

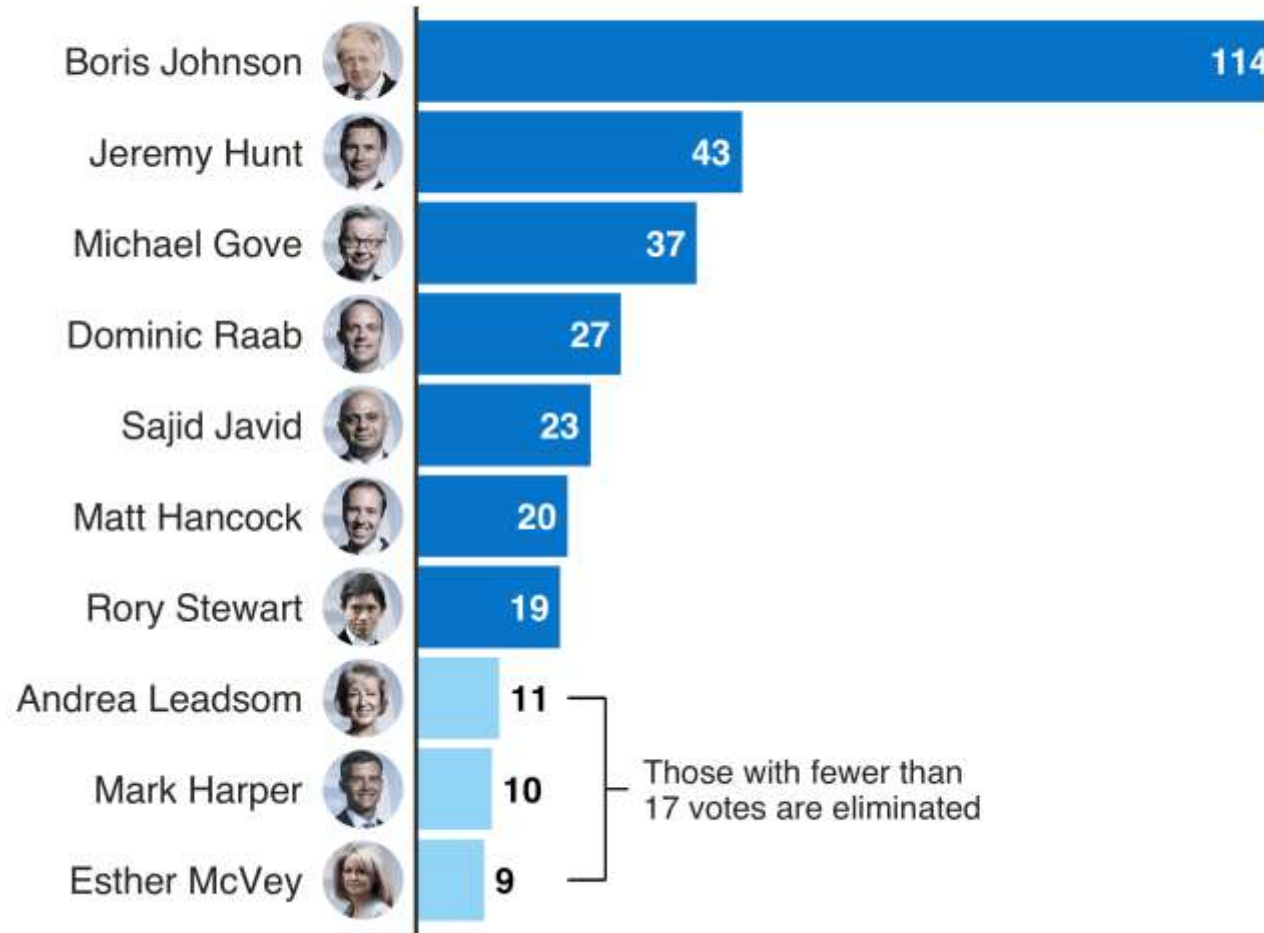
## The Good Friday Agreement (1998)

