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User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2019-05-14
Case Number	
Notes	33 p. Transferred to CO073

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No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	Open	2019-05-14	dbarrie		33 p. Transferred to CO073
2	Open	2008-05-12	mking		

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

Rm 039

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 10, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES COPY OF HIS SPEECH AT THE AMERICAN
IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY DINNER AND REQUESTS
RESPONSE AND REACTION ON IT

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
WILLIAM BALL	ORG	86/12/10	CP2AA	87/02/13 AB
NSGREE		D 87/01/14		C 87/02/11 AB
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
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COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1210
MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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| *ACTION CODES: | *DISPOSITION | *OUTGOING | * |
| * | * | *CORRESPONDENCE: | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION | *A-ANSWERED | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE | *C-COMPLETED | * CODE = A | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET | *S-SUSPENDED | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* | | * OUTGOING | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * | | | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE | | | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY | | | * |
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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

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COMMENTS: Original incoming letter returned to Kathy Joffe, to be given to Mr. Ball 2-10-87

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MANAGEMENT.

2/11/87

Dear Pat:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your impressive speech to the American Irish Historical Society. I am always struck by your erudition.

As a fellow Irishman, I greatly appreciate your efforts to expand Irish-American studies, and your helpful work in promoting peace and stability in Ireland. I especially applaud your appeal for private aid as a way to enhance economic growth and job opportunities in Ireland.

I also wish to congratulate you on receiving the Gold Medal Award from the American Irish Historical Society.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

RWR:WLB:NSC:KRJ:hlb

cc: NSC Secretariat - FYI

✓
870211

42409



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/9/87

TO: MARY ANN

FROM: KATHY RATTE JAFFKE
Office of Legislative Affairs

Attached is the Moynihan letter
that we talked about.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0295

January 22, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHY RATTE JAFFKE

FROM: GRANT S. GREEN *Bob for*
SUBJECT: Proposed Reply to Senator Moynihan

In response to your request, attached is a draft Presidential response to Senator Moynihan's letter on Ireland.

Attachment

Tab A Draft Reply to Senator Moynihan
Tab B Your incoming

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

January 21, 1987

SIGNED

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR GRANT S. GREEN

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*

SUBJECT: Proposed Reply to Senator Moynihan

The White House Office of Legislative Affairs has asked for our help in drafting a reply to Senator Moynihan's letter to the President concerning Ireland.

ASF
Allison Fortier concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Tab I memo forwarding a draft reply to Kathy Jaffke, Office of Legislative Affairs:

Approve *LHG* Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memo to Jaffke
- Tab A Draft reply to Moynihan
- Tab B Incoming from Jaffke

cc: Paul Hanley
Loretta Braxton

Dear Senator Moynihan:

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As a fellow Irishman, I greatly appreciate your efforts to expand Irish-American studies, and your helpful work in promoting peace and stability in Ireland. While, as you point out, we in the government are doing our part, I also especially applaud your appeal for private aid as a way to enhance economic growth and job opportunities in Ireland.

I also wish to congratulate you on receiving the Gold Medal Award from the American Irish Historical Society.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR:

GRANT GREEN

FROM:

KATHY RATTE JAFFKE *KRJ*

SUBJECT:

Attached

Senator Moynihan wrote to the President enclosing a copy of his remarks at the American Irish Historical Society dinner and asked for the President's reaction to his comments.

I would appreciate your assistance in staffing this inquiry within the NSC for a short draft Presidential response.

cc: Records Management - FYI (ID# 446866)

87 JAN 13 6:37

5.

446 866

Daniel P. Moynihan
New York

United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1986

Dear Mr. President:

After two centuries of talking about Ireland the Congress finally did something about it. The Anglo-Irish Support Act of 1986 was a genuine happening. Or so I think. Anyway I spoke of it at the American Irish Historical Society dinner two weeks ago. I know you care about the subject, and I would like to share my thoughts with you. Tell me your reaction.

