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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 19, 1987

TO: Max Green

FROM: Peter Somme *Peter*

*Irish*

We are still awaiting the final Irish election results, but it appears that there will be a new PM. If so, he (Haughy) reportedly does not plan to try to come to the US for St. Patrick's Day. But one never knows with the Irish.

I have taken the liberty of drafting a possible reponse to the letter to the President -- that I believe is with your office for reply -- from the newly formed American Ireland Fund. My draft Presidential reply assumes that the President will not be able to meet with the group, but does give them a plug.

Please keep me posted on how this sorts itself out. *(Steve helped me with the draft reply)*

Thanks.

cc: Frank Lavin

Anthony F. O'Reilly

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

Thank you for your December letter informing me about the upcoming merger of the American Irish Foundation and The Ireland Fund. As you know, I am a strong supporter of efforts by members of the Irish-American community to provide genuine humanitarian assistance and aid to the people and institutions of Ireland.

The eagerness of all Americans to help those less fortunate is one of our finest national traits. For Irish-Americans, there is a tradition of helping those in the old country that dates back to the earliest days after arrival in the United States. It is a tradition that continues proudly today through organizations such as yours. The merger of the American Irish Foundation and the Ireland Fund can only help strengthen this long tradition and make everyone's efforts more effective.

I regret, but my schedule will preclude me from joining your festivities celebrating the birth of the American Ireland Fund. Since I cannot be with you, it would give me great pleasure if you would convey my personal warm regards and best wishes to the founders of your new organization and to all the members who work in support of and contribute to its success.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



December 4, 1986

The President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

Please accept this formal request that you join with the Prime Minister of Ireland in announcing the merger of two organizations which together have helped conscientious Americans promote peace and other charitable works in Ireland. The two organizations are the American Irish Foundation and The Ireland Fund, which have just voted to merge to create one vehicle for this purpose. It is our unanimous hope and desire that you will do us the great honor of formally announcing this merger on an appropriate date in early 1987 in Washington.

As both you and Prime Minister FitzGerald have so aptly stated, for too long now Irish Americans with the best of intentions have been frustrated by the confusing array of organizations pretending to promote peace in that troubled country. Irish Americans feel very deeply, as you and I both do, the need to preserve the great traditions of Ireland. Americans want to be helpful but, more importantly, Americans want to do the right thing for all of Ireland, North and South.

The American Irish Foundation was, as you may remember, founded by the President of the United States and the President of Ireland in 1963 during President Kennedy's visit to that island. The AIF have made a lasting contribution to the people of Ireland, particularly in the areas of education, cultural preservation, and agricultural and medical research, to name just a few. The Ireland Fund was formed in 1976 to reach out to Americans to enlist their support for traditional charities, as well as peace and reconciliation efforts in the North of Ireland. While the two organizations have worked in concert, there has often been overlap and unnecessary duplication. In light of the similarities, if not identities, in both purposes and methods, the two groups, at the urging of the Ambassadors of the United States and Ireland, have just approved a merger under the new name of the American Ireland Fund. It is our profound hope that this will strengthen our mutual efforts and add needed clarity to the appeals to all Americans.

The President  
Page 2  
December 4, 1986

Given the historic role played by your office in strongly supporting both The Ireland Fund and the American Irish Foundation, we all feel that it would be most appropriate if you could formally announce the merger and give it your blessing. Our notion is that we would invite about 200 of our largest donors to Washington for a day of festivities to celebrate this marriage and to reinvigorate our supporters with a sense of mission. We are certain that such a day would generate about two million dollars in support of our work and your announcement of this generosity would send a message to the entire country, and that this is the appropriate way to become productively involved in caring about Ireland and its people.

As I mentioned, any date in early 1987 would be convenient for us. While March 17th is an obvious date for such an event, any day prior to next March would be just as beneficial. The goal here is to get your blessing in a public way for our new structure and our continuing mandate to bring positive help from America to Ireland.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request. Please do have the appropriate staff person give me a ring with any questions.

Also, I do not want to close this letter without thanking you again for your most effective and touching birthday message which you allowed us to use at our Ireland Fund Dinner in New York last May. I will always be personally honored by that gesture on your behalf.

All good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

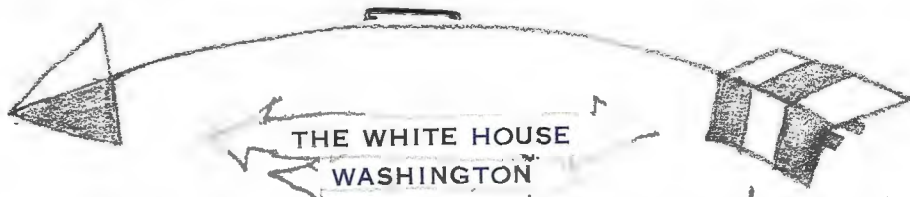
Anthony J. F. O'Reilly

File - Irish-Americans

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

From Jim Sheehy

- 1 year or so ago
- Led by Texan - "James Delaney"
- Had not been involved in Irish issues till got hold.
- > Strange philosophy, talks about mobilizing \$200 m in support of Ire.
- > Strange economic ideas, Not very clear.
- > Political agenda; speaks for I-Am Community, seeks to speak for old movement.
- > "Hibernians"? → Has ambitions to be president of Hibernians.
- > Tries to draw together various radical orgs.
- > Works w/ Martin Galvin. Most active with NORAD.
- > works w/ Sean McManus. or in competition?



Delaney - has skeletal organization

- Delaney given \$10K to Sean McBride.
- Delaney is a millionaire.
- Political agenda.



# IRELAND *TODAY*

A Message of Hope





# Address by the Taoiseach, Dr Garret FitzGerald TD, to Joint Meeting of Congress, March 15, 1984



PHOTO: DEKUN

Mr Speaker, Mr President, distinguished members of the Congress of the United States, with the Irish hospitality for which America is famous, you have been good enough to invite me to address you in the week of Saint Patrick - *Féile Phádraig* in the language of the Gael. On behalf of the Irish people, close, as always, in feeling to their American cousins, I thank you for this honour.

This is the second time in eight years you have paid tribute in this way, by hearing from this dais the head of an Irish government, in celebration of the friendship and cousinship that binds our two peoples. The tradition is a long one,

going back over a century to the year 1880, when you offered a platform to one of the first people from outside the United States ever permitted to address this Congress, the great Irish leader, Charles Stewart Parnell.

I have said that we are cousins; our countries are linked by a special relationship, not built on mutual calculations of interest, but on human links of kinship and friendship; a unique relationship founded primarily and profoundly on *people*. The family relationship between us extends to 44 million Irish Americans, but in this week of each year, the whole people of this great nation, our friends for 51 weeks in the year, become our

cousins in spirit as we honour together Ireland's national Saint.

One of the great characteristics of the American people has always been your pride - your justified pride - in the achievements of the new nation that you have forged over several centuries in the land to which your forefathers came from the other continents of the world. That pride has sustained you in many troubles, many trials, many tragedies. It is founded on achievement and is sustained by an abiding faith in your capacity to face any challenge, and by a spirit of generous optimism.

We in Ireland also take pride in our country and in the achievements of our people. We are proud not only of the ancient origins of our race, of the survival of our people through so many struggles and hardships, of the cultural empire we have carved out in literature in the English language complementing our own ancient Gaelic tradition: we are proud also of being a mother country, a people of 5 million in their own island, but with tens of millions of children scattered throughout the world, keeping fresh the memory of their homeland, most jubilantly on this feast of Saint Patrick.

An ancient nation, we are a modern State. Modern in the sense that the present Irish State took its place in the world community a bare sixty years ago; modern also in the sense that so much of our economic development and specifically our industrialisation, is new, created in recent decades, partly by our own native effort, but also in significant measure by investment from outside our shores. Pre-eminently, this external investment has come from the United States. Allied to the skills and dynamism of our youthful labour force, it has given us a place in the new technology of our European continent that is quite disproportionate to our size.

Our high technology industries - chemicals, electronics and, above all, computers, are the source of a dynamism which, even in the absence of export growth in other sectors, last year increased our total manufactured exports by 14 per cent in the midst of world recession - the highest rate of export increase in Europe. Within twelve years during which two major oil crises have stopped in its tracks world economic growth, we have doubled our share of the world market for manufactures.

An ancient nation, a modern State, and a youthful people: amongst all the developed countries of the world, Ireland has the youngest population, almost one-third of our electorate being under 30. Within barely two decades the number of our young people in their twenties has virtually doubled.

There is, of course, another side to all this. Like so many other developed countries we face today a serious employment problem - the more acute because of our young population. The growth of our economy at home, as in so many other countries, has been halted by the recession of recent years - now perhaps coming to an end in response to the American recovery. For many of our people these problems have loomed large, seeming at times indeed to fill the horizon and to dim some of the hopes that the achievements of recent decades had aroused.

And there is another problem, one which constantly overshadows us - and has often touched us directly: the sombre tragedy of Northern Ireland. There is hardly a family on either side of the divided community in the North that has not known insecurity, suffering and all too often, bereavement. This is a fact that must be remembered by all those from outside Northern Ireland who claim to apportion blame or to offer simplistic solutions.

Locked into a corner of our small island, in a piece of territory a hundred miles long and sixty miles across, live one-and-a-half million people, drawn from two different Irish traditions: the ancient Gaelic, Catholic tradition stretching back through several millennia, and the Protestant tradition of those who settled from Britain in much of the north-eastern corner of our island at the same time as compatriots of theirs were settling on the eastern edge of this great

continent. These two traditions in Northern Ireland have maintained their distinct identities through the centuries. Their loyalties face in two different directions - the 40 per cent Catholic nationalist minority looking south towards their kinsmen in the Irish State, and the 60 per cent majority looking instead towards Britain, whence their ancestors came four centuries ago.

In passing I cannot help reflecting that here in the United States people from these two separate Irish backgrounds have without difficulty given their allegiance to a common flag and a single constitution, while on their home ground the clash of their identities has remained undiminished by time. Thus has been created in Northern Ireland one of the most complex political problems in the world today: complex in its intensity and in the apparent irreconcilability of the two traditions within this small piece of territory. But a problem which, nevertheless, is too often viewed from outside in exceedingly simplistic terms; seen by all too many as involving no more than the end of British rule in Northern Ireland.

Would that this were indeed the only problem! Then the British and ourselves could have solved it in agreement long ago. But the real problem at the human level lies in the North itself - in the inter-relationship between the two traditions within that divided community.

Britain, with the responsibility for governing Northern Ireland, has not hitherto addressed this problem with the combination of determination and even-handedness that it requires. Nor has it given to it the priority which, as a great human tragedy, it demands. Britain has, moreover, hitherto seemed often to be preoccupied with the security symptoms of the problem, at the expense of its fundamentally political character.

But can we, for our part, in our Irish State - although we have had neither direct responsibility nor opportunity to solve this problem - truthfully say that we have done all in our power to understand and face the realities of this tragedy? Have we sufficiently tried to reach out with sympathy and understanding to both sides in Northern Ireland?

