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1984 MAY 15 PM 4:44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1984

Norman

*Copies to Tony, Dawn,
Peggy, Peter + Julie*

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD DARMAN
THROUGH: BEN ELLIOTT
FROM: BRUCE CHAPMAN *BC*
SUBJECT: Possible Remarks During President's Trip to Ireland

I have been told by friends who are active in Irish American circles, that Commodore John Barry, the first commissioned officer in the U.S. Navy, is considered an Irish hero, too often overlooked in this country.

Ronald Reagan signed a Proclamation naming September 13 Commodore Barry Day, stating "he has been called by many the Father of the United States Navy." (August 20, 1981)

During the President's stay in Ireland on his European trip, a solid reference to Commodore Barry as one of the early Irish-American heroes would be greatly welcomed by a number of Irish American groups, particularly the 75,000-member Ancient Order of Hibernians. I have received assurances that such a reference would be played prominently in a number of Irish-American newspapers.

Background information is enclosed. You can get further information from Frank Duggan, a Vice President at the Association of American Railroads (484-6400) an active publicist in Irish circles here in Washington, (and an active Reagan supporter as well).

If you use any of this, please let Alice Chambers in my office know. She will pass the word to Frank so that it will receive appropriate notice here at home.

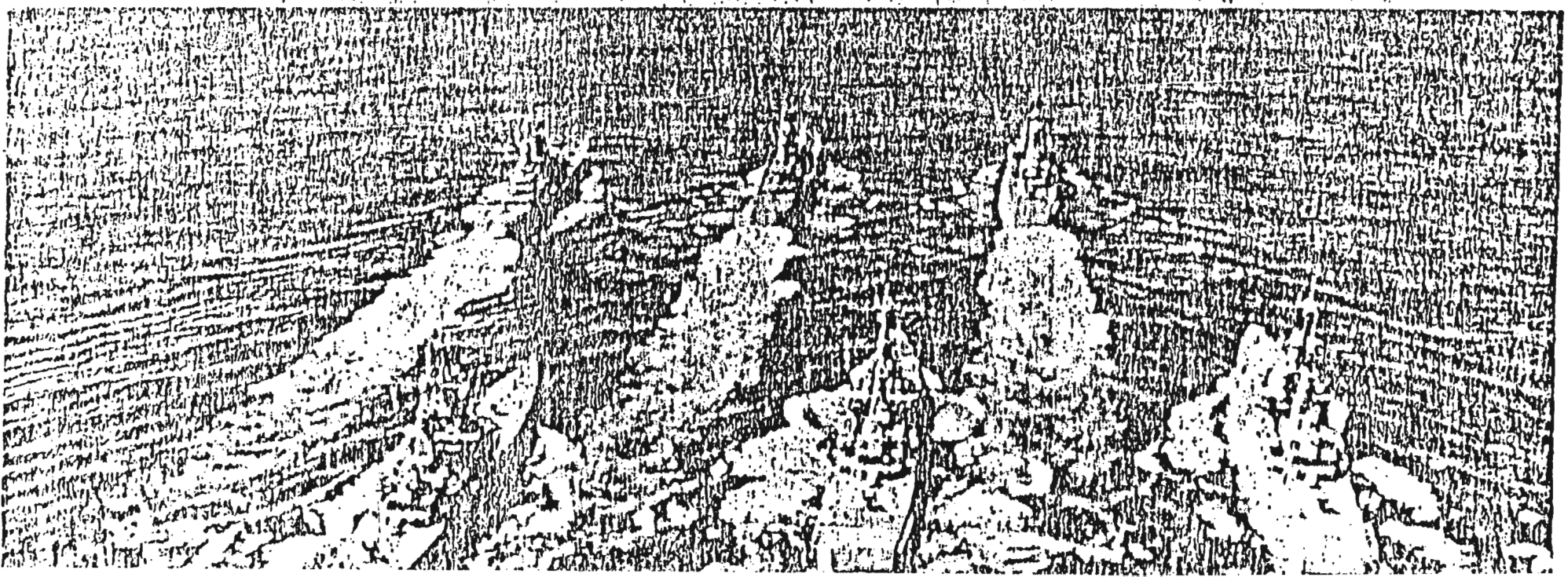
The Weekly

NAVY NEWS

Serving Navy and Marine Corps personnel and civilian employees of The Naval District of Washington

Volume 10 • Number 39

Thursday, October 1, 1981



Nation Remembers Commodore Barry

Sunday, 13 September was Commodore John Barry Day, the Father of the American Navy, as resolved by the United States Congress and proclaimed by President Ronald Reagan.

Members of the Commodore Barry Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, in Washington, D.C., wrote the resolution and had it introduced in Congress. The Joint Resolution was passed by both Houses of Congress on 4 August, the last day before the summer recess. Senator Charles Mathias, of Maryland and Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, of Massachusetts were responsible for this success.

The Proclamation of Commodore John Barry Day was signed by President Reagan when he was aboard the USS CONSTELLATION on 20 August. President Reagan referred to Commodore Barry as "one of the earliest and greatest American patriots, a man of great insight who perceived very early the need for American power on the sea" and the President called upon federal, state and local government agencies and the people of the United States to observe 13 September, Commodore Barry's Birthday, with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

This historic and significant event, long sought by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, is an official recognition by the Congress and the President that Commodore Barry is indeed the Father of the U.S. Navy.

Bob Lacey, President of Washington's John Barry Division, has placed a wreath on the Barry statue on 14th Street for the past several years. It has often been a lonely venture, with only a handful of AOH members present, and witnessed by certain citizens who habitually spend all night in the park near the Barry Statue.

This year was different. Since the President had called upon all governmental units to honor Commodore Barry, Commander Jim Ruland of the Pentagon and the AOH, sent an official communication to all naval stations and all the ships at sea, and more importantly, was able to arrange for the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable John Lehman, to lay the wreath at the Barry statue in Washington.

John Barry Day in 1981 began with a Mass at St. Patrick's Church which was said by Magr. Raymond Boland, a native of Ireland. Following the Mass, a large group of Hibernians walked to the Barry statue, where they were met with traditional Irish musical entertainment by the "Southwind," and a presentation of colors by a U.S. Navy Color Guard.

The Chairman of this impressive ceremony was brother Frank Duggan, who was instrumental in the passage of the resolution by Congress. Duggan presented framed official copies of the signed proclamation to Joe Roche, as well as to the



JOHN BARRY DAY: Following a Congressional Resolution and Proclamation by President Reagan naming 13 September as John Barry Day, Secretary of the Navy John Lehman joined with Washington-area Irish-Americans to honor "the Father of the U.S. Navy" in appropriate ceremonies at the statue of Barry at Franklin Square and 14th Street. Dignitaries presented included: Front Row (l to r) Frank Herbert, President Ancient Order of Hibernians; District Board, James Sharkey, Counselor, Political Affairs, Embassy of Ireland; Honorable John F. Lehman Jr., Secretary of the Navy; Rita McDonough, Past National President, Ladies Auxilliary, AOH; Warren Downey, Past President, AOH Division 2. Rear Row (l to r) Francis J. Duggan, Chairman, AOH, Commodore John Barry Committee, CDR James Ruland, U.S. Navy (Irish American-Club), Roger E. Furey, National Director, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Joseph A. Roche, National Vice President, AOH, Robert H. Lacey, President, Commodore John Barry Division 1 of the AOH. (Photo by Pat Cady.)

Honorable James Sharkey, Vice Consul of the Embassy of Ireland, and to Navy Secretary Lehman.

RADM Lehman

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Hibernians Salute Commodore Barry, Father of American Navy

By Frank Herbert
President, District Board
Washington, DC

The AOII Commodore Barry Divisions of Washington, D.C., and Annapolis, Maryland, sponsored a Congressional reception in honor of the Father of the American Navy on September 13, Commodore John Barry Day, in the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The reception was preceded by a Mass celebrated at St. Joseph's Church near the U.S. Senate.

Irish Americans have long sought greater recognition of the Revolutionary War efforts of this Wexford-born American hero. The AOII is justifiably proud of its role in the 1981 law passed by Congress and signed by President Reagan honoring Barry as the Father of the American Navy. Commodore Barry Day is a national holiday of the AOII and celebrations on this day are prescribed in Article XXIV of the Constitution of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America.

Washington area Hibernians have long been active on Barry Day, for many years placing a wreath on the John Barry Statue on 14th Street in the nation's capital. This year, despite inclement weather, several hundred attended the Mass and reception. Frank Duggan, chairman of the event and president of the Washington Barry Division, presented an award to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill in recognition of a lifetime of support for Irish American activities. Jack Flanagan, president of the Annapolis Division, made a similar presentation to the Embassy of Ireland, represented by First Secretary James Sharkoy. Commander Jim Duffy, U.S.N., a

professor at the U.S. Naval Academy and an expert on the contributions of Commodore Barry, presented a copy of the Congressional Resolution to the Hon. Hugh O'Neill, Acting General Counsel of the Navy Department.

Flanagan also recognized the past president of the Ladies Auxillary, Mrs. Elizabeth Quinlan, who had just returned from Ireland where she had placed a wreath on the Barry Statue in County Wexford. This statue was a gift of the United States Congress in 1968.

The Master of Ceremonies, appropriately, was named John Barry, the well-known Kerry-born entertainer and owner of the Irish Village in Silver Spring, Maryland. Traditional Irish music was provided by the popular Celtic Thunder, of Washington, D.C.

Both the Congressional Friends of Ireland and the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs invited their members to attend. Other groups supporting and contributing to the events included the St. Brendan's Cup Committee; the Navy League; the Irish Village; the St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee; the Irish Times; the Dubliner; three maritime unions, the Marine Engineers, the Seafarers and the Longshoremen; and AOII Divisions in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

House Speaker O'Neill said that prior to the enactment of the Congressional Resolution, school children were always taught that either Commodore John Barry or John Paul Jones was the Father of the American Navy depending upon whether they attended parochial or public schools.



FATHER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY HONORED. Francis J. Duggan, left, presenting a copy of the Commodore John Barry Day Presidential Proclamation to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill. Mr. Duggan is President of the Commodore John Barry Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Washington, DC. Photo by Pat Cady

By Commander James F. Duffy, U. S. Navy, at Annapolis, Maryland, August 1983

Commodore John Barry

John Barry was born in 1745 in the village of Ballysampson in County Wexford, Ireland and went to sea as a cabin boy at the age of ten years. The year in which he first arrived in the Colonies is unknown, but Barry had sailed from Philadelphia for several years prior to receiving his first command, the 78 ton schooner Barbados in 1766. His reputation as a fine sea captain grew as he made numerous voyages between Philadelphia, London and the West Indies. In 1775 he had received his sixth command, the famous Black Prince, a fully rigged ship of 200 tons in which he established an 18th century speed record for a 24 hour run. In December 1775, Barry was commissioned as a captain in the Continental Navy and given command of the brig Lexington, in which he soon distinguished himself by defeating an armed British tender, the Edward. HMS Edward was the first English naval vessel brought into an American port as a prize. This exploit brought fame to the 31 year old Captain Barry and he was hailed throughout the rebellious colonies. Subsequent ship commands during the Revolution included the frigates Effingham, Raleigh and Alliance; in all of which he served his adopted nation heroically. It was in the Alliance that Barry fought the last sea battle of the Revolutionary War against three British frigates in which he badly damaged HMS Sybil and fought the others off. Following the end of hostilities in 1783 he was appointed to superintend the building of the frigate United States, a sister ship of Constitution. He commanded the United States for several years. In 1793, President George Washington called upon Barry to serve as the new United States Navy's senior and first commissioned officer. It was at this time that he gained the reputation as the "Father of the American Navy," having been instrumental in the establishment of the Navy Department, the opening of several Navy yards and the training of several young lieutenants who were destined to distinguish themselves as intrepid U. S. Navy captains in the War of 1812. Commodore Barry's service as the Fleet Commander in the West Indies on two extended deployments during the Quasi-War with France (1799-1801) earned him the courtesy title of commodore. Commodore Barry retired to his estate, Strawberry Hill, outside Philadelphia where, his health having failed, he died on September 13, 1803. Mourned by a very large contingent of distinguished naval and military officers and with thousands of Philadelphians in attendance, he was laid to rest honored by his adopted nation in St. Mary's churchyard. His grave may be still seen by visitors.

