

# Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

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*Last Updated: 07/24/2025*

To Mr. Henry Salvatori 1901 Avenue of the Stars  
L. A. Calif. 90067

Dear Henry

Thanks for your letter & your input on  
Tirsa. He's on the list and so far we  
haven't ~~settled down~~ settled down to make a  
decision. We've had a pretty full plate back  
here what with tax reform, the deficit, the  
debt ceiling etc. We do have a sizeable list  
of capable people who are candidates for the  
H.H.S. job and I assume your Tirsa will get  
every consideration. I agree with your high  
opinion of him.

Mary sends her love & from both of us to  
Grace. Thanks again.

Sincerely Ron

To Col. Barney Oldfield 360 No. Crescent Dr.  
Beverly Hills Calif. 90210

Dear Barney

What a surprise! Here I am just back  
from ~~being~~ hussling with the Soviet Foreign  
Minister in N.Y. & you are returning from Moscow.  
I've already stated your story about the exec. & his  
secretary through the West Wing back here.

Thanks for the tip on the Lenin quote I won't  
give them an opening. Of course they are ~~falsely~~  
not telling the truth. They have about 55 volumes  
on their messiah, Mr. Lenin, but all have been  
carefully sanitized. That particular quote goes way  
back before Herr Goebbels.

(over)

I'll give you a Russian story I picked up.  
Two Soviet citizens are talking & one says:  
"Is this it now? Have we really achieved  
full communism?" The other one says: "Hell no!  
Things are going to get a lot worse."

Well thanks for the stories & the warning.  
Best Regards  
Ron



Litton

360 North Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210 213 859-5905

Col. Barney Oldfield, USAF (Ret)  
(Consultant)

October 21, 1985

Dear President Ron:

Have just cleared the USSR and am writing this over the Atlantic for whatever good it may be to you in preparations for Geneva. Just as you hoped Mondale would bring up the age issue in your debates, so you could defrock him by saying you wouldn't hold his youth and inexperience against him, they are hoping you'll make some reference to the so-called Lenin 10 Commandments (Europe first, Latin America and then the US will fall like ripe fruit). They say this appears nowhere in any Lenin writings, and only in a disinformation concoction of Dr. Josef Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry, and that the documentation is in the hands of several media types (including Alistair Cook, who referred to it on ABC's NIGHTLINE backing the (then) statement of Academician G. A. Arbatov). Arbatov told me in his office that it was there he heard it on Cook's BBC broadcast, and that if you used it in Geneva, Gorbachev "is ready." In his role playing of your part, they apparently have some countering "theater". And have rehearsed it.

We were at lunch in Moscow's Prague restaurant with Deputy Chairman Arnold Romanov of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology when he broke the news to us that U. S. pilots "have hijacked an Egyptian airliner, and both Egypt and Italy are very unhappy with your country." As we had been 'in country' since October 7th, we knew nothing of the details -- until now.

Current Soviet humor is largely dominated by the Gorbachev attempts to curb vodka consumption by not allowing liquor stores to open until 2 p.m. One Soviet told me "a whole day is half shot before I can buy something to get half shot for the rest of the day." Another said an executive called in his secretary and told her to take off her clothes. Then he took off his clothes, and she said if they were going to do that, they should close the door. "No," he said, "they would think we're drinking." As evidence of Gorbachev pragmatism, he heard a new Institut For Artificial Insemination had trouble recruiting staff and audience. He said: Change it to the Institute for the Art of Insemination. Recruiting is up, and interest heightened, those clamoring for laboratory experimentation has produced the longest queue in Moscow! Best always,

President Ronald Reagan,  
The White House

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358203  
F0068

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1985

Dear Barney:

What a surprise! Here I am just back from huddling with the Soviet Foreign Minister in New York, and you are returning from Moscow. I've already started your story about the executive and his secretary through the West Wing back here.

Thanks for the tip on the Lenin quote. I won't give them an opening. Of course they are not telling the truth. They have about 55 volumes on their messiah, Mr. Lenin, but all have been carefully sanitized. That particular quote goes way back before Herr Goebbels.

I'll give you a Russian story I picked up. Two Soviet citizens are talking and one says, "Is this it now? Have we really achieved full communism?" The other one says, "Hell no! Things are going to get a lot worse."

Well, thanks for the stories and the warning.

Best regards,

Ron

Col. Barney Oldfield  
360 North Crescent Drive  
Beverly Hills, California 90210

HENRY SALVATORI  
1901 AVENUE OF THE STARS  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067

October 14, 1985

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I understand that Dr. Tirso Del Junco is being considered for an appointment as Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

I have known Tirso for many years and I can vouch for his character, integrity and high ideals.

He is an outstanding citizen, a good American and a long-time worker in the Republican Party of California.

He is a medical doctor with a large and lucrative practice which he is willing to leave for the sake of devoting his time in the service of his adopted country.

