



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AT

Y
is
me

Prime Minister ①

Content with these arrangements? The
day is clear for the ceremony on 20 July.
MEX 1/12

PRIME MINISTER

PARLIAMENTARY CELEBRATION OF THE "GLORIOUS REVOLUTION"

A committee nominated jointly by Mr Speaker and the Lord Chancellor is preparing proposals for Parliament to mark the tercentenary of the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688/89. I have been consulted on the House of Commons aspects, and would be glad to know that you are content.

It is proposed that both Houses should offer addresses to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the main ceremony, Wednesday 20 July 1988. So far as the Commons is concerned, a short address would be drafted for your approval and would be put down in your name, to be moved a day or two before the main ceremony with short speeches from yourself and the other party leaders.

The ceremony itself would take place in Westminster Hall, beginning a little earlier than is customary. The Queen would arrive at about 11.00 am; at 11.30 she would proceed to Speaker's House to greet Commonwealth Speakers; and at 12.15 pm she would visit an exhibition in the Banqueting Hall, before leaving at 1.00 pm.

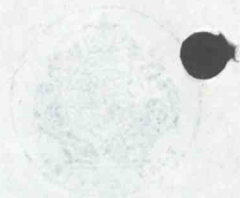
I believe these arrangements would be satisfactory, and I hope you agree.

I am copying this minute to the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor and to the Chief Whip.

JOHN WAKEHAM

30 November 1987

FIVE CORNER DEVICE
WILTSHIRE, LONDON SW1A 1AL



UNITED KINGDOM

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE





JG2CHE

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

2 December 1987

PARLIAMENTARY CELEBRATION OF THE "GLORIOUS REVOLUTION"

The Prime Minister has seen the Lord Privy Seal's minute of 30 November. She is content with the arrangements proposed, and we are now keeping the diary clear for the ceremony on 20 July. We shall, of course, need to be in touch with you nearer the time to ensure that the arrangements for the Prime Minister to speak in the House a day or two before the main ceremony can also be fitted into the diary. As soon as you have a clearer idea on the timing, I suggest you get in touch with us.

It would be helpful if you could confirm that you will be providing in good time a draft speech for the Prime Minister's use on that occasion.

I am copying this letter to Mike Eland (Lord President's Office), Paul Stockton (Lord Chancellor's Office) and Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office).

Mark Addison

Wait for rdn
Andy
Do you need to
chase or
contend to wait?
J/25/2

Steven Wood, Esq.,
Lord Privy Seal's Office.

AW

LPO



cc FCO

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

6 August 1985

Dear Mr. Speaker.

Thank you for your letter of 19 July in which you suggest that I might become a Patron of your project to mark the Tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and the Bill of Rights. I should be delighted to do so and I note the arrangements which you are making to take this idea forward. Perhaps I might also say that my Office have mentioned your proposals to the Palace who are confident that Her Majesty The Queen would regard this as a proper venture for Parliament to undertake. Indeed, the Palace would wish to be consulted at the appropriate stage on whether The Queen should give any function as part of the commemoration.

Yours

Raymond

The Rt. Hon. Bernard Weatherill, M.P.

SRW

CO 3A 7 E

MR FLESHER

TEMPORARILY RETAINED
THIS IS A COPY. THE ORIGINAL IS
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3 (4)
OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT.

I suggest that the Prime Minister should reply to the Speaker saying that she would be glad to be a patron of this project. She might also mention that her office have mentioned this to the Palace who are confident that The Queen would regard this as a proper venture for Parliament to undertake and who would like to be consulted at the appropriate stage on whether The Queen should give any function as part of the celebrations.

I understand that the FCO are separately working on a celebration of the landing of William of Orange, which would reaffirm our links with the Dutch. When the Prime Minister has replied to the Speaker, I suggest that you might send a copy of her letter to Len Appleyard suggesting that those in the FCO concerned with the latter function should be aware of this Parliamentary venture.

F.E.B.

1 August 1985

520



Yes

Prime Minister

I gather that the
hard hat seal is enthusiastic

Speaker's House Westminster London SW1A 0AA

19th July 1985 about this

proposal, which would probably
involve a ceremony in
Westminster Hall. We should
probably need to mention
to the Palace before any
announcement. Agree to
become a Patron?

Dear Prime Minister,

Some Members of the House and constitutional historians have suggested to me that it would be appropriate for Parliament to mark, in 1988, the tercentenary of the Glorious (or "Bloodless") Revolution of 1688 and of the Bill of Rights. These are the foundations from which have evolved, peacefully, both our constitutional monarchy and our system of Parliamentary democracy.

Dr

23/7

Informal consultations with the Leader of the House and other senior Members have confirmed that there would be widespread support for an initiative by the two Houses of Parliament to this end. I have accordingly put the idea to the Lord Chancellor who agrees entirely with the following proposals.

It is proposed that the Lord Chancellor and I should be joint Presidents of the project. It is hoped that the Leaders of the principal parties represented in the House of Commons (to all of whom I am writing in the first instance) would agree to indicate their support by becoming Patrons. The Lord Chancellor and I would initially appoint a small informal steering committee, comprising Members of both Houses chosen by us, and assisted by Officers of both Houses, to advise on the form of the celebrations and to oversee the arrangements to be made.

I would much welcome your reactions to this proposal. Assuming there is general support, the Lord Chancellor and I would announce the launching of the project, at a convenient opportunity when both Houses are in session.

Yours ever,

Jack Beckett

Speaker

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP
Prime Minister

CF

cc/84

PRIME MINISTER

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

The programme tomorrow is as follows:

1020 - Depart No. 10

1025 - Arrive North Door of Westminster Hall.

You will be met, and ushered to your seat on the west side of the hall.

1030 - Processions start, consisting of the American and Dutch delegations, the Speaker's procession, that of the Commonwealth Speaker's and the Lord Chancellor's procession.

1057 - The Royal Family arrive, escorted by the Lord Great Chamberlain and Mr Ridley.

The Lord Chancellor then reads out the Lords' Address and presents it to The Queen. The Speaker does likewise. The Queen will then read out her formal reply, followed by her speech. After the National Anthem the processions will withdraw. The ceremony should be over by 1130.

It will probably be most convenient for you to leave by the steps and then through the Lobby back to your room to avoid fighting your way out through the body of the hall.

Archie Hamilton will be accompanying you throughout, and Charles Powell and I will also be present.

AB

mt

P A BEARPARK
19 July 1988

DS2AIW

MR. THATCHER

On Wednesday 20 July the Prime Minister will be attending a ceremony in Westminster Hall for the presentation of an address to The Queen in connection with the celebrations of the Tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution. I had rather assumed you would not want to be there for this, but I know that Members' spouses are invited so I thought I should check. A copy of a note setting out some of the arrangements is attached.

PAJ

I would have ^{PAJ} BUT
how have a ^{17/2}

(P. A. BEARPARK)

11 July 1988

Commitment, so
No I will NOT be ^{PAJ} 17/2



28 June 1988

Dear Margaret,

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS, 20 JULY 1988

It will probably be helpful for you to have the enclosed summary of the arrangements for the Ceremony in Westminster Hall on 20 July. I am also sending copies to the Leaders of the two Houses, to the Secretary of State for the Environment and to other party Leaders.

I will ask Michael Ryle, the Commons Secretary to the Advisory Committee, to liaise with your office on the arrangements for your own arrival and departure.

All seems to be going well, I hope it will be an enjoyable and memorable occasion.

Yours ever

J. Pym

PYM

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

TERCENTENARY OF REVOLUTIONS OF 1688-89 BILL OF RIGHTS AND
CLAIM OF RIGHT

Proceedings in Westminster Hall, 20 July 1988

1. Parliament will celebrate the above Tercentenary by presentation of Addresses to Her Majesty The Queen.
2. The Addresses will be agreed by both Houses on Thursday 7 July, following which The Queen will formally appoint 11 a.m. on Wednesday 20 July in Westminster Hall as the time and place for the Houses to attend on Her to present the Addresses.
3. The two Houses will assemble in Westminster Hall, on 20 July, seated as separate Houses, with the Commons on the West side of the Hall and the Lords on the East. Seats will be reserved for Members' spouses behind those reserved for Members. Various distinguished guests will be seated on the East side of the Hall. Officers of the two Houses, staff and other guests will be seated at the back of the Hall.
4. Seats in the front rows of the blocks for Members of both Houses will be reserved, by name, for the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, the Government Chief Whip, the Leader of the Opposition and other occupants of the Opposition front-bench, other party leaders and members of the Lord Chancellor's and Speaker's Advisory Committee. Ushers will show them to their places.
5. Guests will be admitted to the Hall from 09.45. Members are asked to take their seats at 10.30. Those occupying reserved seats in the front rows must be seated by 10.35 at the very latest.

6. Delegations from the Netherlands and the USA will be seated on the platform.

7. Two formal processions, led by the Speaker and the Lord Chancellor, including Commonwealth Speakers and Presidents of Upper Houses of Commonwealth Parliaments will enter by the East Door and will take their seats on the platform.

8. Members of the Royal Family, and The Crown Prince William of Orange arrive.

9. Just before 11.00 The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive, are greeted by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Secretary of State for the Environment, and take their seats.

10. The Lord Chancellor presents the Address from the House of Lords and makes a speech.

11. The Speaker presents the Address from the House of Commons and makes a speech.

12. The Queen replies to the Addresses and makes a speech.

13. The National Anthem is played (one verse, not sung).

14. The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, conducted by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Secretary of State for the Environment, and accompanied by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker leave the Hall by the North Door at about 11.25. They are followed by other members of the Royal Family. They proceed to Speaker's House.

15. The Netherlands and American Delegation leave by the North Door.

16. The Mace processions leave by St. Stephen's Hall.
17. The Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers leave by St. Stephen's Hall for Speaker's House where they will meet The Queen.
18. Those Members occupying reserved seats in the front rows will be escorted out by ushers at about 11.30.
19. Other members and guests depart.

After the Ceremony

20. After meeting Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers in Speaker's House, The Queen and other members of the Royal Family will visit the Exhibition in the Banqueting House in Whitehall. Crown Prince William of Orange, accompanied by the Netherlands Ambassador, will also be there. Lord Pym (Chairman of the Advisory Committee) will greet The Queen at 12.15. She will leave at 12.55.

