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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** ROBINSON, PETER: FILES

**Withdrawer**

MJD 6/25/2008

**File Folder** EUROPE TRIP - JUNE, 1984 (1 OF 2)

**FOIA**

S08-107

**Box Number**

4

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
54452 MEMO	ROBERT MCFARLANE TO THE PRESIDENT RE TRIP TO EUROPE	1	4/16/1984	B1
54453 PAPER	RE TRIP TO EUROPE	11	4/6/1984	B1
54454 MEMO	WILLIAM MARTIN TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE AGENDA	1	4/10/1984	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMO TO: Ben  
Dana  
Tony  
Peter ✓  
Peggy  
Julie  
Elizabeth

FROM: Timmons

Attached are some recent articles on  
Ireland that might be of some interest  
to you wordsmiths.

More to follow.

# Irish Forum report gets cool reviews

By Peter Almond  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

*Ireland*  
LONDON — The much-heralded report on Northern Ireland could wind up as little more than an interesting historical document judging by the differing interpretations given it by the leaders of the two main Irish political parties immediately after they signed it.

The New Ireland Forum report has drawn generally negative reaction in Britain.

At a press conference on the report of the New Ireland Forum, Fianna Fail leader Charles Haughey effectively repudiated his approval, which called for reunification, federalism or joint sovereignty over Northern Ireland, by saying that joint sovereignty and federalism were "unacceptable."

But, as with the British government's reaction, Mr. Haughey's comments may have been designed for domestic consumption, to assuage fears that he had sold out the Irish nationalist dream.

The initial British reaction was likely to disappoint many Irish politicians who believed they had made major concessions in recognizing the legitimate identification with Britain of the Northern loyalists.

Northern Ireland Secretary James

*KT 5/7/84*  
Prior promised that the British government would study the report carefully and respond in time, but he called it disappointing.

(In Washington, an MP and a unionist, Alderman Peter D. Robinson, deputy leader of the Ulster Democratic Unionist Party, said the vast majority of those in Northern Ireland repudiate the idea of an All-Ireland Republic. He claimed the Forum report called for a unified state with only the structure of that state being consented to by the Unionists.

(He attacked the Irish Republic for harboring and giving sanctuary to IRA terrorists and demanded an end to this protection.

(Mr. Robinson said that Northern Ireland must solve its problems on its own without interference by Dublin or London. He asked the Social Democratic and Labour Party — representing moderate Catholics — to end its boycott of the Northern Ireland assembly and enter the democratic process.)

Britain's major newspapers, which often set the national agenda, also were generally critical and often gave the report inside-page treatment, when they covered it at all.

Even the most favorable editorials — in the left-of-center Guardian and in the Financial Times — exposed a number of

major failures of logic in the report.

Overall, there is little evidence the report will pressure Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher into boosting Northern Ireland as a priority in the near future.

"It is Britain who will determine whether the report is important," said Irish political analyst and author Padraig O'Malley as the Forum gathered for its final meeting in Dublin Castle. "Indeed, Britain has only to say the report is important for it to become important, regardless of its contents."

If the report is important to Mrs. Thatcher, it is unlikely she will say so for many months. Irish officials expect a long wait — some predict as long as a year — because they realize the British government cannot be seen to be pressured at all by the Irish government. This could result in an even more intransigent reaction from Ulster's unionists, to whom London has guaranteed majority rule.

For the same reasons, the Irish have attempted to impress on the opposition British Labor Party not to use the Forum report to attack the Conservative's Northern Ireland policy — at least not now.

Nevertheless, Irish politicians do expect a positive response, and a concurrent theme in most newspaper edito-



Photo by Julia Gaines/The Washington Times

Peter D. Robinson

rials — overriding their criticisms — was that the Forum report offers a few glimmerings of hope and a new way forward.

"Does it not yield a glimmer of hope, implying, as it would seem to, a retreat from the goal of Irish unity?" asked the Daily Telegraph in a reference to the report's inclusion of the possibility of joint sovereignty of the north by Britain and Ireland. This is the only option acceptable to Britain.

# map three paths for Irish unity

By Peter Almond  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

DUBLIN — With a warning that the religious strife in Ulster has reached a critical stage, political leaders in the Irish Republic called yesterday for a single state for the whole island.

But there must be "ironclad guarantees" for the island's 1 million Protestants who pay their loyalty to the British crown.

For the first time, all major political parties in the republic acknowledged that the Protestant loyalists of the northern third of the island have a legitimate right to a separate identity from the Irish Catholic majority.

Nevertheless, all said that the nationalist majority still wishes to have them as part of a single Irish state.

The declaration, in the form of the 15,000-word report of the New Ireland Forum, is the first time in the republic's 60-year history that its nationalist population — like Ulster's Social Democratic and Labor parties — formally acknowledged that the aspirations

of the Catholic south and the predominantly Protestant north are different.

It is also the first time it has suggested that a solution to the violence of Northern Ireland could include two other options besides a unified state based in Dublin — a federal state with a power in both Dublin and Belfast, and joint sovereignty for Ulster divided between the British and Irish governments.

The forum has been deeply split over the fundamental question of changing the republic's historical demand for a unified Ireland to fit the "reality" of the Protestant north, and it appeared yesterday that despite the report, consensus was still elusive on this central point.

Fianna Fail party leader Charles Haughey told a press conference he could not accept anything but a unitary state, and that the two other options were simply talking points. He said Britain must give up its guarantee to Northern Ireland that it will remain British as long as a majority there wish it. Prime Min-

see IRELAND, page 12A

## IRELAND

From page 1A

ister Garret FitzGerald said he has not made this demand.

Nevertheless, the report to which which Mr. Haughey committed himself did not insist on a unitary state and even in that it went further than his party or any other nationalist party has done in the past in attempting to preserve the British identity of loyalists.

"The particular structure of political unity which the Forum would wish to see established is a unitary state, achieved by agreement and consent, embracing the whole island of Ireland and providing irrevocable guarantees for the protection and preservation of both the unionist and nationalist identities," said the key phrase in the report.

The report, which blamed Britain for the present tragedy and said Britain's only policy in the north is one of "crisis management," called on the British government to respond to the "sincere and honest efforts" of the four nationalist parties (Sinn Fein was not invited).

Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior said in London, however, that he was a "little bit disappointed" with the report because it did not deal sufficiently with how to handle the Ulster situation in the short term. He said that while the report talks about the need for consent of the loyalists in any new political arrangement, "we all know that consent is not forthcoming."

He said, however, that the government would give the report serious study.

As if to illustrate Mr. Prior's point about Protestant determination, the Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the Protestant Democratic Unionist Party, branded the report "a Republican scheme to destroy Northern Ireland."

The night before its publication he had traveled to Dublin to paste signs on the walls of the Dublin Post Office, site of the start of the 1916 Easter uprising against British

rule. The signs read "Ulster is British," and they and British flags were reported yesterday on buildings throughout Ulster.

Against this expected reaction, Prime Minister FitzGerald yesterday pleaded for reason and consideration.

"The Report of the Forum is not a blueprint for the island of the future," he said in a speech at Dublin Castle. "The representatives of one of two traditions in this island cannot abrogate such a task to themselves alone. What we have together assembled is not a blueprint but an agenda for action."

"The ideas we have put forward together show an openness to the other tradition in this island, and a sensitivity to the preoccupations of those who belong to that tradition, which have no precedent in Irish history."

The forum, in which the loyalist political parties in Ulster refused to take part, took a year to prepare and included evidence from many sources, including loyalists and British.

The report was harsh about British government policy, saying that its professed concern about the consent of the majority of those in Northern Ireland has in practice been extended to an effective unionist veto on any political change affecting the form of government in the north and the exercise of nationalist rights.

The report says the situation in the north is growing worse every day and that the risks of doing something to accommodate Republican and unionist traditions are far less than doing nothing.

"No one living in Ireland should feel less at home than another or less protected by law than his or her fellow citizen. This implies in particular, in respect to Northern Protestants, that the civil and religious liberties that they uphold and enjoy will be fully protected and guaranteed and their sense of Britishness accommodated."

The report says that a new Ireland will obviously require a new constitution. Even under a unitary state, the nationalists' preferred solution, the report says the

## A CALL FOR UNITY

Blueprint for Ulster, where the Protestant population outnumbers the Catholic two to one.



Map by Lee Carlson / The Washington Times.

northern Protestants would have cast-iron guarantees and even British citizenship for those who want it.

It could also include a British-Irish Council with a parliamentary tier "which would acknowledge the unique relationship between Ireland and Britain and which could provide expression of the long-established connections which unionists would have with Britain."

Rejecting the sort of arguments used by Sinn Fein, which insists that the loyalists are merely the tools of British imperialism, the report adds that "the best people to identify the interests of the unionist tradition are the unionist people themselves."

"It would thus be essential that they should negotiate their role in any arrangement which would embody Irish unity. It would be for the British and Irish governments to create the framework and atmosphere within which such negotiations could take place."