Sincerely,

D. P. Moynihan

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

Enclosure

RECEIVED 15 JAN 87 09

TO PRESIDENT

FROM MOYNIHAN, DANIEL P

DOCDATE 03 DEC 86

JAFFKE, K

13 JAN 87

SOMMER

21 JAN 87

KEYWORDS: IRELAND

CO

SPEECHES

SUBJECT: SEN MOYNIHAN FWDS CY SPEECH AT AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL DINNER

13 NOV NY

ACTION: MEMO GREEN TO KATHY JAFFKE

DUE: 28 JAN 87 STATUS C

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COMMENTS

REF# 446866

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
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DISPATCH

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FILE

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JM

National Security Council
The White House

87 JAN 21 00 P 6: 17

System # _____

Package # 0295

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	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>?</u>	<u>AA</u>
Grant Green	<u>2</u>		
Colin Powell			
Paul Thompson			
Frank Carlucci			
Situation Room			
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	<u>1/18.4.1/22</u>	<u>D</u>

I = Information	A = Action	R = Retain	D = Dispatch	N = No further Action
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cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other G3B

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

ADDRESS BY

Daniel Patrick Moynihan

on Receiving the Gold Medal

of the American Irish Historical Society

at

its 89th Annual Dinner

Waldorf-Astoria

New York, New York

Thursday, November 13, 1986

In one of the chapters of Walden Henry David Thoreau tells of being caught in a rainstorm one afternoon and taking shelter in the hovel of one "John Field, an Irishman, and his wife, and several children...." Field "worked 'bogging' for a neighboring farmer, turning up a meadow with a spade or bog hoe at the rate of ten dollars an acre and the use of the land with manure for one year, and his little broadfaced son worked cheerfully at his father's side the while, not knowing how poor a bargain the latter had made."

Thoreau undertakes to explain to his host the error of his ways. It seems the wretch was partial to tea and milk and butter and beef in consequence of which he "had to work hard to pay for them and when he had worked hard he had to eat hard again to repair the waste of his system." and so through the cycle of thoughtless indulgence and ill-comprehended penance.

Given as he was to improving friends, neighbors, nations even, Thoreau even so had not much hope for Field doomed.

A poor man, born to be poor, with his
inherited Irish poverty...and boggy ways,
not to rise in this world, he nor his posterity...

Well, here we are at the Waldorf-Astoria, which would not in the least soften Thoreau's disapproval, but might just alter his prophecy.

It is the work of the American Irish Historical Society to keep in mind such things. Our seal records the simple proposition "that the world may know." A torch illuminates a book.

I first visited the society's headquarters almost thirty years ago, at a time [Nathan] Glazer and I were writing Beyond the Melting Pot. As I think back it was rather like visiting a rectory of the time. Here is our description.

Fewer and fewer need...[an Irish identity] in order to sustain their own....This is nowhere more evident than in the plight of the American Irish Historical Society...founded in New York in 1897 "to make better known the Irish chapter in American history." There was certainly a case to be made that the Irish had been slighted, and the society set out to right this imbalance with some vigor. But little came of it. The membership was basically not interested in history; it was the imbalance of the present, not the past, that concerned them. When this was righted, the purpose of the society vanished. Its journal, which had inclined to articles by aspiring judges beginning "while we know that an Irishman was in Columbus' crew on his first voyage to the New World....," has long ceased publication. The society continues to occupy a great tomb of a mansion on Fifth Avenue, with a fine library that few seem interested in using, and splendid meeting rooms where no one evidently wants to meet.

How much change a generation and Kevin Cahill have wrought. The society began, as have others for other groups, to

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improve the present by celebrating the past. Its purposes in a large sense were political, and they had been served by the time of my visit in the 1950s. But now a new purpose arises, that of genuine inquiry into the whole experience of ethnicity in America, as witness our new journal The Recorder, now in its second year, and our lecture series. Scarcely a year passes without the appearance of important new work, much of it on the Irish, that prototypical ethnic group. Thoreau, for example, was onto an early pattern of attributing sub-human physiognomy -- he described Field's "wading webbed bog-trotting feet" -- to a stigmatized group. Just recently Dale T. Knobel, in a brilliant work Paddy and the Republic, traces the steady simianization of the caricatured Irishman in ante-bellum American political cartoon. Social Darwinism with a vengeance!

Just as the ethnic reconstructions of the 19th century grew less urgent as time passed, so, or so it seems to me, true ethnic history and the analysis of ethnic conflict has grown more urgent as this century has stumbled across its blood-soaked decades. When Glazer and I set out to study the ethnic groups of New York we had in mind, or at least partially so, that we were seeking to falsify the Marxist proposition of class solidarity, especially of working class solidarity. This was and remains the central organizing principle of Marxism, and put plain, if we were right Marx was wrong. With the perspective of thirty years I would argue that others have since done more powerful work but that essentially we were right, and that over another thirty years this will hugely diminish the claims of

Marxism on intellectual adherence and quite destroy its political force.

But in the meantime we shall see, as we are seeing, the rise of ethnic conflict as the central source of instability and cruelty and danger in the post-imperial world.

It happens, of course, the Irish, at home or in the Diaspora, are not spared this agony, and I would wish to speak to the matter just a bit.