The answer can only be that not one of us, in Britain or in Ireland, is free of some measure of guilt for what has been happening in Northern Ireland. None of us has a right to seek to shift the whole of the blame on to others. Both the London and Dublin governments have a duty now to break out of ancient moulds and attitudes and to make the necessary imaginative leap of understanding.

This moral obligation, to put Northern Ireland, its people, and their interests first, imposes itself also, I believe, upon those in other lands, such as this great United States of America, who are concerned, as I know so many of you are concerned, with this problem. It is an obligation that can be fulfilled only by the most resolute support for peace and reconciliation amongst the people of Northern Ireland. It can be fulfilled only by a corresponding rejection of - revulsion against - the very idea of aid by way of money, or by way of weapons, or by way of moral support, to any of those who are engaged in the acts of horrific violence that are corrupting and destroying the life of a whole community. And when I call for rejection of such 'moral support', I necessarily include the act of making common cause for any purpose, however speciously well-meaning, with people who advocate, or condone, the use of violence in Ireland for political ends.

Let me tell you, for a few brief moments how the democratically based political parties of our State have been attempting, in conjunction with the constitutional nationalists of the SDLP Party in the North, led by John Hume, to take our responsibilities in seeking a resolution of this tragic problem. These four parties viz. the two parties in our government (my own *Fine Gael* Party and the Labour Party) together with the opposition *Fianna Fáil* Party, and the SDLP in Northern Ireland have between them been elected by the votes of 90 per cent of the nationalist people of the island of Ireland and consequently represent 70 per cent of all its inhabitants nationalist and unionist. For nine months past, our parties - the parties which aspire to Irish unity achieved by peaceful means - have been working together within the framework of a New Ireland Forum, in search of ways of bringing peace and stability to Northern Ireland and, indeed, to the whole island of Ireland.

Week after week, the Forum has been in session. We four party leaders have already met either in committee together, or in conjunction with our fellow-members in the Forum, no less than sixty-nine times - setting aside our other differences and giving to this work our highest priority.

The Forum has been studying, and hearing personal evidence on, submissions made to us by a wide range of people and groups. These have included many that have been representative of aspects of the Protestant and unionist tradition of Northern Ireland.

Finally, we have been seeking to find together ways by which political structures would be created in the future that would accommodate not only our own nationalist tradition which aspires to Irish unity achieved peacefully and by agreement, but also that of the unionist community in Northern Ireland.

It is our hope that we will find common ground amongst our four parties. We hope that this common ground might provide a basis upon which the governments of Britain and Ireland, in conjunction with representatives of both sides of the community in Northern Ireland, could eventually construct a political solution. Such a solution would have to be one that would reconcile the conflicting rights and identities of unionists and nationalists: one that would render totally irrelevant those who are seeking to impose their tyranny of violence on the people of our island.

What we of the constitutional Irish nationalist tradition are attempting together is unique. It is our hope that it will find a response in Britain. There are indications already that responsible opinion in that neighbouring island has taken note of our initiative and is awaiting its outcome with growing interest. When our task is completed it will in turn be Britain's duty to do as we are doing; to review and revise its approach to the problem.

In thus telling you something of what the constitutional parties of nationalist Ireland are currently engaged upon, and of our hopes of an equally generous response from the British government and political parties, I am frankly seeking to engage your interest in, and your commitment to, this process, which, we believe, offers a constructive alternative - the only constructive alternative - to the violence and terrorism in Northern Ireland.

I believe that you will be glad to hear a message of hope in respect of a problem which many of you must have been tempted to write off as insoluble. We know that in this Congress there are very many

people whose affection for Ireland and concern for the welfare of our island and its people are deep and strong. I know that in speaking here today I am speaking to friends of Ireland. We need the help and encouragement of our friends.

America's voice in the world is a strong one. It is a voice that is listened to. We call it in aid of our efforts, not in support of any narrow sectional interest but in support of a generous attempt to resolve once and for all the conflict of traditional identities in Ireland on a basis that will secure the interests and concerns of both sections of the community in the North - in recognition of the equal validity of the two Irish traditions. And we ask our friends in the United States that, in the context of any agreement that might emerge from our present efforts, to secure peace and stability in Ireland, they would support in a practical way its implementation.

I have not come to the United States to speak only of this problem, although you will readily understand that it looms foremost in my mind, as it must in the mind of any Irishman who has political responsibilities. We have other common interests to pursue with you, the political leaders of the United States. When I meet your President tomorrow I shall be speaking to him not alone of Northern Ireland but also of other issues, including matters concerning the relationship between the United States and the European Community, the Presidency of which Ireland will be assuming for the third time on 1 July next.

When, in January 1975, Ireland first undertook that Presidential responsibility in the Community, your Administration invited me as Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland to come to Washington to discuss together the common concerns at that time of the United States and the Community. This was, I think, the first full-scale consultation between the European Community and the United States in a new process that had been decided upon during the previous year. I was happy on that occasion, to be able to play a part in bringing Europe and the United States closer together.

On this visit I shall be engaged once again upon a similar task - recognising that the common concerns of Europe and the United States are matched also by divergent interests in certain areas of commerce and finance - as also by somewhat different perceptions of the political situation in various parts of the world. It is well that together Europe and America should seek to reconcile these divergent interests and different perceptions, so far as we may be able to do so without doing violence to the legitimate interests, and the principles, of each of the partners in this relationship.

Let me revert for a moment to a festive note appropriate to the joint celebration of Saint Patrick's Day by our two peoples. I know that we are two days ahead of time and such earliness is perhaps more an American than a European characteristic, exemplified perhaps by your addition to breakfast television, and, as I have found to my cost, working breakfasts! But I feel that no-one in the United States would object if I propose that the celebration of Saint Patrick's Day this year be a three-day affair, starting today, and culminating on Saturday - with Sunday as a very necessary day of rest before we all return to our humdrum daily activities next week!

# The Taoiseach's visit to the



*The Taoiseach and Mrs FitzGerald with President and Mrs Reagan at the White House.*



*The Taoiseach and Senator Edward Kennedy.*

The *Taoiseach* (prime minister), Dr Garret FitzGerald TD, visited the US from 9 to 16 March 1984. The warmth of his reception confirmed the outstanding success of his visit. Dr FitzGerald's objective was two-fold. Firstly he was able to bring a message of hope to the American public on Northern Ireland. He believed that the work of the New Ireland Forum could provide the basis on which a solution to the problem could be constructed. The enthusiasm with which his message was received convinced him that a positive outcome from the Forum could create a new cohesion among the Irish-American community. His other objective was to report on Ireland's substantial progress on the economic front and to highlight the exceptional investment opportunities and advantages which Ireland provides for American firms.

The *Taoiseach* and his party travelled to Washington on 14 March at the official invitation of President Reagan where he

*At the Waldorf Astoria reception Consul General Jim Flavin, The Taoiseach, Mrs Moynihan, Senator Moynihan and Ambassador Tadhg O'Sullivan.*



had discussions with leading members of the Administration including the Vice President, George Bush, the Secretary of the Treasury, Donald Regan, the Secretary of State, George Shultz, the Secretary for Agriculture, John R. Block, US Trade Representative William Brock, and Secretary of the Interior, William Clark. On Capitol Hill the *Taoiseach* met with public representatives including members of the Friends of Ireland group led by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill. On the evening of 14 March Dr FitzGerald hosted a gala dinner for distinguished representatives of American political, economic, academic and cultural life, including Vice President Bush.

The highlight of the *Taoiseach's* visit was the occasion of his address to the joint session of Congress on 15 March. In his speech Dr FitzGerald spoke of the historical links between Ireland and America, the efforts of the Irish govern-

ment through the New Ireland Forum to work towards an eventual solution to the problem of Northern Ireland and the role which America can play in helping to reach an overall settlement of the tragic conflict there. Following his address to Congress he was guest of honour at a reception organised by the Friends of Ireland and later at a lunch hosted by Thomas P. O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Secretary of State George Shultz with the Taoiseach.*



# to the United States 1984



Dr FitzGerald with Thomas P. O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives.



The Taoiseach meeting Congressman James Shannon and Mrs Shannon on Capitol Hill.

In New York, prior to his departure for Washington, the *Taoiseach* paid a courtesy visit to Mr Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations. He also met with Mayor Ed Koch, influential members of the business community, the media and the Irish-American community. On 12 March Dr FitzGerald hosted a reception for the Irish-American community at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. In his address he acknowledged the unparalleled fund of goodwill that Ireland has in the United States - goodwill that derives from the strength of the ties between Ireland and her emigrants and their descendants. The keynote of his speech focused on the practical ways in which the genuine concern of Irish-Americans about the situation in Northern Ireland could best be expressed and he cited examples of organisations whose fundraising activities he could wholeheartedly endorse. He listed these organisations as the Glenree Centre for Reconciliation, The Corrymeela

Community, Ireland Cooperation North, The Interchurch Emergency Fund, The Irish American Cultural Institute and the newly-launched fund, The St Patrick's Cathedral Fund for Peace and Justice in Ireland. He recognised that many Irish-Americans felt a growing frustration about the tragedy of Northern Ireland but he cautioned against supporting solutions which are too simplistic and which do not take into account the full complexity of the problems that exist. In presenting the position of the Irish government he said 'We have consistently sought by means of dialogue, and seeking understanding, to end the dissension in our country. I am sure that most of you are aware of the important initiative taken last year which resulted in the establishment of the New Ireland Forum in Dublin... Whatever the outcome [of the Forum] may be, we can say at this stage that a wholehearted effort has been made to seek a path leading to peace and stability in our island. An honest attempt

has been made to understand more fully the genuine and deep-seated fears and concerns of the unionist community in Northern Ireland and assess how these can be met'.

At a dinner for prominent US industrialists at the Union League Club, New York, on 12 March, the *Taoiseach* spoke in detail on the Irish economy in recent years and its potential for the future. Welcoming further investment from America Dr FitzGerald spoke of the existing level of commitment by US companies to Ireland where they now employ some 27,000 people and pointed to the fact that Ireland has consistently proved to be the most profitable location in Europe for American firms for the past number of years.

The Taoiseach addressing leaders of the Irish-American community in New York.



PHOTO: DEKUN

The Taoiseach with Mr Jim Brady, Press Secretary to the President.



PHOTO: TOM MATTHEWS PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTO: THE WASHINGTON TIMES

# White House, 16 March 1984 – Toast by President Reagan

I want to say how delighted Nancy and I are to have you and Mrs FitzGerald here today, Mr Prime Minister. I know you've been to America a good deal and you are well acquainted with us. But we are very proud that you could be our guest on your first visit here as Prime Minister.

And we're especially happy to have you visiting at such an appropriate moment. Tomorrow is a great day in America, a day of bagpipes and shamrocks, a day when everyone is Irish or, as the saying has it, wishes they were.

