

PART 1

Confidential Filing

Possible visit by the Pope to the UK.

VATICAN

June 1980

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
<del>24.8.80</del>		<del>3.6.81</del>					
<del>1-9-80</del>		<del>10.6.81</del>					
<del>3-4-80</del>		<del>16.6.81</del>					
<del>24.9.80</del>		<del>3.7.81</del>					
<del>4-12-80</del>		<del>21.7.81</del>					
<del>9-1-81</del>		<del>30.7.81</del>					
<del>13-1-81</del>		<del>27.8.81</del>					
<del>2-2-81</del>		<del>19/10/81</del>					
<del>4-3-81</del>		<del>27.10.81</del>					
<del>6-3-81</del>		<del>5-11-81</del>					
<del>12-3-81</del>		<del>9.11.81</del>					
<del>20-3-81</del>							
<del>2-4-81</del>		<del>ends</del>					
<del>10-4-81</del>							
<del>13-4-81</del>							
<del>28-4-81</del>							
<del>27-5-81</del>							

PREM 19/602

PART 1 ends:-

9.11.87

PART 2 begins:-

10.11.87

## The Times profile: Mark McCormack, papal purveyor

The Catholic Church had to find a way of defraying the enormous cost of the Pope's visit to Britain: one man filled the role...

### The Pope's visit: the man who will keep the pirates at bay

The feeling now is that the Church in Ireland was taken advantage of during the papal visit in 1979. The visit cost them between £3m and £4m, but it was the memorabilia traders who benefited. The Church got nothing back. Mark McCormack, an international agent and lawyer, has been retained by the Roman Catholic Church in Britain to see that it does not happen again. The Pope's five-day visit to England, Scotland and Wales in May 1982 will cost upwards of £12m — "but we hope to get at least £6m of that back for them", says McCormack.

It is all very "challenging", to use one of McCormack's favoured words. (Others are "monies", "defray", "intelligent diversification", and "What's in it for us?") It is a chance to bring order to a great many disparate commercial ventures — the spin-off list includes china, glassware, books, magazines, video products, helicopters, Popemobiles, tee-shirts, even balloons — and to keep the pirates at bay.

The only real way to keep the pirates out, as I observed to McCormack in the course of our interview, is to see that the officially endorsed products are good — better, in fact, than anyone else's. "That's", said McCormack, "what I am trying to ensure."

The appointment of McCormack and his International Management Group to handle the merchandising aspects of the papal visit has, understandably, brought the Church a good deal of criticism, most predictably from the quality press who have always considered IMG to be a pretty brassy gang and McCormack a pretty raffish character. This, perhaps, is less than fair.

What it amounts to is: if the Church feels it has to find some way of defraying the enormous cost of the visit, then they may as well go to the best people there are, and IMG are almost certainly the best. So Monsignor Ralph Brown, papal Co-ordinator for the visit, probably made the right choice when he picked up the telephone and called McCormack.

"My maternal grandmother was Irish," says McCormack. The Irishness is interesting. One can see it in his face to which it lends a certain attractive raffishness to match the raffishness of his reputation. But does he have any particular interest in Roman Catholicism?

"Well, I was actually baptised into the Roman Catholic Church," he says, "but I don't go very much now. I was married in the Episcopal Church and I attend that occasionally, but I'm not what you would call a religious man. I have some kind of a belief in a supreme being, but that's as far as it goes. I'm a deist, if that's

the right word. I'm really more concerned with the here and now. But that doesn't mean that I don't occasionally find time to stand and stare."

There seemed very little time for standing and staring during the long, tiring day I spent with McCormack. It began at 7.15 am in Cadogan Square, London, around which McCormack, a bulky, track-suited figure was huffing and puffing for all he was worth: he has all the normal American corporation man's preoccupation with physical fitness except that with McCormack, since a brain haemorrhage eight years ago, it has become a positive obsession.

McCormack waved, but he did not actually stop. He never does. "See you in a minute," he called out. I turned into a smart but impersonal mews house to be greeted by his London PA, Sarah Wooldridge, wife of Ian Wooldridge, the *Daily Mail* sports writer, and one of McCormack's media clients. (He it was who made the film about McCormack, *Special Agent*, for Yorkshire TV in 1979). Sarah makes coffee and we chat. She is, apparently, quite used to getting up at 5 am while her boss is in London.

At 7.30 am there are heavy, pounding footsteps on the stairs and a cry of "Sarah!" The man is with us, or about to be, a large, looming presence. A friendly enough smile, a suggestion of shyness, but a warm greeting. Blond hair growing very grey at the front; a bit of a facial twitch. He has already made what he calls a "bunch" of phone calls to Australia, Japan and goodness knows where else this morning. It is all so tycoonish and predictable that I want to yawn out loud.

McCormack sits opposite me in the basement sitting room and tells me again how much he enjoys his jogging (though he only seems to do it when he is in England) and how good it feels when it is over. He is holding a large yellow legal pad, on which he scribbles mysterious notes, and has background-briefing press notes to hand, as though this were a major press conference instead of a gentle interview about his life and times.

He tells me again how he got up today at 4.45 am and how this is slightly better than average, his normal getting up time being anything from 4.30 am till 6 am. He gets up at this time, he says, because he has to make phone calls all over the world, but I can't help feeling there is an element of affectation in it. Certainly, asking a journalist to come and see you at 7.30 am is an affectation. I have not been up this early since National Service.

He takes only short holidays: "Three-day holidays taken 10 times a year is a lot more



Mark McCormack and some of his best-known merchandise: (left to right) the Pope, Angela Rippon, David and Elizabeth Emanuel and Michael Parkinson

convenient than 30 days taken at a stretch". He has just taken one of these three-day efforts up north and managed to squeeze in no fewer than four rounds of golf on four different courses. So far this year he has played 25 rounds of golf.

He monitors everything in his life, even the number of hours he sleeps: 2,656½ hours in 1974, for instance, falling to "a more acceptable level" of 2,575½ and 2,573½ in 1977 and 1978 respectively. Despite all this sleep, he looks tired. Perhaps it is the strain of adding it all up. (He also counts the number of times his left foot hits the floor during his morning exercises.)

McCormack's first three clients were golfers: Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus, Gary Player — not a bad start. "Well, I was hit by a car at the age of six and suffered a fractured skull and so couldn't join in contact sports any more — in America there is really only one contact sport and that is football — so my father stered me towards golf. I was an only child growing up in Chicago and I got a lot of attention, I suppose. My father was an extremely successful publisher of farm journals and, yes, there was a good deal of expectation that I should succeed in life."

The Irish streak has given McCormack something else, I think: a certain eccentricity, even an oddball quality. He visibly

winces when I call him an oddball because he prefers to be thought of as a typical North American corporation man — which, in many ways, he is. (In a perceptive article on McCormack in the September issue of *Harpers & Queen*, Peter York wrote that McCormack understands corporate USA because it is run by people like himself: "Ivy League, trained in law and business, but not too North-Eastern or flashy: the slightly dour greyness of industrial Cleveland, Ohio, was a background plus-point for him.")

McCormack went to private school in Chicago, then to William and Mary College, then to Yale Law School between the ages of 20 and 23: "Law is a very good background for anything you want to do in the USA." He still describes himself as "attorney" on the numerous aircraft landing cards he has to fill in, but says he prefers to call himself simply "businessman". What I really meant by oddball, I explain, is that he is clearly an innovator, not a copier. McCormack agrees with this: "I'm always asking: Why has it always been done this way? Why haven't we tried another way? Generally speaking, my innovations have worked. What we have done has been pretty successful and pretty good quality."

"When I started to play golf I was pretty good, I even qualified

most of his real friends all over the world are not actually clients.

Sport is the core of his business, as he is happy to admit, or rather "sports-leisure" as they call it in business magazines. He is anxious, however, to list people who are not sporty: Rippon and Parkinson, Wooldridge, Mason, the Royal dress designers, David and Elizabeth Emanuel. But when you examine this non-sport list, it is actually pretty sporty: Angela Rippon is keen on three-day eventing and is writing a book on it with Mark Phillips (one of McCormack's biggest coups); Parkinson is really only good at interviewing sportsmen (and old film stars); Wooldridge writes mainly about sport.

How did he get Angela Rippon? "We saw her on television and contacted her. We guessed the BBC would be paying her peanuts, and they were. We have done a lot for her and we'll do more." And Parkinson? "The same thing, only we have had him a lot longer." There is just the slightest suggestion in his voice that things are not going too well with Michael Parkinson: this, despite the enormous Australian deal McCormack negotiated for him. McCormack acknowledges that this is the case. "Michael can be difficult," he says.

McCormack has the reputation of being a poor delegator, living at a fever pitch of personal involvement with his company, reading copies of every telex and inter-office memo written or dictated by 400 people in his 14 offices around the world. He denies that this is the case, citing as evidence that he doesn't actually read the telexes concerned with arrival and departures of aircraft containing bale-loads of film. But he obviously reads everything else.

It is now 8 am and a limousine is at the door to transport McCormack to Gray's Inn Road where he has an 8.30 am appointment with Rupert Murdoch. We leave in good time because punctuality, and the courtesy involved, is very important to McCormack who claims never to have been late for anybody in his life. Murdoch is one of the very few fellow-tycoons to whom he defers. Kerry Packer is another. Of the two, one senses, he prefers Packer who is a close chum. He sounds a bit wary of Murdoch.

What kind of a family has he left behind in Cleveland, Ohio? "Wife Nancy, two sons, the older one at Law School, and a daughter of 15 who wants to be a legitimate actress." Of course, McCormack actually sees very little of his family, except when he takes them on holiday to Scotland for the golf, which he has been doing every year for 14 years.

We drop Sarah off at the IMG headquarters in Queen Anne Street where McCormack employs 100 people. He is proud of the structure of his organization: the client management is divided into various departments: golf, tennis (Bjorn Borg among others), finance, films, television (McCormack owns and runs what he claims to be the world's largest sports-film company, Trans World International).

In London he abides by the principle: divide and rule. The office is run jointly by a very handsome ex-skier, Ian Todd, in charge of the day-to-day arrangements for the papal visit (he confesses himself surprised by the "worldliness" of the Roman Catholic Church — he means this as a compliment) and an ex-lawyer and accountant, John Webber, who handles the television side, including the management of Parkinson and Rippon. Webber is currently looking out for fresh clients.

In the car, McCormack suddenly displays a woeful and rather touching ignorance of the whereabouts of *The Times* building: his chauffeur, formerly with Lew Grade, gently reassures him. We happen to be in London, but as far as McCormack is concerned we could be in any city in the world.

He is a prime example of the international businessman, a high-priest of the mid-Atlantic corporation cult, inhabiting one vast international airport of the mind, a paid-up member of the jet-set, who spends so much time in the air he has never experienced jet-lag: it has simply never caught up with him. If it's Tuesday this must be Tokyo: "I enjoy travelling," he tells me rather defensively.

He claims to love the English countryside but appears to visualise it entirely in the form of golf courses: Sunningdale, Wentworth, Gleneagles. He seems to see Britain as one enormous golf-course, awaiting his dominance.

Which London newspapers does he read? (I put this question later in the morning back in his elegant, almost sybaritic office). "The *Daily Telegraph* (for the excellent sports coverage), the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Express*, though I am about to give that up. I read the *International Herald Tribune* to keep up with America. In New York, I read the *Wall Street Journal*." Favourite cities? "London, Paris. I'm a bit of a gourmet, I love good restaurants and good wine. I love the theatre, too, but I hardly ever get time to go, though I've seen *Cats* and enjoyed it."

Does he plan to diversify his client list? What about politicians? "I wouldn't touch them." Pop singers? "Not unless someone like Paul McCartney presented himself. That combination of talent and stability would interest me quite a lot." Footballers? "I handle a lot of American football stars, but no British ones. I thought at one time of taking George Best, but I think I'm well out of that one. There are always difficulties when a man is part of a team. Our ideal profile is: an individual sportsman in a world sport with long-term earning potential, ideally with no erratic personal or financial affairs."

What is the real excitement of the management business? "Well, there's the real but vicarious thrill of one of my clients winning a big tournament. That makes me feel I'm winning. Then there is the imagination, the creativity if you like, that comes out in the events — like the 'love doubles' which netted the Lloyds about 80,000 dollars for an exhibition match."

McCormack is, basically, a bland, conformist character with just a little touch of the Irish maverick to make him interesting. The Pope job bores him, though he would never admit it in 1,000 years, because it is not world-wide and it does not involve putting a lot of different areas together. It is a straight forward merchandising operation.

In spite of the conformity of his careful, impatient, clipped, logical, legal speech, McCormack will suddenly betray a totally unexpected intellectual interest, more than justifying my description of him as an "oddball." For instance, he believes, that Francis Bacon wrote all Shakespeare's plays and believes he has recently stumbled upon the hard evidence to support it. IMG are already hard at work on the commercial spin-offs of this momentous discovery, needless to say. As they say around the office, after the Pope, the world.

Wilfred De'ATH



The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>Note for the Record dated 9 November 1981</i>	
CLOSED FOR ... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011 C. Wayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	

*John*

5 November 1981

Dear Mr du Boulay,

Thank you for your letter of 4 November.  
Mr Peterson is away from the office but he  
will see your letter immediately on his return  
next Monday.

Yours sincerely,

*B*

(Miss J D Drever)

R W H du Boulay Esq.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

4 November 1981

Colin Peterson Esq  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1

Dear Colin,

I don't know how far, if at all, you are in the picture about developments on the Pope's visit. But now that planning is starting up again, you and Bill Heseltine, to whom I am copying this, may like to see the attached account of the Cardinal's current ideas. I should explain that Sir Peter Hope has been put in charge of a 'Protocol' sub-committee and has made contact with my Department. It seems that there will be another meeting of the Cardinal's Committee before matters go too far down this road.\*

\* But I should be grateful for guidance on what line you would like me to take over the Government's involvement in the new circumstances.

My own tentative view, for what it is worth, is that the first arrival of the Pope in Britain is bound to be, and be treated as, an historic occasion, and could not be as low key as seems to be now being considered. Nor do I much like the prospect of a visit in which no calls are paid on the Head of State or Head of Government. We must not be too demanding. But nor must we fall into the opposite error of seeming to boycott the visit. Some form of special meeting with both the Sovereign and the Prime Minister still seems to me essential, though I daresay we can be flexible about meals and so on, provided we are sure we know the Pope's personal wishes and not those of his advisers.

Provided some form of personal contact with The Queen and Prime Minister is assured, however brief, private and undemanding, we need perhaps not cavil at the arrangements for the main reception in London. But I am not happy at the prospect of a reception at which special attention is given to all the groups described, but not to the Government, who presumably would be lumped in with the mob in the Throne Room. But that is a matter of detail.

St Joseph's Hospice is incidentally included because it is the special concern of the present Duchess of Norfolk.

We - though not the Cardinal's English Committee - need to bear in mind that the first arrival in Scotland and Wales are also

/likely



likely to be major events, on which we will need to be in touch with the Scottish and Welsh Offices. But that could be followed up when the outline of the programme becomes clearer.

*Lans Cove,*  
*Roger*

R W H du Boulay  
Protocol & Conference Department

cc:

W Heseltine Esq CB CVO  
Buckingham Palace

Mr du Boulay,  
THE POPE'S VISIT.

Letter to No 10  
cc WED  
Sir M Heath abc

3/11

1. Sir Peter Hope told me last night of Cardinal Hume's own views, following his return from Rome where he and Cardinal Gray had had a private audience with the Pope, on the arrangements for the Pope's Visit. The Cardinal intended to discuss them with the Catholic Bishops of England and Wales (whose meeting at Archbishop's House starts today), when they might well be modified. Then he would have a further talk with Sir P. Hope, and there would be a meeting of the Cardinal's main committee, of which you are a member, later this month.

2. The Cardinal said that whereas the original plan took the form rather of a tour of the provinces, he now thought that there should be a greater emphasis on the national aspects - though this was something that might not commend itself to the other Bishops at their meeting.

3. He thought that the arrival should be very much in low key. The local bishop should be there (the Bishop of Arundel and Brighton), Catholics from the neighbourhood, boy scouts, but definitely no military. I commented that in that nature of the event, it seemed bound to be more important than that, with the Prime Minister and others there. (Amongst these "others" Sir P. Hope said would certainly be the Lord Lieutenant - the widow of the last Duke of Norfolk.) We agreed that there would certainly be further discussion on this at the meeting which you would be attending.

4. After arrival, the Pope would be taken straight by helicopter to St. Vincent's Square, from where he would go to Westminster Cathedral to celebrate Mass. The Cardinal's Reception would follow immediately afterwards. The Cardinal was very much against using any place other than Archbishop's House. He had in mind spreading the guests round five rooms, as follows:-

1. The Cardinal's Study. Ten representatives of the Jews.
2. Representatives of the other Christian churches, and also of other religions, such as the moslems.
3. The Throne Room, which contains 400. The "civil" guests.
4. The Cardinal's "nepotism" (as the Cardinal himself calls it). Guests selected by the Cardinal himself, primarily from the See of Westminster.
5. The Library. Priests and nuns from Westminster.

I commented that this would not allow a suitable meeting place for the Pope to receive the Prime Minister. Sir P. Hope said that Rome (i.e. the Curia, not the Pope) were very doubtful whether the Pope (no doubt on their advice) would call on the Prime Minister at 10, Downing Street or accept an invitation to a Government Reception.

5. All this would rather rule out any lunch engagement that day with The Queen. Sir P. Hope said that a meeting with The Queen might be something for the second day (though that day was intended for the visit to Canterbury). In response to my enquiry, Sir P. Hope said that Rome (i.e. the Curia) remained firmly against the Pope

/accepting

Chairman?  
Secretary?  
Instructions  
in the  
CO?

This cleared  
helicopter  
landings? Does  
Chairman  
know? or the architect?

af



accepting any invitation to a private lunch or dinner with The Queen and Her Family; the Pope's own views were unknown, though Sir P. Hope was firmly of the opinion that every argument should be used to urge acceptance.

6. Other engagements in the London area were uncertain, though they were very likely to include a visit to St. Joseph's Hospice (for the terminally ill). The possibility of a big open air Mass in Richmond Park was continuing to fade rapidly; it was more likely that either Wembley Stadium or the White City would be used, with a massive attendance from the parishes. Though the numbers would be limited, it was possible to make them all-ticket affairs, with a greater control over actual numbers, etc.

7. So far the Cardinal's thoughts. But they were all still very fluid.

*A.G.L.*

(A. G. L. Turner.)  
Honours Section,  
3 November, 1981.

Copies to:-

Mr. Gordon.  
Miss Makgill.  
Mr. Combe.

} *Beau in mind need to keep in touch with Scottish + Welsh offices idc about their parts of the programme.*

Vatican



10 DOWNING STREET

PRIME MINISTER

The Pope's Visit

The Speaker, unless you see objection, wants to ask Cardinal Hume if he could give a small reception for the Pope during the visit. A number of Catholic MPs have been asking about this.

I rather doubt if the Pope will accept; but see no problem about making the offer.

Would you be content, please?

*Yes - this is a matter for the Speaker  
ms*

C V P

27 October, 1981

Spoke to Sir Noel Short accordingly.

CVP. 29/10.



Department of the Environment

PSA

Property Services Agency

Room 10/29

St Christopher House Southwark Street London SE1 0TE

Telegrams  
Telephone 01-928 7999

Ext 3533

*This is for  
FLO. CVP  
29/10.*

R D Gordon Esq  
Visits Section  
Protocol & Conference Department  
Foreign & Commonwealth Office  
LONDON  
SW1A 2AH

Our ref

LCS/82/C41  
Your ref

Date

27 October 1981

Dear Mr Gordon

PAPAL PRIVATE VISIT - 24 MAY - 4 JUNE 1982  
ST JAMES CONFERENCE TRAINING & PRESS CENTRE

1. I refer to my letter of 5 October, also copied to Mr Phillips HO/F4 Division and Mr Peterson No 10 Downing Street. I have heard nothing further from you since that date. I heard a news report recently confirming that following Cardinal Hume's visit to the Vatican last weekend the Pope has confirmed his intention to visit the United Kingdom during the dates above mentioned. I also now have several enquiries for possible use of accommodation within St JCT&PC for about that time. It is now most urgent that I have confirmation that there would be no objection on protocol or constitutional matters to St JCT&PC being made available to the Roman Catholic Information Services for Press Centre purposes during the visit on full repayment terms.

2. I am copying this letter to both Mr Phillips and Mr Peterson and would appreciate comments from all of you during the course of the next 10 working days so that I may seek formal approval from my Superiors to enter into discussions with RCIS.

Yours sincerely

D GILBERT-SUTTON ARCS  
PES/LCS

Vahza  
Pope's  
v. 1

See by  
c



*With the compliments of*  
**PROTOCOL AND CONFERENCE DEPARTMENT**

**FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE  
LONDON, SW1A 2AH**

Note for file

1. Cardinal Hume came to my house yesterday evening and I was able to have a private talk with him.

2. He confirmed much of what Cardinal Gray had said to me a week previously. He said that the terms of the announcement which was made on Wednesday and which appeared in Thursday's "Times" was satisfactory. The purpose was to reassure those who were working on the preparations for the Pope's visit. He was uncertain whether the announcement mentioned dates. The fact was the Vatican were being rather sticky over this aspect. Their protocol did not allow the Pope to be committed to a particular date so long in advance. Technically he was not even committed to the visit. The announcement had therefore included a phrase to the effect that this was subject to confirmation by the Vatican in due course.

Why  
low the  
moment  
is in Hume's  
r they  
be  
ok  
why?  
R  
H/4

3. Cardinal Hume spoke briefly about the ecumenical front. He confirmed much of what Monsignor Purdy had told me recently (and which I have reported separately to Mr Gladstone). It seems clear that the Pope is himself keen on the ecumenical movement; that Cardinal Hume is strongly in favour of it but does not wish to antagonise any of the parties involved by pushing too hard or too fast. He said that the Pope's Sermon in Canterbury will be the centre of interest of the visit in this context and of the utmost importance. I understood that the substance of what he will say is already under careful consideration. Mgr Purdy told me that he did give Cardinal Hume a memorandum on this; Cardinal Hume has done likewise for the Pope. There is no action for us in this area nor do I think it would be useful to say anything to Lambeth at this stage since there is very little hard information we can properly or usefully pass on. The omens appear to remain good however.

4. We spoke about briefing the Pope. Cardinal Hume did not seem too worried about this but said that he did not think the Pope fully understood the complexities of the ecclesiastical arrangements in Britain. For that matter nor did he. It was difficult to explain to the Pope why the Anglican Church in Wales was disestablished and that the Episcopalian Church in Scotland, which was Anglican, represented only a tiny

/ minority

-2-

C O N F I D E N T I A L

1. that the established Church there was Presbyterian

5. As regards the programme of the visit Cardinal Hume said that two points had become clear during his talk with the Pope. These were that he did not like to discuss the attempt on his life. Much the same went for all aspects of personal security. The second point was that the programme had to be modified and made less burdensome for him, but this had to be done without saying what the reason was. Father Magee had made this point expressly to him and it would be his responsibility to ensure that the programme was not unduly burdensome on the Pope.

6. The broad pattern of the visit was likely to remain as planned. The visits to Canterbury and Buckingham Palace were fixed points. He was afraid that preparations for the visit to Manchester had gone ahead too far and too fast. He said that the Richmond Park Mass was not a practical option if only because of the cost (£2m). This was a pity because the Pope liked this kind of occasion and handled it in his own particular way. He was planning a large Mass in Yorkshire or the East Midlands. The Pope may go briefly to Manchester and Liverpool then across to the East for the Mass. Scotland would certainly remain in the programme and also Wales. He understood that the Government side would like him to go to No. 10 Downing Street. He was less happy about this and hoped that if he were to invite the Prime Minister and perhaps the leaders of the other main political parties to his reception at the Archbishop's house then honour would be satisfied. I gained the strong impression that Cardinal Hume and possibly the Vatican, although he did not say so, would prefer the Pope to pay only one call on the Government side and that his visit to the Palace would be so regarded even though he and his people would be careful to continue to emphasise the fact that the visit was a pastoral one.

7. He was aware of the problem of Catholics critical of and opposed to ecumenism but was inclined to discount it. He was not particularly worried about Messrs Paisley and Glass (understandably since neither live in his region).

8. I said that apart from the first report of the discussion by the Joint Committee concerned with

/ planning

planning the visit I had heard very little from London. Cardinal Hume thought the subject had gone completely dead from 13 May. Indeed he had almost dismissed it from his mind. He had urged his people not to let themselves be committed to heavy expenditures until they had a reasonably firm assurance that the visit was now on. Last week's announcement was intended to give this assurance.

*Mark*

Mark Heath  
26 October 1981

cc R P Osborne Esq  
WED  
FCO

C O N F I D E N T I A L

22 October 1981

# Pope's spring visit to Britain will go ahead

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

After months of uncertainty, it was confirmed yesterday that Pope John Paul II will visit Britain next May.

The attempt on his life, and the prospect that he would not make a full recovery, had created considerable doubt that the visit would take place.

Cardinal Hume of Westminster and Cardinal Gray of Edinburgh issued a statement yesterday in the light of a private audience with the Pope last Saturday. It had been indicated that Cardinal Hume's visit to Rome this month was the point at which a decision would be made, and planning for the visit was curtailed.

The two cardinals hint at this position when they state: "Our preparations for the visit will now proceed." The Pope had made a remarkable recovery and was in excellent spirits, but they did not intend to overload him with too many engagements. People are asked to be "sensitive to the need for preserving the good health of our visitor".

The visit will take place from May 28 to June 2, and the itinerary worked out before the assassination attempt included Canterbury, London, York, Coventry, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Cardiff. While any revised itinerary is bound to include cities in Scotland and Wales, and the

Canterbury visit is regarded as sacrosanct, some of the places mentioned originally are likely to be disappointed.

This first visit of a Pope to Britain is still officially a visit to the Roman Catholic community, and not in any sense a state visit. Nevertheless the Government will treat it as a private visit of a Head of State, with the protocol that status commands. It is therefore likely to include one or more functions at which the Government will be the official host, and the Queen has already indicated that she wants to welcome the Pope personally.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has invited the Pope to Canterbury Cathedral, and a special ecclesiastical service is being organized for them both. It will not include a Roman Catholic Mass, a prospect that originally drew protests from some Protestant churchmen.

The official announcement, in accordance with usual custom, is not expected for some months. Meanwhile a revised programme will be drawn up and submitted to the Vatican for approval.

The new limitations on the visit will reinforce the attitude in official Roman Catholic circles in England that papal visits have become too spectacular, and that this one should be more low key.





cc Home Office  
N.I.O.

Vatican.