The events are well known. In the late 1960s, clearly in sympathetic reaction, as a physician might use the term, to events in the United States as a civil rights movement arose in Ulster where a Catholic minority had for half a century remained permanently disenfranchised, in terms of government office and power, by a Protestant majority. It happens a Westminster-type constitution will do that when parties are confessional and majorities do not change, but that is beside the point. In time violence arose on both sides and, in a pattern all too familiar in Beirut and New Delhi and Colombo and Johannesburg, extremes came to the fore and the nature of the conflict changed.

In Northern Ireland, on the so-called Catholic side a particularly violent group emerged possessed, as Bishop Mark J. Hurley has written, of an "assassination mentality," and given over to profoundly anti-Democratic methods and objectives. In the old tradition, but a very new circumstance, private American aid began to flow to this group.

The time came when someone here had to speak.

On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1977, I joined with Governor Carey, Senator Kennedy and Speaker O'Neill in issuing a statement on Northern Ireland.

We said:

We appeal to all those organizations engaged in violence to renounce their campaigns of death and destruction and return to the path of life and peace. And we appeal as well to our fellow Americans to embrace this goal of peace, and to renounce any action that promotes the current violence or provides support or encouragement for organizations engaged in violence.

On August 30, 1977, President Carter, who, I might add, thought of and thinks of himself as Irish, joined us, stating that

the people of Northern Ireland should know that they have our complete support in their quest for a peaceful and just society.

He added that if a peaceful settlement were reached there,

the U.S. Government would be prepared to join with others to see how additional job-creating investment could be encouraged to the benefit of all people in Northern Ireland.
[My emphasis.]

It is hard to say and in any event not for us to judge, just how much influence we and the many members of Congress who joined us, and President Reagan who combined with us immediately on coming to office might have had, but it is the fact that last year the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland agreed to an

extraordinary enlightened and sensible set of principles concerning the future of Ulster. There are three in particular:

Any change in the status of Northern Ireland would come about only with the consent of a majority of the people of Northern Ireland.

The present wish of a majority of the people of Northern Ireland is for no change in the status of Northern Ireland.

If in the future a majority of the people of Northern Ireland clearly wish for and formally consent to the establishment of a united Ireland, (the governments of Ireland and the United Kingdom) will introduce and support in the respective Parliaments legislation to give effect to that wish.

The agreement also established the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Council to give the government of Ireland a consultative role in dealing with political matters, the administration of justice, and other affairs in Northern Ireland.

The day the Anglo-Irish agreement was signed, President Reagan applauded "its promise of peace and a new dawn for the troubled communities of Northern Ireland." He then promised to work "closely with the Congress in a bipartisan effort to find tangible ways for the United States to lend practical support to this important agreement."

On December 5, 1985, both houses approved a concurrent resolution declaring their "willingness to work with the President in supporting the Anglo-Irish agreement through

appropriate United States assistance, to promote the economic and social development of those areas of both parts of Ireland which have suffered most severely from the consequences of the violence of recent years."

We have now made good on these commitments.

On September 19, 1986, President Reagan signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986. This act authorizes a three-year total of \$120 million in cash contributions to the international fund for Ireland to be spent in the North and on the border areas of the Republic; \$50 million is authorized for fiscal year 1986, \$35 million for FY 1987 and \$35 million for FY 1988.

On October 28, 1986, President Reagan signed the continuing resolution which appropriated the aid money authorized for FY 1987. (Earlier, the President signed the FY 86 supplemental appropriations bill, appropriating the first \$50 million in aid.) May I note that Canada and New Zealand have since joined the effort.

This July Peter Barry, Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that "the U.S. decision to contribute so generously to the (international) fund marks a high point in the history of the relations between our two countries."

He is right. Over two centuries there has been more than enough begosh and begorrah, more than enough brave speeches. (I recall a line we used in the Melting Pot: " 'Meagher of the sword' -- 'tis he will sheathe his battle axe in Saxon gore.") More than enough shameful incidents as when, not three years

ago, the Cardinal Archbishop of New York was hooted and jeered on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral simply because he was a man of peace.

Now we have actually done something. If I may be allowed, some of us have done something. Might I suggest that others join in the effort?

If peace can be brought to Ulster by a process of understanding ethnic conflict, then a great gift shall have been given to the world.

And we are perfectly capable of understanding this conflict and easing it. It is not a conflict between Irish and English. It is between two frightened and deprived peoples who must somehow occupy the same land. I know Camus said the same about Algeria and was wrong. But it is true of Ulster.