I am sure you have met Tirso many times and I urge you to give him your serious consideration for an appointment as Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Warm regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

*Henry*

HS:jl

358204  
F6022

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1985

Dear Henry:

Thanks for your letter and your input on Tirso. He's on the list and so far we haven't settled down to make a decision. We've had a pretty full plate back here what with tax reform, the deficit, the debt ceiling, etc. We do have a sizeable list of capable people who are candidates for the HHS job and I assure you Tirso will get every consideration. I agree with your high opinion of him.

Nancy sends her love, and from both of us to Gracie. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

**RON**

Mr. Henry Salvatori  
1901 Avenue of The Stars  
Los Angeles, California 90067

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1985

Dear Ruddy:

Well, it was good to hear from you and I'm glad school is going so well and that you like your teacher. Good luck with the Karate lessons.

I ride on weekends up at Camp David. I tried Rock Creek Park once but so many Secret Service Agents had to go along and the concern about security was so great it didn't seem worth it. I'll just keep on doing it at Camp David and, of course, at our ranch when I can get to California. I'll be there this Thanksgiving for a few days and riding every day.

You asked about the Presidential Seal. It remains the same for each President but can only be used as the seal for whoever is President and while he is holding that office.

I've met the photographer Ansel Adams. He does specialize in scenic photos and has covered many if not all of our National Parks.

It was good to see you in the Rose Garden. I hope the pamphlet on the Royal coat-of-arms gave you the information you wanted. I had it on my desk to be sent with this letter, but when I saw you out there, I hadn't finished this letter, so I figured I'd hand it to you.

My best wishes to your folks.

Your Pen Pal,

**RONALD REAGAN**

Ruddy Hines  
607 Savannah Street, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20032

To Ruddy

607 Savannah St. S.E.

Wash. D.C. 20032

Don Ruddy

Well it was good to hear from you and I'm glad school is going so well and that you like your teacher. Good luck with the Karate lessons.

I ride on week ends up at Camp David. I tried Rock Creek Park once but so many Secret Service Agents had to go along & the concern about security was so great it didn't seem worth it. I'll just keep on doing it at Camp David & of course at our ranch when I can get to Calif. I'll be there this Thanksgiving for a few days and riding every day.

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My best wishes to your folks.

Your Pen Pal - RR

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Edward M. Kennedy  
Massachusetts



The President has seen \_\_\_\_\_

## United States Senate

October 24, 1985

*No Reply*

The President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I want to express my sincere appreciation for your favorable decision to permit Ted Reardon to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery. As you may know, Ted was with my brother Jack from his first race for Congress in 1946, and now they will be together again.

I also want to mention the generous and excellent assistance I received from Secretary of the Army John Marsh and from Ed Hickey of the White House staff, who gave their compassionate and prompt attention to my request in Ted's behalf.

Your action brings great peace of mind to Ted and his family in these difficult days. Once again, all of us in the Kennedy family are deeply grateful to you for your many kindnesses.

Sincerely,

*E. M. Kennedy*

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WHITE HOUSE

WHITE HOUSE DC

DEAR MR PRESIDENT

RONNIE, I CANNOT TELL YOU HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE YOUR TAKING THE TIME  
TO SHOOT THE FILM FOR MY AWARD NIGHT.

AS ALL OF US WHO ACHIEVE SOME RECOGNITION IN OUR INDUSTRY I HAVE  
ACHIEVED MANY AWARDS, BUT NOTHING--HAS EVER MEANT SO MUCH TO ME AS  
YOUR FILM. YOU HAVE MADE ME A HERO WITH MY 12 YEAR OLD DAUGHTER AND  
MY 7 YEAR OLD SON...MY ONLY WISH IS THAT DICK POWELL COULD HAVE  
SHARED THIS MARVELOUS MOMENT WITH ME. I WILL ALWAYS BE DEEPLY  
GRATEFUL AND FOREVER YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT.  
AARON

PS AS FOREVER, CANDY AND I SEND LOVE AND KISSES TO NANCY.

PPS BY THE WAY, I HAVE NEVER HEARD SUCH A TREMENDOUS OVATION AS WAS  
GIVEN TO YOUR FILM.

AARON SPELLING

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## The Third Way: Through the Wandering Rocks

*Brendan O'Regan*

When Ulysses was returning from Troy on the hazardous journey home to Ithaca, he was faced at one point with a difficult decision about his best way forward. On the one hand he could try to pass between the sheer rock-faced cliff of the Scylla and the deadly whirlpool known as Charybdis, or he could try to make his way through the wandering rocks. These 'Wandering Rocks' must have been some kind of archipelago which gave the optical illusion that the islands it comprised were floating and constantly crashing into each other. The idea of a way forward between the perils of the three motifs of sheer steadfast rock, restless whirlpools and wandering rocks can be used symbolically to illustrate the direction I am trying to point towards in this article.

