAS PLAYING DOMESTIC POLITICS WITH THIS ISSUE; HE RESENTED THE ADVANTAGE THAT THE PM MIGHT GET OUT OF IT. I WAS SURE THE PRESIDENT WOULD NOT WANT TO FALL INTO THIS TRAP AND I ASKED DEAVER TO CONVEY WHAT I HAD SAID PERSONALLY TO THE PRESIDENT. PERHAPS A SPEECH IN WESTMINSTER HALL WOULD HAVE BEEN BEST. BUT IF IT HAD TO BE ELSEWHERE IN PARLIAMENT THAT WAS STILL A GREAT EVENT AND THE PRESIDENT COULD PROFIT GREATLY FROM IT. I REPEATED THAT TO DROP THE WHOLE IDEA WOULD SEEM WEAK AND PETTY.

/4. DEAVER

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4. DEEVER ALSO LET DROP THAT ACCORDING TO HIS IDEAS, AGREED IN LONDON, THE PRESIDENT WOULD BE LUNCHING WITH THE PM ON TUESDAY EIGHTH JUNE. THERE WOULD BE NO LUNCH AT THE USA EMBASSY. I SAID THAT THIS WAS NOT AT ALL MY IDEA OF WHAT HAD BEEN AGREED IN LONDON. DEEVER SAID THAT THE PRESIDENT SAW NO POINT IN LUNCHING AT THE EMBASSY. I REFERRED TO THE PM'S QUESTIONS ON THE TUESDAY TO WHICH DEEVER ANSWERED THAT THE LUNCH COULD BE OVER BY 2.15.

5. DEEVER SAID IN CONCLUSION THAT WE HAD BETTER TALK ABOUT IT FURTHER BRINGING CLARK INTO THE ACT. HE SAID HE WOULD RING ME TOMORROW.

6. I WILL TRY TO TELEPHONE ON THE CONFIDENTIAL PHONE TOMORROW TO FIND OUT HOW YOU REACT IN LONDON TO WHAT DEEVER IS SAYING

HENDERSON

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
LIMITED

PCD  
NAD  
DEF DEPT  
NEWS DEPT  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR HURD  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR BULLARD  
MR WRIGHT

MR URE  
MR GILLMORE  
CABINET OFFICE

COPIES TO:

SIR PHILIP MOORE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
SIR J JOHNSTON, LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S  
OFFICE, ST JAMES'S PALACE  
PS/SIR R ARMSTRONG, CABINET OFFICE  
MR COLES PS NO 10 DOWNING STREET



10 DOWNING STREET

PRIME MINISTER

*Handwritten mark*

Dr. David Owen has now replied to you about arrangements for President Reagan's visit. It is a helpful letter, but will not make any difference to the plans which are now in hand to consult on the proposal to use the Royal Gallery for the address to members of both Houses.

*I think you had advance notice of what he would say.*

*MP*

19 March, 1982

FILE SW.



10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

19 March, 1982

I sent you this morning a copy of my letter to Brian Fall about arrangements for President Reagan's proposed address to members of both Houses.

The Prime Minister has this morning received the attached letter from Dr. David Owen, in reply to hers of 9 March. It will no doubt be helpful for you to have a copy of this when the consultations begin.

I am sending copies of this letter and enclosure to Brian Fall (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Michael Collon (Lord Chancellor's Department), John Halliday (Home Office), David Heyhoe (Lord President's Office) and Michael Pownall (Government Whips' Office, House of Lords).

M. A. PATTISON

Murdo Maclean, Esq.,  
Chief Whip's Office

CS

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CONFIDENTIAL

855



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

19 March 1982

CWO  
B. Ingham

CONSULTATIONS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ADDRESS

Following the discussion which the Prime Minister held here yesterday, she has now approved the enclosed timetable for further consultations leading up to an announcement that President Reagan's address will take place in the Royal Gallery.

I should be grateful if you and Murdo Maclean could now set in hand the necessary steps according to this timetable.

I am sending copies of this letter to Michael Collon (Lord Chancellor's Office), David Heyhoe (Lord President's Office), Michael Pownall (Government Whips Office, House of Lords), John Halliday (Home Office), Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office) and Bernard Ingham here.

MAP

Brian Fall, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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CONSULTATIONS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ADDRESS

1. Friday 19 March
  - (a) Murdo Maclean speaks informally to Black Rod in his capacity as Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain about the use of the Royal Gallery.
  
2. Monday morning, 22 March
  - (a) Murdo Maclean approaches all the Opposition parties to let them know that, following its consultations with them, the Government is inclining towards using the Royal Gallery and proposes to seek the views of the US Government on this possibility.
  - (b) The Foreign Secretary formally seeks the approach of the Lord Great Chamberlain for the use of the Royal Gallery.
  
3. Monday afternoon, 22 March
  - (a) The FCO tell the Americans that the Government has concluded that the President's address should be given in the Royal Gallery and that we hope to announce this on Wednesday morning, 28 March.
  - (b) The Prime Minister tells the Speaker what is proposed.
  
4. Wednesday morning, 24 March
  - (a) Murdo Maclean tells the Opposition parties that the Government has decided on the Royal Gallery.
    - No. 10 announce the decision through the Lobby.

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SUBJECT



File A14

cc Master

C/S LCO  
FCO  
LPO  
L.H/L  
CWD

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

18 March 1982

Dear John,

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

The Prime Minister held a meeting this morning to consider further the question where within the Palace of Westminster President Reagan should address Members of both Houses of Parliament when he was in this country in June. The Home Secretary, Lord Chancellor, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Lord President, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Chief Whip were all present.

The Prime Minister said that she had now had replies to her letter of 9 March from Mr Foot, Mr Steel and Dr Owen (a copy of Dr Owen's letter is attached). The Labour and Liberal parties were clearly against the use of Westminster Hall and in favour of the Royal Gallery. The SDP preferred the Royal Gallery but did not believe that this should be a sticking point: they were anxious that nothing should be done which the Americans would interpret as an affront to President Reagan.

In discussion it was argued that the Royal Gallery was not worthy of the occasion. It was not sufficiently dignified. Its acoustics were bad, and the seating was uncomfortable. Westminster Hall, on the other hand, was worthy of the dignity of the country, and to allow President Reagan to speak there would be an insult to the United States. If the Government decided to go for the Royal Gallery, it would be putting itself in the wrong by appearing to accept the arguments of Mr Foot and Mr Steel.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that the issue was whether it would look better to have the ceremony in the more splendid setting of Westminster Hall and suffer a boycott by the Labour Party, which would be impossible to conceal, or for the address to be given in the Royal Gallery and to be sure that at least some Members of the Labour Party would be present. It was surely important that the occasion should occur with the maximum of good grace and the minimum of controversy. The fact was that some factions of the Labour Party were clearly bent not just on a passive boycott of President Reagan's visit but on active opposition. These considerations all pointed to the use of the Royal Gallery. It could be argued that this would be a climb down for the Government and an affront to the Americans. But it would be seen as a far bigger reverse for the Government

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

and a more humiliating affront to the Americans if the whole of the Opposition boycotted President Reagan's address. In any case there was no reason why the use of the Royal Gallery should be seen as an insult to President Reagan. Many other very eminent foreign statesmen had addressed Members of both Houses of Parliament there. It was a magnificent room and it could house a splendid ceremony. If it was decided that the address should be given in the Royal Gallery, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary would need a little time before any public announcement in order to prepare the ground with the Americans. Both Mr Streator of the US Embassy and Sir Nicholas Henderson had said that they anticipated no difficulty in getting the American authorities to accept the use of the Royal Gallery.

The Prime Minister, summing up the discussion, said that the meeting was on balance in favour of using the Royal Gallery. This decision would have to be conveyed to the Opposition Parties, and the Americans would have to be consulted about it. It was also necessary formally to approach the Lord Great Chamberlain for permission to use the Royal Gallery. She would have to let the Speaker know what was now proposed. She would give further thought to the timing and order of the various consultations which now had to be undertaken.

I am sending copies of this letter to Michael Collon (Lord Chancellor's Office), Brian Fall (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), David Heyhoe (Lord President's Office), Michael Pownall (Office of the Leader of the House of Lords), and Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office).

Yours wv,

Miche Whitmore.

John Halliday Esq.,  
Home Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

From: The Rt Hon Dr David Owen MP



Copied to: B. Ingham  
I. Gow

HOUSE OF COMMONS  
LONDON SW1A 0AA

18 March 1982

*Dear Prime Minister*

✓  
Thank you for your letter of 9 March. I fully recognise that no discourtesy was intended by the Government and that it was your intention to hold the fullest consultation at the appropriate moment over President Reagan's visit. Like you, I am sorry that details of the arrangements for the visit leaked prematurely. However, I recognise that these things happen and I am very ready that consultations should begin through the usual channels as soon as is convenient.

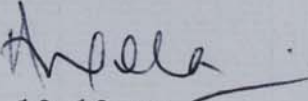
The Parliamentary Committee of the Social Democratic Party discussed some of the issues and it might help you if I gave you our preliminary view. On balance had we been consulted privately prior to the leak I think we would have favoured the Royal Gallery rather than Westminster Hall but we do not believe that now this should be made a sticking point. We wish to ensure that President Reagan's visit is a success and that no action is taken which could be interpreted by the American people as an affront to their Head of State. The Social Democrat MPs will, therefore, be happy to listen to the President make a major speech before members of both Houses of Parliament, wherever the meeting is held.

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP



MR WHITMORE

David Owen's secretary has dictated  
the attached letter from him to the  
Prime Minister, in case it is relevant  
to this morning's meeting.

  
10.10 am

COPY OF A LETTER FROM DR DAVID OWEN MP TO THE PRIME MINISTER

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Thank you for your letter of 9 March. I fully recognise that no discourtesy was intended by the Government and that it was your intention to hold the fullest consultation at the appropriate moment over President Reagan's visit. Like you I am sorry that the details of the arrangements for the visit leaked prematurely. However, I recognise that these things happen and I am very ready that consultations should begin through the usual channels as soon as is convenient. The Parliamentary Committee of the Social Democratic Party discussed some of the issues and it might help you if I gave you our preliminary view.

On balance had we been consulted privately prior to the leak, I think we would have favoured the Royal Gallery rather than Westminster Hall but we do not believe that now this should be a sticking point. We wish to ensure that President Reagan's visit is a success and that no action is taken which could be interpreted by the American people as in any way an affront to their Head of State and Social Democrat MPs will be happy to listen to the President make a major speech before Members of both Houses of Parliament wherever the meeting is held.



10 DOWNING STREET

Duty Desk.

Clive

He put this in the  
basket for the 1000 meeting.

You may like to see  
the arrangements for  
Giscard d'Estaing's address  
to both Houses in the  
Royal Gallery in 1976

AKW  
17iii

TERESA

17.3.82



House of Lords · Westminster

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
01-219 3100

*JS*

*W*

SPEAKER'S SECRETARY

Visit by the French President

I have reached the position where the programme for the French President's visit to the Palace of Westminster is just going to print and work has begun in the Royal Gallery on stands for T.V. cameras and the dais.

There are 400 chairs available for seating Peers and Members and I have tentatively allocated these in the proportion 200 seats for M.Ps and Officers of the House of Commons on the West Side of the gangway; 170 seats for Peers and Officers of the House of Lords on the East Side of the gangway; and 30 seats for the three Anglo-French Societies on the East Side. In addition there is room behind the chairs for about 120 people to stand.

On the dais there will be three golden chairs, one in the centre for The President, one on the West Side for The Speaker and one on the East Side for The Lord Chancellor. Each chair will have a microphone in front of it. Grouped behind these chairs are five of the Yeomen of The Queen's Bodyguard. The dais is approached by four or five shallow steps.

On either side of the dais chairs will be arranged for the suite in attendance on the West Side and The Lord Great Chamberlain, Black Rod, Serjeant at Arms and those in The Lord Chancellor's and Speaker's Processions on the East Side.

What I would know like from you is an estimate of the number of Members and Officers\*attending, the details of any special seats which should be reserved by name card in the front row or two, together with names of those concerned, and the composition of The Speaker's Procession. I would also appreciate an indication of what you have in mind to get selected people to the Speaker's House in time to meet The President.

I am copying this to John Watherston.

*J.R. Davis*

*[Signature]*

8th June 1976

\*I have just received this number from the Serjeant at Arms.



House of Lords · Westminster

~~Westminster~~  
01-219 3100

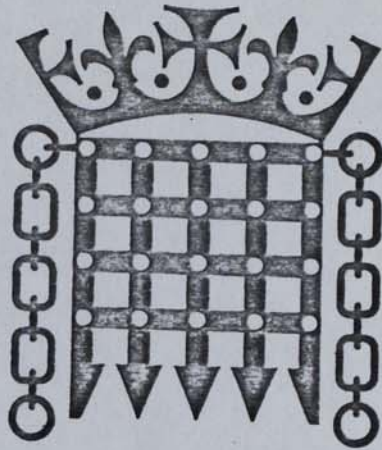
ALL PARTY NOTICE

STATE VISIT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC  
ADDRESS IN THE ROYAL GALLERY

President Giscard d'Estaing of France will address Members of both Houses of Parliament in the Royal Gallery at 11.15 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd June 1976. The ceremony will be recorded for transmission on both French and British television.

As seating in the Royal Gallery is limited, Peers and Members of Parliament are asked to inform the Government Whips' Office, House of Lords or The Speaker's Office, House of Commons in advance of their intention to be present. Those attending will have to be seated by 11.00 a.m.

Owing to preparations for this ceremony, there will be no Line of Route through the House of Lords from Monday, 21st June 1976 to Wednesday, 23rd June 1976 inclusive. Members' Parties in possession of Special Permits will, however, be able to follow a restricted Line of Route through the House of Commons, admittance via St. Stephen's Entrance.



VISIT BY  
The President  
of The French Republic  
TO THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

WEDNESDAY 23rd JUNE 1976

## PROGRAMME

- 10.15 a.m. Royal Gallery doors open for arrival of Peers and Members of Parliament (Princes' Chamber) and Guests and Press (Norman Porch).
- 11.00 a.m. Norman Porch closed to Guests and Press. The State Trumpeters and a detachment of The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard proceed to their appointed stations.
- 11.07 a.m. The Lord Chancellor and The Speaker arrive in the Princes' Chamber.
- 11.10 a.m. The Speaker enters the Royal Gallery and proceeds to the dais.
- 11.12 a.m. The Lord Chancellor enters the Royal Gallery and proceeds to the dais.
- 11.15 a.m. HIS EXCELLENCY MONSIEUR GISCARD D'ESTAING  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC  
accompanied by members of the suite in attendance, arrives at the Norman Porch where he is met by:  
THE MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY  
*The Lord Great Chamberlain*  
who conducts His Excellency up the staircase.
- A detachment of The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard will be on duty on the staircase.
- At the top of the staircase, the Lord Great Chamberlain presents:  
THE RT. HON. MICHAEL FOOT, M.P.  
*The Lord President of the Council and  
Leader of the House of Commons*  
and  
THE RT. HON. THE LORD SHEPHERD  
*The Lord Privy Seal and  
Leader of the House of Lords*
- 11.18 a.m. The Lord Great Chamberlain conducts His Excellency into the Royal Gallery. A fanfare of trumpets is sounded by the State Trumpeters.

At the foot of the steps to the dais, the Lord Great Chamberlain presents:

THE RT. HON. THE LORD ELWYN-JONES

*The Lord Chancellor*

and

THE RT. HON. GEORGE THOMAS, M.P.

*The Speaker of the House of Commons*

who will escort His Excellency on to the dais to take their seats.

The Lord President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal proceed to their seats. Members of the suite in attendance proceed to their seats.

11.20 a.m.

The Lord Chancellor welcomes His Excellency.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH  
REPUBLIC

then addresses the assembled Peers and Members of Parliament.

The Speaker of the House of Commons thanks His Excellency.

**On Conclusion:** The Lord Great Chamberlain proceeds to the foot of the stairs to the dais.

A fanfare of trumpets is sounded.

The Lord Chancellor and The Speaker conduct His Excellency from the dais and take leave at the foot of the steps.

The Lord Great Chamberlain, preceded by the Lord President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal, escort His Excellency from the Royal Gallery to the top of the Norman Porch Staircase where:

The Rt. Hon. Michael Foot, M.P.

*The Lord President of the Council*

invites His Excellency to sign the scroll commemorating his visit.

During the signing of the Commemorative Scroll, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons leave the Royal Gallery by the North Door.



Thereafter:

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Shepherd

*The Lord Privy Seal*

and

The Rt. Hon. Michael Foot, M.P.

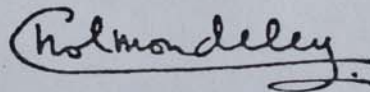
*The Lord President of the Council*

take leave of His Excellency.

The Lord Great Chamberlain conducts The President of the French Republic to the Norman Porch Entrance where he takes leave of His Excellency.

The suite in attendance proceed to their cars.

The President of the French Republic and suite depart by car for the Speaker's House.



*Lord Great Chamberlain*

1976

Steve

The extracts on precedents  
for Reagan may be worth  
having with you for 10 o'clock  
meeting.

MAP

April 23 Marshal Bulganin and M. Khrushchev flew from London to Birmingham, where they attended a civic reception given by the Lord Mayor and paid a short visit to the British Industries Fair at Castle Bromwich. M. Khrushchev spoke at a lunch given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, some extracts from his speech—which attracted considerable attention—being given below:

"... We have come to your country with the very best intentions. And we are very pleased at the hospitality being shown us by the British Government and people. No-one able to read the expressions of the people, the look on their faces, could fail to note that the ordinary people of Britain are pleased that we have come. I don't want to exaggerate the importance of Bulganin and myself. But we represent a great and most interesting country. You may like us or you may not like us, but that won't stop the Soviet Union from existing.

"Representatives of the Press may say in this connexion: 'Do you mean to assert that the British people are pleased at your visit—have you not heard some shouts of disapproval in the crowds?' Yes, I have heard them. I myself saw two posters on which were inscribed in Russian unfriendly words towards the Soviet Union. I even saw someone in the crowd shake his fist at us. . . . What can we say about this? There is a Russian saying: 'It is a small flock that has no black sheep.' Not all the children of any father are necessarily clever. And it is quite possible that these black sheep are not even of your own family. [An apparent reference to the hostility displayed to the visit of the Soviet leaders by Polish and other Eastern European exiles in Britain—see below.]

"I would like to remind those who shake their fists at us that this method has already been tried. This is not a reproach, but I wish to be perfectly frank. After the October Revolution there were many who came at us brandishing their fists—in the north the British, in the east the Americans and the Japanese, in Odessa the French, and in the Ukraine the Germans. But the Russian people, defending their country, threw the interventionists out. Hitler also tried to use his fists against us, but you know the outcome of that. So, you see, the fist method won't do.

"Isn't it time we became more sensible and stopped shaking fists? It requires less intelligence for a fist-fight than for establishing good relations between peoples. We have not come to sow discord and suspicion, but with good intentions. We have come on a friendly visit at the invitation of Sir Anthony Eden. We are conducting talks with British Government leaders. The tone of the talks is one of frankness, friendliness, and mutual understanding, though we may be blunt now and then. We are profoundly convinced that our talks will produce good results. Perhaps we may not reach complete agreement at once. But I think we will get rid of many obstacles and lay good foundations for relations which will grow into friendship between our peoples. . . .

"A major factor in the development of good relations is commerce. We want to develop trade relations between the Soviet Union and Britain, and also with other countries. We are told that we are already trading now. But allow me to ask—on what basis is this trade being conducted? Let us take one example. If you only buy crab from us, and only sell us herring—that would hardly be real trade. True, our crab is good, and your herring is not so bad either. But judge for yourselves—is that real trade? Many more such instances could be cited. That is the sort of trade offered us under the policy of discrimination. But discrimination against the U.S.S.R. cannot fail to wound the pride and dignity of our country, and we react accordingly. Naturally, such trade cannot be of any help in establishing good relations between countries. It is hard to speak seriously of disarmament without the removal of trade discriminations. . . . Without this, it will be impossible to achieve success in solving the problem of disarmament.

"Some politicians say—'What if war should break out, isn't it dangerous to trade in strategic goods?' But what are strategic goods? The answer depends on your point of view. Butter can be regarded as strategic goods. In our opinion it is time such an approach was renounced, and real trade developed. It is necessary to sell whatever there is a demand for. All right, if you wish, don't sell us guns, aircraft, ships, particularly as at the present rate of technological development they rapidly become obsolete. What was fine yesterday becomes out of date tomorrow. We all know that.

"Take aircraft development. You are mistaken if you think the Soviet Union lags behind you in aircraft construction. Today we were shown the latest four-engined passenger plane. It was a fine plane. We were told it could carry 90 persons. Our well-known aircraft designer, Academician Tupolev, is working on a plane that will seat 170 persons. This will also be a four-engined plane. We came to Birmingham from London in a four-engined plane seating 47 persons. This also was a fine plane with a speed of 500 kilometres [an hour]. The Soviet TU-104 jet-engined passenger plane is twin-engined, seats 50, and has a speed of 800 kilometres [an hour].

"Nor is there any ground for believing that we lag behind in the development of other forms of technology. It is a fact that the Soviet Union was the first to explode a hydrogen bomb from an aeroplane, whereas in the United States, according to available information, only a hydrogen bomb installation was exploded, and now they are preparing for fresh tests of thermo-nuclear weapons. Nor do I think we are behindhand in the development of guided missiles.

"Why do I mention this? Not in order to intimidate anyone. We have called and continue to call for the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. We have made

constructive proposals on this problem. If I speak of this, it is only to point out that no restrictions on trade have been able to hold back technological development in the Soviet Union. . . .

"We know of the efficiency of British industry. Your machine-tool industry, for instance, is well developed. Our country could buy machine-tools from you. That would be beneficial both to you and to us. Instead of spending our efforts on producing some of the machine-tools we need, we could buy them from you and place good orders with you. But since you won't sell them to us, we have to organize their production ourselves. Of course, this entails additional expenditure, but in the long run we build the machine-tools we need and you lose valuable orders. . . .

"Our peoples have more than once fought on the same side against a common enemy—against Napoleon, in the First World War, and in the Second World War. But in the past it has repeatedly come about that, after the end of these wars, relations began to deteriorate. Our opponents took advantage of this, rearmed, and once again unleashed war. We must display great wisdom and prevent the unleashing of a new war. We are firm in our desire to strengthen friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Britain."

Marshal Bulganin and M. Khrushchev, accompanied by M. Tupolev, flew from Birmingham to the R.A.F. station at Marham (Norfolk), where they witnessed an aerial display by the latest types of British military aircraft, including *Canberra* and *Valiant* bombers and Hawker *Hunter* fighters. After the display they invited the Secretary of State for Air (Mr. Nigel Birch) and the Vice-Chief of Air Staff (Air Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman) to visit the U.S.S.R.

In the evening the Soviet leaders returned to London, where they were the guests of the Labour Party Executive at a dinner given at the House of Commons. At this dinner, which was attended by some 40 Labour M.P.s, some unpleasantness arose after a speech by M. Khrushchev (the text of which was not published) and after he had rejected a request by Mr. Gaitskell that the Soviet leaders should use their influence to secure the release of Social Democrats imprisoned in the U.S.S.R. and other East European countries. It was stated in the Press that sharp altercations had occurred between M. Khrushchev and Mr. George Brown (M.P. for Belper), who, it was stated, had made a number of interjections during M. Khrushchev's speech. It was also reported that M. Khrushchev had declined to accept a list of imprisoned Social Democrats, presented by Mr. Gaitskell, on the ground that no such persons were imprisoned in the U.S.S.R., and that the position in the "people's democracies" concerned those countries only.

After renewed ministerial discussions at 10, Downing Street, during the morning of April 24, the Soviet leaders spent the afternoon at the Houses of Parliament, where they lunched with the Speaker of the House of Commons and subsequently listened to question time in the House of Commons and to a debate in the House of Lords. In the evening they were present at a reception given by M. Malik, the Soviet Ambassador, at Claridge's, the 1,000 guests including Sir Anthony and Lady Eden and Mr. Harold Stassen (special adviser to President Eisenhower on disarmament questions) who was then in London. Mr. Stassen and M. Khrushchev had a personal discussion during the evening.

During their visit to the House of Commons, where they sat in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, the proceedings were interpreted for the Soviet leaders by Captain H. B. Kerby (Conservative M.P. for Arundel and Shoreham), who speaks Russian fluently. Marshal Bulganin and M. Khrushchev heard Labour members ask the Prime Minister to make a statement on his discussions with them, to which Sir Anthony replied that full details would be issued in the communiqué to be published after the talks had ended. Later the Soviet leaders had tea with the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Kilmuir), attended a reception given in their honour in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, and listened to a part of the debate in the House of Lords on the Clean Air Bill.

The Anglo-Soviet discussions ended on April 25 after two long meetings at 10, Downing Street, during the morning and afternoon. It was announced that the official communiqué would be issued after the Soviet leaders' return from their visit to Edinburgh on the following day (see below). In the evening of April 25 Marshal Bulganin, M. Khrushchev, and Sir Anthony Eden visited the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, to see the Sadlers Wells Ballet.

The Soviet leaders began the last full day of their visit (April 26) by laying a wreath on the grave of Karl Marx at Highgate Cemetery. On returning to their hotel they had a farewell meeting with Mr. Gaitskell, who was accompanied by Mr. James Griffiths (deputy leader of the Labour Party), Mr. E. G. Gooch (chairman of the party), and Mr. Morgan Phillips (the party secretary). A statement issued from Transport House (the Labour Party's headquarters) said that the meeting had lasted over an hour, that it had "helped to remove some of the misunderstandings," and that it had "ended in a

met at the Manchester Hotel of the Confederation of British Industry; in a speech to a top-level audience of British business leaders he proposed joint trade planning by Britain and the U.S.S.R. over an eight-year period extending to 1975.

Russia, Mr. Kosygin said, regarded it as a principle of her economic relations with other countries that they should be concerned and connected with the planned development of the Soviet economy. One of the ways of establishing relations between countries of different social systems was the conclusion of specific contracts and agreements "which would solve our problems and correspond to your own interests. This is the way along which we are proceeding now." The Soviet proposals, he went on, boiled down to the following: "We believe that there is a real possibility of devising joint planning for the next three years—say 1968-70—and then to 1975. It will mean that you have a very clear perspective of the development of our trade in the next eight years and can plan development of your industries accordingly. We will accordingly develop the production of various commodities for your country and supply you." This, he added, could enable Britain to stand firm and not be involved in the various fluctuations of world markets, and he had discussed this with Mr. Wilson.

Turning to technical co-operation, Mr. Kosygin went on: "In recent times there have been slanderous attempts to speak about the so-called technological gap between the European countries and the United States. We hold other views. If you take Europe, the U.S.S.R., and combine them and estimate their natural resources, then you would understand that they are greater than those of the United States. If you take technological advance, you will see that we are not in any way poorer than the United States, and in many spheres the knowledge of our technicians and scientists is even greater than the United States'. I understand that is the solution of various important problems in industry. . . ."

