

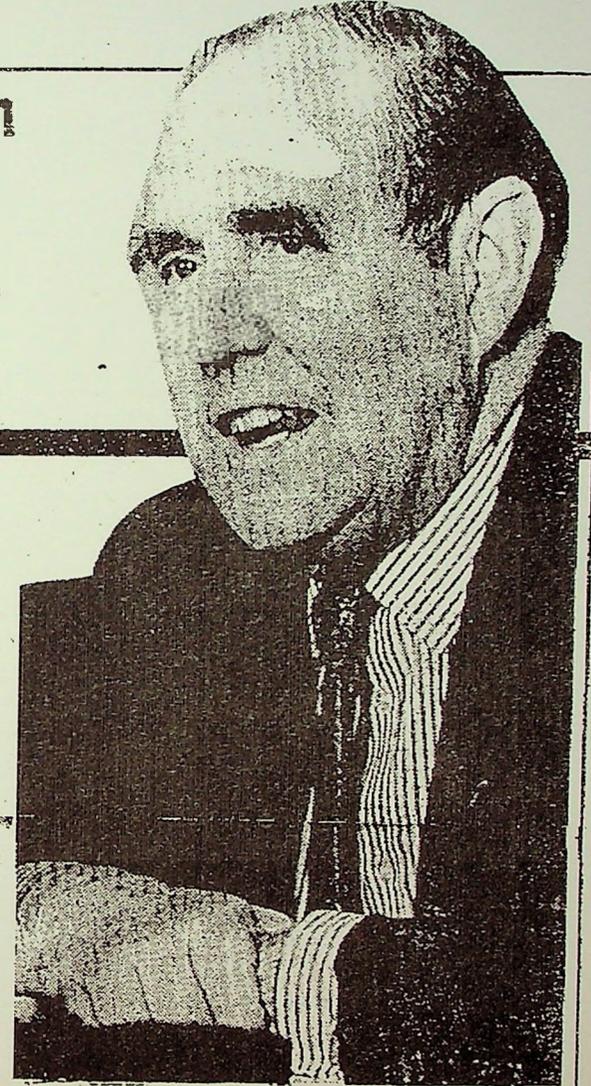
ANN CADWALLADER, NORTHERN EDITOR

# Documents show Unionists in policy clash

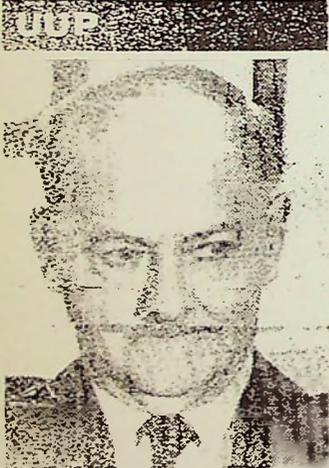
**T**HREE differences in analysis, priorities and tone exist in the four party position papers put to the Northern Secretary, Peter Brooke, this week. And a large chasm is clear between the aims of the two unionist parties, with the DUP arguing strongly for devolution of power to the North, and the UUP seeking even closer links with

Westminster. The IRISH PRESS has obtained copies of all of the documents, which range from bitter recriminations by the unionist parties over the Anglo-Irish Agreement and demands for far more radical security measures, to hopes for an enduring settlement of relations between all the people

of Ireland from the SDLP. The documents highlight major differences between the two unionist party documents. It is difficult to see how the differences between the unionist parties can be reconciled, let alone those between the SDLP and the unionists.



Brooke: man behind the talks



James Molyneaux

# What the 4 parties demand

Molyneaux's stamp on paper

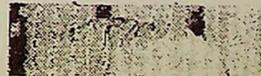
THE Ulster Unionist Party's document is the shortest, at a mere seven pages, and bears the clear imprint of the party leader, James Molyneaux. Indeed, it would appear he alone

**SDLP**

Shared guilt for centuries of heart



**DUP**



# Molyneux's stamp on paper

The Ulster Unionist Party's document is the shortest, at a mere ten pages, and bears the clear stamp of the party leader, James Molyneux.

Indeed, it would appear he alone is its author with no input from anyone in his party who disagree with it on integration with Britain or other major policy issues.

Having demanded an end to the Anglo-Irish Agreement, the document then demands a withdrawal of articles 2 and 3 as well as the amending to the Republic's Constitution.

It says that "fair-minded people will accept that it would be possible to develop worthwhile cooperation with the Irish Republic on that harsh, aggressive, nationalist claim is withdrawn." The IRA justifies its campaign on the basis of the territorial claim and preceding successive governments who shared that objective.

House of Commons Bills should place Orders in Council, it says, and all new legislation affecting Ireland, Scotland and Wales could automatically apply to the north.

Westminster should be accountable to the North by means of a Select Committee alone. "We must accept as stable or destructive any system of government which could not equally be applied to any other regional entity within the United Kingdom," it says, calling the party's integrationist policy "a relic of the past."

