

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library  
Digital Library Collections

---

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

---

**WHORM Subject File Code: CO073**

(Countries: Ireland)

**Case file Number(s): 230000-249999**

**Box Number: 95**

---

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

*Last Updated: 11/03/2023*

WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 84 105 27

8417160

Name of Correspondent:  Mr.  Mrs.  Miss John J. Nally

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Urges RR to stand up for Irish unity, freedom and peace

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	<u>Demo</u> Conlyde	ORIGINATOR	84 10 6 11	ATT	A	84 10 7 06
99	<u>ROS</u>		84 10 6 13		C	84 10 6 25
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

# RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

## CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: L Individual Codes: 4000 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: C0073 Secondary Subject Codes: PC \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
------	------	---------	------

C		Time: _____	P- _____
---	--	-------------	----------

DSP		Time: _____	Media: _____
-----	--	-------------	--------------

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan  
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan  
 n - 3 - Ron  
 n - 4 - Dutch  
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan  
 n - 6 - Ronald  
 n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Nancy  
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**  
 n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

**MEDIA CODES:**

- B - Box/package  
 C - Copy  
 D - Official document  
 G - Message  
 H - Handcarried  
 L - Letter  
 M - Mailgram  
 O - Memo  
 P - Photo  
 R - Report  
 S - Sealed  
 T - Telegram  
 V - Telephone  
 X - Miscellaneous  
 Y - Study

DATE

July 6, 1984

Dear Mr. Nally:

I am replying to your May 21 letter to the President concerning Northern Ireland.

President Reagan has expressed frequently his Administration's concern with events in Northern Ireland, in successive St. Patrick's Day statements and during his visit to the Republic of Ireland last month.

The President has emphasized that it is not for the United States to chart a course for the people of Northern Ireland. Rather, it is for the Irish and British peoples, and their elected representatives, to bring an end to the tragic violence in Northern Ireland. He has also stressed that Americans, who owe a great deal to their Irish heritage, have an obligation to support reconciliation between the two traditions within a democratic framework, free from coercion and intimidation. In this regard, the President has asked all Americans to refrain from aiding in any way those organizations involved directly or indirectly in perpetuating violence and discord in Northern Ireland. He has also made it clear that those individuals who promote violence in Northern Ireland are not welcome in the United States and will be prosecuted here to the fullest extent of U.S. law.

The President has urged Americans to show their interest in Ireland in a positive way by promoting reconciliation and economic cooperation and by supporting such groups as Cooperation Ireland. In addition, he has urged American business to contribute to the economy of Ireland, North and South, by creating industrial investment and job opportunities for the benefit of both traditions -- Catholic and Protestant -- thereby engendering a spirit of equity and tolerance.

We are encouraged by the recent intensification of the dialogue between the Irish and British governments and by their agreement that any change in the status of Northern Ireland should come about only within a democratic context, with the support of the majority of the people of Northern Ireland.

The President has applauded the work of the New Ireland Forum and has expressed the hope that the Forum report will further strengthen Anglo-Irish cooperation in resolving the Northern Ireland problem and in advancing reconciliation between the two communities.

The President has asked me to thank you for your warm wishes about his visit to Ireland. He thoroughly enjoyed his visit to his ancestral homeland and was deeply impressed by its beauty and the warmth of her people.

Sincerely,

Anne Higgins  
Special Assistant to the President  
and Director of Correspondence

Mr. John J. Nally  
815 East Pine Street  
Alhambra, CA 91801

cc: Donovan, 91 OEOB

DOS:NSC:AVH:CAD:AVH:vm1-7avh

## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

June 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *PRS*

SUBJECT: Reply to Mr. Nally

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the self-explanatory Tab I memo to Sally Kelly.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachments

Tab I	-	Memo to Kelly
Tab A	-	Recommended Changes
Tab B	-	Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLY  
FROM: *Paul B. Thompson to*  
ROBERT M. KIMMITT  
SUBJECT: Reply to Mr. Nally

Anne-  
This looks good  
to me, but decided  
to hold on your  
return.  
*AK*

We concur with State's recommended reply -- as modified -- to Mr. Nally.

- Attachments
- Tab A - Recommended Changes
  - Tab B - Incoming Correspondence

5037

UNCLASSIFIED  
(Classification)

84 JUN 25 P11: 07

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

84 JUN 25 P11: 02  
8417160

S/S \_\_\_\_\_

Date June 25, 1984

SITUATION ROOM

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane  
National Security Council  
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Mr. John J. Nally

Date: May 21, 1984 Subject: Urges Ronald Reagan to Stand  
Up for Irish Unity, Freedom and Peace

WH Referral Dated: June 13, 1984 NSC ID# 236317  
(if any)

\_\_\_\_\_ The attached item was sent directly to the  
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary, for the reason cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:

*for* *Christie A. Keaney*  
Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED  
(Classification)

DOS/NSC/ASH/COOP/ [handwritten initials]

DRAFT LETTER TO JOHN NALLY

Dear Mr. Nally:

I am replying to your <sup>May 21</sup> letter to the President of ~~May 21~~ concerning Northern Ireland.

President Reagan has expressed frequently <sup>his Administration's</sup> ~~the~~ concern of ~~this Administration~~ with events in Northern Ireland, in successive St. Patrick's Day statements and during his visit to the Republic of Ireland earlier this month.

The President has emphasized that it is not for the United States to chart a course for the people of Northern Ireland. Rather, <sup>as is for</sup> we believe that the Irish and British peoples, and their elected representatives, ~~are fully capable of achieving~~ <sup>to bring</sup> progress and an end to the tragic violence <sup>in Northern Ireland</sup> ~~free from coercion~~ and ~~intimidation~~. He has <sup>also stressed</sup> ~~pointed out~~ that Americans, who owe a great deal to their Irish heritage, have an obligation to support reconciliation between the two traditions within a democratic framework, <sup>free from coercion and intimidation. In this regard,</sup> The President has asked all Americans to refrain from aiding in any way those organizations involved directly or indirectly in perpetuating violence and discord in Northern Ireland. He has also made clear that those individuals who promote violence in Northern Ireland are not welcome in the United States and will be prosecuted here to the fullest extent of U.S. law.

Mr. John J. Nally,  
815 East Pine Street,  
Alhambra, California.

