

The original documents are located in Box 33, folder “State Dinners - 3/17/76 - Ireland (2)” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

Floral Arts Inc.

OF CHEVY CHASE

Custom Florists

5516 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20015

ROBERT KING

362-7800

- Beverly Carter

Bronzes, from the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon, being lent to The White House.

- 1. Haseltine, Herbert (1877-1962)
Mare and Foal
Bronze.
Value: \$ 12,000

American Sculpture
Born in Rome
Paris
American Artist
educ. in Munich
Julian in Paris

- 2. Haseltine, Herbert (1877-1962)
The Thoroughbred Horse (Composite Type)
Bronze.
Value: \$ 12,000

- 3. Haseltine, Herbert (1877-1962)
The Chaser: Sergeant Murphy
Bronze.
Value: \$ 12,000

Foaled 1910. Chestnut Gelding. Sire: General Symons. Dam: Rose Graft by Ascetic by Rose Stock by Preston Pans by Roseleaf by Fright. Bred by G. L. Walker, Esq., of Athboy, in Co. Meath, Ireland and the property of S. Sanford, Esq. Winner of the Grand National, 1923.

- 4. Haseltine, Herbert (1877-1962)
Polo Pony: Perfection
Bronze.
Value: \$ 12,000

Foaled 1915. Pedigree unknown. The property of Major J. F. Harrison of King's Walden Bury, Hitchin, England.
Champion Heavy-weight Polo Pony at Hurlingham and Ranelagh, 1922, 1923 and 1925. First at Olympia 1923 (only time shown).

- 5. Haseltine, Herbert (1877-1962)
Mumtaz-Mahal
Bronze.
Value: \$ 12,000

Foaled 1921. Sire: The Tetrarch. Dam: Lady Josephine. Mumtaz-Mahal was the Grand Dam of Mahmoud and Nasrullah.

THE BASE ON THIS SCULPTURE IS CRACKED - PLEASE BE CAREFUL.



Credit Line for the above should read: From the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon, Upperville, Va.

The bronzes should be returned to Mr. Peter Davidock, Registrar, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Re 7-4215
Doug Lewis

Texas Museum
(Secretariat)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Long Gallery
Houston

Bronzes: Museum

-12-

Nail Gallery
Paul Mellon

→ 102 derby winners

Artist: Museum 1962 was built
in apartment
McWinn
→

Drivers

[Rex Scouter]

Brochure



Robt. King
Michael Bonnet

Floral Arts
Inc. / D.C.

J.P. Stevens & Co.

Rob Roy Pattern

→ flowering white yucca
on tree effect

only
flowers
in WH

→ gerbera daisies
or African

lots of white tulips / all colors

shamrock

moss

ferns

Bells of Ireland - green

natl sheet moss
base

→ touches of pussy willow

→ bark for natural setting

depicting as
Winners Circle

southern hedge
smilax

a candlelight / ctnpic

surrounds

→ hanging plants of scanees

→ natl blossomed tree

→ figus trees in 1/4
surround caladiums at bottom



Robt.

Mr. Gorham // Churchill Downs Mus

502-637-4266

① OK on proper name of museum

② what horses w/ be used
OR MR. RUDY

ASK Linda C invoice listing

~~the~~ ^{mistaken} ~~the~~ hedge of green to create
the "winner's circle" then /
Mrs. F is chosen.



PM's love of horses
Irish like her races.

Rickness of Ireland's Cords
& fondness of horse races

→ & Sir G. winners circle
all winners of Kent. Derby

→ famous blood lines from Ireland



apple blossom
flowering pear
crab apple trees
pink
& white

?)
half way

swedish ivy
tradescantia
(wandering jew)

) plants

pussywillow thrount

garnished smilas



cotton
green/wh plaid Irish Country
~~searsucker ribbon patterns~~
18" ruffled border

~~JP Steven Rob Roy Sheets~~

Johnson China
Monroe Vermont
Ken crystal

frosted
tulip ~~pattern~~ votive candle holders
w/ one' candles
w/ surround centerp (5026)



Col. Win

1937-1949

Pres. (died)

found in '60's

Kathryn Wheeler
(no info)

DINNER

Chappellet
Johannisberg Riesling
1973

Poached Columbia River Salmon
Fleurons

Saint Michelle
Cabernet Sauvignon
1968

Suprême of Royal Squab Véronique
Wild Rice
Broiled Tomatoes with Artichoke Hearts

Bibb Lettuce Salad
Brie Cheese

Schramsberg
Blanc de Blancs
1973

Baked Alaska Flambé
Black Cherries with Irish Mist

Irish Coffee

The White House
Wednesday, March 17, 1976

Date Issued 3/1/76

By P. Howard

Revised _____

FACT SHEET
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event STATE DINNER
Group IN HONOR OF PRIME MINISTER OF IRELAND AND MRS. COSGRAVE
DATE/TIME Wednesday, March 17, 1976 8:00 p. m.
Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927
Number of guests: Total ^{Dinner - 120} A-Dinner-110 Women x Men x Children _____
Place State Floor
Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford
Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes
Remarks required yes
Background --