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

19 October 1981

Dear Mr Paisley,

Thank you for your letter, signed on behalf of the British Council of Protestant Christian Churches, about the Pope's proposed visit to this country next year.

The Pope is recognised by Her Majesty's Government as a Head of State, and as such must and will be shown proper courtesy on a visit. Such courtesy implies no recognition of the spiritual claims of the Papacy. The purpose of the proposed visit is of course a pastoral one, and the Pope will be in this country at the invitation of the Roman Catholic hierarchies of England and Wales, and Scotland.

Yours sincerely  
Margaret Thatcher

The Reverend Dr Ian R K Paisley, M.P., M.E.P.



10 DOWNING STREET

PRIME MINISTER

The Pope's Visit

I attach a reply for  
your signature to a letter  
handed in today by Dr Paisley.

It seems best to be  
brief, rather than to pursue  
all Dr Paisley's hares.

CVP

16 October 1981

cc Home Office  
Northern Ireland Office

# British Council of Protestant Christian Churches

The Office, Zoar Baptist Chapel, Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 3HN

*National Chairman*

Rev. Dr. Ian R. K. Paisley, M.P., M.E.P.

*General Secretary*

Rev. Brian Green  
36 Whitton Dene  
Hounslow  
Middlesex TW3 2JT

*Treasurer*

Mr. D. E. Larner  
168 Percy Road  
Twickenham  
Middlesex TW2 6JF

*National Organiser*

Rev. Gordon Ferguson, B.A.  
66 Wrens Avenue  
Ashford  
Middlesex TW15 1AW  
Tel: Ashford 52549

*Dear Prime Minister,*

The above Council wishes to protest the visit of the Pope to this United Kingdom.

The Pope claims to be the Father of Kings and Princes and Ruler of the World, and to enjoy the highest dignity of all on earth. In view of such arrogant and unscriptural claims Her Majesty The Queen ought not to be asked to welcome the Pope to this land or in any way to countenance his visit.

The Roman Catholic sacrifices of masses are called by the Queen's religion blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits, and it would be intolerable if the Pope or any of his priests were to be permitted to celebrate the mass in any building belonging to the established Protestant Church of England.

We need not remind you of the growing unrest in the country and the concern of many Members of Parliament and their constituents for a return to law and order. The flouting of the law by bringing an unrepentant Pope to Britain can do nothing toward easing the situation, and the cost to the country both in terms of cash and of the strain on an already over-stretched police force is too high a price to pay to satisfy the conceit of the Vatican authorities that this is a "Catholic" country.

May God direct you as you direct this nation and may His blessing rest upon us all.

*Sincerely*  
*Ian R. K. Paisley*

PSA

Vatican

Property Services Agency

Room 10/29

St Christopher House Southwark Street London SE1 0TE

Telegrams

Telephone 01-928 7999 Ext 3533



Department of the Environment

R D Gordon Esq  
 Visits Section  
 Protocol and Conference Department  
 Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
 London SW1A 2AH

Our ref  
 LCS/82/C41  
 Your ref

Date  
 5 October 1981

Dear Mr Gordon

PAPAL PRIVATE VISIT - 24 MAY to 4 JUNE 1982  
 ST JAMES CONFERENCE TRAINING AND PRESS CENTRE

1. I refer to my enquiry of 19 August 1981, which you then passed to Messrs Phillips (HO F4) and Peterson (No 10) and seek early replies as to whether or not the request by the Roman Catholic Information Service (RCIS) to use St James Conference Training and Press Centre for press purposes is supported or not.
2. LCS is now receiving enquiries for meetings etc which could be fitted into St James CT&PC if RCIS are to be refused use, or will involve PSA in outside hiring costs, if RCIS will be allowed to use this facility.
3. Your early comments, and those of HO F4 and No 10 will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely

D GILBERT-SUTTON, ARICS  
 PPIO/ES  
 London Conference Section

*I've said my  
 say.*

*CVP. 9/10.*

cc H Phillips Esq  
 Home Office  
 F4 Division  
 Queen Anne's Gate  
 London SW1

C Peterson Esq  
 10 Downing Street  
 London SW1

*Vatican*

10 Downing Street  
Whitehall

27 August 1981

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of 21 August about the use of the St James's Conference Training and Press Centre by the Roman Catholic Information Service during the Papal Visit next year.

I do not think that I am the right person to pronounce on the point you put to me. My view, for what it is worth, is that the application should be treated entirely normally; if it is the practice to lend the Centre and (if so) to charge for its use, I see no objection to its use by the RCIS. If it is the practice to charge for the Centre's use, it <sup>would</sup> surely be wrong to waive this for the RCIS.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Phillips.

sgd. C V PETERSON

R D Gordon Esq.



**Foreign and Commonwealth Office**  
London SW1A 2AH

Telephone 01-

---

H Phillips Esq  
Home Office F4  
Queen Anne's Gate  
SW1

Your reference

Our reference

Date 21 August 1981

---

1. I enclose a copy of a letter which I have received from the Property Services Agency about the use of the St James's Conference Training and Press Centre (Bath Club) by the Roman Catholic Information Service during the Papal Visit next year. I should be grateful for your comments so that I can reply to Mr Sutton.
2. We consider it highly unlikely that the Pope will give a Press Conference or attend the press centre but would see no objection to its use by the RCIS. I imagine that it would be ruled out on security grounds as a place which the Pope should visit.
3. I am copying this letter to Colin Peterson at No 10 Downing Street and should be grateful to know if he sees any difficulty about the use of Government premises by the Hierarchy even against repayment.

R D Gordon  
Visits Section  
Protocol and Conference Department

cc C Peterson Esq, No 10 ✓  
D Gilbert Sutton Esq, ARICS



Department of the Environment

PSA

Property Services Agency

Room 10/29

St Christopher House Southwark Street London SE1 0TE

Telegrams

Telephone 01-928 7999 Ext 3533

*Copy to WED  
News Dept.*

*D  
21/8*

D Gordon Esq  
Protocol & Conference Department  
Foreign & Commonwealth Office  
LONDON SW1

Our ref  
LCS 82/C41  
Your ref

Date

*19* August 1981

Dear Mr Gordon

PAPAL PRIVATE VISIT - 24 MAY TO 4 JUNE 1982  
ST JAMES CONFERENCE, TRAINING AND PRESS CENTRE

*For purposes only*

1. PSA has a formal application from the Roman Catholic Information Service to use (on repayment terms) the St James Conference, Training and Press Centre as a press facility during the Papal visit.

2. It is unlikely that the Pope will visit the premises but could you let me know whether there are any protocol or Home Office constitutional division objections to PSA granting the Catholic Information Service a licence for this facility in any of the three following situations:-

a. RCIS just using it as a press centre.

b. The Pope holding a press conference there.

c. If 2 b. occurs, whether there would be any further problem on protocol or constitutional matters to his car passing through the precincts of St James Palace to park on the horseride by the Mall behind Lancaster House.

*LCO  
21/8*

*Copy to Ball  
Polo*

3. I do not intend to suggest a car parking possibility but it might be difficult to refuse this if we are asked. Nor shall I approach this matter to the Lord Chamberlain's Office unless we are asked and feel obliged to offer this service.

4. It is, I understand, most unlikely that the Pope will visit the press centre but this cannot be totally ruled out for some months hence my enquiries under this possibility.

5. At present I have no contact at the Home Office (Constitutional Department) but I expect you, or your office, will have. As I am on leave until 1 September I would appreciate it if you could clear this matter with the Home Office and let my colleague Mr Douglas Ball, London Conference Section, Room 10/08, (ext 2395) have any replies which are available before then.

Yours sincerely

D GILBERT-SUTTON, ARICS  
PPTO/ES London Conference Section

*Vatican*

Mr Osborne (WED W64)

PAPAL VISIT 1982

Prospects for the Visit

1. I had a word with Monseigneur Brown this afternoon; he told me they have no specific information to give us at present but, on the information available to them now, they expect the Pope's visit to go ahead as scheduled but with a much lighter programme. Mgr Brown said they hoped to have better information by the middle of September.

Press Centre

2. Mgr Brown told me that the Roman Catholic hierarchy would like to be allowed to use the Government Press Centre and asked how they should proceed. I advised him to contact Mr Douglas Ball in PSA and I explained there are various rules and regulations about use of the Centre. I subsequently telephoned Mr Ball to forewarn him.

3. Mgr Brown also said that they would like to get Mr Donald Kerr to help manage the Centre and I gave Mgr Mr Kerr's telephone numbers.

Richmond Park

4. I enclose a note of a recent meeting at the Home Office regarding use of Richmond Park.. I understand from the Home Office that the public announcement by means of an arranged Parliamentary Question is not likely to take place in the immediate future, eg not until the 'further information' is forthcoming in September.

*E B Chaplin*

30 July 1981

E B Chaplin (Miss)  
Protocol and Conference Dept

cc ✓ Mr Peterson (No 10) (plus minutes of meeting)  
Private Secretary  
PS/PUS  
Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox  
Mr Fergusson  
Mr Fenn (News Dept)  
Mr du Boulay  
Mr Gordon  
Col. Durrant



*McCordy Boulay*  
*See memo*  
*Mr Gordon (Mr Surrar)*  
*to cc. 2.387*  
*R. L. S. Chaptin*

NOTE OF A MEETING HELD IN ROOM 278, HOME OFFICE, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, ON 21 JULY 1981 TO DISCUSS THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF MASS IN RICHMOND PARK BY HIS HOLINESS THE POPE ON 28 MAY 1981

Present

FOR THE HOME OFFICE:

Mr Phillips (Chairman) Police Department	213 6207
Mr Sterlini (Secretary) Police Department	213 5231
Mr Hewins General Department (Church-State constitutional/protocol questions)	213 7178

FOR THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH:

Mgr Brown, Church Coordinator	828 5161
Mr Last, Assistant to Mgr Brown	828 5161
Mr Tallon, Architect, Scott Tallon Walker	589 4949
Mr Aston, Architect, Scott Tallon Walker	589 4949
Mr Emmerson, Engineer, Ove Arup & Partners	636 1531
Mr Dick, Traffic Engineer, Ove Arup & Partners	734 9321
Mr Walley, Ove Arup & Partners	636 1531

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT:

Mr Hobson, Head of Parks and Palaces Secretariat	212 4788
Mr Butler, Parks and Palaces Secretariat	212 4792
Mr Todd, International Management Group	486 7171
Mr Kaye, Architect	235 2033 Ext 21
Mr Stephenson, Bailiff of Royal Parks	212 8502
Mr Brown, Superintendent, Richmond Park	948 3209

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE:

Chief Inspector Harland, A8 Branch	230 3517
------------------------------------	----------

Not Present

HOME OFFICE

Mr Honour, Police Department	213 6249
------------------------------	----------

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT:

Miss Cavellini, Bailiff of Royal Parks Office	212 3832
-----------------------------------------------	----------

1. The Chairman asked Mgr Brown about the prospects for the visit.
2. Mgr Brown said that it was difficult to forecast this. If His Holiness was able to undertake major foreign visits by May 1982 he would wish to come. The question would be whether the programme should remain as it is, be reduced in content, or lengthened in time to allow him longer periods of rest. Planning would need to continue on the basis that he would arrive at Gatwick on 28 May and proceed to Richmond Park to celebrate Mass.
3. Mr Hobson mentioned that Cardinal Hume had now formally applied to the Secretary of State for the Environment for the use of Richmond Park, and a reply in the affirmative would shortly be sent. A formal announcement would then follow by way of an arranged Parliamentary Question.
4. The Chairman then referred to the proposals for setting up three working groups to consider various aspects of the visit as set out in his letter of 20 July to Deputy Assistant Commissioner Rushbrook of the Metropolitan Police (copy attached). There was general agreement that this seemed a sensible approach and that Working Group A should be chaired by the Metropolitan Police; Working Group B by the Department of the Environment; and Working Group C by the Church authorities. It was also agreed that the leader of each Group would be responsible for inviting the appropriate organisations to be represented on the Working Groups and that the Church, the Department of the Environment and the Metropolitan Police would be represented on each Group. The boundaries of each Group's work should not be regarded as inflexible; a subject might have to be moved to another Group if, after discussion, it seemed more appropriate there.
5. Chief Inspector Harland accepted the suggestion that the Metropolitan Police Working Group might hold a preliminary discussion before inviting the appropriate local authorities to take part and would consider whether it would be appropriate to include the Greater London Council.
6. It was agreed that the main task for the Department of the Environment Working Group would be to strike a balance between the needs of the Mass and the protection of the Park and its fabric, while at the same time trying to minimise inconvenience to members of the public, particularly local residents.
7. It was also agreed that it would be useful if the Church authorities Working Group could produce quickly an outline programme of events for the day so as to

assist the work of the other two Groups.

8. Mr Tallon reported that he had conducted a detailed survey of Richmond Park and had come to the conclusion that there was only one area that was suitable and could accommodate the expected congregation of one million people. He had prepared comprehensive plans, and arrangements were made at the meeting for him to discuss them with Working Group B.

9. Mr Hobson stated that the Church authorities would have to bear the cost of the work of restoration and repair of any damage to the Park, as well as the costs of the temporary physical arrangements for the Mass.

10. The Chairman pointed out that the cost of the police presence within the Park, to be agreed between the police and the Church authorities, would have to be borne by the Church, although the cost outside the Park would be borne in the normal way.

11. Mr Butler mentioned that the Department of the Environment had appointed one of its officials to attend all the meetings of the Working Groups to note first hand the progress that was being made by each, and also to act as a point of contact for the various branches of the Department involved. He asked that Miss Ines Cavellini in the Office of the Bailiff of the Royal Parks should be approached rather than any particular official.

12. The Chairman suggested that a further meeting be held late September/early October, at which the Working Groups could present their findings and discuss any general problems.

F4 Division  
Home Office  
22 July 1981



HOME OFFICE  
 Queen Anne's Gate, LONDON, SW1H 9AT  
 Direct line: 01-213 6207  
 Switchboard: 01-213 3000

Our reference:  
 Your reference:

20 July 1981

G W Rushbrook Esq QPM  
 Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
 Metropolitan Police  
 New Scotland Yard  
 LONDON SW1

*New Geage,*

PAPAL VISIT

I attach a copy of a letter of 15 June which I sent to Monsignor Ralph Brown about the use of Richmond Park as the site for the celebration of a Mass by His Holiness The Pope during his visit here next year.

In that letter I said that in due course I would invite representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, the Department of the Environment and the Metropolitan Police to a meeting about this. I understand that you know that a meeting has been arranged for 11 am on Tuesday 21 July in Room 278 here at Queen Anne's Gate. I am sorry that, because we were diverted by the pressure of recent events, we have been in touch with you by telephone about this only recently. I hope that, in spite of the short notice, you will be able to come to the meeting, and I understand that in any event Mr Harland will be able to do so.

The immediate purpose of the meeting is to help finalise preparations for a public announcement of agreement to the use of Richmond Park for the Mass. Ministers have agreed to that use, \*

and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church have formally asked for, and will receive, agreement to it from the Secretary of State for the Environment. Before a public announcement is made - probably by means of a Written Answer to an arranged Parliamentary Question by Sir Anthony Royle MP, the Member for Richmond-upon-Thames - we need to be as certain as possible that the subsequent arrangements will not run up against problems which call in question the choice and use of Richmond Park. I hope, therefore, that on Tuesday we can identify the problems and prove reasonably sure that there will be adequate means of resolving them.

We have given some preliminary thought to this. There seem to be three parcels of issues, which might be dealt with by separate working groups composed of representatives of those organisations which will be most involved in them. The groups might liaise with one another, particularly since membership need not be mutually exclusive, but it might help them to keep in step to have occasional joint meetings of the leaders chaired by the Home Office.

The issues and interested parties seem to be:

\* - \* passage deleted and closed, 60 years,  
 under FOI Exemptions.

*Q Wayland*  
 20 October 2011

a. Arrangements for transport to and from the Park, and access to and egress from it

It will be necessary to establish whether, so far as is known, it will be practicable to transport an estimated one million people to and from the Park, and to arrange for their entry and exit in a controlled manner in reasonable periods of time. Work on this might subsequently be taken forward by a group led by the Metropolitan Police, in concert with British Rail, London Transport, the local authorities, the Department of the Environment and the Church authorities and their consultants.

b. Physical arrangements within the Park

It will be necessary to be satisfied that the conditions to which the use of the Park is subject can be met. These conditions are indicated in my letter of 15 June to Monsignor Brown. The aim is to cause the minimum of disruption and environmental damage. Broadly speaking, the issues are where to site the area for the congregation within the Park; how the people are to be accommodated and controlled; the nature of the works; the timetable for their erection and removal; security; and measures for protecting the fabric of the Park. The Department of the Environment might lead subsequent action here working closely with the consultants and architects to the Church authorities, with the Metropolitan Police perhaps advising on the stewarding of the congregation and certainly involved in ensuring security.

c. Programme of events on the day

Clearly, the essential event is to be the celebration of Mass by His Holiness. There will, however, need to be detailed arrangements to ensure that the congregation has as fulfilling and participative a day as possible, perhaps including diversion and entertainment for people before the arrival, and following the departure, of His Holiness. The nature of those arrangements will be influenced by the way in which the issues grouped at (a) and (b) are settled, and need not be established in any great detail at the meeting on 21 July. But in due course the Church authorities may wish to lead a working group on the programme, the membership of which will be dictated by what events are proposed.

I suggest, therefore, that the meeting might begin with an account from Monsignor Brown of the current prospects for the Papal visit and its programme and then focus on the Mass in Richmond Park, using (a), (b) and (c) in this letter as an agenda.

I hope to see you on 21 July, together with Monsignor Brown and John Hobson (DOE) (both of whom will be accompanied by colleagues), to whom I am copying this letter.

*Yours ever,  
G H Phillips*

G H PHILLIPS



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

21 July 1981

*Dear Miss Clements,*

I am sorry we have been unable to reply earlier to your letter of 6 July to Chris Jebb in Lord Carrington's office enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr Edwards' constituent, Mr P M Davies of Whiteleys Farm, Llawhaden, Nr Narberth, Pembrokeshire, Dyfed, about the financing of the Pope's proposed visit to Britain. I attach a draft reply which he may care to send to Mr Davies. It has been cleared with the Home Office.

*Yours ever*  
*S J Gomersall*

S J Gomersall  
Private Secretary to the  
Lord Privy Seal

Miss F J Clements  
Private Secretary to the Secretary  
of State for Wales  
Welsh Office  
Gwydyr House  
Whitehall  
London SW1



Vatican ✓ C.P.  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

21 July 1981

Dear Miss Clements,

I am sorry we have been unable to reply earlier to your letter of 6 July to Chris Jebb in Lord Carrington's office enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr Edwards' constituent, Mr P M Davies of Whiteleys Farm, Llawhaden, Nr Narberth, Pembrokeshire, Dyfed, about the financing of the Pope's proposed visit to Britain. I attach a draft reply which he may care to send to Mr Davies. It has been cleared with the Home Office.

Yours ever  
S J Gomersall.

S J Gomersall  
Private Secretary to the  
Lord Privy Seal

Miss F J Clements  
Private Secretary to the Secretary  
of State for Wales  
Welsh Office  
Gwydyr House  
Whitehall  
London SW1

DRAFT LETTER

ADDRESSEE'S REFERENCE .....

TO	ENCLOSURES	COPIES TO BE SENT TO
P M Davies Esq Whiteleys Farm Llawhaden Nr Narberth Pembrokeshire		
(FULL POSTAL ADDRESS)		(FULL ADDRESSES, IF NECESSARY)

LETTER DRAFTED FOR SIGNATURE BY Secretary of State for Wales  
 (NAME OF SIGNATORY)

Thank you for your letter of 29 June, <sup>about</sup> ~~regarding~~ the costs of the Pope's forthcoming visit to the United Kingdom.

As you may be aware, the Pope is paying a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic community in Britain at the invitation of the Roman Catholic hierarchies of England and Wales, and Scotland. As this is not an official visit at the invitation of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Government, the primary costs will not, ~~therefore~~, fall to the Government or the taxpayer.

During his stay, the Pope is to hold several open air masses. These are expected to be attended by a large congregation and a police presence at such events is inevitable. Where these occur on private property, the cost of policing will fall to the Roman Catholic church. Other police costs will be borne in the normal way. This is in accordance with the usual arrangements for policing events at which large crowds are expected. Similarly, the Government will devote whatever resources it considers necessary to ensure the security of the Pope while he is in this country. To do otherwise would be contrary to our responsibility to protect visiting Heads of State. These provisos apart, I am confident that the overall cost to the taxpayer of the Pope's visit will be minimal.



AM 20/5  
① Mr. Whitmore  
to see.



② C.F. to  
file.

*With the compliments of*  
**PROTOCOL AND CONFERENCE DEPARTMENT**

E B Chaplin

**FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**  
**LONDON, SW1A 2AH**

CONFIDENTIAL



(226/6)

WRV 02013	
Received 22 JUL 1981	
DESK OFFICER	RY
INDEX	PA

BRITISH LEGATION  
TO THE HOLY SEE.  
ROME.

17 July 1981

D A S Gladstone Esq  
WED  
FCO

*Handwritten notes:*  
 1) cc. Mr. W. Havel  
 Mr. C. Pelicani  
 Mr. H. Phillips  
 2) Mr. de B...  
 Mr. Gordon...  
 fl i  
 21/7  
 11

Dear David,

The Pope's programme of journeys abroad

1. When I called on the Sostituto on 16 July to say farewell before I went on leave I asked how matters stood with regard to the Pope's programme of journeys abroad.
2. Monsignor Martinez Somalo said that the visit to Spain next October was cancelled as were all other visits abroad this year. They had been planning a visit to Africa (I imagine this was the one to Nigeria of which we had heard earlier) in February 1982. This also was cancelled. So the first formal external commitment was the Pope's visit to Britain at the end of May. Mgr Martinez said that this had been agreed and announced. For the moment, at least, it was still on the programme. Obviously whether the Pope were able to come would depend on his convalescence.
3. When I asked how this was going Martinez Somalo said that the latest medical bulletin was reasonably optimistic. His temperature had returned to normal but the doctors could not agree whether the Pope should go to Castelgondolfo now or remain in hospital until after the second operation and then go.
4. On timing Mgr Martinez Somalo said that he thought the operation, which apparently is a minor one, would take place at the end of August or in early September. I gathered that a

/ decision



*Mr Peterson* <sup>CWP. 7/7.</sup> *Mr G. Vahcan*

2 MARSHAM STREET  
LONDON SW1P 3EB

My ref: H/PSO/15552/81

Your ref:

53 JUN 81

*Mr Lohri*

PAPAL VISIT

Thank you for your letter of 16 June. I note that you are broadly content with strict conditions of use of Richmond Park on the lines that I had outlined in my letter of 27 May.

I understand that my officials have now cleared the terms of a suitable letter to the Palace seeking formal clearance.

I would not myself wish to make a public announcement of the site of the Mass. In my view this is a matter which is central to the organisation of the Pope's visit, for which the Home Office are within Government the coordinating authority. It is only because the preferred site happens to be a Royal Park that my Department are involved at all; and I have no doubt that a good deal of interest will centre on issues other than those affecting the Royal Park as such. I would therefore be grateful if you could reconsider your view here, and agree to a Home Office announcement.

I hope too that you will be able to agree that there should be some official underpinning of the preparations for the Mass in a form which will retain Home Office chairmanship throughout. In my view there is a great deal to be said for independent chairmanship in these matters, particularly as your Department is well used to coordinating major functions of this kind. While such a body need not meet very often, I think it could be a mistake for there only to be one meeting; a continued organisation would be much preferable. I hope you will find this acceptable.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Peter Carrington, Geoffrey Howe, and Christopher Soames, and to Robert Armstrong.

*Yours sincerely*  
*MHE*

MICHAEL HESELTINE

The Rt Hon William Whitelaw CH MC MP



-2-

decision on whether the Pope should leave the Policlinico Gemelli before the operation would be taken fairly soon. In any case, as you know, the Vatican tends to close down in August, and for much of September, so the Pope should have an opportunity to rest. The difficulty will be to persuade him to take it.

Yours ever,  
Mark

Mark Heath



*Mr Peterson* <sup>CWP. 7/7.</sup> *Mr of Vahian*

2 MARSHAM STREET  
LONDON SW1P 3EB

My ref: H/PSO/15552/81

Your ref:

3 JUN 81

*See below*

PAPAL VISIT

Thank you for your letter of 16 June. I note that you are broadly content with strict conditions of use of Richmond Park on the lines that I had outlined in my letter of 27 May.

I understand that my officials have now cleared the terms of a suitable letter to the Palace seeking formal clearance.

I would not myself wish to make a public announcement of the site of the Mass. In my view this is a matter which is central to the organisation of the Pope's visit, for which the Home Office are within Government the coordinating authority. It is only because the preferred site happens to be a Royal Park that my Department are involved at all; and I have no doubt that a good deal of interest will centre on issues other than those affecting the Royal Park as such. I would therefore be grateful if you could reconsider your view here, and agree to a Home Office announcement.

I hope too that you will be able to agree that there should be some official underpinning of the preparations for the Mass in a form which will retain Home Office chairmanship throughout. In my view there is a great deal to be said for independent chairmanship in these matters, particularly as your Department is well used to coordinating major functions of this kind. While such a body need not meet very often, I think it could be a mistake for there only to be one meeting; a continued organisation would be much preferable. I hope you will find this acceptable.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Peter Carrington, Geoffrey Howe, and Christopher Soames, and to Robert Armstrong.

*Yes*

*MHE*

MICHAEL HESELTINE

The Rt Hon William Whitelaw CH MC MP

CONFIDENTIAL



QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SW1H 9AT

*John*

16 June 1981

*NRPN*

*Ans - 17/6*

*Dear Michael*

PAPAL VISIT

Thank you for your letter of 27 May about a suitable site for a Papal Mass on 28 May 1982.

I am glad that you are able to agree in principle to the use of Richmond Park as the site for the Mass. I understand that although the Pope has been advised not to undertake overseas visits for some time, the Roman Catholic authorities have been asked to proceed on the assumption he will visit Britain as planned. It is, therefore, sensible to proceed on the assumption that he will wish to celebrate the Mass.

As you say, the immediate next step is to seek the consent of Her Majesty The Queen to the use of Richmond Park. My officials are clearing with yours the terms of a suitable letter to Her Principal Private Secretary.

The letter would explain that the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church have held from making a formal request to use the Park until it has been established that that would not cause embarrassment. If Her Majesty is content that a formal request should be granted, officials would inform the Church authorities that the way was clear for them to make it to your Department. I imagine that you might wish to arrange a public announcement of agreement to such a request. It would be courteous to inform Buckingham Palace of the announcement in advance, and our officials would liaise about that.