Accompanied by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Kosygin paid a morning visit on Feb. 8 to the Elliott-Automation factory at Borehamwood, Hertfordshire—one of the most advanced of its kind in the world—which among its electronic products makes computers, a number of which have been sold to the Soviet Union. At a luncheon at Guildhall given by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Robert Bellinger, Mr. Kosygin laid emphasis—as he had done at the Hôtel de Ville in Paris—on the danger of the emergence of neo-Nazism in Western Germany as exemplified by the electoral successes of the National Democratic Party, and declared that the Soviet Union would not "allow German militarism to achieve the goals to which it is aspiring." In the afternoon the Soviet Prime Minister opened an Anglo-Soviet Historical Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, while in the evening he attended a Government reception at Lancaster House.

In the course of his Guildhall speech Mr. Kosygin said: "In examining the question of European security our thoughts turn naturally to the German problem. The victorious Powers formulated its essence as far back as 1945, at Potsdam—the establishment of conditions precluding for all time any repetition of German aggression.

"Can it be said that such conditions have been created? Unfortunately, no. Today, in the West also, many people are beginning to take a careful look at what is going on in Western Germany—and what they see is causing concern.

"This concern is legitimate. Their attention is drawn to the emergence on the political scene of the National Democratic Party, between which and its predecessor, Hitler's National Socialist Party, there is in essence no intermediate stage. The Nazis started with gatherings of dozens, at most a few hundreds, of thugs in Munich beer-halls. The National Democratic Party, however, entered 1967 with a million votes in its pocket. . . ."

"The Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries cannot allow German militarism to attain the aims it is pursuing—revision of the frontiers established in Europe, elimination of the German Democratic Republic, and Western Germany's access to nuclear weapons. Memories of the past and concern for the security of the present and future generations impose this stand upon us. . . ."

In that part of his speech dealing with South-East Asia, Mr. Kosygin said: "The prime factor in international tension today is the situation in Vietnam. American aggression—this is the real, and essentially the sole, cause of the war in Vietnam. Great Britain is a State whose voice is listened to by many. It is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Government considers that now, as in 1954, Great Britain, jointly with the Soviet Union and other countries, could make her contribution to the settlement of the Vietnam question on the basis of the Geneva Agreements, which must be observed by the United States. The first step in this direction should be the unconditional cessation of American bombing and all other acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. . . ."

After a fourth session of talks with Mr. Wilson in the morning of Feb. 9, Mr. Kosygin held a press conference, laid a wreath at the Cenotaph in the afternoon, visited the Houses of Parliament, where he addressed nearly 800 M.P.s, peers, and cabinet ministers, and in the evening attended a dinner given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

At his press conference Mr. Kosygin said that the Soviet Union would never allow Western Germany to possess nuclear weapons and that Western Germany "must give up the idea that it will ever obtain nuclear weapons; it never will." He also emphasized that there would be no revision of the existing frontiers in Europe, adding that the German Federal Republic must recognize that these frontiers were "unalterable." Repeating his warning of the growth of neo-Nazism in Western Germany, as exemplified by the electoral successes of the National Democratic Party, Mr. Kosygin declared: "Remember that in the twenties, in the Munich beer-hall, Hitler had only 50 supporters. But what happened later? . . . The Soviet Union will fight against the rebirth of Fascism in Western Germany with all the power we possess. . . ."

In his speech at the Houses of Parliament Mr. Kosygin proposed the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, co-operation, and non-aggression between Britain and the Soviet Union; called for the disbanding of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; reiterated that Western Germany must not have access to nuclear weapons, adding that this view was shared by the overwhelming majority of Europeans; and once more declared that Europe's existing frontiers were "unalterable and inviolable." As regards South-East Asia, he said that Britain and the Soviet Union had different views on the Vietnam war—the U.S.S.R. believing that the United States was the aggressor and that the victims were the Vietnamese people.

Mr. Kosygin had a final session of formal talks with Mr. Wilson at 10 Downing Street on Feb. 10, after which he gave a televised interview at Claridge's Hotel, where he stayed while in London. In this interview Mr. Kosygin said that Western Germany would have to adhere to a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons "whether it wants to or not," and added: "We will not allow the Federal Republic of Germany to have nuclear weapons, and we will take all measures to prevent it getting nuclear weapons. We say this with utter resolution."

In a reference to China, Mr. Kosygin said: "We should like to have good relations with the Chinese Government and with the Chinese Communist Party, which we hold in high regard. We are aware that there are today in China, in the Communist Party of China, and in the Chinese Government, people who are struggling against the dictatorial regime of Mao Tse-tung. We sympathize with them and we understand that this struggle has been . . . caused by setbacks they have suffered both within the country and in foreign affairs."

On Feb. 11 Mr. Kosygin paid a 14-hour visit to Scotland which included visits to Glasgow and Edinburgh, to the Hunterston nuclear power station in Ayrshire, and to Kilmarnock to see a Scottish League football match; he was given an enthusiastic reception during his Scottish tour, and was the guest of the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. William Ross, at a banquet held in the evening at Edinburgh Castle. On Feb. 12, his last day in Britain, Mr. Kosygin visited the Post Office Tower in Central London, went to Highgate Cemetery to lay a wreath on the grave of Karl Marx, and lunched at the Carlton Club with Mr. Edward Heath, Leader of the Opposition, and members of the Shadow Cabinet. At the Carlton Club—where Mr. Kosygin was the first Communist to be entertained as guest of honour, and which was decorated in red for the occasion—the Soviet Prime Minister spoke for the better part of an hour on Vietnam, European security, and Western Germany. In the evening Mr. Kosygin visited Chequers for his last talks with Mr. Wilson, which were of an informal character.

A joint communiqué signed by Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Wilson was issued on Feb. 13, on which day the Soviet Prime Minister left London for Moscow. It announced *inter alia* the final settlement of bonded debt claims relating to the three pre-war Baltic republics (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and agreement on the establishment of a "hot line" between the Kremlin and 10 Downing Street, similar to the Kremlin's other "hot lines" with the White House in Washington and the Elysée in Paris. The text of the Wilson-Kosygin communiqué was as follows (cross-headings inserted):

**Peaceful Coexistence.** "The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the British Prime Minister . . . recognized a common interest in the peaceful settlement of outstanding international problems. They declared their conviction that States with different social systems can and must co-operate in peace, observing the principles of independence and national sovereignty, equality, and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, and renouncing the use or threat of force in settling disputes between States.

**European Security.** ". . . The two sides agreed that the strengthening of peace and security in Europe was of prime importance to the peoples of both countries and to world peace. They confirmed their determination to work for *détente* in Europe and the development of peaceful co-operation on an all-European basis.

"The growth of bilateral contacts and co-operation between European countries was noted with satisfaction, and it was agreed that the encouragement of such co-operation between all the

the acceptance of the policy of public ownership throughout the whole of the Community?

**The Prime Minister:** One step at a time.

"... I do not ask to see

The distant scene; one step enough for me."

**Mr. Thorpe:** In view of the back-bench doubts which appear to have been expressed on both sides of the House about the Common Market, will the Prime Minister persist in this, and may we hope that he will achieve the same success in converting the back benches of both sides as the Liberal Party achieved in converting the Front Benches of both sides?

**The Prime Minister:** I was not sure that the Leader of the Liberal Party had entirely succeeded in converting all of the back benchers in the Liberal Party.

#### TASMANIA (BUSH FIRES)

**Mr. Ogden** (*by Private Notice*) asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs what aid and support the British Government are making to the Government and people of Tasmania after the disastrous fires in the Hobart area?

**The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs (Mr. Herbert Bowden):** I am sure that the whole House will join me in expressing our deepest sympathy for the Government and people of Tasmania for the loss sustained in the recent serious bush fires, including the heavy loss of life. I have already expressed our feelings in a personal message to the Governor. I have asked our High Commissioner in Australia to ascertain urgently whether there is any immediate assistance that we can give and, if emergency relief is required, we shall be glad to do what we can to help.

**Mr. Ogden:** Will my right hon. Friend ensure that British help continues after the present emergency, so that we can play some part in the rebuilding of Hobart and the communities around?

**Mr. Bowden:** We should consider with the Australian Government exactly what is required. I have already said that we will do everything that we possibly can to help.

**Mr. Kenneth Lewis:** May I join with the hon. Member for Liverpool, West Derby (Mr. Ogden) and, as the representative of the smallest county in England, say that I hope that the Government will give all the assistance necessary to this, the smallest State in Australia?

**Sir D. Renton:** As a Member of the last delegation which went from this Parliament to Australia, may I endorse what the right hon. Gentleman has said and express the hope that the help which is given will be not only proper but generous?

#### MR. KOSYGIN'S VISIT

**Mr. Gresham Cooke:** On a point of order. May I ask for your guidance as to whether this should be a question for you, Mr. Speaker, or the Leader of the House? This afternoon we have a debate on a Report of the Estimates Committee, on the police, which may or may not run for the whole day. Some of us want to take part in the debate, but on the other hand there is to be a very important speech by the Russian Prime Minister in the Royal Gallery. I wondered whether you would consider adjourning the House for 30 to 40 minutes, so that those of us in the debate could go to hear the speech in another place?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Gentleman will know that the arrangements for today's debate and the arrangements for hon. Members to visit the Royal Gallery where our illustrious visitor is coming later on this afternoon, were confirmed by the House some time ago. I have no power to change them.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Mr. Heath:** May I ask the Leader of the House to state the business of the House for next week?

**The Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons (Mr. Richard Crossman):** Yes, Sir.

The business for next week will be as follows:

MONDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY: In the morning—

Second Reading of the Plant Health Bill [*Lords*] and of the Forestry Bill [*Lords*], which are Consolidation Measures.

[MR. BIGGS-DAVISON.]

Having asked that, may I go on to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he is aware that everyone will agree with what he said about the seriousness of the situation? Finally, is he aware that some hon. Members on this side of the House, having noted that the grave question of the use of gas has been taken up by hon. Members on the benches opposite, will be glad of their support in any protests we may make against the use of lethal gas by Egyptian forces in the Yemen?

**The Prime Minister:** The hon. Member is right in saying that the United States has not ratified that Convention. I note his second point, and hope that hon. Members on both sides of the House will condemn the use of lethal gas as banned by the Geneva Convention. There surely cannot be any doubt about that.

**Mr. Mendelson:** With reference to my right hon. Friend's remark about the Government's work in trying to create a basis for negotiations, has it not now become clear, in the light of recent diplomatic discussions in London and elsewhere, that it is a positive hindrance to our efforts that we should be so completely identified with all the military actions and statements made by the United States in recent weeks?

Would it not now be helpful to my right hon. Friend's efforts, which we all support [*Laughter.*—unlike hon. Members opposite—if he would now express the deep feelings of many millions of people in this country in dissociating the British Government from attacks using napalm gas and the recent destruction of a school which cost the lives of 45 children? Would not he now do better to declare firmly that the statement made by General Taylor that there is no limit does not receive the support of Her Majesty's Government?

**The Prime Minister:** I am afraid that a lot of children have been killed both in North and South Vietnam during this fighting. This is the reason for all of us to do everything in our power to get this matter settled on a satisfactory basis. I do not accept that our ability to help to produce that kind of settlement is affected by what my hon. Friend has said. We always understood, from the time when the co-chairmen were first appointed, that one of them would be in the Eastern camp and one in the Western camp.

I have seen no sign at all that the Soviet co-chairman showed any inhibitions about expressing his support for his allies in this matter, and we have shown no inhibitions, either. I do not believe, nevertheless, and I said this to Mr. Gromyko, that, though there are these difficulties, they should stop us acting on those points on which, I hope, we are agreed, namely, on seeing what are the next steps which will lead to a settlement. So far, we have not had a positive response.

My hon. Friend referred, in the last few words of his question, to a statement, reported in certain newspapers this morning, which is attributed to General Taylor. This is, of course, a matter on which we must seek further elucidation, and we are so doing, because it uses phrases about carrying on the war without limit which, I think, go considerably further than anything which I have told the House, after establishing the facts before I did so.

I think that one must be concerned to find what the facts are. I will not say here and now that this has been said by General Maxwell Taylor. We must investigate these statements and get a proper account. Only 10 days ago *The Times* carried a scare story on its main page about American attitudes, which turned out to be completely false and which was denied, with reference to *The Times'* story, the following day in Washington.

Several Hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** We cannot debate these matters now.

#### PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

**The Prime Minister (Mr. Harold Wilson):** With permission, Mr. Speaker, I will now make a statement about the Palace of Westminster.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously agreed that the control, use and occupation of the Palace of Westminster and its precincts shall be permanently enjoyed by the Houses of Parliament.

Her Majesty's Government have decided that the control of the accommodation and services in that part of

the Palace and its precincts now occupied by or on behalf of the House of Commons shall be vested in you, Sir, on behalf of this House.

The House will wish to know that the control of the accommodation and services in that part of the precincts now occupied by or on behalf of the House of Lords will be vested in the Lord Chancellor as Speaker of the House of Lords on behalf of that House.

The control of Westminster Hall and the Crypt Chapel will be vested jointly in the Lord Great Chamberlain as representing Her Majesty the Queen and in the two Speakers on behalf of the two Houses. The Lord Great Chamberlain will retain his existing functions on royal occasions and Her Majesty's Robing Room and the staircase and ante-room adjoining and the Royal Gallery will remain under his control.

My right hon. Friend the Minister of Public Building and Works will be responsible for the day-to-day management of Westminster Hall and the Crypt Chapel. He will be responsible to Parliament for the fabric of the Palace and he will be, subject to Parliament, responsible for its upkeep and for any extension and alteration to the Palace and the provision of furnishing, fuel and light. My right hon. Friend will also be responsible to the House for the provision of custodians and guides as may be necessary.

I think, Sir, that you might find it helpful if a Select Committee were appointed to consider how we should exercise the control of the accommodation and services in that part of the Palace and its precincts which is to be vested in you on our behalf.

These arrangements have been discussed with the Opposition parties through the usual channels and I believe that they are likely to commend themselves to the House as a whole. It is proposed that they should come into effect on 26th April.

It seemed to Her Majesty's Government right that this important change should be set out in a formal document. I will, with permission, circulate this in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

I should like to add that the present Lord Great Chamberlain and the other

co-heirs in whom the hereditary Office is at present vested have readily given their humble obedience to Her Majesty's commands with respect to the future control, use and occupation of the Palace of Westminster.

**Sir Alec Douglas-Home :** No doubt the Prime Minister is aware that discussions were begun on this matter in the last Parliament. I feel that the proposals are likely to be acceptable to the House. I should like to say that I certainly support the idea of a Select Committee to advise you, Mr. Speaker, on how the powers vested in you should be exercised.

**The Prime Minister :** I propose that a Motion for the appointment of a Select Committee should be tabled quite soon. All the points which, I am sure, are in the minds of right hon. and hon. Members will be able to be looked after in the advice given to Mr. Speaker.

**Sir H. Butcher :** In view of the importance of this statement, may I ask the Prime Minister whether he would enter into consultations through the usual channels for the provision of time for the discussion of this matter, so that the Select Committee can be fully advised of the wishes of the House?

**The Prime Minister :** The question of time is, of course, one for my right hon. Friend the Leader of the House, but I hope that, if the Select Committee is appointed, it will be sufficiently representative to make itself capable of finding the views of all right hon. and hon. Members in the House.

**Mr. Dalyell :** May I say to my right hon. Friend that those of us who have been agitating for some improvement will greatly welcome this statement? Will the Select Committee have the power to make some agreement between Lords and Commons on the question of pooling certain accommodation between the two Houses?

**The Prime Minister :** I am glad to have the support of my hon. Friend—

**Sir R. Thompson :** On a point of order. Arising out of the Prime Minister's statement, are we to understand that you, Mr. Speaker, accept this nomination to become the chairman of yet another industrialised industry?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Prime Minister was answering a question. Let it continue.

**The Prime Minister:** I was saying that I am glad to have the support of my hon. Friend the Member for West Lothian (Mr. Dalyell) because we all know the interest which he has taken in this matter. Now that this has been achieved, perhaps it will enable him to cut down on his nocturnal perambulations around the Palace of Westminster.

The question of the pooling of accommodation is, of course, a matter for the two Houses, but, as my hon. Friend will realise, the question of the control of accommodation here is now quite unequivocally in the hands of the two Houses, so that if there is any advantage in this it will be possible for the two sides to get together on it.

**Mr. William Hamilton:** Is my hon. Friend aware that I think that all hon. Members of the House will be very grateful to Her Majesty the Queen for this imaginative gesture to modernisation? Will my right hon. Friend undertake to seek to establish the Select Committee with a due sense of urgency, to make sure that we in this House get our proportionate share of the accommodation in the whole of the Palace of Westminster?

**The Prime Minister:** I am sure that the whole House would agree with what my hon. Friend says about the Gracious decision of Her Majesty about the Palace of Westminster. It still remains, of course, a Royal Palace, but as a result of the statement graciously made by Her Majesty, the control of it for Parliamentary purposes is now completely within the hands of the two Houses of Parliament.

We certainly intend to get on with the job of appointing the Select Committee as quickly as possible and of seeing that the control is effectively exercised in our part of the Palace by this House.

**Mr. Jennings:** Shall we be able to debate this important question on the Motion for the appointment of the Select Committee? Surely the House will be allowed to debate this important departure from tradition?

**The Prime Minister:** This will be a matter for discussion through the usual

channels. It may well be that the House will find it more useful to wait for the Report of the Select Committee before entering into a full debate.

*Following is the information:*

#### CONTROL AND CUSTODY OF THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

Her Majesty having graciously agreed that the control use and occupation of the Palace of Westminster and its precincts shall be permanently enjoyed by the Houses of Parliament saving always Her Majesty's Robing Room, the staircase and ante-room thereto adjoining and the Royal Gallery which are to remain under the control of the Lord Great Chamberlain whose hereditary functions on royal occasions shall also be maintained, the Government have decided that:—

1. The Minister of Public Building and Works shall continue to be responsible to Parliament for the fabric of the Palace and subject to Parliament for its upkeep and any extension and alteration thereof and the provision of furnishing, fuel and light therefor.

2. Subject to the reservations specifically made herein to the Lord Great Chamberlain as representing the Queen and the Minister of Public Building and Works, the control of the accommodation and services in that part of the Palace and its precincts now occupied by or on behalf of the House of Lords shall be vested in the Lord Chancellor as Speaker of the House of Lords on behalf of that House.

Subject as aforesaid the control of the accommodation and services in that part of the Palace and its precincts now occupied by or on behalf of the House of Commons shall be vested in Mr. Speaker on behalf of that House.

The said respective parts are shown on the plans attached hereto.\*

3. The control of Westminster Hall and the Crypt Chapel shall be vested jointly in the Lord Great Chamberlain and in the two Speakers on behalf of the two Houses. Subject thereto the Minister of Public Building and Works shall be responsible for the day-to-day management of Westminster Hall and the Crypt Chapel.

4. The Minister of Public Building and Works shall be responsible, subject to the arrangements made under the next succeeding paragraph, to both Houses for the provision of such custodians and guides as may be necessary for the Palace.

It is recognised that the powers vested as aforesaid in the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Speaker on behalf of the House of Lords and House of Commons respectively may be delegated by each House to such Committee or other authority as it may choose and any such Committee or authority may use such agents for such purposes connected with the exercise of the said powers as it may think fit.

It will be for the Speakers of the two Houses to make arrangements for the pro-

\* Available in the House of Commons Library.



vision of such police as may be necessary for the Palace.

The co-heirs in whom the hereditary Office of Lord Great Chamberlain is at present vested, that is to say, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Ancaster and the descendants of the late Charles Robert Marquess of Lincolnshire, who have inherited his rights of co-heirship, desire to record their humble obedience to Her Majesty's commands with respect to the future control use and occupation of the Palace of Westminster.

It is intended that these arrangements shall become effective on 26th April next.

## BILL PRESENTED

### RENT

Bill to restore the right to retain possession of certain dwellings; to make further provision with respect of security of tenure, rents and premiums; to restrict evictions without due process of law; and for purposes connected with those matters, presented by Mr. Richard Crossman; supported by the Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert W. Bowden, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ross, Mr. James Griffiths, the Attorney General, Mr. Niall MacDermot, Mr. Robert Mellish, and Mr. James MacColl; read the First time; to be read a Second time Tomorrow and to be printed. [Bill 104.]

## ORDERS OF THE DAY

### CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 2) BILL

*Bill read a Second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.*

*Committee Tomorrow.*

### ADJOURNMENT

*Motion made, and Question proposed, That this House do now adjourn.—[Mr. Bowden.]*

## IMMIGRATION

3.50 p.m.

**Mr. Peter Thorneycroft (Monmouth):** We are about to embark on a subject of some difficulty which raises grave and serious issues and, if I may say so, it was not without some hesitation that I advised my right hon. and hon. Friends to select the topic of immigration as the subject of debate. Certainly, it is a political topic. It is right in the centre of political subjects. It is a great public issue and it is also full of great moral and political controversy. In our belief, the Floor of the House of Commons is the proper place for the discussion of a subject of that character.

I agree very much with what was said in *The Times* on 22nd March:

"... it is both unrealistic and unprofitable to ask that as soon as an area of policy become explosive or requires drastic action it should be promoted to a political Olympus where dwell the beneficent deities, All the Talents of National Coalition, True Patriots, and such demi-gods as Men of the Centre, and Radicals of All Parties."

I believe this to be a right statement, and I should like to quote one further sentence, as I think it sets the tone of what we are to discuss:

"To ask for an abatement of politics in this connection is not to ask that argument should cease or party disagreements be submerged; but that policies be advocated and criticised with honest motives, with proper moderation and with a responsible sense of the dreadful consequences that could flow from any serious mishandling or aggravation."

I think that that is a fair statement of the way in which we might approach these problems.

As one who comes, in a sense, new to this problem—as, indeed, in some sense



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

15 March 1982

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

The Prime Minister raised the question of the invitation to President Reagan to address Members of both Houses of Parliament while the Home Secretary, Lord President, Paymaster General and Chief Whip were here this morning. She said that there was to be a meeting on Thursday of this week on the matter, but that she would like a preliminary word now about the letters which Mr. Foot and Mr. Steel had sent her about the invitation to the President.

In discussion it was pointed out that the only time a Conservative government had invited a foreign leader - President de Gaulle - to address Members of both Houses, he had spoken in Westminster Hall. All the other foreign statesmen who had given such addresses since the war had done so at the invitation of Labour governments and had spoken in the Royal Gallery. On every one of those occasions the Conservative Party had supported the invitation. But now the Labour Party were not co-operating with what the Government wanted to do. They were virtually saying that if President Reagan did not give his address in the Royal Gallery, the Labour Party would boycott the occasion. There was a good deal of public support for the view that the Government should not give in to the Labour and Liberal Parties on this issue. Their position that they would come to hear President Reagan if he spoke in the Royal Gallery but not if the ceremony was held in Westminster Hall was a weak one, and it would be easy to expose how small-minded they were being.

On the other hand, it was argued that while the approach of the Labour and Liberal Parties to this matter was wholly to be deplored, it was a question of judging where the balance of advantage among a number of conflicting considerations lay. We could not ignore the fact that it would give more offence to President Reagan and to the British public if we insisted on holding the ceremony in Westminster Hall and there was trouble as a result than if it was decided now that the President should give his address in the Royal Gallery. The Government could well adopt the position that they believed that Westminster Hall was the right place for an occasion of this kind but that it was above all a Parliamentary occasion and there must therefore be

/ no question

HLL

no question of a guest of Parliament being put in an invidious position. These considerations left the Government, in the light of Labour and Liberal reactions, with no alternative but to arrange the ceremony in the Royal Gallery, much though they regretted it. This would probably be the way to cause least embarrassment to President Reagan.

It was also pointed out that there were a number of Government supporters who believed that the Royal Gallery was the right place for President Reagan to give his address. Moreover, it would be easier to fill the Royal Gallery than Westminster Hall, especially if the House of Commons was in Recess at the time of President Reagan's visit. Against that, there was no doubt that the ceremony could be made much more impressive if it were held in Westminster Hall.

The Prime Minister said that they would resume their discussion on Thursday when the Lord Chancellor, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, and Leader of the House of Lords would also be present.

I am sending copies of this letter to Michael Collon (Lord Chancellor's Office), Brian Fall (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), David Heyhoe (Lord President's Office), Michael Pownall (Office of the Leader of the House of Lords), Keith Long (Paymaster General's Office) and Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office).

caw

John Halliday, Esq.,  
Home Office.

Reagan

ADDRESSES TO PARLIAMENT

|       |   |                  |
|-------|---|------------------|
| 1939  | Le Brun (France)                                    | Westminster Hall |
| 1942  | Smuts (South Africa)                                | Royal Gallery    |
| 1944  | McKenzie King                                       | Royal Gallery    |
| 1960  | De Gaulle   | Westminster Hall |
| 1966  | U Thant [ <u>UN</u> ]                               | Royal Gallery    |
| 1967  | Kosygin   | " "              |
| 1969  | Saragat (Italy)                                     | " "              |
| 1970  | Brandt  | " "              |
| 1976  | Giscard   | " "              |
| <hr/> |   |                  |
| 1976  | [ <u>Speaker of US House of Representatives</u> ] ? |                  |

American Presidents

|      |                |                     |
|------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1919 | Woodrow Wilson | State Visit         |
| 1959 | Eisenhower     | Guest of Government |
| 1961 | Kennedy        | "                   |
| 1969 | Nixon          | "                   |
| 1970 | Nixon          | "                   |
| 1977 | Carter         | "                   |

Reagan - a sharp & good  
friend of Britain  
and a staunch defender of the  
free world.

SUBJECT

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TO CABINET OFFICE LONDON  
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C O N F I D E N T I A L VIA CABINET OFFICE CHANNELS WH01321

MR Cole: USA

PRIME MINISTER'S  
PERSONAL MESSAGE

Top copy given  
to Prime Minister  
Peter Ennig  
13/3

SERIAL No. T 47/82

A-4-C-15.  
3

p.a.

DEAR MARGARET,

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND NOTE ON THE TRIDENT II SALE  
ON WHICH WE EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LETTERS THIS WEEK. I  
TOO THINK IT IS A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF THE COOPERATIVE  
RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN OUR GOVERNMENTS AND IS  
MIRRORED IN THE MANY CLOSE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN  
AMERICANS AND BRITONS.

MAY I ADD HOW MUCH I REGRET THE EMBARRASSMENT WHICH  
PREMATURE PRESS REPORTS CONCERNING MY VISIT TO LONDON  
CAUSED YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES AND HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE  
YOUR SENSITIVE HANDLING OF THAT ISSUE. NEEDLESS TO ADD,  
NANCY AND I ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO OUR UK VISIT WITH  
THE KEENEST OF PLEASURE.

WARM REGARDS,

RON

THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
MARGARET THATCHER, M.P.  
PRIME MINISTER  
LONDON  
0166  
£1321

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USA  
26 AH

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

12 March 1982

Dear John,

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

The Prime Minister proposes to hold a meeting with colleagues shortly to discuss the next steps on the question of the invitation to President Reagan to address Members of both Houses of Parliament. She would be grateful if the Home Secretary could take part in that meeting, and with this in mind I attach a copy of a letter which I sent to Brian Fall recording yesterday's meeting between the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, together with a copy of a letter which Mr Foot subsequently sent to the Prime Minister.