In the United States, especially, the impact of the Emerald Isle on our culture and history is enormous. America is today, because of the Irish, a richer, brighter, freer, and, yes, a bit noisier country than it otherwise would have been. Virtually all Americans feel a surge of pride when they hear expressions like the 'Fighting 69th,' or the 'Fighting Irish of Notre Dame.' So many of our great public figures are of Irish ancestry – from the man considered by many as the father of the American Navy, John Barry; to our first heavyweight champion, John L. Sullivan; to the great tenor, John McCormack; to a couple of Presidents of the United States and even to the current Speaker of the House.

I think there is one point on which the Speaker, Senator Kennedy, myself and the other Irish American leaders here are united: our admiration for the efforts you are making to bring peace and stability to Ireland. We support your personal mission in America to end the tragically misguided support of some here for terrorist elements in Northern Ireland.

Mr Prime Minister, I've been told by one of your countrymen that the Reagan family line goes back as far as the great 11th century warrior king, Brian Boru. If true, I'm exceedingly proud. But, perhaps like you, I sometimes wonder what our brave ancestors – those who fought so gallantly over so many centuries against such hopeless odds – what they would say about the valor of people who commit acts of violence and prey on the innocent, sometimes maiming and killing women and children.

Your words have been very direct on this point, Mr Prime Minister. You have reminded those in this country who provide assistance to Northern Ireland's terrorists that they are assisting in violence and murder. Let me assure you that the vast majority of Irish Americans join you today in condemning support for those who

preach hatred and practice violence in Ireland.

But there is another part of your mission to America, which is perhaps more fitting to today's festive atmosphere and more important over the long run. That is the message of hope that you bring us. We are especially heartened by your own efforts, as well as your colleagues' in the New Ireland Forum and the British Government, to seek a democratic and peaceful reconciliation of Ireland's diverse traditions. As we know, the high-level dialogue between Ireland and Britain has been renewed, and the groups promoting reconciliation and economic cooperation – groups like Cooperation Ireland – are also bearing fruit. For our part, we shall continue to encourage American firms to invest in Ireland, North and South, in ways which promote prosperity for both traditions.

Some time ago a former American ambassador told me of a weekend retreat, where politicians from the various Irish traditions met together for a frank discussion of the differences that separated them. It was a good weekend. Those who had never talked of such matters before were able to speak and listen to each other in a spirit of understanding. On the bus

back home, they laughed and sang songs. The spirit of friendship bloomed. But when they got off the bus, the spirit somehow seemed to evaporate. After hearing this story, I told our ambassador to take them a message, and I think it bears repeating.

Mr Prime Minister, I express your sentiments and those of our own people, and of the people of both parts of Ireland, when we say to all those who struggle with the problem of peace in Ireland: 'Please get back on the bus.'

The hope and prayers of the American people go with you. Peace and good cheer have never left Irish hearts – and so we look to days of peace and harmony to come, when every day we may say what is said on St Patrick's Day:

'O Ireland, isn't it grand you look – like a bride in her rich adornin' and with all the pent-up love of my heart I bid you top of the mornin'.'

Now, may I ask all of you here to join me in a toast to our friends, Prime Minister FitzGerald and Mrs FitzGerald, and to the warmest and best of friendships, Ireland and the United States.



PHOTO: DEKUN

## Reply by the Taoiseach

Thank you, Mr President, Joan and I, and all of us from Ireland, are most grateful to you and Mrs Reagan for your warm welcome, your splendid hospitality in this beautiful and historic setting – provided by an Irish architect, James Hoban. There is always a special friendliness about the American welcome that makes the visitor – especially the Irish visitor – feel very much at home; we like to think that this is an aspect of the American character that derives from the Irish part of your heritage.

No other country has a warmer place in Irish hearts than the United States of America, nor is any people prouder than we are of the contribution our forebears have made to the development of this great nation.

It is sometimes forgotten that the Irish ethnic tradition in American society historically has had two strands – the better known today is the predominantly Roman Catholic tradition of the immigration that swelled to huge proportions after the Great Famine of the 1840s. A strong tradition indeed it was, and still is, with a deep and positive influence on American society. But it was not the only, nor the earliest, tradition which the Irish brought to these shores. Most of the earliest Irish immigrants

were Protestants, very many of them from what is now Northern Ireland. Such were eight of the nine men of Irish birth or descent who signed the Declaration of Independence: such were the great majority of the dozen American Presidents of Irish origin – I know there have been a few others who never got round to establishing his Irish roots! In America, Irishmen of these two great traditions of our island have worked together in helping to shape this wonderful country: we in Ireland hail them all with equal pride.

In one part of the island these two traditions have not yet come to terms with each other, however. Within Northern Ireland the two Irish traditions are sharpened into separate identities, which have confronted one another in mutual and often violent antagonism. With this tragic situation we in the South cannot remain unconcerned. For these, Catholic and Protestant, nationalist and unionist alike, are our own people. Their troubles are ours and in the solution to their problems we have a crucial role to play – one that must be undertaken in a spirit of open-mindedness and generosity.

To reconcile the conflicting identities of the two traditions in our island, and to suggest new political structures that could

accommodate both of them, are the main tasks to which we in the four political parties of Irish constitutional nationalism, North and South, representing 70 per cent of all the people of our island, have dedicated ourselves through the unique deliberations of the New Ireland Forum.

In undertaking together this task, Mr President, let me say how much we in Ireland value the encouragement that in your own words today you yourself have given to this cause of Irish reconciliation together with the support of other Irish-American political leaders some of whom are here with us today; Speaker O'Neill, Senator Kennedy and Senator Moynihan. It was the great Abraham Lincoln who wrote, among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet. He answered a century and more ago the claim by certain violent men in our island to take power with a ballot box in one hand and an armalite rifle in the other.

When the Irish people come together it will be in one way only: in peace, by agreement, under structures devised for the security of all the island's people, and for the advancement of all of their interests. We know, and you have made it explicit today, Mr President, that in our efforts to promote that process we have your support and

encouragement.

May I turn, Mr President, to your forthcoming visit to Ireland. Already your arrival with Mrs Reagan is a subject of conversation throughout the length and breadth of the land. We know how much you cherish your Irish heritage, and how much you too are looking forward to setting foot in that tiny village in County Tipperary from which your great-grandfather stepped out bravely one day to face the world – as my own grandfather also did a decade later from a place not seven miles away from Ballyporeen. My father returned to Ireland half a century later to take part with my mother in the movement for Irish freedom. It is because they came back seventy years ago that I shall be there, with Joan, to welcome you and your wife on 2 June next, when you return for another visit to the land of your ancestors.

Believe me, you will receive a warm Irish welcome on that day – a *céad míle fáilte*, as we say in Ireland: a hundred thousand welcomes.

Mr President, may I present you with some genuine Irish shamrock –

And let us raise our glasses to that happy day, to Irish-American friendship, and to the President and Mrs Reagan.

# Message from the Friends of Ireland for St Patrick's Day, 17 March 1984

St Patrick's Day 1984 arrives at a time of anticipation for all in the United States who are friends of Ireland and who seek progress toward a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Northern Ireland.

It is true that savage acts of terror perpetrated in recent months remind us of the never-ending violence that has been the reality of life in Northern Ireland since 1969. Sectarian slayings by paramilitary assassination squads, the machine gunning of a congregation at prayer, the bombing of Christmas shoppers in London, the murder of public officials and elected representatives, and other senseless assaults proclaim the festering tragedy of Northern Ireland, where killing is no respecter of frontiers. Once again, the violence crossed the border to the Republic of Ireland, where the first Irish soldier ever was slain by the Provisional IRA.

Time no longer takes the side of peace in Northern Ireland; we are mindful of the words of Yeats that 'Too long a sacrifice/ Can make a stone of the heart.'

We unreservedly condemn the acts of violence on both sides; we renew our urgent appeal to all Americans to renounce the path of the bomb and the bullet and to reject the pleas of those who seek by word or deed or dollar to promote or condone the cause of violence.

As Friends of Ireland in the Congress, we renew our support for the great goal of Irish unity, and we pledge in the coming year to continue our efforts for peace and reconciliation. We intend to build on the relationships we have already developed with Ireland's political leaders, both north and south, including the links we have established with the Irish Parliament. We are heartened by the support we have received from our colleagues in Dublin whom we welcomed on their visit to America last July. We look forward to productive new exchanges in the future.

Above all on this St Patrick's Day, we reaffirm our commitment to peace in Ireland and to a future in which all the Irish people - from both traditions and from north and south - will prosper and advance together. The attainment of this new Ireland is the worthy goal of all in the United States who are truly friends of Ireland.

Despite the killing and destruction, an emerging reality of a different sort gives

hope on this St Patrick's Day to the promise of a brighter future. We have been heartened by the work of the New Ireland Forum, which convened in Dublin in May 1983. Through the courageous and painstaking efforts of nationalist political leaders, the Forum is developing new approaches to dispel the underlying causes of the violence and relieve the heavy burden borne by the Irish people in human suffering and shattered hopes for progress and justice.

We urge all political leaders in Northern Ireland to review the Forum's work with open minds and open hearts. We hope that the report and recommendations of the Forum, soon to be issued, will be the basis for a new beginning in Ireland and for genuine progress toward peace and reconciliation. At this auspicious time, as the participants of the Forum approach the end of their deliberations, we wish them success in their historic effort to conceive a future that fully protects the rights and fairly reflects the aspirations of all the Irish people and each of the communities in Northern Ireland.

We also welcome the resumption during the past year of discussions on Northern Ireland between the Irish and British Prime Ministers. We commend the growing recognition in Great Britain that the problems of Northern Ireland cannot be met by security measures alone, but require a long-term political solution, acceptable to the Irish and British Governments and to the people of Northern Ireland. We ask the British Government to give urgent and continuing priority to Northern Ireland in the coming year and to consult more closely with the Irish Government in the search for a solution. The work of the New Ireland Forum is a timely opportunity for a new and broader-based initiative to succeed.

The United States also has a role to play in facilitating the essential process of reconciliation within Ireland and between Britain and Ireland. We look forward to the visit this week by the Prime Minister of Ireland, Dr Garret FitzGerald, his discussion with President Reagan, and his address to a joint meeting of the Congress. We hope as well that President Reagan will use the opportunity of his own visit to Ireland and Britain in June to explore the many ways - diplomatic, political, and economic - in which the United States can contribute to the search for peace.