Commodore John Barry has been immortalized by statues in both Washington, D. C. and in County Wexford, Ireland. In addition, his impressive portrait can be viewed in the Memorial Hall at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

By Commander James F. Duffy, U. S. Navy, at Annapolis, Maryland, August 1983

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COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DAY
September 13, 1981
Mass, St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D.C.
12:30 P.M.
Celebrant & Homilist: Rev. Msgr. Raymond J. Boland

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236 YEARS AGO TODAY, JOHN BARRY, THE CHILD OF JAMES AND ELLEN Barry, was born at Tachumshain, about 10 miles south of Wexford town. A few days later he was reborn in baptism at Lady Island Church through the ministry of a Father James French. One cannot grow up on the south coast of Wexford without being always conscious of the presence of the sea; at this point the broad Atlantic narrows down with one arm of water swirling round Carnsore Point to form the Irish Sea which separates Ireland and Wales. If the lure of the sea prevailed the environment, it also invaded the blood of those who inhabited this south-east corner of Ireland. Wexford, as the name suggests, was a town with a Viking background, the name Barry suggests Norman ancestry, a combination which almost predestines a lifetime of intimacy with those "who go down to the sea in ships."

SO IT WAS WITH JOHN BARRY. Although the politics of his time denied Catholics any kind of meaningful education the young man made the ocean his classroom and the sea his friend. It also became his gateway to greater opportunity. At the age of 15 he arrived in Philadelphia by way of Jamaica and within six years was captain of the 62 ton schooner, "Barbados," owned by a private commercial firm in the City of Brotherly Love. Although the infamous Penal Laws extended to the Colonies as long as Catholics avoided political life they were not strictly enforced. So John Barry prospered going from good ships to better ships until the war for independence

became a reality. John Barry did not hesitate: he was well acquainted with what it meant to be without political and religious freedom: he volunteered to help the Continental Congress and under its authority was named captain of the "Lexington." Some months later off Chesapeake Bay he captured the British sloop, "Edward." Seven years later, after a succession of commands, after being severely wounded in one naval engagement, having helped Washington with his famous Delaware crossing and ferried Lafayette back to France, having brought back from that country a gift of six million dollars donated to the new Republic by the clergy and people of France, he won the last naval engagement with the capture of the British ship, "Sybille." His seamanship was so admired by the British that they paid him the ultimate compliment of trying to get him to change his allegiance during the war. He do not know what inducement was offered but his reply has been recorded, "Not the value or the command of the whole British fleet can lure me from the cause of my country."

After the war the new Republic was free but it was also financially impoverished. It could not afford a navy so John Barry returned to his "Strawberry Hill" residence in Philadelphia and resumed his career. During all this time John Barry was, as one biographer puts it, "a staunch Catholic" and, along with others such as John Carroll, made it so much easier for Washington and the new leadership to realize that one could be both a good Catholic and a good American.

For this reason we are not surprised that in 1794 when Algerian pirates and other privateers began harassing American shipping, that Washington turned to his old friend and offered him Commission Number One and named him commander of the new United States Navy.

Again he went to sea. Again his many exploits are recorded in detail in the annals of the Navy. In September 1799 Napoleon signed a peace treaty with the United States and as peace on the high seas became a possibility Commodore John Barry sailed his flagship, appropriately named the UNITED STATES, up the Potomac to the nation's new Capital, Washington, on March 23, 1800. Although President Adams wished to recall John Barry for further naval command in the Mediterranean, ill health forced the Father of the American Navy to decline the invitation. After a long illness he died in September, 1803 and his requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic Church on South 4th. St. in Philadelphia and his mortal remains await the resurrection in the adjoining cemetery. Ironically, back in his homeland, in the same year, the young Protestant revolutionary Robert Emmet was executed. His dream of political freedom had failed: John Barry's had succeeded albeit in the land of his adoption.

When President Reagan on August 20 of this year while on board the USS CONSTELLATION signed the official proclamation making today Commodore John Barry Day, he fulfilled a long cherished desire of many Irish-Americans, especially those associated with the Hibernian Order. He and George Washington and other Presidents honor Barry as an American patriot: the Hibernians have always paid tribute to their vision of Barry as an American Catholic patriot. The point is that when Washington "places special trust and confidence" in the Commodore's "Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities," even he knew that these qualities were nurtured by Barry's devotion to his faith. Barry was not one of those Catholics who found it convenient to divorce his personal beliefs from his public service.

It is good to remember the heroes of the past. Theologically, our Mass is the remembrance of Christ's redemptive act which is recreated anew on worldwide altars each day "from the rising to the setting of the sun." But Catholics know that the Mass is not merely a memorial celebration: it is a constant living dynamic intervention of Christ into the present which is actualized by Christians who live his message in their homes and in the marketplace.

If I could fault my race for anything on this happy day it would be our tendency to spend too much time brooding over the past. Long memories can be a liability as well as an asset. Certainly the Irish race has suffered much and I could spend hours documenting the long dreary history of oppression and discrimination. We must never forget the past, there is much to be learned from it, but it should never be allowed to dominate current realities. Christ's appeal for mercy, which dominates the readings of today's liturgy, can even be applied to the wrongs of history.

We can best honor Commodore John Barry and celebrate his achievements by rededicating ourselves to solving the problems of the present in a positive manner which presumes that we know all the facts and are determined to fashion a society where peace and justice exist for all who are part of the community. Our heroes of the past are legion: what we need are some inspiring leaders for the closing decades of this century so that our children's children will be able to look back and say, "They measured up in their time as John Barry did in his. With ~~God's~~ blessing all things are possible. Let us pray for it.

by 11 a.m. Wednesday. In addition, officials have announced that they will seek further civil and criminal penalties.

Let me say that I supported efforts of the administration to avert a strike and applaud their refusal to negotiate with controllers while the unlawful walkout continues. However, once bargaining resumes, the outrageous demands of PATCO must be addressed. Insisting on a \$10,000 raise, shorter hours, and earlier retirement, in a day when virtually every agency, department, and program are suffering reductions, flies in the face of reality.

As the ranking minority member of the Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, I note that Congress will have ultimate approval of any settlement by coming up with the dough to fund agreed upon benefits. We have worked too long and hard on the budget and tax aspects of the Reagan economic recovery plan to have the entire package fall apart due to an exorbitant and unwarranted settlement. The administration can expect our full support—we can give them nothing more and they can count on nothing less.

HOUSE ACTION PROTECTS MINIMUM BENEFITS FOR 3 MILLION RETIREES

(Mr. SHAW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHAW. Madam Speaker, this body voted last Friday to protect social security's minimum benefit for the 3 million retired Americans who receive that benefit each month.

With that vote, we removed from the budget reconciliation changes to the minimum benefit as it exists today.

With that vote, we demonstrated our regret for including consideration of social security as a subordinate part of the massive budget package.

With that vote, we expressed our belief that social security is a special, uniquely American system deserving of distinguished treatment by the House of Congress.

It is my hope that the sheer numbers of the bill's approval, 404 to 20, will carry a message to the Senate, which will now vote on the same bill.

The message is this: In our eagerness to cut Government spending, we must not select as victims the beneficiaries of the social security system.

It is wrong to ask individuals long retired and now 70, 80, and 90 years of age to try to find other resources to live on when their long-standing social security benefits are suddenly reduced.

We must not again try to tamper with any aspect of social security without exhaustive and complete debate, and public hearings at all levels.

NEW FACILITY YIELDS SIGNIFICANT ENERGY SAVINGS FOR NEW JERSEY CORPORATION

(Mrs. FENWICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. FENWICK. Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House and, even more importantly perhaps, to the attention of companies, if there are any companies within the reach of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, something that I saw yesterday in my district that is very interesting.

I went to the opening of the second phase of a facility that is being installed in one of the companies there, Lockheed Electronics. They have a monitoring system that has allowed them in the last year to cut their energy costs 17 percent, and since 1972, by 44.6 percent. This is conservation on a grand scale. They have a way of monitoring. They have machinery that does this, and they are giving it gratis to the Muhlenburg Hospital which is in the area.

□ 1245

They are going to save \$119,000 on energy in burning solid wastes.

In the second phase they are going to burn liquid waste and in the final phase they will be doing all their air-conditioning in addition to heating.

This is really an innovative and courageous approach and it is something that I wish the other companies would follow. Everybody complains about EPA and taxes and regulations. This company does something.

I would like to give the address of the Lockheed Electronics. It is Lockheed Electronics Co., 1501 U.S. Highway 22, Plainfield, N.J. 07061.

ARMS CONTROL IMPLICATIONS OF ADMINISTRATION'S TAX CUT BILL

(Mr. LEACH of Iowa asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Madam Speaker, as we in the Congress and the administration reappraise the implications of the landmark legislation we are about to pass in final form today, it should be clear that the flip side of an economic policy built upon steep tax cuts is a defense policy postulated on forthright arms control efforts.

The massive loss of revenue to the Treasury which will result from the provisions of this tax bill—including the new concessions to the oil industry—leaves the administration little choice but to make good on its pledged intentions to embark on serious arms control negotiations.

Taxes which have been cut across the board as well as indexed for inflation cannot support inflated military spending programs.

If we have learned that we cannot solve our social problems by simply

throwing Federal dollars at them, we must also recognize that simply throwing money at the Defense Department does not necessarily enhance our national security. Just as there is a private sector dimension to social problem-solving, so there is an arms control dimension to national security.

Madam Speaker, this tax bill sets the parameters of Federal spending for the next decade. These parameters are challenges for all of us to live within, and no sector of Federal spending, including defense, can be considered sacrosanct.

DEMOCRATS PARTY FOR BALANCED BUDGET

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Madam Speaker, I wish to commend to the Members of the House the recent reprint that was furnished to all of our offices on yesterday by the gentlewoman from Colorado. This is a reprint from the Denver Post of an article written by a former Member of this body from the minority side, former Congressman Jim Johnson. I believe every one of you when reading it will realize that we are at the time now where the Democratic Party is the party that believes in a balanced budget, that believes very strongly in reducing deficits, while the Republican Party is the party of big deficits.

I would like to point out to the people that there is a great amount of expectation among my people since I been out to my district off and on since last week Wednesday, about the amount of tax cut that they will get from the bill that we will pass this afternoon. Many of the people have great expectations. People earning \$25,000 and getting a weekly paycheck are believing they are going to get \$20 or \$50 more a week. People who are getting a monthly paycheck and receive \$15,000 in salary are believing that they are going to get \$15, \$25, or \$30 a month more.

Believe me, my colleagues, I think every one of you will remember this day when you are being told that your people are going to have great expectations and what is a huge tax cut for the oil industry and when the wage earner looks at the tax cut he is going to get about \$1 or \$2. This huge tax cut is not for the wage earner, but for the special interests and the wealthy.

COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DAY

Mr. MOAKLEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 87) to authorize and request the President to designate September 13, 1981, as "Commodore John Barry Day", and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. WALKER. Madam Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I do so to give the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) an opportunity to explain the resolution.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALKER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Madam Speaker, I am acting in place of the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARCIA) and am advised that the resolution has been subject to the procedures customarily used to judge these kinds of measures.

Madam Speaker, the joint resolution would designate September 13 as "Commodore John Barry Day." The Commodore, born on that date in 1745, in County Wexford, Ireland, is widely recognized as the father of the American Navy.

Senate Joint Resolution 87 was passed by the other body on Friday and House action today will enable the President to issue the appropriate designation of September 13, 1981. This would be a suitable tribute to one of the earliest and greatest American patriots of Irish descent.

Madam Speaker, John Barry is honored as a patriot by the many Hibernian divisions which bear his name; and the resolution was proposed by the Washington, D.C., division which also lays a wreath at his statue each year.

I note, Madam Speaker, that this action follows similar legislation in which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has provided (chapter 191 of the acts of 1931):

The Governor shall annually issue a proclamation setting apart September thirteenth as Commodore John Barry Day and recommending that it be observed by the people with appropriate exercises in the public schools and otherwise, as he may see fit, to the end that the memory of the service rendered by him during the struggle for American Independence may be perpetuated.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to place in the RECORD Commission No. 1 of the U.S. Navy, issued by President Washington on February 22, 1797:

JOHN BARRY'S COMMISSION

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To John Barry: I George Washington, President of the United States reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism Valour Fidelity and Abilities have nominated and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, appointed you Captain in the Navy of the United States, and Commander of the Frigate called *United States*; to take Rank from The Fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety four. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain and Commander by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I strictly charge and require all Officers, Marines, and Seamen under your com-

mand to be obedient to your Orders as Captain and Commander: And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time as you shall receive from the President of the United States or any superior Officer set over you according to the rules and discipline of War, and the usage of the Sea. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the Twenty second day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States the Twentyfirst.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Madam Speaker, it is unfortunate that Commodore Barry's contributions to this Nation are not better noted but he is a source of great pride to all Irish Americans and I hope this resolution will encourage wider awareness of his valiant contributions to the independence of this Nation.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs, I rise to lend my full support to Senate Joint Resolution 87 authorizing and requesting the President to designate September 13, 1981, as Commodore John Barry Day. As an Irish American President Reagan should have little problem paying this long overdue tribute to this inspirational Irish American patriot and leader.