We will be in touch with your office about the time of the Prime Minister's meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Muriel Wharmore.

John Halliday Esq.,  
Home Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

AH

PRIME MINISTER

2  
/

Visit of President Reagan

We have arranged the meeting to discuss the next steps on the invitation to President Reagan to address both Houses of Parliament for 1000 on Thursday, 18 March (immediately before Cabinet).

Those attending will be:-

Home Secretary

Lord Chancellor

Foreign Secretary

Lord President

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

Chief Whip.

We were unable to assemble all those concerned any earlier than next Thursday. But I do not believe that this matters, for this will, I hope, give time for Mr. Steel and Dr. Owen to reply to the letters which you ~~sent~~ sent to them at the same time as you wrote to Mr. Foot.

JWW.

12 March, 1982.

MS





10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

12 March 1982

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CC LCO  
LPO  
HK  
HO  
CWD

Visit of President Reagan

Clive Whitmore wrote to you on 11 March and to John Halliday on 12 March.

The Leader of the Liberal Party has now replied to the Prime Minister's letter of 9 March. I enclose a copy of Mr. Steel's letter.

I am sending copies of this letter to Michael Collon (Lord Chancellor's Office), David Heyhoe (Lord President's Office), Michael Pownall (Office of the Leader of the House of Lords), John Halliday (Home Office) and Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office).

A. J. COLES

Brian Fall, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.



HOUSE OF COMMONS  
LONDON SW1A 0AA

11th March 1982 .

*David Steel*

Prime Minister  
To see, pending next week's  
meeting to discuss the issue.

*12.  
A.S.C. J*

Thank you for your letter of 9th March about President Reagan's visit. I have delayed my reply whilst consulting my colleagues to confirm that they share my reactions to this.

I cannot agree that the "appropriate time" to consult other Party leaders was after the invitee had been sounded out. An invitation to address both Houses is a matter for Parliament as a whole and not for the Government. Officials in Washington cannot therefore be landed with sole blame for this public embarrassment of the President, and I hope the lesson has been learned by those responsible for such visits.

Leaving that entirely aside and looking at the proposal on its merits, I would not support the proposal for a Westminster Hall ceremony. This is a rare honour, and I do not think it appropriate for a head of state - even though an ally - so newly in office.

To avoid further awkwardness, and the risk of a boycott of any such ceremony (thus detracting from its very purpose and nature), I believe the right course is for the Government to invite the President to address a meeting of Members in the Royal Gallery.

*insincerely,*

*David Steel*

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.,  
The Prime Minister,  
10 Downing Street.

From: Michael Foot MP

Prime Minister



HOUSE OF COMMONS  
LONDON SW1A 0AA

11 March 1982

We will arrange to  
meeting with colleagues to  
consider for to discuss this.

Please send  
to the C.  
✓ P.J.H. 11/3

11/3

Dear Prime Minister,

I have now had a chance to discuss with my colleagues your proposal that President Reagan should be invited to make major speech before members of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall.

I must say first, that the embarrassment which this proposal, made without consultation, has caused to the American Administration is the fault of the Government and to continue to lay the blame at the door of the American Administration is quite unjustified.

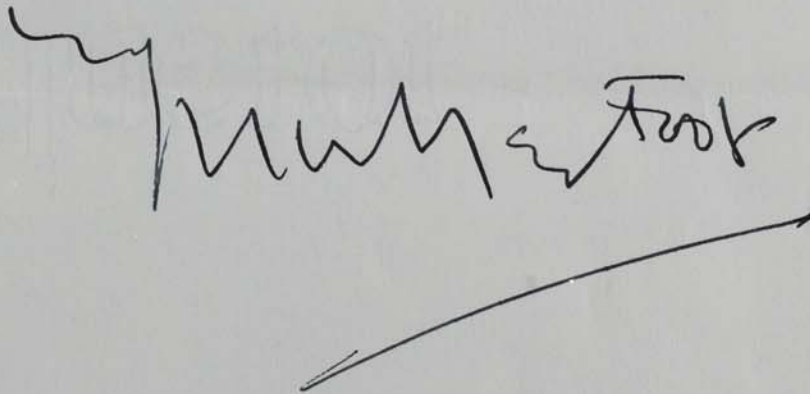
It is our view that an address in Westminster Hall to both Houses of Parliament is a special parliamentary occasion and should be offered to foreign statesmen only with the agreement of the major parties and the authorities of both Houses. It is not something solely in the gift of the Government of the day.

Had we been consulted in advance about the possibility of this honour being offered to President Reagan, we would have been able to give our advice without any embarrassment to anybody. We would have been able to give the reasons why we believe such an arrangements would not be appropriate.

I believe that to proceed with your present proposal will inevitably arouse hostility in many quarters which will cause unnecessary embarrassment to all concerned.

We still hold those views. However, the error having been made, we suggest the best way to ease the situation is that the Government should arrange to hold the meeting in the Royal Gallery, in accordance with the other precedents cited in your letter.

I regret that this is not the answer which you and the Foreign Secretary have asked us to make but I must emphasise that any embarrassment it may cause has been created solely by the Government's failure to conduct proper consultations before the offer was made.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Margaret Thatcher', with a long, sweeping underline stroke extending to the right.

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP

PRIME MINISTER

President Reagan's Address to Members of both Houses.

The Speaker, will, no doubt, have told you what he has in mind for his Statement on the issue. But this morning's Cabinet discussion did not touch upon the question of in whose gift the use of Westminster Hall and/or the Royal Gallery rests.

The Royal Gallery is of course a Lords matter. The Government would presumably have no difficulty in getting the House Authorities to issue an invitation. There is no sign of formal Opposition resistance.

Westminster Hall appears to be a joint responsibility of Lords and Commons. For the Commons, the Speaker would presumably have to give his authority for an invitation to be issued in respect of Westminster Hall. If the Opposition were to maintain formal objections to this, it could be very difficult indeed for the Speaker to agree to the event.

11 March 1982

Copy to:

Mr Whitmore  
Mr Coles

CC(82)10<sup>th</sup> 11. 3. 82 Item 2.

V. t of  
President Reagan

THE PRIME MINISTER said that the Leader of the Opposition had protested publicly about what he regarded as the failure of the Government to consult the Opposition on the suggestion that President Reagan might be invited to address Members of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall during his visit to the United Kingdom in June. It was unthinkable that the Head of State of our major ally, and the effective head of the Atlantic Alliance, should pay an official visit to this country, as the guest of The Queen, without being invited to address Members of both Houses. The obvious venue for such an address was Westminster Hall, which was part of the common heritage of the United Kingdom and the United States. All that had happened so far was that a United States official had been shown the Hall by the Serjeant at Arms and Black Rod.

2

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She had made it clear to Mr Foot that in her view earlier formal consultation with the Opposition parties would have been premature. The Shadow Cabinet had discussed the matter the previous evening, but in an earlier discussion that she had had with Mr Foot, it had appeared that the Opposition's objections to the proposal were threefold. They regarded Mr Reagan as a highly controversial figure; but that had also been true of Mr Kosygin. They argued that he had only been in office for a relatively short time: he had, however, been Head of State for longer than had General De Gaulle when he spoke in Westminster Hall in 1960. Finally, the Opposition attached great importance to their view that any address should be given in the Royal Gallery (as for all other Heads of State or Government since the war except General De Gaulle) rather than in Westminster Hall. This was a trivial and small-minded objection. Although the United States Government appear to take a relaxed view of the venue, it would be hard to justify according the President a lesser privilege than General De Gaulle; and it would be unfortunate if the Royal Gallery were used and Mr Foot then chose to represent this as a capitulation to pressure from the Opposition. The choice seemed to be to hold a joint meeting in Westminster Hall, in the probable absence of many members of the Labour Party, or to hold it in the Royal Gallery with greater all-Party participation. She was strongly inclined towards the former option, subject to the view of the Cabinet, but she would take a final decision in consultation with colleagues most closely concerned after she had seen Mr Foot again later that day.

The Cabinet -

2. Agreed that, subject to the outcome of the Prime Minister's further discussion with Mr Foot, and to consultations with other parties concerned, President Reagan should be formally invited to address Members of both Houses of Parliament during his visit to the United Kingdom in June.

SUBJECT



File

NSA AH

cc Master

cc H.O. on 12/3

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

11 March 1982

Dear Brian,

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary saw Mr Michael Foot and Mr Denis Healey at their request in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons this morning to discuss the proposal that President Reagan should be invited to address Members of both Houses of Parliament when he was here in June.

Mr Foot said that he had now been able to consult the Shadow Cabinet and they had endorsed the line which he had taken when he had seen the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary earlier in the week. They believed that the Government had made a great mistake in not consulting the Opposition before it put even a tentative proposition to the American Government. Had the Labour Party been consulted at the outset they could have put their views to the Government without any embarrassment to the Americans. But the Government had not chosen to proceed in that way and we were now in the present difficult situation. This was not the fault of the United States Government: it was the fault of the British Government.

The Shadow Cabinet believed that, in view of the approaches which had been made to the Americans, there was no alternative but to allow the suggestion that President Reagan should address Members of both Houses of Parliament to stand. But it was their strongly held view that he should not make his speech in Westminster Hall. The best way of defusing the present situation was to invite the President to deliver his address in the Royal Gallery, which was where nearly all other foreign leaders had spoken to the Members of both Houses.

In response to a question by the Prime Minister, Mr Foot said that even if this solution was adopted, he was not saying that some Labour MPs would not object to an address by President Reagan. But the problems would be very much greater if the Government went ahead with the proposal to use Westminster Hall. If President Reagan spoke in Westminster Hall, a Motion to suspend the sitting of the House of Commons would be needed. There would be a debate on the Motion, and this would almost certainly give rise to trouble. He feared that if Westminster Hall were used, "instead of a ceremony of decorum, it would turn into a shambles". If, on the other hand, President Reagan spoke in the Royal Gallery, the House would continue to sit and business would not be held up. He hoped very much that the Government would take account of his

CONFIDENTIAL



representations which reflected, he knew, feelings in many parts of the House. He understood that the Liberal Party were against the use of Westminster Hall as well as the Labour Party.

In reply to a question by the Foreign Secretary, Mr Foot said that if the ceremony were held in the Royal Gallery he would consider an invitation to be present himself and "would probably be there".

Mr Healey said that he would definitely attend an address given by President Reagan in the Royal Gallery. He was quite clear that this was where the ceremony should take place. Only one statesman, President de Gaulle, had given an address to the Members of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall since the war. All other such addresses had been given at more informal meetings with Members of both Houses in the Royal Gallery. The great majority of Labour Members saw no reason why President Reagan after only one year in office should receive more distinguished treatment than Chancellor Brandt and President Giscard. He did not believe that a comparison, for this purpose, between President Reagan and President de Gaulle was relevant. When he had come to London in 1960 President de Gaulle had been a much bigger figure than President Reagan was now.

The Prime Minister said that she understood the Labour Party's annoyance over the lack of consultation about the proposal to invite President Reagan to address Members of both Houses before the news of that proposal had leaked, but she still thought that it had been sensible to sound out the Americans on a provisional basis first to see whether the idea of an address commended itself at all to President Reagan. The fact was that the Americans were our staunchest ally and our closest friends and in suggesting that President Reagan should give an address, the Government was acknowledging the importance of his office. This was why she believed that President Reagan should be accorded the same treatment as President de Gaulle. It was true that other American Presidents in the post-war years had not been invited to address Members of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall, but none of them had come as the guest of The Queen. She feared that if President Reagan was now asked to speak in the Royal Gallery instead of Westminster Hall, this would be seen here and in the United States as an attempt to downgrade him and his visit. Moreover, she found it difficult to understand why anybody who was ready to listen to him in the Royal Gallery would not do so in Westminster Hall.

The Foreign Secretary said that he believed that it would appear to the Americans that we were downgrading the President's visit if any attempt was made to play up the difference between Westminster Hall and the Royal Gallery, and this would be very embarrassing indeed.

Mr Healey said that the Shadow Cabinet did not want the incident to inflict more damage on Anglo-American relations than was necessary. It was for this reason that they believed that the Government's best course was to invite President Reagan to

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

speak in the Royal Gallery.

Mr Foot said that if the Government decided that the address should be given in the Royal Gallery, he and his colleagues would not try to depict this as a victory for them. They were only trying to find the most appropriate way of dealing with the problem. This was, he repeated, to use the Royal Gallery. If, nonetheless, the Government insisted on using Westminster Hall, the difficulties he had already described might well arise. He would have been against the use of Westminster Hall, even if the Government had consulted him at the very outset. He would now reply formally to the Prime Minister's letter of 9 March, confirming what he had said at their meeting.

The Prime Minister said that she and her colleagues would consider his response.

Mr Foot's reply arrived in the course of this afternoon, and I attach a copy. The Prime Minister has not yet seen this, but if, as I imagine will be the case, she wishes to discuss this with her colleagues most concerned, we will be in touch with you and with the copy addressees of this letter to arrange a meeting.

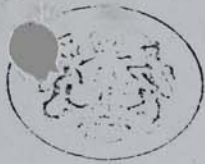
I am sending copies of this letter and of Mr Foot's letter to Michael Collon (Lord Chancellor's Office), David Heyhoe (Lord President's Office), Michael Pownall (Office of the Leader of the House of Lords) and Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office).

Yours ever,

Alfred Whittam.

Brian Fall Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CONFIDENTIAL



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

10 March 1982

I am sorry that you had to hear about President Reagan's visit in the media before I had written formally to you about the proposal that the President should be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament at Westminster on Tuesday 8 June. Richard Luce was on the point of writing to you at my request when the news broke. I need hardly say that the Americans had given us no forewarning of their intention to speak as they did.

Details of the President's programme have still to be made final; we await a formal response from the Americans before it can be submitted for approval by The Queen. Among the principal events, it has in particular been proposed that the President should deliver an address at Westminster Hall. There is no doubt that this is something that he would greatly appreciate. If it is convenient, the ceremony could take place about midday on 8 June.

You may recall that a ceremony of this kind was arranged in Westminster Hall in April 1960 during the State Visit of President de Gaulle. I now write to ask you formally to seek Her Majesty's permission for the use of Westminster Hall. If Her Majesty's consent is given, meetings (at which I imagine that you would want to be represented) of those concerned with the planning for the ceremony will be convened.

/In view of the

The Marquess of Cholmondeley GCVO MC




In view of the American leak, I am also writing to the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker about this.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Black Rod, the Sergeant at Arms and the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

*Handwritten signature or initials, possibly "J. Carrington", with a large flourish and a small "z" above it.*

(CARRINGTON)



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

10 March 1982

President Reagan's Visit

You had every reason to be annoyed by yesterday's announcement by the Americans that President Reagan has accepted an invitation to address a 'joint session of the British Parliament' during his forthcoming visit in June. I am very sorry that this should have happened before we had been able to approach you formally about our proposals for the visit. The American Ambassador has apologised for the lapse, which occurred in Washington; I can only add my own apologies for what I assure you was an unforeseen and entirely unintended discourtesy.

Details of the President's programme are still to be made final. We await a formal response from the Americans, after which the programme will be cleared with all concerned and submitted for The Queen's approval. But the Americans have already indicated that the President is particularly strongly attracted by the idea that he should address members of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall. This is an honour of which the President fully understands the significance, and I hope that despite this false start it will still prove possible for the House to agree to invite him. If it is convenient, the ceremony would be planned to take place at midday on 8 June. I have written to the Lord Great Chamberlain asking him to seek Her Majesty's approval for the use of Westminster Hall for this ceremony. I have also made a separate approach to the Lord Chancellor.


/You may

The Rt Hon George Thomas MP



You may recall that a ceremony of this kind was arranged at Westminster Hall in April 1960 during the State Visit of President de Gaulle. Although of course several other leaders have since addressed members of both Houses from the Royal Gallery, we believe that it would be right for the arrangements to follow this precedent. Meetings will be called in due course to plan and execute the detail of the ceremony, to which you will of course be invited to send representatives.

(CARRINGTON)



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

10 March 1982

*John G. ...*

I am sorry that you had to hear about the visit of the President and Mrs Reagan in the media before I had approached you formally about inviting him to address members of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall on 8 June. Richard Luce spoke to you at my request to convey our apologies for this unforeseen and unintended discourtesy. As you now know, the Americans gave us no warning.

Although it is not being described as a "State Visit", the visit is being arranged as if it were such by the Lord Chamberlain's Office. The Prime Minister and I attach importance to the success of the visit. Details of the President's programme are not yet final, and we still await a formal response from the Americans before it is cleared with the Prime Minister and submitted to The Queen for Her Majesty's approval.

The proposal that the President should be invited to deliver an address at Westminster Hall would be a central feature of the programme. It would be a signal honour, and one clearly welcome to President Reagan himself. As Parliament will only just have returned from the Whitsun recess, some re-arrangement of the Parliamentary Committee programme may be needed. But I do hope that we can so arrange things as to make this invitation possible.

/I have

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone CH



I have written to the Lord Great Chamberlain asking him to seek the approval of The Queen for the use of Westminster Hall. You may recall that a ceremony of this kind was arranged at Westminster Hall in April 1960 during the State Visit of President de Gaulle. The arrangements would follow this established precedent, and meetings to execute and plan the ceremony would be called in due course once agreement has been given. I hope that you will agree to be represented.

*[Handwritten signature]*

(CARRINGTON)





USA

Speaker's House Westminster London SW1A 0AA

10th March 1982

In Confidence

Dear Margaret,

As you know, I have told the House that I would have something to say on President Reagan's visit. I think that after Business Questions tomorrow might be a suitable time. I plan to say something on the lines of:

"I undertook to look into the matter of the visit of President Reagan to the Palace of Westminster, and to make a simple statement to the House.

I understand that the suggestion is that the President would be received in Westminster Hall, and that he would be invited by the Government to address members of both Houses of Parliament. There would of course be no question of a "Joint Session of Parliament". Such an occasion is unknown in our Institutions. But I am sure that the Right Honourable and Honourable Members would wish to mark the occasion of the visit of a distinguished Head of State to this country as a guest of the Queen by welcoming him to the Palace of Westminster, and hearing what he has to say on behalf of that great and friendly nation of which he is the Leader."

I understand that the Leader of the House of Lords is considering making a statement, but after I have made mine.

It would be good if we could have a chat to make sure that I say nothing to embarrass you,  
George.  
Speaker

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP  
Prime Minister  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1.

PRIME MINISTER

Labour Party: President Reagan's Visit

Sir Tom McCaffrey rang this evening to say that the Shadow Cabinet had completed its discussion and that Mr. Foot and Mr. Healey would like to see you tomorrow. He suggested early afternoon (2 - 2.30), but recognises that this will probably not be possible.

The two best alternatives would be:

- a) at 1230 (the meeting on The Mandate will probably be over by then anyway, but you will have had a long morning of meetings);
- b) 1645 (we could rearrange your meeting with the Chairman and make the meeting of E slightly later). *This later timing might inhibit Opposition trouble-making at Question-time or during Mr. Nott's statement.*

You may want the Foreign Secretary to be present. I understand that the morning timing would be considerably more convenient for him, but he could probably manage either.

Which time do you prefer? **12-30**

Do you want the Foreign Secretary to be present? **Yes**

*mt*

*A. J. C.*

*h-a. AJL 11/3*

10 March, 1982

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

FM WASHINGTON 091600Z MAR 82

TO PRIORITY FCO

TELEGRAM NUMBER 796 OF 9 MARCH

MY TELNO 781: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

1. DEAVER HAS JUST TELEPHONED ME ON GETTING BACK FROM THE WEST COAST. HE SAID THAT HE WAS DEEPLY DISTRESSED TO HEAR THE TROUBLE HE HAD CAUSED. HE HAD UNDERSTOOD DURING HIS VISIT TO LONDON THAT AN INVITATION HAD BEEN EXTENDED TO THE PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES IN WESTMINSTER HALL. HE HAD SPOKEN ABOUT THIS TO ABOUT TWENTY NEWSPAPERMEN ON THE WEST COAST.
2. I TOLD HIM ABOUT THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE LABOUR PARTY. THERE WAS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE STRENGTH OF THE REACTIONS TO THE STORY. DEAVER ASKED ME WHETHER IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES WE WOULD BE CANCELLING THAT ITEM OF THE PROGRAMME. I REPLIED THAT THE LABOUR PARTY WOULD BE MEETING ON THE SUBJECT THIS WEEK. WE HAD TO SEE WHAT THE OUTCOME WAS AND HOW OPINION DEVELOPED. THERE MIGHT BE ROOM FOR MOVEMENT. I TOLD DEAVER OF MY TALK WITH HAIG OF WHICH HE WAS IN IGNORANCE.
3. HE ASKED ME WHETHER THERE WAS ANYTHING THAT COULD BE DONE AND I SAID THAT IT WAS ESSENTIAL NOT TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE. THE US AMBASSADOR IN LONDON MIGHT HAVE VIEWS. DEAVER SAID THAT HE WOULD RING HIM. I MENTIONED THAT HAIG HAD SPOKEN TO HIM.
4. DEAVER REPEATED HIS GREAT REGRET AT WHAT HE HAD DONE: AND HE EVIDENTLY WISHED THIS TO BE CONVEYED APPROPRIATELY.

HENDERSON

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
LIMITED

PCD  
NAD  
DEF DEPT  
NEWS DEPT  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR HURD  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR BULLARD  
MR WRIGHT

MR URE  
MR GILLMORE  
CABINET OFFICE

COPIES TO:

SIR PHILIP MOORE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
SIR J JOHNSTON, LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S  
OFFICE, ST JAMES'S PALACE  
PS/SIR R ARMSTRONG, CABINET OFFICE  
MR COLES PS NO 10 DOWNING STREET

THIS TELEGRAM  
WAS NOT  
ADVANCED

CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

9 March 1982

*file*  
*USA*

*Dear Mr. Owen.*

Yesterday afternoon, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and I met the Leader of the Opposition to discuss President Reagan's visit to this country in June.

Planning for this visit, which is still three months away, is at a very early stage. All that has been firmly agreed with the United States authorities so far is that President Reagan should come here on 7-9 June as the guest of Her Majesty The Queen. Discussions are still going on with President Reagan's staff about the outline programme for the visit, and we do not expect these to be concluded for some little time.

As part of these preliminary consultations the British Government has suggested that President Reagan might be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament during the course of his visit. No United States President has come to this country as the guest of the Sovereign since President Wilson in 1919 and none has addressed Members of Parliament in this way since the war. On the other hand, leaders of all our major European allies have given such addresses during the same period; and so did Mr. Kosygin in 1967. It therefore seemed very natural to think of offering President Reagan, as the leader of one of this country's closest allies and friends, the opportunity of making a major speech before members of both our Houses of Parliament. It also seemed fitting that such an address should be given in Westminster Hall.

/The Government

The Government thought it right, as a first step, to establish informally whether such a suggestion would be welcome to President Reagan. If the President responded favourably, it was the Government's intention then to consult Michael Foot, David Steel, you and the authorities of both Houses, with a view to arranging for the President to be formally invited to address members of both Houses. I am afraid that before we could reach that point, information about the discussions on the outline programme for the visit reached the Press in Washington. I am sorry that this has happened and I should like to assure you and the authorities of both Houses that the Government intended no discourtesy whatever. On the contrary, I should like to repeat that it was our intention to hold the fullest consultations at the appropriate moment.

Now that the suggestion that President Reagan should be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament has become public, I should be grateful if consultations could begin through the usual channels as soon as is convenient.

Yours sincerely  
David Owen

The Right Honourable David Owen, M.P.

American Presidents

|      |                |                     |
|------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1919 | Woodrow Wilson | State Visit         |
| 1959 | Eisenhower     | Guest of Government |
| 1961 | Kennedy        | "                   |
| 1969 | Nixon          | "                   |
| 1970 | Nixon          | "                   |
| 1977 | Carter         | "                   |

MR WHITMORE

Michael Collon telephoned (10.30) to say that he had only just got your letter of yesterday about President Reagan and requesting comments by 9.45. He said that obviously the Lord Chancellor would not have seen the letter when the subject was discussed in Cabinet this morning.

Mr Collon said that he does not see anything objectionable, but of course has not yet been able to get comments.

Angela

9.3.82

*Prime Minister has seen.**A-2 C-9  
3  
h-a.*

Ref. A07754

MR COLES

As I told you, during the course of the American Ambassador's dinner in honour of Sir Michael Palliser yesterday evening, the Ambassador took me on one side to discuss whether he should approach Mr Foot about the matter of President Reagan's address to Members of both Houses of Parliament in June.

2. The Ambassador rang up at 12.20 pm today to say that he had spoken to Mr Foot on the telephone. Mr Foot had been easy to talk to, but his position appeared to be unchanged.

3. According to the Ambassador, Mr Foot said that the Labour Party did not wish to blame the United States on account of the leak. The argument was one between the Labour Party and the Government in this country. The Opposition was upset that they had not been consulted by the Government before the Westminster Hall proposal was put to them; irrespective of the failure to consult, they were upset about the idea, and did not think that President Reagan, at this early stage of his Presidency, was deserving of such an accolade. They hoped that it would be possible to discuss other ways of welcoming and honouring the President in the course of his visit. Mr Foot concluded by saying that his line was open to the Ambassador at any time; perhaps they could usefully talk after tomorrow's meeting of the Shadow Cabinet.

4. The Ambassador speculated about what the Opposition might have in mind about "other ways of welcoming and honouring the President". I said that reports which I had seen in the press suggested that they might propose that, if the President were to address Members of both Houses of Parliament, it should be done in the Royal Gallery rather than in Westminster Hall.

5. The Ambassador emphasised his willingness to do anything that was thought helpful in this situation.



CONFIDENTIAL



6. I am sending copies of this minute to the Private Secretaries to the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and the Lord President.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. Armstrong', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

*(Drafted by Sir R Armstrong  
& signed on his behalf.)*

9th March 1982

CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

9 March, 1982.

Dear Michael,

I am grateful to you for coming to see me and Peter Carrington yesterday afternoon about President Reagan's visit to this country in June.

As I explained to you then, planning for this visit, which is still three months away, is at a very early stage. All that has been firmly agreed with the United States authorities so far is that President Reagan should come here on 7-9 June as the guest of Her Majesty The Queen. Discussions are still going on with President Reagan's staff about the outline programme for the visit, and we do not expect these to be concluded for some little time.

As part of these preliminary consultations the British Government has suggested that President Reagan might be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament during the course of his visit. No United States President has come to this country as the guest of the Sovereign since President Wilson in 1919 and none has addressed Members of Parliament in this way since the war. On the other hand, leaders of all our major European allies have given such addresses during the same period; and so did Mr. Kosygin in 1967. It therefore seemed very natural to think of offering President Reagan, as the leader of one of this country's closest allies and friends, the opportunity of making a major speech before members of both our Houses of Parliament. It also seemed fitting that such an address should be given in Westminster Hall.