The way forward, as I see it, in Northern Ireland, in Britain, in Europe, in America, in the Third World — wherever — is similar for all of us and is threatened by perils of all three varieties. The sheer rock face of Scylla is the way of hard dogmatic facts, ideologies and creeds; the whirlpool of Charybdis is the way of protest, whether that be the protest of the pacifist or the terrorist. In the present state of world affairs, it seems to me that both these ways have been tried and found wanting. We are forced to turn back and try the third way.

### The Third Way

It is this third way, symbolised by the Wandering Rocks, which I would like to describe in this article. Our most vivid mythological account of it is provided in Jason's search for the Golden Fleece. He sent a dove to show the way. The dove chose its moment carefully before flying through the clashing rocks. It got through, losing only the tip of its tail. The argonauts followed its example. They bided their time, waited for the right moment and then passed through unscathed but for some minor damage to the stern of the Argo. I think we have something to learn from this third approach to the treacherous journey forward and, without wishing to labour the parable, I would say that for me the 'wandering rocks' are made up of mis-

understanding, distrust, fear and hate. The dove has always been a symbol of peace and once that messenger has been sent ahead, once the decision to go forward has been made, it is possible that many of these obstacles will reveal themselves as optical illusions. If we bide our time and choose the right moment for making our move we could find these rocks dissolving in the very ferment created by our determination to get through in spite of them.

The idea is a very simple equation. It is that peace depends primarily on self-interest. Self-interest relates to standard of living. When we accept this equation and realise that both are achieved by trust and co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields, between those who are at loggerheads, whether on this island or at an international level, then we will begin to work realistically and effectively for peace.

At the moment there does exist a kind of co-operation based on self-interest between those who are otherwise divided by race, creed or political bias. However, this kind of endeavour is qualitatively different to what is here envisaged. The kind and scale of co-operative effort needed is only now made possible by two unparalleled and comparatively recent phenomena: the first is the threat of universal terrorism coupled with the possibility of global annihilation and the realisation that what we are working for now is not just prosperity but survival and the second is the extraordinary progress which mankind has made particularly in the last fifty years, in the areas of technology and management. These two facts give an impetus and a proficiency to the whole notion of cooperation which change its nature and its scope so radically that it might be less confusing to simply call it by some other name.

These two new elements in our situation are also linked together. In our time mankind has succeeded in radically transforming the world, mostly as a result of war or the concentrated effort to make ourselves stronger than some identifiable adversary. The techniques used in these pursuits are those of scientific management

both at the level of research and at the level of organisation; the coalescence of myriad minds for the implementation of perceived objectives. This skill in organising manpower has brought us technologically to a new threshold. In fact it has now become a cliché that technology has long since outstripped our capacity to control it. What is necessary, therefore, is that we employ these very same techniques and abilities to achieve the advance at a human level which will obviate the threats of terrorism, ever-increasing ethnic strife and the ever-present danger of nuclear warfare. So far we have failed to use the very same forces which have brought us to this technological brink to defeat these enemies which now threaten all mankind. Exactly the same kind of forces, the same management skills which allowed us to split the atom can and must now be deployed to protect us against the explosion of energy which the Manhattan Project unleashed as unlimited potential for either good or evil.

We forget that it was the newly acquired human organisational technology and skills of management, linking together many thousands of scientific minds and organising these in terms of time, communication and resources which actually succeeded in splitting the atom. At another period in history, before the development of these management skills, a project of this complexity would have been unachievable, even if scientists as brilliant as Einstein had perceived that such a thing was possible. Now that we have developed these skills and techniques — mostly as a result of having to develop them through the sheer necessity and terror engendered by the wars of this century — it is now simply a question of switching these towards overcoming the human conflict problems which now threaten all humanity.

The switch can be made by a simple decision but one that must be taken at the highest level. It would be a decision like the one made by the President of the U.S.A. when America decided to put a man on the moon. That one decision brought together all those forces of scientific knowledge and administrative skills and provided these with the funds, the time and the equipment necessary to implement it. It is simply a question of recognising that mankind has the ability to achieve whatever the human mind can conceive provided the resources are allocated to it.

It is essential that the commitment be given at the top to achieve any great purpose whether it be to split the atom or achieve world peace. When that commitment is given then energies are released and organisations formed to bring about the objective. Resources are made available which will allow people of ability to sit down day after

day in an organised fashion to brainstorm the way forward towards their particular objective. In other words, what I am saying is that those very same forces which we brought together to split the atom can and must now be reassembled to reunite the atom. In this case I am referring to the individual human atoms which are in danger of global suicide unless some unifying power is released among them.

Such an achievement has already been accomplished on a large scale in Europe after the Second World War. Here the commitment was to never let this happen again, but the methods used to honour it were those of scientific management and economic co-operation, through the Marshall Plan, the Coal and Steel Community, the Organisation for European Co-operation and Development, and now the European Economic Community. The strife and the differences which divided the members of this community were more deep-rooted and bitter than any that divide the super-powers of today, and, in some cases, they still exist. However, the human organisational structures and co-operative networks which have been elaborated over the years by Europeans allow such tensions to be absorbed into the body politic without becoming lethal or destructive of the whole.