The text of the resolution provides the reasons why the House should join with the Senate in passing this measure. The resolution salutes the man who is considered the hero of the American Revolution—the holder of the first commission in the U.S. Navy—was the first commander of the ship, *Lexington*, the first ship bought and equipped for the revolution. The resolution pays tribute to the man who also captured the first enemy warship in actual battle.

John Barry has been rightly called the "Father of the American Navy" and he was first honored by Congress in 1908 with a statue which was placed in Lafayette Park and remains there today.

For the Irish American community—pride in the accomplishments of Commodore John Barry run especially deep and strong. Today we are providing an appropriate tribute to a great Irishman and great American. As a longtime supporter of this resolution, I am pleased to support its passage and ask the President to take prompt action on signing it into law.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert an article written by Robert J. Bateman, national historian of the Ancient Order of Hibernians about Commodore John Barry. I might add at this point that the Ancient Order of Hibernians—and their national president, John Connolly and vice president Joe Roche are avid supporters of this legislation and have played a most significant role in its development. The AOH, as the Nation's oldest and largest Irish American organization, does take great pride in

the actions being taken by the Congress today to salute a great Irish American—John Barry.

THE STORY OF JOHN BARRY, FATHER OF AMERICAN NAVY

(By Robert J. Bateman)

In 1745 a humble and respectable couple named Barry, in County Wexford, Ireland, rejoiced in the birth of a son who was christened John. The father was a farmer, tilling a few acres held precariously by lease. There was at that time a strict English law prohibiting Catholic ownership of property. The mother was an attractive young Irishwoman whose maiden name had been Kelly.

The exact number of children born to the Barrys is not known. There were John, Patrick, Thomas, Jane, Margaret, Eleanor and, maybe, others.

Tradition has it that John Barry was born at Ballysarnson, a tiny hamlet in Tacumshin Parish in the extreme southern part of County Wexford. If so, the family moved shortly afterwards into Rosslare parish, lying south and east of Wexford Harbor. In Rosslare, young Barry spent his childhood days and in Rosslare Churchyard repose the remains of those members of his family who ended their lives in Ireland.

At an early age, John Barry expressed a strong desire to follow the sea and his father encouraged his ambition for he knew Ireland offered no opportunities for his son. To stay at home meant privation and starvation on a tiny leasehold at an exorbitant rental.

Somehow, through the efforts of his father and his uncle Nicholas Barry, at Wexford, young John Barry shipped at about the age of ten as a cabin boy on an Irish merchantman. The date of his coming to America has not been definitely ascertained. But it must have been about the year 1762. He arrived at Philadelphia as second mate of an Irish vessel, when only seventeen.

Romance entered John Barry's life in the summer of 1767, as the tall Irishman pledged his troth to a young Irishwoman. Her name was Mary Clary, age twenty-two. They were wed sometime in October.

Captain of his own ship, the *Black Prince*, he voyaged to London in 1774 and was astounded to hear high officials and members of parliament talk of sending a punitive expedition to teach the colonies a lesson.

Risking his life, he stayed in London and collected speeches and newspaper clippings of officials in parliament and public office advocating punishment for the colonies. Having experienced the horrors of English Ireland, Barry delivered a trunk filled with incriminating English documents to the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia. Many historians believe this first Naval Intelligence report swayed the vote of the delegates for complete independence.

John Barry distinguished himself throughout the Revolution and French War as a fighter and seaman and his English foes knew him as "Saucy Jack."

Another little known fact about John Barry is that he served as Aide-de-Camp to General Washington during the bitter days of Valley Forge. He with his brave sailors fought with the General against the English at Trenton and Princeton.

Much has been said and written about Commodore John Barry but I would like to relate the feelings of three men who spoke of John Barry.

Representative James A. Hamill, of New Jersey stated . . . "First in our American pantheon stands the majestic figure of George Washington, and close beside him John Barry, on whose strong arm Washing-

ton was wont to lean with confidence in his hours of bitter anguish and trial; one the idolized Father of our Country and the other the venerated Father of our Navy."

So strongly impressed was Admiral George W. Melville by John Barry's contribution to the Republic that he solemnly declared . . . "He was God-given to us."

And, President George Washington, in his letter of appoint stated the following to and about John Barry:

The President of the United States of America

To: John Barry,
President of the United States, reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities, have nominated by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint you Captain in the Navy of the United States, and Commander of the Frigate called the United States; to take rank from the fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four . . .

With issuance of this appointment, President Washington gave to his friend and comrade, John Barry, an immortal place in our Country's history; that of being the Father of the American Navy. e

Mr. WALKER. Madam Speaker: I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. Res. 87

Whereas Commodore John Barry, hero of the American Revolution and holder of the first Commission in the United States Navy, was born on September 13, 1745, in County Wexford, Ireland;

Whereas Commodore Barry was commissioned to command the brig Lexington, the first ship bought and equipped for the Revolution, and became a national hero with the first capture of an enemy warship in actual battle;

Whereas following the Revolution, when the sovereignty of this new Nation was threatened by pirates, Commodore Barry was placed in command of the first ships authorized under the new Constitution and was named senior captain of the United States Navy in 1774;

Whereas Commodore Barry is considered as the father of the United States Navy; and

Whereas Commodore Barry was honored by the United States Congress in 1906, when a statue was commissioned and later placed in Lafayette Park, Washington, District of Columbia, and honored again some fifty years later when the Congress authorized a statue to be presented in his name to the people of County Wexford, Ireland: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate September 13, 1981, as "Commodore John Barry Day", as a tribute to the father of the United States Navy, and to call upon Federal, State, and local government agencies and the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOAKLEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter on the subject of the Senate joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 694,
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATION
ACT, 1981

Mr. PRICE. Madam Speaker, I call up the conference report on the Senate bill (S. 694) to authorize supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1981 for the Armed Forces for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, and for research, development, test, and evaluation, to increase the authorized personnel and strengths for military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense for such fiscal year, to authorize supplemental appropriations for such fiscal year for construction at certain military installations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 27, 1981.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PRICE) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DICKINSON) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE. Madam Speaker, S. 694 is a supplemental authorization for fiscal year 1981, the appropriation for which has already been considered.

The bill would authorize \$2,736,362,000 for the Department of Defense for weapons procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation (R.D.T. & E.), and military construction. The bill is \$305,554,000 below the request of the President.

The bill includes \$2,188,994,000 for procurement, and \$480,928,000 for R.D.T. & E., plus \$66,440,000 for military construction.

The conference report has been printed in the RECORD and has been available to the Members. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to go into a detailed explanation.

The authorizations provided in this bill are consistent with the programs planned for fiscal year 1982 and,

therefore, these fiscal 1981 funds authorized are necessary as part of a continuing program to improve national defense.

I should point out that in a number of programs in titles I and II of the bill, prior authorization was available from the basic fiscal 1981 authorization and, therefore, new authorization was not provided, even though the programs were approved by the conference. This is clearly stated in the statement of managers accompanying the conference report.

An important general provision in the bill clarifies the law regarding accrued leave to allow those men who endured prolonged Indian Ocean deployment at the time American hostages were being held in Iran to be able to use accrued leave that they lost because of that deployment. That deployment is the longest sustained at-sea deployment in the history of the U.S. Navy.

Mr. DICKINSON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. DICKINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DICKINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the fiscal year 1981 Defense Supplemental Authorization Act conference report. The total administration request was \$3,041,916,000. This bill will authorize \$2,735,862,000. Of this amount the largest sum, \$2,188,994,000, will be dedicated to the procurement of weapons essential to the rebuilding of our forces initiated by the administration.

There is a provision in this bill that would allow military personnel who are deployed—such as in the Indian Ocean—to accumulate up to 90 days of leave. Leave in excess of 60 days is normally lost at the end of the fiscal year. This bill would allow those members who have endured long deployments to use this excess leave this summer and fall and not lose it. Consequently, passage of this bill now will maximize the morale benefits associated with the provision.

I support the conference report and urge its approval.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. DICKINSON. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. PRICE. Madam Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PRICE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the

disorders become visible. H.R. 1100 recognizes the need for certain disabilities to be considered service-connected so that help can be administered to those veterans who were prisoners of war. H.R. 1100 will have a direct influence upon aging World War II veterans, who will be able to obtain the proper care for the residual effects of their period of captivity.

The Veterans' Administration in October 1977 provided the Congress with a report on the short- and long-range plans of the Administrator. This report was in response to Public Law 94-581, section 117(a), and directed the Chief Medical Director, through the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to submit a report on VA programs and plans for meeting the problems generated by the increasing numbers of aging veterans. It is this report which must be analyzed when making decisions on the future of the future of the World War II veteran. I hope I have brought to the attention of my colleagues an awareness of the crucial questions we must deal with in the very near future. ●

REMEMBERING JOHN BARRY

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1981

● Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give support to Senate Joint Resolution 87 commemorating the birthday of Commodore John Barry, designating September 13 as "Commodore John Barry Day." In an age where we are seeking out new heroes, Commodore Barry stands out as an example of heroic achievement. The first man commissioned by the United States Navy, he showed great valor in the Revolutionary War, and later in the war with France. George Washington, when issuing Commodore Barry's commission, commented on his "patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities."

But to Irish-Americans, John Barry holds a special significance, because he was born in County Wexford, Ireland. Fighting the poverty of his youth in Ireland, he beat the odds to become one of the founding fathers of the American Navy. It is important that we continue to remember Commodore Barry's achievements both as an American and as an Irishman. While Ireland is struggling to find a just solution to its present troubles, the memory of John Barry can serve as an inspiration of what men can do in the most difficult of times. The commodore also reminds all Americans of the positive contribution the Irish have made throughout American history. Finally, John Barry is a symbol of the patriotism and strength on which this country was founded. ●

SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF—
THE MESSAGE IS STARTING
TO GET THROUGH

HON. DAN MARRIOTT

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1981

● Mr. MARRIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be appropriate to inform this House, as well as many interested small enterprises in Utah, about the development of the 1981 tax bill and, particularly, its small business provisions.

PRESIDENT'S PACKAGE IS HISTORIC

President Reagan has given us historic tax legislation. The size and scope of the individual tax reductions and depreciation reforms in the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 are unprecedented. The business portion of the program gives America a real hope and solid opportunity for revitalizing our heavy industry.

I fully supported both the business and personal aspects of the President's plan.

EXCELLENT PROVISIONS ADDED BY THE CONGRESS

There were also some highly desirable provisions of the final legislation that originated in the Congress. In my opinion, the indexing of personal taxes proposed by Mr. DOLE and Mr. ARMSTRONG in the Senate, and Mr. ARCHER and Mr. GRADISON in the House, will be a key part of our tax policy by assuring that the effects of the 25-percent across-the-board tax cuts over the next 3 years are not wiped out by inflation.

The Senators from Wyoming and Virginia, Mr. WALLOP and Mr. BYRD, also were instrumental in developing the fine estate tax reforms that were accepted into the final bill: the gradual increase of the Federal estate tax exclusion from \$175,600 to \$600,000, the corresponding reduction of maximum rates from 70 percent to 50 percent, and the free transfer of all property to a surviving spouse under Federal law will be highly valuable in preserving the continuity of family farms, ranches, and small businesses.

HOUSE SEEKS HELP FOR SMALL BUSINESS

A number of us in the House raised our voices in behalf of giving specific recognition and support to the crucial small business element of our producing economy.

Small business accounts for the vast majority of all net new jobs in the private sector. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan puts the figure at 85 percent. The National Small Business Association's estimate is closer to 95 percent. From 1969 to 1976, 9 million new jobs were created, but NSB points out that employment among the Nation's 1,000 largest corporations accounted for only about 45,000 (5 percent) of the net new jobs. Three million of those jobs were in State government; the remainder, or nearly 6

million, were in small businesses, according to the Small Business Administration.

From SBA statistics, we know that small business provides 55 percent of all nonfarm employment—59 percent if farming is included—50 percent of all new technical innovations, 48 percent of domestic output and 43 percent of the gross national product.