/The Government

The Government thought it right, as a first step, to establish informally whether such a suggestion would be welcome to President Reagan. If the President responded favourably, it was the Government's intention then to consult you, as Leader of the Opposition, and the authorities of both Houses, with a view to arranging for the President to be formally invited to address members of both Houses. I am afraid that before we could reach that point, information about the discussions on the outline programme for the visit reached the Press in Washington. I am sorry that this has happened and I should like to assure you and the authorities of both Houses that the Government intended no discourtesy whatever. On the contrary, I should like to repeat that it was our intention to hold the fullest consultations at the appropriate moment.

Now that the suggestion that President Reagan should be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament has become public, I should be grateful if consultations could begin through the usual channels as soon as is convenient.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD) MT

The Rt. Hon. Michael Foot, M.P.

h



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

9 March, 1982.

Dear George,

I am sorry that Press reporting of plans for President Reagan's visit caused some concern in the House yesterday. I know that you have undertaken to make a statement on the suggestion that President Reagan might be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament during his visit. You may know that I had some discussion about this with Michael Foot yesterday, and I thought it might be helpful if I were to send you a copy of a letter which I have written to him today.

If there are any further aspects of this question on which you would like further clarification from the Government, I am ready to do all I can to help.

Yours ever,

(SGD) MT

The Rt. Hon. George Thomas, M.P.



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

9 March, 1982.

Dear David,

Yesterday afternoon, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and I met the Leader of the Opposition to discuss President Reagan's visit to this country in June.

Planning for this visit, which is still three months away, is at a very early stage. All that has been firmly agreed with the United States authorities so far is that President Reagan should come here on 7-9 June as the guest of Her Majesty The Queen. Discussions are still going on with President Reagan's staff about the outline programme for the visit, and we do not expect these to be concluded for some little time.

As part of these preliminary consultations the British Government has suggested that President Reagan might be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament during the course of his visit. No United States President has come to this country as the guest of the Sovereign since President Wilson in 1919 and none has addressed Members of Parliament in this way since the war. On the other hand, leaders of all our major European allies have given such addresses during the same period; and so did Mr. Kosygin in 1967. It therefore seemed very natural to think of offering President Reagan, as the leader of one of this country's closest allies and friends, the opportunity of making a major speech before members of both our Houses of Parliament. It also seemed fitting that such an address should be given in Westminster Hall.

/The Government

The Government thought it right, as a first step, to establish informally whether such a suggestion would be welcome to President Reagan. If the President responded favourably, it was the Government's intention then to consult Michael Foot, you, and the authorities of both Houses, with a view to arranging for the President to be formally invited to address members of both Houses. I am afraid that before we could reach that point, information about the discussions on the outline programme for the visit reached the Press in Washington. I am sorry that this has happened and I should like to assure you and the authorities of both Houses that the Government intended no discourtesy whatever. On the contrary, I should like to repeat that it was our intention to hold the fullest consultations at the appropriate moment.

Now that the suggestion that President Reagan should be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament has become public, I should be grateful if consultations could begin through the usual channels as soon as is convenient.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD) MT

The Rt. Hon. David Steel, M.P.

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SUBJECT



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## 10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

8 March, 1982.

Dear Brian,

Visit by President Reagan

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary saw Mr. Michael Foot this afternoon about the suggestion that President Reagan should be invited to address Members of both Houses of Parliament during his visit to this country in June.

The Prime Minister explained to Mr. Foot that the President's visit would be the first by an American President as the guest of the Sovereign since President Woodrow Wilson in 1919. Moreover, no American President had addressed both Houses of Parliament since the Second World War. On the other hand, President de Gaulle had addressed both Houses in 1960, and so, amongst others, had Mr. Kosygin, President Saragat, Chancellor Brandt, and President Giscard. The Government believed that it would have been unthinkable for President Reagan, as the leader of our most powerful ally and friend, to have come to this country as the guest of The Queen and not to have been given the opportunity to address both Houses.

We were still at a very early stage in planning the President's visit, and we were discussing an outline programme with his staff. It had been our intention, when that outline programme had been settled with the Americans and the President had indicated that he would welcome an invitation to address both Houses of Parliament, to consult Mr. Foot, as Leader of the Opposition, and the Authorities of both Houses of Parliament. The Government had also thought it appropriate for the President to give his address in Westminster Hall. It was true that other leaders had spoken in the Royal Gallery, but President de Gaulle had given his address in Westminster Hall.

The leak which had occurred over the weekend in Washington had been most unfortunate. She would not normally have expected to consult him at this point when the visit was still 3 months away, but now that news of the suggestion that the President should address both Houses had leaked, she would be grateful for his views. The Foreign Secretary added that he believed that there would be very considerable advantage if President Reagan could make a major speech in London about US/European relations. There was a good deal of misunderstanding between the Americans and the Europeans at the moment, and President Reagan could make a speech which would do a great deal

CONFIDENTIAL

/ to

to strengthen the cohesion of the alliance. Mr. Foot said that he believed that the Opposition and the House Authorities should have been consulted before any proposal, however tentative, had been put to the Americans. If he had been asked, he would have been bound to say that President Reagan was in many ways a controversial figure, both in his own country, and in the world at large. He was pursuing policies at home and abroad which many people, not just those in the Labour Party, thought controversial. Moreover, he had not yet been in office very long. Nothing that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary had said made him take a different view. In any case, he did not believe that the President should give an address in Westminster Hall. This was a privilege which had been accorded only to President de Gaulle since the War, and he was a figure of altogether different stature from President Reagan. If President Reagan was to address both Houses of Parliament, he should do so in the Royal Gallery, as all other foreign leaders, except President de Gaulle, had done in recent times. He was sorry if he was taking a line that was embarrassing the Government, but had they consulted him and the Parliamentary Authorities at the right moment, they could have avoided the difficulties they were now in.

The Prime Minister pointed out repeatedly that there would have been no point in approaching Mr. Foot and the House Authorities until they knew whether the idea of addressing both Houses commended itself to President Reagan. We were still at the stage of trying to establish a preliminary programme, and it was only when that had been done that it made sense to consult more widely. We were not handling this visit in a different way from any other. It would be inconceivable to have President Reagan in this country, and not to give him the opportunity to address both Houses of Parliament.

After further discussion, the Prime Minister invited Mr. Foot to consider further what she and the Foreign Secretary had said, and to consult the Shadow Cabinet, as he had indicated he would wish to do. She would send him a letter setting out what she and the Foreign Secretary had said in discussion.

I now attach a draft letter which the Prime Minister would like to send to Mr. Foot early tomorrow morning. I should be grateful for comments on it by 0945 tomorrow, Tuesday.

I am sending copies of this letter and of the draft to Michael Collon (Office of the Lord Chancellor), David Heyhoe (Office of the Lord President), Michael Pownall (Office of the Leader of the House of Lords), and Murdo Maclean (Chief Whips Office).

*Yours ever,*

*Shirley Williams*

Brian Fall, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.



DRAFT LETTER TO THE RT. HON. MICHAEL FOOT, M.P.

I am grateful to you for coming to see me and Peter Carrington yesterday afternoon about President Reagan's visit to this country in June.

As I explained to you then, planning for this visit, which is still three months away, is at a very early stage. All that has been firmly agreed with the United States authorities so far is that President Reagan should come here on 7-9 June as the guest of Her Majesty The Queen. Discussions are still going on with President Reagan's staff about the outline programme for the visit, and we do not expect these to be concluded for some little time.

As part of these preliminary consultations the British Government has suggested that President Reagan might be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament during the course of his visit. No United States President has come to this country as the guest of the Sovereign since President Wilson in 1919 and none has addressed both Houses of Parliament since the war. On the other hand, leaders of all our major European allies have given addresses before both Houses during the same period; and so did Mr. Kosygin in 1967. It therefore seemed very natural to think of offering President Reagan, as the leader of one of this country's closest allies and friends, the opportunity of making a major speech before members of both our Houses of Parliament. It also seemed to the Government fitting that he should give the address in Westminster Hall.

/The Government

The Government thought it right, as a first step, to establish informally whether such a suggestion would be welcome to President Reagan. If the President responded favourably, it was the Government's intention then to consult you, as Leader of the Opposition, and the authorities of both Houses, with a view to arranging for the President to be formally invited to address members of both Houses. I am afraid that before we could reach that point, information about the discussions on the outline programme for the visit reached the Press in Washington. I am sorry that this has happened and I should like to assure you and the authorities of both Houses that the Government intended no discourtesy whatever. On the contrary, I should like to repeat that it was our intention to hold the fullest consultations at the appropriate moment.

Now that the suggestion that President Reagan should be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament has become public, I should be grateful if you could let me have your views on it as soon as is convenient.



1.  
U.S.A

10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister.

This is the draft letter  
to Michael Foot about  
President Reagan's visit.

I have sent it to the  
Foot, home Secretary and Chief  
Whip for comment by 0945  
tomorrow, Tuesday. But I  
thought you might like to see  
it anyway. It is of course  
dressed with a view to  
publication.

—  
HLS  
8ii

DRAFT LETTER TO THE RT. HON. MICHAEL FOOT, M.P.

I am grateful to you for coming to see me and Peter Carrington yesterday afternoon about President Reagan's visit to this country in June.

As I explained to you then, planning for this visit, which is still three months away, is at a very early stage. All that has been firmly agreed with the United States authorities so far is that President Reagan should come here on 7-9 June as the guest of Her Majesty The Queen. Discussions are still going on with President Reagan's staff about the outline programme for the visit, and we do not expect these to be concluded for some little time.

As part of these preliminary consultations the British Government has suggested that President Reagan might be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament during the course of his visit. No United States President has come to this country as the guest of the Sovereign since President Wilson in 1919 and none has addressed <sup>Members of</sup> both Houses of Parliament <sup>in this way</sup> since the war. On the other hand, leaders of all our major European allies have given <sup>such</sup> addresses before both ~~Houses~~ during the same period; and so did Mr. Kosygin in 1967. It therefore seemed very natural to think of offering President Reagan, as the leader of one of this country's closest allies and friends, the opportunity of making a major speech before members of both our Houses of Parliament. It also seemed ~~to the Government~~ fitting that <sup>such an</sup> ~~he should give the~~ address <sup>should be given</sup> in Westminster Hall.

/The Government

The Government thought it right, as a first step, to establish informally whether such a suggestion would be welcome to President Reagan. If the President responded favourably, it was the Government's intention then to consult you, as Leader of the Opposition, and the authorities of both Houses, with a view to arranging for the President to be formally invited to address members of both Houses. I am afraid that before we could reach that point, information about the discussions on the outline programme for the visit reached the Press in Washington. I am sorry that this has happened and I should like to assure you and the authorities of both Houses that the Government intended no discourtesy whatever. On the contrary, I should like to repeat that it was our intention to hold the fullest consultations at the appropriate moment.

Now that the suggestion that President Reagan should be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament has become public, I should be grateful if ~~you could let me have your views on it~~ as soon as is convenient.

*Consultations could begin through the usual channels.*

*Steel?  
Over?*



10 DOWNING STREET

Clive

Your draft has some  
inconsistencies between

"addressing both Houses of Parlt";  
"addressing members of both.....";

My pencilled amendments  
below would bring it all  
into the latter version.

Content that I should now  
proceed as amended?

MAJ.

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIME MINISTER

MEETING WITH MR FOOT: ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT REAGAN TO MEMBERS  
OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Background

President Reagan's representative, Mr Deaver, visited London on 15 February. A number of possibilities for the programme, including that of an address to Parliament, were discussed.

On 17 February I wrote to the FCO (copy attached) saying that you would wish to consider the programme carefully before any final agreement was reached on it.

The FCO have been awaiting the White House reaction to the various ideas discussed during Deaver's visit. They were told last week that the White House needed another 7 - 10 days before reacting.

The FCO intention, following receipt of the American reaction, had been to write to the Lord Great Chamberlain and seek the Queen's approval for an outline programme. Then, formal approaches to the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker and the Opposition would have been arranged. (When Deaver was in London he visited Westminster Hall to look at possible practical arrangements on the ground. The Sergeant at Arms and Black Rod were present).

On 2 March you said, in reply to a written question by Norman Atkinson: "Preliminary discussions about the arrangements for the visit <sup>have</sup> had been held with President Reagan's staff, but detailed planning is at a very early stage".

Opposition Attitudes

Mr McCaffrey from Mr Foot's Office rang me today to say that the Opposition were "surprised and agitated" at the news that an address by President Reagan was being planned. He thought that the Labour Party would be "very resistant". President Reagan was a controversial figure who had not been long in office. The privilege

/of

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

of an address to both Houses was traditionally reserved for particularly distinguished statesmen. He thought the Opposition would be "angry" at the news.

I explained that the Government had, of course, intended the fullest possible consultation with the Opposition, that the visit was three months away, that we were in a very preliminary planning stage and that we had been surprised by premature statements from the White House.

Points to stress with Mr Foot

- (a) your Written Answer of 2 March.
- (b) the White House announcement was premature and not cleared with us.
- (c) the visit does not begin until 7 June, some three months hence.
- (d) we certainly intended fullest consultation with the Opposition. That preliminary planning is at a very early stage is demonstrated by the fact that the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker have not yet been approached.

AJC.

8 March, 1982

CONFIDENTIAL





FILE

RM

VIA

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

17 February, 1982

Visit of President Reagan

FCO telegram No. 280 to Washington sets out the latest state of the programme following the recent visit by Mr Deaver.

I have, of course, given the Prime Minister a broad account of the programme as it now stands but I am sure that she will wish to consider it carefully before any final agreement is reached on it. I should, therefore, be grateful if you could ensure that at the appropriate time a draft is sent here for submission to the Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, the various references in FCO telegram No. 280 to participation by the Prime Minister should be regarded as provisional. For example, I have not yet consulted Mrs Thatcher about the precise form of her talks with the President or about the speeches at lunch. The telegram accurately reflects certain suggestions I made during the various meetings with Deaver but these should not yet be regarded as having the approval of the Prime Minister.

A. J. COLES

Brian Fall, Esq  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

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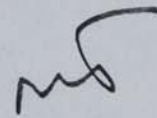
Tuesday 2 March 1982

\*15 Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham): To ask the Prime Minister, what arrangements have been made by Her Majesty's Government for President Reagan's visit to the United Kingdom.

(Answered by the Prime Minister)

CIRCULATED AS WRITTEN:

Preliminary discussions about the arrangements for the visit have been held with President Reagan's staff, but detailed planning is at a very early stage.



↳ See Notes Below

8/3/82

FROM SIR TOM McCAFFREY:

Arrangements for foreign Heads of State to address both Houses of Parliament should be made only in consultation and cooperation with Opposition parties in both Houses, and the House authorities. Such arrangements cannot properly be made by the Government alone.

The Parliamentary Labour Party heard first from news reports today that such a proposal had been put to President Reagan and had to make enquiries of 10 Downing Street to have this confirmed.

Such arrangements are made only rarely for foreign Statesmen who have already made a contribution to world affairs. It is a departure from our tradition for a Head of State so recently elected to have this honour offered to him at this time.

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GR 80  
CONFIDENTIAL  
FM WASHINGTON 090036Z MAR 82  
TO PRIORITY F C O  
TELEGRAM NO 791 OF 8 MARCH

MY TELEGRAM NO 781: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

1. SHOULD SOME COMPROMISE LOOK POSSIBLE WITH FOOT INVOLVING MEETING MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN WESTMINSTER HALL I DO NOT THINK THAT THIS WOULD CAUSE ANY DIFFICULTY OVER HERE. PRESUMABLY, HOWEVER, EVEN IF FOOT WERE PREPARED TO AGREE TO THIS, HE MIGHT OBJECT TO TELEVISION AND IT WOULD OF COURSE BE A PITY TO LOSE THIS.

HENDERSON

THIS TELEGRAM  
WAS NOT  
ADVANCED

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
LIMITED

PCD  
NAD  
DEF DEPT  
NEWS DEPT  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR HURD  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR BULLARD  
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MR COLES PS NO 10 DOWNING STREET

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DESKBY 090900Z

FM WASHINGTON 082200Z MAR 82

TO IMMEDIATE F C O

TELEGRAM NUMBER 781 OF 8 MARCH

MY TELNO 776: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT.

1. HAIG HAS JUST TELEPHONED ME TO EXPRESS HIS GREAT CONCERN ABOUT THE STORIES HE HAD JUST SEEN ON THE TAPES OF THE EXCHANGES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ARISING FROM THE LEAK TO THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. HE SAID IT WAS QUITE DEPLORABLE THAT THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN THIS LEAK, THE THIRD OF ITS KIND IN A WEEK. HE ENTIRELY UNDERSTOOD THE INDIGNATION THAT HAD ARISEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM HAVING THIS PIECE OF NEWS BREAK BEFORE THEY HAD BEEN CONSULTED. THE NEXT TIME ANY PEOPLE WENT ABROAD HE WANTED THEM TO TAKE A BAG OF ALUM WITH THEM (A HAIG-SPEAK PRESCRIPTION THAT WAS NEW TO ME). HE WAS THINKING OUT WHAT IF ANYTHING HE COULD DO TO TRY TO COUNTER THE HARM DONE. IT WAS MOST ESSENTIAL THAT THE PROSPECTS FOR THE VISIT SHOULD NOT CREATE CONTROVERSY. HE ASKED ME TO ET HIM KNOW IF I HAD ANY IDEAS OF WHAT HE COULD DO IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

2. I SAID THAT I HAD NOT MYSELF YET SEEN THE TAPES REPORTING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS EXCHANGES BUT I WOULD CONSULT LONDON ON THE BASIS OF WHAT HE HAD SAID AND GET BACK TO HIM IF WE HAD ANY IDEAS.

3. I SUBSEQUENTLY SPOKE TO COLES AT NUMBER 10 WHO TOLD ME HOW THE WIND SITS AT THE MOMENT. FOLLOWING THIS I HAVE HAD ANOTHER WORD WITH HAIG UNDERLINING THE EXTREME DELICACY OF THE MATTER. IT WAS DIFFICULT TO SEE WHAT THE AMERICANS COULD DO IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MIGHT NOT MAKE IT WORSE. I SAID THAT THE EMBASSY IN LONDON SHOULD KNOW HOW TO GO ABOUT IT IN THE MOST TACTFUL WAY AND THEY MUST HAVE A MEMBER OF STAFF WHO HAS SPECIAL CONTACT WITH THE OPPOSITION. BUT OBVIOUSLY THEY WILL HAVE TO BE ACTING MOST CIRCUMSPECTLY GIVEN FOOT'S VIEWS AND THE ANTI-AMERICAN TREND OF THE LABOUR PARTY. I TOLD HAIG THAT I DID NOT THINK THAT A MESSAGE FROM HIMSELF OR ANYONE ELSE IN THE U S ADMINISTRATION ADDRESSED TO THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION OR THE SHADOW FOREIGN MINISTER WOULD DO MUCH GOOD AT THIS STAGE.

4. HAIG SAID THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO QUOTE GIVE THE PRIME MINISTER ANY MORE AGONY UNQUOTE ON THIS SUBJECT. HE WOULD GET INTO TOUCH WITH LOUIS AND SOUND HIM OUT ON WHETHER ANYTHING COULD CONCEIVABLY BE DONE THAT MIGHT NOT HAVE ADVERSE SIDE EFFECTS.

/5.

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## CONFIDENTIAL

5. A LOT DEPENDS UPON HOW THIS EVOLVES AND WHAT THE VIEWS OF FOOT AND THE SHADOW CABINET ARE GOING TO BE. WHAT WE WANT OBVIOUSLY TO AVOID IS THE EXTREME CASE IN WHICH THE MATTER BECOMES INCREASINGLY STOKED UP IN THE UK SO THAT THE AMERICANS ARE INDUCED TO BELIEVE THAT THE ONLY WAY OF PREVENTING FURTHER CONTROVERSY IS TO CANCEL THE VISIT. THEY ARE NOT AT THE MOMENT THINKING ALONG THOSE LINES BUT ARE CERTAINLY AWARE OF THE EXTREME EMBARRASSMENT THEY HAVE CAUSED IN LONDON.

HENDERSON

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
LIMITED

PCD  
NAD  
DEF DEPT  
NEWS DEPT  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR HURD  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR BULLARD  
MR WRIGHT

MR URE  
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MR COLES PS NO 10 DOWNING STREET

2

## CONFIDENTIAL

QR 300  
UNCLASSIFIED  
DESKBY 080900Z  
FM WASHINGTON 080030Z MAR 82  
TO IMMEDIATE FCO  
TELEGRAM NUMBER 776 OF 7 MARCH  
INFO SAVING LOS ANGELES

TELECON RESIDENT CLERK/C. ANSON:  
PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT.

1. LOS ANGELES TIMES TODAY (SUNDAY) CARRIES FRONT PAGE STORY  
HEADLINED QUOTE PRESIDENTIAL FIRST-PARLIAMENT TO HEAR REAGAN  
UNQUOTE. FOLLOWING ARE MAIN POINTS BASED, IT SEEMS, ON INTERVIEW  
WITH MIKE DEEVER:-

(1) REAGAN WILL BECOME FIRST U.S. PRESIDENT IN HISTORY TO  
ADDRESS QUOTE A JOINT SESSION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.....

HE HAS BEEN INVITED TO SPEAK TO THE HOUSES OF LORDS AND  
COMMONS ON JUNE 8 IN WESTMINSTER HALL UNQUOTE. DEEVER SAYS  
OF PRESIDENT'S REACTION TO THE INVITATION TO ADDRESS  
PARLIAMENT QUOTE HE WAS VERY FLATTERED - OBVIOUSLY UNQUOTE.

(2) FIRST U.S. PRESIDENT SINCE WOODROW WILSON TO STAY AT  
WINDSOR CASTLE WHERE HE WILL BE GUEST OF THE QUEEN ON 7 AND 8  
JUNE. ON SECOND NIGHT PRESIDENT WILL BE FETED AT A WHITE  
TIE DINNER FOR 160 PEOPLE.

(3) QUOTE AMONGST OTHER REASONS, THE PRESIDENT IS LOOKING  
FORWARD TO GOING TO WINDSOR BECAUSE HE WILL HAVE OPPORTUNITY  
TO DO SOME HORSEBACK RIDING UNQUOTE SAID DEEVER.

(4) PRESIDENT WILL MEET PRIME MINISTER AT NO. 10.

2. THERE THEN FOLLOW BRIEF PARAGRAPHS IN THE L.A. TIMES ON THE  
VISITS THE PRESIDENT WILL ALSO MAKE TO FRANCE, ITALY AND WEST  
GERMANY BUT WITHOUT DETAIL OF THE LIKELY PROGRAMME AS IS GIVEN  
FOR THE U.K. LEG OF THE VISIT. FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE FOLLOWS BY  
BAG.

3. WHITE HOUSE DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY, LARRY SPEAKES, IS NOW  
QUOTED ON REUTERS CONFIRMING THE OUTLINE PROGRAMME GIVEN IN THE  
LOS ANGELES TIMES.

ADVANCE COPIES PLEASE TO NEWS DEPT, BUCKINGHAM PALACE PRESS  
OFFICE AND NO. 10 PRESS OFFICE.  
HENDERSON

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
LIMITED

PCD  
NAD  
DEF DEPT  
NEWS DEPT  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR HURD  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR BULLARD  
MR WRIGHT

MR URE  
MR & ILLMORE  
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PS/SIR R ARMSTRONG, CABINET OFFICE  
MR COLES PS NO 10 DOWNING STREET

ADVANCED AS REQUESTED

file

ds

26 February 1982

I write to thank you for your letter  
of 25 February enclosing a letter from  
Mr. Mike Deaver to the Prime Minister.

A J COLES

Mr. Brendan Hanniffy

255





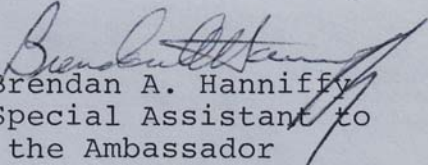
EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 25, 1982

Dear Mr. Coles:

I have been asked to forward the enclosed communication to the Prime Minister from Michael K. Deaver, which was received at the Embassy this morning.

Sincerely,

  
Brendan A. Hanniffy  
Special Assistant to  
the Ambassador

Mr. John Coles,  
Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister,  
10 Downing Street,  
London, SW1

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

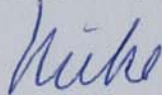
February 15, 1982

Dear Prime Minister:

I wanted to let you know that our brief visit to London has been a great success, thanks largely to the very generous assistance and wise counsel afforded to us by the many British government officials with whom we met and consulted.

Although much work and careful planning remains to be accomplished, I am sure that the President's visit will be a great occasion and a success.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
Assistant to the President  
Deputy Chief of Staff

The Prime Minister  
10 Downing Street  
London, S.W.1.



FILE  
RM  
VA  
10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

17 February, 1982

Visit of President Reagan

FCO telegram No. 280 to Washington sets out the latest state of the programme following the recent visit by Mr Deaver.

I have, of course, given the Prime Minister a broad account of the programme as it now stands but I am sure that she will wish to consider it carefully before any final agreement is reached on it. I should, therefore, be grateful if you could ensure that at the appropriate time a draft is sent here for submission to the Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, the various references in FCO telegram No. 280 to participation by the Prime Minister should be regarded as provisional. For example, I have not yet consulted Mrs Thatcher about the precise form of her talks with the President or about the speeches at lunch. The telegram accurately reflects certain suggestions I made during the various meetings with Deaver but these should not yet be regarded as having the approval of the Prime Minister.

A. J. COLLIS

Brian Fall, Esq  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

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289

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PP WASHINGTON

GRS 152  
CONFIDENTIAL

*n.a.*  
*Mr 19/2*

FM FCO 171830Z FEBRUARY 82  
TO PRIORITY WASHINGTON  
TELEGRAM NUMBER 295 OF 18 FEBRUARY.

THERE ARE THREE AMENDMENTS TO MY TELNO 280:

(A) WE SHOULD HAVE MADE CLEAR THAT DETAILS OF THE PRIME  
MINISTER'S PART IN THE PROGRAMME HAVE NOT YET BEEN CLEARED WITH  
THE PRIME MINISTER PERSONALLY AND SHOULD THEREFORE BE REGARDED  
AS AD REFERENDUM, PARTICULARLY THE PRECISE FORM OF HER TALKS  
WITH THE PRESIDENT AND THE SPEECHES AT HER LUNCH.

(B)

(C) PARAGRAPH 4: ON REFLECTION WE BELIEVE THE US AMBASSADOR  
AND HIS WIFE SHOULD STAY AT WINDSOR AND HE WISHES TO THEREFORE  
THE PRECISE NUMBERS AND DISPOSITION OF THE SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE  
SUITE TO BE ACCOMMODATED AT WINDSOR REQUIRE FURTHER  
CONSIDERATION, ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF SUITABLE ROOMS AVAILABLE  
IS APPROXIMATELY AS INDICATED.