The transformation which such a concerted effort can achieve, and has achieved, is not just a matter of economic endeavour and financial support. It is an acknowledged fact that when two or more people come together to co-operate for a common purpose, their mutual interplay starts a process of coalescence which results in a new combination like a chemical change. Groups of one kind or another begin to take shape and grow. No more striking example of this could be given than the remarkable Rock Concert which was held for famine relief in Africa in July of this year. The miracle of transformation which this combination of scientific management, technological skill and availability of human warmth and talent was able to achieve in one day is paradigm and proof of the powerful and dramatic forces which are at our disposal if only we begin to harness them effectively.

#### Teilhard de Chardin

In this regard Teilhard de Chardin was a prophet. Immediately after the first atomic bomb had exploded, de Chardin was able to say:

'Something wonderful has happened . . . At this crucial instance when the explosion was about to happen or not to happen, the first artificers of the atomic bomb were crouched

on the soil in the desert. When they got to their feet it was over, it was mankind who stood up with them, instilled with a new sense of power'.<sup>1</sup>

He claims that this power was qualitatively different from any previously experienced on this earth. There had been hints of it in the palaeolithic age when fire was first invented, in the neolithic age when agriculture was invented and in the industrial age when the energies of steam and electricity were harnessed, but none of these brought about an 'essential change of plane'. The atomic explosion opened a door and raised mankind onto a new plane, not just because an apparently inviolable area of the universe had been penetrated but because:<sup>2</sup>

'for the first time in history, through the non-fortuitous conjunction of a world crisis and an unprecedented advance in means of communication, a planned scientific experiment combining hundreds and thousands of trained minds had been successfully completed. And very swiftly. In three years a technical achievement had been realised which might not have been accomplished in a century of isolated efforts.'

De Chardin forecasts that such a combined task force, such a great co-operative human endeavour, should and could be employed to elaborate a programme of world peace for

'in this as in other fields nothing in the universe can resist the converging energies of a sufficient number of minds sufficiently grouped and organised'.

De Chardin makes a very interesting observation from the biological point of view. Up to this point in history wars have been caused by man's desire for self-preservation. The very act of war implied the possibility of victory for one side or the other. The atomic age has completely undermined that age-old axiom and has reversed the situation: from now on self-preservation can only be achieved through peace. War, which used to be the weapon which ensured our freedom and our existence has now become the ultimate enemy and the unparalleled threat to survival.<sup>3</sup>

'Everything that formerly made for war now makes for peace, and the zoological laws of conservation and survival must wear an opposite sign if they are to be applied to man. The whole phenomenon has been re-

versed.'

#### Organised Endeavour

What all this means is that we have to achieve peace or else be destroyed. Achieving peace is not going to happen through protest; it must be the result of an organised endeavour. In other words, the lessons we have learned and the methods we have elaborated through warfare must now be redirected to the goal of peace. Paradoxically we shall be using methods of warfare to achieve peace. Using the same energies and concentrated effort which were developed in us through the threat of war, to attack our enemies, we must now focus our attention on the recently created universal enemy which is warfare itself. We must declare war upon war.

The question then becomes how to organise such a co-operative endeavour for peace in ways similar to those used to split the atom or put a man on the moon. A most important point in this regard is the role of the state. The state controls a large proportion of the resources needed to launch any such project. This means in the first instance that the state would have to endorse a large scale plan to promote trust and cooperation through the direct machinery of government or through the semistate organisations that handle commerce, industry, tourism and trade. Secondly there is the whole field of private enterprise. Private enterprise is primarily activated by motives of selfinterest. However, there are ways of offering incentives to private enterprise to open up new lines of communication using the machinery which they have for trade, commerce and tourism etc., to improve relationships between people. Thirdly there is the need to encourage organisations outside of government which will help to relate people to people and promote trust and co-operation through the methods of organised management, linking together non-political forces in the communities that are in conflict. This third area, while it is non-political and of a voluntary nature, differs from the usual type of voluntary effort in that it has to be highly organised, applying methods of scientific management, research and organisation, so that it is, and is seen to be, a hard-nosed, realistic and practical endeavour and not just a 'do-good' romantic or over-idealistic concept.

The weakness of the voluntary agency is that it lacks the continuity and stability of the government situation or the established business. People need security in order to commit themselves over a lengthy period to an ideal or purpose. The very creation of an organisation to achieve understanding, peace, trade and commerce, creates a power

structure in itself which fights to preserve its own essential elements because it is in itself providing employment and a way of life for those who make it up. This can be seen in relation to the E.E.C. The ideal of finding a way forward out of post-war chaos through large scale co-operation between the nations of Europe would probably have died a long time ago were it not for the binding threads of the individual desires of those who were employed by the E.E.C. to ensure that the ideal succeeded.

