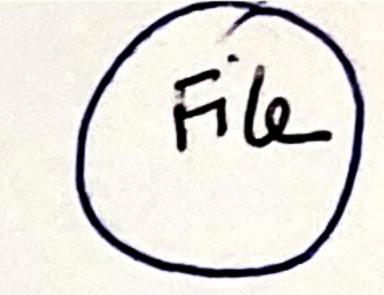
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FROM: MISS G HARRISON CPL DIVISION 4 OCTOBER 1993

Mr Brooker

Mrs McNally, SIL

NORTHERN IRELAND: FCO "BULL POINTS"

parties in MI, and the British and Irish Governments. This As requested in your note of 28 September, I attach revised "Bull Points" on political development. for use by FCO.

Talks bages in 1991 and moved into a new phase in 1991.

When the round table Talks ended in Kovember 1992, the

banis to egree a settlement, they have identified and

participents egreed that, 'While of this time there is no

of each other's positions; and established a constructive

egree that further dialogue was not only desirable but

objective of the Talks remained valld and echievable.

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discussed most, if not all the elements which would comprise

an eventual settlement; they developed a clear understanding

disloque on ways in which an accommodation might be reached on

concessery. The Independent Chairman sold that he balleved the

Although round table discussions have not tenuned, the falls

four main constitutional parties and the Trieb Covernment,

process is continuing with contacts twing maintenant with the

Strand I involved discussion of the relationships within

unit hellers that the best way forward lies in the Telks

O Morthern Treiend. Strand II began in Landen on 6 July 1992

The Homewitte, the four main MI constitutional parties (as in nd I) and the Irish Government, under the independent G HARRISON CPL DIVISIONanship of Sir Minian Stephen, & former Governor General

of Ametralia.

CPL1/16441

29 SEP 1995 532

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FROM: MRS DIANE MCNALLY

SIL DIVISION

28 SEPTEMBER 1993

CC Mr Margetts - B
Mr McIntyre, Cent Sec -B
Mrs Tinman, DENI - F
Mr Taggart, DED - F
Mr Todd, IFI - F

MR BROOKER - B MR LEACH - B MR MACCABE - B

MR MAXWELL - B

MS LODGE - B

att was

NORTHERN IRELAND: "BULL POINTS"

I attach a copy of the Northern Ireland section of the FCO's last "Bull Points" document for updating.

The FCO circulate this document to posts abroad; its main purpose is to supply Information Officers with up-to-date quarry for speeches and answers to letters on which they can draw.

I should be grateful if Mr McIntyre would co-ordinate NI Departments responses and I would appreciate any comments/amendments you might have on the attached by close of play 5 October 1993.

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(signed)

MRS DIANE MCNALLY SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL DIVISION 28 SEPTEMBER 1993

TANK PARTY OF THE RESERVE



POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Strand 2 of the talks began in London on 6 July involving HMG, the four main NI constitutional parties (as per Strand 1) and the Irish Government, under the chairmanship of Sir Ninian Stephen, a former Governor General of Australia.

- Historic occasion: first time since the 1920s that the two governments and representatives of all the major constitutional parties of NI have sat together to discuss the political future of NI. They met in Dublin on 21-23 September, although the DUP did not attend there.
- The Talks continued through July in Parliament Buildings, Belfast, went into recess during August and resumed on 2 September.
- When the Talks ended in November 1992, the participants agreed that, 'While at this time there is no basis to agree a settlement, they have identified and discussed most, if not all the elements which would comprise an eventual settlement; they developed a clear understanding of each other's positions; and established a constructive dialogue on ways in which an accommodation might be reached on some of the key issues which divide them'. They went on to agree that further dialogue was not only desirable but necessary.
- The British Government continue to attach great importance to a political development process which addresses the key relationships.
- It also makes clear that if in the future a majority in NI clearly wished for and formally consented to the establishment of a United Ireland the British and Irish Governments would support the necessary legislation.