## United States Senate

Edward M. Kennedy  
Daniel Patrick Moynihan  
Christopher J. Dodd  
Max Baucus  
Joseph R. Biden, Jr.  
Jeff Bingaman  
Bill Bradley  
Robert C. Byrd  
Dale Bumpers  
Thad Cochran  
William S. Cohen  
Alan Cranston  
John C. Danforth  
Dennis DeConcini  
Alan J. Dixon  
Pete V. Domenici  
David Durenberger  
Thomas F. Eagleton  
John Glenn  
Gary Hart  
Orrin G. Hatch  
John Heinz  
Ernest F. Hollings  
Daniel K. Inouye  
Frank R. Lautenberg  
Paul Laxalt  
Patrick J. Leahy  
Carl Levin  
Spark M. Matsunaga  
John Melcher  
Howard M. Metzenbaum  
George J. Mitchell  
Frank H. Murkowski  
Claiborne Pell  
William Proxmire  
Dan Quayle  
Jennings Randolph  
Donald W. Riegle  
Paul S. Sarbanes  
Jim Sasser  
Arlen Specter  
Ted Stevens  
Paul E. Tsongas  
Lowell P. Weicker  
Pete Wilson

## House of Representatives

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Samuel J. Stratton  
Thomas S. Foley Bob Traxler  
James M. Shannon Doug Walgren  
Joseph M. McDade  
Gary L. Ackerman  
Frank Annunzio  
Edward P. Boland  
Don Bonker  
Frederick C. Boucher  
Silvio O. Conte  
Lawrence Coughlin  
William J. Coyne  
Brian J. Donnelly  
Thomas J. Downey  
Richard J. Durbin  
Bernard J. Dwyer  
Roy Dyson  
Joseph D. Early  
Lane Evans  
Walter E. Fauntroy  
Vic Pazio  
Edward F. Feighan  
Geraldine A. Ferraro  
Edwin B. Forsythe  
Barney Frank  
William Frenzel  
George W. Gekas  
Sam Gejdenson  
Bill Green  
Frank Harrison  
Dennis Hosten  
Frank Horton  
James J. Howard  
William J. Hughes  
Mary Kaptur  
Barbara B. Kennelly  
Joe Kolter  
Peter H. Kostmayer  
Robert J. Lagomarsino  
Mel Levine  
Elliott H. Levitas  
William O. Lipinski  
Edward R. Madigan  
Edward J. Markey  
Lynn Martin  
Frank McCloskey  
Matthew F. McHugh  
Stewart B. McKinney  
James F. McNulty Jr.  
Joseph G. Minish  
Joe Moakley  
Jim Moody  
Bruce A. Morrison  
Robert Mrazek  
Austin J. Murphy  
Henry J. Nowak  
Mary Rose Oakar  
Charles B. Rangel  
Peter W. Rodino, Jr.  
John F. Seiberling  
Jim Slattery  
Lawrence J. Smith



PHOTO: TOM MATTHEWS PHOTOGRAPHY

The Taoiseach speaking at the New York offices of C6ras Tract6la (the Irish Export Board).

## Investment and Ireland

*'In Ireland we have not been content to wait for the tide to rise and take us with it ... Despite recession Ireland has increased output strongly in manufacturing. Last year manufacturing output rose by 5 per cent and this year we will top that figure. Last year also our industrial exports rose by about 14 per cent - the highest growth rate in Europe - and again we expect to match or improve upon this export growth in the current year.'*

*'I am confident that many US firms now contemplating expansion in a more favourable economic climate than they have known for some years past will*

*choose Ireland as an investment location not just for the genuine welcome of which they are assured but for other more cogent reasons. They will choose it for the enthusiasm, skills and productivity of our young people. They will choose it for the many fiscal and financial incentives we can offer the investor.'*

**The Taoiseach, Dr Garret FitzGerald TD**

*'For our part, we shall continue to encourage American firms to Invest in Ireland, North, and South, in ways which provide prosperity for both traditions.'*

**US President Ronald Reagan**

The Taoiseach in discussion with President Reagan in the Oval Office.



PHOTO: DEKUN

Vice President George Bush addressing guests at the gala dinner at the Shoreham Hotel hosted by the Taoiseach.



On Capitol Hill The Taoiseach with Speaker O'Neill, Majority Leader Jim Wright, Minority Leader Robert Michel and Majority Whip Congressman Tom Foley.



**Cleveland Plain Dealer (13 March)**

'The New Ireland Forum is a brave venture in the democratic tradition. FitzGerald, whose party is an active participant in it, should be welcomed as a man who is seeking Irish unity through peaceful means. Americans should heed his appeal to cut off the dollar pipeline to terrorists.'

**Washington Post (14 March)**

'Is there a role for the United States in promoting peace in Ireland? . . . As long term and close friends of the Irish - of both religions - and of the British, Americans should encourage their efforts to resolve the conflict. The work of the New Ireland Forum represents a good start.'

**Chicago Tribune (15 March)**

'Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald is visiting the United States, in part to encourage President Reagan to use his considerable influence on the British to move toward solving the Ulster problem in a way acceptable to all Irishmen, but also to make clear an important message: If you value the lives and freedom of all Irish men, women and children, do not give money or support that has the remotest chance of assisting these murderous fanatics.'

**San Francisco Examiner (16 March)**

'FitzGerald urged Americans to withhold financial and moral support from those who advocate violence for political ends in Ireland. The scholarly visitor from Dublin noted that all sides share blame for communal polarization over the future of Northern Ireland, and asked for US encouragement in reaching peaceful solutions.'

**The New York Times (16 March)**

'Garret FitzGerald, Ireland's Prime Minister . . . came to America to offer a vision of Irish nationalism very different from the one that usually dominates the headlines . . . The bitter-enders have so far wholly prevailed over diplomacy and reason. And that makes all the more admirable Mr FitzGerald's new tack. For he has come to talk about the New Ireland Forum he has created to put forward sensible proposals for easing the situation by lowering the barriers between the two Irelands.'

**New York Daily News (17 March)**

'The parties in the Forum represent at least 90% of Irish Catholics, and if they agree, it will be impossible for the British to ignore them . . . faced with serious and constructive proposals, the British should be able at last to reconsider their unconditional guarantee to the Unionists.'

**The Boston Globe (17 March)**

'FitzGerald appealed to Americans not to support Adams and his fellow extremists in Ireland who seek to get their way by terror and who, if successful, would substitute a Marxist dictatorship for democracy through all of Ireland. This message was not new because it was identical with the advice of previous Irish prime ministers . . . Responsible British opinion is coming to recognize that unless the Northern Irish problem can be resolved, the whole of Ireland could be destabilized.'

AMBASÁID NA HÉIREANN

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EMBASSY OF IRELAND

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

PRESS SUMMARY 18/84

(This is a brief summary of some of the main stories in Irish newspapers for the dates under reference. It should ideally be supplemented by reference to the newspapers concerned).

MAIN HEADLINES: PERIOD JUNE 1-JUNE 8 1984

President Reagan's Arrival in Ireland.....Dáil Debate on the Revision of the Balance of Payments Figures.....Prison Officers Charged with Assault.....President and Mrs Reagan Arrive at Shannon Airport..... President and Mrs Reagan in Galway.....President and Mrs Reagan in Ballyporeen, County Tipperary.....President and Mrs Reagan in Dublin..... President Reagan's Address to the Oireachtas (Parliament).....British Prime Minister Thanks President Reagan for Condemnation of Violence During Visit to Ireland.....In Belfast, Lord Justice Criticises Crown Prosecution Office.. .....Philippines Trial of Fr Niall O'Brien Adjourned.....National Economic Plan.....Tuam Sugar Factory.....Presbyterian Assembly Reaction to New Ireland Forum Report.....Bill to Curb Drug Abuse.....Supreme Court on Motorist Compensation.....Document Theft in Brussels.....Wood Quay: Damages Agreed.....Irish Telephone Service.

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ALSO ENCLOSED:

- (1) Extracts from President Reagan's remarks in Ireland.
- (2) Address of An Taoiseach (Prime Minister) Dr Garret FitzGerald, at Dinner in honor of President Reagan, Dublin Castle, 3 June 1984.
- (3) Irish Times article of 1 June 1984 on Dáil Debate on the Revision of Balance of Payments Figures.

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## PRESS SUMMARY 18/84

Friday, June 1, 1984:

### President Reagan's Arrival in Ireland

Irish Times and Irish Independent lead on President Reagan's address to the Dail and Seanad (Lower and Upper Houses) of the Oireachtas (Parliament) on Monday, June 4. Irish Times reports the speech will be a major one on East-West relations and that the selection of a neutral country to make an anti-Soviet speech could be controversial. It will also be the most important speech of the trip and will state central themes for the Economic Summit. Report also quotes White House spokesman as describing the speech as 'one of the most eloquent and personal expressions of how Mr Reagan feels'.

Irish Press leads with an interview with President Reagan by Editor, Tim Pat Coogan. President Reagan is reported to have said he was looking forward to the visit and that he would do anything he could to help on Northern Ireland without interfering. President Reagan is quoted as saying Irish immigration 'for the U.S. was 20,000 annually', an apparent error.

All newspapers gave extensive coverage on inside page to details of the visit and background features on media, traffic and security.

The leader of Fianna Fail, the Opposition Party, Mr Charles Haughey, is reported in all papers as saying that the Irish people are not prepared to accept vague expressions of friendship and goodwill from Mr Reagan in his address to the Oireachtas. He called on Mr Reagan to support the unitary state concept of the New Ireland Forum Report. Mr Haughey also said it would be a 'grievous disappointment' if Mr Reagan did not avail of this opportunity to intervene.

The leader of the Labour Party and Tanaiste (Deputy Prime Minister), Mr Dick Spring, will hand President Reagan a file of documents outlining his Party's objections to U.S. foreign policy.

### Dáil Debate on the Revision of Balance of Payments Figures

The Fianna Fail Party demanded the sacking of Alan Dukes, the Minister for Finance, at yesterday's Dail debate on the Central Statistics Office report on the revision of balance of payments figures. The Taoiseach said the attack on Mr Dukes was 'misconceived' and added that the revision also affected Fianna Fail budgets in the years 1979/1982. The Taoiseach confirmed that there would be a change in industrial policy which would now be to encourage 'full corporations' with research and development, marketing, as well as manufacturing.

### Prison Officers Charged with Assault

Two prison officers are to be charged with assaulting prisoners during a riot in Mountjoy Prison last November.

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Saturday, June 2, 1984:

President and Mrs Reagan Arrive at Shannon Airport

All papers give prominent coverage to the President's arrival on Friday at Shannon and the address of welcome by President Patrick J. Hillery.

Sunday, June 3, 1984:

President and Mrs Reagan in Galway

All papers report the conferring of an honorary law degree on President Reagan by the National University of Ireland at University College Galway where he was accompanied by the Taoiseach and welcomed by the Chancellor of the National University of Ireland, R.T. Kenneth Whitaker, and the President of University College Galway, Dr Colm O hEocha and city officials.

Mayor Michael Leahy then granted the Freedom of the City to the President who made an address and presented a proclamation in recognition of Galway's 500th Anniversary.

Later in the day President Reagan met with a delegation from Mayo County Council who made a presentation to Mr and Mrs Reagan on behalf of the Council.

The President also met representatives of 20 U.S. industries in Ireland at Ashford Castle, reflecting the significance of high level U.S. investment in Ireland

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Monday, June 4, 1984:

President and Mrs Reagan in Ballyporeen, County Tipperary.

All papers report the President's visit to Ballyporeen, accompanied by Mrs Reagan and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mrs Barry. On arrival President Reagan was met by the Curate of Ballyporeen Parish, Fr Eanna Condon, and local representatives. Mr Reagan then paid a courtesy call on the Parish Priest, Fr John Murphy, who displayed the parish records to the President to enable him to examine the entry showing the baptism of his great grandfather in Ballyporeen in 1829.

