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NH → Jim Still wants you to give POTUS his note!

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Kelly

IRA C. ROTHGERBER (1976-1994)
WALTER M. APPEL (1976-1991)
IRA C. ROTHGERBER, JR. (1983-1993)

NOT ADMITTED IN COLORADO

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TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL SHEET

079496
CO 081

To: Kelly @ Nancy Hernreich's Office Fax No. 202 456-6703
From: Jim Lyons
Re: Attached
Date: August 25, 1994 Client No. Office

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

Kelly: Please deliver this to the President with Gary Hart's letter which I delivered to Nancy last week (a copy is attached, in case you have trouble finding the original). Thanks very much for your help.

We are transmitting 4 pages (including this page). If you have any problems receiving this fax, please contact our Services Department at (303) 623-9000, extension 321.

Thank you.

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2006-1990-F

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August 25, 1994

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Mr. President:

Attached is the letter from Senator Gary Hart which I left with Nancy last week. As we discussed, I am hopeful you will have an opportunity to consider it when you leave on vacation. I believe Gary is on the right track with his suggestion, and I will follow up if you approve. (Gary has also asked me to furnish a copy of his letter to Vice President Gore. This I have done today by fax to Jack Quinn.)

On a personal note, I sincerely hope that you, Hillary and Chelsea get out of there soon and enjoy some serious R&R. I very much appreciated the opportunity to visit with you both last week. I know how precious your personal time is. Plenty of real people outside Washington--and me especially--are damn proud of what you both have accomplished for our country. Keep it up, but get some rest first!

AS EVER,

*Mr. President,
You have seen this*

COUDERT BROTHERS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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August 4, 1994

President William Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

NEW YORK
PARIS
WASHINGTON
LONDON
BRUSSELS
HONG KONG
SINGAPORE
SAO PAULO
SAN FRANCISCO
BEIJING
SYDNEY
LOS ANGELES
SAN JOSE
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
MOSCOW
BANGKOK
JAKARTA

The author of this letter, who shares a long-standing concern for peace in Ireland, also shares a profound conviction that time and circumstances now provide a unique opportunity for the United States to assume a more vigorous, though not necessarily more highly visible, role in helping achieve peace on that troubled island.

The confluence of historic circumstances is this:

First, despite nationalist frictions, the world is clearly in a condition for settlement of long-term disputes. The evidence is staggering. The end of the Cold War and reconciliation between the U.S. and Russia. A Middle East peace agreement and a working relationship between Israel and the Palestinians. The first democratic elections and the inauguration of a black majority government in South Africa. German reunification. The end of hostilities in Central America. Ireland is a glaring exception, principally because the parties cannot move further by themselves;

Second, the parties in Ireland managed to negotiate an important but vague Joint Declaration, but may presently be stuck and too exhausted to go further without help. The British people are paying billions of pounds a year on Northern Ireland and know their economy cannot continue to carry this burden. After a brief burst of energy with the announcement of the Joint Declaration last December, the bilateral negotiating process has again become stalled. Although Sinn Fein has recently announced that it will not embrace the Downing Street declaration at this time, there is some optimism that the IRA is prepared to consider a cease fire of some sort in order to allow the peace process (such as it is) to remain alive. For its part, the British government recently announced the transfer of 30 IRA prisoners from incarceration in Britain to incarceration in Northern Ireland. This was a clear humanitarian gesture and is regarded as a signal of potential amnesty in the event of peace;

President William Clinton

August 4, 1994

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Third, there is clearly an opportunity for a good-faith, third-party mediator. The Prime Ministers of Ireland (Reynolds) and the U.K. (Major) are nearing the boundary of their political authority and may be incapable, without outside prodding and pressure, of making further concessions;

Fourth, given its 40 plus million Americans of Irish descent and its long and successful role as mediator in the Middle East, the United States has political precedents and diplomatic authority to seek to bring about a permanent resolution of Ireland's troubles. (Please recall your controversial promises during the campaign to appoint a "peace envoy" to Northern Ireland. Active and interested Irish-American groups remain committed to seeing this promise fulfilled.)

Given the "opportunity for a new departure" described in the Joint Declaration, the author believes the United States should undertake the following initiatives:

1. After consultation with all parties, you should appoint a "personal representative" to observe, monitor and report to you on the progress of further peace negotiations, with an emphasis on seeking new formulas to facilitate progress. (The designation "special envoy" should not be used since it is too laden with political baggage).
2. You should privately recommend to the parties that your representative chair or facilitate the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation called for in the Joint Declaration. No public announcement should be made.
3. Your representative should be knowledgeable of Ireland's history and culture, respected by the parties, totally committed to the endeavor, and operate with low visibility (talking seldom, if ever, to the press).
4. Your representative should operate as a neutral mediator or arbitrator using recognized principles of international dispute resolution.
5. Through the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation, this representative should: (a) isolate and prioritize barriers to resolution; (b) propose alternative solutions; (c) suggest new structures and institutions; (d) help prepare proposed constitutional and statutory amendments; (e) seek to establish time tables for actions; (f) facilitate Forum for Peace and Reconciliation meetings through agenda-setting; (g) hear and resolve complaints.