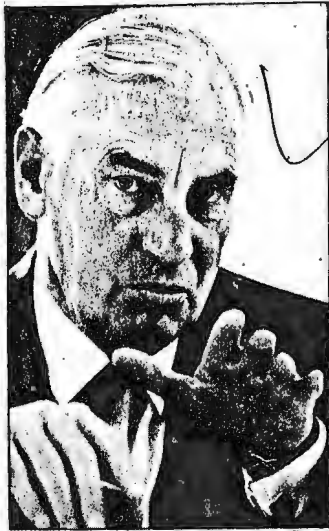


Photo by Kevin T. Gilbert/The Washington Times  
Foreign Minister Peter Barry discusses  
a recent proposal to reunify Ireland.

## Ireland asks U.S. to back unity efforts

By Alan McConagha  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

5/4/84

Ireland would welcome President Reagan's support during his visit there next month for new recommendations urging national unity with Ulster, Peter Barry, Irish foreign minister, said yesterday.

But the Irish Republic will understand if such an endorsement is not immediately forthcoming, Mr. Barry, in the United States urging support for the proposals, added.

Ireland is aware the United States has many friends, including Britain, which are critical of the document issued Wednesday by Irish nationalist leaders.

"The president is in a difficult situation — he has two friends," Mr. Barry said in response to a question whether he anticipated Mr. Reagan's endorsement of the recommendations.

Consequently, Mr. Reagan is not expected to abandon Britain, Mr. Barry said. But Ireland would be happy if the

president studies what Dublin believes to be a historic document and supports moves to negotiate an end to Irish violence.

On Wednesday the New Ireland Forum, a political group including nationalist leaders from both sides of divided Ireland, urged reunification in ways that acknowledged the British identity of Unionists in Northern Ireland.

In another major concession, representatives of four Irish political parties said in their report that reunification of the island, partitioned in 1921, required guarantees of Protestant civil rights and religious liberties.

For the first time also, nationalists suggested a solution could include alternatives to a unified state — a federal relationship between parliaments in Belfast and Dublin or joint London-Dublin authority over the north.

British officials objected to the report's interpretation of Irish history and indicated that it failed to provide

practical short-term steps to defuse violence between Catholic and Protestant populations in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Barry, meeting yesterday with reporters at a luncheon, said it is the intention of the Irish government to pursue the recommendations of the results of the 11-month study and seek discussions with the British.

Ireland recognized Britain's resistance to some of the ideas in the report and London's need for an opportunity to digest the 15,000-word document, Mr. Barry said.

The foreign minister stressed, however, an urgent need to move ahead. He warned the level of violence in Northern Ireland is likely to worsen and suggested religious strife in Ulster is reaching a critical stage.

Mr. Barry added the British government recently also has shown increasing interest in trying to negotiate issues relating to Northern Ireland: "We sense more concern and greater determination to do something about it."

# The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

## Ireland's Future

**T**HE NEW IRELAND FORUM, set up last spring to seek a political solution to the crisis in Northern Ireland, has issued a report that outlines the major political, economic and religious problems of the island and suggests some alternative solutions. It is not, as some Unionist forces in the north have described it, a rigid, nonnegotiable blueprint for a new nation. The document is an opening statement in what its writers hope will be a continuing debate.

All democratic political parties that reject violence and have elected parliamentary members in the north and south were invited to participate in the deliberations of the Forum. Sinn Féin, the political wing of the outlawed IRA, was deliberately excluded, but the Unionist parties of the north chose to reject the invitation. Thus, only mainstream Catholic leaders from both north and south were part of the deliberations, though the views of all segments of Irish society were solicited. Given this composition, it is not surprising that the Forum members expressed a preference for an Ireland, united with the consent of all factions, in either of three forms—a new independent state, a federation with parliaments in both north and south or joint rule of the north by Britain and Ireland. What is new and important is the document's emphasis on conciliation and the preservation of religious and political rights of minorities.

Acknowledging that Protestants in the north want to preserve their British character and their separate religion, Forum leaders stress that a new Ireland will require a new constitution. Citing the American Constitution as a model, the writers insist that any new document must recognize the diversity as well as the unity of the people. They propose that British citizenship be retained by those in the north

who so desire. Religious freedom would be guaranteed and dual traditions of the educational systems would be retained. A new government would be fashioned in a way that would guarantee minorities a minimum number of parliamentary seats, weighted voting on a predetermined set of issues and a blocking mechanism on certain kinds of legislation. Is this not worth discussing?

The latest stage of the strife in Northern Ireland has continued for more than 15 years. In a population of 1,500,000, more than 2,300 have been killed, tens of thousands have been wounded and maimed and almost all—especially, and most poignantly, the children of the north—have suffered the trauma of continuing violence. The economic consequences are incalculable, not the least of which is high unemployment projected to reach 32 percent by the next decade if no solution is found. Irish leaders are desperate, as the Forum report concedes, to find a political solution that will "halt disillusionment with democratic politics and the slide toward further violence."

The Forum report deserves a constructive response from the Unionists in the north and from the British. If the three possibilities suggested are unacceptable, what kind of political reforms and structures should be proposed as alternatives? Nationalists who drafted this document acknowledge that there must be Unionist participation in devising alternatives to violence and stress that they remain open to discuss any other views that will contribute to a political solution. So far, their overture has met with complete rejection in Belfast and lukewarm expressions of interest in London. Counteroffers, constructive alternatives and, above all, continuing discussion by all parties are needed.

# Irish Panel Urges United Island

By Kerry Dougherty  
Special to The Washington Post

DUBLIN, May 2—Mainstream Roman Catholic political parties from both parts of Ireland, seeking an end to the violence that has bedeviled Northern Ireland for 15 years, unveiled a major political initiative today in which they called for the island to be unified.

Under the aegis of the New Ireland Forum, set up a year ago by Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald, political leaders of the principal nationalist parties from the six counties of Ulster and the republic to the south called on the Protestant unionists of Northern Ireland to join them in drawing up a new secular constitution for the country.

The forum is regarded as a landmark effort because it marks the first time since Ireland's independence in 1922 that the country's rival Catholic political parties have joined to seek a solution to the bloodshed in the north, where 2,371 persons have been killed since 1969.

The forum, in its 42-page report, sharply assailed British policy in Northern Ireland, asserting that "crisis management" is London's only policy in the province. It called for a "major reassessment" aimed at reaching a political consensus in the face of a deteriorating situation that it called "a dangerous source of instability in Western Europe."

"Britain has a duty to respond now



By Richard Furno—The Washington Post

in order to ensure that the people of Northern Ireland are not condemned to yet another generation of violence and sterility," the report said.

In Belfast, unionist political leaders, who boycotted the forum's proceedings, denounced the report. The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said, "Northern Ireland will never leave Britain."

Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior said he was "disappointed," calling the report's account of Britain's position "one-sided and unacceptable." Prior added, however, that Britain welcomed the report's "important positive elements."

In Washington, House Speaker

Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass.) said the report "enhanced" the prospects for peace in the north and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said, "It may well be the last best chance to break" the cycle of violence there.

According to the report, a permanent peace can be achieved only by a process that "transcends the context of Northern Ireland."

Saying that a totally new political structure where neither the Roman Catholic nor the Protestant tradition is permitted to dominate is needed, it suggests formation of a "unitary state" governed from Dublin with a constitution free of the Roman Catholic values presently enshrined in the republic's 1937 constitution.

This new united Ireland would take into account the Unionist sense of "Britishness" and would allow northerners to retain their British citizenship if they wished, the report said.

The republic's population of about 3 million is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. Northern Ireland, with a population of 1.5 million, is two-thirds Protestant.

The forum, which made clear its preference for a unitary state, laid out two other possible options—a federal system with parliaments in both Dublin and Belfast and a joint sovereignty arrangement whereby Northern Ireland would be ruled by both London and Dublin.

See IRELAND, A35, Col. 5



# Irish Panel Proposes Union As Means to End Violence

IRELAND, From A31

The parties to the forum, which claim to represent three-quarters of the island's population, are the republic's two coalition government partners, the Fine Gael and Labor parties, the opposition Fianna Fail party and Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labor Party.

Sinn Féin, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, was not asked to join the forum because it backs the IRA guerrilla campaign to drive the British from the north and because it espouses establishment of a socialist all-Ireland state.

Sinn Féin's recent advances in elections in Ulster have been a source of concern in London and Dublin, which see them as a reflection of the alienation from the traditional political mainstream of the province's Catholic minority.

Sinn Féin spokesman Danny Morrison denounced the forum report today.

Leaders of the forum's four parties signed the report in a ceremony in Dublin Castle's St. Patrick's Hall.

Cracks in the fragile coalition appeared soon after the signing, in separate press conferences given by each of the four party leaders.

FitzGerald said that while all Irish nationalists would favor a united Ireland, he was prepared to consider either of the other two options mentioned in the report.

"The report of the forum is not a

blueprint for the Ireland of the future," he said. "The representatives of one of two traditions" in Ireland "cannot arrogate such a task to themselves alone."