The President has urged Americans to show their interest in Ireland in a positive way by promoting reconciliation and economic cooperation, and by supporting such groups as Cooperation Ireland. <sup>In addition, as well</sup> He has urged American business to contribute to the economy of Ireland, North and South, by creating industrial investment and job opportunities for the benefit of both traditions—Catholic and Protestant—thereby engendering a spirit of equality and tolerance.

We are encouraged by the recent intensification of the dialogue between the Irish and British governments and by their agreement that any change in the status of Northern Ireland should come about only within a democratic context, with the support of the majority of the people of Northern Ireland.

The President has applauded the work of the New Ireland Forum and has expressed the hope that the Forum report will strengthen further Anglo-Irish cooperation in resolving the Northern Ireland problem and in advancing reconciliation between the two communities.

*TP The President has asked me to thank you for your warm wishes about his visit to Ireland. He thoroughly enjoyed his visit to his ancestral home <sup>land</sup> and was deeply impressed by its beauty and the warmth of her people.*

Sincerely,

Anne Higgins

cc: Donovan, 94 GERR

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

JUNE 13, 1984

8417160

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF ANNE HIGGINS

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 236317

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MAY 21, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. JOHN J. NALLY  
815 EAST PINE STREET  
ALHAMBRA CA 91801

SUBJECT: URGES RONALD REAGAN TO STAND UP FOR IRISH  
UNITY, FREEDOM AND PEACE

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

*Received in S/S-I  
6/13 at 9:51 AM (CA)*

236317

815 East Pine Street  
Alhambra, California 91801  
May 21, 1984

8417160

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am delighted you are visiting our ancestral-homeland of Ireland.

I understand that you will be traveling through parts of the south of Ireland. But, during your travels, please do not ignore that Ireland is a land divided and still unfree. The Catholics in the north of Ireland are treated like second-class citizens in their own country. They are discriminated against and locked out of all political power and much economic power as well.

The cynicism with which the Thatcher government received and commented on the Irish Forum report issued earlier this month is just another bit of evidence of Britain's intransigence and duplicity in dealing with the issues of peace and justice in Ireland. If you would take the time to read for yourself, in detail, the contents of the Irish Forum report and the reactions of the British government and press to the report, I am certain you will conclude that the British government has no intention of pursuing a fair and equitable solution to the problems in the north of Ireland.

Your great-grandfather, Michael Reagan, left County Tipperary during the Great Famine of the 1840's. The Great Famine was, in fact, deliberate genocide of the Irish people. At least one million Irish died of starvation and a million more fled Ireland to escape starvation. Yet, the British government at that time was shipping enough food and cattle out of Ireland to feed the entire population many times over.

Your grandfather was lucky enough to escape death and starvation at the hands of the British government -- he was "out of reach." How marvelous it would be if his great-grandson, now returning to Ireland over 140 years later as President of the United States, the most powerful democracy on earth, would say to the British government: "Enough! Let my people go! You have persecuted Ireland for much too long. Let Ireland be united and at peace!".

As a voter, I urge you to stand up for Irish unity, freedom and peace. The feelings and aspirations of 40 million Irish-Americans with regard to the unity of Ireland deserve your attention, Mr. President. Immigrant Irish paid with their blood in winning and preserving this country's freedom. One need only visit the American Revolutionary and Civil War monuments to come

President Ronald Reagan  
May 21, 1984  
Page Two

to the first realization of this fact by reviewing the thousands upon thousands of Irish names inscribed on those monuments. Additionally, I need not remind you, sir, of the immeasurable contribution of the Irish and Irish-Americans to the very fabric of our American society in the fields of industry, education, religion, politics, government and the arts. I've often thought that it is perhaps because the Irish have contributed so much to our society, became so interwoven with the successes of our great democracy and, therefore, became so "American", that they have been taken for granted by our government.

Notwithstanding the special contributions which the Irish and Irish-Americans have made to the success of this country, it is not favors that we are asking. We are only asking for an element of consistency in the administration of U.S. foreign policy. The advocacy of human and civil rights in one part of the world and the support of a foreign power in the violation of human and civil rights in another part of the world is not something of which American citizens can be proud. I find it very difficult to explain to my six children how the statement of Secretary of State, George Shultz, that, "The United States does not recognize the legitimacy of the artificially imposed division of Europe . . ." is consistent with our government's ignoring the artificially imposed division of Ireland. Such division was and is imposed by Britain and will be so in perpetuity unless the United States government makes it clear to the British government that it will no longer tolerate such a condition. The only rationale I can give my children for this inconsistency is that perhaps we have "made a deal" with Britain . . . "helped a friend" by turning our heads from their misdeeds.

I urge you, Mr. President, perhaps during your address to both Houses of the Irish Parliament in June, to declare that the United States does not recognize the legitimacy of the artificially imposed division of Ireland and that henceforward, the United States will include the re-establishment of the historic unity of Ireland as a major objective of its foreign policy.

When you are staying in my father's native County Mayo, and throughout your stay in Ireland, I hope your entourage and others will leave you and Mrs. Reagan alone long enough so that you may absorb the beauty and peacefulness of the Irish people and the Irish countryside. If so, you will come back to govern us with a personal renewal which cannot be acquired in any other part of the world. I know that the vast majority of Irish-Americans join me and my family in praying for the safety and good health of you and Mrs. Reagan in your trip to Ireland. We all will be watching, listening and waiting... waiting for your leadership in correcting the inconsistencies in our foreign policy as it relates to the nation of Ireland and its relationship with Britain. I have listened to your political messages for many years, Mr. President, back when you were governor of the State of California and, subsequently, running for and winning the office of President of the United States. I believe you are a truthful man and that when you say you stand

President Ronald Reagan

May 21, 1984

Page Three

for peace and justice for all, you mean for all. I am confident you will do the right thing for the people of Ireland and us Irish-Americans. In doing so you will make your father, his father and his father's father proud of you.