I take it that you would arrange to keep the Ranger of the Park, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, appropriately informed.

I fully appreciate that your agreement would be in principle and that the actual use of Richmond Park would have to be subject to satisfaction of conditions to minimise disruption and environmental damage of the sort which you identify and illustrate

/in your letter.

The Rt Hon Michael Heseltine MP

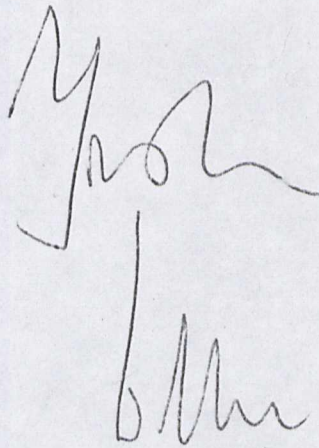
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

in your letter. I agree that, following a formal agreement, identification of the problems and means of resolving them should be pursued at official level. The Home Office would not, of course, have any responsibility for Richmond Park or for arrangements for its use for a Mass. But I agree to ask my officials, as a first step, to convene and chair a meeting of your officials, representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and the Metropolitan Police, to discuss the main issues and agree means of handling the detail thereafter.

I should be grateful to know if you and the colleagues to whom I am copying this are content that we should proceed as I have proposed. Perhaps I may take it that you are, unless I hear to the contrary within a week.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, to Peter Carrington, Geoffrey Howe and Christopher Soames, and to Robert Armstrong.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'John Major', written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned to the right of the typed text.

CONFIDENTIAL



*With the compliments of*  
**PROTOCOL AND CONFERENCE DEPARTMENT**

**FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**  
**LONDON, SW1A 2AH**



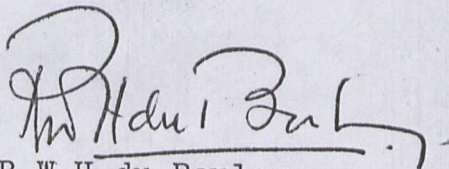
Vatican

Mr Gladstone WED

## THE POPE'S VISIT

1. Lord Hunt, who is a fellow member of the Cardinal's Steering Committee on arrangements for the Pope's visit, telephoned me to say that he had had a talk with Cardinal Hume, who returned this morning from a visit to the Vatican. The Cardinal said that the Pope's doctors have told him that he will not be fit to resume full time activity before September and should make no overseas visits for a year. This means that, given the dates for his visit to this country, 28 May to 2 June, it would still get under the wire and be the Pope's first overseas visit after the shooting, if his recovery continues according to prognosis. The Cardinal's instructions are to carry on planning but, as he put it, it remains to be seen whether the visit will actually take place or not.

2. Lord Hunt, at my request, also put to the Cardinal direct the proposal which I have already put to Monsignor Brown, that time should be found in the programme for a visit by the Pope to No 10 Downing Street. Lord Hunt found the Cardinal receptive to this idea and did not gain the impression that there was any doctrinal objection. Moreover with the extra day in the over all programme it should not be too difficult to find a time. The details remain to be worked out, but it is at any rate now firmly established that the Prime Minister as well as The Queen would like to receive the Pope during his visit.



R W H du Boulay  
Protocol & Conference Department

10 June 1981

cc:

Mr Fergusson  
~~Mr Peterson, No 10 Downing Street~~  
 W Heseltine Esq CB CVO, Buckingham Palace  
 H Phillips Esq, Home Office  
 Sir Mark Heath KCVO CMG, Holy See



Vatican

NBPN

Print 3/6

Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

Rt Hon Michael Heseltine MP  
Secretary of State  
Department of the Environment  
2 Marsham Street  
London SW1P 3EB

3 June 1981

*Michael*

PAPAL VISIT

You sent Geoffrey Howe a copy of your letter to Willie Whitelaw of 27 May.

I note that you would expect the Roman Catholic Church to bear the cost of the necessary infrastructure and of restoring the Richmond Park site to its original condition. However, it is clear from the second page of your letter that further expenditure is involved. I would wish my officials to be associated with the Working Group you propose should be set up. At this stage the only points I would make are that I think it is reasonable to expect Departmental costs to lie where they fall and to be absorbed within existing planned provisions, and that we should not necessarily rule out the possibility of a collection, which would enable the Church to meet more of the costs.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Willie Whitelaw, Peter Carrington, Christopher Soames and Sir Robert Armstrong.

*Lev*  
*can*

LEON BRITTAN

CONFIDENTIAL



NA I have passed this comment to DFE. Wn  
if this group is setting up, its 28/5  
papers should be copied here:  
nobody from here need be

Mr Peterson

2 MARSHAM STREET  
LONDON SW1P 3EB

Mr Heseltine has agreed  
that Richmond Park should be  
the site of the proposed Papal mass.  
He suggests a Working Party of  
officials should study some of  
the logistic problems. You  
may wish to see the papers produced  
by this group to ensure our interests are  
kept in mind?

My ref:

CVP 28/5

Your ref:

27 May 1981

De Wolk

WKS  
28/5

PAPAL VISIT

Thank you for your letter of 4 April about a possible Papal Mass in England. It may be that the whole situation has changed following events of last week. For the meanwhile, however, this letter sets out my reactions to your proposals.

Your letter set out very fairly the complex arguments involved in choosing a site. I would like to compliment the Metropolitan Police on the very thorough study which they have carried out. You are right in saying that the holding of the event in Richmond Park has implications for the fabric of the Park, and for public use of it, which are, in a strictly departmental sense, unwelcome to me. Nonetheless, I have concluded that there is force in the conclusion reached by the study, and accept that the right course is for me to agree in principle to the use of Richmond Park for this purpose, subject to a number of important caveats which will need detailed discussion between your and my officials, the Metropolitan Police and the Roman Catholic Church. I should like to set out in this letter the more important of these.

First, there is, as you recognise, a major constitutional issue regarding the use of a Royal Park by the Pontiff. As you indicate, the Queen's formal approval for this use of the Park will be needed, and you will doubtless arrange for this.

Secondly, it is most important that there should be the minimum environmental damage. Taking the example of Phoenix Park in Dublin, we could not agree to proposals for large concrete altars, nor for laying down metalled roads in grass areas. We must look for temporary expedients wherever possible. On the other hand, I recognise that dealing with one million visitors requires a certain minimum infrastructure. Officials should discuss in detail, with a view to the maximum practicable use of temporary material always having regard to police and other requirements. I think it is fair to lay down a condition that the Church should be responsible financially for any necessary works and for restoring the site to its original condition, to our satisfaction, as quickly as possible after the event; it is likely that we would want to do a good deal of the restoring work ourselves, on a repayment basis. My officials would need to be involved in detail on all proposed structures or developments in the Park. The Church would be responsible for the clearance of all litter from the site. I would meet the staffing costs of administrative preparation. I would expect the provision of suitable indemnities to cover public liability for injury etc to be the responsibility of the Church.

CONFIDENTIAL

I am concerned about the length of time for which part of the Park might be closed to visitors. Two months, especially in Spring, in Richmond Park is a long time to cause disruption, and traffic at that time is very heavy. I would wish to reduce the period in which work goes on as much as possible, for the sake of Park visitors. I do not have powers to allow others to enclose areas of the Park, so that the general public could not be excluded from the Mass itself. The collection of money, or any form of selling, is prohibited in the Royal Parks.

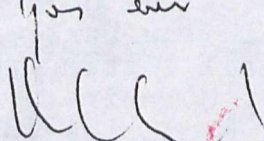
We should also need to look at, and prepare for:

- a. The security of the whole Park perimeter, which is not absolute.
- b. The trees in the Park, some of which are old and would not be safe if people were to climb them.
- c. The deer (some of which might be dropping young in May.). We would have to plan carefully for their segregation from the large congregation.
- d. The exclusion of vehicles, other than for VIPs or emergency services, from the Park during the day of the Mass.
- e. Other facilities in the Park, such as the golf course, which would need to be protected from damage.
- f. Special permission would be needed for landing helicopters.
- g. The effect on residents in the Park, including HRH Princess Alexandra and the Royal Ballet School, the latter of which has access through the area proposed for the Mass.
- h. Provision for catering.

Clearly the area envisaged will have to be carefully studied by my officials. For the event, there will have to be a fully adequate force of stewards, for crowd control purposes, provided by the Church; and also a large police presence. The Metropolitan Police will no doubt take control of the policing of the event, though the Royal Parks Constabulary will stand ready to give appropriate assistance within its power.

This letter illustrates some of the detailed issues. I would suggest that a working party should be set up at official level, perhaps chaired by the Home Office, and with appropriate representation including my Department. The working party would be charged with overseeing all preparations. My Department would give every assistance. My aim is to see that any problems are identified and tackled at the earliest possible stage.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Peter Carrington, Geoffrey Howe, Christopher Soames and Sir Robert Armstrong.

*Yes*  
  
MICHAEL HESELTINE

8 9 10 11 12  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
28 MAY 1981

✓ CVP 29/4

Mr du Boulay

Vahzan

## THE POPE'S VISIT TO BRITAIN

1. Your minute of today's date (not to all) gave the terms of the announcement about the Pope's visit to Britain which the Roman Catholic hierarchy propose to make later today.
2. There is no problem about the text of this announcement. However, WED and RID had some doubts about its timing, and RID therefore checked with the Northern Ireland Office who said that they would prefer, if possible, for it to be delayed for two days. After discussing with you and RID I rang Monseigneur Brown and said that we were grateful for advance notice of the text but in view of the tense situation in Northern Ireland did he think that its release at this particular time might be misunderstood? He explained that the timing was dictated by the deadlines of the two main Catholic newspapers which are published only once a week and are due to go to press tomorrow. I told him of the visit of the Reverend John Magee (of which he had not heard) and said that, while of course the release was a matter for the Catholic authorities and not for us I wondered whether it might be preferable to delay it for a couple of days. He said that in the circumstances he entirely agreed but that the announcement was already on the tapes and that it was too late to withdraw it.
3. This is another example (as with the Papal visit itself and the visit of the Reverend Magee) of the Vatican effectively presenting us with a fait accompli. But although I find the timing of the announcement distinctly odd and the wrong conclusions are likely (as always) to be drawn in Northern Ireland, we have a perfectly tenable position on this: the invitation to the Pope to pay a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic communities in England, Wales and Scotland came from the Roman Catholic hierarchy and it was for them to make the announcement. HMG was informed before the visit was announced and welcomed the news. What today's ~~news~~ announcement does is to give the dates of the visit (28 May to 2 June 1982) and details of the itinerary. (which does not include Northern Ireland).
4. The department has provided News Department with defensive briefing and informed HM Legation to the Holy See.

P. Vereker

P W M Vereker  
 Western European Department  
 (W 62A) (233-4759)

28. 4. 81

cc:  
PS  
PS/LPS  
PS/PUS  
Mr Bullard  
Mr Eyers, RID  
Mr Fenn, News Dept  
Mr Chaplin) PCD  
Mr Turner )  
Mr Peterson, No 10 ✓  
Mr Gaffin, Press Office, No 10  
Mr Fergusson o/r  
Sir M Heath, Holy See  
Mr Gladstone, WED  
Mr Osborne, WED  
Mr Vereker, WED



*With the compliments of*

**PROTOCOL AND CONFERENCE DEPARTMENT**

**FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE  
LONDON, SW1A 2AH**

✓ CWP 29/4/82

Mr Vereker, WED

## THE POPE'S VISIT TO BRITAIN

1. Monsignor Brown has informed me that it is proposed to announce the dates of the Pope's visit today, 28 April (embargoed to 18.00 hours) in the terms set out below. As soon as you and RID were aware of this proposal, you checked with NIO, who I understand, considered it would be more prudent to postpone the announcement in view of Sands' condition. You were discussing this with Monsignor Brown and will presumably let the recipients of this minute know if it has been possible to postpone the announcement.

2. The terms of the announcement read as follows:-

Begins 'Visit of Pope John Paul II to Britain.

Statement from the Bishops' Conference of England and Wales [a separate parallel announcement will issue from the Bishops' Conference of Scotland].

1. The Bishops' Conferences of England and Wales and of Scotland have now after due consultation proposed certain dates and an itinerary for the pastoral visit of Pope John Paul II to the Roman Catholic Communities of England, Scotland and Wales next year.

2. Whilst in the normal way formal confirmation of these arrangements by the Holy See is not to be anticipated until nearer the event, it is understood that the proposals are acceptable and it is expected that the visit will commence on the morning of Friday 28 May 1982 and end in the afternoon of Wednesday 2 June.

3. It is proposed that the Holy Father will visit the following places: London, Canterbury, West Midlands, Liverpool, Manchester, York, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Cardiff. Preliminary discussions with the civil authorities of these places have already taken place. It is also proposed that the Holy Father will complete his itinerary in England during Monday 31 May, and that he will arrive in Scotland the same day and will journey to Wales on Wednesday 2 June to complete his visit to the three countries.

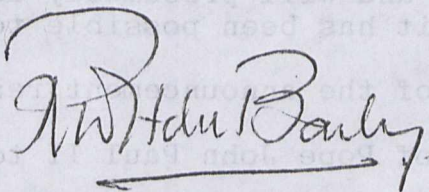
4. This itinerary has been proposed in order to allow the greatest number of people to attend with the greatest ease of access. It is clearly desirable not to overload the Holy Father's programme and the Bishops hope that the proposed arrangements will not cause too much disappointment to those other cities and towns which have generously offered hospitality to our visitor.

5. While the visit of the Holy Father is primarily a pastoral one to the Roman Catholic Communities, it has importance in other ways. It will have ecumenical

/significance



significance symbolised principally by the visit to Canterbury and by meetings with other Church leaders of England, Wales and Scotland, but echoed on other occasions. The Holy Father on the occasion of the visit by The Queen to the Vatican last October said: 'I hope to greet with fraternal respect and friendship other fellow Christians and people of goodwill'. The Pope's visit can be seen then as the gesture of friendship to Britain as a whole and the Catholic Communities' hope that their joy will be shared by people generally.' Ends.



28 April 1981

R W H du Boulay  
Protocol & Conference Department

cc:

PS

PS/LPS

PS/PUS

Mr Fergusson

Mr Eyers RID

Mr Fenn News Department

Miss Chaplin o/r ) PCD

Mr Turner )

-Mr Peterson, No 10

Mr Gaffin, Press Office No 10

Papal Visit 1982

Mr Gaffin and I attended a meeting today at the FCO, chaired by Mr du Boulay. (briefing attached).

The first date when, if agreed by Rome, Cardinal Hume announces the arrangements for the visit is now 28 April.

The FCO agreed to continue to be in the lead in co-ordinating the response of Government to the visit, although they will steer to the Palace, No.10 and the Home Office questions as appropriate about our responsibilities.

We confirmed that the Prime Minister was at present disposed to be at the airport (likely to be Gatwick) to greet the Pope on arrival although she did not think that she would want to make any speech. The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and the Home Secretary may also be there.

We also confirmed that the Prime Minister expected to meet the Pope for a private conversation during the visit. As things now stood, Cardinal Hume had suggested a meeting at Archbishop's House before the Reception there; we had countered with expressing the hope to the Cardinal that the Pope could be received at No.10. This was no doubt something to be discussed further with the Cardinal.

The Foreign Office circulated an account from our Embassy in Tokyo about the Pope's visit to Japan earlier this year. In Japan, the Japanese Prime Minister called to pay his respects at the Nunciature. Our Embassy's report comments that the Pope had no special interest in meeting the Prime Minister; apart from paying his respects to the head of state of the country he was visiting, he wished to spend his time in pastoral work.

The Home Office representative thought that the police would ask to be paid, presumably by the Roman Catholics, for the necessary police presence inside whatever open air site was selected for the Pope's Mass near London.

CVP.

13 April 1981

Mr du Boulay

PAPEL VISIT 1982

Tues 1. Mgr Brown has just told me that Cardinal Hume has not received written confirmation from Rome about the dates of the visit and there is now no question of a public announcement this week. If the letter arrives in time they hope to make an announcement on 28 April.

2. I asked Mgr Brown whether the programme had been extended from 1 June to 2 June. He said that this is under consideration but a decision has not yet been taken.

E B Chaplin (Miss)  
Protocol & Conference Department

CWP 13/4.

cc Mr Peterson, No 10 Downing Street —  
Mr Vereker, WED

RESTRICTED



BRITISH EMBASSY.

TOKYO. See 49.

RECEIVED	13. 79
8 APR 1981	
INDEX	PA

13 March 1981

RWH duBoulay Esq CMG CVO  
Protocol and Conference Department  
FCO

Mr Madan (FEI)  
Mr Tucker (WEI)  
Miss Chaplin.  
Mr Turner.

*Dear Ross,*  
*Ackd*

*16/3*

PAPAL VISIT TO JAPAN, FEBRUARY 1981

1. Thank you for your letter of 27 January, enclosing a list of questions about arrangements for the Pope's visit to Japan. I attach some answers, laid out in the same format, which are based on discussions with the responsible MFA desk officer (who accompanied the Pope throughout his visit), the Apostolic Nunciature and the Secretariat to the Council of Bishops. I also enclose a copy of the Pope's address to the Diplomatic Corps, and of his address at Hiroshima.

2. As you will see, the Japanese Council of Bishops were basically responsible for arranging the programme. The MFA considered their role as one of helping in the preparation, to ensure the smooth running of the visit. They were not involved in any way with arrangements for the religious events, which were not attended by any official Japanese representatives, including Mr Ota, Ambassador to the Holy See, even though he is himself a Christian. The idea was to preserve the Government's neutrality with regard to religion. (Article 20 of the post-war Japanese Constitution states that "... no religious organisation shall receive any privileges from the State ... The State and its organs shall refrain from ... any ... religious activity.") The MFA had also instructed their representatives in Pakistan and the Philippines not to attend any religious ceremonies held there.

3. The visit was paid for by the Council of Bishops with a budget of 206 million yen (approximately £450,000) raised entirely from the Churches. Japanese Government involvement in the programme was confined to Tokyo, apart from sending Ambassador Ota, the responsible MFA desk officer and a Press Division Officer to Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the Pope. Arrangements in Hiroshima were made by the City authorities because his Peace Appeal, as a message to the world, was considered to transcend his purely Japanese pastoral duties.



4. We have been told by one of the organisers at Sophia University that the extreme right-wing, working through a group of Japanese Buddhist leaders, wanted to capitalise on the Pope's visit to promote their nationalist view of the Emperor as Head of the Shinto religion. Their initial aim was to time the visit to coincide with the 90th anniversary of the Imperial Rescript on Education and with the anniversary of the Emperor Meiji's birthday, both of which fell at the turn of the year 1980/81. It would also have suited the right-wing's purposes had the Pope said his Tokyo Mass in the National Stadium, which is owned by the Meiji Shrine; the price for this would have been a visit to the shrine; which could have been interpreted as conferring some additional status on the Shinto religion. Both of these purposes were frustrated through the vigilance of the Nunciature and of Roman Catholics in Japan. The Catholic leadership was also particularly careful to emphasise that the Pope's call on the Emperor was not a meeting of Heads of Religion but of Heads of State, though no doubt there are some Japanese who are led to believe otherwise. But there can have been little of any propaganda value to the right wing. Nor were the noisy section of the right wing that protested against the Pope's visit particularly successful in drawing attention to themselves. Certainly the Council of Bishops and the Nunciature discounted their influence.

5. Some newspapers pointed out the small number of people who turned out to see the Pope. But out of a population of 116 million only one per cent are Christians and only 400,000 Catholics, so that the Nunciature's expectations of the visit were in fact more than fulfilled.

*James even*

*Hugh R*

Hugh Cortazzi

cc

Chancery, Manila  
FED, FCO  
WED, FCO

Sir Mark Heath KCVO, Holy See



PAPAL VISIT TO JAPAN : 23 - 26 FEBRUARY 1981

1. Status of Visit

- (a) The Japanese Government considered the Pope's visit a private and Pastoral one. It had originated with an invitation from the Japanese Roman Catholic Council of Bishops.
- (b) The Pope was nevertheless treated as a State guest in Tokyo, with two important exceptions:
  - i) that there was no State banquet
  - ii) that the Pope did not stay at the Akasaka Palace.

2. Arrival Arrangements (Tokyo)

(a) The Pope arrived at Haneda airport (which signifies special treatment, now that Tokyo's international airport is at Narita, but does not necessarily imply that the visitor is a state guest), and was received at the arrival point for state guests. At the request of the Apostolic Nunciature the ceremonies at the airport took only 10 minutes, as the Pope's aircraft landed at 3.00 pm and he had to say Mass at Tokyo Cathedral at 3.50 pm. A VIP lounge was provided, but not used. The Pope, his suite of 24, and 50 accompanying pressmen, were all allowed to by-pass immigration procedures.

be suite will  
all travel on  
of See pursuant  
out of the  
by plane  
in some  
help service  
plus  
a "service"  
and perhaps  
include the very  
oldest private  
church to be  
for Mr. Hayes  
in New York.

(b) Japanese state guests are normally met just by the Chief of Protocol. The Pope, exceptionally, was also met by Mr Ito, Foreign Minister. This surprised the Nunciature, who were only informed of the decision a few days beforehand. The Chief of Protocol boarded the plane to greet the Pope, who then emerged to meet Mr Ito and Mr Ota, Japanese Ambassador to the Holy See, on the tarmac. In a separate ceremony (marking the strict division in Japan between Church and State), the Pope then met Archbishop Shiroyanagi of Tokyo, Cardinal Satowaki and the Papal Pro-Nuncio,

/Archbishop

Archbishop Gaspari. The President of JAL, the Vice President of All Nippon Airways, the Director of the First West Europe Division, MFA and the responsible desk officer were also present.

- (c) There was no Guard of Honour and no gun salute.
- (d) The Diplomatic Corps were not present, because of time pressure, at the request of the Apostolic Nunciature. The Philippine Ambassador, however, on instructions, demanded of the Nunciature that he be allowed to attend. Provision was made for Heads of Missions to have an audience of the Pope on the following evening. After listening to the Pope's speech through loudspeakers each Ambassador and his wife shook hands with His Holiness and exchanged brief greetings. The Pope handed each Ambassador a box containing a medal recording his visit to Japan. Photographs of each greeting were taken and sent to each Ambassador by the Nuncio. There was no protocol order because of the limited size of the Nuncio's premises and no refreshments were served. The Ambassador noted some at least of the Communist Heads of Missions attended including the Czech and Cuban representatives.

usually the man  
being greeted has  
just for his  
photograph - in  
one of his notes  
/that

of course

is all  
joke. he  
likes  
the B  
of Sec.  
pic

### Arrival Arrangements (Hiroshima and Nagasaki)

The Pope was met at Hiroshima by the Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture and Mayor of Hiroshima City. According to the MFA there were no official greeters at Nagasaki. The Mayor was there, however, and had made arrangements for the visit, presumably in a semi-private capacity as a Christian.

### 3. Departure Arrangements (Tokyo)

- (a) The Pope left from Haneda airport for Hiroshima.
- (b) The Chief of Protocol saw him off on behalf of the Japanese Government, signifying the end of the Government's involvement in the Pope's programme.
- (c) No Guard of Honour and no gun salute.



(d) Diplomatic Corps not present.

Departure Arrangements (Hiroshima and Nagasaki)

The Pope was seen off from Nagasaki by Mr Ota, to mark his departure from Japan.

4. Royal Family/Head of State

(a) The only meeting with a member of the Imperial Family was the Pope's 50-minute courtesy call on the Emperor, which was a tête-à-tête meeting as between Heads of State, with the Pro-Nuncio and the Grand Master of Ceremonies at the Imperial Household Agency also present. Secretary of State Casaroli, Vice Secretary of State Martinez, Cardinal Martin and Cardinal Marcinkus were then introduced to the Emperor. Exceptionally, two of the Pope's photographers Felici and Mari (Il Observatore Romano) were also allowed in at the end. The call was requested by the Pro-Nuncio as soon as the visit had been cleared with the MFA and before it was officially announced. The Emperor in an exceptional gesture saw the Pope off at the door and we understand that the conversation was a good and informal one.

*Bishop Hankin,  
P. 10-6  
M. G.*

*the Pope does not  
see his guests off  
at the door. Royal  
family members  
of Cardinal (b)  
Secretary of State  
11/10/11, return  
the call.  
M. G.*

(b) The MFA understood that the Pope and Bishops would not accept invitations to meals or receptions. After informally asking the Pro-Nuncio, they made no offer.

5. Ministerial Involvement

(a) Apart from Mr Ito at Haneda airport, the Pope met Prime Minister Suzuki, who called to pay his respects at the Nunciature despite the MFA's insistent attempts to arrange a "neutral" third place for the meeting. The Nunciature described it as a meeting, not an audience. The MFA said this meeting was also formally requested by the Pro-Nuncio, but according to the Nunciature Mr Suzuki was very keen to meet the Pope and the first approach was made through the Japanese Embassy to the Holy See. The Nunciature added that





the Pope had had no special interest in meeting the Prime Minister; apart from paying his respects to the Head of State of the country he was visiting, he generally wished to spend his time in pastoral work.

(b) As for 4(b).

## 6. Speeches

The first address to the Japanese people was a written message sent on 16 February, the day of the Pope's departure from the Vatican. His arrival message was delivered on his way out of Tokyo Cathedral on 23 February. On 25 February he made his appeal for world peace at the Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima, and then moved to an auditorium in the Park, where he spoke in English for about forty minutes on science and morality to a gathering of academics and city officials. This was jointly arranged by the UN University and the city authorities. He gave his departure message to the Japanese people on 26 February outside the Catholic Centre in Nagasaki. The Nagasaki authorities asked the Pope to speak at the epicentre of the bomb explosion there, but since the Pope had made his appeal at Hiroshima and does not apparently like to repeat himself in the same trip, he sent Cardinal Casaroli. The only Japanese speeches were the Mayor of Hiroshima's welcome at the Peace Memorial Park and an introduction by the Rector of the UN University in the auditorium.

## 7. Security

There were no security problems. 12,000 police were assigned to ensure that this was so. Four special guards accompanied the Pope from Rome (two Swiss, two security) and Secretary of State Casaroli had one bodyguard. The police were particularly strict in Tokyo, for fear of extreme right wing protest. Because of difficulties in hiring a stadium for the second Mass in Tokyo, the Bishops considered using the campus of Sophia University; but the police objected on the grounds that this was too open, and the Korakuen stadium was made available. The Pro-Nuncio did not allow any police into the Nunciature, but for a week before the visit there

/were

were three or four men on every little corner in the neighbourhood. In the Catholic Centre in Nagasaki, police occupied the floors above and below where the Pope was staying. In the event, the worst the right wing did was to blast the office occupied by the Secretariat to the Council of Bishops from a loudspeaker van parked outside and to put stickers all over the gate, in advance of the visit, and again during the open-air Mass to use a loudspeaker van outside the Korakuen stadium which was almost inaudible from inside.