First, might we hope that more private American aid might flow into that land, much as private aid has flowed to other parts of the world? President Kennedy started such an effort through the American Irish Foundation and it should continue.

Second, in this city and nation of ethnic alliances might we hope that some respect be paid by others to our concerns? We who would not support -- or claim not to know of -- violence in other native lands have the right to expect the same about ours.

Lastly, might we hope that the government of the Republic of Ireland will face up to its responsibility to tell the American Irish the true nature of their struggle and free this community to live in the present and work for the future?

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appropriate United States assistance, to promote the economic and social development of those areas of both parts of Ireland which have suffered most severely from the consequences of the violence of recent years."

We have now made good on these commitments.

On September 19, 1986, President Reagan signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986. This act authorizes a three-year total of \$120 million in cash contributions to the international fund for Ireland to be spent in the North and on the border areas of the Republic; \$50 million is authorized for fiscal year 1986, \$35 million for FY 1987 and \$35 million for FY 1988.

On October 28, 1986, President Reagan signed the continuing resolution which appropriated the aid money authorized for FY 1987. (Earlier, the President signed the FY 86 supplemental appropriations bill, appropriating the first \$50 million in aid.) May I note that Canada and New Zealand have since joined the effort.

This July Peter Barry, Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that "the U.S. decision to contribute so generously to the (international) fund marks a high point in the history of the relations between our two countries."

He is right. Over two centuries there has been more than enough begosh and begorrah, more than enough brave speeches. (I recall a line we used in the Melting Pot: " 'Meagher of the sword' -- 'tis he will sheathe his battle axe in Saxon gore.") More than enough shameful incidents as when, not three years

ago, the Cardinal Archbishop of New York was hooted and jeered on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral simply because he was a man of peace.

Now we have actually done something. If I may be allowed, some of us have done something. Might I suggest that others join in the effort?

If peace can be brought to Ulster by a process of understanding ethnic conflict, then a great gift shall have been given to the world.

And we are perfectly capable of understanding this conflict and easing it. It is not a conflict between Irish and English. It is between two frightened and deprived peoples who must somehow occupy the same land. I know Camus said the same about Algeria and was wrong. But it is true of Ulster.

First, might we hope that more private American aid might flow into that land, much as private aid has flowed to other parts of the world? President Kennedy started such an effort through the American Irish Foundation and it should continue.

Second, in this city and nation of ethnic alliances might we hope that some respect be paid by others to our concerns? We who would not support -- or claim not to know of -- violence in other native lands have the right to expect the same about ours.

Lastly, might we hope that the government of the Republic of Ireland will face up to its responsibility to tell the American Irish the true nature of their struggle and free this community to live in the present and work for the future?

Copy to Kathy Joffe 2-10-87



U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

Current Status Details for CTRH RECID: 446881 MAIN SUBCODE: C0068

Current Status	None
User Name	dbarrie
Status Date	2010-03-31
Case Number	
Notes	Transferred to C0073

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Review Status History

No.	Status	Date	User	Case Number	Notes
1	None	2010-03-31	dbarrie		Transferred to C0073
2	Open	2007-09-20	swilliams		Prior

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 446881

20068

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 10, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. ANTHONY J. F. O'REILLY

SUBJECT: SENDS FORMAL REQUEST TO JOIN WITH THE PRIME
MINISTER OF IRELAND IN ANNOUNCING THE MERGER
OF THE AMERICAN IRISH FOUNDATION AND THE
IRELAND FUND ON MAR 17 87 OR DATE PRIOR TO

RECEIVED

DEC 11 1986

SCHEDULING
OFFICE

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
MARY RAWLINS		ORG	86/12/10		<u>087/12/08</u> ^{AS}
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
* * *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL * OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * CODE = A *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC * OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
*X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

class —
lets discuss
ford

2P -
ASAP

It was on Long Range!

saving
Ph purpib

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: _____

TO: *Chi*

FROM: **FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.**
*Director
Presidential Appointments and
Scheduling*

*Let's work out
options for H.
Patent Day
March 17.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For filing.

*Thanks.
Chi*

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE

MEMO

RECEIVED

FEB 4 1987

SCHEDULING
OFFICE

TO FRED RYAN —

ANY PROGRESS
ON THIS ONE?

B.T.