Sincerely,

  
John J. Nally



National Security Council  
The White House

8-

System #

I

Package #

5037

ED

8 JUN 27 12:13

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Dep. Exec. Sec'y	1	J	
Bob Kimmitt			
John Poindexter			
Tom Shull			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat	2		D
Situation Room			

I = Information    A = Action    R = Retain    D = Dispatch    N = No further Action

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS                      Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)

RECEIVED 26 JUN 84 09

TO PRESIDENT

FROM NALLY, JOHN J

DOCDATE 21 MAY 84

HILL, C

25 JUN 84

KEYWORDS: IRELAND

MP

SUBJECT LTR TO PRES FM NALLY RE US POLICY RE IRELAND

ACTION: MEMO KIMMITT TO SALLY KELLEY DUE: 30 JUN 84 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SOMMER

COMMENTS

REF# 236317 8417160 LOG NSCIFID ( LB )

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

*C 6/27 Kimitt by memo to Kelley AS*

*Jy [Signature]*

DISPATCH W/ATTCH FILE *628* (C)

# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence  
Received (YY/MM/DD)

5/23/84 *003*

Name of Correspondent: Smyth, T. A. L.

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: discusses the "Northern Ireland problem"

### ROUTE TO:

### ACTION

### DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<i>✓</i> <i>CS</i>	<i>K. Connelley</i>	ORIGINATOR	<i>84106116</i>		<i>C</i>	<i>84106116</i>
<i>DOS</i>	<i>Exec. Secretariat</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>84106119</i>	<i>On behalf of James A. Baker III</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>84106119</i>
			<i>1 1</i>			<i>1 1</i>
			<i>1 1</i>			<i>1 1</i>
			<i>1 1</i>			<i>1 1</i>

#### ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet  
to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

#### DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

#### FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

# RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

## CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: L Individual Codes: 3500 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: CO 073 Secondary Subject Codes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
------	------	---------	------

C _____		Time: _____	P- _____
---------	--	-------------	----------

DSP _____		Time: _____	Media: _____
-----------	--	-------------	--------------

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan  
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan  
 n - 3 - Ron  
 n - 4 - Dutch  
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan  
 n - 6 - Ronald  
 n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Nancy  
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**  
 n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

**MEDIA CODES:**

- B - Box/package  
 C - Copy  
 D - Official document  
 G - Message  
 H - Handcarried  
 L - Letter  
 M - Mailgram  
 O - Memo  
 P - Photo  
 R - Report  
 S - Sealed  
 T - Telegram  
 V - Telephone  
 X - Miscellaneous  
 Y - Study

UNCLASSIFIED  
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

*OSCA*

8417713

Date June 22, 1984

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane  
National Security Council  
The White House

Reference:

To: James Baker From: Mr. T. A. L. Smyth  
Date: 5/23/84 Subject: Discusses the Northern  
Ireland Problem  
WH Referral Dated: 6/19/84 NSC ID# 237175  
(if any)

The attached item was sent directly to the  
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary, for the reason cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:

*Kristie A. Kenney*  
for Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED  
(Classification)



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 19, 1984

Mr. T. A. L. Smyth  
16 St. James Close,  
Poole, Dorset 151

Dear Mr. Smyth:

Thank you for your letter of May 23 to Mr. James Baker, to which I have been asked to reply.

We appreciate your providing us your views on Irish foreign policy. We believe it would be inappropriate for us to comment at length on Ireland's traditional policy of neutrality. However, I would point out that on many occasions the United States has indicated that we respect Ireland's independent course in world affairs, and we applaud the many contributions which Ireland has made in furthering good international relations.

Sincerely, .

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael T. Barry".

Michael T. Barry  
Officer-in-Charge  
Ireland/Northern Ireland Affairs

8417713

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

JUNE 19, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ATTN: EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ACTION REQUESTED:  
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 237175  
MEDIA: LETTER  
TO: JAMES BAKER  
FROM: MR. T. A. L. SMYTH

XX XXXXX

SUBJECT: DISCUSSES THE NORTHERN IRELAND PROBLEM

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

*Received in SPT  
6/19 at 12:05 pm (SJK)*

Telephone :  
Poole 679591

8417713

16 St. James Close, <sup>DOS</sup>  
Poole,  
Dorset,  
BH15 1JU

23.5.84.

237175

John A Baker.  
Chief of Staff.  
to President.

Dear *Mr Baker*

The enclosed is self - explanitory.

Isuggest that it is important that the President be given some of this background in aid of influencing Irish political thinking as it is drifting away from the age old Irish American views towards a Catholic-Communist Cuban type of political outlook, fermented by the very high numbers of the population under age 25 (nearly 50%)

The Northern Ireland problem is masking this to honest politicians and anything which will influence them towards N.A.T.O. will at least delay our having another Cuba in our midst.

Yours sincerely.

*T.A.L. Smyth*

T.A.L.SMYTH.

# LIKE'S "NO" TO U.S. REQUEST

## Refusal To Remove Axis Diplomats

THE Government has rejected a request by America for the removal of Axis diplomatic representatives in Dublin. The Note conveying this request was handed to Mr. de Valera by Mr. Gray, U.S. Minister to Eire, on February 21.

Mr. de Valera immediately replied, verbally, that the request was one with which it was impossible for the Irish Government to comply. Subsequently a Note setting out the attitude of the Government was dispatched to the American Government.

The U.S. Note professed grave concern for the preservation of the secrets of the Second Front and stated that the presence in Dublin of Axis diplomats constituted a danger to the lives of thousands of United Nations soldiers and to the success of future Allied operations.

It was increasingly apparent, it added, that the Irish Government's neutrality was affording the Axis Powers opportunity for highly-organised espionage.

THE U.S. Note, delivered to Mr. de Valera by the U.S. Minister in Dublin (Mr. Gray), stated:

"It has become increasingly apparent that, in spite of the declared desire of the Irish Government that its neutrality should not operate in favour of either of the belligerents, it has, in fact, operated, and continues to operate, in favour of the Axis Powers and against the United Nations, on whom your security and the maintenance of your national economy depend.

"One of the gravest and most inequitable results of this situation is the opportunity for highly-organised espionage which the geographical position of Ireland affords to the Axis and denies to the United Nations.

### NORTHERN BASES.

"Situated as you are in close proximity to Britain and divided by an intangible boundary from Northern Ireland, where are situated important American bases with a continuous traffic to and from both countries, Axis agents enjoy an almost unrestricted opportunity for bringing military information of vital importance from Great Britain and Northern Ireland into Ireland, and from there transmitting it by various routes and methods to Germany.

"No opportunity corresponding to this is open to the United Nations, for the Axis has no military dispositions which may be observed from Ireland.

"We do not question the good faith of the Irish Government in its efforts to suppress Axis espionage. Whether, or to what extent it has succeeded in preventing acts of espionage against American shipping and the American forces in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is, of course, impossible to determine with certainty. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the German and Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives still continue to reside in Dublin and enjoy the special privileges and immunities customarily accorded such officials.