Moments later former prime minister Charles Haughey, leader of the staunchly nationalist Fianna Fail party, said a united Ireland was the forum's only recommendation and that the other alternatives were not acceptable to him or his party.

John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, and Dick Spring, leader of the Labor Party and deputy prime minister, stressed that everything in the report was intended to be negotiable.

Other unionists rejecting the report included Harold McCusker, of the Official Unionist Party, who called it a "green Irish nationalist document."

British officials, noting what they called positive elements in the report, were known to be disappointed by what one source termed "a certain lack of realism." They noted that the three options for unity did not recognize the total opposition of northern unionists to the principle of unity and that the current reality—two parts of the island—are what need to be addressed.

The report calculated some of the costs of 15 years of violence. Total direct costs since 1969 for security, and compensation for death, injuries and property damage were \$6.5 billion for Britain and \$1.3 billion for Ireland, it said.

• COLD BEER • CHILLED WINES • IMPORTED BEER •

JONATHAN YARDLEY

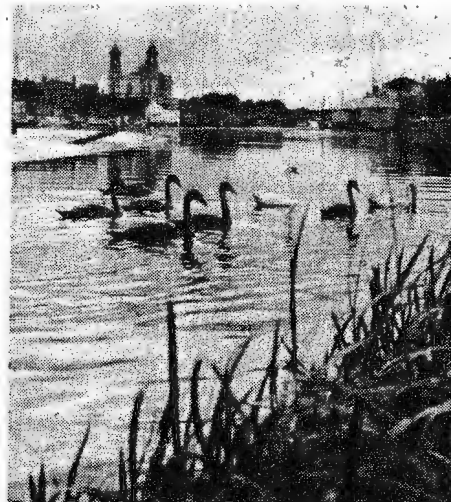
## A Literary Ramble Around the Emerald Isle

**T**HIS HANDSOME book manages to be several things at once, and to excel at all of them. It is the first book of nonfiction by one of the finest living short-story writers in English, who demonstrates that his prose loses none of its force or grace in a different genre. It is a succinct and knowledgeable history of Irish (and, like Trevor himself, Anglo-Irish) literature that contains generous quotations from the work of many writers, both the celebrated and the little-known. It is a tart refutation of certain widely held misconceptions about Ireland and its writers. And it is a most appealing item for the gift-book trade, filled as it is with well-reproduced photographs of the green and rugged landscape that inspired, among countless others, John Betjeman:

Stony seaboard, far and foreign,  
Stony hills poured over space,  
Stony outcrop of the Burren,  
Stones in every fertile place,  
Little fields with boulders dotted,  
Grey-stone shoulders saffron-spotted,  
Stone-walled cabins thatched with reeds,  
Where a Stone Age people breeds,  
The last of Europe's stone age race.

This is the Ireland that William Trevor gives us. It is beautiful, to be sure, but as William Butler Yeats said at the founding of the Irish nation, it is "a terrible beauty"; those in search of the "picturesque" Ireland of guidebooks and postcards will not find it in *A Writer's Ireland*. This Ireland is a hard place, with a past even more troubled than its present and a national identity bitterly divided by religious and cultural antagonisms. It is a place whose people are haunted by fears and superstitions, whose "vulgarized 'fairies,' the 'little people' and leprechauns, in fact disguise an inbred fear of dislocated spirits," where the celebrated Irish fairy rings "do not suggest the prettily winged fairies of Peter Pan or the elves of Alfred Lord Tennyson or William Allingham's 'little men' of the airy mountain: they imply the unknown, and the proximity of an undefined evil." There is a connection, Trevor finds, between the fears and the landscape and the literature:

"Trees play a particular part in all this. They carry spells, are enchanted, holy, unlucky, to be avoided or cautiously approached. Their berries promise fertility; there are portents in the patterns of their branches, symbols in their leaves and trunks. Over and over again, insistently, repetitiously, trees push themselves to the Irish forefront. Trees planted, please cut down; Spenser's trees, Sweeney's trees; Seamus Heaney's 'god in the tree, impalpable perhaps but still indigenous, less doctrinally defined than the god of the monasteries but more intu-



The River Shannon near Athlone (from "A Writer's Ireland")

### A WRITER'S IRELAND: Landscape in Literature.

By William Trevor

(Viking, 192 pp. \$25)

tively apprehended. The powers of the Celtic otherworld hovered there."

The Celtic tradition is central to Trevor's account. These invaders and settlers of more than two millennia ago were described by a Greek writer as "madly fond of war, high-spirited and quick to battle, but otherwise straightforward and not of evil character," words that are echoed by Trevor himself: "They were keen drinkers of alcohol, tall and red-haired and boastful, but hospitable in their rough-necked way." Most important to the literature that gradually evolved is that they were great talkers; theirs was an "oral tradition of storytelling . . . that thrived on decoration and variety." It was extravagant, but it was not blarney. That came many centuries later, when the English aristocracy established its country castles in Ireland: "The blarney and the begorrah, which have so bedeviled Irish writing ever since, were born of whimsey and a desire to please the visitor or the family of the big house. Among country people in Ireland there is still today a desire to tell the stranger what he most wants to hear, and there is everywhere the resi-

due of an innate inferiority complex in both life and art."

The blarney may have amused the English overlords of a century ago, and it may still amuse the tourists of today, but it is irrelevant to the genuine accomplishments of Irish literature, which is as large as the country itself is small. The names of those who march through this chronicle are a catalogue of genius: Edmund Spenser, Jonathan Swift, Oliver Goldsmith, William Butler Yeats, John Millington Synge, Sean O'Casey, James Joyce, George Bernard Shaw, Elizabeth Bowen, Frank O'Connor, Liam O'Flaherty, Flann O'Brien, Seamus Heaney, Thomas Kinsella, Michael McLaverty—and, although he never refers to himself, William Trevor.

The greatest of these were participants, though not necessarily witting ones, in the Irish literary revival that began in the late 19th century, and the greatest of the great was Yeats. His heritage was Anglo-Irish, but his heart was all Irish, especially the Ireland of County Sligo, the landscape of which "became the physical presence of the Ireland that stirs his poetry." Yet Trevor accurately remarks: "In the poetry of W.B. Yeats—and in the painting of his brother Jack—there is the genius of the artist who is capable of using the parochial to illuminate the human condition. Ireland was their inspiration: Irish legend, Irish landscape, Irish people, Irish places. But neither the poetry nor the painting belongs solely to Ireland today."

As for Ireland today, it is in some respects a different place from the one that inspired Yeats and Synge, O'Casey and Joyce: "Ireland's cities finger their way into once remote hills, suburban development consuming villages and fields. Beyond the fluorescent shopping-centers and wastelands of grey cement, motorcycles scramble through heather and boglands, over scree and rockface. Television transmitters bedeck the peaks. Pylons stride." Yet the Ireland of its writers lives on in their work, which is indestructible: "Nor can anything destroy the story of history, or the saints and scholars who have left behind their voices. Journey through Ireland today and you'll find their echoes, each in its landscape."

Such a journey is what Trevor takes to end his book: a brief literary tour of Ireland. In Londonderry, so troubled now by violence, he finds an ancient poet who wrote: "Were all Alba mine/ From its center to its border,/ I would rather have the site of a house/ In the middle of fair Derry." And also in beleaguered Ulster, he finds Louis MacNeice, who may speak for all:

And though to-day is arid,  
We know—and knowing bless—  
That rooted in futurity  
There is a plant of tenderness.

# Ballyporeen awaits presidential visitor

By Peter Almond  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BALLYPOREEN, Ireland — "Set me up another Guinness, will you, Jim?"

It is unlikely, given the Secret Service and the crush of the moment, that President Reagan will have the chance to utter those time-honored words of Irish farm laborers when he sits down for lunch at Jim O'Farrell's pub in this Reagan ancestral home a few weeks from now.

But there are enough locals who have seen and read enough about Mr. Reagan to know that he is ham actor enough to give it a try.

"Sure I wouldn't be suprised to see him riding down the street on Dunphy's horse!" chortled retired

farmer Michael Donovan as pubican O'Farrell poured him a pint of Smithwick's ale.

The Visit, as O'Farrell concurs, is the main topic of conversation in this tiny town (pop. 350) in rural County Tipperary, a topic replaced not even by the pending New Ireland Forum report — Eire's big attempt to start a new political dialogue over Northern Ireland — or the European Economic Community's plans to restrict growth of the Irish dairy industry.

"Mr. Reagan is the biggest thing ever to happen to Ballyporeen. There's not much else people are talking about," said Mr. O'Farrell, who already has talked, he estimates, to a hundred journalists and

see VISIT page 5A



The main street of Ballyporeen, County Tipperary, birthplace of President Reagan's great-grandfather.

# Ballyporeen waits presidential visit

From page one

countless more American, Irish and British tourists.

When the president helicopters into Ballyporeen, in the vale between the Knockmealdown Mountains and the Galtee Mountains of southwest Ireland on June 2, he will find a vastly different place from the poverty-stricken parish where his great grandfather was born in 1829.