REQUIREMENTS

Social: Guest list yes (Social Entertainment's Office will distribute)
Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes
Refreshments State Dinner Format
Entertainment yes
Decorations/flowers yes
Music yes
Social Aides yes
Dress Black Tie Coat check yes- DRR
Other --

Press: Reporters yes
Photographers yes
TV Crews yes
White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. _____
Other --

Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes
Recording yes
Lights yes
Transportation cars (enter thru SW Gate)
Parking South Grounds
Housing --
Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) yes

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.

Sally,

Eager to
discuss press
release -

Please call
when you've
a second!

G.
Susan





FROM THE DESK OF

Sally Quenneville

①

grooved
method
in design
not smooth
indented
hammer
on tool

Irish silver, chased bowl

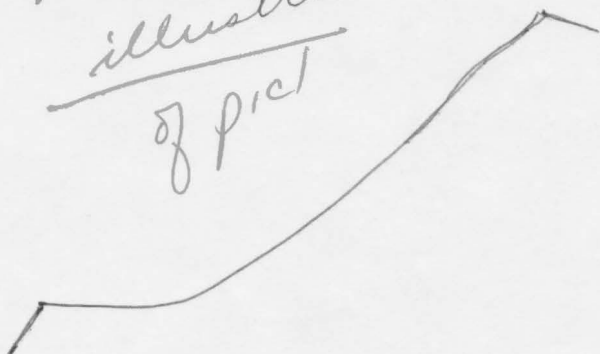
7" diameter. Dublin 1897

J. Smyth.

Image/photo

illustrative

of pict



The President and Mrs. Ford are presenting to Prime Minister ~~James Callaghan~~ and Mrs. Cosgrave a conversation table/by Marlene Newman and a composite image of Ireland via satellite.

The conversation table ~~is~~, entitled "Gone Away", is thirty-six inches ~~in~~ square by sixteen inches high bearing a 27" diameter bas relief bronz casting of a hunt scene set in a solid cherry wood conversation table.

The President and Mrs. Ford ^{has presented} ~~are presenting~~ to Prime Minister and Mrs. Cosgrave a conversation table entitled "Gone Away" by artist/sculptor Marlene Newman, and a composite image of Ireland via satellite, "Emerald Isle"

The conversation table is ~~made~~ of solid cherry wood ~~and~~ in which A 27" diameter bas relief bronz casting of a hunt scene is set in the

Newman
The conversation table contains a ~~bas~~ round bas relief bronz casting of a hunt scene 27 inches in diameter set in a solid cherry wood ~~table~~ table thirty-six inches square by sixteen inches high.

David Elliott - 6965
Sean May NSE



THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

632-1734

March 5, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

SUBJECT: Official Gift Exchange during the Visit of
Their Majesties the King of the Hashemite
Kingdom of Jordan and Queen Alia
March 30, 1976

At this time we do not have any information concerning the gifts that the King and Queen will be presenting to you and Mrs. Ford during their upcoming visit. However assuming that they will be presenting gifts, I would appreciate your approval of the following suggestion so that proper arrangements can be made. Through an American who is employed by King Hussein, we have verified that the King and Queen and Princess Aliah are very interested in learning to ski. They have skied a limited number of times, but do not have equipment and would appreciate a gift of American skis.

With your approval, K-2 Corporation is willing to donate skis, poles and Spademan bindings for you and Mrs. Ford to present to the King and Queen and Princess Aliah.

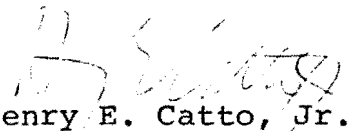
In addition, I would suggest that you and Mrs. Ford inscribe a photograph, taken during the arrival ceremony, for the King and Queen. The following is a suggested inscription:

To Their Majesties The King of the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan and Queen Alia

With our best wishes

Gerald R. Ford
March 30, 1976

Betty Ford


Henry E. Catto, Jr.

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

SUBJECT: Wedding Gift for His Majesty the Sultan of Oman
Qaboos bin Said and Her Royal Highness Nowal

Our Embassy has informed us that the marriage of the Sultan of Oman will be celebrated the week of March 21, 1976. I would like to suggest that you send a Cybis Porcelain sculpture as a wedding gift.

This limited edition sculpture of a "Clematis with a House Wren" is twelve inches high and has been donated for your use. (A photograph is attached.)


Henry E. Catto, Jr.







DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 25, 1976

SALLY:

Please mention to Patti that I am sending this to your attention...if she wants a copy also, I would be glad to send another along...

Also, eager to discuss with you the info you need from me for a press release on gifts.....I am getting additional original photographs of this item which I will pass on to you.