In addition, small business owners and their families play an active role in the stability of their towns and cities through the continuity of their businesses and by working in their churches, charities, and other volunteer activities.

UTAH IS A SMALL BUSINESS STATE

I grew up in such a small business community in my own State of Utah and have witnessed these things, as I am sure many of my colleagues have.

It is no accident that Utah is the "Beehive State." Our commerce was built by hardworking small and family enterprises; there are few large corporations to this day. The industry of these firms reflects the State's pioneer heritage. Our citizenry is proud of this tradition and supports local, State, and regional business.

A recent development in our business community is the increasing interest and activity in government matters through a variety of small business organizations, such as the Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce, on a metropolitan level; the Utah Council of Small Business, statewide; the Mountain States Association; a regional group made up of small and independent business organizations in eight Rocky Mountain States stretching from Canada to Mexico; and the National Small Business Association, National Federation of Independent Business, and Small Business Unity Council, which are national in scope.

It has been my pleasure to work closely with all of these organizations in constructing the small business elements of the 1981 tax bill.

Utah is particularly fortunate to have within its borders such resources as Blair Walkington, director of economic development of the Salt Lake Area Chamber and David Tomlinson, who is not only a strong president of the Utah Small Business Council, but also national president of the Small Business Unity Council.

The Utah State Council, with a membership approaching 7,000, must be one of the fastest growing small business groups in the country. It has been very active in supporting the free enterprise thrust of President Reagan's program and advocating specific amendments to assist specified elements of the small business community, such as modest corporate rate reductions to help the less capital-intensive companies, expensing, estate tax reductions, and other capital formation measures.

There is also a natural tie-in of this program with the recommendations of

NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT
PENTAGON TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER

NAVAL MESSAGE

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ALNAV 102/81

SUBJ: COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DAY, 13 SEP 81

1. THE FOLLOWING PROCLAMATION, SIGNED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN ON BOARD USS CONSTELLATION, DESIGNATES SUNDAY, 13 SEP 81 AS COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DAY AND IS QUOTED BELOW FOR INFO AND APPROPRIATE ACTION:

COMMODORE JOHN BARRY, HERO OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND HOLDER OF THE FIRST COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, WAS BORN IN 1745, IN COUNTY WEXFORD, IRELAND. COMMODORE BARRY WAS COMMISSIONED TO COMMAND THE BRIG LEXINGTON, ONE OF THE FIRST SHIPS BOUGHT AND EQUIPPED FOR THE REVOLUTION, AND BECAME A NATIONAL HERO WITH THE ENGAGEMENT AND CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH WARSHIP EDWARD ON APRIL 7, 1776. HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF THROUGHOUT THE REVOLUTION AND AGAIN SHORTLY THEREAFTER IN THE QUASI-WAR WITH FRANCE AS A FIGHTER AND SEAMAN.

IN 1797, WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON APPOINTED COMMODORE BARRY CAPTAIN IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES AND COMMANDER OF THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES. IN SO DOING, THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT HE PLACED SPECIAL TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN (COMMODORE BARRY'S) PATRIOTISM, VALOUR, FIDELITY AND ABILITIES.

COMMODORE BARRY WAS HONORED BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS IN 1906, WHEN A STATUE WAS COMMISSIONED AND LATER PLACED IN LAFAYETTE PARK, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND HONORED AGAIN SOME FIFTY YEARS LATER WHEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER CAUSED A STATUE OF COMMODORE BARRY TO BE PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND, AT COUNTY WEXFORD, IRELAND.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY DESIGNATE SEPTEMBER 13, 1981, AS QUOTE COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DAY, UNQUOTE AS A TRIBUTE TO ONE OF THE EARLIEST AND GREATEST AMERICAN PATRIOTS, A MAN OF GREAT INSIGHT WHO PERCEIVED VERY EARLY THE NEED FOR AMERICAN POWER ON THE SEA. I CALL UPON FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO OBSERVE SUCH DAY WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES AND ACTIVITIES.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HERETO SET MY HAND THIS TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH.

2. COMMANDS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUPPORT THIS EVENT WITH APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES AND CEREMONIES IN THE SAME FASHION THAT SUPPORT IS EXTENDED TO OTHER SPECIAL DAYS AND EVENTS ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION OR PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT OBSERVANCES AT NAVAL ACTIVITIES MIGHT INCLUDE SPECIAL EVENTS SUCH AS CONCERTS OR DISPLAYS, ANNOUNCEMENTS DURING MILITARY FORMATIONS, COVERAGE IN INTERNAL INFORMATION MEDIA, AND SUCH CEREMONIES AS LOCAL

COMMANDERS MAY DEEM APPROPRIATE AND FEASIBLE. IN ADDITION NAVY PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS AND PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY CIVILIAN COMMUNITIES AND GROUPS MAY BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF DOD DIRECTIVE 5410.19 OF 19 JUL 1979 NOTAL.

3. IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, A SOCIETY OF IRISH DESCENDANTS FOUNDED IN 1836, WILL SPONSOR CEREMONIES TO BE HELD AT 1400 IN LAFAYETTE PARK. THE FEDERATION OF IRISH SOCIETIES, FOUNDED IN 1890 WILL HOLD CEREMONIES AT 1500 ON BOARD USS OLYMPIA IN PHILADELPHIA.
BT

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Public Law 97-43
97th Congress

Joint Resolution

To authorize and request the President to designate September 13, 1981, as "Commodore John Barry Day".

Aug. 20, 1981
[S.J. Res. 87]

Whereas Commodore John Barry, hero of the American Revolution and holder of the first Commission in the United States Navy, was born on September 13, 1745, in County Wexford, Ireland;

Whereas Commodore Barry was commissioned to command the brig Lexington, the first ship bought and equipped for the Revolution, and became a national hero with the first capture of an enemy warship in actual battle;

Whereas following the Revolution, when the sovereignty of this new Nation was threatened by pirates, Commodore Barry was placed in command of the first ships authorized under the new Constitution and was named senior captain of the United States Navy in 1794;

Whereas Commodore Barry is considered as the father of the United States Navy; and

Whereas Commodore Barry was honored by the United States Congress in 1906, when a statue was commissioned and later placed in Lafayette Park, Washington, District of Columbia, and honored again some fifty years later when the Congress authorized a statue to be presented in his name to the people of County Wexford, Ireland: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate September 13, 1981, as "Commodore John Barry Day", as a tribute to the father of the United States Navy, and to call upon Federal, State, and local government agencies and the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Commodore
John Barry Day.
Designation
authorization.

Approved August 20, 1981.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S.J. Res. 87:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 127 (1981):
July 31, considered and passed Senate.

Aug. 4, considered and passed House.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 17, No. 34 (1981):
Aug. 20, Presidential statement.

THE PRESIDENT. No. We were, as I say, faced with the knowledge that you could not go on recognizing this violation of international waters and that we were going to plan our maneuvers as we would have planned them without that rule, without his artificial line.

If I could call to your attention that periodically we send some ships into the Black Sea just for the same reason, just as the Soviet Union sends ships into the Caribbean, to assure that everyone is observing international waters and the rules pertaining to them.

Q. But it sounds like you're saying, no, it wasn't a test, but you aren't sorry you've bloodied Qadhafi's nose.

THE PRESIDENT. This is a rule that has to be followed. If our men are fired on, they're going to fire.

[Following the question-and-answer session, the President viewed an aircraft launch and recovery exercise from the navigation bridge and then went to the flight deck to watch a weapons training exercise. He then had lunch with enlisted personnel in the mess.]

Following lunch, the President proceeded to the hangar deck for a reenlistment ceremony. Adm. James D. Watkins, Chief of Staff, Pacific Fleet, administered the oath, and the President congratulated the reenlisted men individually as they crossed the dais.

Captain Brooks then presented the President with several mementos of his visit to the ship and introduced the President who addressed the crew at approximately 1:25 p.m. as follows:]

REMARKS TO CREW AND SIGNING OF JOHN BARRY DAY RESOLUTION

Thank you all very much for this warm hospitality and this greeting. Admiral Watkins, Captain Brooks, the officers and men of the Constellation:

You know, Presidents are permitted to experience a great many things, but I can assure you, this day will be long remembered as a most special experience that

I have had. It is my first time to ever be on a carrier. As I told many of you on the horn this morning when I arrived, I'm an old ex-horse cavalryman. But then I'll remind you that there was an admiral of the Navy that rode a horse into Tokyo at the end of World War II, so maybe we have something in common.

But this ship, what I've seen today and the officers and crew, you all make me very proud to be able to say I'm the Commander in Chief of all of you. The demonstration of firepower and efficiency by the air wing was impressive, but what's most important, it is also impressive to the enemies of freedom in the world. And we had an example of that just night before last on the carrier *Nimitz*. *[Cheers]*

But this carrier and its air wing represent the cutting edge of our naval power. It takes an extra bit of dedication to do this job. I know it's rough. It's rough on you, rough on your families, but it's never been more necessary at any time in our history than it is right now. Without someone willing to put in the long hours, willing to suffer the frustrations, willing to risk the dangers, our country wouldn't be sure of continued peace and freedom. There's no greater gift that you can give to your family, your community, or your country than the protection that you afford all of them by this job that you're doing.

I know there've been times when the military has been taken for granted. It won't happen under this administration. We're going to make sure to the best of our ability that your pay is fair and that you have the equipment that is needed to do the job right, from spare parts to new ships.

Today, military adventurism and subversion threaten in faraway areas of the world. Providing security for the United States is the greatest challenge and a

greater challenge than ever, but we'll meet that challenge. We're committed to a 600-ship Navy, a Navy that is big enough to deter aggression wherever it might occur. Let friend and foe alike know that America has the muscle to back up its words, and ships like this and men like you are that muscle.

Of course, more than equipment is needed. You deserve compensation worthy of the sacrifices you're making, and you'll get it. We're taking the steps necessary to encourage you to stick with the service, because you're needed. And I am so proud and so thrilled by the evidence of that that we've seen here today.

But you know that it takes more than money to keep you out here. The word "patriotism" is defined as love for or devotion to one's country, and that can't be bought. But it's present on this great ship, on the destroyer *Fletcher* and the cruiser *Jouett*, the frigate *Wadsworth* as well.

There's a new spirit, I can tell you, sweeping America, and you're part of it. The Navy's pride and professionalism campaign is part of it. The push for quality by American workers is part of it. That young Marine sergeant, Jimmy Lopez, and the naval aviator, Commander Don Scherer, who wouldn't bend to their Iranian captors during the days of the hostages, were part of it. Maybe some of you don't know that Sergeant Jimmy Lopez, before he left his place of confinement in Iran, wrote on the wall in Spanish—which evidently they could not understand, "Long live the red, white, and blue."

Your country won't forget that while those people were held hostage, you were nearby, ready to help, setting a new record for the number of continuous days any conventional ship has been at sea. And your countrymen knew what that

meant—long hours, strenuous effort, the pain of being away from loved ones. And yet, there were many out here that were a part of that long stretch who reenlisted and are still here with the *Constellation*.

I don't know whether you've read the book. There's a book by the novelist, James Michener, "The Bridges at Toko-Ri." He wrote very movingly of the men who had fought in that Korean conflict. But in the final scene of the book, Michener writes of the admiral, standing on the darkened bridge of his carrier, waiting for the pilots who had flown off the carrier's deck that day to bomb the Toko-Ri bridges and who now must try to find that deck, big as it is when you're on it, but a postage stamp when it's out there in an ocean in the dark for men trying to find it.

The admiral wondered at their selflessness, standing there alone in the darkness, and then in the book he asked aloud, "Where do we get such men?" Well, you're the answer to that question. Those men he was speaking of came from cities and towns, as you have come, from farms and villages, all a product of the freest and the greatest society that man has ever known. When you and I seek together peace, you're doing it with what you are doing here. And you are, as I said to the crew of the *Fletcher* when they went by this morning, you are ensuring peace just by doing what you're doing, because any potential enemy has to see that the price of aggression is just more than he might want to pay, and that's the greatest service that can be performed.

You know, today your ship's motto, "The Spirit is Old; The Pride is New," fits this Nation as well as the vessel. And I have a little chore that I'm going over here for just a second to do, and then I'll just finish with a few remarks.

There was a Commodore John Barry in the United States Navy back in the days

of the Revolution, and he has been called by many the Father of the United States Navy. So, I'm going to go over here and tell you a little bit of what it is that I'm signing, and then I'll finish telling you something, a story that I think you might like to hear.

