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and the Republic. It was hard to believe that if the talks re-started they could not continue after the UK general election on the same basis. Everyone who participated was protected by the fact that nothing was agreed unless everything was agreed. There was intense public support for the talks resuming.

The Prime Minister invited Mr. Molyneaux to speak next. Mr. Molyneaux expressed gratitude for the meeting. He had been reflecting on the scope for changes in security and rather feared that Mr. Brooke's Newcastle speech - which had clearly been drafted before Thursday's offer of a meeting - had closed off some of the Unionist options and possible proposals. Perceptions were everything and the perception in Northern Ireland was that the British were getting out. That was the fear of the Loyalist para-militaries and the hope of Republican terrorists. There were two opposing terrorist forces in Northern Ireland which were becoming evenly matched. The Prime Minister had been right to say that the situation was not out of control but the fact was that those two groupings did have a large measure of control. They were deaf to condemnation and closed to intelligence penetration. They were happy to be isolated. He knew that the Prime Minister had said that Britain was not getting out of Northern Ireland but in the minds of hundreds those assurances were nullified by what they actually saw happening. The Northern Ireland people needed the reassurance of deeds. He had nothing against an agreement between the Irish government and the British Government, provided that it was based on a desire to normalise relations between the two nations and was not trying to settle the future of Northern Ireland. The relationship might be unique but it was not normal because of the Irish government's claim to the territory of Northern Ireland. If the two governments could get on well then they should move on to seek the withdrawal of the Irish territorial claim. An agreement between the two governments which embodied the withdrawal of that claim would remove any excuses for Loyalist terrorism.

Mr. Hume said that if atrocities had happened on the mainland on the same scale as in Northern Ireland he often felt there would have been much more discussion that had actually taken place. It was striking that there had been no major debate on Northern Ireland during the lifetime of this Parliament - only statements by the Secretary of State after terrorist outrages. The Northern Ireland political parties had tried to stick to the spirit of what they had agreed. He had no recriminations. The talks, however, had built up expectations and if those expectations were disappointed then the para-militaries could feed on that disappointment. That in turn could reduce turn-out at the forthcoming elections. The moderates stayed at home, while the extremists turned out. If this afternoon's meeting could show politics at work that would be a good thing.

Mr. Hume believed that the security forces were doing their level best. The complaints that came from one side of the community or another were a symptom of a deeper disease. Fundamental to the question of law and order was an agreement on the basis on which relationships in Ireland were conducted. He wanted to propose that work should be set in hand on a declaration on the political future. That would not lead to

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- (i) Cooperation. We had to be united in order to defeat the terrorists on the basis of the old World War II adage "United we stand, divided we fall". At the moment, there were lots of people who had suspicions about terrorist activity but kept quiet about them. Cooperation was crucial to security. He agreed with the Prime Minister that talks should not be delayed. The people of Northern Ireland were giving a message that they wanted the politicians to get on with it.
- (ii) Commitment. Dr. Alderdice welcomed the Prime Minister's personal interest in calling the meeting and in visiting Northern Ireland. The issue must not be allowed to lapse down the agenda again. What was needed was a consistent commitment from the highest level.

Mr. Paisley said that, while he was glad of the meeting, it was taking place rather late in the day for Northern Ireland. We needed to look at some hard facts. Facts and figures could not be ignored. He regretted the absence of Mr. Kilfedder. One fact was that Mr. Alderdice had only 5.2 per cent of the vote against 20 per cent or more for Unionists like himself. The kind of programme outlined by Mr. Hume and Mr. Alderdice was the sort of thing the British Government had been persuaded of for the last 20 years. He could agree that the meeting should send the clearest commitment against terrorism. What was lacking was a clear commitment from the Government to the democratic process. The ending of Stormont had been a mistake. The majority of those slaughtered in Northern Ireland were Unionists. John Hume had said that the territorial quarrel had gone. If that view was shared by the Prime Minister then the Unionists should not be at the meeting. There was a quarrel between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Mr. Reynolds was complaining about the Government of Ireland Act (Mr. Hume said that this was not what he had said). The Irish Government's claim to Northern Ireland, supported by the Irish Supreme Court, buttressed the criminals. The Irish Government had created a Berlin Wall which only they could dismantle. Mr. Brooke had said that he would look forward to listening to what the Unionists had to say to Dublin about Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution. This had shocked him. The British Government should have been arguing against those Articles. Mr. Paisley was not in favour of independence. He wanted the Union. But he would prefer independence to unification. The Union was not negotiable. He would not agree to any declaration that involved negotiations with an all-Ireland connection. Mr. Reynolds idea of an all-Ireland forum was obnoxious to Unionists. The internal affairs of Northern Ireland were for Northern Ireland and Westminster alone. The Unionist leaders derived their power from the people. The Protestant people were the most tolerant and long suffering in the world. Had they not been, they could have unleashed something which would have been unmanageable. Yet he never heard a eulogy of the Protestant people, who gave their sons and daughters to the RUC, the UDR and to safeguarding Northern Ireland. Now those same people were at the end of their tether. Once democracy was

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The Prime Minister noted that Mr. Paisley thought there was a lack of commitment to the democratic process but Constitutional talks were about the democratic process. The talks that afternoon had shown unity among those present in supporting the security forces in trying to bring criminals to justice. Mr. Paisley interjected that the support of the security forces must involve Mr. Hume encouraging his people to join those forces. The Prime Minister did not respond to that point. He said that, as regards the Anglo-Irish Agreement, that was a reflection of a practical and unavoidable fact. We shared the same island. We needed the security cooperation of the Republic of Ireland. Of course we would like them to renounce their claim. But the existence of the claim should not be a barrier to cooperation against terrorism. Cooperation could be better in our view. That was one of the matters he would wish to discuss with Mr. Reynolds. He hoped it had been accepted that the British Government was committed to providing the resources necessary. He thought those present had also agreed that cooperation with the Republic of Ireland against terrorism was necessary. That left the more difficult question of whether we were able to continue a substantive political dialogue with a view to fresh talks as soon as possible. He knew it was difficult but it would pay rich dividends if it was doable. He hoped that in the light of the commitment we, the Government, were making the Northern Ireland parties would consider reconvening before the General Election. That would be a stunning signal to those whom Northern Ireland politicians represented.

Mr. Paisley said that his people had to sit down at council meetings with people from Sinn Fein who were involved in terrorism. Why should they be forced to do that? We must deal with Sinn Fein. He would be happy to consider the Prime Minister's proposal but the Prime Minister should indicate that he was taking on this issue.

Mr. Molyneaux referred to the statement issued on 27 January. It was very often the case that if the four leaders got round the table on their own, issues could be resolved. Would it commend itself if they agreed to engage in that first step?

Dr. Alderdice said that as a humble Belfast councillor he, unlike the others round the table, actually had to sit with Sinn Fein. He knew the problem Mr. Paisley had described but it was one of many issues that needed to be addressed. The Prime Minister had asked them to consider moving forward and making a commitment to resumed talks. He was ready to commit himself, having been very heartened by the Prime Minister's commitment to take a solid and continuing interest in Northern Ireland.

"I put not my trust in princes" said Mr. Paisley. He had had promises before. He did not question the Prime Minister's integrity but something definitely was needed on security. It was not the Unionists who had broken off the talks. It was the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland who had said that they could not continue. The Unionists would talk but they had to bear in mind their responsibilities to their people. They had to have something tangible. They were very unhappy about the

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