Susan Dolibois

Sally: I've ~~outlined~~ some thoughts... perhaps if we worked out a format I could supply you with needed info, etc.?
what you think?

SLD



TO BE RELEASED _____

(date would be after the fact
FYI: the gift exchange takes
place at the Blair House on
the day of the White House
dinner, so that Mrs. Ford
can see the items prior to
seeing her guests)

This could be released at the dinner?

OFFICIAL GIFT EXCHANGE ON THE OCCASION OF

Gifts Received by the President and Mrs. Ford from
the King and Queen of ?

Listing and description of gifts (would be very brief)

Gifts presented to the ~~President~~ King and Queen of? by
the President and Mrs. Ford.

Listing and description of gifts.

Including information on the artist and a photograph if
possible.

If you would send me copies of the official release, I could
see that the artist receives copies, etc.

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

Subject: Official Gift Exchange during the
Visit of the Prime Minister of Ireland
and Mrs. Cosgrave, March 17, 1976

We have been advised that the Prime Minister and Mrs. Cosgrave will be presenting a piece of Waterford Crystal to the President and a silver item to Mrs. Ford. (At this time, we do not know what their selection will be.) Also, they are planning to present an inscribed photograph to you during their upcoming visit.

I would like to suggest that you present a thirty-six inch square solid cherry conversation table to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Cosgrave. The table is set with bas relief in bronze of an American hunt scene. (Attached is a photograph of the table and information on the artist.) This table which was created by Marlene Newman is being donated for your use. We have been informed that the Prime Minister is very fond of horses and fox hunting, making the table an appropriate gift.

I would suggest that Mrs. Ford present a Cybis porcelain sculpture of a "Magnolia" to Mrs. Cosgrave. This sculpture is 4" tall, 7" long and is displayed on a walnut base with the Presidential Seal.

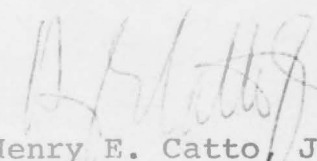
In addition, I would suggest that the President and Mrs. Ford inscribe a photograph, taken during the arrival ceremony, for the Prime Minister and Mrs. Cosgrave. The following is a suggested inscription:

To His Excellency the Prime Minister of Ireland
and Mrs. Cosgrave

With our very best wishes,

Gerald R. Ford
March 17, 1976

Betty Ford


Henry E. Catto, Jr.



marlene newman

The sculptures of Marlene Newman radiate the movement that is "the moment to capture." Her most recent work has combined her equestrian and artistic talents to create several outstanding horse sculptures and bas reliefs.

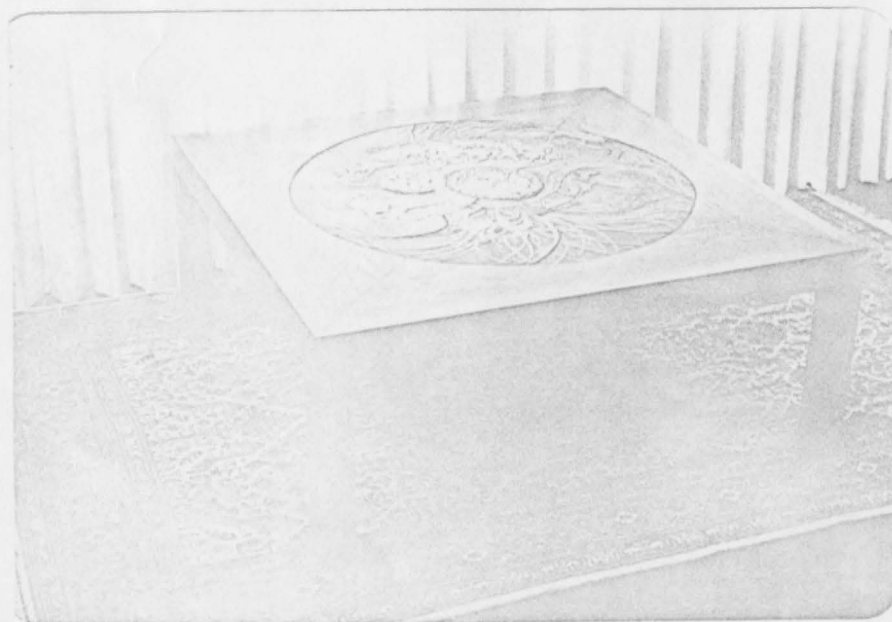
Ms. Newman is a graduate of Moore College of Art, Philadelphia, Pa. She was provided a full scholarship by Moore in recognition of her pre-college work. While at Moore, she was selected by "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges."

Concurrently with a career as Art Director and Designer, Ms. Newman continued her efforts in sculpture, primarily in the mediums of wood and clay.