21. Lord and Lady Pym will host a lunch at the Royal Horseguards Hotel for the Netherlands and American Delegations. After lunch the Delegations, Members of the Advisory Committee and other Members of the two Houses will visit the Exhibition.

28 June 1988



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

11 July 1988

I am writing to acknowledge safe receipt of your letter of 28 June to the Prime Minister with the arrangements for the celebrations for the Tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution on 20 July. I know the Prime Minister is looking forward to this.

(P. A. BEARPARK)

The Right Honourable The Lord Pym, M.C.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'P.A. Bearpark', located at the bottom right of the page.

MR. THATCHER

On Wednesday 20 July the Prime Minister will be attending a ceremony in Westminster Hall for the presentation of an address to The Queen in connection with the celebrations of the Tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution. I had rather assumed you would not want to be there for this, but I know that Members' spouses are invited so I thought I should check. A copy of a note setting out some of the arrangements is attached.

(P. A. BEARPARK)

11 July 1988

MR. HAMILTON

I have assumed that you will accompany the Prime Minister when she attends the Tercentenary Celebrations in Westminster Hall on 20 July - arrangements attached - and have asked for a seat to be reserved for you immediately behind her.

I do hope I am correct.

(P. A. BEARPARK)

11 July 1988

Murdo Maclean

MOVING OF ADDRESS ON THURSDAY 7 JULY

I attach the Address for inclusion on the Order Paper (in the terms previously approved).

After the Address itself has been agreed it will be necessary for the Leader of the House to move formally the two further motions. On 16 June 1965 (the latest direct precedent) these were not on the paper and were moved without notice. But in our view there might be difficulty today in moving such a long motion without notice; people would wonder what was happening; there might be points of order. It would be much clearer and more formal (so less provocative) for everyone to see the motions on the paper. Also the attendance of the Commonwealth Speakers is not just a matter of form, and proper notice should be given.

I also attach the reply which the Palace should send. Following the precedent of 21 June 1965 the Leader of the House would bring in the Queen's reply at the Bar of the House immediately after Prayers on a convenient day before 20 July.

Michael

M. T. R.

1 July 1988

TERCENTENARY OF THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1688-89 AND OF THE BILL
OF RIGHTS AND CLAIM OF RIGHT

The Prime Minister

That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty as follows:-

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Parliament assembled, having in mind the acceptance by Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary of the Declaration of Rights presented to them on 13 February 1689, and recalling also the Bill of Rights passed by the Parliament of England and the Claim of Right made by the Estates of Scotland for vindicating and asserting the ancient rights and liberties of the people of the two Kingdoms, beg leave to express to Your Majesty our great pleasure in celebrating the tercentenary of the historic events of 1688 and 1689 that established those constitutional freedoms under the law which Your Majesty's Parliament and people have continued to enjoy for three hundred years.

That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House.

That such Members of this House as are of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, do humbly know Her Majesty's Pleasure when She will be attended by this House with the said Address and whether Her Majesty will be Graciously pleased to permit the invited representatives of overseas Parliaments of the Commonwealth to accompany this House in attending Her Majesty.

QUEEN'S REPLY REGARDING PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS

That Her Majesty, having been waited upon, pursuant to their Order of 7 July, humbly to know Her Majesty's pleasure when She will be attended by this House, has been please to appoint to be attended on Wednesday 20 July at Eleven of the clock, in Westminster Hall, and has given Her permission for this House to be accompanied by representatives of overseas Parliaments of the Commonwealth.

PRIME MINISTER

A first draft of your speech on the Moving of the Address for the Tercentenary is attached. We have some time on Monday to go through this if you wish.

Could you please confirm that you are content with the draft motion at Flag A?

The draft of The Queen's Speech for when she receives the Address is at Flag B.

PAB

(P.A. BEARPARK)

30 June 1988

A

DRAFT MOTION TO BE MOVED BY THE PRIME MINISTER

That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House.

That such Members of this House as are of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, do humbly know Her Majesty's Pleasure when She will be attended by this House with the said Address and whether Her Majesty will be Graciously pleased to permit the invited representatives of overseas Parliaments of the Commonwealth to accompany this House in attending Her Majesty.

D R A F T

1688-1988: TRICENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Parliament assembled, having in mind the acceptance by Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary of the Declaration of Rights presented to them on 13 February 1689, and recalling also the Bill of Rights passed by the Parliament of England and the Claim of Right made by the Estates of Scotland for vindicating and asserting the ancient rights and liberties of the people of the two Kingdoms, beg leave to express to Your Majesty our great pleasure in celebrating the tricentenary of the historic events of 1688 and 1689 that established those constitutional freedoms under the law which Your Majesty's Parliament and people have continued to enjoy for three hundred years.

NETHERLANDS

Relatives

Sept 80



B

PARLIAMENT AND THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION
ADDRESS BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons.

I thank you for the loyal dutiful Addresses which on your behalf the Lord Chancellor and Mr Speaker have presented to me on this Tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution.

In celebrating the Glorious Revolution with you, I too give thanks to Almighty God and pray that we may here rededicate ourselves to the principle of freedom under the law which animated the authors of that constitutional settlement three hundred years ago.

PARLIAMENT AND THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

WILLIAM AND MARY TERCENTENARY SPEECH BY HM THE QUEEN

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons.

It is fitting that the whole Parliament should assemble in this ancient Hall to celebrate the events of 1688 to 1689. It was here that we met to commemorate the 700th Anniversary of Simon de Montfort's Parliament of 1265. The four centuries which separated that Parliament and the Glorious Revolution, saw some turbulent and violent episodes, but it was the momentous events of the 17th century that brought the fundamental constitutional issues to a head. The successive swings between the arbitrary rule of The King and arbitrary rule of Parliament became increasingly intolerable and it was by their acceptance of the Declaration of Rights and assent to the Claim of Right in Scotland, that King William and Queen Mary ended almost a century of constitutional turmoil and uncertainty in the two Kingdoms.

Their peaceful joint accession symbolises the

friendship which has so long flourished between the British and Dutch people. The warm and generous reception we received on our recent visit to the Netherlands was ample evidence that the three hundred years since William and Mary have only deepened our ties - ties which we in Britain greatly treasure. It is therefore with especial pleasure that I welcome His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Presidents of the two Houses of the Dutch Parliament and our other Dutch guests.

It is an irony of history that James II, by uniting the major political interests in opposition to him, unwittingly ensured that the Revolution Settlement which followed him produced a balanced Government not of King nor of Parliament but of the Crown in Parliament. Thus King William reported to the Convention, which was to become Parliament, "there is no sure Foundation of a good Agreement between a King and his people, but by a mutual Trust. When that is once broken, a Government is half dissolved".

That mutual trust marked the confirmation of constitutional monarchy and may well have spared this

country a more violent revolution. It also marked the dawn of a new era of religious tolerance. I am ever mindful that this Revolution Settlement put into practice the cardinal principles of the sovereignty of the Crown in Parliament and the separation of powers, ushering in an epoch of freedom under the law in which, happily, we still live. Experience has taught that peoples can enjoy the full fruits of liberty, security and justice only when they are represented in a sovereign legislature whose laws are interpreted by an independent judiciary.

The Bill of Rights and the Scottish Claim of Right of 1689, still part of statute law, are the sure foundation on which the whole edifice of Parliamentary democracy rests, and had great influence abroad, especially in the United States of America and in the Commonwealth. I am particularly pleased, therefore, to welcome the Chancellor and a delegation from William and Mary College, Virginia, with their wives, who attend by a Resolution of Congress, approved by the President. The College of William and Mary was founded in 1693 with an endowment from the Crown and was the first College of Royal foundation in English America.

It was in Virginia that the ideas in the Bill of Rights found particularly fertile soil.

I also welcome most warmly the speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth and their wives, and the officers of their Parliaments and offer my best wishes for the Ninth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers. May the principles of freedom and tolerance, which guided the makers of the Glorious Revolution, inspire your conference.

The reaffirmation of constitutional monarchy can be dated to the acceptance by William and Mary of the Declaration of Rights and the Crown on 13 February 1689. Those events took place in the Banqueting House, which the Prince of Orange and I will be visiting later to see the exhibition, but this Hall, as the enduring symbol of our constitutional development, seems the more appropriate place to celebrate the Glorious Revolution and look to the future of Parliamentary democracy with confidence.



29 VI
10
AMRB



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AT

28 June 1988

Dear Andy,

TERCENTENARY OF GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

I have spoken to Michael Ryle, Clerk of Committees, who is handling the arrangements in the Commons for the Tercentenary. Detailed arrangements concerning the Address on 20 July will be formally communicated to the Prime Minister by Lord Pym or the Black Rod, but I thought I would let you know informally how events in Westminster Hall will run.

The Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, and leaders of Opposition parties will be in the front row of the Commons' half of Westminster Hall (the Lords will have the other side of the aisle). Everyone should be seated by 10.30 am: the Prime Minister could arrive at 10.25 and would be ushered to her seat. The processions will start at 10.30 pm and, in order, will consist of the American and Dutch delegations, the Speaker's procession, that of the Commonwealth Speakers and the Lord Chancellor's procession. The Royal Family, expected to be Princess Margaret, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, and Prince William of Orange will follow, and the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, escorted by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Secretary of State for the Environment, will arrive at 10.57 am.

To begin the ceremony, the Lord Chancellor will read out the Lords' Address and then step forward to present it to the Queen. He will then return to his position to make his speech. The Speaker will act similarly: the speeches are expected to last about 7 minutes each. The Queen will read out her formal reply, followed by her speech, also about 7 minutes long. After the National Anthem, the processions will withdraw, and the Prime Minister will be ushered out through the North Door if that is most convenient for her car. The ceremony should be over by 11.30 am. Could you let me know if you or another official will be accompanying the Prime Minister, as separate seating arrangements will need to be made?