Following a prayer service in the Church of the Assumption, President and Mrs Reagan visited O'Farrell's Pub where the President was presented with a copy of his family tree by Hugh Peskit of Debrett's Peerage. The presidential party were then entertained to a programme of Irish music and dance in the village square organised by Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Eireann. The President was then presented with gifts and made an address to the gathering before departing to Dublin.

President and Mrs Reagan in Dublin

President and Mrs Reagan, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mrs Barry, were greeted on arrival by the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs Robert Kane,

by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mrs Michael Keating and members of Dublin Corporation. The Lord Mayor presented a gift to the President who was introduced to the staff of the U.S. Embassy.

The Presidential party, accompanied by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, then left the U.S. Ambassador's Residence and proceeded to Aras an Uachtarain (the Residence of the President of Ireland). President and Mrs Reagan were met at Aras an Uachtarain by President and Mrs Hillery. After private talks and a photo-call, the party listened to a recital by the Band of the Curragh Command.

President and Mrs Reagan, accompanied by President and Mrs Hillery, performed a tree planting ceremony to commemorate their visit to Ireland.

In the evening, following a reception for the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, at the State Apartments in Dublin Castle where he met the Taoiseach, Dr FitzGerald, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peter Barry, a formal dinner was hosted by the Taoiseach in honour of President and Mrs Reagan in the historic St Patrick's Hall in Dublin Castle. After dinner, the Taoiseach made a short speech and invited the guests to rise and toast the President of the United States of America. President Reagan then responded and toasted the President of Ireland.

The guests were entertained by music from Na Casadaigh, a family of young Irish traditional singers and instrumentalists from County Donegal.

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Tuesday, June 5, 1984:

President Reagan's Address to the Oireachtas

The concluding day of President Reagan's visit to Ireland was given wide coverage in all papers. The Irish Times, the Irish Independent and the Irish Press cover in detail the public events of the President's schedule of yesterday. All papers carry editorials on the visit as well as extensive photo coverage and feature articles.

Irish Times, Irish Independent and Irish Press lead with President Reagan's address to the Oireachtas.

Other aspects of the visit highlighted are

- The Dail walkout by three TDs (MacGiolla and De Rossa of the Workers' party and Tony Gregory, Independent) as the President was about to begin his address.
- Mrs Reagan's unveiling of a portrait of her late stepfather, Dr Loyal David, at the Royal College of Surgeons.
- The security dimension to the visit.
- The protest in Dublin on Monday against the visit, with the number of protesters given as 4,000 (Irish Times), 5,000 (Irish Press) and 6,000 (Irish Independent).

Editorial comment on the visit is generally very favourable, as the following extracts show:

Irish Independent:

'Overall, then, the Government has every reason to be pleased with the visit. It went off without event, it gave us publicity and provided the Taoiseach with a never-to-be-repeated opportunity of telling Americans to visit us and to invest with us. President Reagan's political campaigning was matched by our marketing efforts'.

Irish Press:

'This President may lack the charisma of a Kennedy, but the Ireland he visited, and the times in which he came, are very different from the country of 21 years ago. We may not have changed his mind about policies, but he did listen to our criticisms with courtesy. He is, however much we may disagree on some issues, a friend well worth having. The last three days should be beneficial to both our countries'.

Irish Times:

'Overall, he got a decent and courteous reception with the good-humoured and affecting proceedings at Ballyporeen as the peak. He did not see much evidence of the protesters, for they were kept away from him but there was protest at several levels and gaps at the ceremonial dinner - especially among churchmen - were obvious.

'The visit could not have been expected to stir the people as did the homecoming of John F Kennedy 21 years ago. Today's world is less hopeful than that of a generation ago. As a people, we are perhaps more sceptical. President Reagan had to notice the thinness of the lines of sightseers. It was not entirely a triumph'.

President and Mrs Reagan Depart Ireland

Following President Reagan's luncheon in honour of President and Mrs Hillery, the Reagans departed for the airport. They were accompanied by President and Mrs Hillery and by the Taoiseach and Mrs Fitzgerald. At Dublin Airport there were farewell addresses by Presidents Hillery and Reagan and there were military honours.

Wednesday, June 6, 1984:

British Prime Minister Thanks President Reagan for Condemnation of Violence During Visit to Ireland

Irish Press leads with a report that Mrs Thatcher last night thanked President Reagan for his condemnation of terrorist violence during his visit to Ireland. Irish Times adds that President Reagan did not raise the Report of the New Ireland Forum, but Irish Press reports that the Forum was 'mentioned' at the Summit and Irish Independent adds that there was 'some reference' to the Forum during the discussions. All papers report that Mrs Thatcher said

that the Forum Report was still undergoing serious intellectual consideration'.

#### In Belfast, Lord Justice Criticises Crown Prosecution Office

All papers report that at Belfast Crown Court yesterday Lord Justice Gibson, who had earlier acquitted two RUC constables on charges of murdering one of three IRA members in November 1982 criticised the Crown Prosecution Office for bringing charges against the policemen on what he described as 'tenuous evidence'. Mr Seamus Mallon, Deputy Leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, is reported to have said that the Northern Ireland Judiciary had created a 'new law' following the acquittal. Criticism of Lord Justice Gibson's approach in this matter is widespread within the nationalist community, North and South.

#### Philippines Trial of Fr Niall O'Brien Adjourned

All papers report that the Chief Prosecutor in the trial in the Philippines involving Fr Niall O'Brien adjourned the trial so he could go to Manila for talks on 'terminating the legal proceedings'.

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Thursday, June 7, 1984:

#### Dail Debate on Revision of Balance of Payments Figures

Irish Times leads with report that the Dail last night rejected a Fianna Fail motion of no confidence in Minister for Finance Alan Dukes by 80 votes to 71. The vote followed a critical debate on the revision of the balance of payments figures for the years 1979 to 1983. All papers report that the Taoiseach not only defended Minister Dukes but attacked Mr Haughey's approach to economic and financial problems, accusing him of failing to evolve any consistent or thought-out economic policy.

#### National Economic Plan

Irish Independent leads with the Taoiseach's warning last night that the Cabinet faces 'hard choices' in drawing up its national economic plan and reports that the Taoiseach told the Dail that the plan, which is due to be completed by the autumn, will be a 'sober document' on the economy. The paper continues to add that it is generally recognized that the only course open to the Government is to impose further cuts on expenditure and that 'harsh cutbacks' are now inevitable.

#### Tuam Sugar Factory

Irish Press leads with a report that negotiations on cost savings and redundancies for Tuam Sugar Factory have broken down, with the threat of further redundancies.

#### Presbyterian Assembly Reaction to New Ireland Forum Report

All papers highlight the reaction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church yesterday to the Forum Report. The Assembly is reported to have

recorded its 'deep disappointment' at the Forum's emphasis on a unitary state as the framework for a political settlement, although it saw some value in the 'educative function' of the Forum in re-examining traditional attitudes.

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Friday, June 8, 1984:

Bill to Curb Drug Abuse

Irish Times leads with report that a new Misuse of Drugs Bill, providing for harsher prison sentences and higher fines for drugs related offences, is to be circulated shortly by Minister for Health and Social Welfare. Report adds that the irresponsible prescribing, or overprescribing, of drugs by doctors will also be covered in the Bill.

Supreme Court on Motorist Compensation

Irish Press leads with report of a judgement delivered by the Supreme Court yesterday allowing motorists whose cars are stolen by 'joyriders' and then crashed to recover compensation under the Malicious Injuries Act. Irish Times speculates that motor insurance for some categories of drivers might be cut by as much as 50 percent as a result of the ruling.

Document Theft in Brussels

Irish Independent leads with a report that a file of 'highly confidential' documents has been stolen from the Office of the European Progressive Democrats in Brussels. The file is reported to contain papers on Fianna Fail (which is a member of the group) European Parliamentary expenses.

Wood Quay: Damages Agreed

All papers highlight the decision by Fr F.X. Martin to agree to pay 89,500 pounds in damages caused to the building of the Corporation's new offices on the Wood Quay. Fr Martin said that he agreed to the settlement in order to clear the way for an appeal to the European Court of Human Rights. All papers report that it is unclear as to how Corporation officials can collect the damages, since Fr Martin is a Mendicant Friar and owns nothing.

Irish Telephone Service

All papers highlight a report by two economists published in 'Business and Finance' which claims that Ireland's telephone service is the dearest in Europe and that Bord Telecom was overstaffed by about 5,000 too many employess.

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EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT REAGAN'S REMARKS IN IRELAND

Shannon Airport, Ireland, 1 June 1984:

"Americans are people of peace. We have known and suffered the trauma of war, and witnessed the fruits of reconciliation. That is why we pray tolerance and reconciliation will one day unite Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland in a spirit of communion and community, and that is why those who advocate violence or engage in terrorism in Northern Ireland will never be welcome in the United States."

Radio Address of President Reagan to the Nation, June 2, 1984.

"Earlier today we were in Galway, a coastal city celebrating its 500th anniversary. Legend has it Columbus prayed at a church there on his way to the new world. For a thousand years, Ireland was considered the western edge of civilization, and a place that continued to revere learning during a time of darkness on the continent of Europe.

"That reverence earned Ireland its reputation as "The Island of Saints and Scholars". I was pleased to address the representatives of University College in Galway to speak to them of Ireland's many contributions to America, and to give thanks for those great, great forces of faith and love for liberty and justice that bind our people.

"The President of that Institution, Dr O hEocha, also chaired a group called the New Ireland Forum which has sought to foster a spirit of tolerance and reconciliation in Northern Ireland. So, the spiral of violence that has cost so many innocent lives there, finally can be ended."

University College Galway, June 2, 1984.

"I'd like to take this moment to congratulate your distinguished President of University College Galway, Dr O hEocha, for all he has done and is doing to overcome the spiral of violence which has plagued Northern Ireland. As Chairman of the New Ireland Forum, you helped to open doors of opportunity for peace and reconciliation.

"Progress will depend on other responsible leaders, in both parts of Ireland and in Great Britain, following your example. As far as the United States is concerned, we applaud all those who strive for constructive political cooperation and renounce violence. We pray that men and women of goodwill in all parts of this land can, through mutual consent and consultation, find a way of bringing peace and harmony to this island that means so much to us."

State Dinner Hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs FitzGerald, 3 June 1984.

"The American people overwhelmingly support peaceful efforts to reconcile the differences between the two traditions on this island. We pray there will be a new dawn, and that it will come soon, when both Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland can live in a peaceful and just society, free from the nightmare of intimidation and violence.

"We are following, with keen interest, the efforts your Government has been making, and we wish you success. We especially welcome the hard work and thought that went into the New Ireland Forum's Report. We hope it will strengthen Anglo-Irish cooperation in resolving the Northern Ireland problem through a peaceful reconciliation between Protestants and Catholics.

"Ireland, even while deeply involved with this problem at home, has been exerting an admirable influence internationally. As peacekeepers working under the flag of the United Nations, you have taken great risks for peace. Your bilateral development assistance to less fortunate countries is a tribute to your generosity and your humanitarianism, as is the personal dedication of Irish men and women engaged in voluntary service throughout the world."