Commissions include an eleven foot sculpture in wood and metal for use in religious services, and bas reliefs and sculptures in clay.

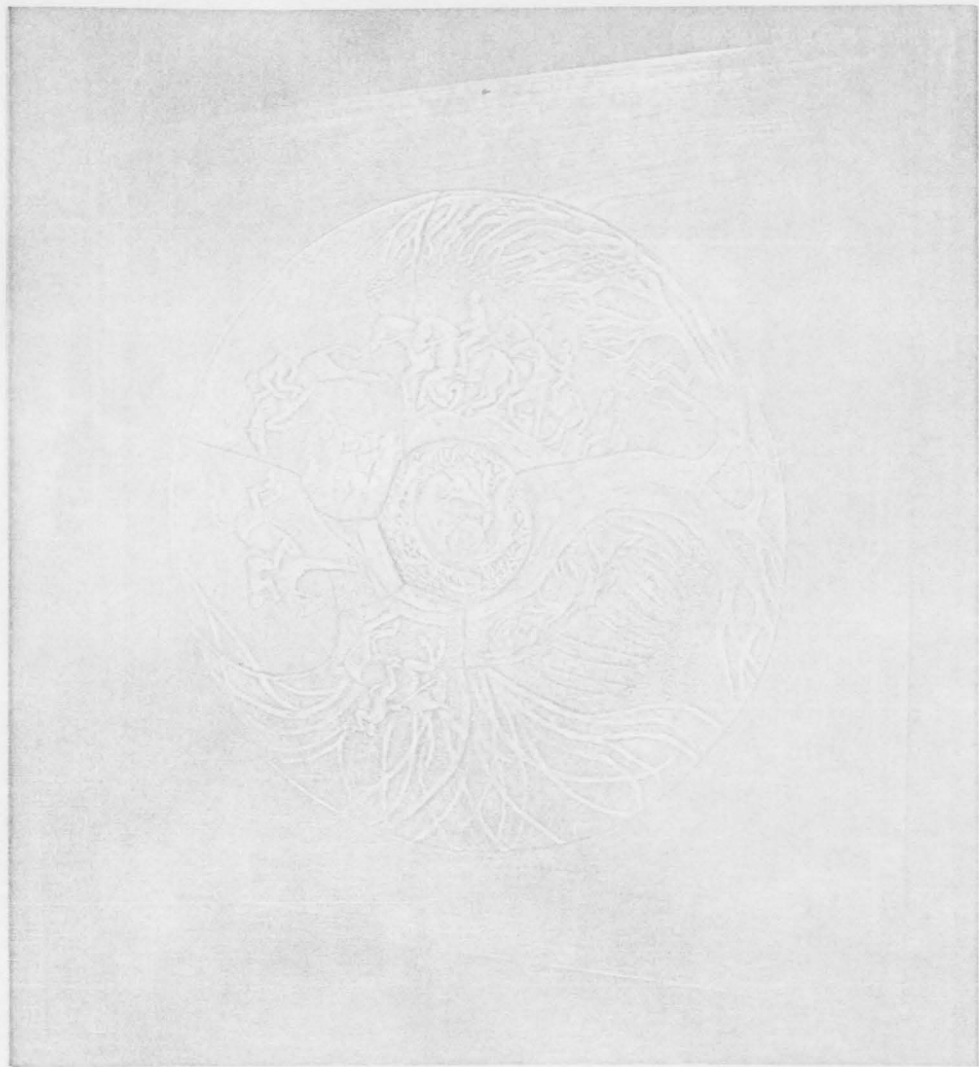
Having established her own studio she devotes full time to her art. Although diverse in approach, subject, and medium, as an owner and rider of horses, Ms. Newman created several pieces in a series of horse sculptures and large bas reliefs.

Ms. Newman resides in Chester County, Pennsylvania.





GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY



GERALD R. FORD
LIBRARY



presented by:

Chmarney: Hall
LTD.

marlene newman

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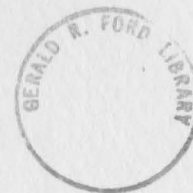
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Chmarney: Hall
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Itinerary	Detailed Scenario for Official Visit of the Prime Minister of Ireland and Mrs. Cosgrave, March 16-22, 1976. (45 two-sided pages)	ND	A

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 33, Folder: 3/17/1976 - Ireland (2)

SD 2/7/2017

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL IRISH PARTY

His Excellency Liam Cosgrave
Prime Minister of Ireland

Mrs. Cosgrave

His Excellency Dr. Garret FitzGerald
Minister for Foreign Affairs
(Williamsburg, Washington, Philadelphia
and Chicago Only)

Mrs. FitzGerald
(Williamsburg, Washington, Philadelphia
and Chicago Only)

His Excellency Justin Keating
Minister for Industry and Commerce
(New York and Boston Only)

Mrs. Keating (New York and Boston Only)

His Excellency John G. Molloy
Ambassador of Ireland to the United States

Mr. Paul J.G. Keating
Secretary-General, Department of Foreign
Affairs

Mr. Dermot Nally
Assistant Secretary, Department of the
Taoiseach (Prime Minister)

Mr. Ted Nealon
Head of Government Information Services

Lieutenant Colonel Sean Daly
Aide-de-Camp to the Prime Minister

Mrs. Daly

Delegation -1-



MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL IRISH PARTY (cont'd)

Mr. Frank Murray
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. Liam T. Cosgrave, Jr.