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## Results of first ballot of Conservative MPs

Total number of votes for each leadership candidate



Source: 1922 Committee

BBC



Confederation of British  
Industry: Brexit  
deadlock bad for  
business

Risk of a no-deal  
underestimated



Emmanuel Macron's  
**growing influence**  
among EU leaders

Granting a short  
extension to Britain was  
a mistake

EU's insistence it **won't**  
**renegotiate** the Brexit  
deal



## Brigadier General James Glover (British Intelligence) – *Future Terrorist Trends*

IRA's military defeat unlikely

Enough men, weapons & money to continue its guerilla warfare/terrorist attacks for years to come

**Colonel Gaddafi:** IRA = a comrade-in-arms fighting British imperialism

Assisting terrorist groups bent on **destabilizing Western governments**

To provide modern weapons



1987: a ship  
transporting  
modern  
weaponry to  
Ireland  
intercepted







**Gerry Adams** (President of Sinn Féin) & **Martin Mc Guinness** (Commander-in-chief of IRA – Northern Ireland)

**IRS's military victory out of reach**  
To intensify attacks to force London to negotiate

1987: The Enniskillen IRA  
bombing (12 killed)

Gerry Adams: « *There is no  
military solution. The search for  
military solutions by one or the  
other protagonist will only lead to  
more tragedies* »







Secret meeting between Gerry Adams & John Hume (leader of the moderate Social Democratic and Labour Party – A nationalist party)

The first act of the **Hume-Adams dialogue**



Gerry Adams: negotiations without prior conditions

John Hume: a **cease-fire first**  
Peace & self-determination conference



Peter Brooke (Secretary of State for  
Northern Ireland)

British government: *"imagination and flexibility"* if  
cease-fire

Great Britain **NOT to oppose** a reunification  
of Ireland IF majority in Northern Ireland so  
desires (1990)





November 1990: the  
resignation of Margaret  
Thatcher

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**HURD 56, HESELTINE 131, MAJOR 185**

# MAJOR THE METEORIC

**Britain's  
youngest  
premier  
this century**

By GORDON GREIG, Political Editor

IN a day that made history, the Tory Party ended its bloodletting, enthusiastically closed ranks and made John Major its new leader.

This morning he succeeds Margaret Thatcher and, at 47, becomes Britain's youngest Prime Minister.

**THIS MOMENT**

The moment of his success was unprecedented. He reached 187 votes from 247 to win the leadership.

And he was on the verge of his first victory. His first vote was on television, business week, formally he was elected and chosen as their man to be Major on the first ballot.

Michael Heseltine, whose challenge led to Mrs Thatcher's decision to resign, was the only member of the shadow cabinet to vote against him. He was the only member of the shadow cabinet to vote against him. He was the only member of the shadow cabinet to vote against him.

A few minutes later, the meeting

collapsed to a silent and almost relaxed atmosphere. The Tory Party, which had been in a state of confusion, now found its bearings. It was a relief to the Tory Party, which had been in a state of confusion, now found its bearings.

But there was still a lot to be done. The Tory Party, which had been in a state of confusion, now found its bearings. It was a relief to the Tory Party, which had been in a state of confusion, now found its bearings.

It seemed that the victory, which had been so long in coming, was now within reach. The Tory Party, which had been in a state of confusion, now found its bearings. It was a relief to the Tory Party, which had been in a state of confusion, now found its bearings.

Turn to Page 2, Col 4



John Major ... astounding rise from humble roots to No. 10

INCLUDE: Weather 2, Linda Lee-Potter 7, World Wide 15, Diary 21, TV 26-28, Letters 44, Race to Riches, Stars 46, City 46, 48, Sport 51-54

John Major: a **key involvement** in the Northern Ireland peace process



Peter Brooke (1991): a three-level  
negotiation process

1. Northern Ireland
2. The whole of Ireland
3. London & Dublin





Another failure but...