#### 8. Press Arrangements

The Japanese Government provided no facilities, but the MFA did advise the Council of Bishops on the setting up of a press centre at the Hotel New Otani from which transport and other matters were arranged for the press.

#### 9. Government Assistance

The MFA provided three cars (one of them bullet-proof) for the Pope while in Tokyo, as part of the State guest treatment. In Hiroshima cars were provided by the City. In Nagasaki they were hired by the Council of Bishops who also chartered the plane from All Nippon Airways (one of the principal domestic airlines) for the flights to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Council of Bishops were also responsible for arranging hotel accommodation in Tokyo and Nagasaki for the Pope's suite. The Pope himself stayed at the Nunciature in Tokyo and at the Catholic Centre in Nagasaki. At an early stage in planning, the MFA considered the possibility of providing a helicopter to take the Pope from Haneda airport to the Akasaka Place, but the Council of Bishops declined the offer.

#### 10. Meetings

- (a) The Pope met Roman Catholic and ecumenical Church leaders at the Nunciature on the evening of 23 February and the morning of 24 February respectively. Four representatives

/of the



of the National Christian Council boycotted the occasion in protest at his meeting with the Emperor.

The ecumenical leaders included representatives of the Japan Ecumenical Association, Japan Evangelical Church Union, Holy Orthodox Church in Japan, Metarchy of Russian Orthodox Church in Japan, Anglican Church of Japan, Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church, Japan Baptist Union, Salvation Army, three seminaries and the International Christian University, Japan Bible Society, YMCA, National Christian Council Research Institute, Breakfast Prayer Meeting, South-East Asia Cultural Friendship Association and the Catholic Ecumenical Committee (33 in all).

- (b) The Pope then had a meeting with Shinto and Buddhist leaders (including a number of modern Japanese sects).

The lists for (a) and (b) were drawn up by the Council of Bishops.



Vatican

H. S. Smith

Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

The Rt Hon William Whitelaw CH MC MP  
Secretary of State  
Home Office  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9AT

10 April 1981

R. Hillier

PAPAL VISIT

You sent a copy of your letter of 4 April to Michael Heseltine to Geoffrey Howe.

You mention the public expenditure implications, though you do not say how much might be involved. I would only make the obvious point at this stage that such costs ought to be kept to a minimum, and that in assessing the advantages and disadvantages of the various possible sites for the Mass the differing costs at differing locations should be taken into account. I should also add that I think it is reasonable to expect the costs to lie where they fall, and to be absorbed within existing planned provisions.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Peter Carrington, Christopher Soames and Sir Robert Armstrong.

Leon

LEON BRITTAN

Prime Minister.

2. ✓CVP874

MR WHITMORE

I think, on reflection, that you should see this letter at this stage. It is quite possible that the Home Secretary will mention the matter to you.

Papal Visit

MB

7/4

MT

The Home Secretary has sent the Prime Minister a copy of his letter to Mr Heseltine about the best site to offer the Roman Catholics for the Pope's open air mass in or near London, at which a congregation of about one million is expected.

As we already knew this is a very difficult problem. Whatever site is chosen will have disadvantages, will cause some damage and cost some public money.

The Home Secretary's first choice is Richmond Park.

I doubt if the Prime Minister need be troubled with this until we know Mr Heseltine's reaction.

CVP.

MB

7 April 1981

010  
CONFIDENTIAL



QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SW1H 9AT

4 APR 1981

PAPAL VISIT

As you know, Pope John Paul II is to make a pastoral visit to Great Britain from 28th May to 1st June 1982. The Roman Catholic Church intends that during the afternoon of 28th May the Pope should celebrate mass in the open air at a location within or adjacent to the Metropolis. A congregation of around one million is expected.

The Metropolitan Police have conducted a survey to find a suitable site for this mass: your officials have a copy of their report. The police identified on a preliminary analysis thirty seven possible sites within the Metropolitan Police District a list of these with brief comments on their suitability is attached. Closer examination against several criteria - including the security of the Pope and the congregation, the importance of ensuring the mobility, visibility and audibility of the Pope, and the accessibility, capacity and amenity of the site - reduced the number of possible sites to five. The five, in order of preference are:

1. Richmond Park
2. Wanstead Flats
3. Wormwood Scrubs
4. Epsom Race Course
5. Hyde Park

The Metropolitan Police have, therefore, proposed that Richmond Park be offered to the Roman Catholic Church as the site of the mass.

Officials of our Departments have discussed this proposal with the police. I understand that your Department would foresee a number of difficulties in siting the mass in Richmond Park. Some of these - such as problems of transport facilities and the provision of other necessary services - would no doubt arise whatever site was chosen. But others are peculiar to this particular site: some of them are major, others less so. For my part, I can perfectly understand that the implications of holding the event in the Park both for the fabric of the Park itself and for its management as a public facility are bound to cause you concern. And there are other less significant but still difficult issues - including the effect on the deer - which would clearly need to be tackled if we were to go ahead.

In view of these problems, I have asked my officials to consider the alternatives closely. I understand that they are agreed with yours that of the four other sites listed, Epsom Race Course would be the preferable alternative, although it too is not without its problems. The main difficulty with the course, however is that the Derby will be run on 2nd June. For various reasons the use of the course for the proposed mass would mean that the Derby and indeed the whole of this fixture would have to be cancelled. (It is not possible to make the major change in the date which would be involved because of the way the racing calendar is organised.) My officials have made

/informal

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

CONFIDENTIAL

**CONFIDENTIAL**

informal enquiries which make clear that there is no way in which the course could be used without cancelling the Derby fixture. This would be such an unpopular proposal that we think that it rules out this alternative.

A further alternative might be for the search for a suitable site to be extended beyond the Metropolitan Police District. This, however, is bound to take some time and the Church authorities are already pressing to know the site so that they can start their preparations. There is clearly a limit to how far outside the Metropolis we can go and the problems of policing an event outside London would be considerably greater. I do not, therefore, favour pursuing this option unless we judge it absolutely necessary.

My own view is that any site we find is going to have its share of problems and that Richmond Park is the least bad alternative identified. Our approach to the Pope's visit has been to welcome it for its pastoral nature. With that in mind, I would hope you would agree, in principle, to the use of the Park as the site for the mass and authorise your officials to pursue more detailed discussions with my own, the police and the Church authorities.

If you feel able to agree to this, there will remain a number of other aspects of the matter to settle. In particular, I shall wish to consult Her Majesty The Queen, in view of the Park's royal status, before taking any further steps. We shall also need to decide how the expenditure implications of this and other aspects of the visit should be handled. It is clear, for example, that wherever the mass is sited public expenditure will be incurred, not least in relation to the policing arrangements. I am asking my officials to pursue this.

For the moment, however, I should be glad of your view on the proposal in relation to Richmond Park. In view of their interest in the arrangements for His Holiness's visit, I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, to Peter Carrington, Geoffrey Howe and Christopher Soames, and to Sir Robert Armstrong.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

SCHEDULE OF SITES SURVEYED TOGETHER WITH  
COMMENTS REGARDING SUITABILITY

(Sites indicated thus \*\*\* were selected for further investigation)

Site No	Location	Comments
1	Alexandra Park, N10	The site, known locally as Alexandra Palace, was unsatisfactory in that it was too small in area to accommodate the numbers of people anticipated to attend. In addition the ground was undulating and the area broken up by trees and buildings.
2	Biggin Hill Civil Airport, Kent	One of the subsequent priorities set by the Roman Catholic Church was that they should have access to the site for a period of two months before the Mass. In consequence this location was excluded.
3	Blackheath, SE3	Blackheath was found to be topographically acceptable. However, as the heath carried the A2 road and was generally too small in area, it was rejected.
4	Bushy Park, Teddington	Although large enough in overall area the ground was broken up by trees, lakes and roads. There were no uninterrupted areas sufficiently large enough to accommodate the number of people concerned. In consequence of the above the site was rejected.



Site No	Location	Comments
5	Clapham Common, SW4	An unacceptable location due to the presence of roads, trees and scrub.
6	Croydon Airport, South Beddington	The area of land considered was that which remains from what was Croydon Airport. The area was bisected by the A23 road and too small. Thus, the site was rejected.
7	Crystal Palace Park, SE19	A totally unacceptable venue. The area was broken up by roads and building, it also possessed unacceptable gradients.
8	Dartford Marshes, Kent	An area adjacent to River Thames which is low lying and subject to flooding. A lot of the ground is 'made-up' and is thus unsatisfactory for use by vehicles or pedestrians. The site was rejected.
9	Epping Forest, Essex	The vast area of Epping Forest was surveyed but an uninterrupted area sufficiently large to accommodate the function could not be found.
10 ***	Epsom Race Course, Surrey	The race course appeared to be an acceptable location at which to hold the Mass. Consequently it was selected for further investigation.

Site No	Location	Comments
11	Erith Marshes, Belvedere	A site on the south bank of the River Thames. It was found to be too industrialised and 'built-up' for the purpose concerned.
12	Finsbury Park, N4	The venue was found to be too small in area to accept the required number of people.
13	Greenwich Marsh, SE10	An area containing a number of drainage dykes and therefore unacceptable.
14	Greenwich Park, SE10	The park was too small in area and contained too many large trees.
15	Hackney Marsh, E10	The venue appeared appropriate, however examination disclosed it to be too small to accept the required number of people.
16	Hampstead Heath, NW3	Hampstead Heath was rejected because it contained insufficient uninterrupted area and too many large trees to obscure the observers view. In addition it would be extremely difficult to render the area sterile and secure.

Site No	Location	Comments
17	Hampton Court Park, East Molesey	Whilst the park is large enough much of it has been taken up by a golf course. In addition there are a number of ponds and lakes which together with the golf course make the site unacceptable.
18	Hornchurch Marshes, Essex	A low lying area, subject to flooding and much incised by drainage dykes. Not acceptable.
19	Hounslow Heath, Hounslow	An area approaching the acceptable size. However, it is continually used for purposes which could not be suspended for the two month period required by the Roman Catholic Church to prepare the site.
20 ***	Hyde Park, W2	The park has the advantages of size and accessibility. It was therefore selected for further investigation.
21	Isle of Dogs, E14	An area inclusive of the West India and Millwall Docks. Presently subject to much redevelopment which would preclude it for the purpose in hand for a period of approximately five years.

Site No	Location	Comments
22	Kempton Park Race Course, Sunbury-on-Thames	The area delimited by the race course contains a large lake which makes the site unacceptable.
23	London Dock, E1	The dock is subject to extensive redevelopment and is additionally too small in area.
24	Mitcham Common, Surrey	The common was found to be unacceptable as a venue for the following reasons. It is intersected by two major roads, the terrain is scrubby and wooded areas limit vision
25	Northolt Military Aerodrome, Ruislip	The required access period of two months precludes the use of this venue.
26	Old Deer Park, Richmond	The majority of the area of the park has been given over to a golf course, that which remains is too small to be utilised.
27	Plumstead Marsh, SE18	The area of the marsh is unacceptable in that large amounts of 'dumping' have occurred. Additionally the area is inclined to become waterlogged with heavy rain.

Site No	Location	Comments
28	Rainham Marsh, Essex	The marsh is in constant use as a military rifle range and would not be given over to the Roman Catholic Church for a period of two months.
29	Regents Park, NW1	The use of the park was unacceptable as the available open area, uninterrupted by trees was insufficient.
30 ***	Richmond Park, Surrey	The north end of the park appeared to fulfil the required criteria. The site was selected for further investigation.
31	Royal Group Docks, E16	The total area was sufficient but due to extensive demolition and 'dumping' the site was rejected.
32	Sandown Park Race Course, Esher	The centre area of the race course has been converted into a private golf course. The remaining area was too small to accommodate the required number.
33	Surrey and Commercial Docks, Southwark	The dock area is now derelict. The area available was insufficient.

Site No	Location	Comments
34 ***	Wanstead Flats, E12	An area of open common land which appeared uninterrupted by roads or trees. The site was selected for further investigation.
35	Wimbledon Common, SW19	The common was rejected as it was found to be covered in scrub and substantial trees.
36 ***	Wormwood Scrubs, W12	An area of open, flat land approaching the required dimensions. The site was selected for further investigation.
37	Victoria Park, E9	A public park which in the event proved too small for the purpose.

RESTRICTED

2 April 1981

The Pope's Visit

Thank you for your note of 31 March, and for letting us here know that Cardinal Hume plans to announce the dates for the Visit on Maundy Thursday, 16 April.

Of course this is very much a matter for him, and perhaps Maundy Thursday has been chosen deliberately. I only write to say, however, that our Press Office point out that Maundy Thursday could hardly be a worse day, in normal public relations terms, for a major announcement, not least because there are no papers on the following day, Good Friday.

I expect that the choice of day is deliberate, and that Cardinal Hume is well aware of this consideration. No doubt you will decide whether or not to mention the matter to somebody on the Cardinal's staff.

CG V. PETERSON

Miss E B Chaplin  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

RESTRICTED



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

31 March 1981

Colin Peterson Esq  
No 10 Downing Street  
LONDON SW1

1. Mr ~~Langham~~  
to see

Dear

~~Colin~~  
✓ CP. 1/4.

2. Ma.

PAPAL VISIT TO THE UK 1982

You may like to know that we have heard from Sir Mark Heath that Cardinal Hume told him he expected to announce the dates for the forthcoming Papal Visit on the Thursday before Easter, that is 16 April.

Yours  
wv  
Kavenda

Miss E B Chaplin  
Protocol and Conference  
Department

cc:

Mr Phillips, Home Office  
Mr de Dene, Home Office  
PS  
PS/PUS  
WED  
Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox  
Mr Tyrer, Information Dept  
News Dept

RESTRICTED



## Cabinet / Cabinet Committee Document

The following document, which was enclosed on this file, has 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.

Reference: CC(81) Bth Conclusions, Minute 1

Date: 26 March 1981

Signed Wayland Date 20 October 2011

**PREM Records Team**

Prime Minister.

Do you wish to mention  
this or Cabinet tomorrow?

hw  
25<sup>th</sup>

MR WHITMORE *hw*  
*24<sup>th</sup>*

The Pope's Visit

Sir Noel Short telephoned me today to say that the Speaker was strongly opposed to the idea of an address by the Pope to both Houses of Parliament as this would be highly provocative.

I told Sir Noel that the Prime Minister took the same view.

CVP.

24 March 1981

E.R.

Vat

MR WHITMORE

L  
24/3

The Pope's Visit

I attach a minute Sir Robert Armstrong has sent me.

He advises that the Prime Minister should tell the Lord Chancellor that she does not favour the idea of the Pope addressing both Houses of Parliament. As you know, I wholly agree.

CVP

23 March 1981

Confidential

I agree with

MR WHITMORE

Colin - such a course of  
action would have the  
greatest

Visit of Pope

Possible Address to both Houses of Parliament

consequences and

I would advise in the strongest possible terms against this would  
proposal.

It would, surely, be highly controversial. There will be some  
controversy anyway over the Pope's visit, but it is reasonable to  
hope that, as it is now planned, it will be a happy and fruitful  
visit. Include the pomp and ceremony (and symbolism) of an address  
by the Pope to both Houses of Parliament, and the visit will be  
plunged in controversy. We can, surely, be virtually certain that  
this sort of thing is not what the Pope wants to do on a pastoral  
visit; Cardinal Hume and the wiser Roman Catholics would, I suspect,  
be strongly opposed, and the other Churches would find it very  
difficult to take, and the sort of gesture which would undo the  
atmosphere in which they hope to have their talks with the Pope on  
Christian unity questions.

damage the Pope,  
the ecumenical  
church  
and  
Parliament  
etc.

N.D. Perhaps we  
should do it in  
Colin (onally) but

CVP

Prime Minister.

I have no doubt that  
the view will be strongly against  
it

I agree with Mr Peterson that it would  
be inappropriate for the Pope to give, in the  
course of a pastoral visit, an address to the  
members of both Houses of Parliament. In any  
case he would apparently be the first churchman  
in modern times to be singled out for such  
honour, and that alone would be likely to be  
badly received in some Protestant quarters.

20 March 1981

PS  
Prime Minister.

We now have the attached  
letter from Sir Robert  
Armstrong ~~recommending~~ recommending  
against the idea of his  
address.

AKH  
20 iii

Do you want to reply to his lord  
characterising his idea down? Or would  
you like to discuss it with him and the other  
Ministers concerned? My own view is that a meeting  
could be present. AKH 20 iii

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MR. PETERSON

The Pope's Visit to the United Kingdom

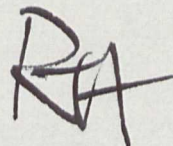
The Lord Chancellor sent me a copy of his minute of 18th March about the possibility that the Pope should be asked to address Members of the two Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall.

2. The Pope's visit is to be a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic Church in this country. I think that we need to think very carefully indeed about including in the schedule occasions which are normally associated with State Visits of Heads of State of foreign countries and official visits by distinguished political leaders. So far as I know, the Pope did not address the French Assembly or the Irish Dail on his visits to those countries, where of course the Roman Catholic church is the predominant faith. It would look very odd if the Pope were to address Members of the two Houses of Parliament in a country which has an established church of which he is not the Head.

3. I also have it much in mind that, if there were to be such an occasion it would be impossible to exclude Mr. Paisley, as a Member of Parliament, and he would be almost bound to come and make a nuisance of himself.

4. My private information is that both the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Duke of Norfolk do not favour the idea.

5. I suggest that the Prime Minister should tell the Lord Chancellor that she does not favour the idea of the Pope addressing Members of both Houses of Parliament and that he should discourage this suggestion.



(Robert Armstrong)

20th March 1981

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

20 March 1981

The Pope's Visit to the  
United Kingdom

The Prime Minister has now seen your minute to me of 12 March about the proposal that the Pope should be offered the use of a helicopter of The Queen's Flight from London to Cardiff and back on the first day of his visit.

The Prime Minister agrees this proposal on the understanding, of course, that the helicopter would be provided for the Pope's personal use, and that his entourage would travel to Cardiff at their own expense. Generally, The Prime Minister feels that the possible claims on public funds which the Pope's visit might involve need to be watched very carefully indeed.

C. V. PETERSON

Sir Robert Armstrong, K.C.B., C.V.O.

MAJOR  
9/20  
O

Mr Vereker (WED)

✓ CVP. 273

PAPAL VISIT 1982: SITE FOR A MASS ON 28 MAY

1. Your minute to Mr du Boulay of 12 March. Choosing the site for the Mass raises all sorts of problems and at this stage the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for the Environment will have to weigh the pros and cons of Epsom and Richmond Park. The police have already carried out an in-depth investigation into the alternative locations and so far nothing better than Epsom and Richmond Park have appeared. The matter will have to be resolved by Ministers and may indeed have to go to Cabinet.

*E. B. Chaplin*

18 March 1981

Miss E B Chaplin  
Protocol and Conference Department

cc:

✓ Mr Peterson, No 10  
Mr du Boulay

CONFIDENTIAL

*Miss Chaplin ?*

Mr du Boulay, PCD

PAPAL VISIT 1982: SITE FOR A MASS ON 28 MAY

1. Miss Chaplin copied her minute of 5 March about the meeting she attended that day at New Scotland Yard to discuss sites for the Mass on the first day to WED. We are not sure that the police preference for the metropolitan region should necessarily be an overriding factor. Both Epsom and Richmond Park have serious disadvantages (incidentally, I should have thought that at least on environmental grounds, it should be argued that damage to Richmond would be more serious than damage to Epsom) and I wonder if the case for holding a Mass in an open area further outside London should not over-rule any difficulties that this might cause between various police authorities.

*P Vereker*P W M Vereker  
Western European Department

12 March 1981

cc: Mr Peterson, No 10

CONFIDENTIAL



FROM:

THE RT. HON. LORD HAILSHAM OF ST. MARYLEBONE, C.H., F.R.S., D.C.L.



HOUSE OF LORDS,  
SW1A 0PW

CONFIDENTIAL

Prime Minister

Visit of the Pope

I have received from two peers, the Earl of Bessborough and Lord Ingleby, a suggestion that during the coming papal visit the Pope should be asked to address members of the two Houses of Parliament. This suggestion is likely to get a good measure of support since I doubt whether they are alone.

I emphasised to both that, if made, this would have to be a political decision receiving support at least from the three main parties, that it might well be made the occasion for some self-advertising demonstrations by extreme Protestant groups inside and outside Parliament, and that in any case I thought it would be necessary to make the necessary consultations, and to study the precedents applying to joint meetings.

Both peers having independently consulted the Clerk of the Parliaments, I requested him to prepare without prejudice a list of the precedents and offer advice about the appropriate drill. He has complied with my request in a note to my Private Secretary, a copy of which I append.

I express no opinion at this stage as to the merits, but consider that the time has now come to inform colleagues as to what has transpired.

I ought to add that Miles Norfolk came to my room at his own request today and discussed the matter. He had been himself approached by Ingleby but not by Bessborough. He was extremely sensible and advised the greatest caution. We both agreed that any soundings which were taken should be extremely tentative. It would be far better that nothing should be done at all than that something should be done and then go wrong.

I shall take no further step in the matter on my own initiative unless and until I have been approached by colleagues.

I am sending copies of this minute and the enclosure to Willie Whitelaw, Peter Carrington, Christopher Soames, Humphrey Atkins and Francis Pym, to Mr. Speaker, and to Sir Robert Armstrong.

*H: of S: M.*

18th March, 1981

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIME MINISTER

The Pope's Visit in 1982

Sir Robert Armstrong, in his minute attached, asked if you would think it reasonable that the Pope should be offered the use of a helicopter of The Queen's Flight from London to Cardiff and back. This would be the first day of the visit, and would follow The Queen's lunch for the Pope at Buckingham Palace.

Mr Whitmore has discussed this with me, and we agree in thinking that this would be a reasonable courtesy, and one which no doubt would be greatly appreciated by the Pope and the Roman Catholics. As Sir Robert says, it might also have the advantage of avoiding minority demonstrations outside Buckingham Palace against the Pope's visit, although there could be demonstrations when the Pope arrives.

It would have to be made clear to the Roman Catholics that the rest of the Pope's entourage would have to make their way to and from Cardiff at their own expense.

If you approve Sir Robert's proposal, we think it would be right to let the Roman Catholics know straightaway as they no doubt need an early decision for their planning. But this may be only the first of a number of claims on public funds arising from the visit, and this will need to be watched very carefully indeed.

*Agreed  
ms.*

*CVP*

17 March 1981



THE CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS  
HOUSE OF LORDS SWIA OPW

MR. COLLON  
LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

Address to Members of Both Houses of Parliament by the Pope

1. The Lord Chancellor has asked for advice in regard to the suggestion made to him by Lord Bessborough and Lord Ingleby that the Pope might be invited to address members of both Houses of Parliament when he visits this country in May 1982.

2. Distinguished foreign visitors have in the past addressed members of both Houses of Parliament. The most recent instances are -

1939	23 Mar	President Le Brun (France)	in Westminster Hall
1950	9 Mar	President Auriol (France)	in the Royal Gallery
1960	7 Apr	President De Gaulle (France)	in Westminster Hall
1966	28 Apr	Mr. U Thant (United Nations)	in the Royal Gallery
1967	9 Feb	Mr. Kosygin (USSR)	in the Royal Gallery
1969	29 Mar	President Saragat (Italy)	in the Royal Gallery
1970	3 Mar	Herr Brandt (West Germany)	in the Royal Gallery
1976	23 Jun	President Giscard d'Estaing (France)	in the Royal Gallery

3. It is clear that the initiative for each of those visits came from the Government. No doubt they made consultations through the "usual channels" and obtained permission of the appropriate authorities for the use of Westminster Hall or the Royal Gallery.



- 2 -

4. Permission has to be sought from The Queen through the Lord Great Chamberlain for the use of the Royal Gallery. Permission for the use of Westminster Hall is sought from the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker.

5. On these occasions the distinguished visitor addresses members of both Houses but not the Houses as such. The only Parliamentary procedures involved are those in connection with the adjournment of both Houses so that members can take their seats in Westminster Hall or the Royal Gallery. The visitor is welcomed on his arrival by the Lord Great Chamberlain and then the Leaders of the Houses are presented to him and after that he is escorted to the dais, where the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker are presented. There they welcome him not on behalf of their respective Houses but in their personal capacities. The visitor then makes his address and a reception may be given afterwards. The address is not a sitting of either House and therefore no record appears in Hansard or the Journal.

6. I understand that the Pope is coming to the United Kingdom not on a State Visit but on a pastoral visit at the invitation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of England, Wales and Scotland. His visit is, therefore, technically, a private visit and not a State Visit, though I believe the Foreign Office are making arrangements for it in consultation with the Roman Catholic authorities. I believe that the Government have not yet stated what their role in the visit will be but it is likely to be limited, as the demands of the pastoral visit will take up most of the Pope's time while he is in this country.



- 3 -

7. It is clear from the precedents that the Government take the initiative whenever a distinguished visitor is invited to address members of both Houses in the Palace of Westminster and I should, therefore, advise the Lord Chancellor to let the Prime Minister know that he has been approached by two Peers with the suggestion that the Pope might address members of both Houses in Westminster Hall or the Royal Gallery when he visits this country in May 1982. Perhaps he might also send a copy of his letter to the Foreign Secretary.

*Peter Henderson*

PETER HENDERSON

16th March 1981



The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>Letter from du Boulay dated 16 March 1981</i>	
CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011 A Wayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	

R WHITMORE

discuss 17.  
CYP. 17/3.

The Pope's Visit

Please see Sir Robert Armstrong's minute, attached, about making available to the Pope a helicopter of The Queen's flight for one of his journeys during his visit next year.

I would support this in principle, and would agree that the Cardiff journey seems much the most suitable.

You may feel that this could be submitted to the Prime Minister straightaway, but two questions occur to me

- (i) The Pope will have a numerous entourage, although presumably only one or two of his party will be with him at the Buckingham Palace lunch. Can we safely assume that the rest of the entourage will be travelling separately to Cardiff, and not at the expense of public funds?
  
- (ii) I have no doubt that, especially as the Roman Catholics in this country are, apparently, so short of money, there will be further requests of one kind and another for public expenditure in connection with the Pope's visit. Ought we to advise the Prime Minister to ask for a fuller report about the likely costs of the visit to public funds before authorising this single item?

Would you like a word about this?

CYP.