TIMMONS AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED
1850 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
(202) 331-1760

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Fred -
The O'Reilly
letter just came
in.

stop to work
NIC
Rick Riley
Pat Buchanan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1987

RECEIVED

JAN 28 1987

RESPONSE DUE DATE: ASAP

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

SCHEDULING OFFICE

MEMORANDUM FOR:	<u> </u> PAT BUCHANAN	<u> </u> MARI MASENG
	<u> </u> LARRY SPEAKES	<u> </u> KEN BARUN
	<u> X </u> JACK COURTEMANCHE	<u> </u> AL KINGON
	<u> </u> GRANT GREEN	<u> </u> BOB TUTTLE
	<u> </u> RICHARD RILEY	<u> </u> PETER WALLISON
	<u> </u> MITCH DANIELS	<u> </u> WILLIAM BALL

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

Please provide your recommendation on the following scheduling request:

EVENT: For the President to join with the Prime Minister of Ireland in celebrating the merger of the American Irish Foundation and the Ireland Fund.

DATE: March 16, 1987.

LOCATION: The Willard Hotel.

Additional information concerning this event is attached.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept <u> </u>	Regret <u> </u>	Surrogate	Message
		Priority <u> </u>	Video <u> </u>
		Routine <u> </u>	Written <u> </u>

If your recommendation is to accept, please cite reasons below:

No comment.

*Joanne Hansen
for
Jack Courtemanche*

PLEASE RETURN TO SANDY WARFIELD IN OEOB, ROOM 182 BY THE RESPONSE DUE DATE ABOVE SO THAT YOUR COMMENTS MAY BE CONSIDERED AS WE PROCEED WITH THIS REQUEST. THANK YOU.

~~SANDY~~
Pls attach to
the most recent
letter from Bob
Timmards.
Fred

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: _____

TO: SANDY
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.
Director
Presidential Appointments and
Scheduling

WHAT IS THE
STATUS OF THE
IRELAND FUND?

EP. pls let me
know - it has
been drafted

Staff to
Buchanan
NSC
Marilyn
Goutranche

TIMMONS AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED
1850 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 331-1760

January 13, 1987

RECEIVED

JAN 15 1987

SCHEDULING
OFFICE

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS
*Chairman, Executive
Committee*

TOM C. KOROLOGOS
President

HOWARD G. PASTER
Vice President

KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN
Vice President

WILLIAM H. CABLE
Vice President

MARY A. SIDLEY
Vice President

MICHAEL J. BATES
Director of Research

Dear Fred:

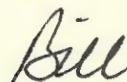
To follow up on our telephone conversation, I want to keep you posted on the arrangements for the merger of the Ireland Fund with another Irish charitable foundation.

On Monday evening, March 16th, supporters of these two organizations will have a dinner at the Willard Hotel in Washington. U.S. Ambassador Heckler, Irish Ambassador MacKernan and possibly the Prime Minister of Ireland are expected. Of course, this is one option for Presidential participation.

The organizers, however, prefer a second option: Allow about 300 to be invited to the East Room of the Residence in the morning of Tuesday, March 17 (maybe 10 am?) which is St. Patrick's Day and conduct the merger ceremony there with the President's participation. This would be the news story and relatively painless for the President since no meal or refreshments would be required - perhaps only 15 minutes of his time.

Please let me know what you think of these options. Thanks, Fred.

Sincerely,



William E. Timmons

The Honorable Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director, Presidential Scheduling
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1987

RESPONSE DUE DATE: ASAP

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAT BUCHANAN **X** MARI MASENG
 LARRY SPEAKES KEN BARUN
 JACK COURTEMANCHE AL KINGON
 GRANT GREEN BOB TUTTLE
 RICHARD RILEY PETER WALLISON
 MITCH DANIELS WILLIAM BALL

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. **FR**
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

Please provide your recommendation on the following scheduling request:

EVENT: For the President to join with the Prime Minister of Ireland in celebrating the merger of the American Irish Foundation and the Ireland Fund.

DATE: Early 1987.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Additional information concerning this event is attached.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept Regret Surrogate Message
Priority Video
Routine Written

If your recommendation is to accept, please cite reasons below:

I recommend accept if the event can be held on March 17th, St. Patrick's Day. Otherwise we will end up doing two Irish events in a short period of time.

PLEASE RETURN TO SANDY WARFIELD IN OEOB, ROOM 182 BY THE RESPONSE DUE DATE ABOVE SO THAT YOUR COMMENTS MAY BE CONSIDERED AS WE PROCEED WITH THIS REQUEST. THANK YOU.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 11, 1986

RECEIVED

RESPONSE DUE DATE: December 19, 1986

1986

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

SCHEDULING OFFICE

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAT BUCHANAN MARI MASENG
 LARRY SPEAKES KEN BARUN
 JACK COURTEMANCHE AL KINGON
 RODNEY McDANIEL BOB TUTTLE
 RICHARD RILEY PETER WALLISON
 MITCH DANIELS JACK SVAHN
 WILLIAM BALL

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

Please provide your recommendation on the following scheduling request:

EVENT: For the President to join with the Prime Minister of Ireland in celebrating the merger of the American Irish Foundation and The Ireland Fund.