1. The right for the majority in Northern Ireland to decide its constitutional future
2. A referendum (results of negotiations)



**Ongoing  
terrorist  
attacks**



The election of Bill Clinton (November 1992): promise to appoint a “special envoy” to Northern Ireland



Proud of his Irish background



Jean Kennedy Smith appointed U.S.  
ambassador to Ireland

Clinton: to pressure London to respect human  
rights in Northern Ireland

No to job discrimination

Irish emigration to the U.S. to be encouraged





John Hume-Gerry  
Adams: **renewed  
dialogue**

The 1993 Downing Street  
Agreement  
John Major & Albert Reynolds

The right of the Irish people as a  
whole to **self-determination**

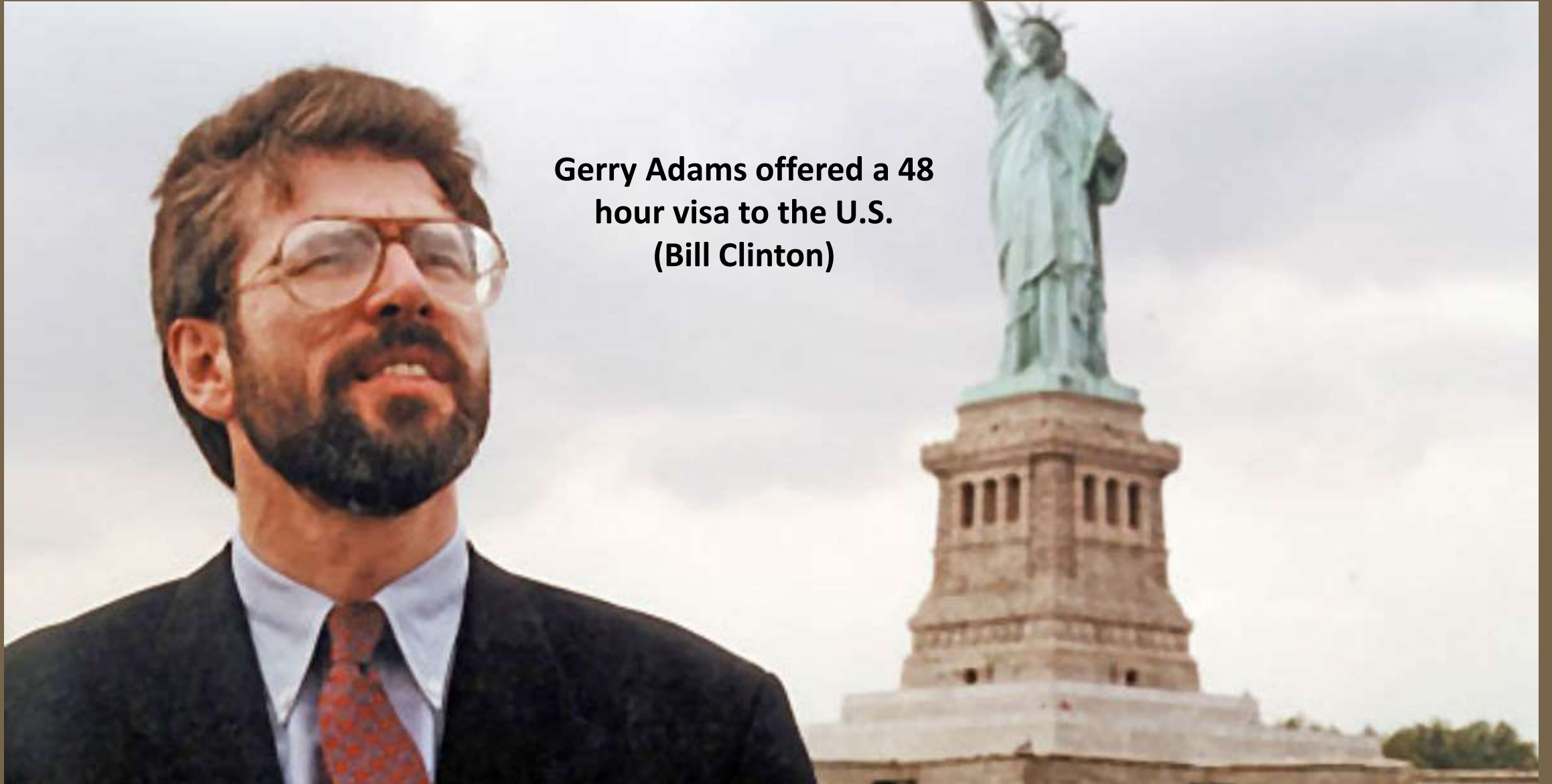
Self-determination **subordinated**  
to the agreement of **the majority**  
**of the Northern Ireland**  
**population**

