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MJD 9/23/2011

File Folder IRISH AMERICAN UNITY CONFERENCE (1)

FOIA

F03-0020/06

Box Number

THOMAS

2

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LISTS	OF PARTICIPANTS	8	3/20/1984	B6

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

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B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

Date: March 28, 1984

TO: FRANK DONATELLI

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS *UK*
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 438 OEOB, Ext. 2741



- FYI
- For Your Review
- Please Return By COB today
- Comments

Frank, we have also received some inquiries from Congressional offices regarding the status of this briefing.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK DONATELLI

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS

76 → SUBJECT: Irish American Unity Conference

Background: Mr. Michael O'Finn of the Irish American Unity Conference (IAUC) contacted me last month to request a briefing in the afternoon of March 30 on the occasion of the IAUC's national meeting in Washington from March 31-April 1. We discussed the possibility of either a WH or State Department briefing, and I informed him that I would contact him again to confirm the arrangements after discussing the matter with NSC and State.

After talking to both NSC and State, it was decided that it would be best to hold the briefing at State. I called Mr. O'Finn on March 20 and gave him the details of the arrangements we had made for the briefing.

Mr. O'Finn called me back later and stated that the IAUC would prefer the meeting at the WH. After double checking with State and NSC, I informed him again that the arrangements would not be changed. On March 23, I sent him a letter confirming the arrangements for the State Department briefing via Federal Express. Mr. O'Finn sent me a letter dated March 27 "confirming" a WH briefing.

Reason for Holding Briefing at State:

The IAUC has requested a very technical briefing on U.S. policy relating to Northern Ireland. The WH does not have experts who can discuss this matter in detail as can State Department officials. We are not able to provide space at the White House for a routine, working level State Department briefing.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1984

Dear Mr. O'Finn:

Thank you for contacting this office with your request for a briefing for the Irish American Unity Conference on U.S. policy on Northern Ireland on the afternoon of March 30.

As I informed you over the phone, we have made arrangements for a briefing for 75 of your members at 4:00 p.m., on Friday, March 30 at the Department of State. The briefing will be given by Mr. Martin Wenick, Director, Office of Northern European Affairs and Mr. Michael Barry, Desk Officer for Ireland. Your members should arrive at the "C" Street Entrance of the State Department no later than 3:45 p.m.

If you are not able to attend, please call Mr. Barry at (202)632-1194 so that he may cancel the arrangements.

Sincerely,



Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Mr. Michael O'Finn
Irish American Unity Conference
143 Dreyel
Lansdowne, PA 19050

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Sincerely,



Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Mr. Michael O'Finn
Irish American Unity Conference
143 Dreyel
Lansdowne, PA 19050

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1984

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FROM: LINAS KOJELIS

SUBJECT: Irish American Unity Conference

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

148

143 Drayel, Landown, PA 19050
Lansdowne,

MEMORANDUM OF CALL Previous editions usable

TO: Linas K.

YOU WERE CALLED BY- YOU WERE VISITED BY-
Michael O'Leary

OF (Organization) Irish Amer Unity Conference

PLEASE PHONE FTS AUTOVON
215/259-4904

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE
The time and location change presents an undue burden. Cannot accomodate you.

RECEIVED BY <u>JRM</u>	DATE <u>3/20</u>	TIME <u>11:15</u>
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

330-84

Briefing

Irish Dinner

~~D.M.~~ Cooke

512-736-6515

#342

needs info.

by 3:00 today

11:35 AM

3-20-84

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lincoln
Irish Briefing
March 30th

75 people
Confirmed 4:00
State Dept.

632-1194
Mike Barry
Irish Desk

3-21-84

10:35

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- Mike Barry

- Martin Wernick,
[Director, Office of N. Europ.
Affairs.]

- HR. → { 15. min. transcript }
 { Q&A. }

Linus

Memo from F. Dematelli.

Collaborate w/ NSC.

very vague. →

→ wording out.

Michael

O'Finn

3-22-84

215-259-4904

12:40

DRAFT

March 28, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR SARGEANT BILL DAVIS, APPOINTMENT CENTER,
ROOM 060

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OPL,

SUBJECT: Possible Confrontation at White House, March
30, 1984

This memorandum is to inform you of a possible confrontation which may occur at the 17th Street entrance of the Executive Office Building on Friday, March 30, 1984.