For the nationalist minority, the document is prepared to allow for a Bill of Rights and Responsibility for grievances, but power-sharing is out. "There must be no attempt to disregard the verdict of the ballot box," it says.

The problem facing the North, it says, is "20 years' ambiguity on its constitutional position". On terrorism, it says that even if the Brooke talks succeed, it will not be a "truce on violence. The North's problems can only be solved by a new settlement," it says.

# demand

## SDLP

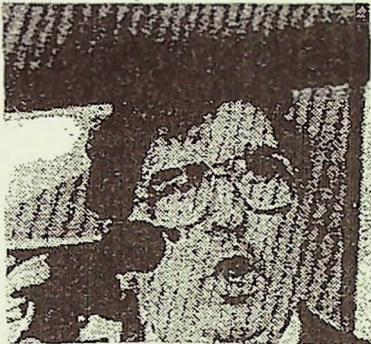
### Shared guilt for centuries of hurt

THE SDLP's submission is 17 pages long, and is itself a distillation of a much longer document drawn up by the party leader, John Hume. It draws heavily on Mr. Hume's own analysis of the Irish problem and is impressive in its objectivity and depth.

The document draws heavily on the shared guilt of all the parties for the conflict which has torn the North apart. Rarely does it speak of "you" or "us" — but the shared "we" and "our" appears throughout, as in: "We have caused each other terrible hurts for centuries and we have never settled our quarrel. We have been quick to lay blame and adamantly unforgiving."

Extremists have failed because they have pursued the unattainable "the complete triumph of one tradition over the other," it says. "However difficult, we must not leave this table until our differences are resolved."

The document begins by defining the difference between nationalists and unionists, defining nationalists as those who "identify themselves as part of a nation which extends throughout this island and who seek unity and independence of that nation".



John Hume

Unionists are defined by their "Britishness, their Protestantism and their belief in the economic advantage of being part of the British state".

Nationalists have the right to effective political, symbolic and administrative expression of their identity. Unionists have the same rights as well as the right to their "ethos and their way of life".

No solution is possible through victory for either side, but both must have their rights accommodated. This is not confined to these islands but is linked to the European context, which Mr. Hume said is the most outstanding example of conflict resolution in recent times.

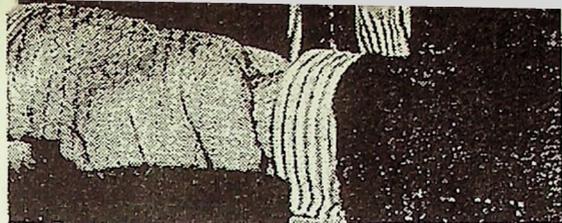
## ALLIANCE

### Tolerance and fair policing

THE Alliance Party paper restates the party's principles: that the North remain in Britain until a majority want out; that equality and tolerance rule all matters; that there be firm and fair administration of law; and that the economy be managed in a non-discriminatory way.

Interestingly, the party leader, John Alderdice, analysed the names of some of the 40 delegates. There is Ken Maginnis of the UUP, Alban McGinness of the SDLP, Danny McGinness of the Alliance — and of course outside the parties to the talks, Martin McGinness of Sinn Fein.

Furthermore, Hume is a lowland Scottish Presbyterian name; Molyneux is French; Paisley and Alderdice are from Scotland. A John and a Seamus lead the SDLP. A John and a Seamus lead the Alliance. And an Ian and a James lead the Unionists.



Brooke: man behind the talks

## DUP

### A 'British' devolution

DUP leader, Mr. Paisley, delivered the longest paper at 27 pages, full of vintage Paisley-isms. It refers to the "Roman Catholic IRA", and to Mrs. Thatcher as "a wilful and headstrong woman, intoxicated with the poisoned chalice of the Foreign Office".

He accuses the Northern Ireland Office of trying "by wining and dining" to break the solid Unionist front against the Agreement. But no "Judas Iscariot" emerged, in spite of the 30 pieces of silver.

But there are also touches of humour throughout. He thanks the Northern Secretary for his "dogged efforts" and for "running with the ball" and says that they have sometimes questioned his judgement "if not your sanity", in embarking on the process at all.

He then gets into the real meat of his submission, saying the devolved government would not be a "cosmetic process" or "tinkering with the existing framework". He wants to give people in the North a real say in their government.

"We are looking for the highest possible degree of devolution within Britain. And what is more I do not believe that in any way devolution would weaken the Union", he says.



Ian Paisley

The limitation of the talks is that they cannot defeat terrorism, neither can they bring back the old Stormont. "We are not here to talk about something that is beyond our reach", he said.

But neither can the talks annex the North by the South, and Articles 2 and 3 are "not on". The Anglo-Irish Agreement is not on and any structures which take the North in that direction are not on either, he said.

Power-sharing with a Council of Ireland, as proposed at Sunningdale, is not on and instead the parties had to apply themselves to bring about a devolved form of government for the North within Britain, he said.