No negotiations until end of  
violence





**Gerry Adams offered a 48  
hour visa to the U.S.  
(Bill Clinton)**





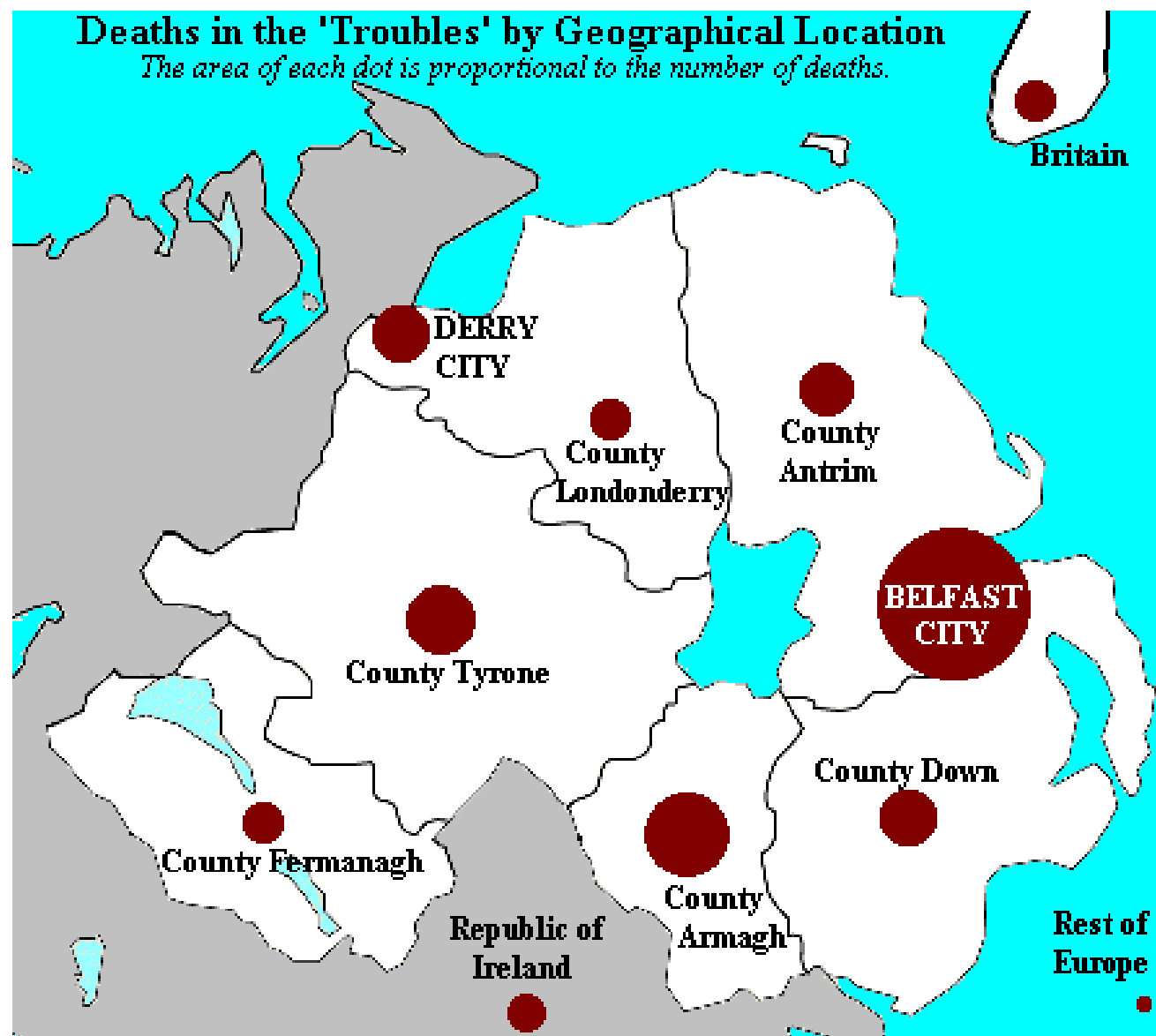
31 August 1994: The IRA has announced a **“complete ceasefire”** after a quarter of a century of what it called its "armed struggle" to get the British out of Northern Ireland