DATE: Early 1987.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Additional information concerning this event is attached.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept _____ Regret Surrogate _____ Message _____
Priority _____ Video _____
Routine _____ Written _____

If your recommendation is to accept, please cite reasons below:

PLEASE RETURN TO SANDY WARFIELD IN OEOB, ROOM 182 BY THE RESPONSE DUE DATE ABOVE SO THAT YOUR COMMENTS MAY BE CONSIDERED AS WE PROCEED WITH THIS REQUEST. THANK YOU.

8829

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 11, 1986

RESPONSE DUE DATE: December 19, 1986

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1986
SCHEDULING
OFFICE

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

MEMORANDUM FOR:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PAT BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/> MARI MASENG
	<input type="checkbox"/> LARRY SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/> KEN BARUN
	<input type="checkbox"/> JACK COURTEMANCHE	<input type="checkbox"/> AL KINGON
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>RODNEY McDANIEL</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> BOB TUTTLE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RICHARD RILEY	<input type="checkbox"/> PETER WALLISON
	<input type="checkbox"/> MITCH DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/> JACK SVAHN
	<input type="checkbox"/> WILLIAM BALL	

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

Please provide your recommendation on the following scheduling request:

EVENT: For the President to join with the Prime Minister of Ireland in celebrating the merger of the American Irish Foundation and The Ireland Fund.

DATE: Early 1987.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Additional information concerning this event is attached.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept <input type="checkbox"/>	Regret <input type="checkbox"/>	Surrogate <input type="checkbox"/>	Message <input type="checkbox"/>
		Priority <input type="checkbox"/>	Video <input type="checkbox"/>
		Routine <input type="checkbox"/>	Written <input type="checkbox"/>

If your recommendation is to accept, please cite reasons below:

Franklin L. Lavin December 16, 1986 Refer to OPL

Franklin L. Lavin
Deputy Executive Secretary

PLEASE RETURN TO SANDY WARFIELD IN OEOB, ROOM 182 BY THE RESPONSE DUE DATE ABOVE SO THAT YOUR COMMENTS MAY BE CONSIDERED AS WE PROCEED WITH THIS REQUEST. THANK YOU.

Sandy: —

Returned per our
telephone conversation.

Can't see what
influence our opinion
would have on this one
either way.

Thanks Bobby Chunn
2150

EP-1

Do you have
The original
of this

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 11, 1986

RESPONSE DUE DATE: December 19, 1986
RESPONSE DUE DATE:

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAT BUCHANAN
 LARRY SPEAKES
 JACK COURTEMANCHE
 RODNEY McDANIEL
 RICHARD RILEY
 MITCH DANIELS
 WILLIAM BALL

MARI MASENG
 KEN BARUN
 AL KINGON
 BOB TUTTLE
 PETER WALLISON
 JACK SVAHN

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

Please provide your recommendation on the following scheduling request:

EVENT: For the President to join with the Prime Minister of Ireland in celebrating the merger of the American Irish Foundation and The Ireland Fund.

DATE: Early 1987.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Additional information concerning this event is attached.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept _____ Regret _____ Surrogate _____ Message _____
Priority _____ Video _____
Routine _____ Written _____

If your recommendation is to accept, please cite reasons below:

PLEASE RETURN TO SANDY WARFIELD IN OEOB, ROOM 182 BY THE RESPONSE DUE DATE ABOVE SO THAT YOUR COMMENTS MAY BE CONSIDERED AS WE PROCEED WITH THIS REQUEST. THANK YOU.

FEB 2 1987

AMERICAN IRELAND FUND

34TH FLOOR
100 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110
617-423-9866

Mr. William Timmons
President
Timmons and Co.
1850 K Street, Suite 850
Washington, D.C. 20006

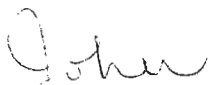
Dear Bill:

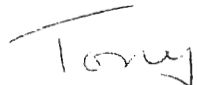
The American Irish Foundation and The Ireland Fund have agreed to merge to form the American Ireland Fund.

The merger creates an opportune time for the major contributors from both groups to come together and celebrate this historic occasion and renew their vows to generate American interest and financial support to assist the people of all of Ireland, North and South.

