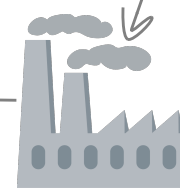




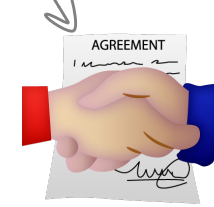
HOW DID O'NEILL TRY TO TRANSFORM N. IRELAND ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY

AIMS:

- 1) To make N.Ireland into a modern industrialised society able to compete in the world.
- 2) To create greater economic and social equality



ECONOMIC REFORM



POLITICAL REFORM

AIMS:

- 1) To build a **solid working relationship with the REPUBLIC OF IRELAND**, aimed at solving shared problems.
- 2) Building better relations with Northern ...



POLICIES

- 1) Invested over **£900 million** in the economy
- 2) Modernised the **transport links** with a new **motorway** and airport at **Aldergrove**.
- 3) Built **New City** at **CRAIGAVON**
- 4) Built new UNIVERSITY at **Coleraine**
- 5) Built new oil refinery
- 6) Supported old industries like **Linen** and **shipbuilding** with loans
- 7) Attracted new industries such as **ICI, DUPONT, MICHELIN**



POLICIES

- 1) O'NEILL met Irish TAOISEACH (Prime Minister) SEAN LEMASS at Stormont in 1963. It was the first face to face meeting between leaders of North and South in over 40 years
- 2) Visited **LEMASS** in Dublin and agreed to share **ELECTRICITY SUPPLY** between North and South
- 3) O'NEILL visited **CARDINAL CONWAY** leader of Ireland's Catholics
- 4) O'NEILL offered condolences to the Vatican on the death of **POPE PIUS**
- 5) O'NEILL visited **Catholic SCHOOLS** (**Assumption Grammar**) and **HOSPITALS** (**Mater**)
- 6) O'NEILL promised financial help to Catholic schools and hospitals
- 7) O'NEILL made the **UVF ILLEGAL** after 2 Catholics were murdered by the organisation



SUCCESSES

- 1) Multi national companies like **ICI** **Michelin** and **DuPont** did invest and set up factories in N.Ireland
- 2) **35,000** new jobs were created in this period
- 3) Construction of new **AIRPORT** at **ALDERGROVE**
- 4) Construction of **OIL REFINERY**.
- 5) New **modern transport infrastructure** like **motorways, railways** and a new **international airport**.



WEAKNESSES

- 1) **HARLAND AND WOLFF** are given substantial **Government support** (£1 million a year) to remain open.
- 2) **UNEMPLOYMENT WAS STILL HIGH** especially in the **West**. **20,000** lost their jobs in older industries.



SUCCESSES

- 1) Nationalists felt that at last their concerns were being addressed. They had high expectations for reform and civil rights. They were aware the reforms were not moving very fast though
- 2) Moderate unionists supported the reforms believing that a contented nationalist community would feel m...

WEAKNESSES



- 1) O'NEILL didn't have the full support of his Party. He even kept the LEMASS visit **SECRET** from his cabinet, which deeply annoyed some members of his party.
- 2) Some Unionists were deeply concerned about concessions to nationalists and cooperation with the Republic of Ireland. They feared the threat of a United Ireland and were suspicious of the Republic of Ireland and O'NEILL'S policies
- 3) **IAN PAISLEY** opposed the reforms by ONEILL. He opposed any link with the South
- 4) Nationalists were angry at some of the unionist policies which seemed to show little change. The new city being built was called **CRAIGAVON**- after the first unionist Prime Minister. The new university was built in ...