"That Axis representatives in neutral countries use those special privileges and immunities as a cloak for espionage activities against the United Nations has been demonstrated over and over again.

### TWO PARACHUTISTS.

"It would be naive to assume that Axis agencies did not exploit the conditions to the full in Ireland, as they have in other countries. It is our understanding that the German Legation in Dublin, until recently at least, has had in its possession a Radio sending set. This is evidence of the intention of the German Government to use this means of communication.

"Supporting evidence was furnished by two parachutists equipped with radio sending sets dropped on your territory by German planes.

"As you know from common report, United Nations military operations are being carried out in both Britain and Northern Ireland. It is vital that information from which may be deduced their nature and direction should not reach the enemy.

"Not only the success of the operations, but the lives of thousands of United Nations soldiers are at stake.

### "ABSOLUTE MINIMUM."

"We request, therefore, that the Irish Government take appropriate steps for the recall of the German and Japanese representatives in Ireland. We should be lacking in candour if we did not state our hope that this action will take the form of the severance of all diplomatic relations between Ireland and these two countries.

"You will, of course, readily understand why we ask, as an absolute minimum, the removal of these Axis representatives whose presence in Ireland must inevitably be regarded as constituting a danger to the lives of American soldiers and the success of Allied military operations. It is hardly necessary to point out that times of extreme importance and that we trust your Excellency will favour us with your reply at your early convenience."

### SPEECH RECALLED

The Preamble to the Note recalled Mr. de Valera's speech at Cork on December 14, 1941, in which he expressed sentiments of friendship for the American people on their entry into the present war, and said the policy of the State remained unchanged: "We could only be a friendly neutral."

"The President, in the Preamble stated, 'while conveying his appreciation for this expression of friendship, stated his confidence that the Irish Government and Irish people, whose freedom is at stake no less than ours, would know how to meet their responsibilities in this situation.'

Irish Independent 11.3.44

### Herr Hitler's Death

#### Callers at German Legation

THE Taoiseach and Minister for External Affairs, Mr. de Valera, accompanied by the Secretary to the Department of External Affairs, Mr. J. P. Walsh, called on Dr. Eduard Hempel, the German Minister, last evening to express his condolences.

The Swastika at the German Legation was flown at half-mast at 58 Northumberland-road.

An official of the German Legation in Dublin last night told an Irish Times reporter that they had heard of the death of Herr Hitler on the German Radio on the previous night, but had received no official intimation from Berlin. He would not make any statement about the present crisis, but said that the Legation had received many messages of sympathy and there had been a large number of callers.

President Truman stated yesterday that he had it on the best authority that Herr Hitler is dead, states a Washington (Reuters) cable. The President did not say what his authority was, but he declared that he was convinced that the late Fuehrer had been killed.



## Aeroflot ban brings bonus to Aer Lingus

THE BANNING of the Soviet Aeroflot from United States airports brought an unexpected bonus for Aer Lingus. This summer, the Irish airline will have the Russian ethnic business into Shannon as well as its traditional Irish ethnic, Russian emigrés wishing to visit the home country will fly from New York to Shannon, where they will pick up an Aeroflot flight onward to Moscow. This market used direct flights previously but since the shooting down of the Korean Airlines Boeing 747 last September, Aeroflot has been banned from US airports.

Aeroflot is by far the biggest customer of Shannon Airport after Aer Lingus. At present, over 20 Aeroflot flights a week pass through the airport. A spokesman for Aer Rianta said it was possible Aeroflot might have to increase these in order to serve the new market being opened up from North America. Presently all Aeroflot flights westwards go to Cuba and some South American destinations.

Aer Rianta has built tanks at Shannon to hold Soviet aviation fuel. The throughput last year was estimated to be 20,000,000 gallons. The terminal is operated by Tedcastles, which has long associations with Eastern bloc countries, and gives full-time employment to 12 people. The fuel is brought by Soviet ships, which pay dues to Limerick Harbour Commissioners. Even Clare County Council benefits from the rent paid on a small office at Shannon.

Last year, it was estimated that Aeroflot was worth about £4.5m to the Shannon region. This year, with the extra bonanza from Aer Lingus, it should be considerably more. Unlike the present Aeroflot passengers - many of whom are only in the chewing gum business - the American Russians can be expected to leave a few bob behind in the duty-free shop.

MR. DE VALERA'S reply, handed to the State Department in Washington on March 7, was as follows:

"The Note of the American Government was handed to me by the American Minister on the 21st February. I informed him at once that the request it contained was one with which it was impossible for the Irish Government to comply. The Irish Government have since given the matter careful consideration, and I now confirm the reply which I then gave verbally.

"The Irish Government have also received the assurance of the American Government conveyed to the Irish Minister at Washington, and later confirmed by the American Minister here in an interview with me on February 20th, to the effect that the American Government did not contemplate proceeding to military or other measures because of the reply which had been given.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"The American Minister quoted in particular the President's personal message to me of the 15th February 1942 that 'there is no now, nor was there then, the first thought or intention of invading the territory of Ireland or of threatening the security of Irish life' and added that this attitude was unchanged.

"The Irish Government wish to express their appreciation of this assurance. They were, indeed, surprised that so grave a Note as that of January 31 should have been addressed to them. The terms of the Note seemed to them altogether out of harmony with the facts and with the traditional relations of friendship between the Irish and American peoples. They doubted that such a Note could have been presented had the American Government been fully aware of the uniformly friendly character of Irish neutrality in relation to the United States and of the measures which had been taken by the Irish Government, within the limits of their power, to safeguard American interests.

"They felt, moreover, that the American Government should have realised that the removal of the representatives of a foreign State on the demand of the Government to which they are accredited is universally recognised as a first step towards war, and that the Irish Government could not entertain the American proposal without a complete betrayal of their democratic trust.

### WILL OF PEOPLE

"Irish neutrality represents the united will of People and Parliament. It is the logical consequence of our history and of the forced partition of the national territory.

"Already, before America's entry into the war, the policy of the Irish Government towards Britain, America's ally, had been directed towards carrying out the intention, in a statement of policy made by me in Dail Eireann on the 29th May, 1935, namely, that 'our territory would never be permitted to be used as a base for attack upon

by James Adams, Paris

All this is good news for Nato. But France's defence minister, Charles Hernu, is seriously concerned about divisions in Nato that threaten to undermine the alliance. These have become apparent both in the rise of the anti-nuclear movement in Europe and in a growing feeling in Washington that the Europeans have been failing to take their share of the west's defence burden.