13 March 1981

NOTE FOR THE FILE

POPES VISIT 1982 - PARLIAMENTARY INVOLVEMENT

1. Mr Slater (tel no 219 5307) telephoned this morning from the House of Lords to ask about the state of play on the Pope's Visit. The purpose of his enquiry was that the Lord Chancellor had been thinking about the possibility of <sup>an</sup> Address to Parliament.
2. I explained to Mr Slater that the Pope's visit is pastoral and at present HMG will be treating it as a private visit by a Head of State. I also explained that the pastoral programme is very crowded already and suggested that if the Lord Chancellor wishes to pursue the idea of Parliamentary involvement he should write to the Prime Minister.

E.R.C.

13 March 1981

Miss E B Chaplin  
Protocol and Conference Department

cc:

Mr Peterson, No 10  
 Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox  
 Mr Fergusson  
 WED  
 Mr du Boulay, PCD  
 Mr Gordon, PCD  
 Mr Haydon Phillips, Home Office  
 Mr de Deney Home Office  
 Mr Newington, RID



Ref. A04440

MR. PETERSON

---

The Pope's Visit to the United Kingdom

I understand that you are representing the Prime Minister at official meetings on the subject of the Pope's visit to the United Kingdom next year.

2. I also understand that the visit is a Pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic Church in this country and not a State or Official Visit.

3. I have recently received an approach from my predecessor, Lord Hunt of Tanworth, who is concerned with the preparations being made by the Roman Catholic Church in this country for the Pope's visit. He tells me that the costs are likely to be very considerable, that they will have to be borne by the Roman Catholic Church and community in this country, and that they will represent a heavy burden for a church which has not the resources in this country that it has in other countries. The purpose of his approach was to discover whether there might be any possibility of a helicopter of The Queen's Flight being made available to the Pope for one of the journeys which he will be obliged to make by helicopter if he is to carry out the full programme envisaged for him.

4. There are two such journeys which seem at first sight to be possible candidates: the journey from London to Cardiff and back on the first day, and the journey from London to Canterbury and back on the second day.

5. If the idea were to be acceptable in principle, I think that it would be easier in relation to the first day - the visit to Cardiff - than in relation to the second day - the visit to Canterbury, which will be a wholly ecclesiastical (though ecumenical) affair. The Pope will be lunching informally at Buckingham Palace on the first day, before his journey to Cardiff, and it would be an entirely reasonable and justifiable courtesy to another Head of State that, in order to facilitate his coming to have lunch with The Queen, she should offer him the hospitality of The Queen's Flight for his journey to Cardiff (and back). He could then helicopter straight out of the garden at Buckingham Palace (into which only The Queen's Flight can fly); that could save him a significant amount of time, quite apart from the financial saving. There could also be security benefits: the Pope's visit to Buckingham Palace could well give rise to demonstrations at the Palace gates by extreme Protestant and Paisleyite groups - perhaps even by Dr. Paisley himself.

6. I have ascertained that the Ministry of Defence would be prepared to provide a helicopter of The Queen's Flight for this purpose, and to bear the costs of the journey.

Passage deleted and closed, 60 years,  
under FOI Exemptions. @Wayland  
20 October 2011

7. I should be grateful if you would let me know whether the Prime Minister would think it reasonable that the Pope should be offered the use of a helicopter of The Queen's Flight from London to Cardiff and back. If she is content, the formal approach to the Palace will be put through The Queen's Flight channels.



ROBERT ARMSTRONG

12th March, 1981

CONFIDENTIAL

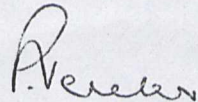
✓  
CVP

Vatican

Mr du Boulay, PCD

PAPAL VISIT 1982: SITE FOR A MASS ON 28 MAY

1. Miss Chaplin copied her minute of 5 March about the meeting she attended that day at New Scotland Yard to discuss sites for the Mass on the first day to WED. We are not sure that the police preference for the metropolitan region should necessarily be an overriding factor. Both Epsom and Richmond Park have serious disadvantages (incidentally, I should have thought that at least on environmental grounds, it should be argued that damage to Richmond would be more serious than damage to Epsom) and I wonder if the case for holding a Mass in an open area further outside London should not over-rule any difficulties that this might cause between various police authorities.



P W M Vereker  
Western European Department

12 March 1981

cc: Mr Peterson, No 10

CONFIDENTIAL

1. Mr Alexander *Phd*
2. Mr *Whitman* CVP.  
Fantasie.

Mr Whitman o/r.  
To see, including 8 overleaf.  
CVP. 4/3.

Mr du Boulay

*Phd*

*6/11*

*Vatican*

PAPAL VISIT 1982: SITE FOR A MASS ON 28 MAY

1. This morning I attended a meeting held by D A C Radley at New Scotland Yard to discuss possible sites for the 1st day Mass. Messrs Phillips and Hayden from the Home Office and Hobson and Ashley (the latter Superintendent of Richmond Park) from DOE were also present.
2. Dates: Mr Phillips said that for the purposes of choosing the site it should be assumed that the dates of 28 May - 1 June were firm.
3. Choice of Site: Chief Inspector Harland, Metropolitan Police, who was also present, has spent two months carrying out a recce of all possible sites in the Metropolitan area: it was the concensus of opinion that the Mass must take place within the Metropolitan region and not within a provincial police area. Various sites including Wanstead, Wormwood Scrubs, Sandown Park & Kempton Park had been ruled out for various reasons and the only two possible sites so far identified are Richmond Park and Epsom Racecourse: neither are ideal. Hyde Park is too small.
4. *golly.* The police say that a site capable of accommodating one million people is required and this involves an area approximately one mile by half-a-mile in size. Their recommendation would therefore be for the area of Richmond Park shown on the attached map. Transport facilities are far from ideal and Mr Hobson explained on behalf of DOE that there are formidable difficulties involved in using Richmond Park.
5. At this stage the Church Authorities, who will be responsible for designing and building all the necessary stands and areas for the Mass, have indicated that they would need the chosen site for two months before the event. The Superintendent of Richmond Park reckons that it would take about two or three years to repair the damage which would be done by the number of people involved. There are, of course, all the incidental problems of providing refreshments and lavatories for the numbers involved and ideally roadways etc should be of the hard-standing variety. The Mass will be stewarded by approximately 2,000 priests who will be given training by the police.
6. A major hazard in Richmond Park is the herd of about 600 deer who would have to be corralled in some fashion away from the area.
7. The DOE representatives made a strong plea for Epsom to be chosen but the racecourse authorities have already indicated that they are not willing for the racecourse to be used on the date chosen as it would involve altering the date of the Derby. I made my only contribution to the discussion by saying that nobody in their senses would alter the date of the Derby! (the men from DOE were very surprised).

/CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

8. The Home Office, in consultation with DOE, will produce a paper to give to Ministers putting up the alternative solutions, which might, if necessary, involve altering the proposed date of the Visit. The matter will have to go to Cabinet for decision and a copy of the letter which the Home Secretary will send to the Secretary of State to the Environment will be sent to Lord Carrington.

9. Chief Inspector Harland very kindly gave me a copy of the Police Feasibility Study On Possible Sites which you may care to glance through.

*E.B. Chaplin*

5 March 1981

Miss E B Chaplin

cc:  
WED

*Mr. Peter f li*  
*No. 10.*



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

4 March 1981

CV.

6/3

Vatican

Miss R J Johnston  
 Scottish Office  
 New St Andrew's House  
 St James Centre  
 EDINBURGH EH1 3SX

Dear Miss Johnston

THE POPE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1982

Mr du Boulay has asked me to thank you for your letter of 27 February. We are delighted to know that you will be the Scottish Office point of contact and we look forward to working with you.

Yours sincerely

Rosendo Anacleto

Miss E B Chaplin  
 Protocol and Conference  
 Department

bcc:

WED

✓ Mr Petersen, No 10  
 Mr Heseltine, Buckingham  
 Palace

MR PETERSON

CV 8/2.

The Pope's Visit to London

Sir Michael Palliser rang me this afternoon to say that the Prime Minister had expressed a strong interest to him last week in ~~her~~ receiving The Pope at No.10 at some stage during His Holiness' visit next year. In the light of this Sir Michael Palliser said that he had raised the matter with the Cardinal who had told him that there was no difficulty of principle merely one of timing. Sir Michael Palliser had suggested that The Pope could call for, say 15 minutes, immediately before or immediately after his "family lunch" with the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace. Cardinal Hume, without giving any undertaking, had indicated that he thought the proposal seemed reasonable.

Cardinal Hume added that <sup>if</sup> at any stage the Prime Minister wished to discuss the visit with him he was, of course, at her disposal.

I have informed Mr. Whitmore of the foregoing.

*And*

3 February 1981



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

26 January 1981

G H Phillips Esq  
Home Office  
Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON SW1

*Jean Hayden*

POPE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Many thanks for your letter of 14 January.  
I am grateful to you for informing me about  
the Home Office's responsibilities and I shall  
be glad to keep in touch with Geoffrey de Deney.

I am copying your letter, and this reply to  
Bill Heseltine and Colin Peterson.

*R W H du Boulay*  
*Roger*

R W H du Boulay  
Protocol & Conference Department



MR WHITMORE  
PRIME MINISTER

JWH  
21.

cc Mr Ingham

P/a.

① I feel I should go to ~~London~~  
to be among those who greet the Pope  
on arrival but that as it is a pastoral  
visit a speech from me would not  
be appropriate. Cardinal  
Hume will wish to do that if any  
speech is required.

The planning for this visit has now begun and Cardinal Hume held a meeting last week which was attended by Mr Heseltine from the Palace and representatives of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of Lord Carrington. Cardinal Hume has also co-opted his brother-in-law, Lord Hunt, to keep a watching brief on the programme.

② App. Sect. Comp. ref.

The Pope's visit is in response to an invitation from the Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country, who are describing it as "a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic community". At the same time, the Pope himself has stressed the ecumenical aspect of the visit, and a visit by the Pope to Canterbury, and a meeting in London with leaders of the other Churches are now firm elements in the programme.

Passage deleted and closed, 40 years,  
under FOI Exemptions.

Wayland  
20 October 2011

Cardinal Hume has been in touch with the Vatican about dates for the visit, and those preferred are Friday 28 May - Tuesday 1 June. The tentative programme, attached, envisages the Pope arriving at Gatwick on the morning of 28 May, and departing for Rome from Scotland in the afternoon of 1 June.

There are two moments during the visit when you might wish to meet the Pope. The first is on his arrival at Gatwick where, if you agree, you might wish to make a short speech of welcome.

/The second

The second is at the reception which Cardinal Hume will be giving for the Pope at Archbishop's House, Westminster, on Saturday evening 29 May when, if you were agreeable, Cardinal Hume would gladly provide facilities for you to have a private discussion with the Pope.

It was explained to Cardinal Hume at his meeting last week that you would be very ready to offer the Pope any hospitality which would be acceptable to him but, as the programme now stands, it does not look as if this could be easily managed.

It is easy to understand why the Roman Catholics have chosen the Whit holiday weekend for the visit, as this should increase the crowds which will meet the Pope. For yourself and others the timing proposed, especially a reception on the Saturday evening, is far from ideal; but it would seem difficult to press for the dates to be changed.

CVP

Prime Minister.

There is a lot to be said for your seeing the Pope on your home ground or No 10 rather than in the margins of a reception (even if it is in a private room). I wonder whether it is really impossible for him to come here either first thing on the Saturday morning before he begins his public engagements or after the reception in the evening. Would you like us, tactfully, to explore this possibility with the Church authorities?

PHW

21.1.81.

21 January 1981

## POPE'S VISIT 1982

Tentative Outline Programme Currently Under Discussion

- Day 1 Friday 28 May am Arrival Gatwick.  
Open Air Mass (?Hyde Park?)
- Lunch Family lunch with The Queen at  
Buckingham Palace.
- pm Wales, returning to London late pm?
- 
- Day 2 Saturday 29 May am Engagements in London.  
To Canterbury, returning pm to Lambeth  
Palace. Meeting with Church Leaders.  
Reception, Archbishop's House (Private  
Meeting with PM?).
- 
- Day 3 Sunday 30 May To Midlands (programme to be worked out).  
Return London pm?
- 
- Day 4 Monday 31 May (Bank Holiday) Programme in North of England, based on  
Liverpool.  
Spend night in North.
- 
- Day 5 Tuesday 1 June Programme in Scotland  
pm Depart for Rome
- 

Note. Travel would be by Helicopter (the Church is looking into the possibility of acquiring helicopters as necessary free or at reduced rates), except for a possible drive from Lambeth via Southwark to Westminster on Day 2.

Accommodation would be at Archbishop's House, Westminster, except for the night of Day 4.

RESTRICTED

*This is a copy. The original  
has been extracted and  
closed, 40 years.*



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

20 January 1981

*Dear Peterson,*

Pope's Visit to the United Kingdom 1982

Two matters affecting the Prime Minister came up at the meeting held by Cardinal Hume on 14 January, attended by Roger du Boulay. Firstly, in the matter of dates, the Cardinal said that he was planning on the basis of a visit lasting from Friday 28 May 1982 to Tuesday 1 June 1982. No decision has yet been taken by the Pope on the precise dates, but these have been put to the Vatican by Cardinal Hume and apparently received a sufficiently encouraging response to enable him to continue planning on that basis.

\* ~~~~~ \*

On the assumption that the Prime Minister would also wish to be in the United Kingdom at the time of the visit, would you let us know if there is anything from her point of view which makes these dates undesirable. The weekend in question is Whit weekend, and the Monday is a Bank Holiday, but it seems that the Church see some advantage in the visit coinciding with a major Church festival and including a bank holiday weekend, when larger crowds will be free to muster. Unless there is an objection, of which we ought to warn the Cardinal immediately, you may like to pencil the date into the diary for 1982.

The second question concerns the Prime Minister's involvement in the programme. Roger du Boulay put down a marker to the effect that the Prime Minister had said she looked forward to meeting the Pope during the visit, and (repeating what you said at the meeting on 8 January) that the Prime Minister might well wish to be present in person on the Pope's first arrival in Britain.

I enclose a copy of what the programme very tentatively being considered by the Cardinal might look like. From this you will see that the Pope will have part of the first two days only in London. Cardinal Hume has suggested that the best way of effecting a meeting between the Pope and the Prime Minister might be if the latter were to accept an invitation to the reception which the Cardinal intends to hold on the evening of Day Two at Archbishop's House. He would provide

/facilities

RESTRICTED



facilities for a private discussion.\*

Would you let me know if a meeting on the lines suggested by Cardinal Hume (in addition to the arrival ceremony at Gatwick Airport, where if the Prime Minister agrees, she might say a few words of welcome) would be enough; or whether you would like us to press for something more in the way of contact between the Government and the Pope, bearing in mind that this is a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic Community, that the Pope wishes to set foot in all five Provinces, and that there will be enormous pressure on the programme.

*Yours sincerely,*

*Francis Richards*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

C Peterson Esq  
10 Downing Street

\*~\* Passages deleted and closed, 40 years,  
under FOI Exemptions.

*Ch Wayland*  
20 October 2011

## POPE'S VISIT 1982

Tentative Outline Programme Currently Under Discussion

- Day 1 Friday 28 May am Arrival Gatwick.  
Open Air Mass (?Hyde Park?)
- Lunch Family lunch with The Queen at  
Buckingham Palace.
- pm Wales, returning to London late pm?
- 
- Day 2 Saturday 29 May am Engagements in London.  
To Canterbury, returning pm to Lambeth  
Palace. Meeting with Church Leaders.  
Reception, Archbishop's House (Private  
Meeting with PM?).
- 
- Day 3 Sunday 30 May To Midlands (programme to be worked out).  
Return London pm?
- 
- Day 4 Monday 31 May (Bank Holiday) Programme in North of England, based on  
Liverpool.  
Spend night in North.
- 
- Day 5 Tuesday 1 June Programme in Scotland  
pm Depart for Rome
- 

Note. Travel would be by Helicopter (the Church is looking into the possibility of acquiring helicopters as necessary free or at reduced rates), except for a possible drive from Lambeth via Southwark to Westminster on Day 2.

Accommodation would be at Archbishop's House, Westminster, except for the night of Day 4.

MR WHITMORE

1. ~~Mr. Stephens~~  
To note J. 2011  
2. Mr. Whitmore  
Thank you CVP  
R.I. 81.

cc: Mr Ingham  
(without attachment)

Visit of the Pope 1982

You may like to glance through this note of the meeting held last week by Cardinal Hume, although we are promised a Private Secretary letter from Lord Carrington's Office as the next step, and that will perhaps be the right moment to make a submission to the Prime Minister.

You will see that the dates for the visit look like being Friday 28 May to Tuesday 1 June, with arrival probably at Gatwick on the Friday morning. The holiday weekend suits the Church for bringing out the crowds, but is not so good for everybody else!

CVP.

19 January 1981

## R E C O R D

## PAPAL VISIT : THE ARCHBISHOP'S MEETING, 14 JANUARY 1981

1. The Archbishop of Westminster held a meeting at the Archbishop's House at 2.0 p m on 14 January. The Archbishop of Canterbury was to have been present but had to make a speech in the House of Lords. He was represented by Rev Christopher Hill.

2. Also present were:-

The Archbishop of Southwark

Bishop Clark (Ecumenical aspects of the visit)

Mgr Ralph Brown (Vicar General of the Westminster Diocese,  
General Co-ordinator)

? Assistant to the Archbishop  
Lord Hunt (Formerly Secretary to the Cabinet)  
Brother-in-law of the Archbishop,  
co-opted to keep a watching brief on the  
programme.

Rev Dr Philip Morgan, Secretary, British Council of Churches

Mr John Radley, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police.

- ? and [a representative of Special Branch]

Mr Hayden Phillips, Assistant Secretary, Police Department,  
Home Office

Mr William Heseltine, Deputy Private Secretary to The Queen

Mr Roger du Boulay, Assistant Under-Secretary, FCO

3. The Archbishop opened the meeting by making it clear that the group was concerned only with the Papal Visit to England and Wales. The visit to Scotland would be the responsibility of the Archbishop of the Province and his Bishops, although 'London' would retain responsibility for what the Archbishop called the national aspects and general co-ordination.

4. The purpose of the meeting was to bring together all the potentially interested parties at an early stage, to ensure that everyone's views and interests had been as fully as possible taken into account before the programme gelled.

5. The Archbishop explained that responsibility for arranging the visit to England and Wales lay with the Standing Committee of the Bishop's Conference. Monsignor Ralph Brown had been appointed General Co-ordinator, and would be grateful to have a nominated point of contact in each of the bodies likely to be concerned with the event: Home Office, Police, Palace, FCO, Church of England, British Council of Churches, and so on. (These were provided at the end of the meeting: Mgr Brown was given Mr du Boulay's name and telephone number and also Miss Chaplin's.)

6. The Archbishop said that for a number of reasons they had decided that the visit should be described as 'a Pastoral Visit to the Roman Catholic Community' and they would continue to describe it as such. But it was to be emphasised that the ecumenical aspect was of primary importance to the Pope, who had said so personally.

/There



There was to be no sense exclusivity in the Roman Catholic Church and Community about the visit. To make sure that the ecumenical aspects and the implications for them of every event were fully considered both at the local and the national level, the Archbishop had set up a separate ecumenical committee, and charged Bishop Alan Clark with general oversight on his behalf of all ecumenical aspects.

7. In this connection, it was the current assumption that the Pope's visit would include:-

- (a) a visit to Canterbury, which would return the Archbishop of Canterbury's visit to Rome; and
- (b) a meeting with Church Leaders.

#### REPORT ON THE STATE OF PLAY

#### 8. (a) Dates

The Archbishop said the precise dates ('after the Cup Final and before Wimbledon') were not yet known, and might not be known until much nearer the time. But he had put dates to the Vatican and had received not discouraging response which led him to hope they would stick and believe they provided a sound basis for planning.

The dates he had in mind were the last weekend in May 1982 (Whit weekend - the Monday was a public holiday), with arrival on Friday 28 May and final departure from the United Kingdom on Tuesday 1 June.

Discussion: No one knew off-hand of any objection to these dates. Mr Heseltine said he would check and confirm that there would be no possibility of a clash with a projected overseas visit by The Queen [in fact to Sweden, but he did not mention the destination]. The State to be visited had, he thought, been offered either of the two middle weeks of May, but the choice of transport for the return journey (air or Royal Yacht) might be affected by the dates. The Archbishop said it would be essential for The Queen to be in the country at the time of the visit, and if necessary other dates would be proposed.

Mr du Boulay said that he knew the Prime Minister hoped to offer the Pope some entertainment on behalf of Her Majesty's Government during his visit, or at least to see him, and he believed the Prime Minister would wish to be in the United Kingdom at the time. Provided the dates were fixed long enough in advance, the Prime Minister might well be able to build her programme round them. But May was an active time of year and there would be dangers in leaving the dates open for too long.

Lord Hunt suggested that the Prime Minister and Secretary of State might be asked to pencil these dates tentatively in their diaries and the Archbishop confirmed that though not decided, they were likely enough to justify this.

not very well  
extracted by  
Pattoid DWT.

✓

*This is a copy. The original  
has been extracted and  
closed, 40 years.*

[Mr du Boulay is submitting a separate Private Secretary letter on this and other matters arising.]

(b) Programme

The Archbishop said he hoped that the Pope would at least set foot in all five Provinces (Westminster, Southwark, Wales, Midlands, North) in England and Wales, and in Scotland. For the purposes of this visit, Westminster and Southwark had agreed to be treated as one Province, 'London and South England' (including Canterbury).

Very tentatively, the outline he had in mind was as follows:-

Day One	Friday 28 May	a m	Arrive [Gatwick? for discussion] Helicopter [?] to site for open air mas
		p m	to Wales [Cardiff] Return to London late evening.
Day Two	Saturday 29 May	a m	Engagements in London, including [?] call on The Queen
		p m	Helicopter to Canterbury Return to Lambeth Palace Meeting with Church Leaders [?] Drive via Southwark to Archbishop's House Reception at Archbishop's House.
Day Three	Sunday 30 May		To Midlands
Day Four	Monday 31 May (Bank Holiday)		To North of England
			Late evening [?] proceed to Scotland
Day Five	Tuesday 1 June		Programme in Scotland and Depart from Scotland for Rome.

*Remainder of paragraph 8(b) deleted and  
closed, 40 years, under FoI Exemptions.*

*AWayland*

*20 October 2011*

(c) Security

The Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Police said that although the security, crowd control and movement problems would be

RESTRICTED

/the

the responsibility of the police forces in each of the areas to be visited, he hoped that both the Metropolitan Police and the Special Branch would be able with tact to carry out a co-ordinating and general supervising role. They recognised the problems but believed they could be coped with. From their point of view the task would be the same in nature as for a State Visit. They would like the earliest possible contact with the Vatican's own protection service, and would like general guidance as to the Pope's wishes and requirements, e g how unobtrusive ought the personal protection to be? In this connection they had noticed from watching film clips of the visit to Ireland, that the Irish Special Branch and bodyguards were very much in evidence throughout.

(d) Accommodation

✓ The Archbishop hoped that the Pope would agree to stay for the nights in the London Province (probably Days One and Two) at Archbishop's House, rather than at the Apostolic Delegate's where His Holiness would normally stay. He hoped the police would support him in saying that the security and logistic problems of residence at the Apostolic Delegation in Wimbledon would be insurmountable (they did, on the spot). It was not yet clear what proposals would be made about accommodation on Days Three and Four, but it was possible that the Pope would return to London at the end of his day in the Midlands and only spend one night away from London, at the end of the day in the Northern Province.

(e) Miscellaneous

The Police asked for the earliest possible notice of the size and nature of the Pope's entourage. It was noted that he had some 30 to 40 people with him in Germany, though the Archbishop said that he hoped to persuade him to come with/very much smaller number to the United Kingdom.

The Archbishop's Assistant, who had previously been a press officer for the Church, showed that the Archbishop was very much aware of the press problems, but these were not discussed. The Assistant did, however, say that the visit would not only be economical but would have to be seen to be economical. He was aware that helicopters were expensive, but it was argued that in the circumstances use of helicopters could not be regarded as reprehensible extravagance even if they could not secure them free or at reduced prices. The Church had an idea that for every penny spent on the visit they would show that at least as much had been donated to charity as a result of the visit.

(f) Publicity

The Archbishop said that it would help him if he could put out a brief announcement from Archbishop's House to the press to the effect that this meeting had taken place and had been attended by representatives not only of the Archbishop and the other Churches in Britain, but also of

/the

the Government and the Palace. The purpose would be to show that action was being taken. It might stem the flow of letters which he was already receiving asking what was being done. But there was no question of releasing any details of the programme at the moment (indeed nothing had yet been decided on, not even the precise dates), although for ecumenical reasons they would be at pains from the earliest possible moment to make it clear that there would be a visit to Canterbury and that there would be a meeting with Church representatives.

9. No plans were made for a further meeting, but the Archbishop will call one when and if the need becomes apparent. Meanwhile there will be day to day liaison on matters arising through Mgr Brown.

PROTOCOL AND CONFERENCE DEPARTMENT  
FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

16 January 1981

DISTRIBUTION:

Mr Fergusson :  
 C Peterson Esq, No 10  
 Mr Vereker, WED  
 Mr Newington, RID  
 Lord N Gordon Lennox  
 Mr Tyrer, Information Department  
 Mr Hannaby, News Department  
 Miss Chaplin )  
 Mr Gordon ) PCD  
 Mr Turner )  
 Sir Mark Heath KCVO CMG, Holy See

*Postscript deleted and closed, 40 years,  
under FOI Exemptions.*

*Wayland  
20 October 2011*

RduB  
16/1/81



Our reference:  
Your reference:

R W H du Boulay Esq CMG CVO  
Protocol and Conference Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
LONDON SW1

HOME OFFICE  
Queen Anne's Gate, LONDON, SW1H 9AT  
Direct line: 01-213 6207  
Switchboard: 01-213 3000

Miss Chaplin

*PW + submit  
pl. with  
advice in*

14 January 1981 *has (if  
at all) to reply*  
*G 21/1*

*Dear Sir,*

THE POPE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

I am writing to confirm the point I mentioned to you about the substantive Home Office interest in the protocol and ceremonial arrangements which will attend the visit of His Holiness in 1982.

The interest I mentioned is one for the General Department here, and springs particularly out of the Home Office's responsibilities for relations between Church and State, as well as our concern with titles and constitutional matters between Her Majesty The Queen and Her subjects.

The Under-Secretary concerned here is Geoffrey de Deney, and we shall need to ensure that he is consulted whenever such issues arise.

*Yours ever,  
Geoff. Phillips*

G H PHILLIPS



*Print*

*With the compliments of*

**PROTOCOL AND CONFERENCE DEPARTMENT  
VISITS SECTION**

**FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE  
LONDON SW1A 2AH**



This is a copy. The original  
has been extracted and  
closed, 40 years.