Mr. Michael O'Finn, representing the Irish American Unity Conference, had requested an official briefing on U.S. policy toward Ireland, the U.K. and Northern Ireland. A briefing has been scheduled for 4:00 p.m. on Friday, March 30 at the Department of State (copy of letter of confirmation attached).

Unfortunately, Mr. O'Finn and his associates are insisting on a briefing at the White House (copy of Mr. O'Finn's letter of March 27 attached). It is my understanding that Mr. O'Finn and his delegation of 86 will arrive at the White House at 4:00 p.m. this Friday and will request entry into the building. You should be aware that no briefing for the Irish American Unity Conference has been scheduled at the White House.

Please feel free to contact me at x2741 should you require further information.

DRAFT

Irish American Unity Conference
571 Spencer Lane
San Antonio, Texas 78201

27 March 84

Michael O'Finn
143 Trexel Avenue,
Lansdowne, Penna. 19050
National Representative

Dear Mr Linas Kojelis

Enclosed please find the list of persons who will be attending the White House briefings as originally scheduled by yourself. Will see you 4PM at the Executive Office Building, 17th and G Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C., on Friday, March 30, 1984.

Sincerely

Michael O'Finn

Michael O'Finn

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name
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IRISH AMERICAN UNITY CONFERENCE (1)

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1984

Dear Mr. O'Finn:

Thank you for contacting this office with your request for a briefing for the Irish American Unity Conference on U.S. policy on Northern Ireland on the afternoon of March 30.

As I informed you over the phone, we have made arrangements for a briefing for 75 of your members at 4:00 p.m., on Friday, March 30 at the Department of State. The briefing will be given by Mr. Martin Wenick, Director, Office of Northern European Affairs and Mr. Michael Barry, Desk Officer for Ireland. Your members should arrive at the "C" Street Entrance of the State Department no later than 3:45 p.m.

If you are not able to attend, please call Mr. Barry at (202)632-1194 so that he may cancel the arrangements.

Sincerely,



Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Mr. Michael O'Finn
Irish American Unity Conference
143 Dreyel
Lansdowne, PA 19050

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR SARGEANT BILL DAVIS, APPOINTMENT CENTER,
ROOM 060

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Please feel free to contact me at x2741 should you require further information.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: March 27, 1984

TO: MICHAEL BARRY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS *CK*
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 438 OEOP, Ext. 2741

- FYI
- For Your Review
- Please Return By _____
- Comments

The attached letter was sent to Mr. O'Finn by Federal Express.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: March 27, 1984

TO: MARTIN WENICK, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS *CK*
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 438 OEOP, Ext. 2741

- FYI
- For Your Review
- Please Return By _____
- Comments

The attached letter was sent to Mr. O'Finn by Federal Express.

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DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1984

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If you are not able to attend, please call Mr. Barry at (202)632-1194 so that he may cancel the arrangements.

Sincerely,

Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Mr. Michael O'Finn
Irish American Unity Conference
143 Dreyel
Lansdowne, PA 19050

632-9262

DRAFT

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3/23/84

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CITY **WASHINGTON** STATE **DC**

TO (Recipient's Name) **Michael O'Finn** If Hold For Pick-Up or Saturday Delivery, Recipient's Phone Number **259-4904**

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1984

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Sincerely,



Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Mr. Michael O'Finn
Irish American Unity Conference
143 Dreyel
Lansdowne, PA 19050

IRISH AMERICAN UNITY CONFERENCE
POLITICAL CANDIDATE SURVEY
FOR CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS

Name of Candidate _____

Office Sought _____

Address _____

NB: A blank following a question will be considered a "No" unless qualified by an explanation.