The essential nature of this kind of progress through co-operation and the promotion of trust was endorsed by all the nations of East and West, together with the U.S. and Canada, during the Helsinki Conference<sup>4</sup> from 1975 to 1977, when programmes related to social, economic and cultural co-operation were recognised by all those present as essential elements in building up peace and security. The momentum which it was hoped this conference might generate never got under way because of the conflict sustained by the great powers. However, the search for new methods of peace has reasserted itself and is symbolised by the decisions in the U.S.A. and Canada, in the latter Canada, in the latter part of 1984, to establish National Institutes of Peace. In the American case, a decision to allocate 16 million dollars from the Defence Department budget for this purpose is particularly significant, and in Canada the government's decision to allocate 7 million dollars in the next three years and 5 million dollars in each fiscal year thereafter to set up an International Peace and Security Institute in Ottawa indicates the importance now attached to such thinking. It is also significant that an increasing number of universities on both sides of the Atlantic are planning courses in peace education and conflict resolution — a recognition by the higher institutes of learning that this is a whole new field of knowledge that needs to be developed and expanded.

There would seem to be little doubt that this recognition is gaining ground and becoming accepted in many places throughout the world. However, the implementation of such a new concept can be delayed, sometimes with disastrous consequences, simply because people are slow to accept what they regard as a new idea, unless it can be shown to have worked already in some comparable situation.

#### The Principle of 'Commensalism'

Here in Ireland, over the last six years, new ground has been broken and valuable experience has been gained in regard to methods of achieving peace by co-operation. Recognising that the conflict in Northern Ireland relates to the desire of the South

to achieve unity with the North and the determination of the majority in the North to maintain the link with Britain, like-minded people on both sides of the border came together and set up Co-operation North. This organisation set itself the task of finding ways by which we could work together respecting our differences while at the same time realising that unless some way of overcoming these essential differences was found, we would be submerged by them. This co-operation has had to be achieved outside of government for reasons associated with the very nature of the conflict and so developed, out of necessity, a new non-political experiment in co-operation at the economic, social and cultural level and allied to the concept of scientific management outlined above. The experiment has achieved much but still has much more to achieve. A beginning has been made which, if sufficient moral and financial support is forthcoming, promises to lead to a successful end.

A difficulty with any such project is to find words to express it accurately without betraying its essential nature and without offending any of the parties in conflict who are always suspicious of the motivation and the goals of any such movement. Perhaps it is necessary to invent new words to describe the unique kind of relationship which an organisation like Co-operation North is trying to promote.

I am told that there is a term in biology called 'commensalism' which describes a kind of relationship in the animal world which comes somewhere between symbiosis, on the one hand, where the two partners in a relationship blend irretrievably into one another, and parasitism on the other, where one partner feeds shamelessly off the other. Commensalism, coming from the latin word for a table (mensa), occurs when two or more animals live together but do not enter into any kind of physiological union. It shares a table, not a creed, an identity or a government; it harms no one and commits neither partner to anything more than an entirely pragmatic working agreement. The most striking example of this special kind of relationship is 'the Hermit Crab' who enters into commensal association with several other sea creatures for mutual protection, transport and food supply. This term and the relationship it describes would go a long way towards a definition of the kind of co-operation which is here envisaged. It seems to me that such a relationship should be possible even in our present difficulties on this island. If even that most individualistic and autistic of creatures, the Hermit Crab, can engage in such relationships without los-

ing his vocation as a hermit and his identity as a crab, then it must be possible for even the most intolerant nationalist and determined unionist to submit to such uncompromising and yet mutually beneficial links.

#### Co-operation North

A certain number of steps have already been taken in this direction. In the late 1970s a group of leaders in business, academic life, the trade unions, the professional bodies and voluntary organisations in Ireland, came together to co-operate in the economic, social and cultural areas, without any political strings attached. Co-operation North was established for this purpose in 1979. It was to act as a catalyst for companies, agencies, voluntary bodies and individuals from both parts of the island and thereby create a climate of mutual understanding and tolerance. The core of the organisation is formed by two private companies based in Belfast and Dublin with a common Board of Directors serving both companies. A full-time staff of ten operating from offices in Belfast and Dublin implement the organisation's programme.

In 1981 a private charity, Co-operation Ireland Inc., was established in the U.S. to promote similar objectives and in London a support group, was also formed in 1984 to support and raise funds for these ideas and activities. The EEC Commission takes a special interest in this work both by financial aid and by seconding a staff member as the organisations chief executive.

This recognition and support has not tempted Co-operation North to deviate from its non-political stand and objectives. Its programme remains at the economic, social and cultural level and in 1984 it brought together as many as 15,000 people and 2,000 groups both old and young and from differing political and religious persuasions.