CLOSED UNDER THE  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT 2000

CARRINGTON NNNN

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
LIMITED

PCD  
NAD  
DEF DEPT  
NEWS DEPT  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR HURD  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR BULLARD  
MR WRIGHT  
MR DAY  
MR ORE  
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MR COLES PS NO 10 DOWNING STREET

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USA

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GR 300

CONFIDENTIAL

FM WASHINGTON 172346Z FEB 82

TO PRIORITY F C O

TELEGRAM NO 518 OF 17 FEBRUARY

YOUR TELNO 280: REAGAN VISIT

1 THIS LOOKS A FIRST RATE PROGRAMME. MY DETAILED SUGGESTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- (A) THE STATE BANQUET. YOU ASKED ABOUT POSSIBLE GUESTS. I THINK THAT THE PRESIDENT IS MORE INTERESTED IN THE THEATRE AND ARTS THAN IN THE ACADEMIC WORLD. HE LIKES TO REMINISCE ABOUT HIS HOLLYWOOD CAREER AND I AM SURE HE WOULD WELCOME THE CHANCE TO MEET SOME NEW, YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE THEATRE AND CINEMA WORLD, AS WELL AS BRITISH ACTORS FROM HIS OWN GENERATION. THE KIND OF PEOPLE I HAVE IN MIND ARE LAWRENCE OLIVIER, DAVID NIVEN, ALEC GUINNESS, PETER USTINOV FROM THE OLDER GENERATION AND DIANA QUICK AND JEREMY IRONS FROM THE NEW GENERATION OF ACTORS. JEREMY IRONS IS WELL KNOWN HERE FROM HIS ROLE IN THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN (WHICH THE PRESIDENT AND MRS REAGAN HAVE SEEN). BRIDESHEAD REVISITED (IN WHICH BOTH IRONS AND DIANA QUICK STAR) IS CURRENTLY AN ENORMOUS SUCCESS ON AMERICAN TELEVISION.
- (B) MEETING THE PUBLIC. I HAVE A SLIGHT DOUBT AS TO WHETHER THE JFK MEMORIAL AT RUNNYMEDE, WITH ITS MEMORIES OF THE KENNEDY/ CAMELOT ERA IN US POLITICS, WILL APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT BUT I RECOGNISE THE DIFFICULTIES OF FINDING AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HIM TO MEET MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WITHOUT INORDINATE SECURITY RISKS.
- (C) RIDING. WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE PRESIDENT LIKES TO RIDE A THOROUGHBRED AND THAT HE USES AN ENGLISH SADDLE. PLEASE SAY IF FURTHER HORSE DETAILS ARE REQUIRED.

CONFIDENTIAL

/ (D) THE PRESIDENT'S

CONFIDENTIAL

(D) THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY. IN ADDITION TO THOSE MENTIONED IN YOUR TELEGRAM, CLARK TOLD ME THAT BOTH HE AND HIS WIFE WOULD BE TRAVELLING WITH THE PRESIDENT.

2. I SHALL BE IN LONDON NEXT WEEK AND WOULD BE AVAILABLE IF SIR J JOHNSTON WANTED TO HAVE A WORD WITH ME ABOUT ARRANGEMENTS.

HENDERSON

[THIS TELEGRAM WAS NOT ADVANCED]

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
LIMITED

PCD  
NAD  
DEF DEPT  
NEWS DEPT  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR HURD  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR BULLARD  
MR WRIGHT  
MR DAY  
MR URE  
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MR COLES PS NO 10 DOWNING STREET

- 2 -

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49912 - 1

PP WASHINGTON  
GRS 1198  
CONFIDENTIAL  
FM FCO 161330Z FEBRUARY 82  
TO PRIORITY WASHINGTON  
TELEGRAM NUMBER 280 OF 16 FEBRUARY

REAGAN VISIT

1. WE HAD GOOD TALKS WITH DEEVER. THERE IS NOW BROAD AGREEMENT OVER PROGRAMME WHICH INCLUDES:

(A) ADDRESS TO QUOTE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT UNQUOTE IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

THERE ARE STILL SOME UNCERTAINTIES INCLUDING THE DURATION OF PARLIAMENT'S WHITSUN RECESS, WHICH IS CURRENTLY DUE TO END 7 JUNE. BUT BOTH SIDES ARE KEEN AND PLANNING IS GOING AHEAD. IN DISCUSSION IT IS IMPORTANT TO STICK TO THE ABOVE FORMULA. THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A JOINT SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES, AND IF THE EVENT IS BILLED AS ADDRESS TO BOTH HOUSES, THEN MEMBERS' WIVES HAVE TO SIT SEPARATELY AND THIS TENDS TO REDUCE ATTENDANCE. WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO IS TO ADDRESS MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES IN WESTMINSTER HALL AT NOON ON TUESDAY 8 JUNE.

(B) STATE BANQUET: 8.30 PM TUESDAY 8 JUNE.

2. THERE WILL HAVE TO BE SOME JUGGLING, BUT THE FULL PROGRAMME AGREED IN PRINCIPLE IS AS FOLLOWS, (ALL JOURNEYS BY HELICOPTER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED):-

MONDAY 7 JUNE

4.30 PM ARRIVAL LAP SOUTH SIDE. DETAILS TO BE WORKED OUT BUT WILL INCLUDE:-

4 AND 5 PM MET BY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE QUEEN, PROBABLY BUT MAY SLIP). A MEMBER OF ROYAL FAMILY.

GUARD OF HONOUR PROVIDED BY RAF REGIMENT.

HMG REPRESENTATIVE TO BE DECIDED.

PRIME MINISTER MAY BE EITHER AT HEATHROW OR WINDSOR.

TO WINDSOR CASTLE. MET BY THE QUEEN.

1

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

49912 - 1

GUARD OF HONOUR FORMED BY FOOT GUARDS.  
REST.

8.00 PM            INFORMAL DINNER PARTY AT WINDSOR CASTLE WITH  
THE QUEEN, MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, AND  
HOUSEHOLD (NOT MORE THAN 50 PERSONS IN ALL).

TUESDAY 8 JUNE

AM                (RIDING IN WINDSOR HOME PARK?)  
12.00            ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT  
AT WESTMINSTER HALL (CAPACITY 1,800).  
LUNCH AT WINFIELD HOUSE.  
BRIEFING FOR PRESS AFTER LUNCH?  
TIME TO BRIEF PRESIDENT ABOUT NATO SUMMIT.  
RETURN TO WINDSOR.  
SOME QUOTE MEET-THE-PEOPLE UNQUOTE  
ENGAGEMENT? ONE SUGGESTION:- VISIT RUNNYMEDE  
(J F KENNEDY MEMORIAL, RAF MEMORIAL AND MAGNA  
CARTA SITE, WHERE PUBLIC COULD BE PRESENT UNDER  
CONTROLLED CONDITIONS.)

8.30 PM            STATE BANQUET IN ST GEORGE'S HALL (ABOUT 150  
GUESTS) INCLUDING ROYAL FAMILY, GOVERNMENT  
AND PROMINENT FIGURES FROM INDUSTRY, THE ARTS AND  
THE ACADEMIC WORLD. GRATEFUL FOR ANY THOUGHTS YOU  
MIGHT HAVE ABOUT CANDIDATES FOR  
INCLUSION IN LATTER CATEGORY.

WEDNESDAY 9 JUNE

(RIDING IN WINDSOR HOME PARK?)  
QUEEN WILL BID FAREWELL.  
TO NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.  
11.00            TETE-A-TETE TALKS WITH PRIME MINISTER (ABOUT 30  
MINUTES). FOLLOWED BY PLENARY SESSION.  
12.30            LUNCHEON WITH THE PRIME MINISTER.  
14.00            DEPART FOR HEATHROW (PRIME MINISTER WOULD LIKE  
(APPROX) THIS TO BE HALF AN HOUR LATER. DEAYER WILL  
RECONSIDER DEPARTURE TIME AFTER VISIT TO BONN).  
14.30            DEPARTURE. NO MILITARY HONOURS.  
LORD CHAMBERLAIN, PLUS GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

2

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

49912 - 1

(TO BE DECIDED).

MRS REAGAN

3. DEEVER CONFIRMED THAT MRS REAGAN WOULD ACCOMPANY THE PRESIDENT. NO SEPARATE PROGRAMME FOR HER ON 8 JUNE, BUT ON 9 JUNE THERE WILL BE A SEPARATE PROGRAMME IN THE MORNING. THE US SUGGESTION WAS A VISIT TO AN INSTITUTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ABUSE OR ALCOHOLISM BEFORE JOINING THE PRESIDENT FOR LUNCH AT NO. 10.

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

4. THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL SUITE TO STAY IN WINDSOR CASTLE IS LIMITED TO TEN BUT A FEW MORE MIGHT BE FITTED IN, E.G. IN THE CASE OF WIVES ACCOMPANYING HUSBANDS. (WE UNDERSTAND MRS HAIG WILL BE COMING.) ADDITIONALLY, THE U S AMBASSADOR AND MRS LOUIS WILL BE PART OF THE SUITE BUT WILL NOT STAY AT WINDSOR CASTLE. THERE IS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOUR DOMESTIC STAFF (STEWARDS) INCLUDING PERSONAL PROTECTION OFFICER. SOME ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION (ABOUT 30 BEDS) FOR KEY MEMBERS OF THE UNOFFICIAL PARTY WILL BE PROVIDED AT ST GEORGE'S HOUSE. THE REST OF THE UNOFFICIAL PARTY AND THE PRESS (SEE BELOW) WILL BE IN HOTELS UNDER ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY US EMBASSY WHO ARE MAKING BLOCK BOOKINGS IN AIRPORT AND LONDON HOTELS. CURRENTLY THEY ARE ABOUT 100 BEDS SHORT IF THE TOTAL PARTY, AS NOW FORECAST, NUMBERS 800.

BRITISH SUITE

5. THE QUEEN WILL ATTACH A BRITISH SUITE TO THE PRESIDENT FOR THE DURATION OF HIS VISIT, CONSISTING OF:- LORD-IN-WAITING, LADY-IN-WAITING, YOU AND LADY HENDERSON (WE SHALL BE IN TOUCH ABOUT THIS IN DUE COURSE), EQUERRY-IN-WAITING.

PRESS

6. DEEVER AND HIS TEAM WERE MAINLY FOCUSED ON THE PUBLIC RELATIONS IMPACT OF THE VISIT. A VERY LARGE CONTINGENT OF PRESS-MEN ARE EXPECTED (600 OR MORE). ONLY LIMITED NUMBERS WILL BE ALLOWED TO COVER CERTAIN EVENTS AND POOLING ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE ESSENTIAL. PRESS SECRETARY TO THE QUEEN IS IN CHARGE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDIA COVERAGE OF MAIN EVENTS AT WINDSOR INCLUDING STATE BANQUET. (THIS WILL BE THE FIRST

3

CONFIDENTIAL

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49912 - 1

OCCASION ON WHICH PRESS ACCESS WILL HAVE BEEN PERMITTED AT A STATE BANQUET: THE INNOVATION WILL BE OF GREAT INTEREST TO THE UK MEDIA WHO HAVE BEEN PRESSING FOR IT. PLEASE DO NOT REVEAL OUTSIDE OFFICIAL US CIRCLES YET.) SUBJECT TO POOLING ARRANGEMENT WHERE NECESSARY, IT WAS EXPLAINED TO DEEVER THAT THERE WOULD BE MEDIA FACILITIES AT LAP ON ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE, AT WINDSOR ON ARRIVAL, AT THE START OF THE RIDE, INSIDE THE CASTLE FOR THE STATE BANQUET, AT ANY QUOTE MEET-THE-PEOPLE UNQUOTE OCCASION, AND FOR MRS REAGAN'S SEPARATE PROGRAMME: AND AT NO. 10 ON ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE, WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND PRESIDENT MIGHT SAY A FEW WORDS.

DRESS

7. DEEVER ASKED ABOUT DRESS FOR RIDING. HE WAS TOLD THAT WHATEVER THE PRESIDENT FINDS MOST COMFORTABLE WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE: WE UNDERSTAND HE RIDES QUOTE ENGLISH STYLE UNQUOTE: BOOTS, BREECHES AND ROLL-NECK SWEATER. APART FROM WHITE TIE PLUS DECORATIONS AT STATE BANQUET AND BLACK TIE AT DINNER ON FIRST EVENING, ALL OTHER EVENTS WILL BE BUSINESS (LOUNGE) SUIT.

SPEECHES

8. BANQUET

4-5 MINUTE SPEECH BY THE QUEEN FOLLOWED BY TOAST TO WHICH PRESIDENT WOULD REPLY AT SIMILAR LENGTH.

NO. 10

AT THE END OF LUNCH THE PRIME MINISTER WILL MAKE SHORT INFORMAL (3-4 MINUTE) SPEECH, FOLLOWED BY TOAST. PRESIDENT TO REPLY.

ADDRESS AT WESTMINSTER HALL

LORD CHANCELLOR AND SPEAKER WILL ALSO SPEAK.

FURTHER RECCES

9. WE EXPECT A QUOTE PRE-ADVANCE UNQUOTE VISIT AFTER EASTER. THE FULL ADVANCE TEAM WILL BE IN POSITION SOME THREE WEEKS BEFOREHAND.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAMME

10. DEEVER AGREED THAT SOME DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME COULD BE ANNOUNCED IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS.

GENERAL

CONFIDENTIAL

49912 - 1

11. DEEVER WAS ANXIOUS TO ENSURE THAT THERE WAS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PRESIDENT TO MEET ORDINARY PEOPLE. HE DID NOT WANT THE PRESIDENT TO BE SEEN EXCLUSIVELY IN WHITE TIE IN THE COMPANY OF THE GREAT AND FAMOUS. HE SUGGESTED A VISIT TO A NEARBY VILLAGE OR A PUB. BUT ANY SUCH PROPOSAL WOULD NEED TO BE QUOTE BOUNCED OFF UNQUOTE THE US SECURITY EXPERTS WHO ARE CONTRARILY ROOTING FOR QUOTE MAXIMUM NON-PUBLIC EXPOSURE SITUATIONS UNQUOTE. WE AGREED TO GIVE THE MATTER FURTHER THOUGHT.

CARRINGTON

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
LIMITED

PCD  
NAD  
DEF DEPT  
NEWS DEPT  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR HURD  
PS/MR LUCE  
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MR BULLARD  
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PS/SIR R ARMSTRONG, CABINET OFFICE  
MR COLES PS NO 10 DOWNING STREET

[COPIES SENT TO NO 10 DOWNING ST]

5

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIME MINISTER

USA ①  
f.a.  
M 16.  
2

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

I attach a letter to you from President Reagan which was delivered to me by the American Ambassador today.

Mr. Deaver, the Deputy Chief of Staff at the White House, had a useful series of meetings here today. He left London with a draft programme which makes firm provision for the President to address both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall on the morning of Tuesday, 8 June, the State Banquet that evening and talks and lunch with you on Wednesday, 9 June. It was confirmed that Mrs. Reagan would accompany him.

Of course, there may be further changes to the programme depending on German requirements (Mr. Deaver is in Bonn tonight) and the President's own reactions when the team returns to Washington. But the intention is to agree a final programme in about two weeks time. I shall ~~of course~~ ensure that you see it in draft in due course.

Thank you  
M

A.J.C.

15 February 1982

File

Sup

15 February 1982

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

I enclose a copy of a letter from President Reagan to the Prime Minister which the American Ambassador gave me today (when we were at St. James' Palace for the meeting with Mike Deaver). It requires no reply.

A. J. COLES

F.N. Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.



CABINET OFFICE

With the compliments of  
Sir Robert Armstrong KCB, CVO  
*Secretary of the Cabinet*

A. J. Coles, Esq

f.a.  
M 16.  
2

70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS  
Telephone: 01-233 8319

CONFIDENTIAL



CABINET OFFICE

70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS Telephone 01-233 8319

*From the Secretary of the Cabinet: Sir Robert Armstrong KCB, CVO*

Ref: A07511

15th February 1982

Visit to Britain by President Reagan

Mr. Michael Deaver, President Reagan's Deputy Chief of Staff, called on Sir Robert Armstrong this morning to discuss the plans for President Reagan's visit to Britain on Monday, 7th June to Wednesday, 9th June. Mr. Deaver was accompanied by the United States Ambassador, members of the White House staff and Mr. Streeter. Mr. Derek Day and Mr. John Coles were also present.

Sir Robert Armstrong explained the importance which the British Government attached to the planned visit by President Reagan. In the context of the President's other commitments in Europe, and at a time of strains in the North Atlantic Alliance, this visit could demonstrate the strength and good health of Anglo-American relations at the heart of the Alliance. The visit would also provide an opportunity for the President to be seen in another major Western European capital; his presence here could be expected to attract wide attention. Both The Queen and the Prime Minister hoped to make the visit as agreeable as possible for the President. The Prime Minister would also want to use the opportunity of the President's visit to have a full round of talks with him.

Sir Robert Armstrong said that we had been giving much thought to the sort of public appearances which the President might make, and strongly advocated the idea that he should address both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall. This would be a central event in the programme both because of the surroundings for such an occasion as well as because of its comparative rarity. In the last 25 years only Sir Winston Churchill and General de Gaulle had addressed the two assembled Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall. It would provide an opportunity for live coverage by television. We envisaged that the President might address the two Houses late on the morning of Tuesday, 8th June. There would be a State Banquet at Windsor on the Tuesday evening. The Prime Minister would hope to have her talks with the President at No. 10 on Wednesday, 9th June, possibly starting at 11.00 am. followed by a luncheon to which a cross section of  
/representatives

R. A. Burns, Esq.

CONFIDENTIAL

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representatives of British society would be invited. The President could leave the luncheon at 2.45 pm or 3.00 pm to go on to Bonn: there would be an occasion for a camera call at No. 10 as he left.

Mr. Deaver asked about the proposal that the President should ride with The Queen in Windsor Great Park. It had been suggested this might be included on the morning of Tuesday, 8th June. But Mr. Deaver clearly thought that this might not be desirable if the President wished to prepare himself for his address in Westminster Hall. It might be preferable for the ride to take place on the morning of Wednesday, 9th June, if this was acceptable to The Queen. He was concerned that a ride on the morning of Wednesday, 9th June might limit the time available to brief the President for the NATO Summit in Bonn. The President's first engagement in Bonn was immediately after his arrival from London at around 5.00 pm. But he was uncertain as to whether this would involve formal talks or whether it would be a social event.

Mr. Deaver said that the President was excited about the prospect of addressing the two Houses of Parliament. He would probably speak for about twenty minutes. Sir Robert Armstrong commented that in all, the event would probably last for about forty-five minutes, since there were also likely to be speeches by both the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker.

Mr. Deaver said that the White House wanted the programme to contain an event when the President could be seen mixing with British people. He wondered whether something could be done at Windsor or during one of the journeys between London and Windsor. Mr. Streeter suggested that one approach would be for the President to go by helicopter to visit Sir Winston Churchill's grave at Bladon. Sir Robert Armstrong said that we very much welcomed the proposal that the President should be seen with the British people. The President would of course be seen when going to Westminster Hall on the morning of Tuesday, 8th June since, having travelled by helicopter from Windsor to Buckingham Palace, he would go by car up the Mall and through Horseguards to Westminster. But Sir Robert Armstrong realised that this would not involve the sort of direct exposure which the White House seemed to have in mind. The best time for this event in the programme might be the afternoon of Tuesday, 8th June. The United States Ambassador said that it might take place in the afternoon after a luncheon which he would hope to arrange for the President at Winfield House after the address in Westminster Hall. The Ambassador also suggested that his lunch might be followed by a meeting with British and European Press correspondents which the President wished to hold. Sir Robert Armstrong added that the Prime Minister's lunch would of course provide an opportunity for the President to meet a wide ranging group of representatives of British society. It was not intended that this should be a political or a working lunch.

Concluding the discussion, Sir Robert Armstrong thanked Mr. Deaver for coming to London to discuss the forthcoming visit. He would be at Mr. Deaver's disposal to discuss further any aspects of the visit on further planning trips to London, or he would be prepared to travel to Washington for that purpose should it be necessary.

I am sending a copy of this letter to John Coles.

D. J. WRIGHT

D. J. Wright

CONFIDENTIAL



SUBJECT

cc Master  
ops

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

PRIME MINISTER'S  
PERSONAL MESSAGE  
SERIAL No. T28A/82

February 13, 1982

Dear Margaret:

Thank you for your message of February 10 concerning my visit in June to the United Kingdom. I am taking advantage of Mike Deaver's survey trip to send you this reply to your warm letter.

I am looking forward with great anticipation to my stay in Britain at the kind invitation of Her Majesty The Queen. Between what are bound to be two hectic summit meetings, it will be a pleasure to take a break with good friends in England. I look forward to our discussions there on the many issues before us and to once more enjoying the beauty and hospitality of Britain.

Sincerely,

Ron

The Right Honorable  
Margaret Thatcher, M.P.  
Prime Minister  
London

①

1 really think we should press for a speech. It would be possible to do a longer one at the Banquet

P.A. 15.2

PRIME MINISTER

Visit of President Reagan

A team of US officials, headed by Mr. Deaver, Deputy Chief of Staff at the White House, will be in London on Monday to discuss the programme. I shall attend a meeting which Sir Robert Armstrong is having with Mr. Deaver at 0930, and plan to go to a meeting with him at St. James Palace later in the morning.

could contain any thing controversial

It would be most helpful to have your views on certain points.

would not meet - the need not

Address to Parliament

I have just heard that this may be more Deaver's decision than the President's. A.F.C.E.

The latest from Washington is that the President has decided against any address to Parliament or other major public speech in the UK. The reason given is that if he were to do himself justice, he would have to devote a great deal of preparation to this, and he will not have time to do so. This seems a pity. One of the main reasons for getting President Regan here is to improve his image with the British public (and thus help to lessen the impact of the unilateralists etc.). Sir Robert Armstrong and, in confidence, Mr. Streater of the US Embassy, agree.

If you agree, could we say to Mr. Deaver on Monday that you well understand the President's wishes, but very much hope that he can take another look at the question; that you are most anxious that his visit here should have the maximum beneficial impact in the interests both of UK/US relations, and in the interests of the Alliance; and that you believe a speech to the two Houses of Parliament in Westminster is the best way to achieve this.

Alternatively a shorter speech at a luncheon in the Guildhall. not.

Talks/Lunch with you

Many permutations are possible, and there will doubtless be changes between now and June. But at present the options in descending order of preference seem to be:-

/ (a)

- (a) Wednesday, 9 June. Talks from 1130 to 1300 at No.10 followed by lunch. Then departure later that day for the NATO Summit which is now likely to begin in Bonn on 10 June.
- (b) Tuesday, 8 June. If the President is not addressing Parliament that morning, talks at 1100 to 1230 at No.10 followed by lunch. President Reagan departs at 2.15. You prepare for Questions from 2.15 to 3.15.
- (c) Tuesday, 8 June. If the President is to address Parliament that morning, lunch at No.10 ending at 2.15 followed by talks at 4 o'clock (i.e., after Questions).
- (d) Tuesday, 8 June. Again on the assumption that the President is to address Parliament, you let Mr. Whitelaw take Questions, and have lunch at No.10 followed by talks (or possibly in reverse order). But I should point out that you would also miss Questions on Thursday that week since you are likely to be in Bonn for the NATO Summit.
- (e) Monday, 7 June. Theoretically, we could envisage you having talks and/or dinner at Chequers on the Monday evening, but the President will be tired, having flown that day from Paris to Rome, paid an official visit to the Pope and Italy, flown to Heathrow etc.

*On lunch for him at A. J. C. 12*

*W.W. could take questions that day.*

✓

*Yes*

Option (a) seems the best. Option (e) does not seem practical. Could you indicate whether any of the options are definitely unacceptable.

Finally, would you be prepared, if necessary, to go to Windsor for talks at some point in the programme?

12 February, 1982.

*A. J. C. 12*

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

ADVANCE COPIES

(x12)

USA

PS

PS/LPS

PS/MR HURD

PS/MR LUCE

PS/PUS

MR DAY

MR URE

HD/PCD

HD/NAD

HD/NEWS DEPT

PS/SIR R ARMSTRONG, CABINET OFFICE

PS/NO 10 DOWNING ST.

IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL

FM WASHINGTON 121447Z FEB 82

TO IMMEDIATE FCO

TELEGRAM NO 466 OF 12 FEBRUARY

MY TELNO 454: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

1. I SAW CLARK AT A PARTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE LAST NIGHT AND WE TALKED ABOUT THE PROGRAMME. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE DECISION AGAINST AN ADDRESS TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT HAD BEEN TAKEN MORE BY THOSE AROUND THE PRESIDENT THAN BY THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF. I SAID THAT THE PROGRAMME WOULD BE DISCUSSED NEXT WEEK BY DEEVER IN LONDON AND IT WOULD NOT BE USEFUL FOR ME TO MAKE FURTHER SUGGESTIONS AT THIS STAGE. BUT I DID EXPRESS THE PERSONAL VIEW THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD APPEAR BEFORE THE PUBLIC, EVEN FOR A SHORT TIME, AT SOME STAGE DURING HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND. IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY TO MAKE A LONG PREPARED SPEECH. I MENTIONED THE IDEA OF A JOINT APPEARANCE WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OUTSIDE NO 10. CLARK SEEMED TO THINK THAT THIS WOULD CERTAINLY BE A GOOD IDEA. HE WAS ALSO TEMPTED TO RE-OPEN THE POSSIBILITY OF SOME APPEARANCE, THOUGH A BRIEF ONE, AT PARLIAMENT. IF HE RETURNS TO THE CHARGE WITH ME I WILL SUGGEST THAT THE SUBJECT BE DISCUSSED BY DEEVER IN LONDON.

2. LATER I HAD A WORD WITH THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF AND IT WAS APPARENT THAT HE HAD ONLY THE VAGUEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROGRAMME. MRS REAGAN SEEMED MUCH MORE CLUED UP.

3. I THINK THAT THE MORAL OF THIS IS THAT IF YOU DO NOT LIKE SOME OF THE THINGS BEING SUGGESTED OR VETOED BY DEEVER IN LONDON, THIS NEED NOT NECESSARILY BE THE LAST WORD. WE COULD ALWAYS GET AT THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF THROUGH CLARK. THE LATTER WILL BE ACCOMPANYING

WILL SUGGEST THAT THE SUBJECT BE DISCUSSED BY DEEVER IN LONDON.

2. LATER I HAD A WORD WITH THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF AND IT WAS APPARENT THAT HE HAD ONLY THE VAGUEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROGRAMME. MRS REAGAN SEEMED MUCH MORE CLUED UP.

3. I THINK THAT THE MORAL OF THIS IS THAT IF YOU DO NOT LIKE SOME OF THE THINGS BEING SUGGESTED OR VETOED BY DEEVER IN LONDON, THIS NEED NOT NECESSARILY BE THE LAST WORD. WE COULD ALWAYS GET AT THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF THROUGH CLARK. THE LATTER WILL BE ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT THROUGHOUT THE TRIP, AND EVIDENTLY HOPES TO BE IN ON (UNDERLINE NEXT TWO WORDS) THE RIDE.