I. Do you pledge, if elected, to inform the White House and the State Department, by letter within ten days of your election, urging them to:

1. Advise the British to withdraw its troops and administration from northeast Ireland? _____

2. Change the present American State Department policy of denial of American visas to members of the Irish Sinn Fein Party and other Irish political parties? _____

3. Secure the release of Michael O'Rourke presently in prison on "suspicion" and grant him permanent residence in the United States? _____

4. Prosecute to the limit of the law U.S. government agency members or others engaging in intimidation of American judges, jury members, or others involved in hearings or judicial proceedings involving immigration or extradition questions? _____

5. Do you pledge, if elected to support:

The Biaggi Bill _____

The Gilman Bill _____

The Ottinger Bill _____

II. Do you pledge, if elected to support an American Marshall Plan-type aid program for a united Ireland conditioned on British troop withdrawal and Irish unification? _____

III. Do you support the present American State Department policy on denial of American visas to members of Sinn Fein or other Irish political parties? _____

212/114

POLICY STATEMENT

The IAUC exists to bring all Irish, Irish Americans, and others together on the basis of their common belief in a politically united Ireland and in the Irish people's right to self-determination. That common belief is the sole basis for the unity of the IAUC and the springboard for its program.

The IAUC recognizes that there are many and varied specific approaches to the solution of Ireland's problems and that active organizations exist with programs based upon such approaches. The IAUC can neither condemn nor approve such programs nor the beliefs of supporters, and to do so would be to abandon the commonality of the beliefs that unite us in the IAUC and to fragment that commonality on the different programs that divide us.

The IAUC does not preempt, or substitute for, the activities of those different programs or organizations. It recognizes the sincerity and dedication of all who work for a united Ireland and leaves its IAUC members free to follow their own good judgement in those programs that are reflective of their personal beliefs.

The IAUC is aware of the fact that, due to a laudable dedication to particular and specific programs, all working for a united Ireland can not come together on any one of those programs without sacrificing or compromising personal beliefs. As an alternative and to present a common and united front the IAUC does ask that they all come together in that which they share--a belief in a politically united Ireland and in the Irish peoples right to self-determination.

Whereas, the British occupation of northeast Ireland is a violation of the national integrity of the people and land of Ireland, and,

Whereas, such occupation is maintained against the wishes of the Irish people and through a program of denial of human rights, and,

Whereas, the reports of Amnesty International and the findings of the European Court of Human Rights have found Britain guilty of violations in northeast Ireland, and,

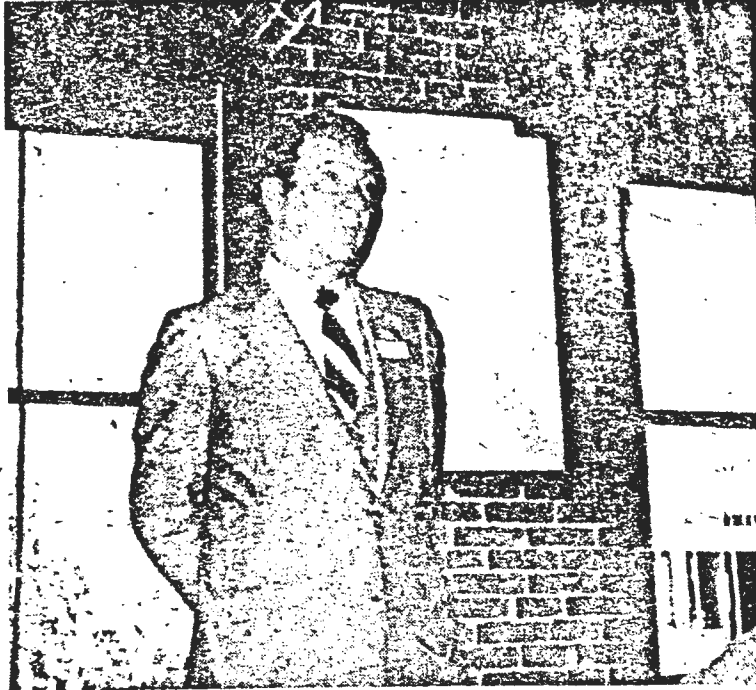
Whereas, the British have admitted the truth of the findings, but in contempt of world opinion and international law, have refused to change their practice or policies, and

Whereas, the United States government, the traditional and recognized champion of human rights has failed to act in this situation, now therefore,

Be it resolved that we, the American voters of Precinct _____ of _____, demand of our elected representatives that within ten (10) days of election they each inform the President and Secretary of State by special letter that the Irish American constituents of this precinct demand that they request the British to withdraw their troops and administration from northeast Ireland.