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING IRISH PARTY

Mr. Joseph Small
Counselor, Embassy of Ireland

Mr. Michael Lillis
First Secretary, Embassy of Ireland

Mr. Anthony Mannix
First Secretary, Department of Foreign
Affairs

Inspector Michael Gormley
Irish Security

Inspector Vincent McGrath
Irish Security

Sergeant Thomas Leonard
Irish Security

IRISH PRESS:

Mr. Chris Glennon
Mr. Dick Walsh
Mr. Michael Mills
Mr. Liam O'Neill
Mr. Donal Kelly
Mr. Ciaran Carty
Mr. Donald Wylde
Mr. Tadgh Healy

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN PARTY

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Walter J. Curley
American Ambassador to Ireland

Mrs. Curley

Mr. William R. Codus
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Mr. James H. Kabler III
Protocol Officer

Mr. James T. Payne
Logistics Officer

Mr. Joseph Pinto
Official Photographer

Mrs. Candy Steeler
Protocol Secretary



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Irish Security

Inspector Vincent McGrath
Irish Security

Sergeant Thomas Leonard
Irish Security

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Logistics Officer

Mr. Joseph Pinto
Official Photographer

Mrs. Candy Steeler
Protocol Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF IRELAND
AND MRS. COSGRAVE

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

HIS EXCELLENCY LIAM COSGRAVE

Prime Minister of Ireland

Pronunciation: LEE-am COS-grave
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, Sir
Place Card: The Prime Minister of Ireland

MRS. COSGRAVE

Wife of the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: COS-grave
Form of Address: Mrs. Cosgrave
Place Card: Mrs. Cosgrave

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. GARRET FITZGERALD

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: GAIR-et FITZ-gerald
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Minister, Sir
Place Card: The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ireland

MRS. FITZGERALD

Wife of Minister for Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: FITZ-gerald
Form of Address: Mrs. FitzGerald
Place Card: Mrs. FitzGerald

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN G. MOLLOY

Ambassador of Ireland to the United States

Pronunciation: MUH-LOY
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador
Place Card: The Ambassador of Ireland to the United States

MR. PAUL J.G. KEATING

Secretary-General, Department of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: KEE-ting
Form of Address: Mr. Keating
Place Card: Mr. Keating

MR. DERMOT NALLY

Assistant Secretary, Department of the Taoiseach
(Prime Minister)

Pronunciation: DER-mutt NAL-lee
Form of Address: Mr. Nally
Place Card: Mr. Nally

MR. TED NEALON

Head of Government Information Services

Pronunciation: NEE-lon
Form of Address: Mr. Nealon
Place Card: Mr. Nealon

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SEAN DALY

Aide-de-Camp to the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: Shawn DAY-lee
Form of Address: Colonel Daly
Place Card: Colonel Daly

MRS. DALY

Wife of the Aide-de-Camp to the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: DAY-lee
Form of Address: Mrs. Daly
Place Card: Mrs. Daly

MR. FRANK MURRAY

Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: MUR-ree
Form of Address: Mr. Murray
Place Card: Mr. Murray

MR. LIAM T. COSGRAVE, JNR.

Son of the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: COS-grave
Form of Address: Mr. Cosgrave
Place Card: Mr. Cosgrave

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CORRESPONDENCE
SALUTATION:

Your Excellency: Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

CORRESPONDENCE
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE:

Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS:

His Excellency
Liam Cosgrave
Prime Minister of Ireland
Dublin

His Excellency
The Prime Minister of Ireland
and Mrs. Cosgrave
Dublin

IN HONOR OF LINES
ON INVITATIONS:

In Honor of His Excellency Liam Cosgrave,
Prime Minister of Ireland

In Honor of His Excellency the Prime Minister
of Ireland and Mrs. Cosgrave



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Report	Government report, 8 pages		A

File Location:

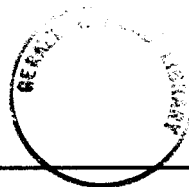
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background NOTES



Ireland

department of state * october 1974

OFFICIAL NAME: Ireland

GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

The country of Ireland, which occupies about five-sixths of the island of Ireland, is also referred to as the

"Irish Republic." It is located in the Atlantic Ocean, west of Great Britain and at the extreme west of Europe, and is separated from Great Britain by the Irish Sea. With an area of 27,136

square miles, its greatest length is 302 miles and its greatest width is 171 miles.