Even compared to pre-Reagan days of 1979 this sleepy crossroad village is different. Jim O'Farrell himself has been the biggest obvious "Reagan was born here" contributor. He celebrated Mr. Reagan's election to president by renaming the big lounge where he holds dances on a Sunday night to the "Ronald Reagan lounge." A huge green sign identifies it to all and sundry as they drive in from neighboring Burncourt.

The village has been cleaned up and the handful of shopkeepers are making the most of the tourist business. Con Donovan's drapery-grocer shop is selling Reagan Ancestral Home T-shirts and smart red ties with the crossed flags of the U.S. and Ireland. The Irish tourist board has set up an office on the main street. The parish has put out a booklet on the "Irish ancestry of President Ronald Reagan" (two pounds each, proceeds to the parish).

The Rev. Eanna Condon, the local priest, is the main force behind the president's two-hour visit, which will start with a look at the baptismal record of his great-grandfather, Michael Regan.

According to Debrett's, the prestigious English genealogical firm which did the research, President Reagan's line goes through his father John Edward Reagan, born in Tampico, Ill., to his grandfather John Reagan of Fulton, Ill., born in London, England, in 1854.

John Reagan was the son of Michael Regan, who was recorded as being born in Doolis, Ballyporeen, County Tipperary, and baptised in the then year-old Church of the Assumption on Sept. 3, 1829.

Michael Reagan was the youngest son of Thomas Regan (it is assumed Michael added the 'a' to his name when he emigrated to England around the time of the Great Famine) and Margaret Murphy, but beyond that records are indefinite.

No Reagan ancestors have been found in Ballyporeen to meet the president when he arrives, but the researchers are still digging. Last reports are that the Regan clan dates back to the great 11th century Irish king Brian Boru and that genealogy experts from Burke's peerage have discovered key documents that could connect the president with distant crowned heads of Europe.

"He has a royal lineage more impressive than a number of people sitting on thrones in the world at the moment," Harold Brooks-Baker, a director of Burke's was quoted as saying recently.

Hundreds of protesters against this or that aspect of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy are expected to descend on Ballyporeen and Gal-



The Ronald Reagan Lounge, part of Jim O'Farrell's Ballyporeen pub.

way, which Mr. Reagan will also visit in his two-day Irish stay.

But all that does not seem to be for the people of Ballyporeen. They appear to be much more interested in the fame their product has brought to their tiny town.

One of them, Seamus Kelleher, 68, a retired schoolteacher, wrote a poem in Gaelic about Mr. Reagan's return to the land his people left.

"It's about the differences he will find now, and also about how so much more has to be done because the world is so divided between East and West," he said.

"I sent the poem to the White House. They wrote back and invited me to join the 500 Club. What's that? Does that mean I'll get to shake Mr. Reagan's hand when he comes? He's a great man."

# Irish political parties divided over ways to end Ulster violence

By Peter Almond  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

DUBLIN — Fundamental differences between the two main political parties in Ireland appear likely to further delay the much-awaited New Ireland Forum report, Eire's major political initiative to break the cycle of violence in Northern Ireland.

According to politicians and others close to the forum, the government party Fine Gael, under Prime Minister Dr. Garret FitzGerald, is pushing for a soft approach which could accommodate a joint sovereignty arrangement for Ulster. The opposition Fianna Fail Party under Charles Haughey, however, is holding to a harder line which calls for a unitary Irish state with constitutional guarantees for the rights of the North's 1 million Protestants.

The closed-door debate among the heads of the four major parties in the forum is intense. Involving also the Social Democratic and Labor Party from Ulster, it goes to the heart of Irish nationalism and could result in not one but two reports, each focusing on a different approach to draw the British and the Ulster Protestants into a dialogue with the Irish Republic.

That, however, would be regarded as a failure by the Irish government because it would tell the Protestants there is no united Catholic opinion about the northern troubles.

Some in Dublin are viewing the debate as a battle between the "pragmatists" of Fine Gael, and the "dreamers" of the opposition Fianna Fail. Others see the government of Dr. FitzGerald as "British collaborators" and Mr. Haughey as standing for the principles of Irish unity to which all parties have sworn fealty under two articles of the Irish Constitution.

unacceptable to the Protestants, whose political leaders have refused to take part in the forum. But he has left open the possibility of joint sovereignty, whereby Ulster Catholics could identify as Irish and Protestants as British, and where security could be handled under Anglo-Irish authority.

For Fianna Fail, however, such an arrangement would be more politi-

added that the party wants to focus on the need for a constitutional convention which would give northern Protestants the right to secure "cast-iron guarantees" to protect their rights.

"We would be very generous. We would have blocking mechanisms in the constitution to stop them being overridden by the majority. We recognize they have legitimate rights and concerns."

But, said Mr. Lenahan, the principles of a united state would not be abandoned. "There would be a gradual elimination of the British presence," he said.

The "Britishness" of the Protestants is in fact a main subject of the present forum debate, according to sources. The two other main features of the loyalist ethos, Protestantism and privilege, the forum appears to believe can be dealt with in an all-Ireland context.

The sense of Protestant privilege, in fact, appears to have eroded under the economic difficulties of the last few years and the forum does not see it as a major problem to be confronted by the south. The economic part of the report, detailing the cost of the troubles to both north and south over the last 15 years and the advantages of closer cross-border cooperation, is reportedly already completed and agreed upon. The forum, which has been taking testimony from a variety of sources,

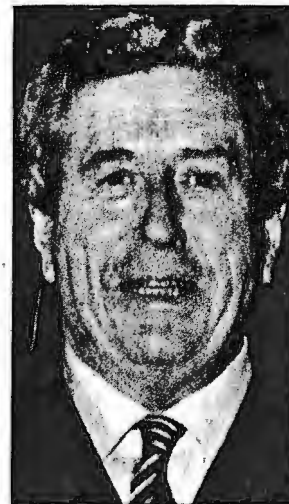
*Some in Dublin are viewing the debate as a battle between the "pragmatists" of Fine Gael, and the "dreamers" of the opposition Fianna Fail. Others see the government of Dr. FitzGerald as "British collaborators" and Mr. Haughey as standing for the principles of Irish unity.*

For the government, reluctant recognition that unification is just not possible for the foreseeable future appears to be the only way the British government is likely to be persuaded to begin a new initiative to encourage the Ulster Protestants to cooperate with the south.

Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior already has ruled out a unitary Irish state and a federated Irish state as being completely

cally difficult. Any perceived abandonment of its fundamental goal of a united Ireland would be considered a boon to the Sinn Fein, the IRA's political front, which would be left as the only political party demanding a unitary state and which is already gaining strength in the republic.

"We are committed as a party to a united Ireland," said Fianna Fail deputy leader Brian Lenahan, who



Garret FitzGerald



Charles Haughey

including Protestants, for the last 11 months, is Ireland's biggest attempt at official self-examination for several years.

It was created by Prime Minister FitzGerald reportedly because he saw Catholic attitudes harden considerably after the 1982 hunger strikes at Ulster's Maze prison, saw the rise of Sinn Fein as a political force and saw the Northern Ireland cancer of violence spreading increasingly south.

The republic has increased its army and police force to deal with the IRA threat (the government claims it now spends more than triple per capita than the British) and yet there was still no political initiative which attempted to deal with the problem and its causes.

"The British better not think that we are doing this just to justify closer cooperation on security issues," said one official. "We intend to address the entire question of the causes of the violence in a political context."

Whatever the forum finally presents, the next move is clearly expected to be up to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Said the London Financial Times in an editorial this week:

"The British government indeed is facing a fundamental choice — whether to continue a policy that has achieved at best containment over the years and promises nothing better for the future, or whether to reassess the policy completely. The report of the forum should provide an opportunity for the latter."



U.S. Termed Main Source of Arms

## Irish Leader Urges Americans to Deny Aid to IRA

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald said yesterday that the main outside source of weapons for Irish terrorists still appeared to be the United States. He urged Irish-Americans not to give money, arms or moral support to terrorists who "are corrupting and destroying the life of a whole community."

Without mentioning the outlawed Irish Republican Army by name, FitzGerald drew an ovation from a joint session of Congress when he said 44 million Irish-Americans have a "moral obligation" to reject "making common cause, however speciously well-meaning, with people who advocate, or condone, the use of violence in Ireland for political ends."

For 15 years the IRA has carried on a terrorist campaign in the six predominantly Protestant counties that make up Northern Ireland, in an effort to force Britain to yield control of them and force unification with the 26 predominantly Roman Catholic counties that make up the Republic of Ireland.

FitzGerald cited an overriding need to end this "somber tragedy of Northern Ireland," the violence between Catholics and Protestants, Irish nationalists and those favoring union with Britain.

He mentioned a "unique" effort begun nine months ago to find a solution, the "New Ireland Forum," composed of officials from the three major political parties in Ireland and the Catholic nationalist party in the north.

The forum's report is expected next month, and FitzGerald expressed hope that it would "find a response in Britain," which still governs Northern Ireland, and pick up support here as well.

Britain, he said, has not "addressed this problem with the combination of determination and evenhandedness that ... a great human tragedy ... requires."