Massive h church m

Delaney brings unity drive to Boston



Boston unity meeting

James Delaney of San Antonio, Texas, in the Village Coach House where he spoke of the Irish Unity Conference and its goals.

BROOKLINE— James Delaney, the Texas-based developer and driving force in the founding of the Irish American Unity Conference in Chicago last July, told an overflow Boston audience on Saturday, Nov. 19, that the solution to the problems in Northern Ireland "will come from the United States."

Delaney addressed a group of 150 people at the Village Coach House, representing a variety of Irish American organizations in New England, on the goals and progress of the Unity Conference. The two chief aims of the new organization, Delaney said, are the political unification of Ireland and support of the Irish people's right to self-determination. He emphasized that the Unity Conference was a "sort of umbrella group" that would support and work with present existing Irish groups and would not replace, only reinforce present groups.

The other goals of the four-month old Unity Conference, Delaney said, are the phased withdrawal from the North of the British presence by January of 1986, the end of the "oppressive criminal justice system" in the North, and the revitaliza-

tion of the Irish economy, both North and South.

Delaney also commented on his recent economic mission to Ireland which he said has three main aims: to provide venture capital for Irish entrepreneurs, to help existing Irish industry, and to encourage the export of Irish products to the United States. Delaney stressed that the financial commitment was private, not supported by the Unity Conference, although such an investment program in Ireland has the Unity Conference's "imprimatur." Although Delaney repeatedly noted that this investment group would not "deal with companies in the North that endorse institutionalized discrimination," a number of people in the question period that followed Delaney's 30-minute talk expressed concern that American investment in Northern Ireland would prop up British industry and encourage the continued British presence in Northern Ireland. In response, Delaney cited his earlier stated objections to the discriminatory policies in the North and his plan to exert continuing economic pressure on the 27 American companies

(Continued on Page 18)

DARKLEY, Co. Armagh— Even a church is not inviolate to the cycle of violence in Northern Ireland. On Sunday, Nov. 20, two masked gunmen burst into a Protestant church and opened fire with automatic weapons, killing three and wounding seven.

The attackers shot and killed three men standing in a doorway handing out Bibles and then fired into the congregation of some 70 men, women and children seated on folding chairs in Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Church.

The three men who were gunned down in the entrance hall to the church were Harold Brown, Victor Cunningham and David Wilson.

"None of them had any connection with the security forces. They were just shot dead, and that is just all we know," the stricken pastor, Rev. Bob Bane, said.

Immediately, after the attack, police on both sides of the Armagh-Monaghan border launched a massive hunt for the two gunmen and a third man who drove the get-away car.

The murders shocked the quiet countryside near Darkley, a few miles from the Border village of Keady.

The wounded, four women and three men were taken to Craigavon Hospital, where they are listed in serious condition.

In a statement sent to news organizations in Belfast, the Catholic Reaction Force said it had carried out the attack. RUC (northern police) officials said they had never heard of the group and thought the assault had been carried out by members of the Irish Nationalist Liberation Army.

"It had all the hallmarks of an INLA attack," said a police spokesman.

The RUC believes Dominic McGlinchey, the North's "most wanted man" was behind the church attack. McGlinchey is said to be operations chief of the INLA.

The INLA, sometimes described as a socialist organization or as a Marxist group by detractors,



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member of the Class of '84.
She was also a member of the
Sacred Heart CYO.

She leaves her parents, John
J. and Eilish C. (Gill) Lynch;
and her brother, Thomas P.
Lynch.

Delia Mullen

BROOKLINE—Delia F.
(Flaherty) Mullen, a native of
Moycullen, County Galway,
died Nov. 10.

A funeral Mass was said in St.
Mary of the Assumption
Church on Monday, Nov. 14.

Beloved wife of the late Mar-
tin Mullen, Delia is also survived
by several nieces and nephews.