To try to counter this, France is attempting to launch a political initiative to give a more powerful voice to Europe in defence affairs.

The vehicle President Mitterrand has chosen for his campaign is the Western European Union, a Paris-based organisation with 200 staff whose ruling council operates in London. It was founded in 1948 primarily to monitor German rearmament. It has been largely moribund for over 20 years and is something of a joke in defence circles.

However, for France the union has the advantage of including the main European countries - Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg and West Germany - but not awkward countries like Ireland (which is in the EEC but not Nato). So it has the potential for speaking with a distinctive European voice on defence matters.

Britain. That policy has during the war been faithfully pursued. From the beginning, by the establishment of strong observation and defence forces, by a wide and rigorous censorship of the Press and of communications, by an extensive anti-espionage organisation, and by every other means within our power, we have endeavoured to prevent the leakage through Ireland of any information which might in any way endanger British lives or the safety of Great Britain.

"Since the United States entered the war, the same spirit of scrupulous regard for American interests has been shown. American officials have had an opportunity of seeing the measures which have been taken - they have, indeed, made favourable comments on their effectiveness - and it is satisfactory to observe that in the Note itself not a single instance of neglect is alleged and no proof of injury to American interests adduced. Should American lives be lost, it will not be through any indifference or neglect of its duty on the part of this State.

### AGENTS APPREHENDED.

"As was known to the American officials, it is true that the German Minister had a wireless transmitter. But he had been for a long time debarré from using it and it has been in the custody of the Irish Government for some months. As regards the two parachutists dropped in Ireland last December, they were apprehended within a few hours. Two other agents dropped here since the war began met with a similar fate. The fifth, who arrived during the first year of the war, remained at large until Dec. 9, 1941, but the police were aware of his presence here almost from the first moment of landing, and successful activities on his part were rendered impossible. The total number of persons, inclusive of these parachutists, suspected of intention to engage in espionage, and now held in Irish prisons, is ten foreign and two Irish nationals. These are the facts and it is doubtful if any other country can show such a record of care and successful vigilance.

### BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

"The British Government have informed the Irish Government that they welcome the attitude of the American Government in sending the Note, and that they attached the utmost importance to it. The Irish Government do not wish to comment upon this, except to remark that it is perhaps not known to the American Government that the feelings of the Irish people towards Britain have, during the war, undergone a considerable change precisely because Britain has not attempted to violate our neutrality. The Irish Government feel sure that the American Government would agree that it would be regrettable if any incidents now should alter that happy result.

"The Irish Government are, therefore, safeguarding, and will continue to safeguard, the interests of the United States, but they must, in all circumstances, protect the neutrality of the Irish State and the democratic way of life of the Irish people. Their attitude will continue to be determined not by fear of any measures which could be employed against them, but by good will and the fundamental friend ship existing between the two peoples."

### THE IRISH REPUBLIC IS NOT a member of N. A. T. O.

It opposed the U.S.A. at the UNITED NATIONS on Korea, Vietnam and Granada. TODAY it is opposing to the policy of the U.S.A.

on CENTRAL AMERICA. It offers facilities to the SOVIET UNION to supply by air CUBA AND CENTRAL AMERICA. It opposes Cruise in Europe.

### THE IRISH REPUBLIC IS STILL NEUTRAL.

In recent months Libya has courted Ireland. Irish experts have been hired to run Libyan farms and a £150m oil export deal is under negotiation (most of the Libyan students in Ireland are training in abattoir work).

# THE U.S. "NO" TO REQUEST

## Refusal To Remove Axis Diplomats

**THE Government has rejected a request by America for the removal of Axis diplomatic representatives in Dublin. The Note conveying this request was handed to Mr. de Valera by Mr. Gray, U.S. Minister to Eire, on February 21.**

Mr. de Valera immediately replied, verbally, that the request was one with which it was impossible for the Irish Government to comply. Subsequently a Note setting out the attitude of the Government was dispatched to the American Government.

The U.S. Note professed grave concern for the preservation of the secrets of the Second Front and stated that the presence in Dublin of Axis diplomats constituted a danger to the lives of thousands of United Nations soldiers and to the success of future Allied operations.

It was increasingly apparent, it added, that the Irish Government's neutrality was affording the Axis Powers opportunity for highly-organised espionage.

## Aeroflot ban brings bonus to Aer Lingus

**THE BANNING of the Soviet Aeroflot from United States airports brought an unexpected bonus for Aer Lingus. This summer, the Irish airline will have the Russian ethnic business into Shannon as well as its traditional Irish ethnic, Russian émigrés wishing to visit the home country will fly from New York to Shannon, where they will pick up an Aeroflot flight onward to Moscow. This market used direct flights previously but since the shooting down of the Korean Airlines Boeing 747 last September, Aeroflot has been banned from US airports.**

Aeroflot is by far the biggest customer of Shannon Airport after Aer Lingus. At present, over 20 Aeroflot flights a week pass through the airport. A spokesman for Aer Rianta said it was possible Aeroflot might have to increase these in order to serve the new market being opened up from North America. Presently all Aeroflot flights westwards go to Cuba and some South American destinations.

Aer Rianta has built tanks at Shannon to hold Soviet aviation fuel. The throughput last year was estimated to be 20,000,000 gallons. The terminal is operated by Fedcastles, which has long associations with Eastern bloc countries, and gives full-time employment to 12 people. The fuel is brought by Soviet ships, which pay dues to Limerick Harbour Commissioners. Even Clare County Council benefits from the rent paid on a small office at Shannon.

Last year, it was estimated that Aeroflot was worth about £4.5m to the Shannon region. This year, with the extra bonanza from Aer Lingus, it should be considerably more. Unlike the present Aeroflot passengers - "many of whom are only in the chewing gum business" - the American Russians can be expected to leave a few bob behind in the duty-free shop.

MR. DE VALERA'S reply, handed to the State Department in Washington on March 7, was as follows:

"The Note of the American Government was handed to me by the American Minister on the 21st February. I informed him at once that the request it contained was one with which it was impossible for the Irish Government to comply. The Irish Government have since given the matter careful consideration, and I now confirm the reply which I then gave verbally.