Address by the President to a Joint Session of the National Parliament of Ireland, 4 June 1984.

"I can assure you that Irish-Americans speak with one voice about the importance of the friendship of our two nations and the bonds of affection between us. The American people know how profoundly Ireland has affected our national heritage and our growth into a world power; and I know that they want me to assure you today that your interests and concerns are ours; and that, in the United States, you have true and fast friends.

"Our visit is a joyous moment and it will remain so. But this should not keep us from serious work or serious words. This afternoon I want to speak directly on a few points.

"I know many of you recall with sadness the tragic events of last Christmas: the five people killed and 92 injured after a terrorist bomb went off in Harrods of London. Just the day before, a Garda recruit, Gary Sheehan, and Private Patrick Kelly, a young Irish soldier with 4 children, were slain by terrorist bullets. These two events, occurring 350 miles apart - one in Ireland, one in Britain - demonstrated the pitiless, indiscriminate nature of terrorist violence, a violence evil to its core and contemptible in all its forms. And it showed that the problems of Northern Ireland are taking a toll on the people of both Britain and Ireland, North and South.

"Yet the trouble in the North affects more than just these two great Isles. When he was in America in March, your Prime Minister courageously denounced the support that a tiny number of misguided Americans give to these terrorist groups. I joined him in that denunciation, as did the vast majority of Irish-Americans.

"I repeat today, there is no place for the crude, cowardly violence of terrorism - not in Britain, not in Ireland, not in Northern Ireland. All sides should have one goal before them; and let us state it simply and directly: to end the violence, to end it completely, to end it now.

"The terrorism, the sense of crisis that has existed in Northern Ireland has been costly to all. But, let us now overlook legitimate cause for hope in the events of the last few months. As you know, active dialogue between the Governments here in Dublin and in London is continuing. There is also the constructive work of the New Ireland Forum. The Forum's recent Report has been praised: it has also been criticized. But the important thing is that men of peace are being heard and their message of reconciliation discussed.



"The position of the United States in all of this is clear: we must not and will not interfere in Irish matters, nor prescribe to you solutions or formulas. But I want you to know we pledge to you our good will and support, and we are with you as you work toward peace.

"I am not being overly optimistic when I say today I believe you will work out a peaceful and democratic reconciliation of Ireland's two different traditions and communities. Besides being a land whose concern for freedom and self-determination is legendary, Ireland is also a land synonymous with hope. It is this sense of hope that saw you through famine and war, that sent so many Irish men and women abroad to seek new lives and build new nations, that gave the world the saints and scholars who preserved Western culture, the missionaries and soldiers who spoke of human dignity and freedom and put much of the spark to my own country's quest for independence, and that of other nations."

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ADDRESS OF AN TAOISEACH (PRIME MINISTER), DR GARRET FITZGERALD, T.D.,

AT DINNER IN HONOUR OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN, DUBLIN CASTLE,

3 JUNE 1984

Mr President, let me start on an historical note.

In the year 1029, King Reagan of Brega inflicted a crushing defeat on the Vikings of Dublin. The victor demanded as ransom for the Viking King, Olaf Sitricsson, the following:

Twelve Hundred Cows  
Six Score Welsh Horses  
Sixty Ounces of Gold  
Sixty Ounces of Pure Silver  
and all the "Irishmen of Leinster and of the North"

who were being held prisoner in Dublin - on this very site, then a Viking fortress city.

Fortunately for us FitzGeralds, we didn't arrive for another 140 years, when the Reagans, having in the meantime failed in a bid for the High Kinship of Ireland, had become less powerful, fortunately for us, for I doubt if my family could have bought themselves out of a Reagan jail for that kind of price.

We, the FitzGeralds, do however owe the Reagans one important debt. For it was one Malchy Reagan, then Latin Secretary of a rather well-known King of Leinster, who wrote to us inviting us over in 1169. The Irish people, eight hundred years later are, I need hardly tell you, deeply grateful.

Mr President, your great-grandfather and my grandfather left for London from two places divided seven miles apart a century and a quarter ago. They both married Irish wives in the very same Church in that city, Southward Cathedral, thereafter, their paths divided bringing each of us, by very different routes, to the leadership of our respective Governments.

Since they both left Ireland much has happened in this small island. Much of it has been good. An independent Irish State has come into existence which is now respected amongst the nations of the world; literature in the English language has since been enriched - indeed transformed - by towering Irish figures such as Shaw and Wilde, Yeats and Joyce. The grinding poverty in which our people lived three generations back has been replaced by a modest prosperity, as you will have seen travelling through Mayo, Galway and Tipperary, and flying over many other counties. This modest prosperity has not marred the beauty and calm of our countryside, which continues to draw hundreds of thousands of your compatriots as welcome visitors to our shores.

Most significantly for the future, the last decade has seen the growth in Ireland of high technology industry, the vast bulk of it is the fruit of U.S. investment here, now in total amounting to over 4 billion dollars, and employing one in six of our manufacturing labour force. Ireland's share of Europe's high technology activity is now totally disproportionate to our size

and population; we are well on the way to becoming a silicon valley in Europe, as your investors match their inventiveness with the special skills and enthusiasm of our dynamic, well-educated labour force, the youngest in Europe.

There is, of course, another side to this picture: one of heavy unemployment, as the world-wide recession now lifting in your country, continues to take its toll in Europe and particularly in this island; and we also have our own specific economic and financial problems. We will have an opportunity to discuss some of these issues together tomorrow.

But worst of all we have within this island a conflict that threatens the peace and stability of this corner of Europe; that has brought tragedy to thousands of homes in Northern Ireland and to many here also and in Britain. This is a conflict of two traditions, two identities in this island but first and foremost within Northern Ireland.

You are aware, Mr President, of the work of the New Ireland Forum, launched in this great Hall, and you have commented supportively on it. The New Ireland Forum made only one set of proposals in its Report; it used the word "proposes" only once. It proposes, as necessary elements of a framework within which a new Ireland could emerge, a set of requirements, a list of "musts" centred on the need to accommodate each of the two Irish traditions equally satisfactorily in new structures. I am deliberately availing of this important occasion to emphasise this point because it has, perhaps, not been fully understood.

The Forum goes on to express the belief - the belief, not the demand - of nationalists that unity offers the best solution and our further preference that the particular form of unity we would wish to see established is a unitary state, achieved by agreement and consent. That is our belief, our strong preference - it is not a demand. We set out our best arguments in favour of this preference, but we also set out the arguments in favour of two quite different alternatives that we considered, a federal/confederal state and joint authority. Most significantly of all, we commit ourselves to "being open to discuss other views which may contribute to political development". Nothing could be more open than that approach. The Report of the New Ireland Forum is, as I have said, an agenda, not a blueprint.

By any standards this Report is courageous, realistic, compassionate: I am proud to commend it to those directly involved, to the British Government, and to our Unionist friends with whom we share this island, as well as to those who would wish to help us all to make progress, particularly the Government, Congress and people of the United States of America.

We know that you, and our European friends, want in an appropriate way to help to end this tragedy. The people of Northern Ireland have suffered far too much. They deserve and they need our help and yours.

You will forgive me, Mr President for having dwelt for some minutes on a problem that is so close to our hearts, so ever present to our minds. It is, alas, only one of the many problems of violence, of threats of violence, in the world today, problems to which you and I will be turning our thoughts together tomorrow morning.

Dominating everything else, of course, is the issue of East/West relations,

the arms race, and in particular the nuclear menace that threatens life on this planet. Here above all there is an absolute need for dialogue between the super-powers, for the reopening of channels of communication that have become clogged, for the creation of the kind of trust and confidence upon which alone world peace can be built. We look forward to hearing you speak on aspects of these problems to the Joint Session of the Houses of the Oireachtas (Parliament) tomorrow.

Ireland is a small country with a nightmare past. More than most people, therefore, we are deeply concerned at the violent tyranny that tears apart small countries like Afghanistan, at the repression that seeks to still the powerful instinct for freedom in Eastern European countries like Poland, and at the deprivation of human rights in so many countries of Latin America.

With many of these Latin American countries our people have close emotional ties through the work of our priests and nuns and lay helpers there who seek to relieve the poverty of the people and to give them back their dignity, of which they have been deprived by oppressive regimes. Our people's deep concern is that these problems be resolved peacefully by the people of the region themselves; in Central America along the lines proposed by the Contadora countries.

In this connection I might add that many people in Ireland have been most heartened by the news of Secretary Shultz's visit to Nicaragua on Friday last, and hope that this may lead to the restoration of normal relations between that small state and your great country, thus enhancing the climate for peace and democracy in that troubled region.

Mr President, in four weeks' time Ireland takes over the responsibilities of the Presidency of the European Community. It will be our task to bring to a conclusion the negotiations to enlarge the Community by admitting Spain and Portugal as Members, and to complete the negotiations for the new Convention between the EEC and the African Caribbean Indian Ocean and Pacific countries. We shall also be seeking during this Presidency to secure agreement to a more coherent organisation of the economic policies of our Member States so as to take fuller advantage of the recovery that has been taking place in the United States. Hopefully this task may be made somewhat easier by the discussions you will be having with other major economic powers in London this week.

Mr President, there is another major task we shall also tackle. Just as in our first Presidency of the European Community in 1975, it fell to me as President of the Council of Ministers of the Community to establish the new system of political consultation between Europe and America that had been decided upon in the previous year, so in this new Irish Presidency we shall endeavour to reconcile economic differences between Europe and America and to secure a greater convergence of views on foreign policy issues. There are few tasks that the Irish Government could look forward to with as much enthusiasm or commitment. After all, our own relations with your great country are based first on human considerations - on people - rather than on the cold concerns of policy. It is on that human dimension, on such old, enduring and unquenchable friendships, that the hope of our world can best rely today.

Mr President your visit to your homeland has reinforced and revitalised that precious bond.

I ask all here to raise their glasses in a toast to the President of the United States and Mrs Reagan.

\* \* \* \* \*

# THE IRISH TIMES

1 JUNE, 1984.

YESTERDAY'S debate on the balance of payments in the Dail began with a procedural disagreement over whether it should be a debate of no confidence in the Minister for Finance or should take the form of statements from the Government and Opposition without a vote.

The Taoiseach, Dr FitzGerald, proposed that the business for the day should consist of statements with a time limit of 30 minutes each.

The Fianna Fail Chief Whip, Mr Bertie Ahern, said these arrangements were not agreed. Fianna Fail felt they were entitled to move the motion they had on the Order Paper of no confidence in the Minister for Finance. A series of statements would be against the precedents on the House.

He appealed to the Ceann Comhairle to reconsider the position and allow a full debate.

The Ceann Comhairle, Mr Fitzpatrick, said he had no control over the ordering of business.

The Fianna Fail leader, Mr Haughey, said that in the past motions of no confidence had been given priority. A lot of people wished to voice their censure of the Minister for Finance in this matter. It was subverting the procedures of the House not to allow that to be done. There was a long tradition of providing Government time to discuss motions of no confidence.