Patrick Naughton, 88

QUINCY—Patrick J.
Naughton, a retired MBTA
machinist, died Friday, Nov. 11,
in his home in Quincy after a
brief illness.

A funeral Mass was said in
Sacred Heart Church, North
Quincy, on Nov. 14.

Born in Galway, Ireland, he
lived in Savin Hill area of Dor-
chester before moving to Quincy
several years ago.

Husband of the late Mary
(Clancy) Naughton, he is sur-
vived by a son, Joseph Naughton
of Braintree, a daughter, Mary
Hunter of Quincy; two
brothers, Thomas Naughton
and William Naughton and a
sister, Mary Costello, all of
Galway City, Ireland, and 10
grandchildren.

Elizabeth Walsh, 91

JAMAICA PLAIN—Eliza-
beth M. (Branley) Walsh, a
lifelong resident of Jamaica
Plain and Mission Hill, died of
heart failure in the Sherrill
House Nov. 11.

A funeral Mass was said in
the Church of the Blessed Sacra-
ment on Monday, Nov. 14.

She was the widow of a well-
known attorney, John J. Walsh,
who was head of civil defense
during World War II.

Alice Slater,

CHARLESTOWN—Alice
V. Slater, retired Boston school-
teacher and charter member of
the Eire Society of Boston, died
Nov. 12.

A funeral Mass was said in St.

showing people to their seats and
welcoming them, one of the in-
ner doors was closed against the
cold to shield the 70 or so people
inside, about 24 of them children

According to the police at the
hall, witnesses described the
burst of gunfire in the midst of
the singing. They believed two
gunmen opened fire, standing in-
side the outer door. Then seats
were thrown back in chaos, and
people began to scream as the
fatally injured man staggered
through the congregation.
Another burst of gunfire
through the door sprayed into
the congregation injuring seven
people.

Delaney...

(Continued from Page 1)

now operating there. He severe-
ly criticized the makeup of the
recent Northern Ireland trade
group that toured the U.S., call-
ing Ian Paisley "the biggest
bigot since Adolph Hitler" and
the trade group sponsors as be-
ing "naive in the extreme."

In one of the more startling
statements of the afternoon,
Delaney charged the British
government in the North with
"trying to provoke a civil war in
the northern part of Ireland,"
and he added that in his opinion
civil war there is "imminent."
He later added that British prac-
tices in the North are consistent
with attempts to disrupt society
and provoke such a civil war.

The Irish government in
Dublin also came in for some-
criticism from Delaney as he was
discussing the difficulties of the
Irish economy. Delaney said
that he was "not particularly
fond of the [Republic's] govern-

back seats, a dozen more in the
thin plywood outer wall. There
was blood on prayerbooks on the
floor, sticky patches on the
carpet, a baby's blanket bundled
on a seat, a doll and a packet of
sweets on a back pew, a bunch of
plastic flowers on the floor at the
front underneath an overturned
vase in a straight line with the
doorway through which the in-
jured man stumbled before dy-
ing.

On the small platform facing
the congregation the hymnbook.
"Songs of Redemption", was
still oen at the preacher's place,
marked at the hymn "Oh We
Are Going to Wear a Crown."

ment in power," citing their
"confiscatory tax policy" and
"enervating dole policy" as
stumbling blocks to a revived
economy.

Among those present at the
Brookline meeting, which was
called to establish a Boston area
branch of the Unity Conference,
were representatives of The An-
cient Order of Hibernians,
A.O.H. Women's Auxiliary,
National Political Education
Committee, a number of Irish
Northern Aid Units, Irish Na-
tional Caucus, Committee for a
United Ireland, Irish Human
Rights Committee, and the
Ireland Information Committee
of New Hampshire and Ver-
mont.

During his six-hour visit to
Boston, Mr. Delaney was hosted
by Kevin Murphy, New England
Director of the P.E.C.; Leo
Cooney of the Irish National
Caucus and Henry Varian and
Dick Archer.

