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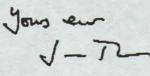
20 April 1994

J Daniell Esq SIL NIO(L)

ler Vin, ECONOMIC ENVOY JOE KENNEDY:

1. I have been given a <u>sub rosa</u> copy of Joe Kennedy's draft bill on an economic envoy to Northern Ireland. As you will see, it still contains objectionable vestiges of the peace envoy idea. It does not specifically promise any new money, and seems to assume the Americans should instead co-ordinate assistance from the European Community (sic), the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and OECD. It is apparently being pressed by a new young Irish girl working as an intern Joe Kennedy's office who is trying to secure a permanent job for herself.

2. I think we can rely on the budgetary difficulties facing Congress to ensure the death of this bill. Congressmen are not in a position to dish out extra money at the moment nor to direct investment from the U.S. If this is not sufficient, then Speaker Foley will probably bury the bill in a Committee. The fact that the idea originates with John Hume will however give it greater support here than most of Joe's initiatives. We do not propose to lobby hard against the bill because we would of course welcome anything that led to greater investment and economic opportunity for Northern Ireland. We will monitor the bill's progress closely.



J N Powell

cc: G R Archer Esq, RID, FCO M E Pellew Esq, NAD, FCO PS/D Fell Esq CB, NIO(B) J W Owen Esq MBE, BOSTON B E Kirk Esq, BIS, NEW YORK PS Mr Greenstock Mr Westmacott Mr Bean Ms Mitchison Ms McIver

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1030 CONGRESS 20 SESSION

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KRIINEDY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Concerning the appointment of a special envoy to Northern Ireland.

- Whereas this past year has witnessed extraordinary progress by all those affected by the conflict over Northern Ireland towards including all parties in negotiations for a just peace;
- Whereas Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds and British Prime Minister John Major have advanced the cause of a just peace through their Joint Declaration for Peace in Northern Ireland on December 15, 1993, a far-reaching, historia and conciliatory document recognizing the right of the Irish people to self-determination and upholding the right of all parties to this age-old conflict to a domocratic voice in the conflict's resolution;

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- Whereas Social Democratic and Labor Party leader John Hume and Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams have courageously put aside political differences in order to work together to build a viable peace initiative which they have presented to the Governments of Ireland and Britain:
- Whereas in addition to the appalling cost in loss of life and scrious physical injuries borne by the peoples of Northern Ireland, Britain and the Irish Republic for a quarter ceutury, the economic expenditures incurred by the Governments of Britain and Ireland impose an intolerable burden on the peoples of those countries;
- Whereas a peaceful and just resolution of the conflict over Northern Ireland would be facilitated by the reallocation of economic resources, estimated to be nearly \$3 000,000,000 per year, away from security-related operations and towards sound investment in democratic economic development, trade, and full employment;
- Whereas Irish and American church leaders, in their Call for Fair Employment and Investment in Northern Ireland, "encourage continued active and constructive interest on the part of Americans in support for investment and fair employment, linked to support for peaceful progress toward political solutions and respect for the diverse traditions in Northern Ireland..." and conclude that "Investment and fair employment can help create conditions which lead to greater justice and peace";
- Whereas United States businesses are leading employers and investors in the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland and have a continuing role to play in helping to overcome historic patterns of employment discrimination and joblessness throughout Ireland;

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- Whereas the United States, as the oldest friend and ally of the British and Irish peoples, has both a unique opportunity and a special responsibility to help maintain the momentum for peace and to assist in bringing about such a peaceful and just resolution of the conflict over Northeru Ireland;
- Whereas the Clinton Administration has played an important role in moving this process forward by making the achievement of pence a high priority for the United States, urging all parties to the conflict to resolve their differences at the negotiating table, and committing to offer the required support in the event of an agreement;
- Whereas a peaceful and just resolution of the conflict over Northern Ireland would be facilitated by creating an international peace and recovery program for Ireland, supported by the United States;
- Whereas the development of such a peace and recovery program would be greatly assisted by the appointment of a special United States envoy to work together with all parties engaged in the search for a peaceful and just resolution of the conflict over Northern Ireland and to assist in bringing to their discussion the added dimension of economic assistance from such agencies as the European Community, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; and
- Whereas around the world, including such regions as the Middle East, Southern Africa, and Central America, the mounting cost of conflict has been a strong and unrelenting incentive to seek peace, and a special envoy for Northern Ireland, who clarifies and increases the benefits

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of peace, can help bring this conflict to an end as well: Nov, therefore, be it

1 Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate 2 concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

3 (1) the President should appoint a special envoy
4 to work together with all parties engaged in the
5 search for a peaceful and just resolution of the con6 flict over Northern Ireland and to assist them in
7 their efforts by all means possible; and

(2) the special envoy should-

9 (A) promote investment with fairness
10 throughout the island of Ireland;

(B) work with the private sector, governments, and multilateral institutions to target economic activity towards historically disadvantuged areas in the North;

 (C) explore mechanisms to generate and coordinate public and private resources to support recovery in conditions of peace, including the possible creation of a peace and recovery fund;

(D) to these ends, consult with the Governments of Britain and Ireland, with officials of the European Community and other appropriate international agencies, and with parties

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in Northern Ireland, including political leaders, business and civic leaders and academicians;

(E) provide the Congress with an evaluation of the economic and social impact of the full range of options to be considered by or proposed to the people of Ireland and the United Kingdom in their search for a just and peaceful resolution in the region;

(F) make available the special envoy's offices to facilitate by any appropriate means the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the region; and

(G) be afforded such funding and staff as needed to enable the special envoy to perform intensive fact-finding and information analysis, commission outside studies including economic analyses and, where appropriate, liaison between the Governments of the United States, the Republic of Ireland, the United Kingdom, and other interested parties in those countries and in the broader international community.

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