As you know, there is an Exhibition to mark the Tercentenary at the Banqueting House in Whitehall. I understand the Prime Minister will be unable to attend the opening at 11.30 am this Wednesday, but Mr Ryle asked me to remind you that she would, of course, be welcome to look round the exhibition at another time. Wednesday or Thursday, before it is open to the public, would perhaps be the best days, or a tour would not be difficult to arrange for any evening after that. Perhaps you could let myself or Michael Ryle know if the Prime Minister wishes to attend.

I am copying this letter to Murdo Maclean.

Yours ever,
Nicholas

N D J DENTON
Private Secretary

P A Bearpark Esq
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street

From: The Rt. Hon. The Lord Pym, PC, MC

CF file

2/7 pps



28 June 1988

Dear Margaret,

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS, 20 JULY 1988

It will probably be helpful for you to have the enclosed summary of the arrangements for the Ceremony in Westminster Hall on 20 July. I am also sending copies to the Leaders of the two Houses, to the Secretary of State for the Environment and to other party Leaders.

I will ask Michael Ryle, the Commons Secretary to the Advisory Committee, to liaise with your office on the arrangements for your own arrival and departure.

All seems to be going well, I hope it will be an enjoyable and memorable occasion.

Yours ever

J. Pym

PYM

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

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CLAIM OF RIGHT

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5. Guests will be admitted to the Hall from 09.45. Members are asked to take their seats at 10.30. Those occupying reserved seats in the front rows must be seated by 10.35 at the very latest.

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21. Lord and Lady Pym will host a lunch at the Royal Horseguards Hotel for the Netherlands and American Delegations. After lunch the Delegations, Members of the Advisory Committee and other Members of the two Houses will visit the Exhibition.

28 June 1988

NETHERLANDS

Relatus ~~17~~ Sep 80

CF
=PRIME MINISTER

On Wednesday 20 July, you are to attend the presentation in Westminster Hall of an Address to The Queen on the Tercentenary. You have already agreed to move the Address in the Commons on Tuesday 12 July.

Unfortunately, the Clerks in the House did not consult Mr. Kinnock's office, and he is due to go on his tour of Southern Africa from 7-19 July. He has therefore asked if you would be prepared to move the Address either on Thursday 7 July just before he leaves (his first choice), or Tuesday 19 July, when he returns. But he fully accepts that the choice to move or not is entirely yours.

Are you prepared to accept either of the revised dates - you are free on both - after Questions - and, if so, which would you prefer?

PAB

P. A. BEARPARK24 June 1988

I think it would be better on the 7th - his plane may be late on the 15th

and



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AT

22 June 1988

Dear Andy,

B/F Werbo 29/6.

PARLIAMENTARY CELEBRATION OF THE
'GLORIOUS REVOLUTION'

at 11.00

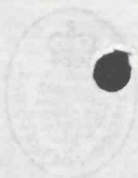
I am replying to your letter of 6 June to Alison Smith. As requested, I attach a draft speech for the Prime Minister to use on moving the Address in the Commons on 12 July. At present, I do not have any more details of the moving of the Address or its presentation than are contained in Lord Pym's letter of 19 February to the Prime Minister, but I have asked Black Rod's office to contact you to let you have details of the 20 July presentation.

Yours,
Nicholas

N D J DENTON
Private Secretary

P A Bearpark Esq
PS/Prime Minister

WESTMINSTER COUNCIL OFFICE
WESTMINSTER, LONDON SW1A 2AT



29th
MAY
1988



file

ECU

bcpc

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

6 June 1988

WILLIAM AND MARY TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

Thank you for your letter of 9 May about the request by the delegation from the College of William and Mary to call on the Prime Minister on 19/20 July. I note that you do not recommend a call and that the programme for those days is likely to make one difficult. The Prime Minister could receive the delegation very briefly at 0930 on 19 July, but I do not conceal from you that if their programme were to make this impracticable, it would be something of a relief.

BC

(CHARLES POWELL)

Lyn Parker, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

SN



File No

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

6 June 1988

PARLIAMENTARY CELEBRATION OF THE "GLORIOUS REVOLUTION"

The Prime Minister has agreed to move the Address in the Commons on Tuesday 12 July, and I see from Steven Wood's letter of 2 December last that he agreed to supply a suitable speech. Could you please ensure that we receive this by, say, Friday 24 June, to allow the Prime Minister to work on it here.

BK It would also be helpful at this stage to know if you have any further background information on the exact format of either the moving of the Address, or its presentation in Westminster Hall.

P. A. BEARPARK

Ms Alison Smith,
Lord President's Office.

[Handwritten mark]

PRIME MINISTER

I have had a word with Charles about the attached.

I am very hesitant about giving a time for this delegation - particularly on the days mentioned.

Wednesday 20 July is the day of the Revolution Tercentenary celebrations and you also have a lunch for industrialists. Tuesday 19 is a normal Questions day and you have an Audience that evening.

At present I can find a time - but given that you will have been away for a good deal of June, business will be very pressing in July - both here and in the House.

Please may we say "no" to this request?

DM

MP Tessa Gaisman

3 June 1988

I think I should
review them briefly - ~~to~~
subject to business at the time
not

0.60

Prime Minister

②
etc



I think this advice
is right: but you
should be aware that
last year, you had to
turn down an honorary degree

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

9 May 1988

Dear Charles

from William & Mary College.

CDP 10/5

William and Mary Tercentenary Celebrations, 19-20 July

Mr Paul Verkuil, President of The College of William and Mary in Virginia, and a member of the college delegation who will represent the US government at the William and Mary Tercentenary celebrations in London on 19-20 July, has requested a courtesy call on the Prime Minister by the delegation leaders. Mr Warren E Burger, Chancellor of the College, will lead the delegation.

We see no particular reason to recommend that the Prime Minister should see the US delegation, especially as this would make it hard not to see the Dutch delegation (which includes the Speakers of both their Chambers) as well. The programme of events scheduled for 19 and 20 July is in any case unlikely to leave much room for calls.

Unless the Prime Minister particularly wishes to see both delegations, we will do our best to let the American team down gently. The Dutch delegation have not requested a meeting with the Prime Minister.

Yours ever

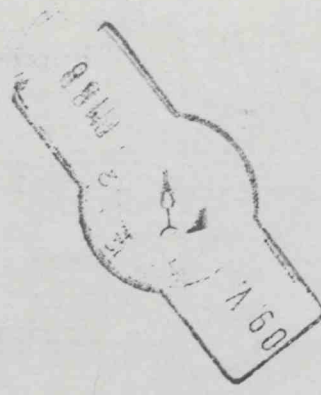
L Parker

(L Parker)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

I think it would be
more sensible to see them
me

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY





He VC

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

17 March 1988

Parliamentary Celebration of the
Glorious Revolution

BG |

Your letter of 10 March to Mark Addison refers. I think Tuesday 12 July at 1530 would be most convenient, and have pencilled this into the diary.

I am copying this letter to Mike Eland (Lord Privy Seal's Office), Paul Stockton (Lord Chancellor's Office) and Murdo Maclean (Chief Whip's Office). To ensure that everybody knows what is going on, I am also enclosing for all recipients of this letter a copy of correspondence with Lord Pym.

(ANDY BEARPARK)

Nick Denton, Esq.,
Lord President's Office.

VC



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

17 March 1988

Dear Francis.

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of 19 February bringing me up to date on the arrangements for the celebration of the Tercentenary. I am very much looking forward to the ceremony on 20 July and have agreed that I will move the Address in the Commons, probably on Tuesday 12 July.

I would also hope to be able to visit the Exhibition, and will arrange for my office to be in touch a little nearer the time.

With best wishes,

Yours ever

Margaret

The Right Honourable The Lord Pym, M.C.

JA



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AT

10 March 1988

Mr Beames.
Consult with Tuesday 12 July?
We should also copy Lord Pym's
letter - advice PM's copy to the Lord
Pres if it hasn't already gone.
MOR 11/3

Dear Mark

Clap

PARLIAMENTARY CELEBRATION OF THE 'GLORIOUS REVOLUTION'

I am replying to your letter of 18 February to Alison Smith. The Lord President met with Michael Ryle yesterday to discuss arrangements for the tercentenary. I believe Lord Pym has written to the Prime Minister with the details of the ceremony on 20 July, when the Address will be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House. A copy of the draft Address is attached.

It is envisaged that the Prime Minister would move the Address in the House the previous week. I also attach a copy of the draft Motion, which is based on the one moved on the occasion of the Seventh Centenary of Simon de Montfort's Parliament. The most suitable dates for the Motion are Tuesday 12 or Wednesday 13 July; it would be taken at 3.30 pm. Perhaps you could let me know which date is most convenient and the Whips' Office will then make the appropriate business arrangements.

I am copying this letter to Mike Eland (Lord Privy Seal's Office), Paul Stockton (Lord Chancellor's Office) and Murdo Maclean.

Yours,
Nick.

N D J DENTON
Private Secretary

M E Addison Esq
PS/Prime Minister
10 Downing Street

SP2AAZ

TERCENTENARY

DRAFT SPEECH FOR PRIME MINISTER TO MOVE MOTION ON ADDRESS

I beg to move

I am sure that the House will again accord to you, Mr Speaker, the traditional right which has been claimed by Speakers to express the sentiments of the House to Her Majesty on presenting the Address which I have just moved.

Honourable Members will wish to know that Her Majesty has graciously agreed to come to Westminster Hall ^{on 20 July} ~~next~~ Wednesday, at 11 o'clock to receive the Address.

This occasion will mark the high point of the celebrations of the tercentenary of the Revolutions of 1688 and 1689 and of the Bill of Rights and the Scottish Claim of Right. There is also a major exhibition at the Banqueting House in Whitehall and a host of displays and other events in this country and in the United States and Holland.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688, which overthrew James II and brought his nephew William and daughter Mary to the throne, is a landmark in British Parliamentary history.

Although it was not a democratic revolution, confirming as it did the supremacy of the aristocracy and landed gentry which James II's authoritarianism had threatened, it nevertheless marks the moment when the balance of power finally shifted from Crown to Parliament. The Bill of Rights in 1689 abolished the royal right to suspend legislation, while the right to dispense with it in particular cases was very narrowly restricted.