...News, Sports, Features
Every Week in The Irish Echo

Dolan family at A.O.H. ceremonies

LAWRENCE—The Rev.
James T. O'Reilly, Division 8,
Ancient Order of Hibernians
and its Ladies Auxiliary will
hold their Joint Installation of
Officers for 1984 on Saturday,
December 3, 1983, at Hibernian
hall, 9 Appleton Street,
Lawrence, Mass. The instal-
lation of officers will take place
at 7:00 p.m. Following the
ceremonies, light refreshments
will be served and entertainment
for dancing and listening will be

Ladies Auxiliary officers for
1984 are: Margaret M. Griffin,
president; Ita Donahue, vice
president; Margaret M. Cor-
rigan, recording secretary; Anna
Reilly, treasurer; Irene Dixon,
financial secretary; Mary M.
Scanlon, historian; Marjorie
Woodworth, mistress at arms;
John Griffin, sentinel; Mary
Walch, chairman of Catholic
Missions; Catherine J.
Burkhart, chairman of Catholic
Action; Mary O'Neill, chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR RELEASE AT CONCLUSION OF LUNCHEON
FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1984

TEXT OF A TOAST BY THE PRESIDENT

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.

#

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

EMBARGOED UNTIL:
11 AM THURSDAY 15 MARCH

ADDRESS BY THE TAOISEACH, DR GARRET FITZGERALD, T.D.,
TO JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS, MARCH 15, 1984.

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 - Feile Phadraig 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% 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 millenia, 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% Catholic nationalist minority looking south towards their kinsmen in the Irish State, and the 60% 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.

Mr Speaker I feel that this is an appropriate moment at which to pay a particular tribute to you for the vital role which you have played in this country, the United States, in putting the interests of the people of Northern Ireland first. The compassion and sensitivity which you have

shown to all sides of this crisis, as in so many other crises in different parts of the world, demonstrate again that the Irish, when they came to America, brought to this great society a leavening of warmth and concern in which we take legitimate pride.

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 Fail Party, and the SDLP in Northern Ireland have between them been elected by the votes of 90% of the nationalist people of the island of Ireland and consequently represent 70% 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 could 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 1st 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 addiction 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 WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/3/83

MARCH 19, 1984

MORANDUM

TO: FAITH WHITTLESEY
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING
SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR RECOMMENDATION ON THE FOLLOWING
SCHEDULING REQUEST UNDER CONSIDERATION:

EVENT: Address - Irish American Unity Conference
meeting (250 Irish American industrialists)

DATE: May 13-14, 1984

LOCATION: San Antonio, Texas

BACKGROUND: See attached

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept ___ Regret XXX Surrogate ___ Message ___ Other ___
Priority ___
Routine ___

IF RECOMMENDATION IS TO ACCEPT, PLEASE CITE REASONS:

PLS SEE ATTACHED MEMO.

FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY

RESPONSE DUE 3/22/84

TO


JEAN APPLEBY JACKSON

To UK

Date 2/17 Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Michael O'Finn

of Irish Amer. Unity Conf

Phone 215/259-4904
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Would like WH, DOS
briefing, afternoon of
March 30th

Irish issues

Operator _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Irish-Unity.

4:30. on March 30.

50 people.

4:00. P.M.

3:30 - 5:30.

Labor Union
leaders

3:45

List of names
gather at "C" Street
Entrance.

"C" Street Entrance.
List of people.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

James Delaney -
San Antonio - Texas

Natl. Chairman

Irish-Am. Unity
Conference.

Date:

TO:

FROM:

LINAS KOJELIS
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 438 OEOB, Ext. 2741

legislation →

- FYI
- For Your Review
- Please Return By →
- Comments

Michael O. Finn.
Episc Unity Conference.

App't. W.H. briefing - convention May 30-
April 1. Time & location.
Areas of discussions

State / Dod. → list experts

Special envoy. Brothers.
→ Short




THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date:

TO:

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 438 OEOB, Ext. 2741

- FYI
- For Your Review
- Please Return By 
- Comments

Wish Unity.

→ Keep away from WH.

→ Some are good RA supporters.

→ Know Mike Berry at State to speak to → Mike Berry

3/16/84

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: *Jinas*
FROM: FAITH R. WHITTLESEY
*Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison*

Information

Action

*Please see me
re ^{any} request as
contact by
Irish Fruity
Front*