SECURITY SITUATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

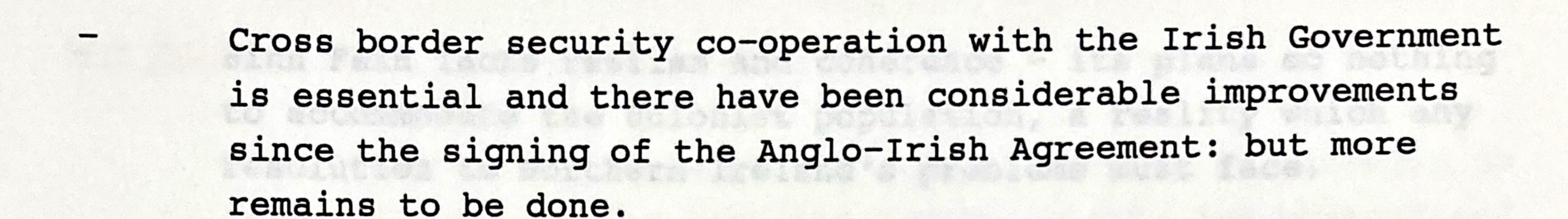
Government is determined to bring terrorism to an end; there is no acceptable level of violence.

- Terrorism is dealt with under the rule of law by prosecuting those who carry out murders, shootings and bombings for the crimes they commit.
- The police (RUC) are in the lead against the terrorists but because of the high threat against them they need the support of the Army in parts of Northern Ireland.
- The security forces must operate within the law; where individuals fail to do so they are liable to prosecution and/or disciplinary charges.
- Where force is used by the security forces (for example in shooting incidents), the circumstances are fully investigated.

thesi sime well madance reject violence their volue will

- The security forces treat loyalist and republican terrorism equally seriously.
- The Government will not condone any wrong doing by members of the security forces. Procedures exist for the investigation of complaints involving the police and Army. These have been supplemented by the appointment of an Independent Commissioner for the Holding Centres and an Independent Assessor of military complaints.
- Increasing the confidence of the community (both sides) in the effectiveness, integrity and impartiality for the security forces is a vital part of the Government's security policy.

CHM/TTF/3817



Security cannot be considered in isolation. Complementary political, social and economic measures are pursued, to bring about the goal of a peaceful, prosperous and harmonious society.

THEMES TO HURT SINN FEIN - BULL POINTS

Sinn Fein has very close links with the Provisional IRA and refuses to condemn its terrorist acts.

for cherge altes the lines the Propintenals propose, it des

- Sinn Fein members support the IRA's right to commit terrorist acts, at the same time as claiming to regret the necessity for violence.
- Until Sinn Fein members reject violence their voice will carry no political weight; they know this and are therefore inviting their supporters to waste their votes.
- Sinn Fein' political aspirations must be pursued by the path of constitutional politics, not by the threat or use of violence.
- If Sinn Fein were serious about participating in a peace process, they would call unambiguously on the IRA to end its terrorist campaign.
- Sinn Fein claims to support the underprivileged yet refuses to condemn the IRA's killing, and destruction of lives and livelihoods, which sets back efforts to create opportunities and improve the quality of life for everyone.



Sinn Fein lacks realism and coherence - its plans do nothing to accommodate the Unionist population, a reality which any resolution to Northern Ireland's problems must face.

THEMES TO HURT THE PROVISIONALS - BULL POINTS

THE PROVISIONALS - UNDEMOCRATIC, UNCONSTITUTIONAL, UNLAWFUL AND UNWANTED

Little popular support. If a majority of the population wish for change along the lines the Provisionals propose, it can be achieved through the ballot box. Democratic routes exist to bring about change through non-violent means. Support for Sinn Fein has steadily and consistently declined, and not all Sinn Fein voters support the Provisional IRA.

eem bosses and forced against their will to become involved in

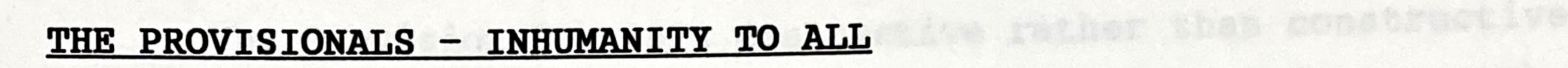
The Provisionals seek to subvert the processes of Government and law and replace them with rule by intimidation, fear and terror. Executions, Kangaroo Courts, maimings and expulsions from the Province all suborn the rule of law.