By James K.W. Altherton—The Washington Post  
Vice President Bush, left, and Speaker of the House O'Neill applaud Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald.

Ulster's Protestants want to remain aligned with Britain, and the British government's position is to respect their rights. The forum's report may recommend some form of joint sovereignty.

Despite the violence, FitzGerald urged continued U.S. investment in Ireland, especially in high-technology industries. Ireland's manufactured

exports, he said, increased 14 percent last year, the highest rate of increase in Europe.

Questioned at a breakfast meeting about the flow of arms to the IRA, FitzGerald told reporters he was "not aware of any other cases of arms shipments other than from the United States."

Ten years ago, he said, there were isolated shipments from Libya, Czechoslovakia and a Palestinian group. But there has been no evidence of such shipments in recent years, he said.

There is no way to be sure of the volume of the arms flow but it is relatively easy to buy arms here, he said. On the other hand, he said that U.S. authorities were doing everything possible to stem arms exports and he thought these had been reduced.

One sign that the IRA is getting less outside help has been an increase in attempted kidnappings and bank robberies in Ireland—sources of money for the terrorists.

U.S. law enforcement officials said the real significance of Irish-American support for the IRA does not lie in money or arms.

As one official said, the major success of organizations such as the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee "is in creating the impression of widespread support for the IRA in the United States."

For example, he said, once again this year a key IRA figure, this time a fugitive being held in a U.S. jail, has been given a ceremonial role in the big St. Patrick's Day parade in New York Saturday.

According to the Irish government, more than 2,300 people have been killed in Northern Ireland since 1969. Another 24,000 have been wounded in more than 43,000 incidents of shooting, bombing or arson.

KT  
Friday, April 6, 1984

The Washin

WORLD NEWS

## Reagan's Homecoming Excites Irish Village

By Peter Osnos  
Washington Post Foreign Service

BALLYPOREEN, Ireland—

What can this Tipperary village of about 300 persons expect to get from being the homeland of Ronald Reagan's ancestors? "A sense of standing," said Con Donovan, the amiable shopkeeper who has represented Ballyporeen on the county council for 24 years.

For a few hours on the first weekend in June, Reagan, en route to the western economic summit in London, will be paying homage to his roots and, incidentally, reminding millions of Irish Americans that he is one of them. But for a humble farming community whose name in Irish means "town of the small potatoes," the presidential visit is a very big deal.

Over coffee in the back of his store ("everything sold from a needle to an anchor"), Donovan said that he is hoping for a special allocation from the government to spruce up derelict sites and older facades on the main street. The old crank-up telephones are being replaced by an automatic system. And plans are under way to ac-

commodate the needs of what he called "the Reagan juggernaut" to Ballyporeen's simple sanitary, eating and sleeping facilities.

Preserving decorum in the unaccustomed glare of international attention seems to be a central theme.

"I hope south Tipperary will be prepared to avail of the onslaught," Donovan told his fellow councillors at a meeting earlier this month.

The price of mistakes, others at the session agreed, will be to make Ballyporeen look foolish. "We have had a small bit already and they should be given no more chances to make dirt out of us," said Councillor P. J. Maher, referring to jocular local news accounts such as an Irish Times story headlined "Ballyporeen Honors Its Big Spud."

Shortly after the 1980 election, Debrett's Peerage Ltd., the London-based genealogical specialists, traced Reagan back to his great-grandfather Thomas Regan, who was a dirt farmer in Doolis, a patch of rolling land adjoining Ballyporeen. Thomas' son Michael emigrated to England in the



By Richard Furno—The Washington Post

1840s, married a Tipperary lass and crossed the Atlantic, settling in Illinois. For unexplained reasons, he added an "a" to the surname. Ronald Reagan came two generations later.

To mark their good fortune, the people of Ballyporeen staged an inaugural parade in pouring rain on the day Reagan took office in Washington. John O'Farrell, a leading local pub keeper—the town has six pubs—changed the name of an adjoining club where musical acts appear on weekends to the "Ronald Reagan Lounge."

O'Farrells have been pub keepers on this corner since at least 1810 and the entrepreneurial spirit flourishes: He started to sell, along with T-shirts and other items, small packets of the old sod retrieved by hand from Doolis by his wife Mary. Upstairs under

See BALLYPOREEN, E2, Col. 3

(Reagan)

## Warm Irish Homecoming Planned for Reagan

**BALLYPOREEN, From E1**  
lock and key is a gift shop with Irish souvenirs that the couple hopes to sell to tourists this summer and for as long as the appeal lasts of seeing where America's 40th chief executive came from.

"There is a tremendous sense of pride in knowing that someone could leave from here penniless and have a descendant become president," said O'Farrell as rough-hewn customers headed up to the bar for pints of dark Guinness stout at a hefty \$1.25 per glass. "Most of the price goes to taxes," he noted.

From the beginning of the Reagan administration, Ballyporeen longed for a presidential visit. Several times there were false alarms, particularly last fall when Secret Service men were reported to be checking out the area. On that occasion it was Reagan's son Ron who was coming to do research for a magazine article.

But this time the rumors proved to be true, and while most townspeople were thrilled at the prospect, a certain amount of cynicism was expressed over Reagan's choice of an election year to make the pilgrimage. A columnist for the local weekly *Avondu* wrote that for most people outside Ballyporeen the announcement of the visit is "merely a source of sarcastic humor."

To counter that stance, Patrick Cooney, Ireland's defense minister, told a dinner audience that the president of the United States should

always be welcome here. "We as a people owe a debt to that country," he said. "It offered a haven for our forefathers in times of great national distress and, indeed, for over a century it provided opportunity for young Irish people who did not have the like at home."

Part of the clucking over the visit is that invidious comparisons are invariably drawn between Reagan's Irish ancestry and John F. Kennedy's. Reagan is no longer Roman Catholic. His mother raised him as a Protestant.

Moreover, Kennedy had living relatives in County Wexford with whom he could commune when he came in 1963. There are no identifiable Reagan kin in Ballyporeen.

There isn't even a grave in the Templetenny cemetery with the family name. It is assumed that the stone sunk into the rich earth with the passage of time.

A plaque has been erected saying that this must be the place where Reagan's ancestors were laid to rest.

But the proof of Reagan's Irish blood is unassailable. It resides in the graceful hand of the scribe for the registers of Ballyporeen parish for baptisms and marriages. Translated from the Latin, its entry for Sept. 3, 1829, reads: "I baptized, Michael, son of Thomas Regan and Margaret Murphy of Doolis; godparents: William Regan and Catharine Walsh. [Signed] Fr. Martinus Redmond."



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	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>

54452 MEMO

1 4/16/1984 B1

ROBERT MCFARLANE TO THE PRESIDENT RE  
TRIP TO EUROPE

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54453	PAPER  RE TRIP TO EUROPE	11	4/6/1984	B1

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	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>

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54454 MEMO

1 4/10/1984 B1

WILLIAM MARTIN TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE  
AGENDA

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National Security Council  
The White House

System #

Package #

1170  
T  
283F

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Dep. Exec. Sec'y		7/1	
Bob Kimmitt	3	K	
John Poindexter	2	DP	
Tom Shull			
Wilma Hall	4	✓	
Bud McFarlane	5	im	A
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat	6	K	
Situation Room			

I = Information

A =

h = N = No further Action

cc: VP Meese

COMMENTS

4/13/84  
Bud: Don makes a  
good point, don't  
think better et al.  
agreed to Normandy in  
part because of the  
opportunity to exchange resolutions

(Date/Time)

Bud:

I have been thinking about the conversation  
of yesterday on better understanding of the debate  
on ~~low intensity~~ low intensity conflicts. It strikes  
me though that part of the problem we will face  
is the media's tendency to transform all of the President's  
speeches in this country into political events. In  
reading the attached it occurs to me that the  
Normandy speech might be a unique opportunity

for a serious and statesmanlike  
speech on the requirements of the  
future in dealing with the trans-Atlantic  
conflict problem. Not only would the  
setting provide a certain natural  
insulation from the usual political campaign  
but it would also allow me to contrast  
the massive endeavours of Washington  
with the more substantial, but  
equally vital, thrust in the making,  
just a thought.

Don

DRAFT NOTIONAL SCHEDULE

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO EUROPE

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1984

8:40 a.m. Marine One departs The White House.  
8:55 a.m. Marine One arrives Andrews AFB.  
9:00 a.m. EDT Air Force One departs en route Shannon, Ireland.  
8:20 p.m. (L) Air Force One arrives Shannon, Ireland.  
3:20 p.m. EDT  
Arrival Ceremony with brief remarks.  
8:45 p.m. Marine One departs en route Ashford Castle.  
9:15 p.m. (L) Marine One arrives Ashford Castle.  
4:15 p.m. EDT  
RON - ASHFORD CASTLE

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1984

WASHINGTON WORK.