"The Irish Government have also received assurance of the American Government conveyed to the Irish Minister at Washington, and later confirmed by the American Minister here in an interview with me on February 29th, to the effect that the American Government did not contemplate proceeding to military or other measures because of the reply which had been given.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"The American Minister quoted in particular the President's personal message to me of the 26th February, 1942, that there is not now war there then, the thought or intention of invading the territory of Ireland or of threatening the security of the Irish," and added that this attitude was unchanged.

"The Irish Government wish to express their appreciation of this assurance. They were, indeed, surprised that so grave a Note as that of February 21 should have been addressed to them. The terms of the Note seemed to them altogether out of harmony with the facts and with the traditional relations of friendship between the Irish and American peoples. They doubted that such a Note could have been presented had the American Government been fully aware of the uniformity of Irish neutrality in relation to the United States and of the measures which had been taken by the Irish Government, within the limits of their power, to safeguard American interests.

"They felt, moreover, that the American Government should have realised that the removal of representatives of a foreign State on the demand of the Government to which they are accredited is universally recognised as a first step towards war, and that the Irish Government could not entertain the American proposal without a complete betrayal of their democratic faith.

### WILL OF PEOPLE

"Irish neutrality represents the united will of People and Parliament. It is the logical consequence of Irish history and of the sacred partition of the national territory.

"Already before America's entry into the war, the policy of the Irish Government towards Britain, America's ally, had been directed towards carrying out the intention indicated in a statement of policy made by me in Dail Eireann on the 28th May, 1939, namely, that our territory would never be permitted to be used as a base for attack upon

Britain. That policy has during the war been faithfully pursued. From the beginning by the establishment of strong observation and defence forces, by a wide and rigorous censorship of the Press and of communications, by an extensive anti-espionage organisation, and by every other means within our power we have endeavoured to prevent the leakage through Ireland of any information which might in any way endanger British lives or the safety of Great Britain.

"Since the United States entered the war, the same spirit of scrupulous regard for American interests has been shown. American officials have had an opportunity of seeing the measures which have been taken—they have, indeed, made favourable comments on their effectiveness—and it is satisfactory to observe that in the Note itself not a single instance of neglect is alleged and no proof of injury to American interests adduced. Should American lives be lost, it will not be through any indifference or neglect of its duty on the part of this State.

### AGENTS APPREHENDED

"As was known to the American officials, it is true that the German Minister had a wireless transmitter. But he had been for a long time debarred from using it, and it has been in the custody of the Irish Government for some months. As regards the two parachutists dropped in Ireland last December, they were apprehended within a few hours. Two other agents dropped there since the war began with a similar fate. The fifth, who arrived during the first year of the war, remained at large until Dec. 3, 1941, but the police were aware of his presence here almost from the first moment of landing, and successful activities on his part were rendered impossible. The total number of persons, inclusive of these parachutists, sentenced to imprisonment to engage in espionage, and now held in Irish prisons, is ten foreign and two Irish nationals. These are the facts, and it is doubtful if any other country can show such a record of care and successful vigilance.

### BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

"The British Government have informed the Irish Government that they welcomed the initiative of the American Government in sending the Note, and that they attached the utmost importance to it. The Irish Government do not wish to comment upon this, except to remark that it is perhaps not known to the American Government that the feelings of the Irish people towards Britain have, during the war, undergone a considerable change, precisely because Britain has not attempted to violate our neutrality. The Irish Government feel sure that the American Government would agree that it would be regrettable if any incidents now could alter that happy result.

"The Irish Government are therefore, safeguarding, and will continue to safeguard, the interests of the United States, but they must, in all circumstances, protect the neutrality of the Irish State, and the democratic way of life of the Irish people. Their attitude will continue to be determined not by fear of any measures which could be employed against them, but by good will and the fundamental friendship existing between the two peoples."

By James Adams, Paris

All this is good news for Nato. But France's defence minister, Charles Hernu, is seriously concerned about divisions in Nato that threaten to undermine the alliance. These have become apparent both in the rise of the anti-nuclear movement in Europe and in a growing feeling in Washington that the Europeans have been failing to take their share of the west's defence burden.

To try to counter this, France is attempting to launch a political initiative to give a more powerful voice to Europe in defence affairs.

The vehicle President Mitterrand has chosen for his campaign is the Western European Union, a Paris-based organisation with 200 staff whose ruling council operates in London. It was founded in 1948 primarily to monitor German rearmament. It has been largely moribund for over 20 years and is something of a joke in defence circles.

However, for France the union has the advantage of including the main European countries - Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg and West Germany - but not awkward countries like Ireland (which is in the EEC but not Nato). So it has the potential for talking with a distinctive European voice on defence matters.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC IS NOT a member of N. A. T. O.

It opposed the U.S.A. at the UNITED NATIONS

on Korea, Vietnam and Granada.

TODAY it is opposed to the policy of the U.S.A.

on CENTRAL AMERICA. It offers facilities to the SOVIET UNION

to supply by air CUBA AND CENTRAL AMERICA

It opposes Cruise in Europe.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC IS STILL NEUTRAL.

In recent months Libya has courted Ireland. Irish experts have been hired to run Libyan farms and a £150m meat export deal is under negotiation (most of the Libyan students in Ireland are training in abattoir work).

THE U.S. Note, delivered to Mr. de Valera by the U.S. Minister in Dublin (Mr. Gray), stated:

"It has become increasingly apparent that, in spite of the declared desire of the Irish Government that its neutrality should not operate in favour of either of the belligerents, it has, in fact, operated, and continues to operate, in favour of the Axis Powers and against the United Nations, on whom your security and the maintenance of your national economy depend.

"One of the gravest and most inequitable results of this situation is the opportunity for highly-organised espionage which the geographical position of Ireland affords to the Axis and denies to the United Nations.

### NORTHERN BASES

"Situated as you are in close proximity to Britain and divided only by an intangible boundary from Northern Ireland, where are situated important American bases with a continuous traffic to and from both countries, your agents enjoy an almost unrestricted opportunity for bringing military information of vital importance from Great Britain and Northern Ireland into Ireland, and from there transmitting it by various routes and methods to Germany.

"No opportunity corresponding to this is open to the United Nations, for the Axis has no military dispositions which may be observed from Ireland.