HENDERSON

NNNN



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

Visit by President Reagan

Do you want to offer views on the  
programme?

Agree that we should seek to  
talks and lunch with you on  
Wednesday, 9 June, provided the  
NATO summit begins late enough  
to allow this?

Mr. Leaver is deputy chief of staff  
at the White House. His status does  
not rate a call on you but would  
you want to see him briefly on  
Monday morning to make clear the  
importance you attach to the visit?

A J. C.  $\frac{10}{2}$



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

You approved the text of this message last night and it has been telegraphed to Washington.

Could you kindly now sign this version.

A. J. C.  $\frac{10.}{2}$

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Cabin

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CONFIDENTIAL

FM WASHINGTON 111840Z

TO IMMEDIATE F C O

TELNO 453 OF 11 FEBRUARY 1982,

INFO UKDEL NATO, BONN.

MY TELNO 449: VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN : PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT

1. THE AMERICANS AGREE THAT OUR ANNOUNCEMENT CAN BE MADE TOMORROW, BUT THEY WOULD LIKE THE WORD "STATE" OMITTED FROM OUR TEXT. THE REASON IS SIMPLY THAT THE VISIT TO ROME WAS NOT DESCRIBED IN THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT AS A STATE VISIT. I REASSURED DEEVER THAT THE PATTERN OF THE VISIT WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED WHETHER IT WAS CALLED A STATE VISIT OR SIMPLY A VISIT.

KENDERSON

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
LIMITED

PCD  
NAD  
DEF DEPT  
NEWS DEPT  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR HURD  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR BULLARD  
MR WRIGHT  
MR DAY  
MR URE  
MR GILLMORE  
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OFFICE, ST JAMES'S PALACE  
PS/SIR R ARMSTRONG, CABINET OFFICE

Ps / No 10 Downing St ✓

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

HL

cc LPS  
LPO  
CDL  
CWO  
CO

USA

SUBJECT.



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

11 February 1982

~~cc~~ Master set

Visit of President Reagan

After Cabinet this morning there was a brief meeting to discuss the Lord Privy Seal's minute of 9 February to the Prime Minister about the question of President Reagan addressing Parliament. The Prime Minister was in the chair and the meeting was attended by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Chief Whip, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord Privy Seal and Sir Robert Armstrong.

It was agreed that arrangements should be made for President Reagan to make an address to both Houses of Parliament. The event should take place in Westminster Hall. It would be important that the Hall should be full and that as much as possible should be done by way of ceremonial and other arrangements to give the event maximum impact.

It was noted that there might be implications for the Whitsun Parliamentary Recess. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster said that it was likely that the House of Lords would be sitting in any case on 8 June, the likely day of the address. The implications for the House of Commons would be examined further.

Finally, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary said that it was essential that President Reagan's programme provided a proper opportunity for talks between the President and the Prime Minister. If the visit appeared to be entirely ceremonial and recreational there could well be criticism.

I am sending copies of this letter to Michael Arthur (Lord Privy Seal's Office), Jim Buckley (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster's Office), David Heyhoe (Lord President's Office), Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office) and David Wright (Cabinet Office).

JOHN COLES

Brian Fall, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

11 February 1982

Visit of President Reagan

Thank you for your letter of 10 February setting out your current thinking on the programme for the visit of President Reagan. At this stage, the Prime Minister has few observations. With regard to option A on 8 June she thinks that a possible alternative event after the address to the Houses of Parliament would be for the Speaker to give a small reception for the President to meet leading politicians. With regard to option B on that day she has raised the question of whether the luncheon should not be at the Guildhall. From the Prime Minister's point of view, it is clear that talks and lunch on Wednesday 9 June would be the ideal solution. I therefore hope it will be possible to arrange for the NATO Summit to begin late enough to allow this.

The Prime Minister would not be able to see Mr. Deaver on 15 February owing to her other commitments.

A. J. COLES

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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PS

RESTRICTED

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PRIME MINISTER'S  
PERSONAL MESSAGE  
SERIAL No. T. 27/82

OO WTON  
GRS 158  
RESTRICTED  
FM FCO 101400Z FEB 82  
TO IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON  
TELEGRAM NUMBER 230 OF 10 FEBRUARY.

YOUR TELNO 395

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN: MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

1. WE WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE: BEGINS

I WAS DELIGHTED TO HEAR FROM SIR NICHOLAS HENDERSON THAT YOU ARE ABLE TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN TO VISIT BRITAIN AND STAY AT WINDSOR CASTLE BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC AND NATO SUMMITS IN JUNE.

I REALISE THAT YOUR STAY IS BOUND TO BE A SHORT ONE, BUT WE ARE ALL GREATLY LOOKING FORWARD TO GREETING YOU HERE, AND I PARTICULARLY WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY YOUR VISIT WILL PROVIDE TO TALK OVER SOME OF THE ISSUES WHICH CONCERN US BOTH.

I UNDERSTAND THAT MIKE DEEVER WILL BE COMING OVER HERE SHORTLY. WE PLAN TO DISCUSS WITH HIM THE DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME WHICH SHOULD BE ARRANGED FOR YOUR VISIT AND ANY OTHER RELATED MATTERS.

ENDS

2. TELEGRAM COVERING OTHER POINTS RAISED IN TUR FOLLOWS SHORTLY.

CARRINGTON

NNNN

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NAD

DEFENCE D.

NEWS D.

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PS/MR HURD

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SUBJECT

Mr. Masrat sek  
ops



File

JK  
c.fco

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

10 February 1982

PRIME MINISTER'S  
PERSONAL MESSAGE  
SERIAL No. T 27/82

Dear Ron,

I was delighted to hear from Sir Nicholas Henderson that you are able to accept the invitation of Her Majesty The Queen to visit Britain and stay at Windsor Castle between the Economic and NATO Summits in June.

I realise that your stay is bound to be a short one, but we are all greatly looking forward to greeting you here, and I particularly welcome the opportunity your visit will provide to talk over some of the issues which concern us both.

I understand that Mike Deaver will be coming over here shortly. We plan to discuss with him the details of the programme which should be arranged for your visit and any other related matters.

Yours ever,

M

The President of the United States of America

SEP



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

CLOSED UNDER THE  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT 2000

10 February 1982

Dear John,

Visit of President Reagan

You asked for advice on the programme which was envisaged for the visit of President Reagan.

In the time available it is, of course, impossible to follow the normal State Visit pattern, nor do we want to. The programme will be specifically tailored, meeting the President's wishes as far as possible, and ensuring at the same time that there is adequate time set aside in the programme for the Prime Minister. Coordination of all the arrangements will be in the hands of the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Office and, as is usual for State Visits, the lead department within the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will be Protocol and Conference Department. In this particular case, however, the PUS has asked Derek Day to coordinate the FCO input.

The White House are expecting the programme to include a public appearance and speech, if possible in the form of an address to both Houses of Parliament, some time for relaxation (ie riding with Her Majesty) and a State Banquet. There could be difficulties about the address to Parliament which have already been mentioned in the Lord Privy Seal's minute to the Prime Minister of 9 February.

A third uncertainty is the precisetiming and location of the NATO Summit. We hope that this will allow the President all of Wednesday morning and lunchtime in Britain but we shall probably not know for certain whether this is possible until after Deaver's visit. If the President's departure has to be early on 9 June this will mean that all the activity will have to be crammed into one full day, the middle of which we know is already committed in the Prime Minister's diary for Questions if Parliament is sitting.

/Subject

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street



Subject to these uncertainties, we envisage a programme on the following lines:

Monday 7 June

6 pm Arrival at Heathrow from Rome and met by The Queen's representative (probably a member of the Royal Family).

Helicopter or drive to Windsor Castle.

Guard of Honour and formal reception at Windsor Castle.

Dinner Informal at Windsor Castle.

Tuesday 8 June

am Riding in Windsor Great Park.

mid-morning Helicopter to Buckingham Palace.

OPTION A

Late morning Address to Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall.

Luncheon with Prime Minister?

OPTION B

Mansion House Luncheon and televised speech.

OPTION C

Address to invited audience in Banqueting House, Whitehall.

Luncheon with Prime Minister?

pm Return to Windsor Castle by Helicopter.

late afternoon Talks with Prime Minister at Windsor Castle.

Evening State Banquet.

*Can I change at Windsor?*

*Alternatively I can have the speaker would give a small reception*

*for the President to meet leading politicians.*

*? Guildhall*



Wednesday 9 June

OPTION A

am Depart for Brussels or Bonn.

OPTION B

am Helicopter to London.

Talks with Prime Minister followed by lunch at No 10

pm Depart for Bonn or Brussels

Other permutations of the elements outlined above are also possible.

I should be grateful to know whether the Prime Minister has views about the proposed content of the programme. Subject to any such comments we would propose to discuss the options with Mr Deaver, our aim being to get the start of the NATO meeting put back and the Wednesday morning and lunchtime freed for talks with the Prime Minister at an official level.

It would also be helpful to know whether the Prime Minister would wish to meet Mr Deaver who will be in London on 15 February. A call around midday on February 15 would be convenient if the Prime Minister could receive him then or of course we could build his programme round a call at No 10 if some other time suited better. We understand he is leaving that evening and wishes to visit Windsor Castle. He must therefore leave Central London about 3.30 pm.

In order to meet your deadline this has been sent unseen by the Secretary of State. Should he have any comments we shall let you have them in the morning.

*Yours covr.*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

JR

USA

10 February 1982

VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

Thank you for your two letters of 9 February. As I told you on the telephone earlier today, the Prime Minister has agreed to the terms of the press announcement and has also agreed that the message to President Reagan may be despatched as drafted. I should be grateful if on this occasion you would telegraph the message via the Embassy in Washington.

I am sending a copy of this letter to David Wright (Cabinet Office).

J COLES

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

S



CONFIDENTIAL



CLOSED UNDER THE  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT 2000

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

9 February 1982

*Yes*

*Dear John,*

Visit of President Reagan: 7-9 June 1982

Now that detailed planning for President Reagan's visit is going ahead, we need to agree on a public announcement which, in order to curb press speculation, should be made as soon as possible, and certainly before Mr Deaver and his team arrive at the weekend for consultations on the programme. The following text is acceptable to the Palace (on the assumption that the Americans agree to it):

'The President of the United States has accepted an invitation from Her Majesty The Queen to pay a State Visit to the United Kingdom from 7-9 June 1982.'

Coordinated press announcements should be made by Buckingham Palace and the White House before the end of this week. I should therefore be grateful if you would let us have your views on the draft tomorrow. This should provide sufficient time for the Embassy in Washington to obtain the agreement of the Americans.

*Yours ever,*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
Private Secretary  
No.10 Downing St

CONFIDENTIAL



Agree to a brief meeting  
after Cabinet to discuss whether  
President Reagan should address  
both Houses of Parliament?

PRIME MINISTER

Yes no.

A.S.C. 10/2

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

1. Your Private Secretary will have received today a letter from us recommending that you send a message to President Reagan welcoming his acceptance of The Queen's invitation to visit Britain in June. We shall also be in touch with your office about the press announcement and sundry points on the arrangements for the President's programme.

2. There is however a particular point on which I would welcome a word with you at an early stage. As you know the Americans have latched on to the idea that the President might address both Houses of Parliament. This was one of various possible occasions for a public appearance and speech which we have mentioned to them. It looks as though the only time at which he could do this would be the morning of 8 June since on present plans he will arrive on the previous evening and leave the following day, possibly before lunch.

3. On the assumption that Parliament will resume after the Whitsun recess on 7 June I think it would be an excellent idea for the President to deliver the address; the Americans seem very keen. But we could not do it if the recess were for any reason to be prolonged and there could possibly be some difficulties from the Opposition. It would of course be for Francis Pym and Janet Young to look into whether the idea is practicable. I am copying this minute to them and suggest that if you have a moment we might all (with Peter Carrington) discuss it after Cabinet on Thursday.

4. If for any reason an address to Parliament is not possible we should have to tell the Americans soon and we should need to look for an alternative occasion for a major speech eg a Lord Mayor's Luncheon (the evening of the 8th will be taken up by the State Banquet) or a special session in front of an invited audience in the Banqueting House.

H.A.

9 February 1982



Prime Minister  
Agree to message?

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

A.J.C.  $\frac{9}{2}$

9 February 1982

Dear John,

Yes

Visit of President Reagan

Sir Nicholas Henderson in his telegram No.395 (copy attached) suggested that he thought that, in the light of his conversations with Mr Eagleburger yesterday, a message from the Prime Minister to President Reagan would be useful. We agree.

I attach a draft message for the Prime Minister's consideration. You will see that it takes account of the Prime Minister's wish for talks in London but leaves the detailed arrangements to be discussed during Mr Deaver's visit early next week. I will write again shortly with a draft programme, indicating also the ground that we would propose to cover with Mr Deaver.

We need to agree urgently with the Americans the terms of press announcements about the visit. FCO News Department are in touch with the Press Office at Buckingham Palace, and I shall let you have a draft press statement as soon as possible.

I am copying this letter to David Wright.

Yours ever,

*Francis Richards*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
Private Secretary  
10 Downing Street

cc: PS/LPS  
PS/Mr Luce  
P&CD  
News Dept

## DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

I was delighted to hear from Sir Nicholas Henderson that you are able to accept the invitation of Her Majesty The Queen to visit Britain and stay at Windsor Castle between the Economic and NATO Summits in June.

I realise that your stay is bound to be a short one, but we are all greatly looking forward to greeting you here, and I particularly welcome the opportunity your visit will provide to talk over some of the issues which concern us both.

I understand that Mike Deaver will be coming over here shortly. We plan to discuss with him the details of the programme which should be arranged for your visit and any other related matters.



CONFIDENTIAL

FM WASHINGTON 081702Z FEB 82

TO FLASH FCO

TELEGRAM NO 395 OF 8 FEBRUARY

AND TO IMMEDIATE SINGAPORE (FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY), MADRID (FOR PS/MR HURD)

INFO IMMEDIATE UKDEL NATO

MY TELEGRAM NO 394

1. AS REGARDS A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE PRESIDENT I THINK THAT THIS WOULD BE USEFUL, PARTICULARLY IN THE LIGHT OF THE INFORMATION I HAVE JUST HAD FROM EAGLEBURGER SINCE SENDING THE TELEGRAM UNDER REFERENCE.

2. EAGLEBURGER SAYS THAT HE HAS HEARD FROM THE WHITE HOUSE THAT THE PLAN THEY ARE NOW THINKING OF WOULD INVOLVE THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT IN LONDON ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY 7 JUNE (FROM ROME). THE NEXT MORNING THE PRESIDENT WOULD LIKE TO HELICOPTER INTO LONDON AND ADDRESS A JOINT MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE AFTERNOON OF THE 8TH FREE AND VERY MUCH LOOKS FORWARD TO RIDING AT WINDSOR. HE WOULD THEN LIKE TO ATTEND A BANQUET THAT EVENING AND DEPART THE FOLLOWING MORNING, THE 9TH FOR BRUSSELS.

3. I SAID TO EAGLEBURGER THAT I WAS NOT AT ALL SURE THAT THE IDEA OF ADDRESSING BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON THE TUESDAY MORNING WOULD BE FEASIBLE. PARLIAMENT DID NOT MEET BEFORE LUNCH. I POINTED OUT THAT THE PROGRAMME DID NOT INVOLVE ANY TALK WITH THE PRIME MINISTER EXCEPT POSSIBLY AT THE BANQUET, TO WHICH EAGLEBURGER GAVE ME THE ANSWER THAT THAT WAS HOW THE PEOPLE AT THE WHITE HOUSE WERE SEEING IT. HE REALISED IT WAS INADEQUATE. I SAID THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD EXPECT TO HAVE SOME DISCUSSION WITH THE PRIME MINISTER. EAGLEBURGER AGREED.

4. AS YOU WILL KNOW FROM AN EARLIER TELEGRAM IN THIS SERIES, DEEVER IS SHORTLY SETTING OFF ON A TOUR OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT. I AM SURE NOW THAT HE WILL INCLUDE LONDON AND THIS WILL BE THE TIME TO THRASH THE WHOLE THING OUT WITH HIM PROPERLY.

5. IN THE MEANTIME IT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR THE PRIME MINISTER TO SEND A MESSAGE TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

- LOOKS FORWARD TO SEEING HIM IN LONDON;
- REALISES IT WOULD BE A SHORT VISIT BUT CONFIDENT THAT ALL REQUIREMENTS CAN BE MET;
- WOULD CERTAINLY LIKE THE CHANCE FOR A DISCUSSION WITH THE PRESIDENT DURING THE STAY;
- HOPES THAT THE DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME CAN BE WORKED OUT IF MIKE DEEVER COMES TO LONDON IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Prime Minister

You can ignore these 2 paras.

which are already out of date. I

shall let you have a proposed programme tomorrow night

A.J.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

6. I HAVE ALSO THOUGHT ABOUT A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN, I WOULD SUGGEST THAT THIS SHOULD WAIT A BIT. IT IS REALLY FOR THE PRESIDENT TO RESPOND TO HER INVITATION, WHICH HE HAS NOT DONE PERSONALLY, SOMETHING THAT I HAVE POINTED OUT SEVERAL TIMES HERE. AS YOU KNOW THOSE SURROUNDING THE PRESIDENT ARE NOT DELIBERATELY RUDE: IT IS SIMPLY THAT THEY ARE NOT VERY WELL ORGANISED AND DO NOT HAVE EXPERIENCE OF THIS SORT OF THING. I HOPE THEREFORE THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL SEND SOME REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S INVITATION. WHETHER OR NOT THIS OCCURS IT MIGHT BE SUITABLE FOR SOMETHING TO COME FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER DEEVER'S VISIT AND WHEN WE HAVE GOT THE PLANS STRAIGHTENED OUT.

HENDERSON

LIMITED

NAD

DEF D

PCD

PS

PS/LPS

PS/MR HURD

PS/MR LUCE

PS/PUS

MR WRIGHT

MR BULLARD

MR DAY

MR URE

MR GOODISON

MR GILLMORE

CABINET OFFICE

[COPIES SENT TO NO 10 DOWNING ST.]

COPIES TO:-

SIR P MOORE BUCKINGHAM PALACE

-2-

CONFIDENTIAL

cc Mr Coles No 10  
P/Hus  
A.F.C.  
THIS COPY FOR FILE

D E D I P CONFIDENTIAL

48261 - 1

GRS 285

D E D I P

CONFIDENTIAL

FM FCO 051300Z FEB 82

TO FLASH WASHINGTON (FOR AMBASSADOR)

TELEGRAM NUMBER 197 OF 5 FEBRUARY

INFO IMMEDIATE BANGKOK (FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY)

INFO UKDEL NATO (FOR SCOTT)

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT: YOUR TELNO 365

1. AS A RESULT OF A FURTHER LOOK AT THE VERSAILLES SUMMIT ARRANGEMENTS AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S ENGAGEMENTS, THE PROGRAMME OUTLINED IN MY TELNO 169 NEEDS ADJUSTMENT. THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT IS NOW PLANNED TO END OFFICIALLY ON MONDAY MORNING 7 JUNE WITH FORMAL DEPARTURES AND MITTERRAND SAYING FAREWELLS. SO IF THE PRESIDENT THEN FLIES TO ROME, THE EARLIEST WE COULD REALISTICALLY EXPECT HIM HERE WOULD BE LATE MONDAY AFTERNOON. AS YOU KNOW, THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD WISH TO HAVE TALKS WITH AND ENTERTAIN THE PRESIDENT. BUT OWING TO HER COMMITMENTS ON TUESDAY IT WOULD BE MORE CONVENIENT FOR THESE TALKS ETC TO BE ON THE WEDNESDAY.

2. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE BILATERAL VISIT SEEM TO US TO BE THE STATE BANQUET AND SOME RELAXATION AT WINDSOR: SOME FORM OF ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT AND TALKS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER: AND SOME PUBLIC TELEVISED OCCASION, IF POSSIBLE ADDRESS TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (THOUGH THIS WILL NEED VERY CAREFUL POLITICAL CONSIDERATION, AS YOU KNOW).

3. ~~ALTERNATIVELY~~ <sup>Alternatively</sup>, AND SUBJECT TO THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NATO SUMMIT, A REVISED OUTLINE PROGRAMME MIGHT BE:

MONDAY 7 JUNE

ARRIVE LATE PM. NIGHT AT WINDSOR

TUESDAY 8 JUNE

RELAXATION AT WINDSOR. INFORMAL LUNCHEON WITH THE QUEEN.

PM PARLIAMENTARY ADDRESS OR OTHER PUBLIC OCCASION IN LONDON.

EVENING STATE BANQUET AT WINDSOR.

WEDNESDAY 9 JUNE

1

D E D I P CONFIDENTIAL

/ (TIME

(TIME FOR BRIEFING FOR NATO SUMMIT IF REQUIRED). TALKS WITH  
PRIME MINISTER FOLLOWED BY LUNCHEON GIVEN BY PRIME MINISTER.  
AFTERNOON: INAUGURAL SESSION OF NATO MEETING.

CARRINGTON

LIMITED

HD/NAD

HD/DEFENCE

HD/WED

HD/PC

HD/NEWS

PS

PS/LPS

PS/MR LUCE

PS/PUS ✓

MR DAY

MR BULLARD

MR GOODISON

MR URE

COPIES TO:

SIR PHILIP MOORE,  
BUCKINGHAM PALACE,  
MR. D. J. WRIGHT,  
CABINET OFFICE.



GRS 650  
CONFIDENTIAL  
DESKBY BANGKOK 060300Z  
DEDIP

**CONFIDENTIAL**

*Ps / No to  
Downing / St*

FM WASHINGTON 051730Z FEB 82  
TO IMMEDIATE F C O  
TELEGRAM NUMBER 372 OF 5 FEBRUARY  
INFO IMMEDIATE BANGKOK (FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY) UKDEL NATO

MY TELNO 365: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

1. ANOTHER REEL IN THE STORY: I SAW EAGLEBURGER TODAY, WHO HAD JUST SPOKEN TO HAIG. EAGLEBURGER EXPLAINED THAT THE REASON FOR THE SHIFT BACK TO BRUSSELS AS THE PLACE FOR THE N A T O SUMMIT WAS THE AMERICAN FEAR THAT THEY WERE PUSHING US TOO HARD TO HAVE IT IN LONDON WHEN WE DID NOT REALLY WISH IT TO BE THERE. TO THIS I REPLIED THAT IT WAS TRUE AT THE OUTSET WE HAD HAD SOME HESITATIONS, BUT WE HAD THEN COME TO A CLEAR-CUT DECISION IN FAVOUR OF LONDON AND THIS HAD BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE AMERICANS.
2. ON THE QUESTION OF A SEPARATE MEETING IN LONDON, EAGLEBURGER SAID THAT ONE OF THE MAIN TROUBLES HAD BEEN THE CONVICTION IN THE WHITE HOUSE THAT THE EUROPEAN VISIT MUST ONLY BE A THREE-STOP AFFAIR, PARIS, BRUSSELS AND ROME. THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF SECURITY CONCERN IN THE WHITE HOUSE, THOUGH VERY MUCH NOT IN THE PRESIDENT'S OWN MIND. BUT THOSE ROUND HIM WERE SCARED STIFF FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT. I GOT THE IMPRESSION THAT THIS MAY UNDERLY THE DETERMINATION NOT TO SPEND A NIGHT IN ROME. HE, EAGLEBURGER, HAD LITTLE SYMPATHY WITH THIS VIEW. THE PRESIDENT COULD NOT SIMPLY SHUT HIMSELF UP IN THE WHITE HOUSE. HE MUST GET UP AND ABOUT AND BE SEEN AROUND THE WORLD. CERTAINLY THERE WAS NO PARTICULAR SECURITY PROBLEM ABOUT LONDON.
3. THEN WE GOT ON TO THE GERMAN PROBLEM. SCHMIDT HAD CONVEYED AN INVITATION NO LESS THAN SIX TIMES TO REAGAN. EAGLEBURGER'S VIEW WAS THAT IF THE PRESIDENT WENT SEPARATELY TO LONDON HE WOULD HAVE TO GO TO GERMANY. THIS LED HIM ON TO ASK WHETHER WE SHOULD NOT RE-OPEN THE POSSIBILITY OF THE N A T O SUMMIT IN LONDON.
4. HE ASKED ME THEREFORE WHETHER WE REALLY WERE PREPARED TO HAVE IT IN LONDON. I SAID THAT THERE WAS NO DOUBT ABOUT THIS NOW. WE UNDERSTOOD THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROGRAMME, INCLUDING THE GERMAN ISSUE. WE WERE CERTAINLY READY TO HAVE THE N A T O MEETING IN LONDON. TO WHICH EAGLEBURGER SAID THAT HE THOUGHT WE HAD BETTER TRY TO OPEN IT UP AGAIN. HE WOULD TALK TO HAIG AND THE WHITE HOUSE ABOUT IT AND GET BACK TO ME.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

*/5.*

# CONFIDENTIAL

5. I SAID THAT IF, NEVERTHELESS, IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE N A T O SUMMIT SHOULD BE IN BRUSSELS, WE MUST BE CLEAR ABOUT THE NEED FOR A SEPARATE VISIT TO LONDON. I ASKED HIM TO BELIEVE THAT GREAT RESTRAINT HAD BEEN SHOWN IN LONDON WHENCE AN INVITATION HAD COME FROM THE QUEEN AND THE PRIME MINISTER SEVERAL MONTHS AGO TO WHICH NO REPLY HAD BEEN GIVEN. WE FULLY COMPREHENDED THE DIFFICULTIES ON THE AMERICAN SIDE BUT I ASKED HIM TO BEAR IN MIND THE SENSIBILITIES ELSEWHERE. EAGLEBURGER SAID THAT HE ENTIRELY AGREED. THE MATTER HAD CERTAINLY BEEN BADLY HANDLED IN WASHINGTON. THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY A FEW ASIDES ABOUT AMATEURISHNESS IN THE WHITE HOUSE BUT, MORE IMPORTANT, EAGLEBURGER EMPHASISED HOW MUCH THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF WANTED TO GO TO LONDON. THERE SHOULD BE NO DOUBT ABOUT THAT. EAGLEBURGER ALSO SAID THAT AT THE MOMENT THE GERMANS WERE NOT AMERICA'S FAVOURITE ALLIES.

6. IT WAS LEFT THAT HE WOULD TRY TO SEE HAIG IMMEDIATELY AND SPEAK TO ME AGAIN.

HENDERSON

LIMITED  
HD/NAD  
HD/WEI  
HD/DEFENCE I  
HD/PCD  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MALUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR DAY  
MR WRIGHT  
MR BUKHARI  
MR URE  
MR WILLMORE

COPIES TO:  
MR. D. J. WRIGHT,  
CABINET OFFICE.

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No. 10 DOWNING STREET

2

# CONFIDENTIAL



CABINET OFFICE

With the compliments of  
Sir Robert Armstrong KCB, CVO  
*Secretary of the Cabinet*

A. J. Coles, Esq

A.J.C.  $\frac{8}{2}$   
h.a.