The Provincents destroy jobs and feed unsemployment - for 20

The Provisionals are criminals and terrorists, not freedom fighters. Arms from Libya have provided weaponry for many attacks in recent years. Totally avoidable expenditure of public funds (taxpayers money) has been incurred as a result of terrorist attacks.

especiely through embertion, intimidation and protection.

The Provisionals' terrorist campaign has been, and for as long as it lasts will continue to be, discreditable. More than 20 years of terrorism have brought the aims of the Provisions no nearer to fruition.



- The Provisionals put people in danger houses are invaded to launch attacks on the security forces. People are pressurised into hiding and transporting weapons and explosives.
- The Provisionals put people in fear people are afraid to speak their minds, families have been made prisoners in their own homes and forced against their will to become involved in activities which could put them in conflict with the law.
- The Provisionals kill police and pensioners, soldiers and school children, workers and holiday-makers, and people going about their everyday lives. They arbitrarily appoint "legitimate targets" who are denied any right of appeal. They apologise for those they kill by mistake yet continue to use mortars, rockets and bombs with disregard for their indiscriminate effect.

result of this initiative over 70% of the money cumulated in

THE PROVISIONALS - A PARASITIC ORGANISATION

- The Provisionals destroy jobs and feed unemployment for 20 years shops, workplaces and public transport have been attacked. Employers and employees have been intimidated and killed.
- The Provisionals are parasites they sponge off the local community through extortion, intimidation and protection.

 They suck money out of the economy for their own destructive ends, making it more difficult for honest business to survive.

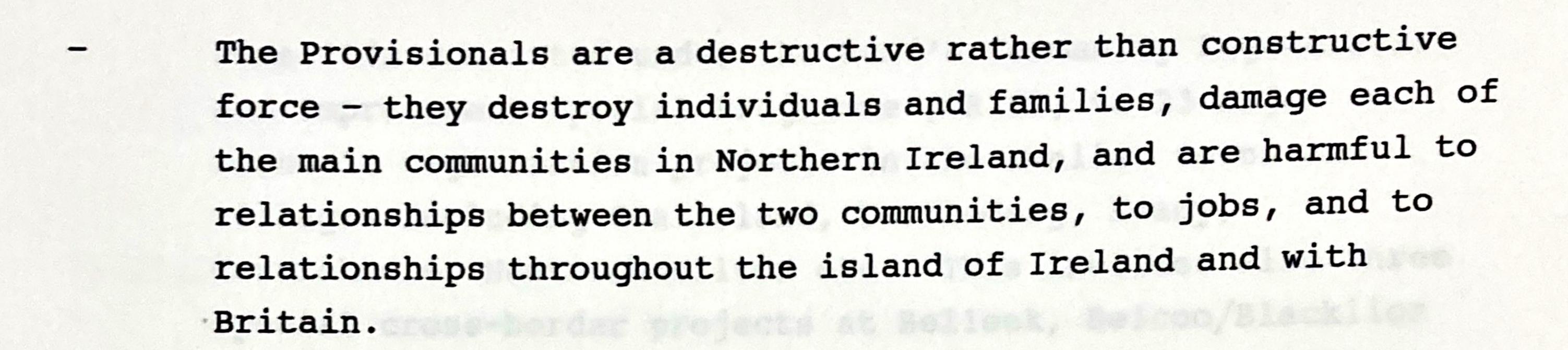
Meaning and Creppes estates, substantial assistance has

ales been gives towards the establishment of en enterprise

construction development of Equipment Alegaria

delway/Boston trade intilative.

CAM/TER/2017



Note a by define projects are as as advanced at age of

[It is considered better to use the terms of the Provisionals or the Provisional IRA rather than PIRA, which is seen as a British Army term or the Provos which, although widely used within the community, may be seen as rather familiar for the messages contained in this document].