This Government, having falsified the national accounts, now wished to undermine and manipulate the procedures of the House to prevent the Minister for Finance being brought to justice, he said. The Taoiseach had given the impression that the House would meet yesterday to debate the Fianna Fail motion.

Dr FitzGerald — Certainly not. Mr Haughey asked the Ceann Comhairle to "deal fairly with the Opposition" and allow the debate.

The Ceann Comhairle repeated that he had no control over the ordering of business. Replying to Mr Haughey, he said the Fianna Fail motion would remain on the Order Paper and if they wished could be taken in Private Members time next week.

## Revisions

The Taoiseach said he wished to explain the facts about the revisions to the Balance of Payments figures for the years from 1979 to 1983 announced by the Central Statistics Office last Monday.

There was, he said, an "missing" £500 million. A flow of money from this country which was thought in 1981/82 to be capital had now been identified, using aggregate exchange control information, as repatriated profits and royalties, payments to international consultants and trade with Northern Ireland.

There remained a still unidentified amount equal to about a quarter of the original unidentified total, a residual amount which was at a level normal even for countries such as Britain and the US which had much more highly developed statistical resources than Ireland.

The practice of estimating the balance of payments did not change until this week under any Government and no Government sought to interfere with the CSO carrying out revisions.

The Government had established an independent statistical council to advise them on how to strengthen and improve the process of compiling accurate statistics.

The new information now available did not alter our economic situation and prospects except to the extent that the worrying possibility that capital was being taken abroad had been excluded.

The substantial improvement in the balance of payments position had been confirmed thereby showing that the balance of budgetary policy was right.

The Government had been confirmed in their determination to increase the number of firms locating all corporate functions here, especially research and development and marketing. They were also aiming to improve the supply of Irish goods and services to foreign firms in Ireland.

## Encouraging

What had happened was quite simply that more accurate information on certain current items, most notably the repatriation of royalties and profits abroad by certain multinational firms had become available.

At the same time some provision had been made for the estimated amount of payments to international consultants and of imports smuggled from Northern Ireland.

This meant that the unidentified residual item on the capital side of the balance of payments had been reduced.

Moreover the CSO had decided to show this residual henceforth specifically as a separate item, instead of incorporating it with other private capital transactions.

From some points of view the revision to the figures was encouraging. The fact that this figure had been reduced to a level that would give no cause for concern and that the scale of profits being achieved by new firms attracted here by the IDA was greater than had been thought was encouraging. It should help to create an even more favourable climate for the attraction of new industrial investment into the country.

"It is indeed with a certain sense of relief that anyone concerned with the economic health of this country will have observed this rectification in the balance of payment figures involving the substitution of a more realistic and higher profit figure for the level of apparent capital outflow which had previously been included."

That this should be represented by the Opposition in an adverse light indicated their lack of understanding of basic realities or more probably their determination to twist any material at their disposal for party political purposes regardless of the national interest.

Regarding the revisions that had taken place the Taoiseach referred to a number of significant changes, including repatriation of royalties and profits of some £700 million by highly profitable multinational firms and not £200 million as previously believed. The revisions included increased payments abroad for services such as international consultants of some £150 million, partly offset by similar increased inflows.

There was an estimated £75 million worth of smuggling from Northern Ireland. There was a still unidentified residual item of just under £300 million which at 2% of our total export and import was lower than the figures of over 9% reached in the US and over 3% in the UK in the 1979/83 period covered by the revisions published this week by the CSO.

### Smuggling from NI

Contrary to some suggestions that had been made, the revised figures did not derive from the discovery of undisclosed profits, details of which had been concealed from the Revenue Commissioners.

On the contrary the whole of the revision in respect of profits, consultants' fees, etc. derived from the data available to the Revenue Commissioners and the Central Bank by way of returns made by companies — data which had not previously been fully utilised in making balance of payments calculations.

The only new figure relating to transactions not disclosed in the normal way was the estimate of £75 million for smuggling from Northern Ireland.

Referring to the proposed independent statistical council, Dr FitzGerald said he had requested that revisions of balance of payments statistics be carried back to the beginning of the 1970s so that a correct historical picture would be available to assist in our understanding of the economy. Provision for the appointment of the council was included in the 1926 Statistics Act.

Its members were all members of academic distinction and expertise relevant to the work of the CSO.

The council was not, as one paper suggested, a committee of inquiry into the balance of payments revisions. That was never intended to be its function. It was clear that the new figures threw light on the changing structure of Irish industry.

"We now see how highly profitable the high technology companies and companies producing sophisticated products established in recent years actually are," the Taoiseach said.

It would be better if we could induce the headquarters' operations of such firms and their R and D divisions to locate here, and the industrial promotion agencies were trying to encourage that.

### Tax concessions

"One thing we should be quite clear about is that there is no question of the Government reacting to the increased Estimate of profit repatriation by reviewing the tax concessions which have been guaranteed until the years 1990 and 2000, nor is there any question of impeding the repatriation of profits and royalties by these firms although we will, of course, remain concerned to ensure that conditions are favourable to the retention of the maximum value-added within the economy.

We will continue to seek ways of encouraging firms to locate new plants in Ireland, both existing firms and newcomers from abroad."

The new figures in no way altered the fact that the Government policies had been dramatically successful in reducing the balance of payments deficit.

Mr Haughey — That is a lie

At the request of the Ceann Comhairle Mr Haughey withdrew the term lie but said it did not alter his opinion. The Taoiseach's statement was a Parliamentary inexactitude.

Dr FitzGerald said that since 1981 the deficit had been almost halved from £1,595 to £863 million. As a proportion of GNP that was a fall of nine percentage points, almost the same as recorded in the old statistics.

He rejected the suggestion by the Opposition spokesman on Finance that the figures cast doubt on the Government's economic policies. Nothing could be further from the truth. The revisions confirmed just how disastrous were the Finna Fail policies of 1977 to 1981.

The new figures showed that the current external position of the State was worse when the Government took office in June 1981 than was then realised, by several hundred million pounds.

Mr Haughey — You are becoming an expert on the big lie.

Again Mr Haughey withdrew the term lie "as a matter of Parliamentary obligation".

The Ceann Comhairle said the withdrawal must be unqualified.

Mr Haughey said that he had been accused in the past of telling lies and his accusers were not told to withdraw. "Because I am an orderly person I will withdraw," he added.

### Reckless policies

The Taoiseach went on to say that the Finna Fail Government's reckless policies had left us with an even larger current account balance of payments deficit than we knew at the time — 15.5% of GNP rather than 13.5%.

The need for the restrictive policies which were then initiated by the Government were even greater than the Government realised. Since then corrective policies had been strikingly effective in bringing down the deficit — from 15.5% of GNP in 1981 to 11% in 1982 and 6.5% in 1983.

The success of the Government's policy was confirmed by the new figures. The Opposition's suggestions to the contrary were malicious and damaging to the national interest.

At the request of the Ceann Comhairle the Taoiseach withdrew the word malicious.

Dr FitzGerald said Finna Fail's notion of no confidence in the Minister for Finance was totally misconceived. Responsibility for the work of the CSO rested with him as Taoiseach. The Minister for Finance had no responsibility in the matter. Moreover the CSO by tradition operated as an independent agency free of Government interference.

The Opposition budgets of 1979, 1980, January 1981 and March 1982 were all based on unrevised figures for the balance of payments involving in each case figures several hundred million lower than were now available.



## IRISH SMILES

Foundation President A.W.B. Vincent is pictured with President Ronald Reagan on a most memorable day—last March 17th. President Reagan celebrated St. Patrick's Day as a guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Sean Donlon at their Washington residence. Other guests included Sec. of State Haig, Senator Edward Kennedy, and House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neil. The President was presented with a genealogical scroll by Ambassador Donlon which traced the Reagan ancestry to Ballyporeen, Co. Tipperary.

# the AMERICAN IRISH FOUNDATION REPORT

SUMMER  
1981

## Foundation Grants

The following grants were authorized by the Directors of the Foundation at meetings on November 21, 1980 and April 3, 1981:

**University of Virginia:** \$2,400, travel costs for two University College, Dublin, students to study architecture at University of Virginia.

**Central Remedial Clinic:** \$7,000, support for rehabilitation program.

**Co-Operation North:** \$30,000, program to increase business relations between the North and the Republic.

**Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin:** \$5,000, preservation program.

**Willie Clancy School, Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare:** \$1,000 for 1981 Summer School.

**University of Chicago:** \$1,500 to film Vatican Archive Indices concerning Irish history.

**Ormonde Home, Kilkenny:** \$1,000 for restoration.

**Ireland's Children, New York:** \$2,500, assistance to children in troubled North areas.

**BETWEEN, Cork:** \$2,000 for Summer holidays for Northern children.

**Kings Inns Library, Dublin:** \$1,000 for additional U.S. legal volumes.

**Uileann Pipes, Dublin:** \$1,000 for repairs to headquarters building.

**Washington, D.C., Feis:** \$1,000 to encourage a national Irish feis.

**Jewish House for the Aged, Dublin:** \$1,000 for repairs.

**Northeast Ulster Schools Symphony Orchestra, Ballymena, Co. Antrim:** \$1,000 for Summer residential program.

**American Irish Foundation Literary Award for 1981:** \$10,000.

**University College Cork Law Library, Cork:** \$25,000 for U.S. legal volumes.

**Irish American Cultural Society, Minneapolis, Minn.:** \$5,000 to sponsor the "Irish Fortnight."

**Wexford Opera:** \$1,000 for the 1981 season.

**Irish Wheelchair Association, Adare, Co. Limerick:** \$1,000 for general support.

**Crane Bag, Dublin:** \$500 to sponsor a special issue, *The Troubled North*.

**Feis Maitiu, Cork:** \$500 for the 1981 Feis.

**Irish Children's Summer Program, Greensboro, North Carolina:** \$2,500 for the 1981 summer program.

**Trinity College, Dublin:** \$4,000 to provide genetic study fellowship for Irish students.

**Listowel Writers Week, Listowel:** £600 prize for the 1981 program.

"These grants are made possible by the contributions to the American Irish Foundation. Each member shares in making them possible," Foundation President Vincent said in reporting the grants.



## FOR THOSE IN PERIL

**Royal National Lifeboat Institute:** Off of the coast of Wexford, the Rosslare Harbour Lifeboat cuts through sea to answer a distress call. The Foundation provided a grant of \$1,000 in support of this vital service in 1980.



## Friel Receives Literary Award

Irish writer Brian Friel has been named the recipient of the 1981 American Irish Foundation Literary Award. The Award, which carries a grant of \$10,000, was presented to him by U.S. Ambassador William V. Shannon at the American Embassy on June 3. Made annually to assist an Irish writer to devote a full year to creative pursuits, the Award was sponsored by Foundation Vice-President Thomas F. O'Neil. Pictured at the ceremonies are some of Ireland's most respected writers, all previous winners of the Award. From left to right, John Banville (1976), AIF President Vincent, Brian Friel, Mary Lavin (1979), Benedict Kiely (1980), Ambassador Shannon and Poet Seamus Heaney (1973). In the picture at right, Brian Friel accepts the Award check from Mr. Vincent, with Ambassador Shannon as an approving witness. Mr. Friel has written fifteen plays and several collections of short stories. His latest, *Translations*, has been described as "the most important Irish play for years — a stunning piece of work" (*Financial Times*, London) and "a watershed in Irish drama" (*The Irish Independent*.)