The end of the nightmare?

3 168 dead  
36 500 injured

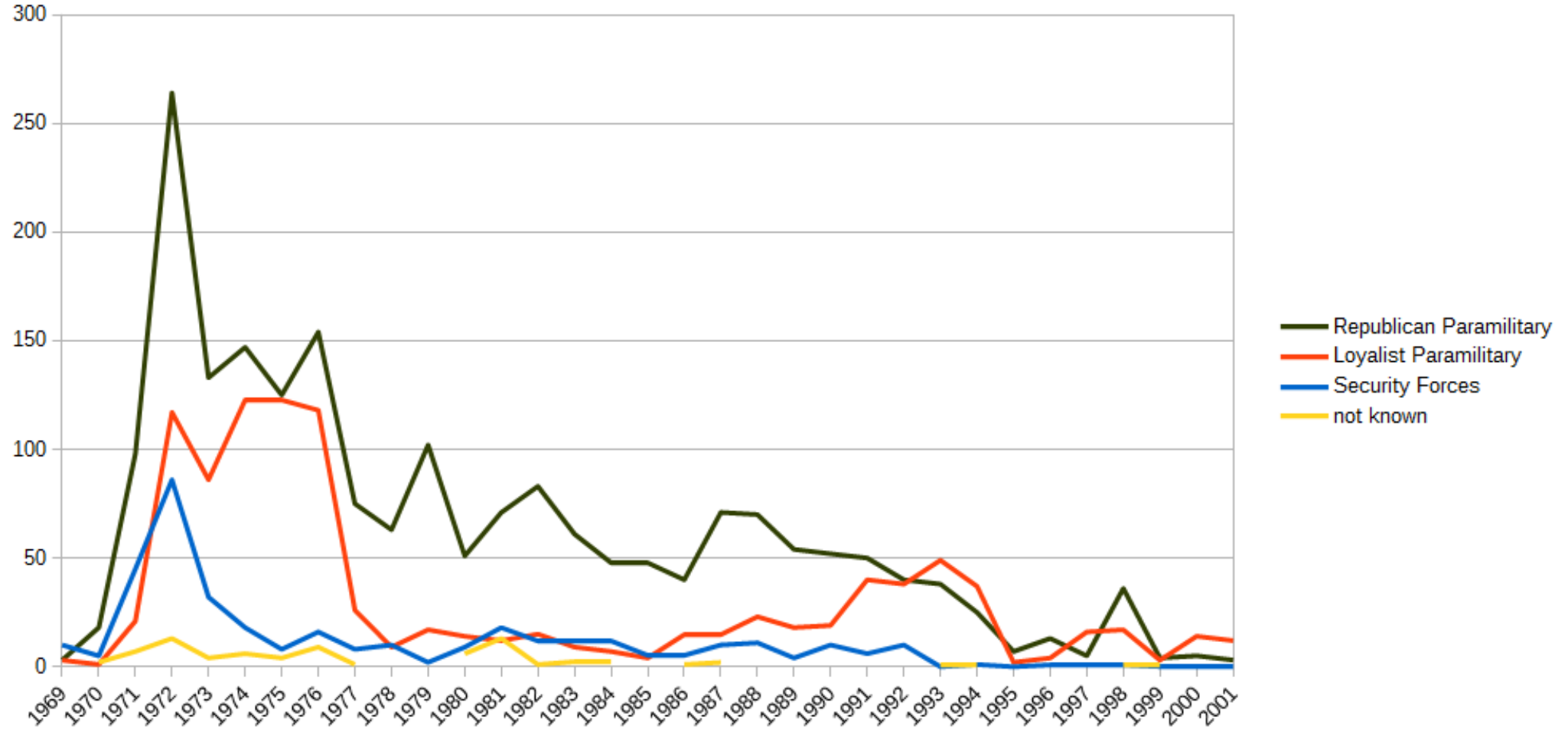
## Deaths in the 'Troubles' by Geographical Location