Relatively mild and free from extremes, temperatures average 40°F in winter and 60°F in summer and rarely fall below freezing or rise higher than 75°F. Rain and dampness are common. May, June, and September are usually the sunniest months.

The people are predominately of Celtic origin, with an English minority. English is the common language, but Gaelic is still spoken in some areas, and the government encourages its use.

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 27,136 sq. mi. (slightly larger than West Virginia). CAPITAL: Dublin (pop. 680,000). OTHER CITIES: Cork (224,000), Limerick (140,000).

People

POPULATION: 3 million (1973 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 1.1% (1971 est.). DENSITY: 108 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Celtic, with English minority. RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic (94%), Episcopalians (4%). LANGUAGES: English, Irish (Gaelic). LITERACY: 99%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: Men 68.6 yrs.; women 72.9 yrs.

Government

TYPE: Parliamentary republic. INDEPENDENCE: 1921. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: December 29, 1937.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—President (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government), Cabinet. *Legislative*—Senate, House of Representatives. *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Fianna Fail, Fine Gael, Labour Party. SUFFRAGE: Universal adult. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 26 counties.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, and orange, from left to right. Green represents the Gaelic and Norman-Irish tradition; orange refers to the role of William

of Orange and the more recent Protestant tradition; and white symbolizes peace and understanding between the two communities.

Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$6.3 billion (1973 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 7% (1973). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,180.

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 16% tilled. *Labor* 23%. *Products*—cattle and dairy products, potatoes, barley, sugarbeets, turnips, hay.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 31%. *Products*—tobacco, food processing, vehicle assembly, metals, textiles, chemicals, brewing.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Zinc, lead, silver.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$2.1 billion (1973 est.): livestock, food, beverages, machinery and transport equipment, textiles, garments. *Partners*—U.K. 55%, other EC 19%, U.S. 10%. *Imports*—\$2.7 billion (1973 est.): grains, foodstuffs, coal, machinery, electrical goods, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products, wood, timber, chemicals. *Partners*—U.K. 50.8%, other EC 21%, U.S. 7%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: Fluctuates around 2.40 pounds=US\$1

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and many of its specialized agencies, Council of Europe, European Communities (EC), European Economic Community (EEC), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

HISTORY

The Celts, who invaded Ireland from the European Continent about 200 B.C., introduced the use of iron into the country and had formed five permanent kingdoms before the Christian era. After the arrival of St. Patrick in A. D. 432, Christianity spread rapidly. Before the end of the sixth century, Ireland became the principal European center of Latin learning. The Anglo-Norman invasion of 1170 was the beginning of centuries of strife. Successive English kings sought to impose their will on both Gael and Norman-Irish. The Irish cause was defeated in 1602, after which Ireland was subjected to varying degrees of suppression and foreign control.

From 1800 to 1921 Ireland was an integral part of the United Kingdom. Religious freedom was recovered in 1829, but armed struggle for political emancipation continued into the 20th century. The Anglo-Irish treaty of



1921 established the Irish Free State of 26 counties within the Commonwealth of Nations and recognized the partition of Ireland. The six predominantly Protestant counties of north-east Ulster chose to remain a part of the United Kingdom with limited self-government. A significant minority of Irishmen repudiated the treaty settlement and advanced the concept of "external association" with the Commonwealth as an alternative to dominion status. Their opposition led to a limited civil war (1921-22), won by the Free Staters. Gradually the constitutional links between Ireland and the United Kingdom were removed by the Irish Dail (House of Representatives).

It was not necessary to change Ireland's Constitution of 1937 when the Irish Government repealed the External Relations Act in 1948. The government formally declared Ireland to be a Republic on Easter Monday, 1948. However, it does not use the term "Republic of Ireland," which tacitly acknowledges the partition, but refers to the country simply as "Ireland."

GOVERNMENT

The Irish Republic is a sovereign, independent, democratic state with a parliamentary system of government. The President is elected for a term of 7 years and can be reelected only once. In carrying out certain of his constitutional powers and functions, he is aided by the Council of State, a purely advisory body. On the advice of the Prime Minister, he also summons and dissolves the House of Representatives.

The President appoints as Prime Minister the leader of the political party, or coalition of parties, that wins the most seats in the House of Representatives. Executive power is vested in a Cabinet whose Ministers are nominated by the Prime Minister and approved by the House of Representatives.

The bicameral National Parliament (Oireachtas) consists of a Senate (Seanad Eireann) and a House of Representatives (Dail Eireann). The Senate is composed of 60 members—11 nominated by the Prime Minister, 6

elected by the National University of Ireland and the University of Dublin, and 43 elected from panels of candidates established on a vocational basis. The Senate has power to veto legislative proposals and is allowed 90 days to consider and amend bills sent to it by the Dail. The House of Representatives wields actual power in the National Parliament. It has 144 members popularly elected under a complicated system of proportional representation to a maximum term of 5 years.