70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS  
Telephone: 01-233 8319

CONFIDENTIAL



087A

CABINET OFFICE

70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS Telephone 01-233 8319

*From the Secretary of the Cabinet:* Sir Robert Armstrong KCB, CVO

Ref: A07353

5th February 1982

I have received the recent flurry of telegrams about the possibility of a visit by President Reagan in June.

The outgoing telegram to Washington on 3rd February (tel. no. 169) talked about The Queen receiving the President on the evening of Sunday, 6th June.

I hope that those concerned with the matter have their eye on the French programme for the Economic Summit, which includes a grand dinner in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles that evening. If President Reagan was attending that dinner and the festivities associated with it he would not be able to arrive at Windsor until very late that evening. Conversely, we should hardly want to entice him to London earlier in the evening, so that he missed the dinner at Versailles: that would not please the President of the French Republic.

I am sending a copy of this letter to John Coles.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

Sir Michael Palliser, GCMG

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

GRS 1200

D E D I P

CONFIDENTIAL

FM WASHINGTON 050310Z FEB 82  
TO IMMEDIATE FCO  
TELEGRAM NUMBER 365 OF 4 FEBRUARY

INFO IMMEDIATE BANGKOK (FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY)  
UKDEL NATO

*h.a.  
A.F.C. 1/2*

YOUR TELNO 169: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT.

1. THIS HAS BEEN A BAD AND TOPSY-TURVY DAY, THAT AT ANY RATE HAS ENDED BETTER THAN IT BEGAN.

2. IT BEGAN WITH EAGLEBURGER TELEPHONING ME TO SAY THAT HE HAD HEARD THAT IT HAD BEEN DECIDED THE PREVIOUS EVENING IN THE WHITE HOUSE THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD FAVOUR HAVING THE NATO SUMMIT IN BRUSSELS. I ASKED WHY THIS WAS SO BECAUSE IT SEEMED TO CONTRADICT THE EARLY AMERICAN VIEW. EAGLEBURGER SAID THAT HE DID NOT REALLY KNOW HIMSELF BUT HE IMAGINED THAT IT WAS BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE GERMANS. I SAID THAT IF THE NATO SUMMIT WAS IN BRUSSELS I WOULD ASSUME THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD GO TO LONDON JUST BEFORE IT AND AFTER THE VISIT TO ROME ON 7 JUNE. EAGLEBURGER SAID THAT HE DID NOT KNOW ABOUT THIS. I DID NOT LIKE THE SOUND OF HIS HESITATIONS AND TOLD HIM THAT IT WOULD GIVE A PARTICULARLY BAD IMPRESSION IF AFTER ALL THE DISCUSSIONS WE HAD HAD, THE QUEEN'S AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S INVITATIONS EXTENDED A LONG WAY BACK, WERE JUST CAST ASIDE. EAGLEBURGER SAID THAT HE WOULD GO INTO IT FURTHER AND GET IN TOUCH WITH ME AGAIN.

3. AFTER SOME DIFFICULTY I MANAGED TO REACH DEEVER, TO WHOM I SAID THAT I HAD HEARD THAT THE WHITE HOUSE HAD DECIDED THAT THEY WANTED THE NATO SUMMIT IN BRUSSELS. DEEVER SAID THAT THIS WAS SO. AL HAIG HAD SPOKEN TO SOMEONE IN LONDON WHO HAD GIVEN HIM THE IMPRESSION THAT THE BRITISH WOULD REALLY PREFER TO HAVE THE MEETING IN BRUSSELS. THE AMERICANS DID NOT WANT TO PUSH US TOO FAR. I SAID THAT WE HAD DECIDED UPON BRUSSELS IN ORDER TO SUIT THE AMERICANS. BUT IF THE SUMMIT WAS HELD IN BRUSSELS, I WAS ASSUMING THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD GO TO LONDON JUST BEFORE IT. DEEVER SAID THAT HE THOUGHT THAT WE HAD BETTER DROP THE IDEA OF A VISIT TO THE UK AT THIS TIME. PERHAPS IT COULD TAKE PLACE AT A LATER DATE ON ANOTHER OCCASION.

4. DEEVER THEN SAID THAT HAIG WAS WORRIED ABOUT THE GERMANS IF THE PRESIDENT CAME TO LONDON. I SAID THAT WHAT DEEVER HAD TOLD ME WOULD CREATE THE WORST POSSIBLE IMPRESSION IN LONDON.

CONFIDENTIAL

/ AN INVITATION

AN INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT FROM HER MAJESTY TO VISIT THE UK HAD BEEN CONVEYED TWO MONTHS AGO (I HAD IN FACT SPOKEN TO HIM ON 8 DECEMBER AND FOLLOWED THIS UP WITH A LETTER THE SAME DAY, WHICH, HAVING REFERRED TO THE PRIME MINISTER'S INVITATION OF 27 FEBRUARY, STATED THAT QUOTE HER MAJESTY WOULD LIKE TO INVITE THE PRESIDENT TO STAY AT WINDSOR CASTLE UNQUOTE AND THEN PROCEEDED TO SUGGEST VARIOUS DATES IN THE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER). SINCE THEN HE AND I HAD MANY DISCUSSIONS ON THE SUBJECT AND I HAD SPOKEN ABOUT IT WITH JUDGE CLARK AND AMBASSADOR STOESSEL. MORE RECENTLY WE HAD HAD DETAILED TALKS ABOUT IT AND WORKED OUT A POSSIBLE PROGRAMME. IT WOULD GO DOWN EXTREMELY BADLY, I TOLD DEAVER, IF WE WERE NOW TOLD THAT THE PRESIDENT COULD NOT GO TO LONDON.

5. DEAVER ASKED ME TO GIVE HIM A LITTLE TIME, SAYING THAT HE PROMISED TO SEE WHAT HE COULD DO ABOUT IT.

6. I THEN TELEPHONED HAIG AS SOON AS I COULD AND SPOKE ALONG THE SAME SORT OF LINES. HE SAID THAT THE TROUBLE WAS THAT THE SUBJECT HAD BEEN TAKEN UP WITH DEAVER INSTEAD OF WITH HIM. I INTERJECTED THAT THIS WAS NOT TRUE. I HAD SENT HIM A LETTER ON 26 JANUARY EXTENDING HER MAJESTY'S INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT THE UK ON 7 AND 8 JUNE. IN THAT LETTER I HAD ADDED THAT I HAD ALREADY DISCUSSED THE SUBJECT WITH JUDGE CLARK. ( I HAVE ALSO TALKED ABOUT IT FREQUENTLY WITH STOESSEL AND EAGLEBURGER). HAIG THEN SAID THAT HE WAS SORRY THAT IT HAD ALL GOT SNARLED UP BUT I WOULD UNDERSTAND THAT THERE WAS ALSO THE GERMAN PROBLEM.

7. I SAID THAT I THOUGHT THAT IT WOULD BE THE GREATEST MISTAKE IF THE PRESIDENT WAS TO MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE UK. HIS VISIT THERE WOULD GET GREAT PUBLICITY IN THE WHOLE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD. NOT LEAST THE UNITED STATES. I REALLY DID NOT THINK THAT CRYING OFF AT THIS STATE WOULD BE UNDERSTOOD IN LONDON.

8. HAIG SAID THAT HE MUST GIVE IT FURTHER THOUGHT. HE RANG ME BACK A FEW MINUTES LATER TO ASK ME WHAT SORT OF PROGRAMME COULD BE ARRANGED. WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENT TO HAVE SOME RELAXATION? WHAT SORT OF OTHER EVENTS WOULD HE UNDERTAKE IN LONDON? I MENTIONED THE IDEA OF RIDING IN WINDSOR PARK WHICH I HAD DISCUSSED WITH THE WHITE HOUSE APPARENTLY WITH THEIR ENTHUSIASM. THERE WAS ALSO THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ADDRESS TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND A DINNER AT WINDSOR OR IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

CONFIDENTIAL

9. HAIG ASKED WHETHER IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO GO BY HELICOPTER FROM WINDSOR CASTLE TO THE CENTRE OF LONDON AND I ASSURED HIM THAT IT WOULD. I EMPHASISED THE IMPORTANT TELEVISION POSSIBILITIES AND THE WIDE AUDIENCE THAT WOULD BE REACHED; ALSO THE GREAT UNDERSTANDING WE HAD FOR THE PRESIDENT'S WISH FOR RELAXATION. I WAS SURE THAT WE WOULD BE ABLE TO COMBINE A VISIT THAT WOULD PROVIDE THE NECESSARY REST AND ALSO GIVE HIM THE PUBLIC OPPORTUNITIES REQUIRED.

10. HAIG SAID THAT ALL THAT WAS MOST INTERESTING. HE THOUGHT THAT SUCH A PROGRAMME QUOTE SOUNDS FINE UNQUOTE. WE WOULD HAVE TO HELP HIM WITH THE GERMANS BUT PERHAPS THAT WAS NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL AS SCHMIDT HAD RECENTLY BEEN ON A QUOTE SPECIAL UNQUOTE TO WASHINGTON. HE SAID THAT HE WOULD GET BACK TO ME. HE THOUGHT THAT HE COULD WORK IT OUT.

11. SO THAT IS WHERE WE STAND AT PRESENT. IT MUST ALL BE VERY CONFUSING TO YOU IN LONDON, NOT TO SAY UNSATISFACTORY. BUT I THINK WE MAY RESCUE THE VISIT. I DO NOT THINK THERE IS ANYTHING MORE TO BE DONE ON OUR SIDE JUST AT THE MOMENT. BUT I EXPECT TO HEAR FROM THEM AGAIN TOMORROW MORNING AND HOPE THAT THEIR MINDS WILL NOT HAVE CHANGED AGAIN. IT IS POSSIBLE THEY MAY AGREE AMONG THEMSELVES.

HENDERSON

LIMITED

HEAD/NAD  
HEAD/WED  
HEAD/DEFENCE D  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS  
MR DAY  
MR URE

*M. Wright*  
*M. G. M. M. M.*

COPIES TO:

MR D J WRIGHT, CABINET OFFICE

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL



*With the compliments of*

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

~~Francis Richards~~

5.282

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE  
SW1A 2AH



OUT TELEGRAM

|   |                            |                   |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Classification and Caveats | Precedence/Deskby |
|   | CONFIDENTIAL DEDIP         | IMMEDIATE         |

ZCZC  
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PRE/ADD  
TEL NO

1 ZCZC  
2 GRS  
3 CONFIDENTIAL  
4 DEDIP  
5  
6 FM FCO 051300Z FEB 82  
7 TO IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON (FOR AMBASSADOR)  
8 TELEGRAM NUMBER  
9 INFO IMMEDIATE BANGKOK (FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY)  
10 INFO UKDEL NATO (FOR SCOTT)  
11 PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT: YOUR TELNO 365  
12 1. As a result of a further look at the Versailles Summit  
13 arrangements and the Prime Minister's engagements, the  
14 programme outlined in my telno 169 needs adjustment. The  
15 Economic Summit is now planned to end officially on Monday  
16 morning 7 June with formal departures and Mitterrand saying  
17 farewells. So if the President then flies to Rome, the  
18 earliest we could realistically expect him here would be late  
19 Monday afternoon. As you know, the Prime Minister would wish  
20 to have talks with and entertain the President. But owing to  
21 her commitments on Tuesday it would be more convenient for  
22 these talks <sup>etc</sup> to be on the Wednesday.  
23 2. The essential elements of the bilateral visit seem to us to  
24 be the State Banquet and some relaxation at Windsor: some form  
25 of entertainment given by the Government and talks with the

///  
//  
/

|  |                  |  |
|--|------------------|--|
| NNNN ends telegram                           | BLANK            | Catchword<br><br>/Prime Minister   |
| File number<br>SIR MICHAEL PALLISER'S OFFICE | Dept             | Distribution<br>Hd/NAD<br>Hd/Defence Dept<br>Hd/WED<br>Hd/PCD — <i>Hd/West Dept</i><br>PS<br>PS/LPS<br>PS/Mr Luce <i>Mr Goodison</i><br>PS/PUS <i>Mr Bullard</i><br>Mr Day<br>Mr Ure |
| Drafted by (Block capitals)<br>R A BURNS     |                  |  |
| Telephone number<br>233 5142                 |                  |  |
| Authorised for despatch                      |                  |  |
| Comcen reference                             | Time of despatch | cc: D J Wright Esq, CABINET OFFICE<br>Sir Philip Moore, Buckingham Palace  |

OUT TELEGRAM (CONT)

|  |  |           |           |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|
|  | Classification and Caveats<br>CONFIDENTIAL DEDIP | IMMEDIATE | Page<br>2 |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|

1 <<<<  
 2 Prime Minister: and some public televised occasion, if possible  
 3 address to both Houses of Parliament (though this will need very  
 4 careful political consideration, as you know).  
 5 3. Alternatively, and subject to the arrangements for the NATO  
 6 Summit, a revised outline programme might be:  
 7 Monday 7 June  
 8 Arrive late pm. Night at Windsor  
 9 Tuesday 8 June  
 10 Relaxation at Windsor. *Informal* ~~Family~~ luncheon with The Queen.  
 11 pm Parliamentary address or other public occasion in London.  
 12 Evening State Banquet at Windsor.  
 13 Wednesday 9 June  
 14 (Time for briefing for NATO Summit if required). Talks with  
 15 Prime Minister followed by Luncheon given by Prime Minister.  
 16 Afternoon: Inaugural session of NATO Meeting.  
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 18 Carrington  
 19 NNNN  
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cc Sir P Moore  
MCD  
CO

tu

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

3 February 1982

CLOSED UNDER THE  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT 2000

Dear Francis,

Invitation to President Reagan

The Prime Minister has seen your letter of 2 February and agrees that we should renew our invitation to President Reagan to visit this country in June and also that we should offer London as the site for the NATO Summit.

The draft telegram enclosed with your letter suggested that the Prime Minister might give a luncheon for President Reagan on Tuesday 8 June. This is unlikely to be possible because of Prime Minister's Question time on that day. We shall therefore wish to look further at the precise timings of the Prime Minister's luncheon for and talks with the President. At present, dinner on 8 June would appear to be a better arrangement - this might mean that the President should stay in Winfield House that night. Before your telegram is despatched, therefore, I should be grateful if the relevant sentence in paragraph 2 could be amended to read as follows:

"The Prime Minister would like to entertain the President on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and hold talks with him at some point, though the precise timings will have to be further examined."

The next sentence could then read:

"On the Tuesday afternoon there could be a major public appearance . . . "

I am sending copies of this letter to Sir Philip Moore, Brian Norbury (Ministry of Defence) and David Wright (Cabinet Office).

For me  
for file

CS

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CONFIDENTIAL



Prime Minister

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Agree to despatch of telegram  
as amended? *Yes*  
We will ensure that the balance  
are contacts tomorrow, before the  
telegram goes.

2 February 1982

Dear John,

A.F.C. 2

Invitation to President Reagan

We have been in touch about the American announcement that President Reagan is to visit Paris and Rome when he comes to Europe for the Economic and NATO Summits in June. We have been instructing Sir Nicholas Henderson to press vigorously for the President to visit the UK while he is in Europe on the basis of the invitation extended to him last year by the Prime Minister and the subsequent more formal invitation by The Queen to spend two days as Her guest at Windsor on 7 and 8 June.

As you know, at Sir Nicholas Henderson's suggestion we had considered the possibility of trying to arrange for the NATO Summit to be held in London rather than in Brussels as a way of attracting President Reagan to this country. Over the weekend it seemed that the consensus in Washington as well as in Europe was settling, however, upon Brussels as the site of the Summit. Since we could see force in the view, also expressed to us by the Ministry of Defence, that a Summit would have more impact on European public opinion if it were held on the Continent of Europe, we were disposed to drop the idea of getting the Summit to London while continuing to press for the President to pay a bilateral visit. Sir Nicholas Henderson was aware of these thoughts when he had the conversations in the White House recorded in Washington tel no 306 (attached).

This conversation demonstrates that ~~the~~ the Americans have now focussed on the prospect of a visit to Windsor and are keen on it. This is good news and we must try to bring the Americans to a positive decision as soon as possible. On the other hand, Washington telnos 316 and 323 indicate that the Americans have come to see particular advantage in switching the Summit from Brussels to London. They maintain that this would give them a good excuse for accepting an invitation to the UK while turning down a similar invitation to the President to visit Bonn.

We have consulted Lord Carrington, whose view is that our main objective must be to have President Reagan visit this country in June and that, if this means offering London as the site for the NATO Summit, we should be ready to do that. I therefore attach a draft telegram to Washington to which we would be grateful for the Prime Minister's agreement.

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ACT 2000

If the idea finds favour of an address to the joint Houses of Parliament, then it will also be necessary at some point to consult the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Speaker. As you will see, our draft telegram is discreet on this point because we do not think that we should let the Ambassador arouse US expectations until we are sure that this idea is feasible.

I am copying this letter to Sir Philip Moore, Brian Norbury (MOD) and David Wright (Cabinet Office).

Yours ever,

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

Private Secretary  
No 10 Downing Street

cc: Sir P Moore, Buckingham Palace  
PS/Sir F Cooper, MOD  
PS/Sir Robert Armstrong, Cabinet Office

OUT TELEGRAM

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|  | Classification and Caveats | Precedence/Deskby |
|  | CONFIDENTIAL DEDIP         | IMMEDIATE         |

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1 ZCZC  
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3 CONFIDENTIAL  
4 DEDIP  
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6 FM FCO 021700Z FEB 82  
7 TO IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON  
8 TELEGRAM NUMBER  
9  
10 INFO MANILA (FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY), UKDEL NATO  
11 YOUR TEL NOS 306, 316 AND 323: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT  
12 1. Your latest conversations with Deaver and Eagleburger  
13 indicate that the Americans have at last focussed on the  
14 advantages and attraction of a visit by President Reagan this  
15 summer to Windsor and that we have a much better chance than  
16 we had feared of bringing them to an early positive decision.  
17 Our priority objective is to get President Reagan to London  
18 and if that means offering London for the NATO Summit then we  
19 are certainly prepared to do so. Administratively and  
20 financially this will be a little more difficult to arrange  
21 than in 1977 when the facilities were already in place. In  
22 speaking to the Americans, however, you should make it clear  
23 that our offer to be host to the Summit is on the express  
24 understanding that President Reagan would then indeed come to  
25 Windsor as invited by The Queen.  
2. The programme could be along the lines sketched out *below*.

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|--|------------------|--|
| NNNN ends telegram                       | BLANK            | Catchword<br>The Queen   |
| File number<br>SIR M PALLISER'S          | Dept<br>OFFICE   | Distribution<br>Limited<br>Hd/NAD<br>Hd/Defence Dept<br>Hd/WED<br>PS<br>PS/LPS<br>PS/Mr Luce<br>PS/PUS<br>Mr Day<br>Mr Ure<br>D J Wright, Cabinet Office |
| Drafted by (Block capitals)<br>R A Burns |                  |  |
| Telephone number<br>233 5142             |                  |  |
| Authorised for despatch                  |                  |  |
| Comcen reference                         | Time of despatch |  |

OUT TELEGRAM (CONT)

Classification and Caveats  
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The Queen could receive the President, but without ceremony, on the Sunday evening. Monday morning could be left free for relaxation, including riding (with The Queen) in Windsor Park and the afternoon could be left free for briefing for the NATO Summit, with a State Banquet in the evening. The Prime Minister would like to entertain the President on behalf of Her Majesty's Government <sup>and hold talks with him</sup> at some point; <sup>though the precise timings will have to be further examined</sup> ~~this could be luncheon on the Tuesday, preceded perhaps by talks (at Chequers/at No 10).~~ <sup>Tuesday</sup> On the <sup>h</sup> afternoon there could be a major public appearance. We are looking at the various possibilities. For example the Lord Mayor and Corporation traditionally receive The Queen's guests in State at Guildhall and would wish to do so this time if there were an opportunity. Or it might be possible to arrange an address to both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall (this could be followed by some form of return hospitality, though this is not necessary). Either occasion would provide an <sup>opportunity</sup> ~~occasion~~ for a major televised speech. But Westminster Hall in particular will require quite a bit of consultation at this end and you should be careful not to raise any excessive hopes. Travel between Windsor and Buckingham Palace can easily be arranged by helicopter for the President and his principal advisers. But large numbers of helicopters for the entourage could create a problem which would need further examination.

3. As for numbers (paragraph 6 of your tel no 306) Windsor could certainly accommodate the sort of number of principals Deaver mentioned. Security and support staff would need looking at but Windsor probably affords greater scope in this respect than Buckingham Palace. You should therefore reassure Deaver on this score. Journalists would as you supposed have to be accommodated separately and both London and Windsor hotels tend to be full in June, but this problem is also surmountable.

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OUT TELEGRAM (CONT)

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|  | Classification and Caveats<br>CONFIDENTIAL | Page<br>3 |
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1 <<<<  
 2 4. On a point of clarification, if the NATO Summit takes place  
 3 in London, we are working on the assumption that the President  
 4 would spend Sunday and Monday and possibly Tuesday nights at  
 5 Windsor, and move into Winfield House (or a hotel) for the  
 6 NATO Summit itself. It does not seem to make sense at first  
 7 glance for the President to try and do the Summit from Windsor.  
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 9 CARRINGTON  
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*Ps / Pcs*

D E D I P

CONFIDENTIAL

FM WASHINGTON 011850Z FEB 82

TO IMMEDIATE F C O

TELEGRAM NUMBER 006 OF 1 FEBRUARY

INFO IMMEDIATE MANILA (FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY)

MY TELNO 303: POSSIBLE VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN TO THE U.K.

1. DEEVER GOT INTO TOUCH WITH ME FIRST THING THIS MORNING AND ASKED TO COME AND SEE ME, WHICH HE HAS JUST DONE.

2. HE SAID THAT HE HAD HAD SOME DISCUSSIONS FOLLOWING OUR TALK OVER THE WEEKEND ABOUT A POSSIBLE VISIT TO ENGLAND. IT WOULD BE IDEAL IF THE NATO SUMMIT COULD BE HELD IN LONDON BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT COULD THEN GO THERE WITHOUT INCITING ENVY IN OTHER COUNTRIES. HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO GO TRAVELLING TO MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

3. I SAID THAT, ON THE BASIS OF ADVANCE INFORMATION GIVEN ME, I DID NOT THINK THAT IT WOULD BE AT ALL EASY TO HAVE THE NATO SUMMIT IN LONDON. MANY COUNTRIES WERE ASSUMING THAT IT WAS GOING TO TAKE PLACE IN BRUSSELS. THEY WOULD PROBABLY PREFER TO SEE THE PRESIDENT THERE AT THE NATO HEADQUARTERS RATHER THAN IN ONE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL.

4. DEEVER REPLIED THAT WE MUST THEN LOOK AT THE POSSIBILITY OF THE PRESIDENT GOING TO LONDON IN THE GAP BETWEEN THE END OF THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT ON SUNDAY 6 JUNE AND THE START OF THE NATO SUMMIT ON WEDNESDAY 9 JUNE. HE WOULD ONLY BE SPENDING A NUMBER OF HOURS IN ROME. HE DID NOT INTEND STAYING THE NIGHT THERE. I SUGGESTED THAT HE MIGHT FLY TO LONDON ON THE EVENING OF SUNDAY 6TH, HAVING VISITED ROME THAT AFTERNOON. HE WOULD THEN PROCEED FROM THE AIRPORT TO WINDSOR CASTLE, WHICH WAS A VERY SHORT DISTANCE. HE COULD SPEND A QUIET EVENING WITH HER MAJESTY. HE COULD PLAN TO FLY ON TO BRUSSELS ON THE WEDNESDAY. THIS WOULD GIVE HIM TWO FURTHER NIGHTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

5. DEEVER ASKED ME WHAT SORT OF PROGRAMME I THOUGHT WOULD BE SUITABLE. IT WOULD BE ESSENTIAL THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD HAVE TIME TO BE BRIEFED ON THE FORTHCOMING NATO MEETING. HE WOULD ALSO LIKE SOME RELAXATION. HE REALISED THAT HE WOULD NEED TO MAKE SOME SUITABLE PUBLIC APPEARANCE. I SAID THAT ON A PURELY PERSONAL BASIS I THOUGHT THAT HE MIGHT TAKE MONDAY MORNING EASILY AND GO FOR A RIDE IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK. DEEVER ASKED EAGERLY WHETHER HER MAJESTY WOULD BE THINKING OF RIDING WITH THE PRESIDENT. ON MONDAY EVENING I THOUGHT THAT THERE MIGHT BE A BANQUET GIVEN BY HER MAJESTY EITHER AT WINDSOR CASTLE OR BUCKINGHAM PALACE. THEN ON THE TUESDAY IT SEEMED TO ME THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD MAKE SOME PUBLIC SPEECH. I DID NOT KNOW WHETHER IT WOULD BE FEASIBLE TO REPEAT THE OCCASION OF A JOINT MEETING OF PARLIAMENT IN ST STEPHEN'S HALL

CONFIDENTIAL

/SUCH

CONFIDENTIAL

SUCH AS THAT ADDRESSED BY DE GAULLE JUST OVER 20 YEARS AGO. NOR DID I KNOW WHETHER IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO TELEVISE SUCH A SESSION. DEAVER ADDED THAT THE PRESIDENT MIGHT DO A RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AFTER SOME SUCH APPEARANCE BUT HE DID NOT THINK THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO HAVE A DINNER AT THE EMBASSY, THOUGH NO DOUBT THE US AMBASSADOR WOULD PRESS FOR ONE.

6. DEAVER ASKED WHETHER THE QUEEN WOULD BE ABLE TO COPE WITH THE SIZE OF THE PARTY THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD HAVE TO HAVE WITH HIM. THE NUMBERS ALONGSIDE HIM DID NOT HAVE TO BE ALL THAT EXORBITANT. NEVERTHELESS HE WOULD REQUIRE 5 OR 6 ROOMS IN ADDITION TO THE ONE FOR MRS REAGAN AND HIMSELF. THERE WOULD ALSO OF COURSE BE A LARGE SECURITY FOLLOWING. AS FOR THE JOURNALISTS, THEY WOULD OF COURSE BE THERE IN HUNDREDS BUT DEAVER ASSUMED THEY COULD BE ACCOMMODATED IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR OR EVEN IN LONDON. I TOLD HIM THAT LONDON REALLY WAS A VERY EASY DISTANCE FROM WINDSOR CASTLE. DEAVER SAID THAT HE ASSUMED THAT IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENT TO GO BETWEEN WINDSOR CASTLE AND LONDON, WHETHER TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE OR WINFIELD HOUSE, BY HELICOPTER.