✓ CWP 14/1

Vatican.

PAPAL VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1982

Summary of conclusions of a meeting held in PCD, FCO on 8 January 1981.

Present:	Mr R W H du Boulay	PCD
	Mr E A J Fergusson	AUS/FCO
	Mr C Petersen	No 10
	Mr H Phillips	Home Office
	Mr Vereker	WED
	Mr Newington	RID
	Mr Hannaby	News Dept
	Miss E B Chaplin	PCD
	Mr R D Gordon	PCD
	Mr A Turner	PCD

1. Invitations

It was agreed that invitations to visit the UK from The Queen and Her Majesty's Government to visit the UK would not be issued.

2. Status of Visit

The visit will be regarded as a private visit by a Head of State, with official engagements.

3. Pastoral Programme

The visit is expected to take place between May and July 1982 and to last for five or six days: the pastoral programme will include visits to the five ecclesiastical provinces of England and Wales (Westminster, Southwark, Cardiff, Birmingham and Liverpool) and a visit to the two provinces of Scotland (Glasgow and Edinburgh). It is probable that the Pope will visit Canterbury on the second day of his visit.

In drawing up the pastoral programme, the Roman Catholic Hierarchies should be advised to take account of The Queen's diary and the engagements of Ministers. Also, to avoid any dates of political significance, eg Poland (May 9 Liberation Day (1944) or Northern Ireland (12 July - Orange Day)

4. Size and Composition of the Suite Accompanying The Pope

Details should be obtained as soon as possible.

Point 5 deleted and closed, 40 years,  
under FOI Exemptions.

AWayland

20 October 2011

6. Official Engagementsa. Arrival Arrangements

i. Mr Petersen pointed out that special arrangements will have to be considered for this unique event; for instance the Prime Minister might wish to be present for the arrival of The Pope.

ii. Mr Phillips (Home Office) will find out whether it would be preferable for the Pope to arrive at Gatwick, rather than London Airport: and to proceed to London by special train, in which case reception arrangements could take place at Victoria.

b. Departure Arrangements

i. It is not yet known where and when the Pope will leave the United Kingdom: possibly from Scotland.

7. Meetings with Ministers

The Prime Minister has suggested that HMG should offer a reception or whatever form of entertainment would be most acceptable to the Pope. The question of calls by the Prime Minister and other Ministers need to be considered.

8. Speeches

The Roman Catholic Hierarchies should be asked for early advice as to where and when speeches will be required: probably not at Buckingham Palace but most likely on arrival and possibly departure, and any official function offered by HMG.

9. Security

i. The Home Office will mastermind the overall security arrangements in England, Scotland and Wales. The Metropolitan Police Special Branch will accompany the Pope throughout his visit and have overall responsibility, in conjunction with the local police authorities elsewhere in England, Wales and Scotland. Mr Phillips will consider whether any special arrangements will be needed, in particular areas such as Liverpool or Glasgow.

ii. The likelihood of demonstrations and the need for crowd control will depend on the state of affairs at the time: the assessment may affect the detailed planning of events.

iii. The Home Office will consider the Roman Catholic Hierarchies' choice of accommodation for the Pope and advise on the security implications.

10. The Northern Irish Dimension

Mr Newington doubted whether there would be any organised presence of Irish-Catholics but there might be an influx of private persons for say Liverpool: the police will make an assessment of the likely numbers nearer the time. It is unlikely that any Irish Roman Catholics will be formally invited.

11. Costs

Police costs will be borne by the Home Office and the Police Fund in the normal way. It will be for consideration whether any costs will be borne by HMG if the Home Office consider the use of helicopters necessary on security grounds.

12. Gifts

It is not yet known whether any official gifts will be exchanged but this is thought unlikely: this should be checked in due course, particularly in relation to The Queen and the Prime Minister.

13. Liaison with the Roman Catholic Hierarchies

Mr W Heseltine, (Deputy Private Secretary to The Queen), Mr Phillips, (Home Office) and Mr R W H du Boulay, (FCO) are attending the meeting to be held by Cardinal Hume at 2 pm on 14 January to discuss arrangements for the Pope's visit. Arrangements in Scotland are being co-ordinated by Bishop Francis Thomson of Motherwell and it is not yet clear whether Cardinal Hume's Central Co-ordinating Committee will include a member of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland.

14. Press Arrangements

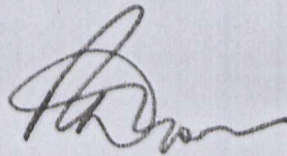
a. It was agreed that No 10 Downing Street and the FCO will consider whether the No 10 Press Office or News Department, FCO, should deal with press announcements involving HMG. Buckingham Palace will deal with any press matters affecting The Queen.

b. The press facilities to be arranged by HMG will depend on the official involvement in the Pope's programme: in any case HMG are likely to be involved with the arrival and departure arrangements and any function at which British Ministers are present. Special arrangements in Scotland may be necessary. Otherwise it will be for the Roman Catholic Hierarchies to make all necessary media arrangements.

15. Liaison with the Roman Catholic Authorities

Mr du Boulay asked whether an official should accompany the Pope throughout his visit. It was agreed that there would be advantage in ~~Sir~~ Mark Heath (Holy See) returning to the United Kingdom to do this and to act as a point of contact and unofficial troubleshooter throughout the visit.

16. Mr du Boulay undertook to report further following Cardinal Hume's meeting on 14 January.



R D Gordon  
Protocol and Conference Department  
233 4613

13 January 1981

Distribution

All list present

cc for info.  
PS/SOS  
PS/PUS  
Lord N Gordon-Lennox  
Mr Tyrer ID  
Mr Winchester Security Dept



✓ CVP  
...

*With the compliments of*  
**PROTOCOL AND CONFERENCE DEPARTMENT**

Miss E B Chaplin

**FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**  
**LONDON. SW1A 2AH**

## NOTE FOR THE FILE

## PAPAL VISIT 1982

1. Monsignor Ralph Brown, Vicar-General, Archbishops House, Westminster (tel 834 3144), the National Co-ordinator for the Papal Visit, telephoned this afternoon. He looks forward to meeting Mr du Boulay and Mr Phillips at the Cardinal's meeting tomorrow. I asked Monsignor Brown whether his role as National Co-ordinator would operate north of the border: he said no and that arrangements in Scotland are being co-ordinated, under the auspices of Bishop Thomson of Motherwell, by Father Dan Hart, 40 North Woodside, Glasgow G4 9NB (tel: Glasgow (041) 332 5775). Father Dan is a member of the Diocese of Glasgow. Monsignor <sup>Brown</sup> thought there is likely to be one event in Scotland only, in Glasgow. Monsignor Brown has recently been in Dublin, picking the brains of the Irish, which he said had been most useful.

E.B.C.

13 January 1981

Miss E B Chaplin  
Protocol and Conference Department

## cc:

Mr du Boulay - PCD  
Mr Gordon - PCD  
Mr Turner - PCD  
Mr Vereker - WED  
- Mr Petersen - No 10

MR INGHAMThe Pope's Visit in 1982

Cardinal Hume is holding a meeting next week to discuss the planning for the Pope's visit, and wrote to the Foreign Secretary to invite a representative. Mr du Boulay will be attending, and he held a meeting yesterday for Foreign Office and Home Office officials at which I was also present.

Everything is still at a very preliminary stage, although the Cardinal's meeting next week may start to firm things up a bit. I record, however, a few points.

The meeting is seen as a private visit by a Head of State, but one which is likely to include some official engagements. No dates have yet been fixed but May-June 1982 looks the most likely time; and a visit lasting about five days is thought likely. This will give the Pope a very crowded schedule, as Cardinal Hume hopes he will spend one day in London, Wales, Birmingham and Liverpool, let alone Scotland, the possibility of an ecumenical visit to Canterbury and any "official" engagements for the Pope with The Queen and the Government.

People are already starting to think where the Pope might best arrive, and Gatwick is favoured. Things are still much too tentative to be put to the Prime Minister, but I would have thought she might well wish to be personally at the airport to meet the Pope on his arrival.

The real purpose of this minute is to alert you to the view expressed at yesterday's meeting that No 10 might be the right place to co-ordinate all press announcements about the Papal visit in so far as the Government is involved. I do not know whether you would want to take this on, or to leave the lead with the FCO in enjoining them to work closely with you. No doubt this can be sorted out in due course.

Everybody at yesterday's meeting was conscious that the Pope's visit is an unprecedented event, and that there are plenty of protocol and other wrinkles involved.

C: V, PETERSON

9 January 1981



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

31 December 1980

Colin Petersen Esq  
No 10 Downing Street  
LONDON SW1

Dear Coln.

PAPAL VISIT IN 1982

/ Following our conversation this morning, I enclose a copy of a letter from the Archbishop of Westminster to the Secretary of State. It is proposed to nominate Mr du Boulay as the FCO representative to attend the Archbishop's meeting on 14 January.

As you know we had been planning to hold a preliminary meeting some time next month to consider arrangements for the Papal Visit in 1982: it would obviously be sensible to have this meeting before January 14 so Mr du Boulay will chair a meeting on Thursday, 8 January at 3.30 pm in Room G65A/G, Government Offices, Great George Street (nearest entrance Clive Steps) and we look forward to seeing you there.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr Phillips <sup>(House Office)</sup> and we hope that he will also attend.

Yours ever

Brenda

Miss E B Chaplin  
Protocol and Conference Department

cc:  
Mr Vereker - WED



This is a copy. The original has  
been extracted and closed,  
60 years.

MEETING IN PROTOCOL AND CONFERENCE DEPARTMENT (G65A/G) FCO  
AT 3.30PM ON THURSDAY 8 JANUARY 1981 TO DISCUSS MATTERS  
AFFECTING HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HMG IN CONNECTION WITH  
THE PAPAL VISIT TO UK IN 1982.

POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Invitations

- a. Is any form of invitation to visit the UK, from The Queen  
or HMG, expected or required?

No.

- b. The Conference of Bishops of England and Wales and the  
Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland have requested pastoral  
visits.

official engagements (some) in course of  
a private visit.

2. Status of Visit

- a. Should HMG regard this as a private visit by a Head of State?

✓

- b. For comparative arrangements in France and Germany - see Annex

Queen's representation?

[PM major want to meet, personally]

? Guinwick, serving in north of

hand - Victoria St. station]

3. Pastoral Programme

- a. The visit is expected to take place in the summer of 1982,  
sometime between May and early July.

Not to clash, at least, with Q's engagements.

- b. The duration is likely to be 5 or 6 days. ✓

- c. On the information available at present the pastoral programme  
is likely to be as shown in Annex B. It is not yet known where  
the Pope and his suite will be accommodated.

- d. The size and composition of the suite is not yet known.

Point 4 deleted and closed, 40 years,  
under FOI Exemptions.

Wayland

20 October 2011

5. Meetings with Ministers and Official Entertainment

a. The Prime Minister has suggested that the Government should offer a reception or dinner or whatever form of entertainment would be acceptable.

b. Where and when will speeches be required?

PM, and not Queen, if any.

6. Security

a. Home Office to advise on arrangements to be made in the Metropolitan area and elsewhere in England, Scotland and Wales.

b. Should Gatwick be used in preference to Heathrow?

c. Likelihood of Demonstrations.

Not expected to be hostile.

d. Northern Ireland Dimension.

An official (not) to attend  
unofficially.  
Heath perhaps  
to be here

7. Costs

Apart from security arrangements and official entertainment, will HMG offer any contribution from official funds towards other items of expenditure, particularly travel within UK?

8. Gifts

Will there be an exchange of gifts?

*doubtful, on a Pope's visit abroad.  
Heath to check if Pope intends  
to give gifts to Q and PM.*

9. Liaison with the Roman Catholic Hierarchy?

✓ a. Mr R W H du Boulay, PCD, has been nominated as HMGs representative on the Archbishop's Central Co-ordinating Committee.

✓ b. Monsignor Ralph Brown, Vicar-General of the Westminster Archdiocese has been appointed General Co-ordinator on behalf of the ecclesiastical authorities in England and Wales. In Scotland, arrangements will be co-ordinated by Bishop Francis Thomson of Motherwell.

10. Press Announcements

a. Press announcements involving HMG - which Department will co-ordinate?

*Fco or No 10. (to son am)*

b. What press facilities, if any, should be provided by HMG?

*Bath etc, possibly.*

## PAPAL VISITS TO FRANCE AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

<u>Detail</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Germany</u>
Arrival Ceremonies	Met Orly Airport by Prime Minister.  <u>Helicopter</u> to Champs Elysees where <u>President</u> met the Pope.  <u>Speeches</u> in Place de la Concorde by President and Pope. Who then drove together to Notre Dame for Te Deum. (President attended in a private capacity.) Then welcome by <u>Mayor of Paris</u> <del>at</del> <u>City Hall</u> .	As for a State Visit Met by <u>President</u> and Foreign Minister.  National Anthems 21 gun salute Guard of Honour Pope introduced to <u>Diplomatic Corps</u> .  <u>Helicopter</u> to Butzweilerhof for mass.
Official Entertainment	NONE	<u>Reception</u> at the Scholss Brüh <u>President</u> and <u>Chancellor</u> present plus some Ministers and diplomats as well as leading personalities from Cabinet, etc. <u>Speeches</u> .
Calls Made by the Pope	No information  Visit to UNESCO: address to UNESCO Conference	At Fort Augustusbrueck The Pope called on <u>President</u> and <u>Chancellor</u> (Vatican insisted on "una localita" for all official functions).  Exchange of <u>gifts</u> and <u>photographs</u> , followed by two other receptions for 100 and 500.  End of State Visit.
<u>Departure</u>		
Ceremonies	Seen off by <u>Prime Minister</u> at Deauville.	As for State Visit  President present. Farewell speeches. National Anthems. Guard of Honour.
<u>Costs</u>	No information	<u>Paid by FRG Government</u>  Costs of State Visit. Return flight to Rome. Travel inside the Republic including helicopter and a special train.

## PASTORAL ITINERARY

1. Route

Cardinal Hume has proposed that the Pope should spend one day in each of the five ecclesiastical provinces of England and Wales:-

Westminster

Southwark

Cardiff

Birmingham

Liverpool

followed by a visit to Scotland (of which there are two provinces - Edinburgh and Glasgow).

2. Ecumenical Visits

It is suggested that the Pope should visit Canterbury on the second day of his visit (expected to be a Tuesday afternoon).

He would:

i) attend a service

ii) visit the new Chapel of the 20th Century Martyrs and possibly go on to "neutral ground", ie Leeds Castle; spend a night there with key representatives of RC and Orthodox Church.

3. Other Visits

The DHSS has suggested a visit to Polish exiles who have taken refuge in this country and are now in homes for the aged - centred in a single establishment in Devonshire. The Pope himself has expressed a wish to meet Poles in this country.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE,  
WESTMINSTER, LONDON, SW1P 1QJ  
19 December, 1980

WED for advice pl.

✓ PS/LPS  
PS Mr Hurd  
PCD

*Discussed with  
this committee  
I think we will need to*

22/xii

Dear Lord Carrington,

Although the visit of the Pope is not until 1982, and hopefully in the summer of that year, nonetheless there are good reasons for beginning to work out what is possible and not possible, desirable and undesirable.

29/12

I have been in close touch with the Archbishop of Canterbury and he and I are proposing that it would be a good thing to have a fairly high level discussion about potentially interested parties. This would not be a body which would meet all that frequently; its main concern would be to propose representatives of persons who could either join the real working party or have links with it.

I cannot expect that you would wish to be present yourself but I am presuming that a representative from the Foreign Office would be not only suitable but also rather necessary. I am proposing 14th January at 2 p.m. at this address. I doubt whether we would need more than an hour.

The kind of agenda I have in mind would be:

- i. A report on the "State of play"
- ii. Nominations to
  - a. Ecumenical Committee
  - b. Central Coordinating Committee of permanent or "link" members
  - c. Plans for National Events.

I am sending this letter to your good self rather than to the Prime Minister and I presume that this is correct. You will guide me if it is not.

Yours sincerely,  
*Bill Hume*  
Archbishop of Westminster

*I discussed with  
H.C.D. re de  
Barley to  
how called*

*H.C.D.  
H.C.D. re de  
2) No 10*

LIST OF THOSE ATTENDING MEETING AT 3.30PM ON 8 JANUARY  
TO DISCUSS THE PAPAL VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1982

In the Chair	-	Mr du Boulay
FCO	-	Mr E A J Fergusson
No 10	-	Mr C Petersen
Home Office	-	Mr H Phillips
WED	-	Mr Vereker
WED	-	Miss Savill
News Dept	-	Mr Hannaby
PCD	-	Miss Chaplin
PCD	-	Mr Gordon
PCD	-	Mr Turner
RID	-	Mr Newington

NB

Lord N Gordon Lennox and Mr Tyrer will be unable to attend.  
Security Department may be represented.

~~WICKHAM~~  
S.F.P. WITHIN BRAIN ? REUBEN,

Speech by the Rt. Hon. J. Enoch Powell, MP, to the  
East Grinstead Young Conservatives at East Court,  
East Grinstead, Sussex.  
at 8 pm, Friday, 5th December, 1980

(Papal Visit)  
H.A. [Signature]

ALAN 15  
OFF COURSE HERE.

4/12/1980

Little serious discussion has yet taken place on the implications of a possible visit to Great Britain by the Pope a year or two hence. The sooner such discussion begins, the better; for the implications of the event, if it happens, are far-reaching, and if there proved to be a substantial body of opinion to which those implications, once thoroughly considered and understood, were unacceptable, I am convinced that neither the Pope himself nor those from whom the invitation to him came nor Her Majesty's Government would, provided adequate time were available for embarrassment and discourtesy to be avoided, wish to ignore that opinion.

Let it be stressed at the outset that the implications to which I allude are not concerned with any tenets of religion. It may or may not be of happy augury that numerous adherents of non-Christian religions are now resident in Britain; but a visit to this country on their account by one of the prominent leaders of their respective faiths would have no such consequences as the presence of the Pope, and there would be no reason in principle why Her Majesty should not be advised, if she wished, to accord her royal welcome to any such visitor.

In particular, the question of a papal visit in no way turns upon differences of religious belief and practice between Roman Catholics and other Christians. Speaking for myself, though I know there are many who would not agree, I reverence the imperishable and incalculable position of Rome and the Papacy in the origin, rise and prevalence of Christianity and in the life of the universal Church, of which all believers, consciously or unconsciously, reluctantly or joyfully, are heirs.

I say again, the issue is not religious. It is not credal,



theological, liturgical or ecclesiastical. It is political. That is why a politician has the right, and arguably the duty, to address himself to it in public. Before doing so, I must remove another cause of possible misconception. His Holiness is a head of state, and it was as such that Her Majesty for the second time during her reign entered his territory and met him in person this year. But the visit proposed would not be a state visit, the visit of one head of state to another. It is to be, we are told, "pastoral", a visit to members of his flock. But to allege that, by being so described or even intended, the visit could be divested of its public character and therefore of its political implications, is a mere prevarication, behind which no one serious or sincere, whatever his own ultimate judgment on the matter, could take refuge from responsibility.

If the Pope visits Great Britain, he will do so in consequence of a political decision taken by Her Majesty's Government, a decision therefore which may be as freely and openly discussed as any other political decision of government. If that is doubted, let me ask this: if it had been conveyed to His Holiness, in the utmost privacy and confidence, that Her Majesty's Government entertained any reservation as to the wisdom of his accepting the invitation conveyed to him by the Roman hierarchy in this country, does anyone suppose that he would have disregarded that intimation? or, more realistically, does anyone doubt that the invitation would not have been publicly extended in the first place? The Government is, and will be, responsible. No modality can alter that. The expressions of satisfaction at the prospect of a papal visit which have been placed in the Sovereign's mouth are as fully covered by ministerial responsibility as the Sovereign's other public utterances. The person and personal opinions of the Sovereign, whatever they may be, are no more involved or called in question by discussion of

the proposed visit than by discussion of acts of foreign policy or domestic legislation. It is the peculiar happiness of our constitution that the Sovereign remains outside and above all political debate, even when that debate touches the estate and prerogative of the Crown itself - as indeed this debate very closely does.

It may be that in fact the Government's political decision was taken, amid its many preoccupations, rather by omission than otherwise, and that no proposition clearly setting out the implications and seeking a deliberate conclusion has ever been before the Cabinet. That would not lessen or alter the Government's political responsibility; but it would strengthen the justification, if justification were needed, for encouraging timely discussion and reflection.

It is a peculiarity of this political issue that it affects differently different parts of the state. Directly, it involves Northern Ireland and Wales not at all. Since the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland in 1869 and in Wales in 1914 no single proposition regarding the relationship of church and state any longer holds good for the United Kingdom as a whole. The political implications of a papal visit only concern Wales and Ulster indirectly, by virtue of their being integral parts of the same United Kingdom as Scotland and England. In Scotland and in England, on the other hand, which do comprise over 90% of the population of the whole kingdom, there is an established national church, of which the sovereign is either (as in England) the governor or (as in Scotland) shares the headship.

There is, so far as I am aware, no parallel to this anywhere in the world. Many states regulate and even subsidise the practice of religion; others are explicitly secular, some of them proclaiming aggressively the total separation of church and state; others express themselves as approving and supporting a particular religion, sect or church; in yet others again the sovereigns are themselves gods or incarnations of gods. In England and ~~Scotland~~ alone, under the

only true - that is, prescriptive - monarchy in the world, does the person of the monarch unite the headship of the state and the headship of the church: the church is both secular and religious, and this remains true despite the fact that religious dissent and diversity enjoy complete toleration and freedom within our country.

Nevertheless the relationship of the Crown to the Church of Scotland and its supreme body, the General Assembly, is profoundly different from its relationship to the Church of England, and the significance of that relationship is immensely greater in England than in Scotland - so much so, that the question of a papal visit could be said to be, in the first place, an essentially English question. Only in England is the source of lawful authority in the national church identical with the source of secular authority in the United Kingdom, namely, the Crown in Parliament, by which, or by the consent of which, the worship and doctrine of the Church of England continue to be determined. Only in England is the Crown the supreme judicial authority in the national church. Thus the political nerve which is directly touched by a papal visit is an English nerve, though the consequences are transmitted through the whole body politic because it is the sovereignty and independence of the nation as a whole which they ultimately affect.

It is constitutionally and logically unthinkable for England to contain both the Queen and the Pope. Before that could happen, the essential character of the one or the other would have had to be surrendered. If the Queen is "on earth supreme governor of the Church in England", then His Holiness is not in this realm "Christ's vicar upon earth". Either the Pope's authority is not universal or the Church of England is not the Catholic and Apostolic Church in this land. The assertion which His Holiness personifies and the assertion which Her Majesty personifies are irreconcilable. Like so many others, this irresolvable conflict can be endured at a respectful distance. Even in entering the Vatican, the Queen leaves

the conflict undisturbed, since the claim which her existence asserts is a claim to national and not to universal supremacy. Let no one suppose, however, that when a Pope sets foot on the soil of England, one claim, one assertion, has not by that very act given place to the other.

It is not difficult to know which it would be. Not one jot of its claim will - or indeed can, without forfeiting its nature - the papacy abate. The bull Regnans in Excelsis, which absolved the subjects of the first Elizabeth from their allegiance to a heretical monarch, will remain unrecalled. The bull Apostolicae Curae will continue to declare that the priests of the Church of England are no priests and its sacraments are no sacraments. I make no complaint of all this; those who expect the Roman Church to renounce its imperial heritage deceive themselves. My complaint lies in the other direction. It lies against those who are ready on every occasion to renounce their national inheritance of liberty and sovereignty.

The royal supremacy in the Church of England is no mere fiction and historical relic that has survived from the Tudor age. It is a living reality, without which the Church of England could not be the Church of England and the British nation could not be the British nation. In England the supremacy of the Crown in Parliament is the guarantee to millions that their inheritance in the Church can never be taken away from them by arbitrary decision or clerical fashion and that the Church of England will never be narrowed into one sect among other sects nor dissolved and lost in an international and amorphous Christianity. But the British nation as a whole, of which England and the English are but a part, nevertheless shares in that national consciousness of independent identity of which the royal supremacy is not the least potent expression.

Eight years ago the Crown in Parliament found it possible solemnly to renounce the sole right not only to tax the Queen's subjects but to make the laws of this realm and to judge its causes.

The sovereign, though still declared "supreme as well in all spiritual and ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal", is now almost daily dragged, by her own subjects amongst others, before foreign courts, to be censured and her judgments overturned. It may perhaps be thought an exercise in pedantry and historicism to discuss the implications of a papal visit to Great Britain when apparently more real aspects of national sovereignty - aspects, too, unambiguously applicable to the whole United Kingdom - have been lost and the campaign to regain them has scarcely begun. I do not agree. The full realisation of our nationhood was achieved in the Reformation, and its English manifestation was the substitution of the royal supremacy for the Roman imperium. Symbols live when concrete things perish. The last possessions of a nation, without which it cannot renew itself, are its national symbols. Can the British people in 1980 really be indifferent when their government is able to sacrifice those symbols without <sup>appearing</sup> even/to be conscious that it is doing so?



10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

24 September 1980

Thank you for your letter of 12 September, enclosing a suggested reply to the Protestant Reformation Society.

I now enclose a copy of the reply that I have sent. This takes account of the amendment suggested by the Scottish Office and of consultation with the Palace. I am also enclosing a copy of the text which the Palace is using for replies to similar letters.

No.10 will need to be kept in the picture as arrangements for the proposed Papal visit are taken forward. The Prime Minister has therefore asked Colin Peterson, her Appointments Secretary, to stay in touch with plans for the visit, and I should be grateful if you and all those to whom I am copying this letter could ensure that he sees all future correspondence on the subject.

I am sending copies of this letter to John Wilson (Scottish Office), Stephen Boys-Smith (Home Office), Roy Harrington (Northern Ireland Office), John Craig (Welsh Office) and Petra Laidlaw (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster's Office).

M. A. PATTISON

S.J. Gomersall, Esq.,  
Lord Privy Seal's Office

NPAM



file 15.  
cc Correspondence

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

24 September 1980

I have been asked to reply to your letter to the Prime Minister, handed in here on 1 September, about the pastoral visit Pope John Paul II is to pay to the Roman Catholic community in this country.

The invitation to the Pope was extended by the Roman Catholic hierarchies of England, Wales and Scotland, not by Her Majesty's Government. HMG have, however, welcomed the visit. Although no detailed arrangements have yet been made, it would be natural for The Queen to receive the Pope if she is in the country at the time. Her Majesty's Government recognise the Pope as a Head of State, and are represented at the Vatican by a member of the Diplomatic Service with the rank of Minister, whose appointment was approved by The Queen.