3:00 p.m. (L) Marine One departs en route Galway.  
10:00 a.m. EDT  
3:15 p.m. Marine One arrives Galway landing zone.  
3:20 p.m. Depart en route University College, Galway.  
NOTE: Drive-by Eyre Square.  
3:35 p.m. Arrive University College, Galway.  
3:50 p.m. (L) University College Ceremony.  
10:50 a.m. EDT  
THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.  
4:45 p.m. Depart en route landing zone.  
5:00 p.m. Marine One departs en route Ashford Castle.  
5:15 p.m. (L) Marine One arrives Ashford Castle.  
12:15 p.m. EDT  
RON - ASHFORD CASTLE

SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1984

Morning

WASHINGTON WORK.

12:10 p.m. (L)

Marine One departs en route Ballyporeen.

7:10 a.m. EDT

NOTE: Fly-by Templetenny Cemetery.

1:10 p.m.

Marine One arrives Ballyporeen.

1:15 p.m. (L)

Courtesy Call on Father Murphy, Church of  
the Assumption of Our Lady Rectory.

8:15 a.m. EDT

1:30 p.m. (L)

Church Service, Church of the  
Assumption of Our Lady.

8:30 a.m. EDT

1:55 p.m. (L)

Viewing of Church records outside Church.

8:55 a.m. EDT

2:00 p.m. (L)

Walk to Farrell's Pub.

9:00 a.m. EDT

NOTE: Crowd situation.

2:05 p.m. (L)

Arrive Farrell's Pub.

9:05 a.m. EDT

2:15 p.m. (L)

Cultural Performance and presentation from  
Town Committee, Village Square.

9:15 a.m. EDT

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.

2:50 p.m.

Depart en route landing zone.

3:00 p.m. (L)

Marine One departs en route Dublin.

10:00 a.m. EDT

3:55 p.m. (L)

Marine One arrives Deerfield landing zone.

10:55 a.m. EDT

PRIVATE TIME: 25 mins.

4:30 p.m.

Depart en route Aras an Uachtarain  
(President Hillary's residence).

4:35 p.m.

Arrive Aras an Uachtarain.

4:40 p.m. (L)

Private meeting with President Hillary..

11:40 a.m. EDT

5:00 p.m. (L)

Photo opportunity with President and Mrs.  
Hillary.

12:00 noon EDT

*Possible Industrial (Digital?) Dropby*

Proceed to Drawing Room for tea.  
 5:15 p.m. (L) Depart en route tree planting site.  
 12:15 p.m. EDT Tree Planting Ceremony with President Hillary.  
 5:30 p.m. Depart en route Deerfield.  
 5:35 p.m. Arrive Deerfield. [Remarks? - Freedom Award]  
 WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs.  
 7:45 p.m. Depart en route Dublin Castle.  
 8:00 p.m. (L) Arrive Dublin Castle.  
 3:00 p.m. EDT State dinner hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. FitzGerald.  
 Toasts.  
 10:30 p.m. Depart en route Deerfield.  
 10:45 p.m. (L) Arrive Deerfield.  
 5:45 p.m. EDT RON - DEERFIELD

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1984

Morning Working breakfast.

NOTE: 9:45 a.m. Mrs. Reagan departs en route Royal College of Surgeons.

10:55 a.m. Depart en route Leinster House.  
 11:10 a.m. Arrive Leinster House.  
 11:20 a.m. (L) Meeting with Prime Minister FitzGerald.  
 6:20 a.m. EDT

NOTE: Mrs. Reagan arrives Leinster House.

12:00 noon (L) Address Joint Session of Parliament.  
 7:00 a.m. EDT



12:35 a.m. Depart en route Deerfield.

12:50 p.m. Arrive Deerfield.

PRIVATE TIME: 20 mins.

1:15 p.m. Proceed to Coral Sitting Room.

1:20 p.m. Arrive Coral Sitting Room and form receiving line.

1:30 p.m. Proceed to Ballroom.

1:35 p.m. (L) Arrive Ballroom for Reciprocal Luncheon in  
8:35 a.m. EDT honor of Prime Minister FitzGerald.

Toasts (beginning of lunch).

2:45 p.m. Luncheon concludes.

2:55 p.m. Depart en route Dublin Airport.

3:10 p.m. Arrive Dublin Airport.

Departure ceremony with brief remarks.

3:30 p.m. (L) Air Force One departs en route London,  
10:30 a.m. EDT England.

4:30 p.m. (L) Air Force One arrives London, England.  
11:30 a.m. EDT

4:35 p.m. Marine One departs en route Winfield House.

4:50 p.m. Marine One arrives Winfield House.

WASHINGTON WORK: 45 mins.

5:35 p.m. Depart en route Kensington Palace.

5:45 p.m. (L) Arrive Kensington Palace.  
12:45 p.m. EDT

Official Welcoming Ceremony.

6:00 p.m. Proceed to Orangery for tea hosted by Prime Minister Thatcher.

6:15 p.m. Depart en route Winfield House.

6:25 p.m. (L) Arrive Winfield House.  
1:25 p.m. EDT

Evening Private dinner.

RON - WINFIELD HOUSE

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1984

Morning Working breakfast.

WASHINGTON WORK

12:50 p.m. Depart en route Buckingham Palace.

1:00 p.m. (L) Arrive Buckingham Palace.

8:00 a.m. EDT

Private Luncheon with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

2:35 p.m. Depart en route Winfield House.

2:45 p.m. Arrive Winfield House.

WASHINGTON WORK: 3 hrs.

NOTE: TV interview to be scheduled during WASHINGTON WORK, plus possibility of scheduling press reception and/or Embassy proposed event.

5:45 p.m. Depart en route #10 Downing Street.

5:55 p.m. Arrive #10 Downing Street.

6:00 p.m. (L) Bilateral (one on one) with Prime Minister Thatcher.  
1:00 p.m. EDT

7:00 p.m. Reception hosted by Prime Minister Thatcher.

7:30 p.m. Working dinner hosted by Prime Minister Thatcher.

NOTE: Approximately 12 guests, 6 from each side, will be in attendance.

(TOAST? - no press)

9:00 p.m. Depart en route Winfield House.

9:10 p.m. (L) Arrive Winfield House.  
4:10 p.m. EDT

RON - WINFIELD HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1984

Morning

Working breakfast.

WASHINGTON WORK.

[An event  
w/ citizens?]

12:00 noon (L)  
7:00 a.m. EDT

Marine One departs en route Normandy, France.

NOTE: Time Change is + 1 hr.

2:20 p.m. (L)  
8:20 a.m. EDT

Marine One arrives Pointe du Hoc landing zone, Normandy, France.

2:30 p.m. (L)  
8:30 a.m. EDT

Tour of Ranger Memorial.

2:40 p.m. (L)  
8:40 a.m. EDT

[Remarks] to assembled Veterans and unveiling of plaque commemorating Point du Hoc.

(after Mitterrand)

2:55 p.m.

Depart en route landing zone.

3:00 p.m.

Marine One departs en route Omaha Beach landing zone.

3:10 p.m.

Marine One arrives Omaha Beach.

3:15 p.m.

Depart en route Visitors' Center.

3:20 p.m.

Arrive Visitors' Center.

PRIVATE TIME: 10 mins.

3:40 p.m.

Depart en route Chapel.

3:45 p.m. (L)  
9:45 a.m. EDT

Arrive Chapel for silent prayer.

3:50 p.m.

Proceed to Roosevelt Brothers' Gravesite.

3:55 p.m. (L)  
9:55 a.m. EDT

Arrive Roosevelt Brothers' Gravesite for wreath/flower laying.

4:00 p.m. Depart en route Visitors' Center.

4:05 p.m. Arrive Visitors' Center.

Greet President Mitterrand.

4:10 p.m. (L) Proceed to Omaha Beach Memorial for Joint  
10:10 a.m. EDT Ceremony with brief remarks.

4:35 pm Ceremony concludes. President Mitterrand departs.

4:40 p.m. Marine One departs en route Utah Beach.

4:55 p.m. Marine One arrives Utah Beach. *- From Stage*

5:00 p.m. (L) Utah Beach Ceremony with six Heads of *- 1 roops in front*  
11:00 a.m. EDT State/Government (France, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, Canada, Great Britain). *- Walk*  
*(Remarks? - 3 min.?) on beach?*

6:10 p.m. (L) Marine One departs en route London, England.  
12:10 p.m. EDT

NOTE: Time change is - 1 hr.

6:30 p.m. (L) Marine One arrives Winfield House.  
1:30 p.m. EDT

RON - WINFIELD HOUSE

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1984

Morning Working breakfast.

Summit briefings.

Afternoon Bilaterals.

WASHINGTON WORK.

7:25 p.m. Depart en route St. James Palace.

7:30 p.m. (L) Arrive St. James Palace for Reception.  
2:30 p.m. EDT with Summit Leaders.

Photo opportunity with Prime Minister Thatcher.

7:55 p.m. Depart en route #10 Downing Street.