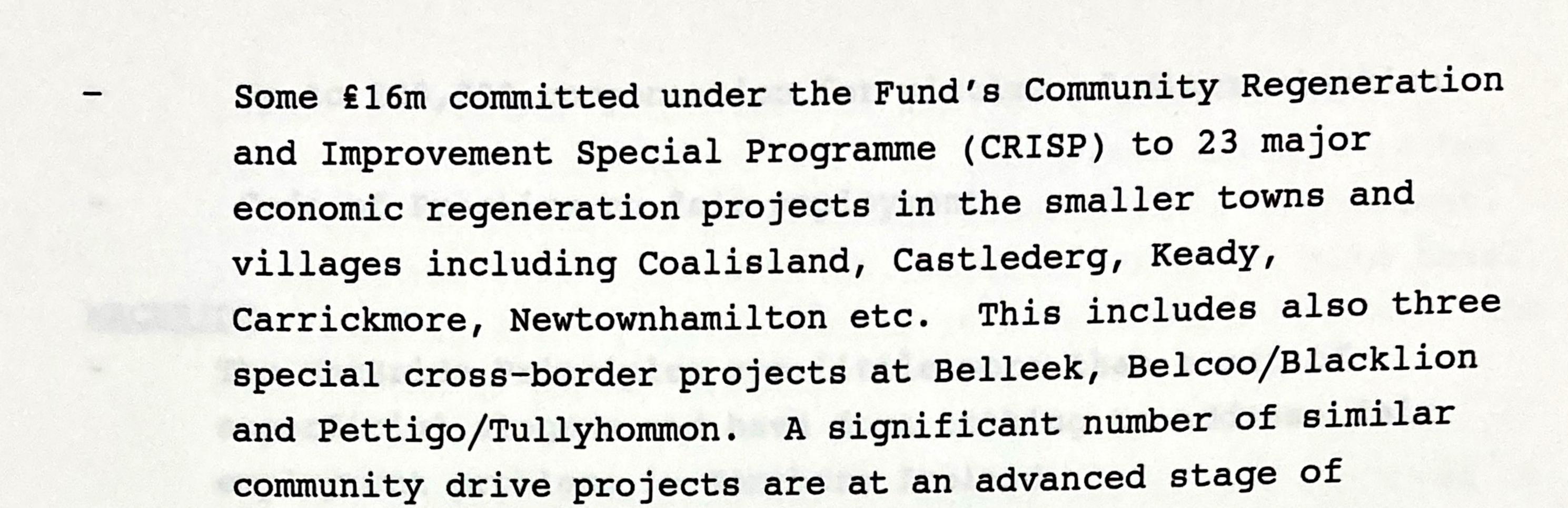
The Fund gives high priority to the areas of greatest need and operates a Disadvantaged Areas Initiative designed specifically to channel its resources into these areas. As a result of this initiative over 70% of the money committed in Northern Ireland has gone to the most disadvantaged areas. For example:-

Ireland, The Felt Employment (WI) Act 1989 is the test

Some £15m to projects in West and North Belfast including support to 3 major community sponsored initiatives involving a town centre development at Poleglass and retail/industrial developments at Howard Street Mill, Falls Road and New Lodge Road.

Committee reviews of recruitment, training and area for

Over £9m to a series of projects in Londonderry including major community-led economic regeneration projects in the Shantallow and Creggan estates, substantial assistance has also been given towards the establishment of an enterprise centre, the development of Eglinton Airport and the Derry/Galway/Boston trade initiative.



FAIR EMPLOYMENT

development.

Government is totally committed to the elimination of all forms of unlawful discrimination in employment in Northern Ireland. The Fair Employment (NI) Act 1989 is the most radical piece of anti-discrimination legislation ever passed in the United Kingdom.

Main features: It ample many laws are working wells what Acres are

Establishment of Fair Employment Commission and Fair
 Employment Tribunal

Trelend seeds is more jub still new investment.