I'll just go to the table.

This is a proclamation [resolution]. It was passed by the 97th Congress of the United States authorizing and requesting me to designate September 13th, 1981, as Commodore John Barry Day. He was a hero of the American Revolution, holder of the first commission in the United States Navy. He was born in 1745 in County Wexford, Ireland. He was commissioned to command the brig *Lexington*, equipped for the Revolution, and became a national hero with the capture of a British man-of-war, the *Prince Edward*, April 1776.

Following the Revolution, when the sovereignty of this new nation was threatened by pirates, Commodore Barry was placed in command of the first ships authorized under the new Constitution and was named Senior Captain of the United States Navy in 1794. As I said, he's considered by many as the Father of the United States Navy. He was honored in 1906 when the Congress had a statue of him erected in Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C., and since then a statue has also been erected by our Government in County Wexford, Ireland.

"So, now, therefore, be it resolved that the President is authorized and requested to designate September 13th as Commodore John Barry Day as a tribute to the Father of the United States Navy and to call upon Federal, State, and local government agencies and the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities." It is signed by Congressman Thomas O'Neill,

the Speaker of the House, and by George Bush, the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

I'm going to use about four pens. I could have signed this at the hotel, but I just thought with this chance, I had to sign it right out here where the Navy is.

[At this point, the President signed the bill. As enacted, S.J. Res. 87 is Public Law 97-43, approved August 20.]

If I could take another moment of your time, there's a little story maybe known to some of you about the United States Navy. Back in about 1840, around there, when this Nation of ours was so little that the great powers of Europe still were planning to come—they didn't think the experiment would work and they would eventually take us over and colonize various parts of this country—there was a revolution in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. And a Hungarian by the name of Kostia, one of the lieutenants of that revolution, fled to the United States, and he took out his first papers to become a citizen here.

Then he became an importer by trade, and he was in a port on the Mediterranean when someone tipped off the admiral in command of an Austrian warship in the harbor that he was there. And he was kidnapped in the night and taken aboard that ship to be returned to Austria—because the revolution had failed—where he would be hung.

The man who he had had working for him there—he had told him about his new country and about that flag, described the flag. And that man was down on the waterfront the next morning, knowing what had happened, and he saw an American flag. It was on a tiny warsloop, an American warsloop. And he went aboard and told Captain Ingraham of the United States Navy what had happened.

Ingraham went to the American Consul

in that port. The Consul was reluctant to do anything when he learned that the man had only taken out his first papers, was not yet a citizen. But Captain Ingraham said, "I believe I am the senior officer in this port. I believe that my oath of office requires that I do something for this man who has announced his intention to be a citizen."

He had himself rowed out to the Austrian warship. He demanded to see our citizen. They were amused at the affront of this captain of the tiny warsloop, but they brought him on deck in chains. Captain Ingraham said, "I can understand him better without those chains." So they struck the chains, still amused. And then he said, "I'm going to ask you one question. Consider your answer carefully. Do you ask the protection of the American flag?" And Kostia, who had been badly beaten, nodded yes. And he said, "You'll have it."

He went back to his own ship, and in the meantime, three more Austrian warships sailed into the harbor. There were now four. He sent a message over to the admiral again that said, "Any attempt to leave this harbor with our citizen on board will be resisted with appropriate force. And I will expect an answer by 4 o'clock."

Well, at 4 o'clock that afternoon everyone was looking at everyone else through those long spyglasses. No evidence of motion, but it was evident that the four ships were getting ready to sail. He ordered that the guns be rolled into the sally ports. Now it was just seconds until 4 o'clock, and he ordered the men to light those tapers with which they touched off the cannons. They did. And then the lookout called down and said, "They're lowering a boat." And they rowed Kostia over and turned him over to Captain Ingraham. One sloop against four warships. He then went below and wrote his resignation to

the United States Navy. He said, "I did what I thought my oath of office required, but if I have embarrassed my country, I tender my resignation."

The United States Senate turned down his resignation with these words: "This battle that was never fought may turn out to be the most important battle in our Nation's history."

For many, many years, indeed for more than a century, there has been a U.S.S. *Ingraham* in the United States Navy. I have just learned that with the reduction of forces that has taken place in recent years, there is not one now. I promise you there soon will be.

Now, speaking for all your fellow citizens, I want to say how proud you have made all of us. In the weeks ahead when the "Connie" sails into the Western Pacific, remember wherever you are, there also is America and there goes the pride and the good wishes of all your fellow citizens.

Well, men of the *Constellation*, it's been an honor for me to be here with you. Thank you very much, and God bless all of you.

NOTE: The President left the U.S.S. *Constellation* on Marine One and traveled to the Santa Ana Marine Air Facility in Tustin, Calif., where he boarded the motorcade for the ride to Costa Mesa, Calif.

Commodore John Barry Day

Proclamation 4853. August 20, 1981

By the President of the United States
of America

A Proclamation

Commodore John Barry, hero of the American Revolution and holder of the first commission in the United States Navy

under the Constitution, was born in 1745, in County Wexford, Ireland. Commodore Barry was commissioned to command the brig *Lexington*, one of the first ships bought and equipped for the Revolution, and became a national hero with the engagement and capture of the British warship *Edward* on April 7, 1776. He distinguished himself throughout the Revolution and again shortly thereafter in the Quasi-War with France as a fighter and seaman.

In 1797, with the advice and consent of the Senate, President Washington appointed Commodore Barry Captain in the Navy of the United States and Commander of the Frigate *United States*. In so doing, the President said that he placed "special Trust and Confidence in (Commodore Barry's) Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity, and Abilities".

Commodore Barry was honored by the United States Congress in 1906, when a statue was commissioned and later placed in Lafayette Park, Washington, District of Columbia, and honored again some fifty years later when President Eisenhower caused a statue of Commodore Barry to be presented on behalf of the people of the United States to the people of Ireland, at County Wexford, Ireland.

Now, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate September 13, 1981, as "Commodore John Barry Day", as a tribute to one of the earliest and greatest American Patriots, a man of great insight who perceived very early the need for American power on the sea. I call upon Federal, state, and local government agencies and the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen

hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:06 p.m., August 21, 1981]

Costa Mesa, California

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Orange County Republicans at the Target '82 Fundraising Reception, August 20, 1981

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much. Stu [Spencer], that's going to be a hard act to follow. [Laughter]

Well, I am delighted to be back here, and I've had a day in which it's just fitting that I should be here in the place that I've often described as "where the Republicans go before they die." [Laughter] And the victory that Stu spoke of in those two pieces of legislation, the budget cuts and the tax program—I think I have to confess now, you all know that I once was a Democrat and that all these years, you see, I've been a subversive agent in the Republican Party—[Laughter]—because I remember my first vote as a Democrat. And I voted for a Democratic platform that called for reducing the size and cost of the Federal Government, eliminating useless bureaus and agencies, turning authority and autonomy back to local and State government, and reducing the cost of government. And finally, after all these years since 1932, we're making good on that Democratic promise.

But, no, I'm delighted with the victory. But I have to be honest and say, you did that. You've no idea what it was like in Washington—not that I'm that familiar with the place, even after 8 months—but

in America in 1836 makes it the oldest fraternal organization in this country.

The new President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is a Marylander, Joseph A. Roche of Baldwin, Md. For over 130 years, the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America has assisted Irish immigrants and sought to recognize the accomplishments, talents, and patriotism that the Irish have brought to this country.

I can think of no better way to fulfill this effort than to pay tribute, once again, to the Father of the American Navy, Commodore John Barry.

I ask that the President's comments on board the U.S.S. *Constellation* be printed in the Record.

The comments follow:

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS BY PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN ABOARD THE U.S.S. *CONSTELLATION*, ON THE OCCASION OF THE SIGNING OF S.J. RES. 87 AND HIS PROCLAMATION

You know, today you ship's motto, "The Spirit is Old; The Pride is New," fits this Nation as well as the vessel. And I have a little chore that I'm going over here for just a second to do, and then I'll just finish with a few remarks.

There was a Commodore John Barry in the United States Navy in the days of the Revolution, and he has been called by many the Father of the United States Navy. So, I'm going to go over here and tell you a little bit of what it is that I'm signing, and then I'll finish telling you something, a story that I think you might like to hear.

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"So, now, therefore, be it resolved that the President is authorized and requested to designate September 13th as Commodore John Barry Day as a tribute to the Father of the United States Navy and to call upon Federal, State, and local government agencies and the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities." It is signed by Congressman Thomas O'Neill, the Speaker of the House, and by George Bush, the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

I'm going to use about four pens. I could have signed this at the hotel, but I just thought with this chance, I had to sign it right out here where the Navy is.

COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DAY

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, last year I introduced a Senate joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate September 13 as "Commodore John Barry Day," in tribute to the Father of the American Navy.

I am pleased that this resolution passed the Senate and the House in time for the President to sign the proclamation on his first visit to a U.S. aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. *Constellation*.

Commodore Barry has long been a source of pride to Irish Americans, particularly the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America. The A.O.H. had its roots in the 16th century in Ireland, and the founding of the A.O.H.

• Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago today, September 13, 1981, was proclaimed by our President as "Commodore John Barry Day." It was an appropriate way for our Government to honor an early, great Irish-American. And it is appropriate again this year that we pause to honor the man who has often been described as the "Father of the United States Navy."

John Barry was born on this day in 1745, in County Wexford, Ireland. Like millions of other immigrants since, he crossed an ocean with the desire to make his way in this new land. In fact, John Barry was to become one of those great patriots who fought for the creation of the United States of America. During the Revolutionary War he commanded the brig *Lexington*, which was the first ship bought and equipped for the War of Independence. He became a national hero when he led the first capture of an enemy warship during battle.

Our first President relied on Barry during those difficult days at Valley Forge. Later, Barry returned to the sea where he continued to serve his country with effectiveness and with honor.

Today, let us honor the memory of the man who represents part of the great tradition of Irish-Americans. Commodore Barry demonstrated that a single individual can make significant contributions to the welfare of his nation. We acknowledge him as a great Irish-American patriot. •

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1982

• Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join today in commemorating Commodore John Barry, a Revolutionary War hero and an American patriot of Irish descent.

John Barry was born 237 years ago today in County Wexford, Ireland. He is widely recognized as the father of the U.S. Navy and his contribution to the birth of this Nation is not only a source of special pride to those of us of Irish ancestry, but to all Americans, regardless of heritage.

John Barry, historians say, delivered one of the first comprehensive intelligence reports on English intentions as the Continental Congress deliberated in Philadelphia over the merits of independence.

After the Colonies declared themselves free and independent, John Barry was named commander of the *Lexington*, the first ship bought and equipped by the United States during the Revolution.

Commodore Barry was the first American commander to capture an enemy ship in battle.

And, after the Revolution was over, when the sovereignty of the United States was threatened by pirates, Commodore Barry was placed in charge of the *United States*, one of the first ships acquired under the new Constitution. At the same time, he was named senior captain in the U.S. Navy.

President George Washington, in granting Commodore Barry his commission as senior captain in 1794, extolled him as a man of "patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities."

These are qualities we all take pride in as we honor Commodore John Barry and remember his contribution to the American Revolution and the creation of the U.S. Navy.

It is fitting that today, the 237th anniversary of his birth, be designated "Commodore John Barry Day." Commodore John Barry was one of the first and greatest American patriots of Irish descent. •

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1982

● Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of America's first and finest heroes, Commodore John Barry. Last year, President Reagan proclaimed, September 13, 1981, as "Commodore John Barry Day." Today, I rise to honor this Revolutionary War hero, the father of the U.S. Navy, and one of our Nation's most famous Irish-Americans.

As a Revolutionary War hero, Commodore John Barry was commissioned to command the brig *Lexington*, the first ship bought and equipped for the Revolution. He became a national hero with the first capture of an enemy warship in actual battle. As father of the Navy, he commanded the first ships authorized under the new Constitution. In 1794, George Washington named him Senior Captain of the U.S. Navy. Today, his memory lives on in our Nation's Capital and in his home country. He was honored in 1906, when the Congress erected a statue of him in Lafayette Park in Washington, D.C., and in 1956, when our Government erected a statue at his birthplace, County Wexford, Ireland. Beyond this, the memory of Commodore John Barry serves to inspire many U.S. citizens with Irish-American ancestry, and in particular, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, this Nation's oldest and largest Irish-American organization. Navy personnel, and all who courageously defend our country, revere this man, as do all Americans who recall our proud past and seek to strive for an even greater future.●

HON. CHARLES F. DOUGHERTY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1982

• Mr. DOUGHERTY. Mr. Speaker, September 13 marks the commemoration of Commodore John Barry Day, for it was 237 years ago today that John Barry, known as "the Father of the American Navy," was born in County Wexford, Ireland. Commodore Barry became a hero of the American Revolution when the ship he commanded captured an enemy ship in battle. After the Revolution, he bravely defended our new Nation against the pirates who attacked American ships on the high seas.