However, without becoming political it is still necessary to go further than this and to increase the scale of this operation if any significant breakthrough is to come about in the near future. The time is ripe for an increased scale of co-operation in Ireland between North and South, using such outlets as tourism and industrial development, so as to provide greater employment and give a new image to both parts of the island without threat to either tradition.

To bring this about a number of approaches are presently being pursued by Co-operation North. An Irish Peace Institute has just been established the organism through which some of this increase in scale can be filtered. Its aim will be to promote fresh thinking in relation to peacebuilding and to sponsor initiatives which might help to achieve this aim. More specifically it has prompted a

programme of co-operation between the University of Ulster and the National Institute for Higher Education in Limerick. This Co-operation should help at many levels especially in the area of research. It will also sponsor undergraduate and postgraduate studies in Peace and Conflict Resolution and develop open learning programmes and materials which might be of help to the 80 voluntary bodies<sup>5</sup> in Ireland engaged in reconciliation work.

Research of this kind, leading to a number of publications, conferences and reports has already been pursued by the internationally recognised Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of Ulster since 1980. For this reason and also because of the successful and imaginative merger which it has succeeded in implementing between four different colleges which are now united into a sophisticated, pluralist and functionally orientated amalgam integrated into The University of Ulster, it was chosen as the ideal partner in the kind of co-operation which the Irish Peace Institute envisages.

The southern half of this same relationship stresses the technological and scientific management emphasis of the 'third way' outlined above. It was in the early 1970s that the Irish Government established the National Institute for Higher Education (NIHE) in Limerick to meet the growing need for higher education in the technological sphere. The aim was to produce graduates suitable for employment in an Ireland developed by international investment and committed to membership of the European Economic Community. The NIHE has since then developed into Plassey Technological Park where a range of public and private development organisations, research bodies and high technology companies are being attracted to the location, showing that state and private enterprise, Irish and foreign enterprise can successfully combine. The park is providing a national technological focus, improving the level of technology in existing Irish Industry and Commerce and creating around it an environment where future leaders of business, industry and the professions are being educated.

The combination of these two third-level institutes not only establishes an important link between the two parts of the island, one which can be developed even more by research and the practical implementation of the results of that research, but it also combines the various elements which make up the 'third way' towards peace already enumerated.

In international terms Ireland is a small island with a relatively small population on the periphery of Europe. There are clear advantages to be



gained in promoting co-operation and trust between North and South and in co-ordinating our planning in areas such as tourism, energy, education, transport and communications. However, effective and long-term results demand a substantial and fully articulated programme which is continuous and unremitting. Such a programme implies organisation, planning, co-ordination in implementation and considerable resources. To be successful it needs funds and organisational resources made available at many different levels by government, by businesses, by trade unions and by voluntary organisations. It requires the deployment of up-to-date techniques of management and new methods of communication appropriate to the task. It merits as much professional skill as we devote, in both parts of Ireland, to promoting tourism and industrial development.

When the Argonauts got through the clashing rocks unharmed, we are told by Apollonius of Rhodes that the Rocks were then rooted forever in one spot close to one another, for it had been decided by the Gods that this should be their fate if ever a human being saw them and sailed through. In Twentieth Century experience the Irish State is a prototype of democracy in practice which could become an effective laboratory and experiment helpful to other newly independent states emerging from a similar ex-colonial background. If we succeed in passing through these wandering rocks using the 'third way' of commensalism and co-operation then the knowledge and experience gained from such a voyage would be of help to a world bedevilled now more than ever by terrorism and ethnic strife.

#### NOTES

1. Teilhard de Chardin, *The Future of Man* (Fount Paperback, 1982), p. 146.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 149.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 156.
4. cf. Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Final Act, HMSO London, 1979.
5. Co-operation North issued a Directory in 1984: *Peace and Reconciliation Projects in Ireland* edited by Rev Ian Ellis. It contains information on groups, North and South, engaged in efforts to promote peace and reconciliation. A second directory concerned with fostering business and social contacts: *A directory for North-South Co-operation in Ireland* (edited by Kevin McErlane) was published in June 1985 and contains information on companies, agencies and voluntary bodies on both sides of the border, categorised under twelve different headings from industry to sport.



## Co-operation North

The National Institute  
for Higher Education  
LIMERICK, Ireland

### Belfast

Chamber of Commerce House  
22 Great Victoria Street  
Belfast BT2 7BA  
Telephone: 221462  
Telex: 747538

### Dublin

Fitzwilliam Court  
Leeson Close, Dublin 2  
Telephone: 686790/762324  
Telex: 90168

6th September 1985

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington D.C.

Dear President Reagan,

Because we are linked by name and lineage and have met a number of times, and because I believe deeply I have certain vital thoughts which should be conveyed directly to you at this time, I take the liberty of writing this personal letter to you.

There are two approaches to creating movement and peaceful change in situations of grave human conflict:

- 1) through Government diplomacy;
- 2) through popular protest, which itself often leads to violence.