We have planned a two-day gala event in Washington D.C. on March 16 and 17, 1987. We will begin with a formal St. Patrick's Eve Ball on March 16 at the Willard Hotel, Washington's newest showcase hotel. On the following morning, we will usher in St. Patrick's Day as guests of the Irish Ambassador and Mrs. MacKernan at their official residence in Washington.

Please reserve these two days to be with us in Washington, D.C. to help launch our new organization and to be one of the first contributors to the American Ireland Fund. In the next week or two you will receive a formal invitation with more details, so please make plans now to be in Washington, D.C. on March 16th and 17th. We look forward to celebrating St. Patrick's Day together in Washington.


John J. Brogan
President


A.J.F. O'Reilly
Chairman



446881

5
Scheduling
March 17, 1987
or a date prior to



WORLD HEADQUARTERS
United States Steel Building

A. J. F. O'Reilly
President
and Chief Executive Officer

December 4, 1986

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

Please accept this formal request that you join with the Prime Minister of Ireland in announcing the merger of two organizations which together have helped conscientious Americans promote peace and other charitable works in Ireland. The two organizations are the American Irish Foundation and The Ireland Fund, which have just voted to merge to create one vehicle for this purpose. It is our unanimous hope and desire that you will do us the great honor of formally announcing this merger on an appropriate date in early 1987 in Washington.

As both you and Prime Minister FitzGerald have so aptly stated, for too long now Irish Americans with the best of intentions have been frustrated by the confusing array of organizations pretending to promote peace in that troubled country. Irish Americans feel very deeply, as you and I both do, the need to preserve the great traditions of Ireland. Americans want to be helpful but, more importantly, Americans want to do the right thing for all of Ireland, North and South.

The American Irish Foundation was, as you may remember, founded by the President of the United States and the President of Ireland in 1963 during President Kennedy's visit to that island. The AIF have made a lasting contribution to the people of Ireland, particularly in the areas of education, cultural preservation, and agricultural and medical research, to name just a few. The Ireland Fund was formed in 1976 to reach out to Americans to enlist their support for traditional charities, as well as peace and reconciliation efforts in the North of Ireland. While the two organizations have worked in concert, there has often been overlap and unnecessary duplication. In light of the similarities, if not identities, in both purposes and methods, the two groups, at the urging of the Ambassadors of the United States and Ireland, have just approved a merger under the new name of the American Ireland Fund. It is our profound hope that this will strengthen our mutual efforts and add needed clarity to the appeals to all Americans.

The President
Page 2
December 4, 1986

Given the historic role played by your office in strongly supporting both The Ireland Fund and the American Irish Foundation, we all feel that it would be most appropriate if you could formally announce the merger and give it your blessing. Our notion is that we would invite about 200 of our largest donors to Washington for a day of festivities to concelebrate this marriage and to reinvigorate our supporters with a sense of mission. We are certain that such a day would generate about two million dollars in support of our work and your announcement of this generosity would send a message to the entire country, and that this is the appropriate way to become productively involved in caring about Ireland and its people.

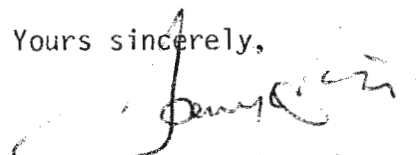
As I mentioned, any date in early 1987 would be convenient for us. While March 17th is an obvious date for such an event, any day prior to next March would be just as beneficial. The goal here is to get your blessing in a public way for our new structure and our continuing mandate to bring positive help from America to Ireland.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request. Please do have the appropriate staff person give me a ring with any questions.

Also, I do not want to close this letter without thanking you again for your most effective and touching birthday message which you allowed us to use at our Ireland Fund Dinner in New York last May. I will always be personally honored by that gesture on your behalf.

All good wishes.

Yours sincerely,



Anthony J. F. O'Reilly

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

10068

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 10, 1986

RECEIVED

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. ANTHONY J. F. O'REILLY

1986

SUBJECT: SENDS FORMAL REQUEST TO JOIN WITH THE PRIME
MINISTER OF IRELAND IN ANNOUNCING THE MERGER
OF THE AMERICAN IRISH FOUNDATION AND THE
IRELAND FUND ON MAR 17 87 OR DATE PRIOR TO

SCHEDULING
OFFICE

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION		
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
MARY RAWLINS		ORG	86/12/10			/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:					/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:					/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:					/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:					/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:					/ /

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____
MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

- *****
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES: | *DISPOSITION | *OUTGOING | * |
| * | * | *CORRESPONDENCE: | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION | *A-ANSWERED | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE | *C-COMPLETED | * CODE = A | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET | *S-SUSPENDED | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* | | * OUTGOING | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * | | | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE | * | | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY | * | | * |
- *****