8:00 p.m. (L) Arrive #10 Downing Street.  
 3:00 p.m. EDT Working dinner with Summit Heads of  
 Delegation.  
 10:15 p.m. Depart en route Winfield House.  
 10:25 p.m. (L) Arrive Winfield House.  
 5:25 p.m. EDT  
 RON - WINFIELD HOUSE

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1984

Morning Working breakfast.  
 9:20 a.m. (L) Depart en route Lancaster House.  
 4:20 a.m. EDT  
 9:30 a.m. (L) Arrive Lancaster House.  
 4:30 a.m. EDT Group photo with Summit Leaders.  
 10:00 a.m. (L) Meeting with Summit Heads of  
 5:00 a.m. EDT Delegation.  
 12:30 p.m. Proceed to Committee Room (US Delegation  
 Room).  
 WASHINGTON WORK: 20 mins.  
 1:00 p.m. (L) Working Luncheon with Heads of Delegation.  
 8:00 a.m. EDT  
 2:30 p.m. (L) Plenary Session.  
 9:30 a.m. EDT  
 5:05 p.m. Depart en route Winfield House.  
 5:15 p.m. Arrive Winfield House.  
 WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs. 30 mins.  
 7:50 p.m. Depart en route National Portrait Gallery.  
 8:00 p.m. (L) Arrive National Portrait Gallery for working  
 3:00 p.m. EDT dinner with Summit Leaders.  
 10:15 p.m. Depart en route Winfield House.

10:25 p.m. (L) Arrive Winfield House.  
5:25 p.m. EDT  
RON - WINFIELD HOUSE

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1984

Morning Working breakfast.

9:20 a.m. (L) Depart en route Lancaster House.  
4:20 a.m. EDT

9:30 a.m. Arrive Lancaster House.  
Meeting with Summit Heads of Delegation.

12:30 p.m. (L) Proceed to Committee Room (US Delegation  
7:30 a.m. EDT Room).

WASHINGTON WORK: 20 mins.

1:00 p.m. Working Luncheon with Heads of Delegation.

2:35 p.m. Depart en route Winfield House.

2:45 p.m. Arrive Winfield House.  
WASHINGTON WORK: 35 mins.

3:25 p.m. Depart en route Guild Hall.

3:40 p.m. (L) Arrive Guild Hall for Reception with Summit  
10:40 a.m. EDT Leaders.

4:05 p.m. (L) Joint Press Statement.  
11:05 a.m. EDT

4:25 p.m. Depart en route Winfield House.

4:40 p.m. Arrive Winfield House.  
WASHINGTON WORK: 3 hrs. 30 mins.

8:15 p.m. Depart en route Buckingham Palace.

8:30 p.m. (L) Arrive Buckingham Palace for State Dinner.  
3:30 p.m. EDT

10:45 p.m. Depart en route Winfield House.

11:00 p.m. (L)  
6:00 p.m. EDT

Arrive Winfield House.

RON - WINFIELD HOUSE

SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1984

10:00 a.m. (L)  
5:00 a.m. EDT

Proceed to Winfield Terrace.

Meet with Embassy personnel.

THE PRESIDENT makes brief remarks.

10:25 a.m.

Proceed to Marine One for boarding.

10:30 a.m.

Marine One departs en route Heathrow Airport.

10:45 a.m.

Marine One arrives Heathrow Airport.

10:50 a.m. (L)  
5:50 a.m. EDT

Air Force One departs en route Andrews AFB.

1:40 p.m. EDT

Air Force One arrives Andrews AFB.

1:45 p.m.

Marine One departs en route The White House.

2:00 p.m.

Marine One arrives The White House.

# PRESIDENT'S EUROPE TRIP

## MAY 1984

As of May 3, 1984

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2 First drafts of Irish/ Normandy Major Speeches from State Video Script from CIA	3	4	5
6	7 Other Public Statements from State (to be edited by Speechwriters)	8	9	10	11 Bilateral Briefing Book from State	12
13	14 Pres. Mtg. w/Sherpa Team Provide Public Statements for Agency Review SS	15 Summit Briefing Book from State SS	16 SS	17 NSC Revised Briefing Books (Bilateral, Summit) to McFarlane	18 NSC Revised Briefing Books to Pres/Sr. Staff Agency Comments on Public Statements Due	19 President Reviews Brfg. Books
20	21 Speechwriters provide Public Statements to Pres. to RR	22 Briefing Video from CIA	23	24	25 Final Form Briefing Materials from State 60 min. NSC Briefing on Ireland/ Normandy (film shown)	26 Pres. completes review of public statements
27	28 Video Available for Sr. Staff Review	29 3 hr. NSC Brfg. on Political/Economic agendas London Summit	30	31 60 min. NSC Brfg on Mtgs w/Thatcher and Nakasone NSC Distributes Final Brfg. Books to Pres./Sr. Staff		



# PRESIDENT'S EUROPE TRIP

## JUNE 1984

As of May 3, 1984

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					<b>1</b> 9:00 AF1 departs Andrews AFB  8:20 AF1 arrives Shannon, Ireland, Arrival Ceremony with Brief Remarks 9:15 Arrive Ashford Castle	<b>2</b>  3:15 Arrive Galway 3:30 University College Ceremony, Remarks  5:15 Arrive Ashford Castle
<b>3</b> 1:10 Arrive Ballyporeen. Visit Church, Pub, and Town Center 3:00 Depart Ballyporeen for Dublin 4:40 Private Mtg. with Pres. Hillary  7:55 Dublin Castle for State Dinner, Toasts	<b>4</b> 11:20 Mtg. /FitzGerald at Leinster House 12:00 Add. Joint Session of Parliament 1:30 Luncheon /FitzGerald at Deerfield, Toasts 3:10 Depart Dublin, Cere. and Remarks 4:30 AF1 Arrives London 6:00 Welcoming Cere. & Tea w/Thatcher at Kensington Palace	<b>5</b> 1:00 Private Lunch w/Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip  Afternoon: TV Interview 6:00 Thatcher Bilateral at Downing Street 7:30 Working Dinner with Thatcher	<b>6</b> Morning: Possible Nakasone Mtg. 12:00 Depart Normandy 2:40 Remarks at Point du Hoc 4:05 Omaha Beach Ceremony w/Mitterrand, Remarks 4:55 Utah Beach Heads Ceremony., Brief Remarks 6:10 Depart Normandy 6:30 Arrive Winfield House, London	<b>7</b> Morning: Summit Briefing  Afternoon: Bilaterals  7:30 Summit Leaders Recpt. at St. James 8:00 Leaders Working Dinner at Downing Street	<b>8</b> 10:00 Meet with Leaders at Lancaster House  1:00 Working Luncheon 2:30 Plenary Session 8:00 Working Dinner at National Portrait Gallery	<b>9</b> 9:30 Mtg. with Heads at Lancaster House  1:00 Working Luncheon 3:40 Reception at Guild Hall, Joint Press Statement  8:00 State Dinner at Buckingham Palace
<b>10</b> 10:00 Remarks to Embassy Personnel 10:30 Depart London  1:40 (EDT) AF1 Arrive Andrews AFB	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>

*Life*

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UNITED STATES  
INFORMATION AGENCY

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 DUBLIN 01640 091106Z  
ACTION SY-06

051992 ICC395  
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DUBLIN 01640 091106Z

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INFO ACO-01 DSO-02 BG-01 EU-03 PGMG-01 PGMR-01 PPF-01 BB-01  
BBXC-01 BBXN-01 BBE-01 BBR-01 PPFE-01 /016 A1 5

13. NCOIC SENDS.  
KANE

INFO OCT-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 AID-00 INR-10 EUR-00 SS-00  
OPR-01 CIAE-00 DODE-00 H-01 HSAE-00 SSO-00 HA-00  
L-03 PM-10 PA-02 MCT-03 CCO-00 OMB-01 INRE-00  
OCS-06 CA-02 FBOE-00 A-02 USSS-00 SYE-00 USIE-00  
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E.O. 12356: N/A  
TAGS: ASEC MSG  
SUBJ: OPERATION INCIDENT REPORT 4-84

REF: (A) BNO P3501.1B

1. DEMONSTRATION.

2. 1400, 5 MAY 1984.

3. AMEMBASSY DUBLIN, IRELAND.

4. G. A. JONES, SSGT, NCOIC, MSGDET, DUBLIN, IRELAND.

5. (A) RONALD REAGAN RECEPTION COMMITTEE

- (B) DUBLIN GAY COMMUNITY

- (C) LABOR PARTY; IRISH

- (D) WORKERS PARTY; IRISH

- (E) COMMUNIST PARTY; IRISH

- (F) IRISH/CHILEAN COMMITTEE

6. AT APPROX 1400 ON 5 MAY 1984 A GROUP OF PEOPLE TO NUMBER APPROX 200, PROTESTED THE AMEMBASSY IN REGARDS TO THE UP-COMING VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN. BY 1500, THE NUMBER HAD INCREASED TO 400-450. THE ABOVE LISTED ORGANIZATIONS CARRIED PLACARDS OR UTILIZED ASSORTED BANNERS WHILE CONDUCTING THEIR MARCH AND SHOUTED ANTI- REAGAN SLOGANS. AT APPROX 1530, GROUP LEADERS BEGAN MAKING SPEECHES AGAINST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND OTHER AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICIES. AT THE COMPLETION OF GIVEN SPEECHES THE CROWD DEPARTED PEACEFULLY. NO THREATENING GESTURES WERE MADE TOWARDS THE EMBASSY AND POLICE PROTECTION WAS CONSIDERED ADEQUATE.