Parliament dictated changes in the Coronation oath, the new sovereigns having to swear to observe Parliamentary statutes. Since 1689 Parliament has met every year: the greater length, frequency and regularity of Parliamentary sittings from this time marks its assumption of the central place in the government of the country.

The victory of Parliament over Crown, admittedly won by and for the propertied classes rather than the people as a whole, did not inevitably mean that the democratic rights of ordinary people would be strengthened. But it did open the road to democratic Parliamentary Government, if Parliament chose to take it. If victory had gone to the absolutist James this road would have been closed, and democracy might only later have been achieved through the sort of violent revolution experienced in many parts of continental Europe. Whatever their faults and limitations, the forces which triumphed in 1688 and 1689 stood for ordered progress and the possibility of peaceful reform, as

Parliament continues to do today. I believe the House will join with me in supporting this motion to present an Address to Her Majesty, in recognition of the importance of the events we are celebrating, not only for this country, but for Parliamentary democracies everywhere.

NETHERLANDS: Relations
Sept 80

TERCENTENARY

SPEECH MOVING THE ADDRESS

I BEG TO MOVE MR. SPEAKER THAT AN HUMBLE ADDRESS BE PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY - IN THE WORDS IN MY NAME ON THE ORDER PAPER - TO COMMEMORATE THE THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ONE OF THE GREAT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THESE ISLANDS: THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION OF 1688.

IT IS AN ANNIVERSARY WITH PARTICULAR MEANING FOR THIS HOUSE BECAUSE, UNIQUELY IN THE ANNALS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY, THIS WAS A REVOLUTION CARRIED THROUGH BY THE ACTION OF PARLIAMENT ITSELF.

THE MAIN EVENTS ARE WELL KNOWN:

- THE DEFIANCE OF THE ORDERS OF KING JAMES II BY THE BISHOPS AND THE JUDGES;
- THE INVITATION TO WILLIAM OF ORANGE AND MARY TO DEFEND OUR ANCIENT RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES;
- THE LANDING AT TORBAY AND THE PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE TITLE OF THE

THE BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND - ALTHOUGH IT
WAS NOT LIKE THAT IN SCOTLAND, AND IT WAS A VERY
DIFFERENT STORY IN IRELAND;

- THE SUMMONING OF THE CONVENTION PARLIAMENT;
- AND THE PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION STARTING WITH THE
BILL OF RIGHTS AND IN SCOTLAND THE CLAIM OF RIGHT,
WHICH SET US FIRMLY UPON A COURSE OF POLITICAL
STABILITY AND PEACE AT HOME.

MR. SPEAKER THOSE WHO INVITED WILLIAM AND MARY AND WHO
DREW UP THE CONSTITUTIONAL SETTLEMENT
WANTED TO SECURE OUR LIBERTIES AND SAFEGUARD OUR
INSTITUTIONS:
PARLIAMENT, THE COMMON LAW, THE JURY SYSTEM, LOCAL
GOVERNMENT BY JUSTICES AND CORPORATIONS.

THERE ARE MANY IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN FROM THOSE
MOMENTOUS EVENTS THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

FIRST, THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION ESTABLISHED QUALITIES IN
OUR POLITICAL LIFE WHICH HAVE BEEN A TREMENDOUS SOURCE
OF STRENGTH: TOLERANCE, RESPECT FOR THE LAW, FOR
THE IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, AND RESPECT
FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY.

IT ALSO ESTABLISHED THE TRADITION THAT POLITICAL CHANGE
SHOULD BE SOUGHT AND ACHIEVED THROUGH PARLIAMENT.

IT WAS THIS WHICH SAVED US FROM THE VIOLENT REVOLUTIONS
WHICH SHOOK OUR CONTINENTAL NEIGHBOURS AND MADE THE
REVOLUTION OF 1688 THE FIRST STEP ON THE ROAD WHICH,
THROUGH THE SUCCESSIVE REFORM ACTS, LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND FULL PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY.

SECOND, THE EVENTS OF 1688 WERE IMPORTANT IN ESTABLISHING
BRITAIN'S NATIONHOOD.

AND THEY OPENED THE WAY TO THAT RENEWAL OF ENERGY
AND RESOURCEFULNESS WHICH BUILT BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL
AND FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND GAVE HER A WORLD ROLE.
THEY DEMONSTRATED THAT A FREE SOCIETY WILL ALWAYS
BE MORE DURABLE
AND MORE SUCCESSFUL
THAN ANY TYRANNY.

THIRDLY, WE ALSO CELEBRATE THE FORGING OF THE ALLIANCE
BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS, AN ALLIANCE WHICH
HAS ENDURED OVER THREE CENTURIES, AND WHICH IS ACTIVE
TODAY IN NATO AND IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE NETHERLANDS THIS WEEK FURTHER
STRENGTHENED OUR FRIENDSHIP.

MR. SPEAKER, EVEN GREAT EVENTS ARE SUBJECT TO CONSTANTLY
SHIFTING JUDGEMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS.

NOT EVERY LEGACY OF 1688 IS A HAPPY ONE, ABOVE ALL
IN IRELAND.

BUT THE PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR FOREBEARS IN
1688 REMAIN AND ENSURE THAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE
BE EXERCISED THROUGH PARLIAMENT RATHER THAN BY
INTIMIDATION OR PRESSURE PRACTISED BY ANY ONE GROUP
OR FACTION.

THAT IS THE LEGACY OF 1688, A LEGACY NOT JUST TO THIS
COUNTRY BUT TO PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACIES EVERYWHERE.



1. GC - ~~to~~ ^{ms}

2. PAB

R20.

Per NDM re x libe. Y is already agreed, day L no def fixed. Z is in de chng. MEX

19 February 1988

Added to NDM 23/2

Dear Margaret,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRICENTENARY OF REVOLUTIONS OF 1688-89 AND OF BILL OF RIGHTS AND CLAIM OF RIGHT

Our plans for Parliament's celebrations of this Tercentenary are almost complete, and they have all been approved by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker. We have also kept the Leaders of the two Houses informed as planning has developed, but you may like to have now a summary of the main features of the celebrations.

2 | As you know, the main Ceremony will be in Westminster Hall on 20 July this year, when both Houses will present Addresses to The Queen at 11 a.m. The details of the Ceremony are being planned by Black Rod, who will keep your office fully informed in the usual way. The only speeches will be by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker when presenting the formal Addresses, to which Her Majesty will reply.

4 | A few days before the Addresses are presented, they will have to be agreed by the two Houses. We will be advising the Leaders of the Houses on the terms of the Addresses and the procedure for moving them in the Lords and Commons, but you yourself may wish, in accordance with some past precedents (e.g. on 3 May 1977 for The Queen's Jubilee), to move the Address in the Commons. Other party leaders, and others such as the Father of the House, may then speak briefly in support.

Members and Officers of both Houses, and their spouses, will be attending the Ceremony in Westminster Hall. Other guests include representatives of the Armed Forces, the Civil Service, the Universities, the Judiciary

and the cities of London, Westminster, Edinburgh and Cardiff. There will also be three groups of distinguished guests from overseas: the Commonwealth Speakers and other Presiding Officers who will also be participating in a Commonwealth Speakers' Conference; a delegation from the USA (William and Mary College, Virginia, have been designated for this purpose by Congress, with the approval of the President); and a delegation from the Netherlands Parliament (the Presiding Officers and their principal Officers). The USA and the Netherlands are invited because of their particularly close historical connections with the Revolution and the Bill of Rights. No other countries will be officially represented.

The Commonwealth High Commissioners in London, and the Ambassadors of the USA and the Netherlands will also be invited.

Princess Margriet of the Netherlands has been invited by The Queen to attend the Ceremony, and other members of the Royal Family may also be present.

After the Ceremony, at about 11.30 a.m. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will meet the Commonwealth Speakers and other Presiding Officers in Speaker's House. At about 12.15 p.m. she will visit the Exhibition in the Banqueting House in Whitehall.

X || This Exhibition is the second main feature of the parliamentary celebrations. It will be opened formally by Lord Hailsham on Wednesday, 29 June, 1988 at 11.30 a.m. It will be open all that day for Members and Officers of both Houses and their spouses. I hope you will be able to visit the Exhibition at some point and of course we can arrange for you to do so whenever convenient to you.

| The Exhibition will be open to the public, seven days a week from 30 June until at least the end of September. Appropriate charges will be made for public visitors, which it is hoped will cover much of the costs of this Exhibition. The detailed work in mounting and administering it is being undertaken by the COI.

The Exhibition itself will be a major presentation, with popular features, such as a tableau, with "talking heads", of Prince William and Princess Mary receiving the Declaration of Rights, as well as many items of great historical interest, such as the original copy of the Bill of Rights. One section will describe the Revolution in Scotland (including the Claim of Right), and another will relate to events in America and the influence overseas of

the Bill of Rights. A simpler and much smaller exhibition will be available for display in various provincial cities. The enclosed brochure gives further details.

Thirdly, there will be a number of publications relating to the history of 1688-89. Some will be principally for scholars, e.g. the debates of the Convention of 1688. There will be a short history of the parliamentary events of the period for the general reader. And there will be material for use in schools.

We hope we have arranged appropriate - and not too lavish - celebrations to recall the remarkable events of 1688-89, and especially the Bill of Rights, which marked the beginning of our system of a constitutional monarchy governing through a free Parliament.

Please let me know if there is any further information you would like.

John Lee

John Lee

PYM
Chairman

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



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

18 February, 1988.

PARLIAMENTARY CELEBRATION OF THE "GLORIOUS REVOLUTION"

I wrote to Steven Wood on 2 December about the arrangements for this. It would be helpful to know when the Prime Minister is likely to have to speak in the House, and I should be grateful if you would let me know when we are likely to get some idea of this.

(M.E. Addison)

Ms. Alison Smith,
Lord President's Office.

MRS GAISMAN

1. ~~N.W.~~ - to ask you.
2. GR - Could you put on 1989 file for B/F in Sept?

19. 3/2

This is simply to note, but do nothing about.