I am particularly proud of Commodore Barry's accomplishments for two reasons. First, as a member of the congressional Friends of Ireland, and a grandson of Irish immigrants, I can certainly appreciate the efforts John Barry took in coming from that grand country across the ocean to live in America. Second, as a member of the Seapower Subcommittee on the House Armed Services Committee, I respect the commodore for his leadership role in developing our country's Navy, which has proven so vital for a nation surrounded by water.

For these reasons, I join my colleagues today in saluting Commodore John Barry, the "Father of the United States Navy." •

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1982

• Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 237th anniversary of the birth of Commodore John Barry.

As my colleagues know, Commodore Barry is considered to be the Father of the U.S. Navy. He held the first commission in our Navy, commanded the

first ship purchased and equipped to fight in the American Revolution, and captured the first enemy ship actually taken in battle.

Although his exploits at sea are best known, he also served with distinction as Washington's aide at Valley Forge and in combat at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. After American independence had been secured, John Barry fought to preserve it in actions against the French, and as commander of the first ships authorized under our Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, John Barry is an authentic American hero, but he holds a special place in the hearts of Irish Americans. Born in County Wexford, Barry came to America as a merchant seaman and, like so many of his countrymen who would follow, enriched his new home with the special qualities of courage, loyalty, and pride that characterize the Irish people. His life is an example of the things that can be achieved by those who believe in their cause and in themselves. It is fitting that we pause today to honor the memory of a man who contributed so much to the country we love. •

May 15

TO: Peggy

Tony

Dana

Ben

Peter

Kim

NOTE IN THE FOLLOWING CABLES SOME OF THE IRISH PRESS
BUILD-UP to THE P's UPCOMING VISIT. CONTROVERSIAL, TO
SAY THE LEAST...

Julie

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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FOR P/RM, EU
SECSTATE FOR EUR/NE.
WHITEHOUSE FOR BAKALY, NSC FOR RENTSCHLER
SECDEF/OSD/P (JORDAN)
SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION TO THE REAGAN VISIT, WEEKEND
AND MONDAY.
MONDAY, MAY 14

① THE IRISH TIMES CARRIED A FRONT-PAGE ARTICLE TITLED
"MORE SENATORS JOIN BOYCOTT OF REAGAN ADDRESS" BY
MICHAEL O'REGAN, 05/14.

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:
TWO SENATORS, MR. FLOR O'MAHONY, MEP (MEMBER OF
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT), OF LABOUR, AND MRS. KATHERINE
BULBULIA, FINE GAEL, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THEY
WOULD NOT ATTEND THE JOINT SESSION OF THE OIREACHTAS TO
BE ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN DURING HIS VISIT NEXT
MONTH.

THIS FOLLOWS THE DISCLOSURE ON SATURDAY BY THE FINE
GAEL TD FOR DUN LAOGHAIRE, MRS MONICA BARNES, WHAT
SHE WOULD NOT ATTEND BECAUSE OF HER OPPOSITION TO THE
REAGAN FOREIGN POLICIES. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LABOUR
PARTY, SENATOR MICHAEL D. HIGGINS, HAS ALREADY
INDICATED THAT HE WOULD NOT BE PRESENT.

THE IRISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY LAST
NIGHT WELCOMED THE DECISION OF THE BISHOP OF GALWAY,
DR. EAMON CASEY, NOT TO MEET MR. REAGAN DURING HIS
VISIT.

END EXCERPTS.

② THE IRISH TIMES (LIBERAL) CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "US
ADVANCE TEAM EXPECTED TOMORROW" BY ELLA SHANAHAN IN
BALLYPOREEN, 05/14.

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:
MR. RICK AHERN, A SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL AIDE WHO
ARRIVED IN IRELAND YESTERDAY IS EXPECTED IN BALLYPOREEN
TOMORROW.

OVER 1000 GARDAI WILL BE ON DUTY ON THE WEEKEND OF THE
PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

THE NEW COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM WITH WHICH ALL GARDA
STATIONS WILL BE EQUIPPED IN THE FUTURE ARE IN
OPERATION IN BALLYPOREEN AND NEIGHBOURING STATIONS. IT
IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE AREA IS BEING USED AS A PILOT
SCHEME FOR THE NEW SYSTEM.

END EXCERPTS.

③ THE IRISH TIMES CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "GOLD NOZZLE
FOR REAGAN'S SHOWER" BY MICHAEL FINLAN, 05/14.
THIS REPORTED THE PREPARATIONS IN ASHFORD CASTLE FOR
THE VISIT.

④ THE IRISH PRESS CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "CUR AGUS
CUILTEAMH FAOI PHOLASAITHE UACHTARAN NA STAT LONTA: THE
ITHE REOS AND CONS OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE US" BY MOLLING O GACHARA, 05/14.

TRANSLATED EXCERPTS FOLLOW:

AND WHAT WAS REAGAN DOING AS THE FORMAL VOICE OF NIXON
IN DUBLIN IN 1972 WITH ANOTHER ELECTION IN THE OFFING?
MAYBE YOU WON'T BELIEVE THIS, BUT RONALD REAGAN,
REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA, CAME TO SPEAK ON
BEHALF OF NIXON WITH THE THEN TAOISEACH JACK LYNCH,
AND TO PUT HIS MIND AT EASE THAT HE WAS RIGHT WHEN HE
ASKED AMERICAN POLITICIANS NOT TO INTERFERE IN IRISH
POLITICS AT HOME.

REAGAN WENT STILL FURTHER WHEN HE CAME TO IRELAND IN
THE MIDDLE OF 1972. NOT ONLY DID HE AGREE WITH THE
GENERAL FEELING OF THE TAOISEACH OF THE DAY, BUT HE
SLATED JED KENNEDY ESPECIALLY AND MADE IT UNDERSTOOD
THAT KENNEDY WAS ONLY ELECT-CHEERING. THERE WAS ALSO
THE RUMOUR CIRCULATING THAT TED KENNEDY WOULD BE A
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE AGAINST NIXON THE FOLLOWING AUTUMN.
BT

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SECSTATE FOR EUR/NE.
WHITEHOUSE FOR BAKALY, NSC FOR RENTSCHLER
SECDEF/OSD/P (JORDAN)
SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION TO THE REAGAN VISIT, WEEKEND
END EXCERPTS.

THE IRISH PRESS CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "CASTLE FIT
FOR A PRESIDENT", 05/14.
THIS WAS CONCERNED WITH THE PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY IN
ASHFORD CASTLE.
SUNDAY, MAY 13.

① THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE (LIBERAL) CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED
"HEADS REARED" 05/13.

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:
AT A NOONTIME PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE NICARAGUAN
SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE IN BUSWELL'S HOTEL ON WEDNESDAY A
SPIRITED DISCUSSION BROKE OUT ABOUT THE "REARING"
(UPBRINGING) OF THE POLITICIANS IN ATTENDANCE.
WP (WORKERS' PARTY) DEPUTY PRIONSIAS DE ROSSA DISAGREED
WITH THE FF (FIANNA FAIL) DEPUTY (NIALL ANDREWS): "IT
MAY BE THAT I WAS NOT AS WELL REARED AS NIALL, BUT IF
MY WIFE OR CHILDREN BROUGHT SOMEONE INTO MY HOUSE WHOM
I KNEW HAD KILLED- OR PAID SOMEONE DGESE TO KILL--MY
NEIGHBOURS, I WOULD MAKE IT VERY CLEAR THAT THIS
PERSON WAS NOT WELCOME", HE SAID.

MRS. BULBULIA WENT ON TO MYSTERIOUSLY PREDICT THAT A
NUMBER OF POLITICIANS WILL "NOT FIND IT POSSIBLE TO BE
IN DUBLIN" ON THE DAY REAGAN IS SCHEDULED TO ADDRESS
THE DAIL.
END EXCERPTS.

② THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT CARRIED A BRIEF ARTICLE TITLED
"REAGAN: TD'S SNUB", 05/13.

THIS REPORTED MONICA BARNES', TD, DECISION NOT TO
BE PRESENT AT THE JOINT REAGAN-OIREACHTAS SESSION.
THE SUNDAY PRESS (CONSERVATIVE) CARRIED AN ARTICLE
TITLED "RONALD'S NEW NANCY WAITS IN BALLYPOREEN" BY
MICHAEL BANCE, 05/13.
THE OTHER NANCY IS THE BABY DAUGHTER OF THE OWNER OF
THE RONALD REAGAN LOUNGE.

③ THE SUNDAY PRESS CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "REAGAN
TURNS PRIESTS PINK" BY COLMAN CASSIDY, 05/13.

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:
BISHOP CASEY'S DECISION NOT TO ATTEND IS SEEN IN EFFECT
AS SUPPORT FOR THEIR MOUNTING ANTI-REAGAN LOBBY WHICH
UP TO NOW HAS BEEN ASCRIBED TO THE LEFT-OF-CENTRE OF
ALL SHADES.

INDICATIONS THAT PRESIDENT REAGAN'S FORTHCOMING VISIT
WILL WARRANT LESS THAN THE TRADITIONAL 100,000
WELCOMES FROM NORMALLY CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS WERE
BOOSTED THIS WEEK. THE VOICE OF FR. NIALL O'BRIEN IN
"THE PHILIPPINES WAS ADDED, SOMEWHAT SURPPISINGLY,

TO THE MOUNTING CHORUS OF MIDDLE-CLASS OPINION
BEGRUDGING BALLYPOREEN ITS MOMENT OF GLORY.
AGAIN, SOMEWHAT SURPRISINGLY, FR. SEAN RAINEY,
MISSION COORDINATOR FOR THE COLUMBAN FATHERS, WENT
PUBLIC EARLIER IN THE WEEK.
THE FACT THAT A BISHOP AND TWO--BY NO MEANS
RADICAL--MISSIONARY PRIESTS HAVE ADDED THEIR CAVEATS TO
THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT IS SURELY AN INDICATION OF COMING
EVENTS.
END EXCERPTS.
SATURDAY, MAY 12
THE IRISH PRESS CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "REAGAN MAY
CATCH SORRY SIGHT ON FISHING TRIP" BY JIM FARRELLY,
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UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 03 DUBLIN 01698

FOR P/RM, EU
SECSTATE FOR EUR/NE.
WHITEHOUSE FOR BAKALY, NSC FOR RENTSCHLER
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SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION TO THE REAGAN VISIT, WEEKEND
05/12.

THE ARTICLE CONCERNED LOCAL OPPOSITION TO A GARBAGE
DUMP WHICH THREATENS TO MAR THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF
LOUGH CORRIB.

THE IRISH INDEPENDENT CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "REAGAN
VISIT MAY BE DISRUPTED BY DISPUTES" BY PAUL MURPHY,
05/12.

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:

A SLIM HOPE OF SETTLEMENT IN THE ESB DISPUTE WAS HELD
OUT LAST NIGHT WHEN THE UNIONS SAID THEY WOULD ATTEND A
MEETING OF THE BOARD'S INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL ON TUESDAY
NEXT. THEY ARE DUE TO STRIKE IN NINE DAYS TIME.

MEANWHILE, ANOTHER DISPUTE, INVOLVING RTE (RADIO
TELEFIS EIREANN-STATE RADIO AND TELEVISION)
ELECTRICIANS, IS THREATENING THE STATION'S TELEVISION
AND RADIO COVERAGE OF THE VISIT.

END EXCERPTS.

THE IRISH PRESS CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "BISHOP CASEY
NOT TO MEET REAGAN", 05/12.

THE IRISH TIMES CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "RTE BLACKOUT
THREAT FOR REAGAN VISIT", 05/12.

BT

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WE SHOULD BE INHIBITED FROM TELLING HIM, AT OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL LEVEL, HOW MUCH WE DISAGREE WITH HIS POLICIES IN EL SALVADOR AND CENTRAL AMERICA GENERALLY. THAT, AFTER ALL, IS WHAT FRIENDS ARE FOR. END EXCERPTS. BT

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UNCLAS DUBLIN 01681

FOR P/RM, EU
SECSTATE FOR EUR/NE.
WHITEHOUSE FOR BAKALY, NSC FOR RENTSCHLER
SECDEF/OSD/P (JORDAN)

SUBJECT: TODAY'S MEDIA REACTION TO THE REAGAN VISIT.