"We do not question the good faith of the Irish Government in its efforts to suppress Axis espionage. Whether, or to what extent it has succeeded in preventing acts of espionage against American shipping and the American forces in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is, of course, impossible to determine with certainty. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the German and Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives still continue to reside in Dublin and enjoy the special privileges and immunities customarily accorded such officials.

"That Axis representatives in neutral countries use those special privileges and immunities as a cloak for espionage activities against the United Nations has been demonstrated over and over again.

### TWO PARACHUTISTS

"It would be naive to assume that Axis agencies did not exploit the conditions to the full in Ireland, as they have in the countries. It is our understanding that the German Legation in Dublin, until recently at least, has had in its possession a Radio sending set. This is evidence of the intent of the German Government to use this means of communication.

"Supporting evidence was furnished by two parachutists equipped with radio sending sets dropped on your territory by German planes.

"As you know from common report, United Nations military operations are in preparation in both Britain and Northern Ireland. It is vital that information from which may be deduced their nature and direction should not reach the enemy.

"Not only the success of the operations, but the lives of thousands of United Nations soldiers are at stake."

### ABSOLUTE MINIMUM

"We request, therefore, that the Irish Government take appropriate steps for the recall of the German and Japanese representatives in Ireland. We should be lacking in candour if we did not state our hope that this action will take the form of the severance of all diplomatic relations between Ireland and these two countries.

"You will, of course, readily understand why we ask for an absolute minimum, the removal of these Axis representatives whose presence in Ireland must inevitably be regarded as constituting a danger to the lives of American soldiers and the success of Allied military operations. It is hardly necessary to point out that time is of extreme importance and that we trust your Excellency will favour us with your reply at your early convenience."

### SPEECH RECALLED

The Preamble to the Note recalled Mr. de Valera's speech at Cork on December 14, 1941, in which he expressed sentiments of friendship for the American people on their entry into the present war and said the policy of the State remained unchanged: "We could only be a friendly neutral."

"The President, the Preamble stated, "while conveying his appreciation for this expression of friendship, stated his confidence that the Irish Government and Irish people, whose freedom is at stake no less than ours, would know how to meet their responsibilities in this situation."

Herr Hitler's Death Callers at German Legation

THE Taoiseach and Minister for External Affairs, Mr. de Valera, accompanied by the Secretary to the Department of External Affairs, Mr. J. P. Walsh, called on Dr. Eduard Hempel, the German Minister, last evening to express his condolences.

The Swastika at the German Legation was flown at half-mast at 58 Northumberland road.

An official of the German Legation in Dublin last night told an Irish Times reporter that they had heard of the death of Herr Hitler on the German Radio on the previous night, but had received no official intimation from Berlin. He would not make any statement about the present crisis, but said that the Legation had received many messages of sympathy and there had been a large number of callers.

President Truman stated yesterday that he had it on the best authority that Herr Hitler is dead, states a Washington (Reuter) cable. The President did not say what his authority was, but he declared that he was convinced that the late Fuehrer had been killed.



7



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520



238277

1130

C0073

May 21, 1984

TO: EUR - Mr. Haass  
FROM: EUR/P - Charles Sylvester  
SUBJECT: Euronet Series to Dublin

DD F0005-03

C0001-09

IT086-27

FG298

FG006-12

Mr. Wick has now talked to Otto Reich, Jimmy Rentschler, Ambassadors Dailey and Kane, and all his own staff about his idea for four consecutive two-hour Euronet shows devoted to Central America. Apparently, nobody has turned him around on this one yet. Nevertheless, I still think its worth a personal call from you to try to divert and dilute a bad proposal. Here are some thoughts:

-- Ambassador Dailey, the father of our approach to public diplomacy, tried for two years in Dublin as a number one priority to change Irish thinking on Central America with little success; its a very tough problem and not susceptible to a last minute blitz.

-- We have had a steady public affairs effort going in Ireland for some time with Jeane Kirkpatrick on a special Euronet May 9 and Bill Luers together with the Irish Prime Minister on April 26 in a symposium devoted to Central America.

-- On May 29 the President will tape a half-hour interview with Irish Television; a considerable section will be on Central America.

-- Too intensive an effort on El Salvador might detract from all the other themes of the visit to Ireland; relations are generally good and we should not look too defensive in the one area where we have an image problem.

-- We could, however, use a reduced satellite TV program, perhaps one or two hours, to review the current situation after the presidential election.

-- Participants from the region, like the Archbishop of San Salvador or Duarte himself, would be the most persuasive with Irish audiences.

NSC# 8404158

cc: NE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: Bob Kimmitt

FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
Assistant to the President  
Deputy Chief of Staff

Information

Action

Mike Deaver agrees with the at-  
tached. Would you let USIA  
know we do not want to do.

National Security Council  
The White House

System # I

Package # \_\_\_\_\_

84 MAY 22

P 4: 25

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Dep. Exec. Sec'y	_____	_____	_____
Bob Kimmitt	<u>1</u>	<u>IC</u>	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Tom Shull	_____	_____	_____
Wilma Hall	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Bob Kimmitt	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	_____	<u>Staff</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

I = Information    A = Action    R = Retain    D = Dispatch    N = No further Action

cc: VP    Meese    Baker    Deaver    Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_

(Date/Time)

Action    Sommer  
 Cont    Raymond  
 Info    Venzler  
           Kimmitt

RECEIVED 22 MAY 84 19

TO MCFARLANE

FROM SYLVESTER, C

DOCDATE 21 MAY 84

KEYWORDS IRELAND

USIA

CENTRAL AMERICA

SUBJECT. EURONET SERIES TO DUBLIN RE CENTRAL AMERICA

-----  
ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE. 25 MAY 84 STATUS S FILES WH  
-----

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SOMMER

RAYMOND

RENTSCHLER

KIMMITT

COMMENTS

*TO NSC/S. This was answered by NSC log 4203.  
Please close out and provide me a copy. Thank you  
(Peter Sommer, MD)*

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

-----  
ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

*C 5/24 see 8404203 for Final Action PS*

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE WH (C)MD

7

4



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 2, 1984

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO:

Legislative Liaison Officer-  
National Security Council

SUBJECT:

State draft report on H.Con.Res. 276, Expressing  
the sense of the Congress regarding the  
New Ireland Forum.

3662

239081

1130

0073

FG011

RS

FG006-12

The Office of Management and Budget requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

A response to this request for your views is needed no later than THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1984.