President William Clinton
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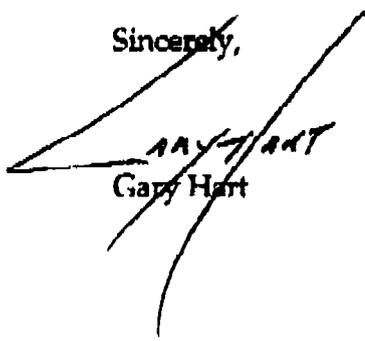
6. The goal of your representative should be to draft an overall settlement agreement with time tables that recognize the long-term nature of the settlement.
7. This presidential representative should report regularly to the President, but operate within the National Security Council chain of command, and brief State and concerned members of Congress.
8. Necessarily, your representative should regularly visit London, Dublin and Belfast as an on-going intermediary (following the Middle East example) and should principally operate as a "hollow log" receiving and transmitting messages and providing political deniability for experimental proposals by the parties.

Mr. President, I am keenly aware of traditional British diplomatic resistance to proposals of this sort. But I believe very strongly nonetheless that, given world-wide trends toward reconciliation and given the intractable resistance of narrow interest on both sides, the British government might, even while publicly protesting, secretly welcome U.S. involvement as quiet mediator. Moreover, I believe that British views may be changing and can be solicited at a senior ministerial but informal level. I have a long-term personal friendship with Chris Patton, Governor-General of Hong Kong, who formerly held the Ministerial portfolio to Northern Ireland and is one of Prime Minister Major's closest friends and advisors.

The Joint Declaration, by recognizing the right of the Irish people "to exercise their right of self-determination ... to bring about a united Ireland, if that is their wish," has set the stage for final unification when demographics produce a Catholic majority in the North. Now what is required is a formal Agreement of Peace and Reconciliation to ratify this consensus.

On behalf of the United States and the Irish people, you as President can and should seek to arbitrate and negotiate this Agreement.

Sincerely,



GARY HART
Gary Hart

GH/gmcg

cc: James M. Lyons

ME.

079496
CO 081

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1994

Dear Gary:

Thank you for your letter of August 4 regarding how the U.S. can help promote peace in Ireland. It was, as always, thoughtful and thought-provoking. I trust you will understand and forgive my delay in responding; the past month has turned out to be an eventful one, full of promise, for all who want peace in Northern Ireland.

The IRA's August 31 announcement of a complete cease-fire after its 25-year campaign of violence is a watershed in Irish history. While much work remains to be done, the IRA's decision to join the political process can mark the beginning of a new era that holds the promise of peace for all the people of Northern Ireland.

Prime Minister Reynolds of Ireland and Prime Minister Major of the United Kingdom deserve much credit for their persistent efforts to end the violence and pursue a negotiated settlement. I also admire the courage of moderate leaders such as John Hume and James Molyneaux, whose steady voices of moderation and conciliation throughout have reminded everyone that the overwhelming majority of people from both traditions in Northern Ireland believe in democratic processes and want peace.

I am pleased that the United States has been able to contribute to this process of reconciliation not only through our contributions to the International Fund for Ireland but also through our expanded dialogue with representatives of both traditions. We have consistently sought to make clear to Sinn Fein, the IRA and all others the need to eschew violence and join in a political dialogue and offered strong support to the joint efforts of the Irish and British governments to push the process forward.

We will continue to look for ways to be helpful in the difficult work that lies ahead. I appreciate your thoughts on the role of a Presidential "personal representative" from the U.S. to deal with the issue. For the moment, however, and particularly in light of recent developments, I believe the U.S. can be most helpful by supporting the process through existing channels with strong White House involvement. Ambassador Smith in Dublin and

Ambassador Crowe in London enjoy excellent access and credibility and will continue to play important roles in encouraging further progress toward peace and a negotiated settlement. We will continue to monitor events closely and stay engaged.

I hope you will remain in touch on this issue and that we can continue to discuss ways in which the U.S. can help ensure that the welcome August 31 breakthrough results in lasting peace and justice for all the people of Ireland.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Gary Hart
Coudert Brothers
Attorneys at Law
9785 Maroon Circle, Suite 210
Englewood, Colorado 80112

Some of your
specific recommendations
may yet be needed but
at least we have a
breakthrough we're
working on

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