I believe deeply that there is a third way now possible which is practical, effective, and - to say the least - timely.

We have had seven years of joint organised endeavour to promote trust and co-operation and so to overcome deep-rooted misunderstanding, distrust, fear and hate in Ireland - North and South. This unique practical experience makes me quite sure that the third way to which I refer is of immense significance, not only nationally but worldwide.

... I have prepared for you a paper on this subject which I attach herewith. What I seek most of all is 12 minutes of your precious time to talk to you about this paper, with particular reference to the section headed 'Organised Endeavour'.

With respect and good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Brendan O'Regan

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 10, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *PS*  
SUBJECT: Reply to Brendan O'Regan

SIGNED

Brendan O'Regan, President of Cooperation North, has written to bring to the President's personal attention a paper he has done on how to promote cooperation and trust between the North and South in Ireland. He also seeks a meeting with the President. O'Regan is very well-meaning and active in trying to promote better understanding between the two Irish traditions. In the past, we have been helpful to his efforts, mainly by including a reference to Cooperation North in the President's St. Patrick's Day address. Neither State, nor I, think he merits the President's personal time; nor is his organization central to an Irish settlement. It would, however, be a nice gesture for the President to send a personal reply.

The Speechwriters have cleared the Presidential letter.

Recommendation

That you sign the Tab I memo forwarding the reply for Presidential signature.

Approve *PS*

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachments

Tab I	Memo to the President
Tab A	Letter to O'Regan
Tab B	Incoming letter

7408

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Rec'd  
1985 OCT 15

October 15, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Reply to Brendan O'Regan

SIGNED

Issue

Response to Brendan O'Regan.

Facts

Brendan O'Regan, President of Cooperation North, a well-meaning Irish organization active in trying to promote better understanding between Ireland's two traditions, has written asking to meet with you. He also wishes to bring to your personal attention a paper he has done on conflict resolution, with a special focus on promoting cooperation and trust between the North and South.

Discussion

O'Regan notes that you are linked by name and states that he has met you. Neither we, nor the Department of State, believe that a meeting with you would be appropriate. Though his ideas on conflict resolution and promoting cooperation (especially via non-governmental arrangements) are constructive, they will not overcome the fundamental differences in Ireland. It would be a nice gesture, however, for you to send him a personal reply.

Recommendation

OK      No     

✓     

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Letter to Brendan O'Regan

*Brend - I'd like to talk about this. I do know him & in fact any letter should address him by his name.*

Prepared by: Peter R. Sommer

*PRR*

cc Vice President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 23, 1985

Dear Brendan:

Thank you very much for your recent letter and your interesting paper on conflict resolution. Unfortunately, my schedule will not allow me to meet with you personally. I have, however, forwarded your paper to a number of senior Administration officials who follow problems of conflict, in particular the Northern Ireland example which you used as the case study in your article.

I admire your efforts to develop new kinds of peace-promoting relationships and strongly support your thesis that non-governmental pragmatic arrangements are critical to the reduction of sources of conflict. The impact of Cooperation North in breaking down barriers of communication in Ireland is a clear example of what dedicated private individuals can accomplish. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Ron

Dr. Brendan O'Regan  
President, Cooperation North  
Fitzwilliam Court  
Leeson Close, Dublin 2  
Ireland

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file

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PMS RONALD REAGAN RPT DLY MGM

WHITE HOUSE DC

WE, THE MEMBERS OF AMERICANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN UKRAINE, ARE OUTRAGED AT YOUR HANDLING OF THE MIROSLAV MEDVID CASE. THE OUTCOME OF THIS INCIDENT, SIMILAR TO THAT OF SIMAS KUDIRKA, DOES NOT BODE WELL FOR OUR COUNTRY AS A BASTION OF FREEDOM AS WE APPROACH THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY WHERE ARE INSCRIBED THE WORDS "GIVE ME YOUR TIRED, YOUR POOR, YOUR HUDDLED MASSES YEARNING TO BE FREE." WHILE THE ENTIRE WORLD WAS WATCHING, THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS WERE SACRIFICED BY OUR GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS FOR THE SAKE OF POLITICAL EXPENDIENCY.

IHOR OLSHANIWSKY, PRESIDENT  
AMERICANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN UKRAINE  
43 MIDLAND PL  
NEWARK NJ 07106

(IHOR OLSHANIWSKY 43 MIDLAND PL NEWARK NJ 07106)

43 MIDLAND PL

NEWARK NJ 07106

2022 EST

*I issued orders that if there was a problem getting him off the ship for questioning - we should use armed force. They were standing by. Under our interrogation with no Soviet present - he said he wanted to go back to Russia.*  
RR

End  
Case  
File



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5300

4800

AB 4626

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1985

FID006

FID004

FID009

PR0166

PR06

Dear Eddie:

Sorry to be so late in answering your two letters.