## O'Neil Citation

AIF Vice President Thomas F. O'Neil was honored at the Director's meeting in San Francisco on April 3rd for his service and generosity to the Foundation. He was presented with a citation by Ambassador Sean Donlon which stated:

"In appreciation to Thomas F. O'Neil:

Because of his generosity, the American Irish Foundation Literary Award has encouraged and assisted aspiring Irish writers — and recognizes in a fitting way those whose writing has enriched the lives of generations. The Directors of the American Irish Foundation express gratitude to Tom O'Neil for his sponsorship of the Literary Award for the past decade, his service as an Officer and Director, and the pleasure of his company."

## Words For Ambassador Shannon

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors on April 3, 1981:

"The Board of Directors of the American Irish Foundation expresses ~~deepest~~ gratitude to Ambassador William Shannon for his outstanding service as American Ambassador to Ireland, for his extraordinary and dedicated efforts on behalf of the Foundation, and especially for the cherished memories of those many and special occasions when the Directors and Members of the Foundation had the privilege and pleasure to share the gracious hospitality of the Shannons in Phoenix Park.

By unanimous vote and with heartfelt gratitude, this resolution was passed at the meeting of the Board on April 3, 1981."

## Harp and Sword

Director Edward McDermott received this note from President Reagan after the St. Patrick's Day luncheon at the residence of Ambassador Donlon:

"I want you to know how much I appreciate having the inscribed copy of *Harp and Sword: 1776* which you thoughtfully sent following the St. Patrick's Day luncheon at the Embassy of Ireland. I look forward to reading this work and have placed it on my nightstand for easy access. Thank you very much.

I, too, enjoyed the luncheon immensely and am grateful for your kind remarks. It was indeed a memorable St. Patrick's Day."

Copies of *Harp and Sword: 1776*, published by the Foundation for the U.S. Bicentennial Celebration are available without charge to Foundation members. The book, by Charles Lucey, chronicles the participation of the Irish in the American Revolution.





### KING'S INN

In a recent feature article in the *Irish Times*, Mary Neylon, Librarian of Kings Inns Library, Dublin, is quoted as stating:

"One of the major donations to the Library in recent times came from the American Irish Foundation — hundreds of books on American Law. These are particularly valuable since Irish constitutional law tends to be influenced more by the written American model than by the British."

The Foundation makes annual additions to this library which is used by members of the bench and bar of Ireland. Here a barrister stands before the collection.

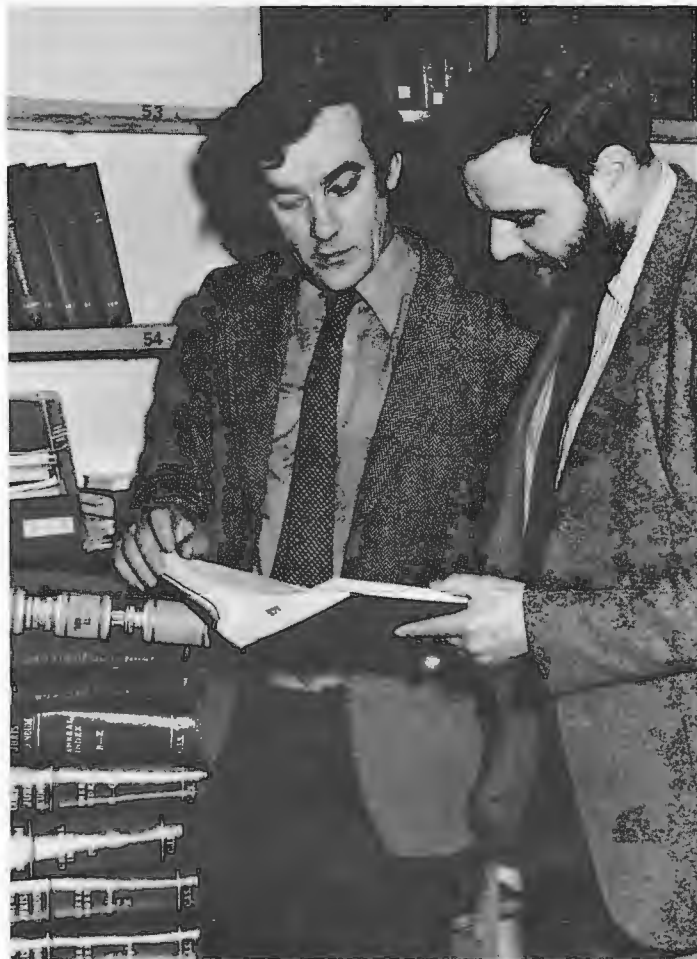


### FEIS MAITIU

The Junior Choir of St. Vincent's Convent School, Cork, sings its way to a First Place Award for groups 14 years old and younger at the Feis Maitiu in Cork. Now in its fifty-second year, the Feis is Munster's foremost competitive music and drama festival. It has contributed significantly to the cultural life of the country and started many performers on a professional career. The Foundation made a support grant to the Feis in 1980.

## 1981 Annual Dinner

Mark your calendar! The AIF Annual Dinner will be held at the Breakers Hotel, Palm Beach, Florida on Saturday, November 14, 1981. Details will be sent to Members; non-members are invited. Serving on the Dinner Committee: John Brogan, Wallace Carroll, Joseph O'Neill Jr., Thomas O'Neil and Mrs. Max Pray.



### LAW BOOKS FOR CORK

Professor Brian McMahon of the University College, Cork, Law School and Mr. Colin Barnes, Assistant Librarian, examine the first shipment of legal books sent to the Library by the Foundation. A fund of over \$25,000 was subscribed to a program headed by Director Brian P. Burns to provide basic volumes on United States law for the University.



### WEXFORD OPERA

The AIF has provided support grants to the Wexford Opera Festival for its past three seasons. The Festival claims greater respect and larger audiences each year. Here the Wexford Festival singers are pictured in a scene from the 1980 production, *Edgar*.

## In Appreciation

Gratitude is owed to all who contributed to the establishment of the endowment funds for the California Award and the Texas Award. The goal for each has been reached, creating a total endowment of \$250,000 for the Foundation — \$150,000 in the Texas fund and \$100,000 in the California fund.

These funds assure that each year the Texas Award grant and the California Award grant will be made to projects which strengthen the relationship of the people of Ireland and the United States, and preserve the American Irish heritage.

**BEQUESTS:** A most thoughtful way to help the Foundation continue its work in strength is through a bequest. For those who wish to include the AIF in their will, the legal title is "The American Irish Foundation, Inc."

**TAX EXEMPTION:** The American Irish Foundation is classified as a publicly supported foundation by the U.S. Treasury Department. Gifts and bequests to the Foundation are tax deductible to the fullest extent allowed by state and federal law.

The Foundation was established in 1963; its founding co-chairmen were President Eamon de Valera and President John F. Kennedy. The Ambassadors of both countries have actively served on its Board of Directors through the years. For information concerning membership in the Foundations, or about gifts, bequests or trusts, please contact the President or Executive Secretary, or any member of the Board or National Committee. Names and locations are listed on the back page of this Report.



### GANNON HONORED

Joseph Gannon, former President of the Foundation, is shown with the citation given him by Ambassador Sean Donlon at the Foundation's Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., on November 21, 1980. Mr. Gannon became a Director Emeritus after many years of service to the Foundation. Director John Cosgrove was the Chairman of the very successful dinner held at the Shoreham-Dunfey Hotel.



### UILLEAN PIPES

Dan O'Dowd, veteran piper and pipe maker, instructs members of Na Piobari Uilleann in the art of reed making. The Foundation has given funds toward rehabilitation of the organization's building on Dublin's Henrietta Street where the art of preserving and playing the ancient pipes is taught.



**THE HUNT MUSEUM** at Craggaunowen, County Clare, received Foundation support in establishing its remarkable collection of relics of early Irish cultures.



### WATERFORD HERITAGE

The Foundation assisted the National Trust Archive, Dublin, to carry out a photographic survey of the historic buildings of the City of Waterford. Pictured here is the main facade of Holy Ghost Hospital, which was included in the survey.



## Helping Handicapped

The Central Remedial Clinic in Dublin is internationally recognized for providing a wide range of rehabilitation services to severely handicapped children and adults. The American Irish Foundation has made grants totaling more than \$100,000 to the Clinic in the past decade. The Foundation is especially grateful to Countess Mab Moltke, a member of the National Committee, and to the Helena Rubinstein Foundation for their support of this program of the AIF. Pictured is the Clinic gymnasium with young patients performing rehabilitative exercises and a section of the Vocational Training Workshops where handcrafted lampshades are made.



## ASPIRING ARCHITECTS

Two architectural students from University College Dublin are able to study this year at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, School of Architecture through a travel grant from the Foundation. They are Martin McKenna and Linda Hynes, pictured on the Virginia campus.



## Children of Conflict

The AIF has assisted a number of organizations which help the children of troubled sections of the North. Pictured here is a group of children from both Protestant and Catholic areas enjoying an outing at Blarney Castle. An Irish organization, BETWEEN, provides a summer in the Cork area for such groups, away from the violence and offering an opportunity to make friendships otherwise not possible. The Irish Children's Summer Program of Greensboro, North Carolina, brings children from the ages of nine through twelve to Greensboro for five weeks to provide an experience of living in a non-segregated community. Ireland's Children, a New York organization, provides greatly needed recreational activities in tension racked areas of Derry. Members of the American Irish Foundation can be pleased that they are providing funds for these worthwhile programs.



## AIF WELCOMES THE MAYOR

San Francisco's Mayor Diane Feinstein, center, is welcomed to the AIF Members reception at the home of Foundation President A.W.B. Vincent on April 3, 1981. At left, Mrs. Vincent, Mr. Vincent, Mayor Feinstein, Ambassador Sean Donlon and Mrs. Donlon. The occasion followed a meeting of the Board of Directors in San Francisco.

# Foundation Leadership

The American Irish Foundation is honored to announce that ten distinguished Americans have joined the Board and the National Committee of the Foundation.

## New Board Member:

- Charles M. Grace, Management and Financial Consultant, Santa Monica, California.

## National Committee Members:

- David Bossen, President, Measurex Corp., Cupertino, California
- James Cooney, Vice President, Marmac Corporation, Parkersburg, West Virginia
- Charles K. Mills, County Wicklow, Ireland
- J. Frank McGinnis, Hillsborough, California
- Fred Furth, Attorney; Furth, Fahrner, Bluemle, Mason & Wong, San Francisco, California
- Joseph I. O'Neill, Jr., Oil Properties, Midland, Texas
- John F. Mangan, Investments, San Francisco, California
- William M. Roth, San Francisco, California
- Dr. F. Gilbert McMahon, Physician, New Orleans, Louisiana



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