The City Remembrancer, Mr. Adrian Barnes, told me today that the City were planning a great celebration, either lunch or a dinner on Tuesday 27 June 1989 to celebrate the tercentenary. Queen Beatrix and maybe The Queen, but more likely another member of the Royal Family, would be present. I suspect that the Prime Minister will receive an invitation. I gave no commitment whatsoever!

The City is also celebrating next year 800 years of the Mayoralty. There may be suggestions that the Prime Minister should attend a service at St. Paul's. The Queen may be present. Again I gave no commitment.

N.C.W.

NIGEL WICKS

2 February 1988

VC3AVK



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AT

2nd December 1987

Dear Mark,

CF

Per note B/d

for 1/6/88

MSY 4/12

- 1. ~~Mr. Wickes to note~~
- 2. PAB to arrange a by
an et X.

MGA 3/12

PARLIAMENTARY CELEBRATION OF THE "GLORIOUS REVOLUTION"

WITH MGA?

Thank you for your letter of 2 December.

The next step will be for formal consultation with your office on behalf of the joint Committee co-ordinating the arrangements.

X | I confirm that this office will be happy to supply a speech for the Prime Minister's consideration. May I suggest we note our diaries to discuss what is required early in June next year?

I am copying this letter to Mike Eland (Lord President's Office), Paul Stockton (Lord Chancellor's Office) and Murdo Maclean.

Yours,

Steven

S N WOOD

Mark Addison Esq.
10 Downing Street
London SW1

WILLIAMS & WATKINS
LONDON



CONFIDENTIAL

10 2 XII
PM 87



10 DOWNING STREET
SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

10th June, 1986

Dear Francis.

Thank you for your letter of 3rd June about Parliament's celebrations in 1988 of the Tercentenary of the Revolution of 1688-89 and of the Bill of Rights and the Claim of Rights.

I have noted the points you make in your letter, and I am most grateful to you for keeping me informed.

Yours

Ranjana

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP

from: Rt. Hon. Francis Pym MC, MP



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

3rd June 1986

Dear Margaret,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRICENTENARY OF REVOLUTION OF
1688-89 AND OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND THE CLAIM OF RIGHT

As announced by the Speaker on 17th March, you kindly agreed to be a Patron of the project for Parliament's celebration in 1988 of the above Tricentenary (which now includes appropriate references to Scotland).

The Advisory Committee have made progress and its principal recommendation, that the main event in the celebration should be the presentation of Addresses to Her Majesty The Queen in Westminster Hall, has been approved by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker. Her Majesty has indicated her willingness to receive these Addresses on Wednesday 20th July 1988, but dates of Royal engagements are not announced publicly this far in advance and therefore no public statement to that effect is being made at this stage.

The attached press notice, which has been approved by all concerned, has been issued today.

I am also informing the other party leaders.

Francis Pym
Francis Pym
Francis Pym
Chairman

Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP
Prime Minister
House of Commons

Press Notice

TERCENTENARY OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1688-89 AND OF THE
ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS AND THE SCOTTISH CLAIM OF RIGHT

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to receive Humble Addresses from both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall in the Summer of 1988 to mark the Tercentenary of the Revolution of 1688-89 and of the English Bill of Rights and the Scottish Claim of Right.

This formal ceremony will be the main event in the parliamentary celebration of this Tercentenary that was announced by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker on 17th March 1986. Further information regarding this ceremony and other proposed events will be announced later.

DAVID BEAMISH

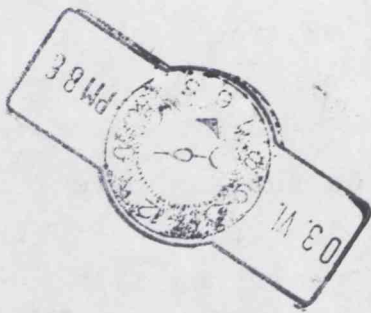
MICHAEL RYLE

Joint Secretaries

Lord Chancellor and Speaker's Advisory Committee

For further information, please contact Mr. Ryle at Journal Office, House of Commons, London SW1 (tel. 219-3315)

3 June 1986



Mr Pym
to see

F

N.L.W.
21.4

NOTE FOR THE RECORD

THE TRICENTENARY OF THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION OF 1688

Mr Pym, in his capacity as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee in charge of the arrangements for the tricentenary, recently spoke to me in his office about the statement in the Prime Minister's letter of 6 August to the Speaker that:-

".... the Palace would wish to be consulted at the appropriate stage on whether The Queen should give any function as part of the commemoration [of this tricentenary]."

TEMPORARILY RETAINED
THIS IS A COPY. THE ORIGINAL IS
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3 (4)
OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT.

I subsequently spoke to Mr Pym and said that there clearly had been a misunderstanding. He said that this did not matter since he would not raise in his committee the suggestion in the Prime Minister's letter. I also spoke to Bill Beaumont, the Speaker's Secretary, to explain the position.

N.L.W.

N.L. Wicks
21 April 1986



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

29 August 1985

GR'S. left.

~~Speaker~~

Pc

(F)

NBPM

Dear Beaumont,

No 10 have told us of the correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Speaker, about arrangements for marking the tercentenary in 1988 of the Glorious Revolution and of the Bill of Rights.

You will probably already be aware (from Baroness Young's and Mr Renton's replies respectively to Questions in the Lords by Lord Henderson of Brompton, and in the Commons by Mr Viggers, both on 12 June this year) that a British Tercentenary Committee has been set up to organise appropriate celebrations of the Anglo-Dutch cultural heritage stemming from the accession of William and Mary in 1688. This committee and its Dutch counterpart have their origins in a suggestion made by the Dutch themselves, in the course of a regular Anglo-Dutch Mixed Commission meeting in 1982. Although they will thus be approaching 1988 from a different viewpoint, we propose to suggest to the Chairman of the Anglo-Dutch Committee, Mr Charles Tidbury, that his committee should make, and maintain, contact with the chairman of the Parliamentary steering committee, once he has been appointed. Lord Henderson of Brompton is himself already a member of Mr Tidbury's Tercentenary Committee.

I enclose a copy of the minutes of a Committee meeting held on 18 June, to give you some idea of projects which have been proposed so far.

Yours Sincerely,
Colin Budd

bcc: Private
Secretary,
10 Downing Street

(C R Budd)
Private Secretary

W A Beaumont Esq OBE AE
Private Secretary to the Speaker
House of Commons
London SW1

CONFIDENTIAL

cc Political Office



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

27 August 1985

Dear Tim,

Thank you for your letter of 6 August about the 1688 Tercentenary. We were interested to see the exchange of correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Speaker.

The Foreign Secretary has been instrumental in finding a Chairman (Mr Charles Tidbury) for, and encouraging the establishment of, a British Committee for the Tercentenary of William and Mary, which is planning for 1988 a programme of commemorative cultural events in the UK. Its remit is specifically Anglo-Dutch and cultural, in order so far as possible to avoid rousing Irish, and to a lesser extent Scottish, sensitivities. A counterpart Dutch national committee will do the same in The Netherlands, and there is already close liaison between the two.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales has graciously consented to be Patron of the British Committee (though this will not be announced for some weeks yet, until the season of Northern Ireland anniversaries is safely over) and there is likely to be Royal involvement on both sides. The Northern Ireland Office and the Embassies in Dublin and The Hague have been consulted at each stage. The Committee itself is shortly to become a charitable trust company.

You may be interested in seeing the enclosed minutes of the second Committee meeting held on 18 June: they show the wide scope of projects which have been suggested so far. I am sending a copy to the Speaker's Secretary, to keep him in the picture as well.

*Yours Sincerely,
Colin Budd*

(C. R. Budd)
Private Secretary

Tim Flesher Esq
10 Downing Street

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM AND MARY TERCENTENARY COMMITTEE

Second meeting, held at 2.45 pm on Tuesday 18 June 1985,
at the British Council, 11 Portland Place, London W1

Present: Mr Timothy Renton MP (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of
State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office)
(Chairman)
Mr Charles Tidbury
The Countess of Albemarle (representing Lord Gibson)
Miss Susan Alcock
Mr Michael Angus (representing Dr Neil Cossons)
Mr Philip Annis
Sir Bernard Audley
Sir John Barnes
Mr A Bienfait
Sir Clive Bosson
Professor C R Boxer (representing Mr Timothy Gee)
Mr Leonard Boyes
Mr Eddie Brouwer
The Very Rev J P Burbridge
Sir Arnold Burgen
Sir Hugh Casson
Dr Alcon Copisarow
Mr Colin Cowdrey
Miss Valerie Cromwell
Viscount De L'Isle
The Duke of Devonshire
Professor Ken Haley
Mr Robin Herbert
Mr Peter Hippisley-Cox
Mr Anthony Howard
Sir Ian Hunter
His Excellency Jonkheer Huydecoper
Mr Henry Lambert
Jonkheer John H Loudon
Sir Philip Mansfield
Sir Oliver Millar
The Duke of Portland
Mr Peter Powell
Sir Francis Sandilands
Mr Patrick Shovelton
Mr A D H Simonsz
Mr Eric Thompson
Mr James Took (representing Sir Peter Baxendell)
Mr Richard Tookey
Sir Peter Vanneck (representing Dame Margaret Weston)
Dr Vaughan
The Very Rev Alan Webster
Professor Charles Wilson

Apologies
for absence: Lord Brabourne
Mr Roger de Grey
Mr John Drummond
Mrs Denise Fiennes
Professor Sir Ernst Gombrich
Mr Bernard Haitink

- 3 The Chairman said that the financial contribution announced by Mr Renton was an enormous encouragement, and would be invaluable when approaching potential sponsors as evidence of Government backing for the Celebrations. It was important to reach young people in both countries, particularly now in the wider context of Europe, and to help develop their appreciation of the long-standing friendship and our debt of gratitude to the Netherlands. He expressed thanks to the British Council for their assistance, and to Mr Iliffe (who would continue as Secretary after his retirement in July). He was also very grateful to Sir Bernard Audley for offering the secretariat an office (whose address would appear on the letterhead in due course) and to Whitbreads for providing him with his own working base.