*The area of each dot is proportional to the number of deaths.*





Responsibility for Troubles-related deaths, 1969-2001



Source: Sutton Index

**Sir Patrick Mayhew**  
(Northern Ireland Secretary)

**Paramilitary organizations**  
(Unionist & Republican) and their  
weapons

**Three conditions** prior to  
negotiations:

1. To disarm progressively
2. An agreement pertaining to the neutralising of weapons
3. Neutralising some weapons right away





IRA & Unionist  
paramilitary  
organizations: No  
disarming until peace  
agreement





Orange order members forcing their way through hostile Catholic neighborhoods



## The Dumcree conflict

A threat to the fragile peace process



A Canadian to lead the  
**International Commission on  
Decommissioning**  
(General John De Chastelain)

A 1996 report on the  
neutralization of weapons in  
Northern Ireland

A set of proposals on how to  
achieve decommissioning

Looming Bill Clinton's visit to  
Ireland









Bill Clinton in Belfast: "Say firmly no to terror"



The International Commission  
on Decommissioning's  
conclusions  
(January 1996)

A compromise: disarming of  
paramilitary organizations to take  
place during the negotiations

Calls to *“take risks for peace”*





Growing criticisms of John Major  
leadership

July 1995: his leadership challenged within the  
Conservative Party

John Major attacked by the Eurosceptics

A weaker John Major unwilling to act on the  
International Commission's conclusions to  
appease critics





Growing frustrations  
among Republicans: the  
end of the ceasefire

February 1996: the  
Docklands bombing  
(London)

A rude awakening



## Calls to restore the ceasefire

Renewed negotiations (10 June  
1996)

IRA prevented from attending

15 June: the centre of  
Manchester devastated by a the  
largest bomb since WWII

The peace negotiations: a dead  
end?





1997: a new era

The re-election of Bill Clinton

Tony Blair's landslide victory  
(majority in Westminster no  
longer in need of Unionist  
support)

A new Irish PM (Bertie Ahern)



10 April 1998: the Good Friday Agreement

Difficult negotiations – The intervention of Bill Clinton

A complex *Multi-Party Agreement*

The 1920 *Government of Ireland Act* (partition) repealed



How Northern  
Agreement should be  
governed

A **devolved government** in  
which Unionists and  
Nationalists to share power

Power sharing

**“Principle of consent”**: no  
constitutional change without  
the consent of the majority  
(referendum)

Paramilitary organizations to  
disarm within 2 years





## Devolution

Legislative and executive powers over most local affairs **transferred** to Northern Ireland Assembly and Council of Ministers



Power sharing

Cross-community **power sharing** at executive level (**joint office** of First Minister and deputy First Minister, one unionist and one nationalist)