7. I SPOKE AGAIN ABOUT THE VALUE TO THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF OF A VISIT OF THIS KIND. HE HAD NOT DONE MUCH TRAVELLING AND IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO GET ACROSS TO A WIDER BODY OF OPINION. DEAVER SAID HE ENTIRELY AGREED. HE VERY MUCH LIKED THE IDEAS WE HAD BEEN DISCUSSING AND HE WOULD GO INTO THEM AGAIN WITH THOSE CONCERNED AND GET INTO TOUCH WITH ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

8. I DO NOT THINK THERE IS ANYTHING FURTHER FOR YOU TO DO AT THIS STAGE. WITH ANY LUCK WE WILL GET THE VISIT TO THE UK EVEN WITHOUT HAVING THE NATO SUMMIT THERE, THOUGH I SUSPECT THAT AL HAIG MAY WELL POINT OUT THAT THIS COULD CAUSE TROUBLE WITH THE GERMANS. I SENSE THAT THE WHITE HOUSE ARE AT LAST QUITE FIRED BY THE IDEA OF GOING TO LONDON. IF YOU CAN GIVE ME SOME IDEA OF WHETHER A MEETING OF PARLIAMENT IN ST STEPHEN'S HALL WOULD BE POSSIBLE OR NOT, THAT WOULD BE USEFUL, HOWEVER TENTATIVE YOUR VIEW.

HENDERSON

LIMITED  
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HD/WED  
PS  
PS/LFS  
PS/MR LUCE  
PS/PUS ✓  
MR DAY  
MR URE

CONFIDENTIAL

U.S.A.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

1 February 1982

Dear John,

*Overtaken. Arrive before  
letter. A.F.C. 1/2*

INVITATION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

You will have seen the American announcement that President Reagan is to visit Paris and Rome when he comes to Europe for the NATO Summit in June. There is speculation in the press that he may also visit other European capitals, but the Americans have not responded to the invitation extended by The Queen that the President should spend two days as Her guest at Windsor. At Sir Nicholas Henderson's suggestion, we have considered the possibility of trying to arrange for the NATO Summit to be held in London rather than Brussels, but the latest report from Washington suggests that they are assuming that the Summit will be held in Brussels. Since we do not rate highly our chances of being able to switch the meeting to London and since there are obvious advantages in holding the Summit at the present juncture of events in continental Europe, we do not propose to pursue that idea further (and are so informing the Embassy in Washington).

*f.a.*

Lord Carrington is concerned however at the prospect of President Reagan visiting a number of European capitals without including London. Given the situation described in Washington telno 303 (attached) we need to send Sir Nicholas Henderson further instructions to use with the White House and State Department. These instructions propose two alternative dates.

I therefore attach a draft telegram to Washington to which we would be grateful for the Prime Minister's agreement.

CLOSED UNDER THE  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT 2000

*Yours over,*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

J Coles Esq  
Private Secretary  
No.10 Downing Street  
LONDON

CONFIDENTIAL

OUT TELEGRAM

Classification and Caveats

CONFIDENTIAL

Precedence/Deskby

IMMEDIATE

1 ZCZC

2 GRS

3 CONFIDENTIAL

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6 FM FCO 011500Z FEB 82

7 TO IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON

8 TELEGRAM NUMBER

9 INFO MANILA (FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY)

10 YOUR TELNO 303: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S TRAVEL PLANS

11

12 1. You took exactly the right line with Deaver, but as it now  
 13 seems to be generally assumed that the NATO Summit will be in  
 14 Brussels, I see no point in trying to shift this. We should  
 15 not be content however at the prospect of Reagan visiting Paris,  
 16 Rome, Brussels and possibly other European capitals (Madrid has  
 17 now been suggested in the press) without coming to London. We  
 18 note that the Americans envisage only a brief visit to Rome  
 19 after the Economic Summit. This would seem still to leave open  
 20 the possibility of a visit to London after Rome and before the  
 21 NATO Summit.

22 2. You should therefore make urgent representations to the  
 23 White House and in parallel to the State Department on the  
 24 following lines. The original invitation from the Prime  
 25 Minister to President Reagan to visit the United Kingdom, which

NNNN ends  
telegram

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Catchword

/has now

File number  
SIR MICHAEL PALLISER'S OFFICE

Dept

Distribution

Standard  
NAD  
Defence Dept  
WED  
ECD(E)  
PCD  
News Dept  
Cabinet Office

Drafted by (Block capitals)  
R A BURNS

Telephone number  
233 5142

Authorised for despatch

Comcen reference

Time of despatch

OUT TELEGRAM (CONT)

Classification and Caveats  
CONFIDENTIAL

IMMEDIATE

Page 2

1 <<<<  
 2 has now been followed up by the invitation from The Queen to  
 3 come here on 7 and 8 June, still stands. As well as staying  
 4 with The Queen at Windsor, the programme for such a visit would  
 5 of course provide the President with opportunities for  
 6 entertainment by and working talks with the Prime Minister.  
 7 There would also be occasion for publicised appearances, very  
 8 likely a televised address to the joint Houses of Parliament  
 9 in Westminster Hall. You might add that if the President were  
 10 able to spare time for some relaxation during this stage in his  
 11 tour, Windsor would provide opportunities for riding horses  
 12 from The Queen's stables in the secure conditions of the Park.  
 13 You might also add that if the President could not spare time for a  
 14 two-night visit we nonetheless hope that he would come for as  
 15 long as he could manage. We would envisage his being conveyed  
 16 by helicopter between London and Windsor (the way members of  
 17 the Royal Family frequently travel).  
 18 3. If you think this appropriate you could suggest as an  
 19 alternative that the President might come to the UK before the  
 20 Economic Summit, which begins in Versailles from 4pm on 4 June.  
 21 The Pope will be leaving from Cardiff at the end of his visit  
 22 on 2 June. Despite the organisational scramble, The Queen and  
 23 the Prime Minister would be glad to welcome the President on  
 24 a visit between 2 and 4 June, when similar arrangements could  
 25 be made to those described above.

26  
 27 Carrington

28 NNNN  
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NNNN ends  
telegram

BLANK

Catchword

010



N. S. P. R.

M 3/2

*With the compliments of*

h-a.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

LONDON, SW1A 2AH

Francis Richards.

1.2.82

FCO

OO MANILA

GPS 500

CONFIDENTIAL

FM WASHINGTON 311700Z JAN 82  
TO IMMEDIATE FCO  
TELEGRAM NO 303 OF 31 JANUARY  
AND TO MANILA (FOR PS/S OF S)

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S TRAVEL PLANS

(Standard)

ps  
ps subs  
ps in house  
ps to us  
Hd NAD  
Hd Defend  
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Hd EDE /  
Hd PCJ  
Hd ch...  
Monday

MICHAEL DEEVER, OF THE WHITE HOUSE, HAS TOLD ME THAT IN ABOUT <sup>THE</sup> ~~AN~~ <sup>ONE</sup> ~~RE~~ A FORTNIGHT HE WILL BE LEAVING FOR PARIS, ROME AND BRUSSELS TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR THE PRESIDENTS SUMMER VISITS.

I ASKED WHETHER HE WAS ASSUMING THAT THE NATO SUMMIT WAS GOING TO BE HELD IN BRUSSELS. HE SAID HE WAS. I SAID THAT I DID NOT THINK IT NECESSARILY HAD TO BE HELD THERE. BONN AND LONDON STRUCK ME AS CONCEIVABLE ALTERNATIVES, THOUGH THE FORMER SCARCELY HAD THE ACCOMODATION FOR A SUMMIT. DEEVER SHOWED INTEREST. I REMINDED HIM OF HER MAJESTY'S INVITATION TO WINDSOR CASTLE AND OF THE PROPOSAL WE HAD MADE FOR A VISIT BY THE PRESIDENT BETWEEN THE END OF THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT ON JUNE 6TH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE NATO MEETING ON THE 9TH. WAS THE ITALIAN VISIT GOING TO TAKE UP ALL THIS TIME? QUOTE HELL NO UNQUOTE, DEEVER REPLIED QUOTE WE WANT TO GET IN AND OUT OF ROME AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, SAY FOUR HOURS UNQUOTE. I SUGGESTED TO DEEVER THAT IF THE PRESIDENT'S ONLY VISIT TO EUROPE THIS YEAR WERE LIMITED TO VERSAILLES THE VATICAN, ROME AND PERHAPS BRUSSELS. THIS WOULD NOT BE A VERY GOOD BALANCE. IT WAS ESSENTIAL IN THE UNITED STATES' AND HIS INTEREST THAT THE PRESIDENT GIVE HIMSELF THE CHANCE TO GET HIMSELF ACROSS TO A LARGE SECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC NOR SHOULD IT BE OVERLOOKED THAT THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF U.S. CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD WAS IN LONDON; HIS PRESENCE THERE IN AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING ENVIRONMENT WOULD RICOCHET BACK TO AMERICA TO HIS OWN DOMESTIC ADVANTAGE. DEEVER SAID THAT ALL THAT WAS VERY INTERESTING. HE WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO ME ABOUT IT EARLY NEXT WEEK. I WILL TRY TO SEE DEEVER. MY IMPRESSION IS THAT THE HANDLING OF OUR INVITATIONS ILLUSTRATES THE CONFUSION THAT PREVAILS IN THE WHITE HOUSE. GIVEN THE NUMBER OF TIMES WE HAVE RAISED THIS WITH THEM IT WOULD BE TEMPTING TO UPBRAID THEM FOR CAVALIER BEHAVIOUR BUT I DON'T THINK THIS WOULD DO ANY GOOD. WE HAVE TO TAKE THEM AS THEY ARE AND ARE LIKELY TO REMAIN. IF WE CAN HOST NATO THERE SHOULD BE NO TROUBLE, THOUGH I EXPECT THAT WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL THEN WANT IS TO GET AWAY FROM IT ALL FOR A DAY OR TWO AND PERHAPS RIDE A HORSE. IF NATO IS IN BRUSSELS OR ELSEWHERE I THINK WE SHOULD TRY TO SQUEEZE IN A VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE, SAY THE NIGHTS OF JUNE 7 AND 8. I AM SURE IT IS DIFFICULT COMING TO A DECISION ON THE PLACE OF THE NATO SUMMIT. BUT I WILL SEIZE THE CHANCE TO SEE DEEVER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE SLENDER HOPE OF TRYING TO TIE THEM DOWN A LITTLE MORE FIRMLY. I MIGHT JUST ADD THAT I HAVE ALSO DISCUSSED THIS SUBJECT VERY RECENTLY WITH MEESE. HE SPOKE WITH ALMOST THEATRICAL DETACHMENT ABOUT HOW MUCH HE PERSONALLY LIKED ANY CHANCE TO VISIT LONDON FROM WHICH I DEDUCED THAT HIS WAS NOT A DECISIVE VOICE IN THE PRESIDENT'S TRAVEL PLAN. CLARK, I SUSPECT, IS INFLUENTIAL ON THIS SUBJECT. I AM SURE HE WILL HAVE ROOTED HARD FOR THE ITALIAN LEG OF THE JOURNEY. AS YOU KNOW I HAVE SPOKEN TO HIM ABOUT OUR WISHES.

HENDERSON

NNNN

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



*N.M.*  
Mr. Whitmore *J. has passed on XI*  
to Sir P. Moore. *M.M.* BRITISH EMBASSY,

The Foreign Secretary told the P.R. today *12:52* WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

TELEPHONE: (202) 462-1340

*that he had just spoken to Sir N. Henderson*  
*on the phone - Henderson thought the Americans*  
*would be unlikely to make up their minds* 4 January 1982  
*until March.*

*A.J.C. 7.*

FROM THE AMBASSADOR

X

Sir Michael Palliser GCMG  
Permanent Under Secretary of State  
FCO  
London

*HA/NP/AmD*

*cc Mr. Devenport*  
*Mr. Ferguson*  
*Mr. Ure*  
*Mr. Day*

*PS*

*PS/PS*

*PS/3*  
*6/1*

*Dear Michael*

POSSIBLE VISIT BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE UK

1. I am so sorry it has been such a time letting you have an answer to your letter of 30 November on the above; and the answer I can now give you is not very satisfactory.
2. Mike Deaver has spoken to me today and said that, given the Polish situation and the issues to which it gives rise it is not feasible to make plans for the President to visit Western Europe other than to attend the Summit Meeting in Paris in June. Deaver said that he thought it highly unlikely that the President would be able to visit Europe before that time. He could not even say with any certainty that either side of the Paris meeting the President would be able to visit the UK or other countries. All he could commit himself to was to say that if the President was able to visit the UK either side of the Summit Meeting he would be honoured to take up Her Majesty's invitation to stay at Windsor Castle.
3. This incomplete response does not make planning at home at all easy. From the feel of things here at the moment I can only say that it seems to me unrealistic to think in terms of a separate visit to the UK except possibly either side of the Summit or later in the year. But the atmosphere can of course change very quickly and it is always possible that a decision might suddenly be taken at short notice to try to put the President across in Western Europe either because transatlantic relations have got so bad or on the opposite hypothesis <sup>because</sup> the international scene is so balmy that no difficulties would arise for the President in coming to Europe - on the contrary he would be confirming success in doing so.
4. I only hope it does not sound casual on the part of the President himself or the White House. That is certainly not the intention, but my sense is that they really cannot see their way ahead at all except to believe that to plan on anything at the present time could lead them into great difficulties.





PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
2

5. Haig's reception in Berlin is vividly remembered here, and there is reluctance to commit the President to any bilateral visits in Europe which might produce a hostile public reaction.

*John C. ...*

*N. Henderson*

Nicholas Henderson

100

CONFIDENTIAL



fm  
28

## CABINET OFFICE

70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS Telephone 01-233 8319

From the Secretary of the Cabinet: Sir Robert Armstrong KCB, CVO

Ref. A06161

1 December 1981

### Economic Summit Dates

You will recall that it was suggested at last week's meeting of the Royal Visits Committee that President Reagan might be a candidate for a State Visit (or an official visit, if the full procedure of a State Visit was thought unsuitable) to Britain next June. Since it could be expected that President Reagan would be going to the Economic Summit, for which the French have proposed the dates of 7th-8th June, his acceptance of an invitation to make a visit here after the Summit would mean that there would be no impediment to the Prime Minister staying in Paris until the end of the Summit with a State Visit beginning, exceptionally, on the following day, Wednesday 9th June.

It was, however, thought advantageous to discover whether President Reagan was likely to accept the dates proposed by the French for the Summit. Sir Robert Armstrong undertook to ask Mr Rashish about this.

Sir Robert telephoned to Mr Rashish on Thursday 26th November and put the question to him. Mr Rashish called back yesterday to say that the Americans had not yet decided whether the dates were acceptable. They had not ruled them out but they had to be fitted in with a number of other plans which the President had for early June. He did not know when the President's plans would become clear.

Sir Robert commented that our position was somewhat similar and hinted that if the President was trying to fit the proposed Economic Summit dates into his other plans for that time, those plans might perhaps include a visit here. Mr Rashish implied in reply that this was very much the sort of idea which the Americans might have in mind.

In the light of this conversation, Sir Robert Armstrong recommends that instructions should be sent to Sir Nicholas Henderson to sound out the White House about the possibility of a visit to Britain by President and Mrs Reagan with as much 'State' about it as they would like, immediately before or after the Economic Summit.

/Bearing

R A Burns Esq.,

CONFIDENTIAL

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Bearing in mind this possibility, and the fact that the first week of June could now be available for an inward State Visit (even if not one by Mr Reagan), and the fact that a State Visit in the second week of June could if necessary begin on the Wednesday rather than the Tuesday, the reply to President Mitterrand's invitation to the Prime Minister to attend the Economic Summit on 7 & 8 June could perhaps be to the effect that, while the decision must remain subject to confirmation for a little time as yet, the Prime Minister hopes to be able so to arrange her commitments as to accept the President's invitation.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Sir Philip Moore and Clive Whitmore.

**D. J. WRIGHT**

(D J Wright)  
Private Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

2 / Home Minister



ms

Foreign and Commonwealth Office 182

London SW1A 2AH

30 November 1981

Sir Nicholas Henderson GCMG  
WASHINGTON

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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT 2000

1) Mr Whitmore  
2) Mr Stephens  
cf. 112  
of 11  
Rud. 1/79

Dear Nick,

POSSIBLE VISIT BY PRESIDENT REAGAN

1. At your meeting with the Secretary of State on 11 November it was agreed that it would be particularly useful to have a visit by President Reagan and that we should go for something in the early spring, when we had reason to think that the President might in any case be contemplating a visit to Europe including France and Germany. It was also agreed that it would be particularly important, even if a full blown State Visit were not feasible, that The Queen should be very much involved.

2. Since then we have been able to clear our minds about the State Visit programme for next year, and to obtain an indication from the Palace what dates in the first part of the year really would be extremely difficult, probably quite impossible, for The Queen.

To this should be added the fact that the Pope will be in Britain on a pastoral visit from 28 May to 2 June. A clash with the President would clearly be out of the question, but we thought the machine could manage a fairly rapid succession if that should become necessary. In principle any other dates might be possible, although diaries are filling up and the sooner we can get something pencilled in the better.

3. As far as the State Visit programme is concerned you should know (for your own information) that the Sultan of Oman has been invited for 16-19 March and that Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands is likely to be invited in the autumn. The June slot, 8-11 June, has been kept open for King Juan Carlos of Spain, but it is increasingly unlikely that it will be either possible or desirable to invite him for next year. Moreover, The Queen had been committed to an outward State Visit to Sweden in the first week of June but that has now been postponed to 1983 because of Queen Silvia's impending baby, so we have unexpected gaps in The Queen's programme for the first two weeks of June.



4. On another front the French are pressing hard to fix the dates for the Economic Summit in France on 6-8 June. The Prime Minister has indicated that 8 June would not suit her (because of the possible State Visit) and there are other arguments for postponing the Economic Summit to July, so as to allow for proper preparation and consultation with non-participants. But the French are so insistent on these particular dates that we suspect it might be because they have received indications that President Reagan could manage them. Soundings that Robert Armstrong has taken with Rashish in the State Department and Attali in Paris did not confirm a commitment, but it seems to be at least a possibility.

5. As you know the Secretary of State thought that June would be too late for the purpose you had in mind when you discussed the possibility with him. But it seems a little unlikely that the President would come over twice in the first half of next year (unless, for example, a strong move developed later on to have a NATO Ministerial Summit in Europe).

6. Against this background I believe the time has come for us to start pressing the White House for a clearer indication. You could perhaps say that French moves to fix the date for the European Summit have led us to wonder whether this indicated a firm commitment by President Reagan to be on this side of the Atlantic in early June. If so, we would very much like to welcome him for a bilateral visit to Britain either before or after the Summit. You should add that it would be The Queen's intention to invite the President to stay at Windsor (which would be very much more convenient from the logistical point of view). As the President would realise both The Queen's and the Prime Minister's diaries were filling up rapidly and it would be helpful to fix dates soon, so that we could make arrangements to receive him here in the way in which we would like. A fortiori, if the President were thinking of crossing the Atlantic earlier in the year, we ought to be getting on with the arrangements.

7. Could you therefore please discuss these matters at whatever level you think appropriate in the White House and State Department, renew Mrs Thatcher's invitation of 27 February on instructions and do your best to move matters towards precise dates, steering them if possible towards the dates which suit us and away from those which are manifestly impossible.

*W. M.,*  
*Michael*

Michael Palliser

bcc: Sir Robert Armstrong KCB CVO  
Cabinet Office

The Rt Hon Sir Philip Moore KCB KCVO CMG

C A Whitmore Esq  
Number 10



Private Secretary

PS/LPS

NAmD



The National Archives

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| LETTERCODE/SERIES<br>..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....                                  | Date and<br>sign                    |
| PIECE/ITEM .....<br>(one piece/item number) <i>942</i>                           |                                     |
| Extract/Item details:<br><br><i>du Boulay to Berthoud dated 24 November 1981</i> |                                     |
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jfh

USA

26 October 1981

Possible Visit by President Reagan  
To Europe

The Prime Minister saw your letter to Willie Rickett of 16 October on this subject. The possibility of a visit by President Reagan to Europe next year was not mentioned during the Prime Minister's conversations with the President in Cancun.

MA

( )

R.M.J. Lyne, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.



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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 October 1981

Prime Minister

2

To note.

WM  
16/2

mb  
Dear Willie,

Possible Visit by President Reagan to Europe

We understand that President Reagan may now be considering the idea of a visit to Europe in the first half of 1982. If the occasion arose at Cancun the Prime Minister might wish to remind Reagan (without revealing what we have heard) that he would be welcome to take up his invitation to visit Britain. If he is to come in the first half of 1982 it would be helpful to have as early an indication as possible, not least because of the probable involvement of The Queen.

*Handwritten signature of R M J Lyne*

(R M J Lyne)  
Private Secretary

W Rickett Esq  
10 Downing Street

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USA

file 1/16



10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

4 February 1981

VISIT TO BRITAIN BY  
PRESIDENT REAGAN

The Prime Minister has seen your letter to me of 3 February on this subject and has endorsed the advice in its final paragraph.

M. O'D. B. ALEXANDER

CS

F. N. Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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Prime Minister

①

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Whatever we call it, a visit by the President of the United States is going to be a 'one-off' affair. Perhaps it is best therefore to fix the date first & consider afterwards just what it should be called & what it should contain. Agree?

3 February 1981

Dear Michael,

1 hnt. 3/2

Visit to Britain by President Reagan

The considerations which have hitherto dissuaded us from proposing a State Visit for a President of the United States have been:-

- (i) Our post-war experience has been that Presidents will not in fact be drawn into full-dress State Visits. This is not so much a result of lingering Republican sentiment as of the other problems set out below. It is a fact that although President Wilson paid a full State Visit to Britain just after the First World War (including a State Drive; the visit began on Boxing Day) every other President since then has come as the guest of The Sovereign;
- (ii) Security problems; the US Secret Service would be most unlikely to concur in the President taking part eg in the traditional carriage drive from Victoria Station, or, on the second day, from Buckingham Palace to St James's Palace. They would probably insist on his travelling in his own bullet proof car;
- (iii) Logistic problems: Presidents have recently been travelling with an entourage numbering between 200 and 400, a large proportion of whom would insist on being in the same lodging as the President himself. Buckingham Palace could not accommodate this sort of invasion, nor, probably, the communications paraphernalia needed by the President.

As the Prime Minister implies, these problems are not necessarily insurmountable.

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ACT 2000

The logistic problems of residence at Buckingham Palace would need looking at, but if the other problems could be sorted out, it might be worth tackling this angle also.

There is, however, one final problem, that of finding the right dates. The Queen's calendar is full and the occasions on which it can be cleared for a State Visit are not many.

Our conclusion therefore has been that the guest of Government formula gave us far greater flexibility, with the possibility of including most, if not all, of the elements that go to make up a State Visit.

Lord Carrington's conclusion therefore is that at this stage we should confine ourselves to inviting the President to visit the United Kingdom, and only at the time when possible dates were considered could we begin to look sensibly at what kind of visit might be most appropriate.

*Yours ever,*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Francis Richards'.

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

M O'D B Alexander Esq  
10 Downing Street

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File

B/F 10/2/81.

DSG

22 January 1981

VISIT TO BRITAIN BY PRESIDENT REAGAN

The Prime Minister has seen your letter to me of 21 January on this subject. She agrees that a proposal for a formal invitation to President Reagan to visit this country should be included in her briefing.

Visit to  
USA, Feb 81.  
Jan 81.

The Prime Minister has asked whether it would not be possible to offer President Reagan a State Visit, even if this had to omit the Open Carriage Ride. I should be grateful if you could let me have a note of the problems which have led us in the past to eschew State Visits by Presidents of the United States.

M. O'D. B. ALEXANDER

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

21 January 1981

*I think it would be very nice if it were a state visit - even without -*

*Dear Michael, an open Apru? 21/1*

Visit to Britain by President Reagan

In her message of congratulation to President-elect Reagan immediately after the election, the Prime Minister said that he would always find a welcome in this country. I enclose part of the transcript from a press conference given by Mr Ed Meese which shows that Mr Reagan has correctly taken this as an invitation to visit Britain.

When she visits Washington at the end of February, the Prime Minister may wish to convey the invitation more formally. For logistic and security reasons Presidents of the United States do not usually pay State Visits to Britain. During the present reign, they have stayed here as guests of HMG, with The Queen being involved in their programmes. If the Prime Minister agrees, therefore, a proposal for a formal invitation to President Reagan to visit this country as a guest of HMG will be included in her briefing.

Once we hear from you we will be in touch with the Palace.

*Yours ever,  
Frances Richards*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

M O'D B Alexander Esq  
10 Downing St

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr Day

②  
⑤



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AMU 026/28

15 NOV 1980

CF

J P Millington Esq MVO  
NAD  
FCO

Your reference

Our reference

Date 25 November 1980

- my delay
- ① Mr Bergin
  - ② Mr Berthoud
  - ③ Eulen
- Hub 8/12

Dear Joe,

J 2/12

VISIT TO LONDON BY MR REAGAN

1. Ed Meese, Mr Reagan's Transition Director, was interviewed on television on 18 November.

2. As you will see from the enclosed transcript Mr Meese was asked about the possibility of a visit by President Reagan to China. In the course of his reply he said: "The President-elect has received invitations to visit a number of different countries, particularly one of the first was from Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and he has received several others".

Jans.  
Stephen

J S Wall

Pa J 16/12

You know, the Secretary of Health, Education -- or now Health and Human Services, Mrs. Harris, has in her own department, from her own auditors, there are a number of places where they said that tightening up could affect savings. I believe it started under Mr. Califano and this could amount to as much as seven billion dollars. Well, that's half of the two percent cut that would be needed in the federal budget. Now, you can't achieve all of that in one year, but it illustrates the type of cuts that could be made without in any way eliminating or cutting down the benefits to the truly needy.

BROKAW: How does Governor Reagan feel about the appropriations bill that is now in a House-Senate conference committee that would rule out any money for the Justice Department be used on court-ordered school busing, and it would also reinstate grain sales?

MEESE: Well, he has not taken a specific position on that still because, as you know, it was just passed yesterday I believe. However, I'm sure that's one of the topics that will be discussed today when we meet with the legislative leaders.

BROKAW: Do you think that's a good place to save money, ruling out money for school busing?

MEESE: Well, I know in the campaign it came up several times, and from what the Governor learned as he went around the country, it seems that this use of federal money certainly did not promote harmony among the races nor did it appear to be achieving the results that were sought, namely, improving the education of children. So, I'm sure this will be a subject of great discussion today in our meetings.

BROKAW: Briefly, you have acknowledged receiving an invitation for Governor Reagan to visit China some time after he is inaugurated. Do you think that that's a prospect in the first year of his administration, and secondly, what other foreign countries have invited him to visit?

MEESE: Well, actually, it was Vice President-elect Bush who made that statement about the invitation and he'd made it in the context -- and wasn't it interesting, that whereas the Chinese leaders during the campaign had been critical of now President-elect Reagan that now their mood seems to have changed considerably and they're very pleased to welcome him to their country. We feel this is a great step forward but as yet we have not decided on any specific travel plans either to China or to any other country.

But, the President-elect has received invitations to visit a number of different countries, particularly one of the first was from Mrs. Thatcher, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Great Britain, and he's received several others.

BROKAW: All right, thank you very much, Ed Meese, who is very close to the President-elect of course.

HIT: 7:21:57 COMMERCIAL