4 MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING (Agenda Item 1)

The Minutes of the meeting of 15 January 1985 had been circulated and were agreed, subject to the following amendments:

- 4.1 Delete Mr J W Semeijns de Vries van Doesburgh (representing HE The Netherlands Ambassador) and substitute Mr J P Kleiweg de Zwaan (representing HE The Netherlands Ambassador)

- 4.2 In paragraph 2.5, insert the following sub-paragraph between sub-paragraphs 2 and 3:

"Lord Henderson suggested that the House of Commons might be approached for finance in respect of the Parliamentary and Constitutional celebrations."

- 4.3 In paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 2, delete the first sentence ("Lord Henderson commented . . . Whitehall Banqueting Hall instead.") and substitute

"Lord Henderson commented that an exhibition in the Upper Waiting Hall at the Palace of Westminster would not be possible since it was not open to the public, and exhibitions there required the assent of the authorities of the House of Commons. He suggested that an exhibition might be organised in the Whitehall Banqueting Hall, which was the place where the Convention Parliament met."

- 4.4 In paragraph 5, add Science to the list of Sub-Committees. (The Sport Sub-Committee had been added after the meeting.)

5 MATTERS ARISING (Agenda Item 2)

No matters arose which were not covered by the Agenda of the present meeting.

6 DATE OF NEXT MEETING (Agenda Item 3)

It was provisionally agreed that the next meeting be held at 3 pm on Tuesday 10 December 1985. The venue would be announced later.

7 FINANCIAL POSITION (Agenda Item 4)

The Chairman observed that this was already better than it had been when the meeting began. In the absence through indisposition of Sir Charles Troughton (Chairman of the Sponsorship and Finance

Sub-Committee) the Secretary reported that so far £2,000 had been contributed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and £1,500 by a corporate donor who wished to remain anonymous. Some £150 had been spent on miscellaneous expenses: further expenditure would be incurred in the establishment of the charitable trust and in the designing of the logotype and printing of stationery.

8 OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AND SECRETARIAT (Agenda Item 5)

The Chairman said that Mr Iliffe would retire from the British Council on 12 July and would be on retirement leave from then until 16 September. Thereafter he would work as Secretary at an office generously made available by Sir Bernard Audley. Details would be circulated: meanwhile, members could communicate with the Chairman via the FCO accommodation address as hitherto.

9 WILLIAM AND MARY TERCENTENARY TRUST: PROGRESS REPORT (Agenda Item 6)

The draft Memorandum of Association of the proposed Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee had already been circulated as an Annex to the Brief for Sub-Committees. The solicitors acting for the Committee (Field, Fisher & Martineau) had reported that the Inland Revenue had informed the Charity Commissioners that there was no objection to the registration of the proposed Charitable Company: subject to certain minor amendments to the Draft Memorandum and to the provision of certain additional information, the Company could then be registered and receive money. It was proposed that the Chairman of the Committee become Chairman of the Company, that the Chairmen of the Sub-Committees be appointed as members of the Company's Committee of Management, and that members of the main Committee become members of the Company's Advisory Committee. It was hoped that the formalities would be completed by the early autumn.

10 DESIGN OF LOGOTYPE: PROGRESS REPORT (Agenda Item 7)

Members' attention was drawn to the reproduction of the rough art-work for the proposed logotype on the Note on Sub-Committee Reports tabled at the meeting. The logotype would appear, with the Committee's new office address, on the letterhead shortly to be produced. The Netherlands Ambassador said that an adaptation of the logotype was to be used by the Dutch Committee.

11 ROYAL PATRONAGE (Agenda Item 8)

Mr Renton said that Buckingham Palace had been approached and that a reply was expected soon.

12 REPORTS BY SUB-COMMITTEES (Agenda Item 9)

A Paper, giving extracts from written reports by some Sub-Committee Chairmen, had been tabled.

12.1 Commerce, Banking and Industry. Sir Bernard Audley said that membership would be between 5 and 8: Dr Alcon Copisarow and Mr Henry Lambert had joined so far, and others would be co-opted. A number of ideas had been floated already, but he would like an early meeting with the Chairman to avoid duplication. Proposals would be put forward once the fully-constituted Sub-Committee had met.

- 12.2 Ecclesiastical (see also the copy, attached to these Minutes, of an extract from Canon Webster's letter of 13 May). Canon Webster said he thought the theme should be Toleration. It was hoped to arrange an exhibition in Lambeth Palace Library: other possibilities were special services at Exeter and Salisbury Cathedrals (both on William's route from Torbay) and an Anglo-Dutch theological publication. The Chairman hoped for a London service at St Paul's: Sir Oliver Millar thought Westminster Abbey would be more appropriate, since William and Mary's coronation there was unique in history.

For a Norwich service, Lady Albemarle thought St Peter Mancroft would be more appropriate than the Cathedral: Sir Peter Vanneck agreed. The Chairman observed that the Cathedral had volunteered a service.

Mr Bienfait said he would welcome a service and other events (such as lectures) at the Dutch Church in Austin Friars, where the stained glass windows recorded the joint monarchy.

- 12.3 Education, Literature and Publications. Mr Howard said that his Sub-Committee numbered 7 so far. He raised two points arising from the Brief for Sub-Committees (already circulated):

12.3.1 Annex 6, 3.1, Scholarships and Bursaries (with business sponsorship). He thought these would be expensive and not the best way of using limited funds. He would prefer involvement through school curricula, and perhaps television quizzes with Anglo-Dutch teams, and other events under Annex 6, 3.3.

12.3.2 Annex 6, 3.4, Publication of a paperback on William and Mary. He understood from Professor Bachrach that plans for a Dutch book were in hand: in English translation and with a different introduction and conclusion, it would be very valuable for the Sub-Committee's work, especially if it could be introduced into schools.

The Sub-Committee would meet again in September, and would establish liaison with the History Sub-Committee.

Mr Simonsz said that Professor Bachrach would like a joint Anglo-Dutch editorial committee to be in charge of the paperback. It was agreed that the publication should be as Anglo-Dutch as possible.

The Chairman observed that education of the young was one of the Committee's main objectives, and that television was a valuable means of reaching them.

- 12.4 Entertainment (see the copy, attached to these Minutes, of Sir Clive Bossom's Report of 6 June). Sir Clive Bossom said that to the list of possible venues could be added the Kensington Palace State Rooms (although they were not often open) and the Royal Hospital (to coincide with the Chelsea Flower Show). Dinners were likely to cost in the region of £20 per head; lunches and receptions would be less costly. The capacity of venues varied and he awaited guidance from the Committee. He suggested approaching the Lord Mayor (and perhaps Lloyds and the Bank of England) over an event at the Guildhall, which would have the advantage of not costing the Committee anything.

Sir Peter Vanneck agreed that an approach should be made as soon as possible to the present Lord Mayor and the Chief Commoner (who held the pursestrings). This would be a major function, and there was a City fund for occasions of the kind. If Royal patronage were granted it would obviously help the application.

Sir Ian Hunter thought Son et Lumière at Hampton Court would be expensive: he wondered whether, if there were a Horse Guards Son et Lumière in 1988, it could have a William and Mary theme. (The Chairman pointed out that the Life Guards' kettledrums had been presented by William.) A suitable interlude at the Edinburgh Tattoo and the Royal Tournament would reach a huge television audience.

- 12.5 Exhibitions (see the copy, attached to these Minutes, of Sir Hugh Casson's letter of 7 June). Sir Hugh Casson said that his Sub-Committee would consist of about 5 members. He was at present awaiting news from the Victoria and Albert Museum about the progress of their negotiations with the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

Sir Oliver Millar thought an exhibition on the minor and decorative arts, at either the V & A or the Royal Academy, was essential. He recommended Peter Thornton at the Soane Museum (formerly Keeper of Woodwork at the V & A) as an expert on the period. Referring to paragraph 2(d) of Sir Hugh Casson's letter, he observed that John Greenhill died 16 years before William and Mary's reign and that an exhibition of his work might not be appropriate. The National Gallery should be asked as soon as possible about an exhibition of portraits of contemporary celebrities; he was sure they would be willing to mount one. The National Army Museum should also be consulted and should supervise any historical elements in the Edinburgh Tattoo or the Royal Tournament so as to ensure that the uniforms were correct.

Sir Peter Vanneck suggested an exhibition of armour, and recommended the Master of Armouries at the Tower of London, Nick Norman, as a helpful contact.

Miss Alcock said that the National Trust's country houses of the period, such as Dyrham Park, did not have space for special exhibitions, although they and their gardens were, in effect, exhibitions in themselves. Special trails could perhaps be organised. Sir Oliver Millar and the Duke of Devonshire agreed that exhibitions in country houses presented difficulties: loans from private houses to exhibitions elsewhere were preferable.

- 12.6 History. Professor Wilson raised a point of principle. He had formed the nucleus of his Sub-Committee but wished to consult the Committee on its functions. There was a historical aspect to the work of most of the other Sub-Committees: would they welcome recommendations of suitable historians for particular subjects? It was agreed that the History Sub-Committee's guidance would be very valuable, and that Professor Wilson be asked to prepare a memorandum for circulation to the other Sub-Committees.

Professor Wilson thought it right to concentrate on the economic, social and cultural aspects of the period: political, constitutional and constitutional-legal aspects would be less interesting to many people other than professional historians. Miss Cromwell pointed out that "constitutional" was mentioned in the draft Memorandum of Association of the proposed Trust; but Professor Wilson thought these aspects could best be dealt with under the aegis of the British Academy. It was agreed that he would pursue the matter with the Academy.

Professor Wilson believed that a regional approach was needed. East Anglia, London, the South-West and Kent all had links with the Netherlands: a co-ordinator in each area could pursue possibilities and stimulate local interest. It was agreed that this proposal be followed up.

Miss Cromwell mentioned that contact had been made with the House of Lords Record Office (which housed documents for Parliament in general) about relevant loan material. The Whitehall Banqueting Hall would be an appropriate venue for exhibiting such material.