The administration of justice closely resembles the British system. Judges are appointed by the President and can be removed from office only for misbehavior or incapacity and then only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The ultimate court of appeal is the Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and five other Justices.

Local government is administered by elected county councils, and in the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, by county borough corporations. In practice, however, effective authority remains with the central government.

Principal Government Officials

President—Erskine Childers
 Prime Minister—Liam Cosgrave
 Deputy Prime Minister—Brendan Corish

Cabinet Ministers

Finance—Richie Ryan
 Labor—Michael O'Leary
 Transport and Power—Peter Barry
 Agriculture and Fisheries—Mark Clinton
 Industry and Commerce—Justin Keating
 Local Government—James Tully
 Lands—Tom Fitzpatrick
 Foreign Affairs—Garret FitzGerald
 Defense—Patrick Donegan
 Posts and Telegraphs—Conor Cruise O'Brien
 Justice—Patrick Cooney
 Education—Richard Burke

Leader of Parliamentary Opposition; President of Fianna Fail—Jack Lynch

Ambassador to the U.S.—John Molloy
 Ambassador to the U.N.—Eamonn Kennedy

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material currently being published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

Ayearst, Morley. *The Republic of Ireland: Its Government and Politics*. New York: New York University Press, 1970.

Bell, J. Bowyer. *The Secret Army: The I.R.A. 1916-1970*. New York: Day, 1971.

Chubb, Basil. *The Government and Politics of Ireland*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1970.

FitzGerald, Garret. *Towards a New Ireland*. London: Charles Knight & Sons, Ltd., 1972.

Kelly, Edward. *A History of Modern Ireland*. London: Penguin, 1971.

Quarterly Economic Review, Ireland, 1972, "The Economist." Intelligence Unit, 1972.

Rose, Richard. *Governing Without Consensus: An Irish Perspective*. Boston: Beacon, 1971.

Ireland maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2234 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

In the general election of February 28, 1973, the Fine Gael Party headed by Liam Cosgrave won 54 seats and formed a coalition government with the Labour Party, which gained 19 seats, thus giving Prime Minister Cosgrave effective control of 73 of the 144 seats in the Dail.

The former ruling party, Fianna Fail, with 69 seats, now forms the opposition with former Prime Minister Jack Lynch as leader. Two independents were also elected.

In the Presidential election of May 1973, however, the opposition Fianna Fail candidate, Erskine Childers, won, succeeding Eamon de Valera, who has retired from public life and resides near Dublin.

TRAVEL NOTES

Clothing: Because the climate is cool and damp, woolen clothing is worn most of the year.

Health: There are competent specialists in all fields of medicine and dentistry. Community sanitation is generally good; tap water is potable.

Telecommunications: Telephone and telegraph services are on a par with those in the U.S.

Transportation: There are regular flights from the U.S. to Dublin via Shannon or London. Excellent direct commercial service exists between Dublin and most major European cities.

The continuing problem of Northern Ireland remains the key political issue in Ireland today. The six counties of Northern Ireland, an integral part of the United Kingdom, comprise about one million Protestants and about one-half million Catholics. Conflicting aspirations and traditions—Nationalist, predominantly Catholic, and Unionist, predominantly Protestant—make the search for a solution to forming a government which enjoys the support of all the people of Northern Ireland a difficult problem.

Civil rights marches in Northern Ireland in 1968 led to violence, the introduction of British troops in a local security role the following year, and to internment without trial in 1971. As of September 1974, over 1,070 people had died as a result of the violence.

In December 1973 the Irish and British Governments, with representatives of the Northern Ireland Government, drew up an agreement at Sunningdale, England, which confirmed that the Northern Ireland Government would consist of both Catholics and Protestants, freely elected, and that a Council of Ireland would be established to facilitate institutional links between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. While considerable progress was made, extremists on both sides attacked these arrangements, known as the Sunningdale Agreement, and a strike by Protestant workers in May 1974 led to its collapse. Great Britain resumed direct rule of Northern Ireland.

Plans are now being made to hold new elections in Northern Ireland for delegates to a constitutional assembly. The assembly—to be composed of both Protestants and Catholics—would make proposals on ways to end this centuries-old dispute.

With the exception of terrorist bombings in Dublin and Monaghan in May 1973, Northern Ireland's violence has not spread to the Republic.

The Irish Government contends that an end to the partition of Ireland is the only ultimately satisfactory solution to the problems of Northern Ireland but has repeatedly stressed that it seeks reunification solely by peaceful means. Public sympathy in Ireland and the United States for the minority Catholic community in Northern Ireland has led to some clandestine aid to the provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), a terrorist organization which seeks to end partition through violence. However, the Irish Government has repeatedly denounced the IRA, imprisoned its members, and appealed for a moderate, peaceful approach. The IRA and its policies have been rejected in elections over the years in the Republic and in Northern Ireland.