7. THE INTERNAL DEFENSE FORCE WAS PRESENT.

8. N/A

9. N/A

10. THE POST SECURITY OFFICER WAS PRESENT.

11. N/A

12. N/A

*See by 5/10/84*  
*Denna -*  
*Pls. pass to*  
*all Ireland*  
*writers/*  
*researchers.*  
*Thx. J*

*Ben*  
*Dana*  
*Kim T*  
*Eliz*  
*Tenn*  
*Tellie*  
*Peter*  
*Peggy*

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# THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE, June 1984

SELECTIVE NEWS ALERT: (MAY 10, 1984)

*Donna - Please copy #1 & 8 for  
all Ireland writers & researchers, then  
pass this to Peter? Thanks - Janie*

- 1. \*NYT - "Two Flags Over Belfast?", no byline, P. A30 - 5/10
2. WP - "Steel Makers, Officials Argue Case for Quotas", by Warren Brown, P. D1 - 5/10
3. WSJ - "Borrowing Dear: The Exchange-Rate Element", by Dennis E. Logue, P. 34 - 5/10
4. WSJ - "The Europolitics of Gas", no byline, P. 34 - 5/10
5. NYT - "In Cutting Deficits, Modesty is No Virtue", by Lloyd Bentsen, P. A31 - 5/10
6. WT - "Bethlehem Seeks 5-Year U.S. Quota for Steel Catch-Up", by Ben Tyree, P. 8B - 5/10
7. FMR - "Bush Visit to Japan" and "Feldstein Resignation", P. 9 - 5/10
- 8. NSC - Cable - Dublin 1642 - 5/10 — Subject: Today's Media Reaction to the Reagan Visit

*Donna  
Ellen  
Tony  
Carol  
Peter  
R. G. H.*

NYT 5/10 P. A. 30

## Two Flags Over Belfast?

(1)

A salutary document has been signed in Dublin by the leaders of four parties representing three of every four Irish voters, South and North. What distinguishes the New Ireland Forum report is its fresh approach to an old and passionate argument.

Abandoning the all-or-nothing goal of traditional Irish nationalism, the report recognizes the stubborn sense of British identity of Northern Ireland's Protestants and suggests that one way round it may be to let two flags fly over Belfast.

The report proposes three choices for ending Ireland's partition: a unitary state, a federal structure with two parliaments and, most promising, a British-Irish "joint authority," with dual citizenship for the North's 1.5 million residents. It envisions political equality for the Catholic minority and Protestant majority, but without diminishing the latter's "Britishness."

The practical difficulties of any such remedy are, of course, formidable, and the report points no way for getting from here to there. It brushes over the vexatious matter of security: would the British police be able to cross the border into the Irish Republic, and vice versa?

Still, the idea of a joint authority marks a con-

ciliatory shift in Irish nationalist doctrine. But hardline Unionists, enjoying a 3-to-2 majority in Northern Ireland, reflexively dismiss the report, seizing on its partisan rendering of the history of the conflict to discredit its generous vision of the future.

By contrast, the British Government has conditionally welcomed this sober document. The Dublin report condemns the violence that has cost 2,300 lives since 1969, provoked 43,000 shootings and bombings and bled the economies of North and South alike. And, crucially, it recognizes that Northern Ireland's status can be changed only by consent.

There lies the difficulty. As long as the Protestant majority can veto any change, Britain feels bound to respect its wishes. But Britain is not bound to be silent about such inflexibility. And it can propose its own ideas, like the active proposal to offer the Irish Republic a joint role in key economic and security functions.

For obvious political reasons, successive British Governments have found it much easier to condemn Irish Republican terrorism than to censure the Protestant attitudes that feed the violence. The significance of the new report is that it records heartening consensus on one side of the Irish fence. When the other side responds as reasonably, a fruitful negotiation may finally begin.

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8  
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PAGE 2. USIS DUBLIN 1542 DTG: 091227Z MAY 84 PCN: 026062  
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SECDEF WASHDC

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 DUBLIN 01642

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.  
THE IRISH TIMES (LIBERAL) CARRIED AN ARTICLE TITLED  
"REAGAN PROTEST BY UCG STAFF" BY MICHAEL FINLAN.  
EXCERPTS FOLLOW:  
ABOUT 80 MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,  
GALWAY, MET YESTERDAY TO PLAN MEANS OF PROTESTING  
AGAINST THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN AND THE DECISION  
BY THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND TO CONFER AN  
HONORARY DOCTORATE ON HIM. STUDENTS ARE MEETING  
TOMORROW TO MAP OUT THEIR PROTEST STRATEGY AGAINST THE  
VISIT.  
THE COLLEGE STAFF MEMBERS DREW UP A PETITION CONDEMNING  
THE DECISION TO AWARD MR. REAGAN AN HONORARY DEGREE,  
AND IT IS BEING CIRCULATED AROUND THE UNIVERSITY FOR  
OTHERS TO SIGN. A LETTER CRITICISING THE VISIT WAS  
ALSO DRAFTED AND WILL BE SENT LATER TO THE NATIONAL  
NEWS MEDIA. THOSE ATTENDING AGREED THAT INDIVIDUAL  
STAFF MEMBERS COULD MAKE THEIR OWN PERSONAL PROTESTS  
AGAINST THE VISIT IN THEIR OWN WAY BUT ALSO ENDORSE  
PROPOSALS FOR SOME TYPE OF ORGANISED DEMONSTRATION.  
MEANWHILE, A FLAG DAY BY MEMBERS OF THE GALWAY  
CAMPAIGN AGAINST REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY WHICH WAS HELD  
IN GALWAY CITY CENTRE ON MONDAY RAISED MORE THAN 200  
PUNT, ACCORDING TO THE ORGANISERS.  
MS. KATHLEEN O'DRISCOLL, SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE GROUP,  
SAID THAT QUITE A NUMBER OF AMERICAN TOURISTS BOUGHT  
FLAGS WHICH BORE THE LEGEND "DISARM REAGAN" AND ALSO  
TOLD FLAG-SELLERS THAT THEY AGREED WITH THEIR STAND.  
MS. O'DRISCOLL SAID THAT A FEW OLDER PEOPLE DISPLAYED  
HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE FLAG-SELLERS AND VERBALLY ABUSED  
THEM.  
MS. O'DRISCOLL ALSO SAID THAT THE GALWAY ADVERTISER,  
A GIVE-AWAY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, HAD NOT ONLY REFUSED TO  
USE ANY OF THE PRESS RELEASES FROM THE PROTEST  
CAMPAIGN, BUT WOULD NOT EVEN PUBLISH THE DATES AND  
VENUES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS BEING HELD BY THE PROTESTERS.  
AMERICAN FIRMS WOULD NOT LEAVE IRELAND OR REFUSE TO  
INVEST IN THIS COUNTRY BECAUSE OF DEMONSTRATIONS  
AGAINST THE JUNE VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN, BUT ONLY  
IF THE PROFITS FELL, THE REAGAN RECEPTION CAMPAIGN  
SAID YESTERDAY.

IN RESPONSE TO COMMENTS THE PREVIOUS DAY BY MR. LION  
CONNELLAN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATION OF  
IRISH INDUSTRY, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RRC SAID THAT  
US FIRMS INVESTED IN IRELAND FOR PROFIT, NOT FOR ANY  
BENEVOLENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE COUNTRY OR ITS WORKERS.  
MORE THAN 120 NUI (NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND)  
GRADUATES OPPOSED TO THE CONFERRING OF AN HONORARY  
DEGREE ON PRESIDENT REAGAN DECIDED AT A MEETING AT  
BUSWELL'S HOTEL LAST NIGHT THAT THEY WOULD HOLD AN  
ALTERNATIVE CEREMONY.

THE GRADUATES CONSIDERED IT PARTICULARLY INCONGRUOUS TO  
CONFER ON MR. REAGAN THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS IN  
VIEW OF THE DEROGATION OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION  
FROM THE JURISDICTION OF THE WORLD COURT.  
THE MEETING DECIDED THAT GRADUATES SHOULD GATHER IN  
GALWAY IN THE VICINITY OF EYRE SQUARE AT 1 P.M. ON THE  
SATURDAY OF THE CONFERRING AND PARTICIPATE IN THE  
EVENTS AS A GROUP OF NUI GRADUATES.  
END EXCERPTS.

THE IRISH PRESS (CONSERVATIVE) CARRIED AN ARTICLE  
TITLED "FITZGERALD URGED DEGREE FOR REAGAN".  
EXCERPTS FOLLOW:

MR. FITZGERALD ADDED THAT THE HONOUR WAS USUALLY  
ACCORDED AS MUCH TO THE OFFICE OF A FOREIGN PRESIDENCY  
BT