- 12.7 Horticultural. Mr Herbert reported that he had established contact with the Dean of Exeter, who would be happy to see a flower festival and a service in the Cathedral - although they would not be possible simultaneously. The Cathedral would hope to receive most of the proceeds of a flower festival, and were prepared to put back one planned for 1987 to May or June 1988: the National Association of Flower Arrangement Societies would run it and find any necessary funds. The creator of the Pied Piper tableau at the 1985 Chelsea Flower Show had agreed to take William's arrival at Torbay as the subject of a tableau at the 1988 Show.

The Committee welcomed these proposals, all of which should generate publicity and television coverage.

Mr Herbert added that he also hoped a specialist joint Anglo-Dutch nurserymen's show could be arranged. Mr Simonsz confirmed that there was a Dutch project for a special William and Mary tulip.

- 12.8 Maritime and Naval. Mr Shovelton said his Sub-Committee had not yet been formed but would need to include yachting and naval contacts: he hoped the Netherlands Naval Attaché would join and that the National Maritime Museum would be represented. The proposals at Annex 6.8 to the Brief for Sub-Committees would be pursued, and also a possible regatta on the Thames and perhaps a procession of barges. He would also try to interest shipping firms engaged in ferry work between England and the Netherlands, thus bringing in the East Coast ports.

Sir Bernard Audley mentioned plans for the Brixham International Trawlers' Race. The Chairman recommended Commander Mann of the Royal Yacht Squadron as a useful yachting contact. Mr Annis mentioned that the Tall Ships would be fully occupied in 1988 with the Australian Bicentennial celebrations.

Dr Copisarow offered the assistance of Lloyds, which would be celebrating its own Tercentenary in 1988. The Lloyds Tercentenary Committee could collaborate over entertainment and exhibitions: it also had links with St Katharine's Dock

and the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

Mr Herbert suggested that the annual Armada Dinner at Plymouth and the Tercentenary Service at Exeter might be held on consecutive days: this could help to attract a Royal presence.

- 12.9 Performing Arts (see the copy, attached to these Minutes, of Mr Thompson's Note of 1 June to Professor Bachrach). Mr Thompson said that his Sub-Committee, not yet formed, would be small. He was awaiting views from Professor Bachrach on possible librettists and composers for the commissioned choral work, but would welcome additional ideas. The Great Hall at Hampton Court was among possible venues: though small, its acoustics were good. He was in touch with the Chairman of the Norfolk and Norwich Triennial Festival, which fortunately fell in October 1988, and was hopeful of some William and Mary elements in the programme.
- Sir Ian Hunter said that the Concertgebouw Orchestra under Bernard Haitink was already due to visit Britain in 1988, and he suggested that the Netherlands Dance Company be invited too. Sir Francis Sandilands offered to discuss possibilities with the Royal Opera House.
- Miss Alcock undertook to discuss with Mr Thompson possible country house venues: the National Trust usually presented quite a large programme of performances at their houses.
- 12.10 Press and Public Relations, Tourism and Transport. In the unavoidable absence of Mr Hussey, the Secretary reported that Mr Hussey had already initiated action with the Post Office on the issue of a special postage stamp. The Chairman added that approaches were being made to several television companies about popular programmes and series: the exchange of programmes between Britain and the Netherlands was another possibility.
- Mr Shovelton said that Transport was a very wide area: he would try to enlist the interest of the British Airports Authority.
- 12.11 Science. Sir Arnold Burgen reported that plans for the joint Royal Society/British Academy/Royal Netherlands Academy symposia in Amsterdam and London were well advanced. One would be on the History of Science, the other on more contemporary subjects. Exhibitions at the Science and Natural History Museums were being considered, as well as possibilities in the medical, agricultural and specialised applied science fields. He noted a suggestion by Mr Herbert that the science of Statistics (begun in William's reign) be included in the programme; and he confirmed to Miss Cromwell that account would be taken of Anglo-Dutch collaboration on the La Palma telescope and other high technology projects.
- 12.12 Sponsorship and Finance. In Sir Charles Troughton's absence the Secretary reported that the Sub-Committee had met once so far. Further progress could probably not be made until formulated and costed projects had been drawn up in a form suitable for presentation to potential sponsors. He asked that Sub-Committee Chairmen put such projects to Sir Charles Troughton as soon as they were ready.

- 12.13 Sport. Mr Cowdrey said that he would have more to report at the next meeting when his Sub-Committee had been fully set up. Responses to approaches so far had been encouraging and he was confident that a number of sports could be involved.

Lady Albemarle hoped that Skating could be included, in view of its prominence in Dutch landscape painting. Sir Bernard Audley hoped that Football would be possible by 1988. Mr Simonsz thought that Golf was important, and would suggest to the Chairman of the Dutch Sub-Committee that he get in touch with Mr Cowdrey.

Mr Shovelton recalled that William and Mary's favourite pets were pug dogs, which became immensely popular in England after the Accession: he thought that the interest of the relevant organisations, such as Crufts, might be engaged.

13 OTHER BUSINESS (Agenda Item 10)

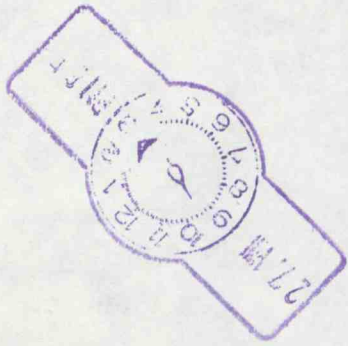
- 13.1 Dutch Tercentenary Committee: Progress Report. Mr Simonsz said that the Dutch Committee envisaged the Celebrations opening in June 1988 with a re-enactment of the original voyage to the Netherlands by the Peers who invited William to England. The Holland Festival at the end of June would be devoted to music and drama of the period. The Committee had already been told about the scientific symposia (12.11 above) and of the V & A/Rijksmuseum collaboration (12.5 above). It was hoped to arrange contemporary art exhibitions in each country: the Dutch Theatre Institute also wanted to set up a series of events in both countries, although there was some urgency about securing major venues. A Dutch organisation was arranging and paying for repairs to the statue of William at Brixham. It was hoped that the issue of a commemorative coin or medallion could be arranged.

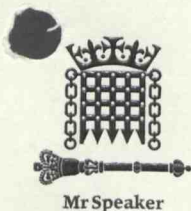
The Dutch Committee wanted as broad a public involvement as possible, and the initiatives of Mr Howard's Sub-Committee were particularly welcome.

- 13.2 Tercentenary Committee: Terms of Reference. Mr Gee, as Head of Cultural Relations Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, had offered draft Terms of Reference to formalise the Committee's remit hitherto consisting only of letters from Ministers to the Chairman. The Secretary observed that terms of reference, in a more detailed form, were already embodied in the draft Memorandum of Association of the proposed Trust, and he wondered whether Mr Gee's draft need be formally adopted at the present stage. However, it was agreed that the draft would meanwhile be useful for reference, particularly when approaching potential sponsors, and that a copy be attached to the present Minutes.

- 13.3 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA. At the suggestion of Professor Bachrach, the Chairman had written to the President of the College, to enlist his interest and to enquire about any plans to celebrate the Tercentenary. The letter had been briefly acknowledged, and a more substantial reply was promised.

The meeting ended at 4.40 pm.





Mr Speaker

Speaker's House Westminster London SW1A 0AA

22nd August 1985

pp0 R23

Dear Prime Minister,

I was delighted to receive your confirmation that you would accept Patronage of the project to mark the Tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution of 1688. It is also very good news to learn of the approval of the Palace. I will bring this to the attention of the organisers, with the most gracious suggestion of the Palace that Her Majesty The Queen might give a function during the celebration period. I am sure they will keep the Palace informed of developments.

I am sending a copy of this to Quintin.

Yours ever.

Jack

The Speaker

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1

L03AJA



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

6 August 1985

I enclose an exchange of correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Speaker on arrangements which are being made to mark the Tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and the Bill of Rights. I understand that you are separately working on a commemoration of the landing of William of Orange which would re-affirm our links with the Dutch. Those concerned with this latter function might like to be aware of the Parliamentary venture.

TIMOTHY FLESHER

Len Appleyard, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

With the compliments of the
Private Secretary to the Leader of the House
and the Chief Whip
House of Lords

Ken Appleyard's letter didn't say to whom at
no. 10 he was sending a copy - please pass
it on if it's not for you!



FROM THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE
AND THE CHIEF WHIP

24 July 1984

Dr 28/7

Dear Len

THE TERCENTENARY OF WILLIAM AND MARY (1688-1988)

You wrote on 16 July to Janet Lewis-Jones proposing the use of inspired Parliamentary questions to announce the setting up of a British Executive Committee for the Tercentenary of William and Mary. I have taken on the handling of this matter, as I was responsible for arranging the briefing on Lord Henderson of Brompton's question in March.

Lord Whitelaw has seen Lord Henderson of Brompton to discuss this matter, and Lord Henderson has agreed to ask a question in the form proposed. Please let me know as soon as you would like the question to be tabled.

Copies of this letter go to No 10 and to Graham Sandiford (NIO).

Yours sincerely

Daint Beamish.

D R BEAMISH

L V Appleyard Esq
Private Secretary to the
Foreign Secretary

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 July, 1984

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16/7

Dear Miss Lewis-Jones,

The Tercentenary of William and Mary (1688-1988)

You may recall the exchange in the House of Lords on 27 March following a Question from Lord Henderson of Brompton concerning Parliamentary celebration of the tercentenary of the "Glorious Revolution". I enclose a copy of the relevant extract from Hansard.

Lord Henderson's Question being concerned with Parliamentary business, the FCO understandably were not involved in the briefing for the Lord President of the Council. It so happens that there are plans to mark the Tercentenary on a cultural level and we have been working on plans to set up a British Executive Committee to match the one which has already been established by the Dutch (with participants from museums, university faculties and cultural organisations in The Netherlands). The object will be to mount various exhibitions and other principally cultural events. Some preliminary work has already been done on the British side in alerting museums and galleries.

We have now identified a Chairman for this British Committee and should now like to announce his appointment in both Houses by means of inspiring Parliamentary Questions. In doing so, we feel that some reference should be made to the 27 March exchanges in the House of Lords, particularly as these were commented upon at the time by the Chairman of the Dutch Committee for the Tercentenary.