I've been on a fast track here, what with the UN session and all. But I thank you for them and, most of all, I thank you for what you are doing.

Eddie, you really serve "above and beyond the call." We've played the tapes and I've circulated the bumper stickers, and we all feel like those people who wrote the letters you enclosed. (no deficit)

We'll carry on the battle here, I promise you. I'm glad you are lending a hand to George.

Nancy sends her best, and from both of us to Fran. Again, thanks.

Sincerely,

Ron

Mr. H. E. Chiles  
Post Office Box 186  
Fort Worth, Texas 76101

Mr. H. F. Chiles P.O. Box 186

FT. Worth Texas 76101

Dear Eddie

I'm sorry to be so late in answering your two letters. I've been on a fast track here, what with the U.N. session & all. But I thank you for them & most of all I thank you what you are doing - Eddie you really serve "above & beyond the call". We've played the tapes & I've circulated the bumper stickers and we all feel like those people who wrote the letters you enclosed.

We'll carry on the battle here & ~~for~~ promise you, I'm glad you are lending a hand to George.

Mommy sends her love & from both of us to Fran. Again thanks.

Sincerely Ron

H. E. Chiles

P. O. Box 186

FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76101

(817) 731-5250

October 14, 1985

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a sampling of the letters I am receiving asking for "I'm Mad Too, Eddie" bumper stickers. I have been getting between 400 and 500 letters each day, and they are all similar to these I am sending to you.

These letters come from all kinds of people in all walks of life.

As I mentioned in my last letter, I am broadcasting on 350 stations in eight southwestern states, and I hope to stay on the air a little bit longer -- until I run out of money!

I just thought you would be interested in seeing these letters which give a definite indication of how the people really feel about the Congress in Washington.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,



H. E. Chiles

HEC/ps  
Encl.

H. E. Chiles

P. O. Box 186

FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76101

(817) 731-5250

October 10, 1985

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House Code #166-91  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

My congratulations to you for overcoming a very stubborn and incompetent Congress, and ending up by achieving a reasonable resolution to the budget situation.

Like you, I am certain that nothing will save this country short of a balanced budget over a period of years. I totally agree with you that we should have a balanced budget amendment and we should adopt a line item veto for the President to use. There must be some restriction on the power of Congress to borrow money. Otherwise, we will borrow ourselves into national bankruptcy before the end of the decade.

I am enclosing a tape of one-minute radio spots I made recently. The spots are now being broadcast over 350 stations in the southwestern and Rocky Mountain states. They are aired two times daily during drive time, and have been on for about two months. I will keep the program going for another couple of months. My company and I pay for the spots, so we are limited in the amount of time we can buy, but before we get through we will have spent over \$1 million on this particular issue.

We are expecting the Vice President and Mrs. Bush here for a luncheon on November 4. Fran and I are in charge of the event, and we expect to raise between \$75,000 and \$100,000 for the Texas Republican Party. I knew George very well during the time we both lived in Midland, Texas and I have always admired him.

Please keep up the great work you are doing. Without you in the saddle, this country would have already gone down the drain. I wish you good health and continued success in all that you do.

Fran joins me in sending our warmest regards to you and Mrs. Reagan.

Sincerely,



H. E. Chiles

HEC/ps  
Encl.

Mr. Eddie Chiles:

\$2,000,000,000,000!

Make me mad too! Now what!  
Frustration is rampant. How  
do we keep our representatives  
from selling our country down  
the drain to feather their own  
nest?

Please send me an  
"I'm MAD Too, EDDIE"  
bumper sticker.

Mike Weaver

Dear Eddie —

Boy, not only am I mad, Eddie — just about everybody I know is mad. And tired of being ripped off by government spending.

I work in a cafe in a small rural community 30 miles NW of Austin. Working in this place, you always hear about ~~it~~ when anybody is mad. There's always somebody coming in here telling us that they're mad — so send some bumper stickers, Eddie, and let 'em tell the whole world "I'm mad too, Eddie!"

Liberty Hill Cafe  
waitresses & cook

Bessie Mills

Vanda Parker

Paula &

Fanny Goodson

# CARLSON FARMS

BYRON CARLSON - JAMES B. CARLSON

Intersection Hiways 491 and 1925

P. O. BOX 72 - LA VILLA, TEXAS 78562

ROUTE 1, BOX 310A - EDCOUCH, TEXAS 78538

Dear Mr. Chiles,

a lot of my friends and  
I are mad also. They are  
hard working, good day-  
paying Americans.

I am enclosing Ten dollars  
and wish you to send me  
as many "I am Mad To Eddie"  
stickers as you feel fair.  
I will see to it they are  
not wasted and given to

those who will use them.

Yours,

James B. Carlson

Box 72

La Villa, Texas 78562

10/10/85

10<sup>00</sup> and bumper  
stickers returned. Can't  
accept your money but do  
accept your interest.

End  
Case  
File