① THE IRISH TIMES (LIBERAL) CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "GARDAI TO SEAL OFF BALLYPREEN" FROM DICK HOGAN.

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:

THE CO. TIPPERARY VILLAGE OF BALLYPREEN WILL BE SEALED OFF BY THE GARDAI AND SECURITY MEN ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 2ND., THE EVE OF PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT TO HIS ANCESTRAL HOME.

END EXCERPTS.

② THE IRISH PRESS (CONSERVATIVE) CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "TOURISTS LOSE ROOMS IN REAGAN HOTEL TAKEOVER".

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:

HUNDREDS OF TOURISTS HOPING TO STAY IN TWO GALWAY HOTELS HAVE RECEIVED LETTERS DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT CANCELLING THEIR RESERVATIONS FOR THE WEEKEND OF THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN BECAUSE THE US EMBASSY HAS ORDERED THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO TAKE OVER THE HOTELS TO ACCOMMODATE US OFFICIALS.

MANY SMALL HOTELS WHICH HAD BEEN TURNING AWAY BUSINESS BECAUSE THEY HAD BEEN BOOKED FOR THE US CONTINGENT, WERE NOW LEFT TO FIND OTHER CUSTOMERS.

THE RESERVATIONS WITH THE VARIOUS SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED HOTELS WERE MADE SOME MONTHS AGO.

END EXCERPTS.

③ THE IRISH TIMES CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "NEIL REAGAN SAYS 'I'M THE IRISHMAN'" BY SEAN CRONIN IN WASHINGTON. THIS WAS A PROFILE OF THE PRESIDENT'S OLDER BROTHER.

④ ~~THE IRISH PRESS (CONSERVATIVE) CARRIED AN EDITORIAL TITLED "VIETNAM ECHOES".~~

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION SEEMS TO BE THAT ITS POLICIES ARE EITHER MISUNDERSTOOD IN EUROPE OR THAT THE CRITICISM COMES FROM THOSE WHO, IN ANY EVENT, ARE BASICALLY ANTI-AMERICAN. NO DOUBT THERE IS AN ELEMENT OF YANKS GO HOME AMONG THOSE WHO WILL BE DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE REAGAN VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY NEXT MONTH, BUT IT WOULD BE WRONG FOR THE PROTESTS TO BE SEEN SOLELY IN THOSE TERMS.

THIS COUNTRY HAS A CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES, BASED ON BLOOD TIES STRETCHING BACK TO THE DAYS OF THE EMIGRANT SHIPS. PRESIDENT REAGAN, AS THE LEADER OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST DEMOCRACY, A COUNTRY THAT HAS OFFERED REFUGE TO MILLIONS OF IRISH PEOPLE AND WHOSE INVESTMENT PROVIDES JOBS FOR THOUSANDS HERE AT HOME, IS ASSURED OF A WARM IRISH WELCOME.

THAT DOES NOT, AND SHOULD NOT MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT

RF

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JNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 DUBLIN 01667

FOR P/RM, EU
SECSTATE FOR EUR/NE.
WHITEHOUSE FOR BAKALY, HSC FOR RENTSCHLER
SECDEF/OSD/P (JORDAN)

SUBJECT: TODAY'S MEDIA REACTION TO THE REAGAN VISIT.
THE IRISH TIMES (LIBERAL) CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED
"UCD (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN) STUDENTS PLAN
ANTI-REAGAN ACTION" BY NIALL KIELY.

TEXT FOLLOWS:

QUOTE:

STUDENTS AT UCD YESTERDAY PROMISED 'MILITANT DEMONSTRATIONS' DURING NEXT MONTH'S VISIT TO IRELAND BY PRESIDENT REAGAN. A GENERAL MEETING ON THE BELFIELD CAMPUS ALSO KONDENMED THE NUI DECISION TO AWARD AN HONORARY DOCTORATE.

FOUR POLITICIANS, TWO OF THEM SENATORS OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, ARE SEEKING SIGNIATURES FROM NUI GRADUATES ON A PETITION DISAPPROVING OF THE DOCTORATE AND SEEKING AN NUI SENATE REVERSAL OF THE DECISION TO HONOUR PRESIDENT REAGAN.

ACTION FROM IRELAND (AFRI), AN ORGANISATION DEDICATED TO PEACE AND JUSTICE IN IRELAND AND THE THIRD WORLD, HAS JUST PUBLISHED A SERIES OF SIX POSTCARDS TO COMMEMORATE THE REAGAN VISIT. THE SOMBRE, BLACK AND WHITE CARDS INCLUDE PICTURES OF A JAPANESE BABY WITH NUCLEAR BLAST BURNS, A SALVADORAN REFUGEE FAMILY ON THE ROAD AND THE REV. NIALL O'BRIEN, SURROUNDED BY FILIPINO PRISONERS IN BACOLOD JAIL.

A STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UCD STUDENTS' UNION, MR. GIOLLIOSA O LIDEADHA, INDICATED THAT "STUDENTS WOULD BE ORGANISING MILITANT DEMONSTRATIO" AS A RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

"THE MOTION NOTED THAT PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS MADE A TERRIBLE CONTRIBUTIION TO THE PROMOTION OF MURDER, TORTURE, INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, EXPLOITATION, POVERTY AND STARVATION IN THE THIRD WORLD. THE MOTION ALSO NOTED THAT PRESIDENT REAGAN HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESCALATION OF THE ARMS RACE AND FOR INCREASING THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WORLD WAR."

THE WIDER LEVEL OF PROTEST PLANNED FOR THE VISIT MAY FIND EXPRESSION UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF THE DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL, WHICH DECIDED ON TUESDAY NIGHT TO OFFER ITS SERVICES AS A CO-ORDINATING BODY. ALREADY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DTC HAVE HAD TALKS WITH THE REAGAN RECEPTION CAMPAIGN AND THE IRISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY, AND FURTHER DISCUSSIONS WILL TAKE PLACE LATER THIS WEEK. MEANWHILE, FIVE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ARRIVED UNANNOUNCED AT THE US EMBASSY IN DUBLIN YESTERDAY, REPRESENTING ALMOST 200 IRISH-BORN US ARMY VETERANS WHO HAD HOPED TO BE INVOLVED TO BE INVOLVED IN

THE PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY ON THE FIRST WEEKEND IN JUNE. THE US MILITARY ATTACHE, COLONEL DAVID THOMPSON, SAID LATER THAT EVENTS WERE NOW SO FAR ADVANCED IN TERMS OF ITINERARY ARRANGEMENTS IT WAS UNLIKELY THE LEGION'S REQUEST WOULD CHANGE THE SCHEDULE. MR. JOHN MURPHY, COMMANDER OF IRISH POST NO. TWO OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, SAID BEFORE MEETING COLONEL THOMPSON: "WE'RE HOPING FOR AN OFFICIAL ROLE, PERHAPS AS AN HONOUR GUARD AT CHANNON OR BALLYPREEN." SENATORS BRENDAN RYAN AND MICHAEL D. HIGGINS, WHO REPRESENT THE NUI, JOINED SENATOR FLOR O'MAHONY, MEP, AND MR. TONY GREGORY, TD, IN SIGNING A LETTER TO YESTERDAY'S IRISH TIMES WHICH URGED NUI GRADUATES TO SIGN THEIR PETITION BEFORE MAY 25TH." UNQUOTE.
END TEXT.
THE IRISH TIMES CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED "BARRY REJECTS CALL TO CANCEL REAGAN'S VISIT".
BT

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UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 DUBLIN 01667 *

FOR P/RM, EU
SECSTATE FOR EUR/NE.
WHITEHOUSE FOR BAKALY, NSC FOR RENTSCHLER
SECDEF OUSD/P (JORDAN)
SUBJECT: TODAY'S MEDIA REACTION TO THE REAGAN VISIT.

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:

"THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MR. BARRY,
REPLYING TO MR. PRIONSIAS DE ROSSA (WORKERS' PARTY,
DUBLIN NW) DURING QUESTION TIME AGREED THAT THERE WAS
SOME CONCERN IN IRELAND ABOUT POLICIES BEING PURSUED BY
THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION, BUT THAT WAS NO REASON WHY
THE US PRESIDENT SHOULD BE TREATED WITH ANYTHING OTHER
THAN THE COURTESY THAT BEFITTED THE MAJOR COUNTRY IN
THE WORLD AND A FRIEND OF IRELAND."

END EXCERPTS.

THE CORK EXAMINER (REGIONAL, CONSERVATIVE) CARRIED AN
ARTICLE TITLED "REAGAN VISIT SPIN-OFF WILL BE LATE".

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:

"THE BIG SPIN-OFF IN TOURISM FROM THE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT REAGAN WILL COME LATE IN THE SEASON, BUT
LAST NIGHT A TOURIST CHIEF WARNED THAT IF "ANYTHING
SERIOUS" WERE TO BUILD UP FROM THE PRESENT LEVEL OF
PROTESTS IT COULD BE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE."

END EXCERPTS.

BT

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

16 May

TO: Peggy

Tony

Dana

Al

Ben

Peter

Kim

RE: Latest press from Ireland

2 attachments.

Jeli

REAGAN IRELAND VISIT

(1)

Britain

A correspondent in Dublin for the Financial Times reported today, "The Irish Prime Minister, Dr. Garret FitzGerald, has made a plea for people to avoid public demonstrations 'which could be counter-productive' during the three-day visit of President Reagan..."

"His call came amid a mounting campaign to organize protests during the visit, mainly over U.S. policy in Central America...an issue in Ireland largely because of campaigning by Irish churchmen..."

Britain

USIA/P/RM

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SECSTATE FOR EUR/NE.
WHITEHOUSE FOR BAKALY, NSC FOR RENTSCHLER
SECDEF/OSD/P (JORDAN)

SUBJECT: TODAY'S MEDIA REACTION TO THE REAGAN VISIT.
THE IRISH TIMES (LIBERAL) CARRIED A FRONT-PAGE ARTICLE
TITLED "SIX SENATORS AND FIVE TDs (MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT) OPPOSE REAGAN MOTION".

EXCERPTS FOLLOW:

ALREADY A FINE GAEL (GOVERNMENT PARTY) DEPUTY, MRS
MONICA BARNES, AND THREE SENATORS--FLOR O'MAHONY
(LABOUR), KATHERINE BULBULIA (FINE GAEL) AND MICHAEL
D. HIGGINS (LABOUR)--HAVE MADE IT KNOWN THAT THEY WILL
NOT ATTEND PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ADDRESS ON MONDAY, JUNE
4TH. LAST NIGHT TWO MORE LABOUR SENATORS, MR JACK
HARTE OF DUBLIN AND MR PATRICK MAGNER OF CORK, AND AN
INDEPENDENT SENATOR, MRS CATHERINE MCGUINNESS, ALSO
INDICATED THAT THEY WOULD JOIN THE BOYCOTT. THE
WORKERS' PARTY DEPUTIES, MR TOMAS MAC GIOLLA AND MR
PRIONNSIAS DE ROSSA, WHO HAVE ALREADY COMPLAINED THAT
THE DAIL WAS NOT CONSULTED IN ADVANCE ABOUT GRANTING
SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO MR REAGAN'S VISIT, ARE
EXPECTED TO OBJECT TO A DEBATE ON THE TAOISEACH'S
MOTION. INDEPENDENT DEPUTY, MR TONY GREGORY, IS
ALSO LIKELY TO OPPOSE THE MOTION ON PRINCIPLE, ALONG
WITH MRS BARNES.

A NUMBER OF LABOUR DEPUTIES ARE ALSO UNHAPPY ABOUT THE
MOTION, AMONG THEM THE CHIEF WHIP AND PARTY
VICE-CHAIRMAN, MR MERVYN TAYLOR...

SENATOR HOWLIN (LABOUR) SAID HE HOPED THAT THE
PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY COULD DEVISE SOME FORM OF
UNIFIED PROTEST AT THEIR MEETING TOMORROW.

THE IRISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY HAS
PLANNED A SIGNATURE-COLLECTING PROGRAMME.

THIS PROTEST GIVES THEM (THE PUBLIC) A CHANCE TO MAKE
THEIR STATEMENT WITHOUT HAVING TO MARCH IN THE STREETS.