I therefore enclose a suggested draft Question and Reply for use in the House of Lords (the Reply in the Commons would simply omit the final sentence) and should be grateful to learn if this would be acceptable to Lord Whitelaw. We should like the Questions to be asked before the end of this Parliamentary Session and I should therefore be grateful for an early reply.

Given the significance of the Tercentenary Celebrations for Northern Ireland protestants I am copying this letter and enclosures to No 10 and to Graham Sandiford (NIO).

Miss Janet Lewis-Jones
Lord President's Office

RESTRICTED

Ganswer,
Len Appleyard
(L V Appleyard)
Private Secretary

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

[HOUSE OF LORDS]

To ask Her Majesty's Government what arrangements the United Kingdom will be making to mark the Tercentenary of William and Mary in 1988.

The accession of William and Mary was an important event in the history both of our country and of The Netherlands. We will wish to see it marked accordingly. A British Executive Committee for the Tercentenary is being set up under the Chairmanship of Sir Charles Troughton to consider appropriate arrangements, particularly in the cultural field, to mark the anniversary. This Committee will naturally keep in close touch with its Netherlands counterpart. The activities of the British Executive Committee would not impinge upon any Parliamentary consultation or decision concerning the anniversary, as discussed by Noble Lords on 27 March.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

[HOUSE OF COMMONS]

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what arrangements the United Kingdom will be making to mark the Tercentenary of William and Mary in 1988.

The accession of William and Mary was an important event in the history both of our own country and of The Netherlands. We will wish to see it marked accordingly. A British Executive Committee for the Tercentenary is being set up under the Chairmanship of Sir Charles Troughton to consider appropriate arrangements, particularly in the cultural field, to mark the anniversary. This Committee will naturally keep in close touch with its Netherlands counterpart.

P/W

House of Lords

Tuesday, 27th March, 1984.

The House met at half-past two of the clock: The LORD CHANCELLOR on the Woolsack.

Prayers—Read by the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Glorious Revolution: Tercentenary

Lord Henderson of Brompton: My Lords, I beg leave to ask the Question standing in my name on the Order Paper.

The Question was as follows:

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they will initiate consultations in both Houses of Parliament with a view to the celebration in 1988 of the tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution.

The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Whitelaw): My Lords, I am not aware of any general wish for such a celebration, but the Government would be prepared to consider this matter if there were evidence of widespread interest in both Houses.

Lord Henderson of Brompton: My Lords, I thank the noble Viscount for that non-committal reply. I hope he is not put off by the fact that the Tories were virtually excluded from office for nearly a hundred years after the Glorious Revolution. May I ask the noble Viscount whether he does not agree that the significance of the year 1688 is that the modern parliamentary system dates from the Glorious Revolution, whereby the Government depend upon a majority in the House of Commons for their existence, and is this not worthy of celebration? Further, is it not worthy of celebration that we have had peaceful changes in administration for nearly 300 years? Would it not be particularly suitable to celebrate that fact in what might well be an election year?

Viscount Whitelaw: My Lords, I was not quite sure what the noble Lord, with his unrivalled knowledge of this House, and indeed of Parliament, was going to produce for me. On his first point, no, I do not think I would be deterred by that fact, particularly since it happened such a long time ago. On the second point, I think it is really a matter for Parliament. I agree with the noble Lord that this is a parliamentary anniversary, and that is why my Answer—that it is for both Houses of Parliament to decide to put it forward, and not the Government—is, I think, in the circumstances, a proper one. On whether it would coincide with a general election, and whether we made sure that there was a peaceful transition from one Government to another, I would agree with the noble Lord that our system of government, and in fact the system of both Houses of Parliament—and I say that quite advisedly—is something of which this country has every reason to be proud.

Lord Blake: My Lords, would the noble Viscount not agree that in fact there is no danger of this

celebration coinciding with a general election? A general election cannot take place later than June 1988, and the Glorious Revolution occurred in the November or December of 1688.

Viscount Whitelaw: My Lords, the moment my noble friend Lord Blake rose I knew he was going to teach me something, and there is a great deal of opportunity for him to do so. Had I looked at the excellent brief I have been given I would have known that fact for myself, but I am extremely grateful to my noble friend for having pointed it out to me.

Lord Ross of Marnock: My Lords, would the noble Viscount not agree that in 1688 there were two Parliaments, and there was probably a little more enthusiasm for one than for the other?

Viscount Whitelaw: My Lords, I think I shall leave the noble Lord to speak for himself on that matter.

Lord Underhill: My Lords, would the noble Viscount not agree that any celebration should take place only if it can be used to advance towards reconciliation and understanding? Unless that is done it can be counter-productive.

Viscount Whitelaw: My Lords, perhaps I should say in answer to the noble Lord that if any such celebration did come from the views of both Houses of Parliament, then I do not doubt that that spirit of reconciliation and understanding would certainly be there.

Viscount St. Davids: My Lords, may I strongly support my noble friend for a very simple reason, in that I exist? May I give this personal explanation of my interest in this matter: that my five great grandfather was busy being hanged as an Orange supporter when William was declared to be landing, and that this saved his life and my existence.

Viscount Whitelaw: My Lords, if we were to celebrate the existence of the noble Viscount, I am sure that is something that this House would surely wish to do.

Lord Beloff: My Lords, would my noble friend the Leader of the House not agree that if we are to take seriously the proposition of the noble Lord, Lord Henderson, that it is a matter for celebrating the coming of parliamentary government, the correct year for celebration would be in 1689 and not 1688, when Parliament itself was in abeyance?

Viscount Whitelaw: My Lords, I was going to come to the moment when I had to admit that I did get a degree in history at one stage, but when I begin to hear the noble Lord, Lord Blake, and the noble Lord, Lord Beloff, I recognise that my degree in history is not of the standing of theirs. Curiously enough, I concentrated at that time on the French Revolution, of which I remember absolutely nothing at all today.

Lord Elwyn-Jones: My Lords, if 1688 is to be celebrated, will it be borne in mind that a matter worthy of celebration was the recovery of the Great

7/19/84

[LORD LLYWYN-JONES.]

Seal from the River Thames by the fishermen of Lambeth? It had been cast there by James II through, I regret to say, the last Welsh-speaking Lord Chancellor, Judge Jeffreys.

Viscount Whitelaw: My Lords, I can only say that I am very grateful for the fact that the noble and learned Lord was speaking in English. Had he been speaking as the last Welsh-speaking Lord Chancellor, I certainly would not have understood what he was saying. As regards the celebration of the recovery of the Great Seal, again I think that would be a matter for Parliament, and it might very well be worthwhile.

Lord Glenamara: My Lords, would the noble Viscount set his face and harden his heart against celebrating the driving out of the lawful monarch by religious bigotry?

Viscount Whitelaw: My Lords, this shows the wisdom of my suggestion, that if we are to proceed in this matter it should be by the decision of both Houses of Parliament.

Lord Leatherland: My Lords, if we are to celebrate any date, ought it not to be 5th November?

Viscount Whitelaw: My Lords, perhaps it would be correct for me to say, as I am always encouraging my colleagues to do, that that is another question.

London Docklands: Stolport Project

2.43 p.m.

The Earl of Kinnoull: My Lords, I beg leave to ask the Question standing in my name on the Order Paper. In doing so, may I point out to the House a small spelling mistake. "Stolport" should read "Stolport". This error is, I am sure, due to my indecipherable writing.

The Question was as follows:

To ask Her Majesty's Government how soon a decision is expected on the stolport project in the London Docklands.

Lord Skelmersdale: My Lords, my right honourable friend the Secretary of State for the Environment has not yet received the inspector's report following a public local inquiry into the application for this project. When it is received the matter will be dealt with as speedily as possible.

The Earl of Kinnoull: My Lords, I thank my noble friend for that short progress report. Could he indicate how long the inspector is likely to take on a report of this nature? Secondly, would he agree that the stolport project is a bold and imaginative concept in the heart of the vital regeneration of London Docklands, and that it is being very ably led by the London Docklands Development Corporation?

Lord Skelmersdale: My Lords, the normal time scale for receiving such a report is of the order of seven to eight months. I can confirm that the stolport is in

the Royal Group of Docks in the London Borough of Newham and that it is within the area of the London Docklands Development Corporation. This corporation has been doing a magnificent job with other projects, and this is an appropriate moment to pay tribute to its chairman, Mr. Nigel Briggs.

Lord Underhill: My Lords, does the Minister agree that there is a widespread desire to see the regeneration of London Docklands? However, in view of the aircraft noise regulations which this House carried a few days ago—I understand that only one type of aircraft could use this airport, if it is established—is the Minister satisfied that such aircraft would come within the aircraft noise regulations?

Lord Skelmersdale: My Lords, that is exactly one of the points that such an inquiry is there to discover.

Education: Children with Special Needs

2.45 p.m.

Baroness Darcy (de Knayth): My Lords, I beg leave to ask the Question standing in my name on the Order Paper.

The Question was as follows:

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many, and what percentage of, children with special educational needs have transferred from special schools to ordinary schools since the coming into effect of the Education Act 1981.

The Earl of Swinton: My Lords, the Government do not collect information centrally about the movement of individual children. It is, however, possible to gain some impression of what is happening. There would appear to have been no large-scale transfer of children from special to ordinary schools in the 10 months since implementation of the Act. Nevertheless, there is an increasing demand from parents of children with special educational needs, particularly young children, for admission to ordinary schools, and a growing trend for local education authorities to make the first placements for such children in ordinary nursery schools or classes or ordinary primary schools. It seems likely that the integrated system will develop from the early years of childhood rather than by the large-scale transfer of older children from special schools. It is important to recognise that full integration needs considerable preparation and is not simply a matter of placing children in ordinary schools.

Baroness Darcy (de Knayth): My Lords, I thank the Minister for his Answer. May I ask him whether he can predict the annual rate of transfer of children with special educational needs from special schools to ordinary schools and, if he can, what the predicted rate is?

The Earl of Swinton: My Lords, I do not believe that anybody can predict the rate of transfer. At the moment the local authorities are preparing figures which will be available later in the year. However, I do not believe that they will necessarily show the rate of transfer.