



BY FAX

British Embassy  
Washington

20 April 1994

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*Dear Jim,*

JOE KENNEDY: ECONOMIC ENVOY

1. I have been given a sub rosa 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.

*Yours ever*  
*J-P*

J N Powell

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108th CONGRESS  
2D Session**H. CON. RES.**

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**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. KENNEDY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

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**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, historic 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 democratic 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 serious physical injuries borne by the peoples of Northern Ireland, Britain and the Irish Republic for a quarter century, 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 lending 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;



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 Northern Ireland;

Whereas the Clinton Administration has played an important role in moving this process forward by making the achievement of peace 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:  
Now, 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 con-  
6 flict over Northern Ireland and to assist them in  
7 their efforts by all means possible; and

8           (2) the special envoy should—

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

11              (B) work with the private sector, govern-  
12 ments, and multilateral institutions to target  
13 economic activity towards historically disadvan-  
14 taged areas in the North;

15              (C) explore mechanisms to generate and  
16 coordinate public and private resources to sup-  
17 port recovery in conditions of peace, including  
18 the possible creation of a peace and recovery  
19 fund;

20              (D) to these ends, consult with the Govern-  
21 ments of Britain and Ireland, with officials of  
22 the European Community and other appro-  
23 priate international agencies, and with parties



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

3 (E) provide the Congress with an evalua-  
4 tion of the economic and social impact of the  
5 full range of options to be considered by or pro-  
6 posed to the people of Ireland and the United  
7 Kingdom in their search for a just and peaceful  
8 resolution in the region;

9 (F) make available the special envoy's of-  
10 fices to facilitate by any appropriate means the  
11 achievement of a just and lasting peace in the  
12 region; and

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