MR. O'MAHONY (SENATOR) SAID THAT PRESIDENT REAGAN HAD
NEVER PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED ANY INTEREST IN HIS IRISH
ROOTS UNLIKE THE KENNEDYS OR TIP O'NEILL OR THE OTHER
PROMINENT IRISH-AMERICAN POLITICIANS.

CURRENT AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS EL SALVADOR TOOK THE
VIEW THAT OPPOSITION TO THE CURRENT REGIME WAS
COMMUNIST-BASED, HE SAID. IN REALITY, WHILE THERE
WERE MARXISTS IN THE OPPOSITION, MOST OF IT WAS
CHURCH-BASED AND IT SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN THAT THE
MAN NOW CURRENTLY THE SECOND MOST IMPORTANT POLITICIAN
IN EL SALVADOR, AS A RESULT OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE,
WAS THE SAME PERSON WHO ORGANISED THE MURDER OF
ARCHBISHOP ROMERO.

END EXCERPTS.

Peter

5/17/84

PRESERVING PEACE AND PROSPERITY: The President's Trip to Europe, June 1984

THEMES

TD: Writers & Researchers
★ The latest boilerplate for Europe ★

I. Central Perceptions

A. Scene

- The President's trip to Ireland, France and the London Economic Summit should be publicly viewed as a practical expression of the foreign policy principles articulated in the April 6th CSIS speech: Realism, Strength, Economic Growth, Shared Responsibility With Allies, Non-Aggression, and Dialogue With Adversaries.
- Explicitly or implicitly every part of the June itinerary should provide mutual reinforcement for one or more of these principles.
- The importance of the President's June travel will transcend not only the London Summit itself but in a real sense the entire European itinerary: our objective, by the time the trip is completed, will be to place Europe in a larger policy context embracing both the Atlantic and Pacific communities.

B. Primary Perception

- A Strong President and the American Renewal: assertive U.S. leadership is essential to world peace and prosperity.

C. Supporting Perceptions

- The Dynamics of Interdependence: genuine peace is a product of Western strength, constancy, and cohesion.
- Keeping Our Powder (And Our Provender) Dry: viable Western security depends on both economic and defense cooperation.
- Reality Is Catching Up With Reagan's Vision: convergence of the Atlantic and Pacific communities as a positive trend in the late 20th Century.

D. Individual Locations and Matching Themes

1. Ireland

- General Theme: "Return To American Roots"
- Specific Emphases
- Ireland as an island link between two continents

MORE

- Reaffirmation of cultural and historic ties
- Partnership of shared values
- Peaceful settlement of conflict (rejection of violence)
- Importance of East-West dialogue

2. France/Normandy

General Theme: "Reconciliation and the Primacy of Peace"

Specific Emphases

- The legacy of D-Day: 40 years of peace and prosperity in Europe
- From sacrifice to security: the significance of the Atlantic Alliance
- The meaning of American leadership: an enduring commitment to European security
- From Normandy to the farther shore: America's unflagging efforts to eliminate the world's most destructive weapons

3. Bilaterals in London

- General Theme: "The sacred trinity of tested ties - tradition, trust, and vitality"
- Specific Emphases
 - Recommitment to the consultative process
 - Necessity of united stand on East-West issues
 - Sincerity of American efforts to deal constructively with the Soviets
 - Expanded Japanese role in assuming Western security obligations

MORE

4. London Economic Summit

-- General Theme: "The Spirit of Williamsburg Continues"

-- Specific Emphases

- Lustre of U.S. economic expansion and its relevance to the world community (American economic performance as a positive stimulus)
- Continued pursuit of non-inflationary growth (sustained recovery creates jobs, increases prosperity)
- Trade liberalization (despite problems, post-Williamsburg actions work to reduce protectionist trends)
- New partnerships and the vitality of the Summit process (Western leaders are pioneering creative approaches to joint cooperative ventures e.g., space research, counter-terrorism)--(tentative depending on evolution of pre-Summit preparations)
- London Summit and the political dimension
 - (President Reagan, while maintaining America's deterrent strength, is taking a realistic, positive approach vis-a-vis the USSR and the issue of arms reductions)
 - Global political outlook (increasing Asia-Europe-U.S. consultations)

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*Re: Europe
Rentschler*

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*WRITERS/Researchers -
Background Info -
(Note relevant
sections.)*

WHITEHOUSE FOR BAKALY, NSC FOR RENTSCHLER
USIA FOR EU:ZAVIS
E.O. 12354: N/A
SUBJECT: DESCRIPTION OF VISIT SITES.

1. DUBLIN

DUBLIN, ONE OF THE OLDEST CITIES IN THE WORLD FOUNDED AROUND 970 A.D. BY THE VIKINGS, HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT A MILLION PEOPLE. THE NAME ORIGINATES FROM THE IRISH "DUBH LINN" WHICH MEANS BLACK POOL.

DUBLIN CASTLE

THIS WAS THE CENTRE OF BRITISH RULE IN IRELAND AND IT DATES FROM THE 13TH CENTURY. THE STATE APARTMENTS, WHICH WERE THE HOME OF THE VICEROY, ARE WORTH A VISIT. THE CASTLE HAS LATELY BEEN VENUE FOR THE SESSIONS OF THE NEW IRELAND FORUM.

LEINSTER HOUSE

THE SEAT OF HOUSES OF THE OIREACHTAS (PARLIAMENT), THE DAIL (LOWER HOUSE) AND THE SEANAD (UPPER HOUSE), HAS BEEN LEINSTER HOUSE SINCE 1922. THE ORIGINAL BUILDING IS OF THREE STOREYS AND IS RECTANGULAR IN SHAPE, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FEET LONG BY SEVENTY FEET DEEP, WITH A CIRCULAR BOW PROJECTING ON THE NORTH SIDE. THE DESIGN IS TYPICAL OF THE PERIOD IN IRELAND. IT HAS BEEN CLAIMED THAT IT FORMED A MODEL FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WHITE HOUSE. THE ARCHITECT OF THE WHITE HOUSE, JAMES HOBAN, HAD STUDIED ARCHITECTURE IN DUBLIN IN THE 1780S. THE DESIGNER OF LEINSTER HOUSE WAS THE ARCHITECT RICHARD CASSELS, WHO CAME TO IRELAND FROM GERMANY ABOUT 1727.

DEERFIELD

DEERFIELD, THE RESIDENCE OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR, DATES FROM 1776. IT IS SURROUNDED BY 70 ACRES OF PRIVATE GROUNDS, IN THE

SIT: BAKA RENT

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PAGE 01

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MIDST OF EUROPE'S LARGEST PARK, THE PHOENIX PARK. IT HAS BEEN CALLED DEERFIELD SINCE MARCH 1981.

ARAS AN UACHTARAIN

THIS IS THE HOME OF THE IRISH PRESIDENT. LIKE THE RESIDENCE OF THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES, IT IS LOCATED IN THE PHOENIX PARK. THIS WAS ORIGINALLY A RANGER'S HOUSE WHICH DATED FROM THE MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY WHICH THE FAMOUS ARCHITECT JOHNSTON REFURBISHED AS THE VICEREGAL LODGE. THE HOUSE HAS BEEN THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE.

2. BALLYPOREEN

BALLYPOREEN, CO. TIPPERARY IS A VILLAGE AT THE FOOT OF THE KNOCKMEALDOWN-KILWORTH MOUNTAINS IN THE HEART OF IRELAND'S DAIRYLAND. THE VILLAGE, AND ITS ENVIRONS, ARE STEEPED IN HISTORY. IT IS, OF COURSE, THE AREA FROM WHICH PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ANCESTORS HAILED. IT IS ALSO FAMOUS FOR THE CELEBRATED "MITCHELSTOWN CAVES". OF THESE DESMOND'S CAVE IS FAMOUS BECAUSE THE EARL OF DESMOND SOUGHT REFUGE THERE ONLY TO BE BETRAYED IN 1601. THE EASTERN CHAMBER IS THE LARGEST CAVE IN IRELAND.

3. ASHFORD CASTLE

BUILT OVER A PERIOD OF THIRTY YEARS BY LORD ARDILAUN IN THE 19TH CENTURY, ASHFORD CASTLE, CONG, CO. MAYO INCORPORATES IN ITS CASTELLATED FACADE THE REMAINS OF A 13TH CENTURY DE BURGO CASTLE AND THE ORIGINAL ASHFORD HOUSE, BUILT IN THE STYLE OF A FRENCH CHATEAU. IN MORE RECENT YEARS, ASHFORD HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED TO CREATE ONE OF EUROPE'S PREMIER CASTLE HOTELS. IT HAS A FAIRY-TALE SETTING ON THE SHORES OF BEAUTIFUL LOUGH CORRIB, THE SECOND LARGEST LAKE IN IRELAND, WITH ITS HUNDREDS OF ISLANDS, BAYS AND COVES.

4. GALWAY

GALWAY IS THE PRINCIPAL TOWN T THE PROVINCE OF CONNACHT. IT IS A MARKET AND INDUSTRIAL TOWN AS WELL AS A RENOUNED EDUCATIONAL CENTER. IT CELEBRATES ITS QUINCENTENNIAL AS A MAYCRAL CITY THIS YEAR.

BT

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UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 DUBLIN 01796

WHITEHOUSE FOR BAKALY, NSC FOR RENTSCHLER

USIA FOR EU:ZAVIS

E.O. 12354: N/A

SUBJECT: DESCRIPTION OF VISIT SITES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY

ON DECEMBER 30, 1845, LETTERS PATENT WERE ISSUED
INCORPORATING IT UNDER THE NAME OF "QUEEN'S COLLEGE,
GALWAY." THE COLLEGE WAS OPENED FOR STUDENTS IN 1894.
BY THE IRISH UNIVERSITIES ACT (1908) THE COLLEGE BECAME
A CONSTITUENT OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND
(NUI). THE COLLEGE EXPANDED RAPIDLY DURING THE
SIXTIES, AND A NEW BUILDING PROGRAM WAS
UNDERTAKEN.DENNIS
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Peter

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BEN-FYI
John

V. SUMMARY OF MAJOR PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Focus</u>
1. Friday, June 1	Shannon arrival ceremony: 5-minute remarks	Delight at "returning home," American roots
2. Sunday, June 3.	University College of Galway ceremony: 10-minute remarks	Shared values; people-to-people ties; tolerance; rejection of violence
3. Sunday, June 3	Ballyporeen Village square: 5-minute remarks	Return to American roots; ancestral ties; U.S. commitment to peace and prosperity
4. Sunday, June 3	Dublin Castle State Dinner 3-minute toast	Irish contributions to international community; tribute to those of good-will seeking peaceful settlement of conflict; Ireland as appropriate island stepping-stone between Old and New Worlds
5. Monday, June 4	Joint Session of Irish Parliament: 15-minute address	U.S.-European relations; upbeat vision of the future; East-West dialogue and its relevance to post-WW II generations; robust nature and promise of economic recovery; scene-setter for Normandy and London Summit
6. Monday, June 4	Deerfield Luncheon: 3-minute toast	Reiteration of American roots theme; U.S. commitment to peace and prosperity

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Focus</u>
7. Monday, June '4	Dublin Airport departure ceremony: 3-minute remarks	Reiteration of island-link theme; partnership of shared values
	<u>(Possible Addition:</u>	
	Heathrow Airport arrival ceremony: 3-minute remarks)	Delight at returning to homeland of an indispensable American ally; common dedication to preserving peace and prosperity; look forward to continuation of close bilateral and multilateral consultations.
8. Wednesday, June 6	Pointe du Hoc Commemoration: 15-minute remarks	Legacy of D-Day--reconciliation of former adversaries and 40 years of uninterrupted peace in Europe; solidarity of alliance and capacity to counter both old and new forms of aggression; enduring U.S. commitment to Western security -- American determination to build on existing peace and prosperity
	<u>(Possible Addition:</u>	
	Omaha Beach/Roosevelt Brothers gravesite: 3 minute remarks)	Bravery and sacrifice; U.S.-French brothers in arms; "never again" determination to eliminate both causes and weaponry of war
9. Sunday, June 10	Winfield Terrace Meeting with Embassy Personnel: 5-minute remarks	Tribute to the Foreign Service, the "front-line" in preserving Western peace and prosperity
	<u>(Possible Addition:</u>	
	South Lawn arrival: 3-minute remarks)	Return from a journey to preserve, with key allied partners, peace and prosperity; primacy of Atlantic relationship, in concert with evolving ties between Atlantic and Pacific communities (global policy view)