Questions should be referred to Tracey Lawler ( 395-4710) the legislative analyst in this office.

*Ronald K. Peterson*  
RONALD K. PETERSON FOR  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Enclosures  
cc: Jim Barie

NSC # 8403662



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing in reply to your letter of April 11 to Secretary Shultz requesting the Department's comments on H.Con.Res. 276 -- Expressing the sense of the Congress that the participants of the New Ireland Forum are to be commended for their efforts to bring about genuine progress in the search for a just and peaceful solution to the problems of Northern Ireland.

US policy toward Northern Ireland, as outlined in the President's March 17, 1983 statement, a copy of which I am pleased to enclose, emphasizes that it is not for outsiders to try to impose a particular solution to the Northern Ireland problem. Rather, we believe that the two communities of Northern Ireland, their elected leaders, and the leaders and governments of the Irish Republic and of the United Kingdom are fully capable of finding a solution within a democratic context.

As part of his government's efforts to achieve progress on the Northern Ireland problem, Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald in May 1983 convened in Dublin the "New Ireland Forum" -- a congress of elected nationalist leaders from both parts of Ireland -- to study both the obstacles and practical prospects for achieving eventual Irish unity within a democratic context. Representatives of all the non-violent nationalist parties in Ireland are participating. The Unionist parties in the North were invited to participate in the Forum's deliberations but declined to do so. Nevertheless, representatives of the Protestant/Unionist community have made submissions to the Forum and in this way have contributed to achievement of the Forum's goals.

The Forum deliberations are expected to lead to the publication of a report this spring, to be submitted to the Irish parliament and the Irish Government. The Irish Government has expressed the hope that the Forum report will reflect a consensus of Irish nationalist opinion as to how the government should approach the range of its relationships with Northern Ireland and the British Government. Irish Government spokesmen have also indicated that they hope that the British Government will respond positively to the Forum report and become engaged in a process implementing the Forum's recommendations.

The Honorable  
Dante B. Fascell,  
Chairman,  
Committee on Foreign Affairs  
House of Representatives

At his March 16 luncheon in honor of Irish Prime Minister FitzGerald, the President praised the efforts of the participants in the New Ireland Forum to seek a democratic and peaceful reconciliation of Ireland's diverse traditions.

Whatever the outcome of the Forum, we believe that to date it has represented a serious and commendable effort to make progress on a seemingly intractable issue. In our judgement, H.Con.Res. 276 is a useful and constructive expression of concern with developments in Northern Ireland by the Congress. We share the hope expressed in the draft resolution that the political parties in Northern Ireland and the British and Irish Governments will give careful consideration to the Forum report and that the Forum process can serve to strengthen Anglo-Irish cooperation on the Northern Ireland problem.

We are also encouraged by the strengthening of the Anglo-Irish dialogue over the past year and by the commitment of both governments to work together closely on the Northern Ireland problem. We hope that the Forum process, and the personal efforts of Irish and British political leaders, will eventually lead to a resolution of the Northern Ireland problem and to an end to the tragic violence in that province.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

With cordial regards

Sincerely,

W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary  
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Enclosure:

President's March 17 Statement

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT  
ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1983

For those of us whose ancestors come from Ireland and for those of us who share the spirit of Irish humor, hard work and spiritual faith, St. Patrick's Day is a time of grateful celebration and much happiness.

Today is a time to honor and celebrate the enormous contribution to American life made by Irish immigrants. As frontiersmen in the American colonies and citizen soldiers in Washington's army they helped found our republic. Their ingenuity and effort built our economy, added to our spiritual values and enriched our literature. Their humor enriches life's happy moments and makes life's setbacks more bearable.

And yet our joy is tempered by the tragedy that divides neighbor from neighbor in Northern Ireland. We deeply regret that some would use this day to enlist support for more violence and conflict on that small island which is so much in our hearts today. We cannot remain indifferent to the tragedy that confronts the people of Northern Ireland and which affects the Republic of Ireland, Britain and their friends in the United States. Those who advocate or engage in violence and terrorism should find no welcome in the United States.

We condemn all such acts and oppose the forces of discord in Northern Ireland, which obstruct the process of reconciliation so essential for peace. We ask all Americans to refrain from supporting, with financial or other aid, organizations involved directly or indirectly in perpetuating violence. And we urge that those Americans--and there are many--who wish to help, lend their support and contributions to legitimate groups and organizations which work to promote reconciliation and economic cooperation.

The United States Government continues to take specific actions to hasten an end to this violence and discord by:

-- Discouraging Americans from contributing to organizations engaged in violence.

-- Arresting and prosecuting those engaged in the illegal export of arms to those groups.

-- Confiscating weapons intended for terrorists.

Next to peace and reconciliation, Northern Ireland's greatest need is for jobs to bring hope and opportunity to all its people, especially the young. American companies which have invested in Northern Ireland already employ a significant percentage of its industrial work force, making a real contribution to its well-being. This administration will continue to encourage private investment and the creation of more job opportunities in both Northern Ireland and the Republic.

We recognize that it is not for the United States to chart a course for the people of Northern Ireland, but we do have an obligation to urge our long-time friends in that part of the world to seek reconciliation between the two traditions in Northern Ireland and accommodation through democratic means. Durable, equitable solutions and peace cannot be imposed by outsiders, however well meaning. Our role, accordingly, is to support efforts by the people and governments directly involved.

So on St. Patrick's Day 1983 let us all celebrate our Irish heritage in fine style. But let us also remember those in Northern Ireland for which 1983 is one more year of terrorism and dim economic prospects--and let us rededicate ourselves to helping to bring these twin evils to an end.

RECEIVED 07 MAY 84 15

TO MCFARLANE

FROM PETERSON, R

DOCDATE 02 MAY 84

KEYWORDS IRELAND

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

SUBJECT: STATE DRAFT RPT ON HCR-276 EXPRESS SENSE OF CONGRESS RE NEW IRELAND FORUM

ACTION: MEMO KIMMITT TO PETERSON DUE: 30 MAY 84 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SOMMER

LEHMAN, C

COBB

THOMPSON

SABLE

COMMENTS

*TO NSC/S*

*Please close out Overtaken by  
on other resolution. Please provide me  
a copy.*

REF#

LOG 8403542

NSCIFID

( CM )

*Pete Sommer*

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

*C 6/1 Close out per Sommer*

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

(C)

2 2

6