ECONOMY

Ireland has long been considered poor in mineral resources. However, in recent years substantial deposits of zinc and lead have been found, and the deposits may prove to be the largest in Western Europe. Offshore petroleum exploration has produced finds of oil and gas, but the extent of the deposits is not known. Small deposits of zinc, lead, and copper are mined commercially at present.

Agriculture has traditionally been the mainstay of the Irish economy, but industry and services are steadily increasing their share of the GNP, and the percentage of the labor force engaged in agriculture is steadily declining.

In recent years Irish industries have grown, and their orientation is increasingly directed toward the export market. Manufactured goods comprise a growing percentage of total exports. For example, in 1973 exports of

machinery and transport equipment totaled about \$205 million, or nearly one-tenth of Ireland's total exports.

The Irish Government is concerned with expansion of agricultural production, acceleration of industrial development, and integration into the European Communities (EC). The Industrial Development Authority (IDA) is active in attracting industry to Ireland through a system of incentives, while the Irish Export Board is seeking new markets abroad. The primary object of the IDA is the creation of jobs in Ireland. Tourism has been an important "invisible" earner for Ireland.

A large part of Ireland's exports, principally agricultural and livestock products, still goes to the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom remains Ireland's principal supplier. However, since Ireland became a member of the European Economic Community (EEC), an increasing percentage of Irish trade has been with other EEC countries. The Irish economy has benefited enormously from the expanded market and rising prices for primary products.

Foreign direct investment in Ireland, much of it American, has increased since EEC entry and has led to the expansion of Irish industry and technology. The results are a steadily increasing standard of living, new employment opportunities, and lower emigration.

Ireland's monetary and banking system is closely allied to the British system. The Irish pound is on a par with the British pound. British currency is accepted in Ireland, but Irish currency is not generally accepted in the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Since gaining independence in 1921, Ireland has played an active role in international affairs, first as a member of the League of Nations and, since 1955, as a member of the United Nations. Relaxing international tension and ways of arms limitation have been key objectives of Irish foreign policy. Ireland has contributed officers and men of its Defense Forces to U.N. peacekeeping units in the Middle East,

West New Guinea, the Congo, and Cyprus.

Irish foreign aid to the developing countries is about \$6 million a year.

Neutrality forms the basis of Ireland's security policy. Ireland was neutral in World War II, and in 1949 it refused to join NATO. More recently, however, Foreign Ministers have referred to the prospect of possible Irish membership in an independent European defense force in the more distant future.

Since joining the EC in 1973, Irish foreign policy has shifted from a concentration on relations with Great Britain to relations with Europe in general. A strong supporter of the ideals of European unity, the Irish have worked to strengthen the powers and democratic processes of the European Parliament at Strasbourg.

U.S.-IRELAND RELATIONS

U.S. relations with Ireland are based on common ancestral ties and on generally similar values and political views. The United States seeks to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations which traditionally have existed between the peoples of Amer-

ica and Ireland and to encourage Irish participation in international affairs.

The United States has specifically avoided direct involvement in the situation in Northern Ireland, since no useful purpose could be served by U.S. intervention. However, the United States as a nation has close ties of friendship and kinship to all those involved—Irish and British. The United States does not regard the problem in Northern Ireland as merely an internal affair of Great Britain nor as a struggle based primarily on religious differences. The problem is basically political, and the United States has tried to offer support and encouragement to those on all sides who are working to build a peaceful, just society.

Violence has, of course, caused vast suffering to the Irish people. The Government of Ireland has repeatedly and strongly requested that Americans refrain from contributing any money to organizations that support violence in Ireland. Contributions can be made if they are sent through channels designated by the Irish Government, for example, through the Red Cross or major church organizations.

Relations between Ireland and the United States have taken on a new

dimension with Ireland's entry into the EC. Traditional bilateral relations remain close, but there is also an opportunity for U.S. firms based in Ireland to enter the large European market. U.S. investment in Ireland is estimated at over \$400 million and continues to grow.

The principal economic problem between the United States and Ireland for a number of years was landing rights for U.S. airlines at Dublin. This problem was resolved in June 1973, and TWA now provides a regular air service from the U.S. to Dublin via Shannon.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—John D. J. Moore
Counselor of Embassy—John D. Rendahl
Political Officer—Datus Proper
Economic/Commercial Officer—Bryan H. Baas
Administrative Officer—Samuel E. Lupo
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Robert F. Jordan

The U.S. Embassy in Ireland is located at 42 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

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Please note the following changes in the Background Notes for Ireland:

On page 5 - Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador - Walter J. P. Curley, Jr.
Political Officer - Robert W. Dubose, Jr.
Public Affairs Officer (USIS) - Joseph Krene

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