Multi-party **coalition** (based on number of seats)

**Proportional representation**

**Cultural equality**



## The three strands

To build relationships:

1. Within Northern Ireland
2. Between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland
3. Between Britain and Ireland

**Strand 1:** power sharing

**Strand 2:** North-South institutions – A North-South Ministerial Council to encourage cooperation

**Strand 3:** a British-Irish Council Cooperation and good relations between Ireland & the UK



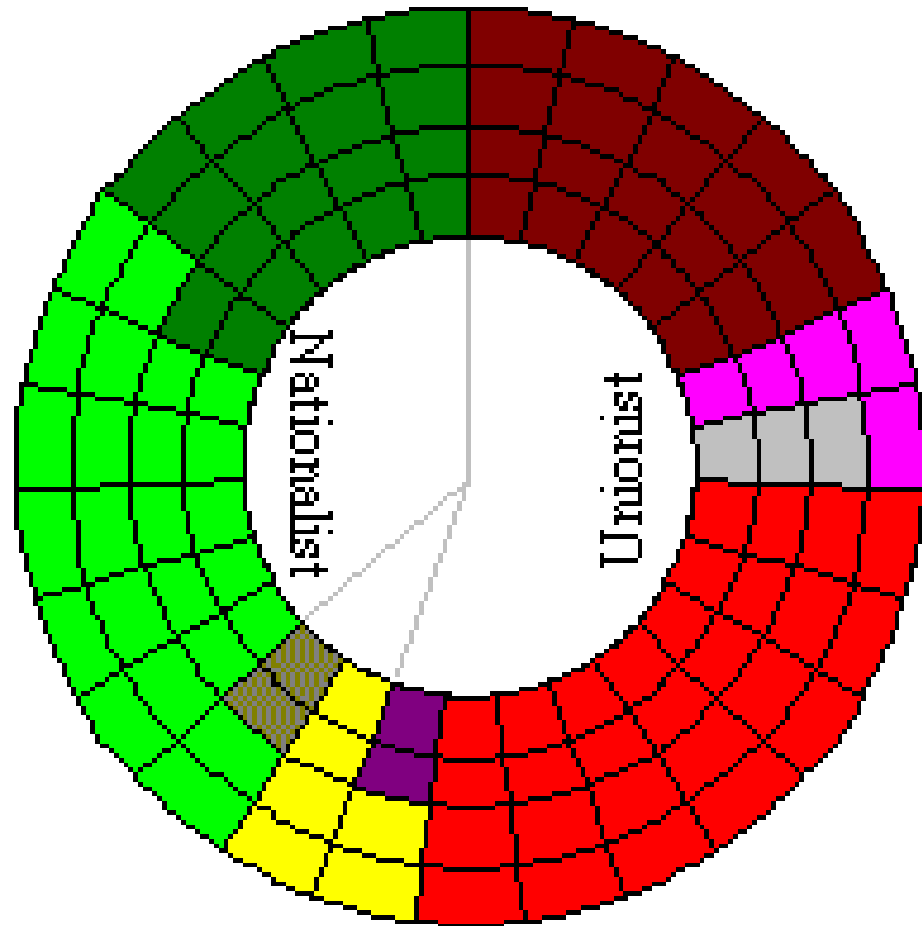




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## Makeup of the Northern Ireland Assembly June 1998 Assembly Election

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- Democratic Unionist Party
- UK Unionist Party
- Independent Unionist candidates\*
- Ulster Unionist Party
- Progressive Unionist Party
- Alliance Party
- Northern Ireland Women's Coalition
- Social Democratic & Labour Party
- Sinn Féin

\*on 14 September 1998 these 3 formed the United Unionist Assembly Party

Unlike the rest of this site, this graphic is declared to be in the public domain

## The Democratic Unionist Party

Identity crisis within the unionist camp

To become the **largest Unionist party**

**Did not support** the Good Friday Agreement

The Good Friday Agreement: a **fragile** agreement