- Compulsory registration of employers with the Commission
- Compulsory monitoring of work-forces and applicants
- Compulsory reviews of recruitment, training and promotion practices, mandatory affirmative action, goals and timetables

composign to Alun Fein, the political wing of the Provisional

- Outlawing of indirect discrimination
- Criminal penalties and economic sanctions to punish bad practice including loss of government grants and contracts

of sending oblideen to intedessed schools techen



- Up to £30,000 compensation for victims of discrimination
- Code of Practice on fair employment.

At September 1982 there were 15 integrated achiecle with total

- MACERIDE tolerant of 3,400 pupils, around 18 of all pupils is Wi. The The MacBride Principles are little more than a set of superficial slogans and have done nothing to address fair employment problems in Northern Ireland.
- Principles have been superceded by the much more precise and stringent requirements of the Fair Employment (NI) Act 1989.

requires subscie to teach the teames of editostics for

- The overall effect of the MacBride Campaign has been to discourage new job-creating investment in Northern Ireland.
- The MacBride Campaign has not created a single job in Northern Ireland. to help them to become aware of each other, to

ancouraging increased pross-possunity contact between young

The NI fair employment laws are working well: what Northern Ireland needs is more job and new investment.

develop in them mutual understanding and respect.

The only political party in Northern Ireland to support the campaign is Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA; ides modest grants to schools and youth clubs which

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Culturel Strategies Programme

The government believes that young people of either community should come to understand and value the heritage and legitimacy of both traditions in NI:

arion of our chared cultural heritage as well as

respecting diversity in cultural traditions:

dovalon toint work programmes among young people of different

Ebrough a variary of approaches aims to encourage the CAM/TYP/2817

C.M. Prop. 12817

- Education reforms introduced in 1990 give parents the opportunity of sending children to integrated schools rather than schools which are predominantly Catholic or Protestant. At September 1992 there were 18 integrated schools with total enrolment of 3,400 pupils, around 1% of all pupils in NI. The main factor is parent demand.
- The new statutory curriculum, affecting all school children in NI, requires schools to teach the themes of education for mutual understanding and the features of their cultural heritage through the compulsory subjects of the curriculum.
- The Department of Education operates support arrangements, currently worth over £2.5 million, which are aimed at encouraging increased cross-community contact between young people attending schools which have a different religious tradition, to help them to become aware of each other, to develop in them mutual understanding and respect.

romannity and which peers in other

The main thrust is through:

(a) Cross-community Contact Scheme

- provides modest grants to schools and youth clubs which develop joint work programmes among young people of different religious traditions;
- involves one in three schools in the Province and many youth clubs;

(b) <u>Cultural Traditions Programme</u>

through a variety of approaches aims to encourage the exploration of our shared cultural heritage as well as respecting diversity in cultural traditions;



has enabled many thousands of young people to meet with others they would not normally come into contact with because of differences in religious belief, school attended, or the area in which they live.

(c) <u>Support to Voluntary Bodies</u>

provides aid to a range of voluntary groups whose objectives are to encourage peace and reconciliation;

Morthern Ireland and the 6 Southern border countles of

la required to append approximately 15% of lts resources in

(d) Special Curriculum Projects

- through a variety of curriculum areas (such as history, geography and environmental studies) developed by the Department of Education for NI (usually in conjunction with the Education and Library Boards in the Province and sometimes with Education Departments in Dublin, London and other countries), provide closely structured curriculum-based approaches through which young people can meet and study together both across the community and with peers in other countries.
- The Youth Service curriculum seeks to achieve similar objectives with young people, outside the formal education system.