I can assure you, however, that whatever contacts may take place between The Queen, the Government and the Pope would not affect the Constitutional position securing the Church of England as the established church in England and securing the Presbyterian form of church government in Scotland. Nor would they imply any recognition of the spiritual claims of the Papacy.

M. A. PATTISON

The Reverend D.N. Samuel



The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>Letter to Pattison dated 20 September 1980</i>	
CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011</i> <i>AWayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	





The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>Letter from Pattison dated 18 September 1980</i>	
CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011 AWayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	



Mr Pattison.  
Talk Sir's letter a  
mother's point, and I'd  
accept their draft  
less the odd-stamping  
'as'

SCOTTISH OFFICE  
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AU

CVP 18/9

Mike Pattison Esq  
Private Secretary  
No 10 Downing Street  
LONDON SW1

18 September 1980

Dear Mike,

I refer to Stephen Gomersall's letter to you on 12 September enclosing a draft reply to the Protestant Reformation Society about the Pope's visit to Great Britain in 1982. As I mentioned to you over the telephone, we would wish to comment on the first sentence of the third paragraph of the letter regarding the constitutional position of "the Established Church in this country".

Two Acts linked with the Treaty of Union secure the Presbyterian form of Church Government in Scotland and the Church of England as the Established Church in the latter country. The Church of Scotland Act 1921 recognised that Church as the national church in Scotland, while also recognising its complete freedom in matters spiritual and in matters of internal order, discipline and church government. There are therefore two "established churches" in Britain. The Protestant group who went earlier to No 10 represented not merely the Protestant Reformation Society but such bodies as the Free Church of Scotland the the Scottish National Church Association (a traditionalist group within the Church of Scotland). It is important therefore that the Scottish position should equally be recognised.

The reference in the third paragraph of the draft letter might therefore read:-

"..... the constitutional position [as] securing the Church of England as the established church in England and [as] securing the Presbyterian form of church government in Scotland."

I am sending copies of this letter to Stephen Boys-Smith (Home Office), Roy Harrington (Northern Ireland Office), John Craig (Welsh Office), Petra Laidlaw (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster's Office) and to Stephen Gomersall (FCO).

Yours ever,  
John Wilson

JOHN S WILSON  
Private Secretary

PRIME MINISTER

We can expect a regular trickle of correspondence about the Papal visit.

I attach a draft (Private Secretary) letter. <sup>(A)</sup> This may require slight amendment to deal with the fact that the Established Church in England does not have the same position in Scotland and Wales. But subject to this, and any comment from the Palace, may we use this as our standard line in reply to letters like the one below from the Protestant Reformation Society? <sup>(B)</sup>

There are a range of Government interests involved in the Pope's visit. It is also important that we should ensure that relations with the Palace and with the Anglican Church are properly handled as the visit approaches. I suggest, therefore, that it would be useful to nominate someone in No. 10 who should be kept informed of all developments in relation to the visit. Colin Peterson, as your Appointments Secretary, would be happy to take this on, and I think this is probably the best point at which to locate this responsibility. May we let all Ministers concerned know that you have asked Mr. Peterson to keep an eye on all matters connected with the Papal visit?

Yes  
ms

M.A.P.

17 September 1980

MR PATTISON

The Papal Visit

Thank you for showing me this Foreign Office draft.

While I would myself be happy with paragraph 2 of the draft, I have not seen anything which may have been already said by the Government "officially" about the visit. I assume that the words of the draft are consistent with anything so far said; do we need, however, to check with the Palace the phrase about The Queen's involvement?

The last two sentences would be more elegantly run together:-

"Her Majesty's Government recognise the Pope as a Head of State, and are represented at the Vatican..."

I would myself be disposed to close the letter after "papacy" at the foot of the first page. The rest of the draft seems pretty irrelevant, and the protesters did not ask about the effect of the visit on Christian unity.

Do please check with me any Scottish or other suggestions, but otherwise it is probably about time that we got this off. I am happy with your covering minute to the Prime Minister.

CVP.

17 September 1980



PROTESTANT  
Reformation Society

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

3 September 1980

I enclose a letter handed in to No.10 on Monday by a group of Protestants, protesting about the proposed visit to this country by the Pope.

We have received a number of other letters in similar vein. We need to ensure that Ministers take a consistent line in responding to enquiries about the proposed visit, and I should be grateful if you could suggest a draft reply. It would be helpful if this could reach us by 12 September.

I am sending copies of this letter to Stephen Boys-Smith (Home Office), Roy Harrington (Northern Ireland Office), John Craig (Welsh Office), Godfrey Robson (Scottish Office) and to Petra Laidlaw (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster's Office), who has not previously been involved in this correspondence.

M. A. PATTISON

Stephen Gomersall, Esq.,  
Lord Privy Seal's Office.

SH

# PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY

(Founded 1827)

*Incorporating the Fellowship of Evangelical Churchmen*

Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. *Romans iii. 24.*

*President:* Dr. W.E. Shewell-Cooper, M.B.E., D.Litt., F.R.S.L.

*Vice-Presidents:* The Rev. Canon D.K. Dean, M.A., B.D., The Rev. A.J.K. Goss, M.A.

*Chairman:*

The Rev. Canon T.L. Livermore, M.A.

*General Secretary:*

The Rev. D.N. Samuel, M.A.

*Assistant General Secretary:*

D.A. Scales, B.A., Ph.D.

EAST RAVENDALE RECTORY  
GRIMSBY  
SOUTH HUMBERSIDE  
DN37 ORX

Tel: 0472-823154

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.,  
The Prime Minister,  
10, Downing Street,  
London, S.W.1.

R119

September 1st., 1980

MADAM,

We the undersigned representatives of certain Protestant Societies and organisations, including the Trinitarian Bible Society, the Protestant Truth Society, the Lord's Day Observance Society, the Grand Orange Lodge of England, the Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland, the National Church Association (Church of Scotland), the Protestant Reformation Society (Church of England), the North-East Diocesan Evangelical Fellowship, and the Sussex Martyrs' Memorial Commemoration Council, present to you this statement in order to make clear that Protestant opinion in this country is strongly opposed to a visit by the Pope, and especially to any suggestion that the Queen and the British Government should be involved.

There are many reasons for the stand we take, most of which have been set out in our pamphlet Ten Reasons why the Pope should not be invited to make a State Visit to Britain, a copy of which accompanies this statement, but chief amongst them is the fact that this is a Protestant country and we believe that not only the membership we represent but most British people would wish it to remain so.

We would respectfully remind you that the titles ascribed to the Bishop of Rome at his installation are: "Father of Princes and Kings, Ruler of the World, and the Vicar of our Saviour Jesus Christ". Such claims and aspirations are repugnant to the teaching of Scripture, yet it is the purpose of the Roman Catholic Church to foster and promote them.

The constitution of our country is such that it forbids the recognition of the claims of the papacy, and the solemn coronation oath to uphold the true Gospel and maintain the Protestant Reformed Religion must preclude any involvement by the Queen and Government in a papal visit to Britain. This would be quite unacceptable and wholly misleading, since it would appear that the Pope was being accorded general acclaim by the British people as a whole.

In view of the statement put out within the last twenty-four hours by the Roman Catholic Church to the effect that Cardinal Hume has invited the Pope to visit Britain as his guest for the purpose of a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic community in this country, we would like an assurance that, in the event of such a visit taking place, (1) there be no formal or informal ceremonies, events, or receptions connected with the visit, which will imply recognition by the State of the religious and spiritual claims of the Papacy; and (2) the visit be not used in any way to effect changes in the Protestant Laws and Constitution of this country or to bring about changes in the doctrines and principles of the Protestant Reformed Religion of the Established Church.

We wish to take this opportunity of expressing our loyal devotion to Her Majesty

Statement by certain Protestant Societies and organisations to the Prime Minister  
(continued) September 1st., 1980

the Queen. The Protestant Faith, based upon the rule and authority of the Bible alone, was, and is, the source of this country's strength and freedom. Its neglect has been the cause of our weakness, but what has been neglected has not necessarily been cast away. A fresh appreciation of our spiritual heritage, not a visit by the Pope, is the only means by which the faith of our nation can be restored.

In making this statement of our views known to you, we also have the full support of the Free Church of Scotland, the Council of the Fellowship of Independent Evangelical Churches, the Scottish Reformation Society, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Evangelical Protestant Society, and the Protestant Alliance.

Deprived P.R.S.

R.W. Burrows. P.R.S.

J. Mann Deputy Grand Master LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION ENGLAND  
Magnus Bam Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland

Les. David Green, Obblain, Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland.

Ronald Whynes Honorary Deputy Grand Master ENGLAND

Edmund Lambhill, Durham Diocesan Evangelical Union. LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION

John Shearer. The Rectory, Nuffield, Herby. Thur. (P.R.S.)

John Barry Shucksmith Cape Cottage, Barton-on-Umber, S. Humberside (P.R.S.)

Alvinet (Secretary) Protestant Truth Society

D. F. Strong. (Committee) Protestant Truth Society.

Godfr. W. Leggett (Chairman, Sussex Martyrs Commemorative Council)

Mr. M. Pherson, Trinitarian Bible Society

G. J. Collins Trinitarian Bible Society

Charles. Lords Day Abstinence Society

D. F. Fountain Trinitarian Bible Society

D. A. Scales, Protestant Reformation Society

Statement by certain Protestant Societies and organisations to the Prime Minister  
(continued) September 1st., 1980

John MacLennan

National Church Association  
Church of Scotland.

O.R.D. Wallis

Sussex Martyrs Commemorative  
Council

Martin Garner The Vicarage Burton in Kendal

Sec. English Church Tracts.

64 MILL

BOND

EXTRA STRENGTH



# TEN REASONS

## WHY THE POPE SHOULD NOT BE INVITED TO MAKE A STATE VISIT TO BRITAIN

In stating our reasons why the Pope should not visit Britain, as has been suggested in some quarters, we wish to make it clear that we bear no ill-will towards Roman Catholics. We believe, however, that it is our duty to speak plainly of the religious and moral system that the Pope represents. For four hundred years our country has shown that this is not a system we wish to embrace. We have our national Protestant and Reformed Church of England, whose teachings are distinct from those of Rome on many basic questions. The distinctive character of the faith we believe and the way of life we follow should not be compromised by moral pressure to unite with the Roman Catholic Church, or submerged under a wave of sentimentality generated by the media. A visit by the Pope would undoubtedly be used in these ways as a lever for change. We, therefore, call upon the Queen and her Government and the Archbishop of Canterbury not to extend an invitation to the Pope to visit this country.

*First, the Pope is a controversial figure.* He is the head of the Roman Catholic Church. But he also claims to be the Vicar of Christ and the head of all Christians, not just Roman Catholics. As Protestants, we reject both these claims. The Bible teaches that the Holy Spirit is the Vicar of Christ, and we do not accept the authority of the Pope, but that of Scripture, as the sixth Article of the Church of England teaches. An official visit by the Pope would mean that he would be granted an audience with the Queen and accorded an importance which would misrepresent the true position in relation to the Church and faith of this nation. This would be quite unacceptable and wholly misleading for it would appear that he was being accorded general acclaim by the British people as a whole.

*Secondly, the denial of human rights by the Vatican.* The Holy Office, formerly the Inquisition, is responsible for discipline in the Roman Catholic Church. At present it has arraigned Professor Hans Küng of Tübingen University for teaching heresy. Professor Küng refused to appear before the Holy Office in Rome because, he said, its procedures are unjust. The same body is both judge and prosecution. The defendant is not told beforehand the charges to be brought against him. The files are kept secret. 'A common criminal has more rights than a Catholic theologian', he says. 'How can the Church ask for human rights in the world when there are not the most elementary human rights in the Church?' He considers that his case is a striking parallel to that of Andrei Sakharov, the leading Soviet dissident (*The Times*, January 28, 1980).

We are not concerned here with the question of whether Professor Küng teaches heresy or not. We are concerned, however, that elementary justice should be practised by those who call themselves followers of Christ. In the past Rome had a short and easy method with 'heretics'. It would appear that in principle the approach to the problem has not changed. We cannot welcome to this country the chief representative of a church in which the principles of natural justice are thus set aside.

*Thirdly, the Roman Catholic Church's refusal to excommunicate the I.R.A.* The Pope's visit to Eire last year was widely covered on television and in the press, and many people set much store by it in the hope that it would influence events there in the direction of peace. Despite the Pope's general condemnation of violence no noticeable change in the incidence of violence has taken place. It is business as usual for the I.R.A. When the Pope was asked about the excommunication of members of the I.R.A. as a contribution of the Roman Church to peace, he answered, 'No, No, No!' We must judge for ourselves the reason for this refusal to take what appears to be an obvious step towards bringing some measure of tranquillity to the people of Northern Ireland. In a sermon in March 1980 in Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral Cardinal Archbishop Tomas O'Fiaich appealed to Roman Catholics on the mainland of Britain to exert their influence upon their fellow countrymen to accept the goal of a united Ireland (*The Times*, March 17, 1980). He reminded the congregation of the words of 'the Holy Father' (the Pope) at Drogheda in September 1979: 'Every human being has inalienable rights that must be respected [*sic*] . . . As long as injustices exist . . . true peace will not exist'. Mr. Enoch Powell described these and other remarks of the Pope at the time as a charter for terrorists.

*Fourthly, Rome's unjust treatment of minorities.* Little is heard of the plight of the Protestant minority in Eire. They engage in no terrorist activities, no violent protests against their unjust treatment. Yet it is a fact that they have suffered considerably as a result of the harsh limitations imposed by the Roman Catholic Church upon the Protestant partner in a mixed marriage. The rule of the Roman Church requires that the children of such a marriage be brought up as Roman Catholics. This has led to the inevitable decline of the Protestant population of southern Ireland and must eventually cause its eclipse. It is impossible to reconcile this state of affairs with the Pope's words about human rights and the dignity of the individual which cannot be set aside 'whether in the political, social, cultural . . . or religious sphere'. Such words sound hollow in this context, and suggest that their interpretation must be always and only in the direction that favours the Roman Catholic Church.

*Fifthly, the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church.* The doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church contains many things both superstitious and incredible, such as, that the priest performs a miracle at the mass by making the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ, and that the Pope can utter infallible pronouncements. These things are not only unsupported by the teaching of Scripture but are also contrary to reason. There is no reason why the head of a body which teaches such things should be given special recognition and official welcome in this country, any more than the head of the Church of the Divine Light should, who also claims to be infallible. There is no basis at all for the Pope's being officially received by the Queen and representatives of the Government, but rather such a reception would have an element of the bizarre about it.

Our Queen, as the representative of her people, has solemnly pledged herself, and therefore the nation, to uphold the Protestant Reformed Religion, as by law established, to maintain the laws of God and the true Gospel. If the Coronation oath is to mean anything at all, it must surely preclude a state welcome for the Pope, who embodies in his person claims which are the negation of these solemn pledges.

*Sixthly, the British constitution.* There is little that is written into the constitution of this country, but that which declares plainly that we shall be ruled by a Protestant Monarch, and that the heir to the throne shall not marry a Roman Catholic. This constitution has served us well and preserved the peace over many centuries. The Sovereign must be the Supreme Governor of the Church of England. The law as it stands is, therefore, proper and reasonable. But in recent years there has been considerable pressure from Roman Catholic sources for change. Much of it has been carried on behind the scenes. We do not like such back-door diplomacy. There are rumours at the present time of a secret deal between the British Government and the Vatican, viz., the granting of full diplomatic status to the Pope's representative in London, in exchange for a dispensation from the Pope for Prince Charles to marry a Roman Catholic without the commitment to bring up the children of the marriage as Roman Catholics. We hope that these rumours are unfounded for such secret manoeuvring would reflect little credit upon our Government. We hope that Prince Charles does not entertain any plans to marry a Roman Catholic, since the law does not permit it. It is unthinkable that the law should be changed to enable the heir to the throne to become, or to marry, a Roman Catholic, for then the monarch would cease to be a non-controversial figure. The bearing of all this on any proposed visit to this country by the Pope must be very clear. We cannot welcome the head of the Roman Catholic Church when that Church seeks such radical change in our constitution.

*Seventhly, the illiberalism of Rome.* Few thoughtful Christians would deny that the too great freedom in morality, or 'permissiveness', that has been brought about in our society in recent years has been harmful. On the other hand, few would wish to live in a Roman Catholic dominated state like the Republic of Ireland where contraception and abortion are illegal under any circumstances whatsoever. We must not evade the issue. There is a fundamental cleavage between the Protestant and Roman Catholic ethic on these questions. The Protestant, while he does not condone the excesses of permissiveness, does not condemn contraception within marriage or desire that abortion to save a mother's life should be illegal. The Roman Catholic Church sets its face adamantly against both. Where the Roman Catholic Church is in control it seeks to remove both. Few people in this country, including many Roman Catholics, would welcome such a system.

*Eighthly, consider all those who have suffered as a result of the persecutions conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.* As the Jews can never forget those of their race who suffered in Germany, nor the Poles their fellow countrymen who were massacred at Katyn, so we can never forget the thousands of Protestants who were put to death by the Roman Catholic Church. The memory of their suffering and sacrifice must be kept alive, not to ferment hostility between Catholic and Protestant, but to prevent such a thing happening again; to preserve us from the creation of a single totalitarian world Church, which was the source and origin of such persecution; to teach us to value our religion and our freedom; and because to forget those who suffered would be unworthy. It is doubtful whether the Roman Catholic Church has ever fully appreciated the enormity of some of its persecutions in view of its continued practice of canonizing men and women who took an active part in the subversive plotting and political intrigue of the counter-Reformation in this country, which was directed against its legitimate sovereign and parliament.

*Ninthly, recent pretentious claims made on behalf of Roman Catholicism.* On several occasions recently it has been claimed that the Roman Church is now the leading church in this country and even that England is really a Roman Catholic country. Calls have been made for the disestablishment of the Church of England, the most recent in *The Times* by an Irish Roman Catholic priest writing from Dublin! We realize that not all Roman Catholics are responsible for, or share in, these claims, but we have little doubt that the hierarchy itself does not exactly disapprove of them. England, it is said, is Mary's dowry. Such strident claims, however, are premature. Britain is not a Roman Catholic country. Those who assert this overreach themselves. No opportunity should be given by a state visit of the Pope, and its attendant public ceremonies, to feed this illusion.

*Lastly, we do not know what the Pope is really like.* There may be those who would agree very largely with what we have said, but may still insist that we should welcome the man not his office. He is a good man, they say, with personal charm and winning ways and we should welcome him for that alone. But very few people know the man. The image we have is that projected by the public relations men and the media. Most of us know nothing at first hand at all. Nowadays it is so easy for a particular image to be created of a man that people imagine they know what he is like, when in fact they know nothing. The facts revealed about the late President Kennedy, after his death, belie the image created of him when he was alive. Public relations techniques are very much the same everywhere. We do not know Pope John Paul II, or what he is really like. We do, however, know his office, and the system religious, ethical, and political for which he stands. These latter are sufficient for us to say in answer to the question, Shall the Pope be invited to pay a state visit to Britain?—'No, No, No!'

RESTRICTED

*218 Vatican*

*This is a copy. The original has been extracted and closed, 40 years.*  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office



London SW1A 2AH

*Typedrafts for signature, as amended.*

*Shm* 3 September 1980

*hs Shm*

*Dear Michael*

As requested in your telephone call of 2 September, I enclose separate draft letters from the Prime Minister to Cardinal Hume, in reply to his letter of 29 August about the Papal Visit, and to Dr Ian Paisley following his telephone call of 1 September, to which Mike Pattison's letter of 1 September refers. These have been cleared as appropriate with the Northern Ireland Office \* ~~~~~ \*

I am sending copies of this letter with enclosures to Stephen Boys-Smith (Home Office), Roy Harrington (Northern Ireland Office), Godfrey Robson (Scottish Office), John Craig (Welsh Office), \* ~~~~~ \*

*Yours ever*  
*Stephen Gomersall*

S J Gomersall  
Private Secretary to the  
Lord Privy Seal

M O'D B Alexander Esq  
10 Downing Street

\*~\* *Passages deleted and closed, 40 years, under FOI Exemptions.*

*CAWayland*

*20 October 2011* RESTRICTED

**DRAFT:** minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

**TYPE:** Draft/Final 1+

**FROM:** PS  
No 10

Reference

**DEPARTMENT:**

**TEL. NO:**

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION**

- Top Secret
- Secret
- Confidential
- Restricted
- Unclassified

**TO:** Dr W E Shewell-Cooper  
 Protestant Reformation Society  
 East Ravensdale Rectory  
 GRIMSBY  
 South Humberside  
 DN37 ORX

Your Reference

Copies to:

**PRIVACY MARKING**

.....In Confidence

**CAVEAT**.....

**SUBJECT:**

I have been asked to reply to your Society's letter of 1 September to the Prime Minister about the pastoral visit Pope John Paul II is to pay to the Roman Catholic Community in this country.

The invitation to the Pope was extended by the Roman Catholic hierarchies of England, Wales, and Scotland, not by Her Majesty's Government. HMG have, however, welcomed the visit. Although no detailed arrangements have yet been made, it would be natural for The Queen and the Government to be involved in it. The Pope is recognised by the UK Government as a Head of State. Her Majesty's Government are represented at the Vatican by a member of the Diplomatic Service with the rank of Minister, whose appointment was approved by The Queen.

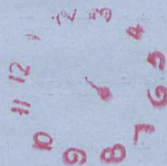
Enclosures—flag(s).....

I can assure you, however, that whatever contacts may take place between The Queen, the Government and the Pope would not affect the constitutional position of the Established Church in this country. Nor would they imply any recognition of the spiritual claims of the Papacy.

/HMG

HMG are has diplomatic contacts with many States whose systems and cultural and religious beliefs differ from our own. But such contacts in no way imply acceptance of those beliefs. We are of course in no position to say what effect the visit will have on the worldwide movement towards Christian Unity.

15 SEP 1980



DRAFT: ~~minute~~/letter/teletype/letter/despatch/note  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM:  
Prime Minister

Reference

DEPARTMENT: TEL. NO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

TO: *the Pope*  
His Eminence Cardinal Hume  
Archbishop's House  
Westminster  
London SW1P 1QJ

Your Reference

- Top Secret
- Secret
- Confidential
- Restricted
- Unclassified

Copies to:

PRIVACY MARKING

SUBJECT:

.....In Confidence

CAVEAT.....

Thank you for your letter of 29 August and for keeping me informed about the Pope's plans to pay a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic Community in Great Britain during the summer of 1982.

As you recalled, I stated at the time of the Pope's visit to Ireland that His Holiness would be a welcome visitor to this country. I am happy to confirm this once again and I look forward to meeting him during the visit.

~~As regards the timing of the visit,~~ I note that <sup>for the visit</sup> no precise date during 1982 has yet been decided upon, ~~and~~ I shall look forward to hearing from you when firm dates have been agreed.

Enclosures—flag(s).....



DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM: Prime Minister

Reference

DEPARTMENT:

TEL. NO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

TO:

Your Reference

- Top Secret
- Secret
- Confidential
- Restricted
- Unclassified

Reverend Dr Ian Paisley MP  
 The Parsonage  
 17 Cyprus Avenue  
 BELFAST

Copies to:

PRIVACY MARKING

SUBJECT:

*When you spoke to my Private Secretary on the telephone*

.....In Confidence

I ~~undertook~~ <sup>on</sup> to write to you following your telephone call of 1 September about the Pope's visit to Great

CAVEAT.....

Britain in 1982. <sup>about</sup> You enquired about the basis of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> visit and the possible involvement of the Queen and the Government. ~~As stated~~ <sup>As stated</sup> You said that you would welcome a letter ~~in reply~~ <sup>to the Pope</sup>.

As you will have seen, the invitation <sup>was</sup> extended by the Roman Catholic hierarchies of England and Wales, and Scotland and not by HMG. HMG were informed before Cardinal Hume announced the visit, and welcomed the news.

<sup>It follows that, while</sup> ~~Although~~ no detailed arrangements have yet been made,

~~if the Queen~~ <sup>if she is</sup> is in the country at the time <sup>of his visit</sup> ~~she~~ would be

<sup>natural for the Queen to</sup> ~~naturally~~ meet the Pope. It would also be natural

for me to do so. <sup>if</sup> The Pope is recognised by the UK Government as a Head of State and we are in diplomatic relations with that State; Her Majesty's Government are represented at the Vatican by a Minister. We do not consider that the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement would pose any constitutional barrier to contacts between the Queen and the Pope, or between Her Majesty's Government and the Pope during his visit to this country. <sup>↑</sup>

Enclosures—flag(s).....



Fk a50  
NO  
NLO  
#0

VB

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

1 September 1980

I am writing to confirm our telephone conversation this morning about the Pope's proposed visit to Great Britain. Dr. Ian Paisley telephoned yesterday, as has been widely reported this morning. He said that he was being asked a number of questions about the visit. There were important constitutional issues involved, and he was not sure about the basis of the visit and the possible involvement of The Queen and the Government.

Dr. Paisley was in a relatively relaxed mood, and was content to accept that the Prime Minister would write to him explaining the basis of the visit.

I asked if you could arrange to submit a draft, agreed with those Departments who have a direct interest. Dr. Paisley will be expecting the letter this week, and it would therefore be most helpful to have a draft in the course of Wednesday, before the Prime Minister leaves for a trip to the Orkney and Shetland islands.

I am sending copies of this letter to Stephen Boys-Smith (Home Office), Roy Harrington (Northern Ireland Office), Godfrey Robson (Scottish Office) and John Craig (Welsh Office).

M. A. PATTISON

S.J. Gomersall, Esq.,  
Lord Privy Seal's Office.

RESTRICTED

MODBA has seen  
Overtaken



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Heffern  
Duffy  
13/9

1 September 1980

Dear Michael,

Nick Sanders' letter of 29 August to George Walden asked us to suggest a draft reply for the Prime Minister to send to Cardinal Hume in reply to the Cardinal's letter of 29 August about the proposed Papal Visit and his intention to issue a press release over the weekend. The reaction in today's papers has been generally very positive.

We suggest that the Prime Minister might thank the Cardinal for keeping her informed about the invitation extended by him to the Pope to pay a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic community in Great Britain during the summer of 1982. She might add that, as he has recalled, she had made it clear at the time of the Pope's visit to Ireland that he would be a welcome visitor to this country. She is happy to confirm this once again and looks forward to meeting him during the visit. Finally, she might say that she has noted, as regards the timing of the visit, that no precise date during 1982 has yet been decided upon and that she will look forward to hearing from the Cardinal when firm dates have been agreed.