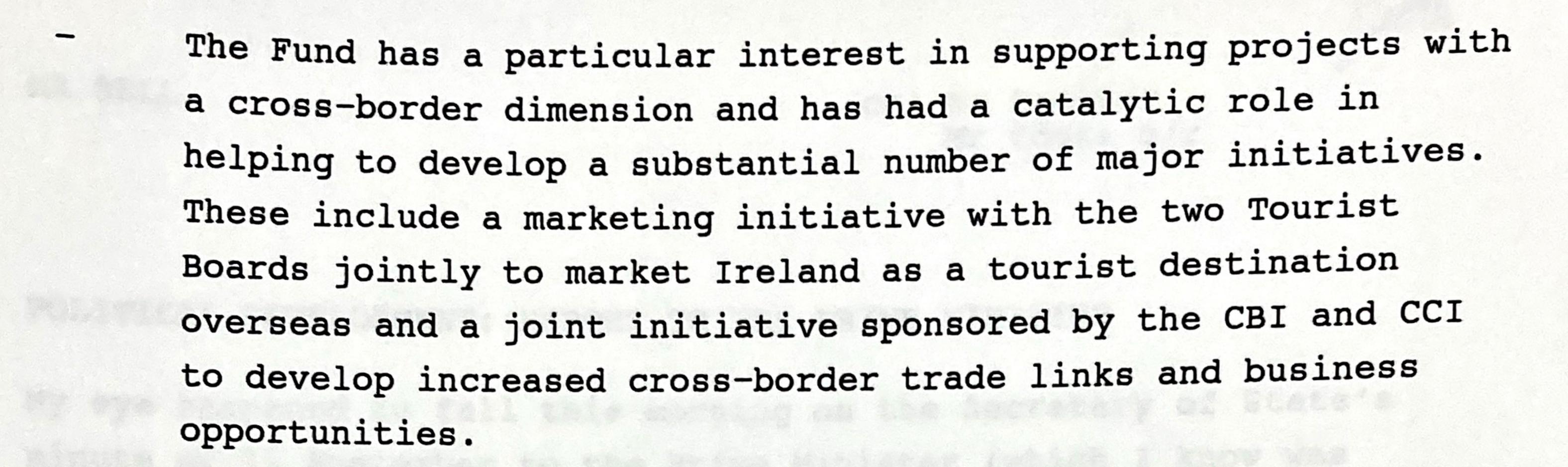
Community Relations

The government also sponsors a growing programme of community relations activities designed to develop mutual understanding, respect and harmony between the two traditions. Government spending on community relations has increased from £1.2 million in 1988-89 to £7 million in 1992-93.

forther contribution of 820m for 1994 and the EC has promised

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND (IFI)

- The International Fund was established in 1986 by the British and Irish Governments in the wake of the Anglo-Irish Agreement. It is administered by an independent Board, comprising a Chairman and 6 other Members, jointly appointed by the 2 Governments.
- The Fund's geographical remit covers the 6 counties of Northern Ireland and the 6 Southern border counties of Donegal, Cavan, Monaghan, Sligo, Leitrim and Louth. The Fund is required to spend approximately 75% of its resources in Northern Ireland.
- In its administration of the Fund the Board is supported by a Secretariat staffed by officials seconded by the two Governments and headed by Joint Directors General based in Belfast and Dublin respectively. In addition Government Departments and public agencies, North and South, acting on behalf of the Fund assist with the day to day administration of the Fund's main programme of work.
- To date the donors to the Fund include the US (US\$210m), the EC (ECU75m), Canada (up to C\$10m) and New Zealand (NZ\$600,000). In addition the US Administration has proposed a further contribution of \$20m for 1994 and the EC has promised a further contribution of ECU15m for 1994.
- Up to 30 September 1992 the Fund approved assistance of some \$200m to almost 3,000 projects and had contributed to the generation of approximately 18,000 full-time jobs over 3,000 in the last year plus a considerable number of part-time and construction jobs.



- The Fund has also supported three major flagship projects because of the impact they will have on the economic regeneration of their region and the special significances they have for Ireland, North and South. These re the construction of the Erne-Shannon link canal, the development of the Navan Fort research educational and visitor centre, and the economic regeneration of the Strabane/Lifford area.
- The Fund has been very successful in levering public and private sector investments. This is particularly true in the Urban Development and Tourism Programmes where the overall leverage factor averages 1:3. The Tourism Programme has played a key role in stimulating very substantial private investment in some of the most disadvantaged areas, North and South, where the tourism industry offers the greatest potential for economic activity and job creation. It is estimated that to date this Programme has helped to generate over 2,500 direct jobs.