Mike Pattison's letter of 29 August also asked for advice as to the handling of questions about a meeting between the Pope and the Prime Minister, and I understand that Mr Paisley subsequently enquired of No 10 about the involvement of The Queen and the Government in the visit.

/There

M O'D B Alexander Esq  
10 Downing St

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED



There would of course be no protocol problem about the Prime Minister's receiving the Pope, even though he is to visit this country at the invitation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy (rather than in a State or official capacity). The Pope is accepted by the UK Government as a Head of State and we are in diplomatic relations with that State although the Holy See does not send us a Pro-Nuncio or Nuncio (equivalent to Ambassador). The difficulties which have been raised in certain quarters in regard to the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement concern only The Queen and the Heir to the Throne. They do not relate in any way to the Prime Minister or any other Member of the Government. And (see above) we are suggesting that the Prime Minister should tell Cardinal Hume that she looks forward to meeting the Pope.

In replying to Mr Paisley the Prime Minister might recall that she had made it clear at the time of the Pope's visit to Ireland that he would be a welcome visitor to this country. As he will have seen the invitation was extended on behalf of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, not of HMG. However, although no detailed arrangements have yet been made it would be natural for the Pope to call on her while he is here. She might add that the question of a call on The Queen will be for consideration nearer the time. These points might also be made by your Press Office as appropriate in response to other questions. I enclose a copy of the Briefing Notes which our News Department will use. You will see that we have deleted the suggestion that the Government was 'consulted' about the invitation.

We shall be writing to you again in due course about the question of Government entertainment for the Pope.

I am sending copies of this letter to Stephen Boys-Smith (Home Office), John Wilson (Scottish Office), Martin Rolfe (Welsh Office), Roy Harrington (Northern Ireland Office) and Barry Hilton (Cabinet Office)

*Yours truly*  
*S J Gomersall*  
S J Gomersall

RESTRICTED

VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM BY THE POPE, PAUL II,  
in 1980

Cardinal Hume has confirmed that he will announce the visit  
at 12 noon on Sunday.

Line to take

Her Majesty's Government welcome the news that His Holiness  
Pope John Paul II has accepted an invitation from Cardinal Hume  
to pay a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic Community in  
Great Britain during the summer of 1982.

Defensive

Q : Will the Pope be meeting Church of England leaders?

A : We understand it is the Pope's wish that his visit should  
be ecumenical in character. He will certainly be meeting  
the Archbishop of Canterbury

Q : Will the Pope visit Northern Ireland?

Q : Will he be received by the Queen and by the Prime Minister?

A : No detailed arrangements for the visit have yet been made  
and they are unlikely to be made for some time. Detailed  
enquiries should be directed to the office of Cardinal Hume  
but we note that the invitation has been proffered and  
accepted on behalf of the Roman Catholic Community of England,  
Wales and Scotland.

Q : Was the Government consulted about this invitation?

A : The Government have been kept informed.

[Unattributable

Q : Has the Prime Minister any plans to visit Italy?

A : There are regular Anglo/Italian consultations at approximately six monthly intervals. The next of these is likely to be in Italy later this year.

Q : Will the Prime Minister see the Pope?

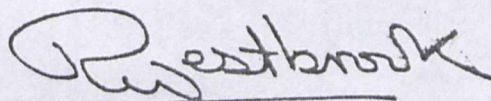
A : There are as yet no firm plans for her to do so.]

Q : Was the Queen consulted about the invitation?

A : Her Majesty has been kept informed.

Unattributable

The invitation has nothing to do with the State Visit to the Vatican which Her Majesty will pay later this year at the conclusion of her State Visit to Italy.



Roger Westbrook  
News Department

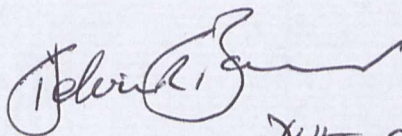
29 August 1980

MR PATTISON

cc Mr Alexander

You will see from the attached note that Ian Paisley telephoned as soon as the Pope's visit had been announced. His tone was very reasonable. May I leave it to you to organise a draft for the Prime Minister to send to Dr. Paisley?

I told Mike Hopkins about Dr. Paisley's call, and also informed Bernard Ingham and Liz Drummond.



July check  
318.

31 August 1980

P. P. SANDERS

PRIME MINISTER

cc Mr Alexander  
Mr Pattison

Immediately after the announcement of the Pope's visit today, Ian Paisley telephoned No.10 and said that he was being asked a number of questions about it. He said that there were important constitutional issues involved, and that he was not sure about the basis of the visit and the possible involvement of The Queen and the Government.

I told him that I understood that the announcement had been made by the Catholic Information Office, and that it had made it clear that the invitation to the Pope had been made by the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Wales, with Scotland associated with it, and that it was intended to be a pastoral visit to Great Britain.

I asked Dr. Paisley how we could most usefully help him, and suggested that we might send him a letter explaining the basis of the visit. He said that he would very much welcome such a letter, and we will arrange for you to have a draft. I told him that I hoped it would be possible to let him have the letter early in this week.

N. J. SANDERS

31 August 1980



CONFIDENTIAL



File  
cc to  
SO  
WO  
MO  
CO  
2: M. Palliser  
BF 9-9-80

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

29 August 1980

Andrew Burns wrote to me on 27 August about the proposed visit to the United Kingdom by Pope John Paul II in 1982. As you will know, Cardinal Hume proposes to announce this on Sunday 31 August, and our Press Office have been in touch with News Department about our reaction to this. The Prime Minister is content with the line proposed, subject only to deletion of the idea that the Government was "consulted" about the invitation. I have discussed this point with Andrew Burns.

9/9/80  
The Prime Minister has commented that we shall be asked whether she will see the Pope. She feels that the Government should plan a reception or dinner, or whatever form of entertainment the Pope would find acceptable. I would be grateful for advice as to what might be appropriate, and for urgent advice as to how we might handle questions about a meeting with the Prime Minister when the public announcement is made.

I am sending copies of this letter to Andrew Burns (Sir Michael Palliser's Office), Stephen Boys-Smith (Home Office), John Wilson (Scottish Office), Martin Rolfe (Welsh Office), Roy Harrington (Northern Ireland Office) and Barry Hilton (Cabinet Office).

M. A. PATTISON

G.G.H. Walden, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CONFIDENTIAL



BIF 1/9/80

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

29 August 1980

I attach a copy of a letter we have received this morning from Cardinal Hume about the proposed Papal visit. I should be grateful if you could suggest a draft reply for the Prime Minister to send, to arrive as soon as possible next week, and ideally on Monday 1 September.

I am copying this letter and its enclosure for information to Stephen Boys-Smith (Home Office), Roy Harrington (Northern Ireland Office), John Wilson (Scottish Office), Martin Rolfe (Welsh Office) and Barry Hilton (Cabinet Office).

N. J. SANDERS

G.G.H. Walden, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

JW



10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

29 August 1980

I am writing on behalf of the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of 29 August about the visit of the Pope to the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain.

I will of course place your letter before the Prime Minister, who is at present out of London, at the earliest opportunity.

NJ

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of  
Westminster.

PRIME MINISTER

Cardinal Hume has now met Sir Michael Palliser to discuss the proposed Papal visit in 1982. The attached letter provides a little more information. In particular, it is clear that there is no question of the Pope travelling to Northern Ireland on this visit.

Cardinal Hume proposes to make the announcement on Sunday next, 31 August. We will co-ordinate a press line with his office and the Foreign Office. The line at present suggested refers to the Government having been consulted. Although Lord Carrington has been in touch with what is proposed, I think it better for us to say that the Government has been kept informed, and has placed no obstacle in the way of the Catholic Bishops' intention to invite the Pope.

*Donec not*

*MAP*

27 August 1980

*We shall be asked whether  
I shall see him. We must  
surely plan a reception audience  
if whatever he would find acceptable  
not.*





4. The Cardinal was concerned to emphasise the following points:-

- (i) The visit would be pastoral; this accords with the preferences so far expressed by Ministers.
- (ii) Although the initial invitation to the Pope was made on behalf of the Catholic hierarchy of England and Wales, given the equality of status of the Scottish hierarchy, he, Cardinal Hume, had been in touch with Cardinal Gray and the text of the announcement would refer to England, Scotland and Wales.
- (iii) On the other hand, there would be no question of a visit to Northern Ireland; the pastoral responsibility of the Province falls elsewhere.
- (iv) The visit would be ecumenical. The Archbishop of Canterbury has already sent a message to the Pope welcoming the proposal on these grounds. I enclose a copy of this, as conveyed at Archbishop Runcie's request, in our telegram No 12 to the Holy See.
- (v) The proposal for a visit in the summer of 1982 is still only tentative, as the draft press release brings out. Cardinal Hume will wish to discuss precise dates and programme with the Government and is very conscious of the many problems, not least those of security, to which the visit will give rise. Sir Michael Palliser advised him to be in touch about this in due course with Clive Whitmore.

5. I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries to the Secretaries of State for Home Affairs, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and to David Wright.

*Yours ever,*  
*Andrew*

R A Burns  
Private Secretary to the  
Permanent Under Secretary

VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL 11 TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

"Cardinal Hume and Archbishop Worlock of Liverpool were received in private audience by Pope John Paul 11 at Castel Gandolfo on Saturday 23 August 1980. At that audience they presented to the Pope a copy of the Easter People, which is the Message issued by the Conference of Bishops following the National Pastoral Congress in Liverpool last May.

During that same audience Cardinal Hume and Archbishop Worlock, in the name of the Bishop's Conference of England and Wales, formally invited Pope John Paul to make a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic Community in England and Wales. It was suggested that if possible this should take place in the summer of 1982 but no precise date nor detailed programme was offered at this stage.

Pope John Paul graciously indicated his willingness to undertake such a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic Church of Great Britain (with the agreement also of the Catholic Bishop's Conference of Scotland), after necessary consultation with the civil authorities, and after contacts shall have been made with the other Christian bodies, and notably with Archbishop Runcie as head of the Anglican Communion.

The Pope stressed the great importance he would attach to the ecumenical aspect of the proposed pastoral visit especially in light of visits made to Rome by previous Archbishops of Canterbury and by the leaders of other Christian Churches in Great Britain."

*Probable Release*

*Date & Time:*

*12.00 noon*

*on Sunday Aug 31<sup>st</sup> '80*

CONFIDENTIAL

GRS 245

CONFIDENTIAL

FM FCO 252311Z AUG 80

TO IMMEDIATE HOLY SEE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 12 OF 25 AUGUST

1. PLEASE PASS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO POPE JOHN PAUL II. BEGINS.

CARDINAL BASIL HUME HAS TOLD ME THE GOOD NEWS OF YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF HIS INVITATION TO VISIT ENGLAND DURING THE SUMMER OF 1982 AND OF YOUR REQUEST TO HIM THAT YOUR PASTORAL VISIT TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SHOULD ALSO BE ECUMENICAL IN CHARACTER.

" IN ACCRA, NOW NEARLY 4 MONTHS AGO I EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT OUR NEXT MEETING MIGHT INDEED BE IN ENGLAND. IT GIVES ME GREAT JOY TO KNOW THAT THIS WILL NOW HAPPEN AND I WANT YOU TO BE ASSURED THAT YOU WILL BE WARMLY WELCOMED WITH REAL AFFECTION IN ENGLAND BY ANGLICANS AND OTHER CHRISTIANS AS WELL AS YOUR OWN ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY.

YOU WILL RECALL THAT WE ALSO SPOKE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF YOUR MAKING AN ECUMENICAL PILGRIMAGE TO CANTERBURY. WITH A PROFOUND SENSE OF THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN DIVISIONS AND THE BELIEF THAT THE UNITY OF CHRISTIANS WILL OFFER REAL HOPE FOR THE RECONCILIATION OF MANKIND, I NOW INVITE YOU TO MAKE THAT PILGRIMAGE.

YOURS AFFECTIONATE BROTHER IN CHRIST,

ROBERT,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. " ENDS.

2. THIS MESSAGE WAS PASSED BY CHRISTOPHER HILL OF LAMBETH PALACE, WHO SAYS THAT THE ARCHBISHOP HOPES FOR A PAPAL REPLY. THE NEWS OF THE POPE'S VISIT IS EXPECTED TO BE RELEASED ON FRIDAY 29 AUGUST OR AFTER THAT WEEKEND I.E. 1 OR 2 SEPTEMBER. THE ARCHBISHOP HOPES THAT HIS LETTER AND A PAPAL REPLY CAN BE RELEASED AT THE SAME TIME.

31/8

CARRINGTON

LIMITED

WED  
RID  
NEWS D  
PS

PS/LPS  
PS/PUS  
MR BULLARD  
MR FERGUSSON

CONFIDENTIAL





VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM BY POPE JOHN PAUL II IN 1982

LINE TO TAKE

1. Her Majesty's Government welcome the news that His Holiness Pope John Paul II has accepted an invitation from Cardinal Hume to pay a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic community in Great Britain during the summer of 1982.

2. (Defensive)

Q - Will the Pope be meeting Church of England leaders?

A - We understand it is the Pope's wish that his visit should be ecumenical in character. He will certainly be meeting the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Q - Will the Pope visit Northern Ireland?

Will he be received by The Queen/Prime Minister?

A - (to all) No detailed arrangements for the visit have yet been made and they are unlikely to be made for some time. Detailed inquiries should be directed to the office of Cardinal Hume. But we note that the invitation has been proffered and accepted on behalf of the Roman Catholic Community of England, Wales and Scotland.

Q - Was the Government consulted about this invitation?

A - Yes.

BACKGROUND

3. The Prime Minister said in the context of the Pope's visit to Ireland last year that the Pope would be a welcome visitor to this country should he wish to come.



The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>Letter from Burns dated 27 August 1980</i>	
CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011 C. Wayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	

This is a copy. The original  
has been extracted and  
closed, 40 years.

PRIME MINISTER

Agreed 24/8

Cardinal Hume has just returned from a visit to Rome.

\* ~~~~~ \* on behalf of the  
British Catholic Bishops he issued an invitation to the Pope  
to make a pastoral visit to Britain in the summer of 1982  
and the Pope has accepted.

\* ~~~~~ \*  
The Cardinal is apparently keen to make this public as  
soon as possible, ahead of any leak from the Vatican.

\* ~~~~~ \*

I do not think this need cause the Government any  
embarrassment. We have been taking the line that no visit  
by the Pope was planned, but that the Government would wel-  
come a visit if he decided to make one. All we need do is  
prepare a response to Press enquiries confirming that the  
Government is indeed happy to hear that he will be coming.

I am ensuring that the Foreign Office know of the visit.  
I think we should also warn the Northern Ireland Secretary  
and the Home Secretary. If you agree, I will arrange for them  
to be informed this evening and, subject to any comment  
they have, we will prepare a Press line for your approval.

If you are content with this, I suggest that if Cardinal  
Hume approaches us, we should make it clear that we have no  
wish to interfere with his intention of making a public  
announcement on Tuesday.

(SIGNED) M A PATTISON

24 August 1980

\*~\* Passages deleted and  
closed, 40 years, under  
FOI Exemptions. @Wayland  
20.10.11

Vastreen

file

ds



cc fro  
CBL

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

11 August 1980

The Prime Minister has asked me to reply to your letter of 15 July, in which you report a Press article about the possibility of the Pope visiting the United Kingdom.

Although the Government has not invited the Pope to come to this country, and therefore no such visit is planned for the immediate future, a visit by him would be welcome to the Government in due course if he wished to come.

M. A. PATTISON

A.L. Kensit, Esq.

9/15

CONFIDENTIAL



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

- London SW1A 2AH

8 August 1980

*Dear Clive,*

Possible Visit by the Pope to Britain

Thank you for your letter of 30 July about a possible visit by the Pope to this country. We are content for you to take the line you propose, although it might be appropriate to add the phrase "if he wished to come", following the line taken by the Prime Minister at the time of the Pope's visit to Ireland.

I am sending a copy of this letter, and of yours, to Roy Harrington (Northern Ireland Office).

*Yours GW*

*Paul*

(P Lever)  
Private Secretary

C Whitmore Esq  
10 Downing Street  
London

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Principal Private Secretary

30 July 1980

*BT 6.7.80*

*Dear Carol,*

You wrote to me on 23 July about a possible visit by the Pope to this country.

Since then I have had further correspondence with the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster's Office. I should have copied this to you at the time and I apologise for not doing so. You will see from Robin Birch's letter of 29 July that Mr. St. John-Stevas would like us to make it clear in our reply to Mr. Kensit's letter - and presumably to anybody else who writes on this subject - that although the Government has not invited the Pope to come to this country and no such visit is therefore planned for the immediate future, a visit by him will be welcome to the Government in due course. Are you content for us to take this line?

*Yours sincerely,*

*Alvin Whinn.*

Paul Lever, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CONFIDENTIAL



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE  
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AT

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

29 July 1980

Dear Clive,

Thank you for your letter of 23 July about the Protestant Truth Society. I have consulted the Chancellor about the form of the reply, and while he has no comment on what you suggest, he observes strongly that it is important for the standing of the Government with the Roman Catholic community to bear in mind in responding to such letters as the one from Mr Kensit, that these are very much the views of a minority. In particular, it would be very helpful if your reply could be amplified to make it clear that a visit by the Pope to Britain will be welcome to the Government in due course.

Your ever,

*Robin*

R A BIRCH

Clive Whitmore Esq  
10 Downing Street

c.c. Clive Whitmore Esq.

Vatican

hm

28

28th July, 1980

The Queen has commanded me to thank you for your letter of 17th June with which you enclosed a form of petition protesting about a possible visit by the Pope to the United Kingdom. The position is that there are at present no plans for a visit by the Pope to the United Kingdom; neither The Queen nor the Government has invited him to come to this country.

R. FELLOWES

The Reverend J. Glass.





PROTESTANT

Truth Society

10 DOWNING STREET

38/7

From the Principal Private Secretary

23 July 1980

c.f.c.

Dear Robin,

I attach another letter - this time from the Protestant Truth Society - about what the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is alleged to have said about a visit by the Pope to this country when he met the Pope in Rome earlier this year.

I think that all I can say in replying on the Prime Minister's behalf to Mr. Kensit is that the Government has not invited the Pope to visit the United Kingdom and no such visit is therefore immediately in prospect. Before I write to Mr. Kensit, however, I should be glad to know whether Mr. St. John-Stevas has any comments on this letter.

Yours sincerely,

John White

Robin Birch, Esq.



The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>Letter from Whitmore dated 23 July 1980</i>	
CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011 C. Dayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	



*This is a copy. The original  
has been extracted  
and closed, 40 years*

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

23 July 1980

*NR  
23/7/80*

*Dean Clark,*

You wrote to Robin Birch\* *~~~~~*  
*~~~~~* \* about the possibility of  
the Pope visiting this country.

Lord Carrington intends to speak to the Archbishop of Canterbury to find out the views of the Church of England on this question and the related problem of the status of HM Legation to the Holy See and of the Apostolic Delegate in this country. If anything new emerges from this conversation I will write again. Lord Carrington is not yet in a position to make recommendations to the Prime Minister on these questions. However, Lord Carrington does not at present consider that there is a case for an early visit by the Pope. He has discussed this with the Northern Ireland Secretary who takes the view that 1982 would be preferable to 1981 for a Papal visit.

HM Minister to the Holy See does not consider it likely that the Pope would announce his intention to make such a visit without first consulting HM Government privately. Nor is it likely in any case that such a visit could take place this year since the Pope already has a busy schedule of foreign visits.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Robin Birch (Office of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster).

*Yours ever*

*Paul*

(P Lever)  
Private Secretary

C A Whitmore Esq  
10 Downing Street

\*~\* Passage deleted and closed, 40 years  
under FOI Exemptions.

*Claydon, 20 October 1981*

<p>LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....</p> <p>PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> .....</p> <p>(one piece/item number)</p>	<p>Date and sign</p>
<p>Extract/Item details:</p> <p><i>Letter to Norman St. John-Stevan dated 17 July 1980, with enclosure</i></p>	
<p>CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION</p>	<p><i>20 October 2011</i> <i>AWayland</i></p>
<p>RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958</p>	
<p>TEMPORARILY RETAINED</p>	
<p>MISSING ON TRANSFER</p>	
<p>MISSING</p>	
<p>NUMBER NOT USED</p>	



The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>letter from Birch to Whitmore dated 16 July 1980, with enclosure</i>	
CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011 B Wayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	

# THE PROTESTANT TRUTH SOCIETY (Inc.)

and KENSIT'S WICKLIFFE PREACHERS

184 FLEET STREET, LONDON, EC4A 2HJ



President & Secretary: A. L. KENSIT

Tel.: 01 - 405 4960

Official Organ: "THE CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE"

Bankers: National Westminster Bank Ltd.

Our Ref: AIK/RT/3

Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher M.P.,  
10 Downing Street,  
LONDON S.W.1.

15th July, 1980.

Madam,

I am writing on behalf of this Society to express our appreciation of the clear and definite statement which you made to the House of Commons on Tuesday last, 8th July to the effect that the present Government had no plans to change the Act of Settlement which safeguards the Protestant succession to the Throne. We believe that the well-being of our Nation depends upon those spiritual values for which our forefathers stood and we trust that those values will continually be preserved.

My attention has been drawn to an article in the Halstead Gazette dated 4th July, 1980 which quotes Mr. Norman St. John Stevas as saying that he invited the Pope to visit Essex when he met with him at the Vatican. The article adds the Pope's reply in which he said he would be keen to come and that he is likely to visit this country next year or the year after.

As Mr. St. John Stevas is a prominent member of your Government, we are very concerned as to whether he was acting in an official capacity when issuing this invitation. If this were not so, then we feel it is rather serious for a Member of the Government to issue an invitation of this kind without any authority.

I would be grateful to receive some clarification of the position regarding Mr. St. John Stevas' comments and also concerning the Pope's comment that he is likely to visit this country next year or the year after.

Yours faithfully,

A. L. Kensit.  
Hon. Secretary

A Company Limited by Guarantee Registered No. 166825

Overseas Co-operating Bodies:

Canadian Protestant League: P.O. Box 813 London, Ontario, N6A 4Z3.

The Protestant Truth Society of Canada: Secy., Mr. G. C. Graves, 377 Garry Street, Steveston, British Columbia.

The Protestant Association of South Africa: Secy., Rev. Jeffrey James, Saambau Buildings, 39 Castle Street, Cape Town, P.O. Box 2976

The Protestant Truth Society of Queensland: Secy., Rev. C. B. S. Harris, D.D., P.O. Box 56 Stone's Corner, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

# Pope asked to visit Essex

*Halstead Gazette*  
4/7/80

POPE John Paul II has provisionally accepted an invitation from Chelmsford MP Mr Norman St John Stevas to visit Essex.

The invitation was put to the Pope by Mr St John Stevas during a private audience in the Vatican.

He visited the Pope as a representative of Bearings, a Roman Catholic Organisation formed to help nuns and priests who want to give up their vocation.

And Mr St John Stevas says that the Pope's personal ban on vocation breaking will soon be lifted.

He explained that Pope John Paul had introduced a ban on laicization soon after he was elected, and his visit was aimed at persuading him to lift it.

"Pope John Paul felt that if you take vows you should keep them, he wanted to tighten up discipline within the Church. But at the end of the audience I felt very encouraged by what he said.

"He told me that the rules would be changed and the ban lifted."

Mr St John Stevas also presented the Pope with a memorandum on behalf of Bearings which argued that laicization should be made by local bishops, rather than Rome, because they under-

stand the personal issues involved.

Mr St John Stevas said: "I believe that if someone really wants to leave their vocation they should be allowed to do so.

"There is no point in forcing people to continue with this kind of work because unless there is complete dedication they could do more harm than good."

Mr St John Stevas, who spoke to the Pope in English for three quarters of an hour said he had asked the Pope if he would like to visit England.

"I suggested that he visit Walsingham in Norfolk where there are two shrines — one Catholic and one Anglican, and them to bring him back via Chelmsford.

"He said he would be keen to come and is likely to visit us next year or the year after.

"I also thanked him for his moving speech in Northern Ireland last year condemning violence and urging the people to work towards peace.

"I wanted him to know what tremendous impact his visit had and how we are trying to solve the problems in Northern Ireland.

"He is a marvellous man and looks so young. He speaks very good English and I was delighted to have the very rare privilege of having a private audience with him."



The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>Letter to Whitmore dated to July 1980, with enclosure</i>	
CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011 A. Wayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	





The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>Letter from Whitmore to Birch dated 8 July 1980</i>	
CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011 Wayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	



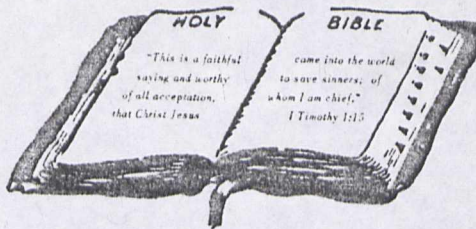
The National Archives

LETTERCODE/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> .....	Date and sign
PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>602</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	
Extract/Item details:  <i>Letter to Whitmore dated 4 July 1980</i>	
CLOSED FOR ..... <i>40</i> ..... YEARS UNDER FOI EXEMPTION	<i>20 October 2011 CWayland</i>
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	
MISSING ON TRANSFER	
MISSING	
NUMBER NOT USED	

# Sovereign Grace

## Evangelical

Zion Church  
(Calvinistic & Separatist)  
Calder Street,  
Polmadie,  
Glasgow.



## Baptists

Minister:  
Rev. Jack Glass,  
12, Ruthven Street,  
Hillhead,  
Glasgow, W.2.

Thursday 26th June, 1980.

To:

Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II,  
The Palace of Holyrood,  
Edinburgh.

As leader of the 20th Century Reformation Movement in Scotland, I am grieved to learn from the Roman Catholic Press (The Scottish Catholic Observer 20.6.80) that your Majesty would welcome a visit from the Pope of Rome. The article in this newspaper reads "Mr. Norman St. John Stevas, Arts Minister, who recently flew specially to Rome for a private audience with the Pope, said on his return to London: 'I have discussed the visit with the Queen as head of the established church and I know she is very keen that he should come'".

I would humbly submit that by your concurrence with such a visit you are ignoring the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement which prohibit Communion with the Church of Rome, and also the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England which state "The Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this realm of England".

I enclose a petition form that I am circulating and I beseech you to allay all fears of a papal visit by signing this petition personally and returning it to me. Such action would prove your agreement with our petition and the sincerity of your coronation declaration "I am a faithful Protestant", and would bring the blessing of God upon you and your people.

Your obedient and loyal servant,

*Rev. Jack Glass*

Rev. Jack Glass

Enc : 1 Petition Form

"Holding Forth the Word of Life" and "Earnestly Contending for the Faith"