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

8829

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 11, 1986

RESPONSE DUE DATE: December 19, 1986

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

MEMORANDUM FOR:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PAT BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/> MARI MASENG
	<input type="checkbox"/> LARRY SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/> KEN BARUN
	<input type="checkbox"/> JACK COURTEMANCHE	<input type="checkbox"/> AL KINGON
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>RODNEY McDANIEL</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> BOB TUTTLE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RICHARD RILEY	<input type="checkbox"/> PETER WALLISON
	<input type="checkbox"/> MITCH DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/> JACK SVAHN
	<input type="checkbox"/> WILLIAM BALL	

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

Please provide your recommendation on the following scheduling request:

EVENT: For the President to join with the Prime Minister of Ireland in celebrating the merger of the American Irish Foundation and The Ireland Fund.

DATE: Early 1987.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Additional information concerning this event is attached.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept <input type="checkbox"/>	Regret <input type="checkbox"/>	Surrogate <input type="checkbox"/>	Message <input type="checkbox"/>
		Priority <input type="checkbox"/>	Video <input type="checkbox"/>
		Routine <input type="checkbox"/>	Written <input type="checkbox"/>

If your recommendation is to accept, please cite reasons below:

Franklin L. Lavin December 16, 1986 Refer to OPL

Franklin L. Lavin
Deputy Executive Secretary

PLEASE RETURN TO SANDY WARFIELD IN OEOB, ROOM 182 BY THE RESPONSE DUE DATE ABOVE SO THAT YOUR COMMENTS MAY BE CONSIDERED AS WE PROCEED WITH THIS REQUEST. THANK YOU.



A. J. F. O'Reilly
President
and Chief Executive Officer

December 4, 1986

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

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The President
Page 2
December 4, 1986

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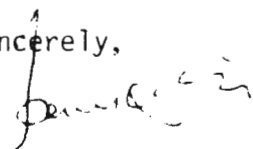
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Also, I do not want to close this letter without thanking you again for your most effective and touching birthday message which you allowed us to use at our Ireland Fund Dinner in New York last May. I will always be personally honored by that gesture on your behalf.

All good wishes.

Yours sincerely,


Anthony J. F. O'Reilly

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8608829

RECEIVED 16 DEC 86 15

TO MCDANIEL

FROM RYAN, F

DOCDATE 11 DEC 86

O'REILLY, ANTHONY J

04 DEC 86

KEYWORDS: AP

IRELAND

SUBJECT: CELEBRATION OF AM IRISH FOUNDATION & IRELAND FUND W/ PM OF IRELAND

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO MCDANIEL TO RYAN DUE: 18 DEC 86 STATUS S FILES WH

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FROM RYAN, V

MEMORANDUM

04 DEC 88

O'HEILY, ANTHONY J

IRELAND

REPLY TO

SUBJECT: CELEBRATION OF AN-IRISH FOUNDATION & IRELAND FUND W/ IN OF IRELAND

ACTION: PLEASE SEND MEMORIAL TO RYAN DUE: 18 DEC 88 STAVUS 8 FILLER 88

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REVISION

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NO MORE MR. NICE GUY

P. 16

P. 40

I was wrong about
Ireland - the 48% tax rate
is at \$12,000 & 60% at \$18,000!

Boynton

630500 © RPP, Inc.

Articles in National Review Magazine re sex
education at Dartmouth and Ireland tax rates.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: *Betsy Hurler*

FROM: KATHY OSBORNE

DATE: *2-23*

Jan zamm files

RONALD REAGAN LIBRARY
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"It's interesting that religious toleration is an issue we almost never raise—certainly never raise forcefully—at meetings with Soviet leaders. Instead, what do we say? We say, Why do you put critics of your system in prison? That's absurd. Of course they put critics of their system in prison. But they are not unique in that respect. After all, many of our allies put critics of their regime in prison, and we have to live with that fact. The importance of religious toleration is that Communist countries are unique in putting people who practice non-Marxist-Leninist religion in prison. Now, they know what they are doing. They are not fools. The Marxist-Leninist religion in the Soviet Union cannot survive even unfree competition with other religions, whether it be Judaism, Christianity, or Islam, or the Bahai for that matter. To raise the issue of religious freedom is to strike at the heart of the Soviet system. It is not a peripheral issue. It is an absolutely central issue. It is *the* human right so far as the Soviet system is concerned, and that is the one we should be pressing." A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver, as they say in non-Marxist-Leninist religions.

□ Dartmouth offered something new at registration this semester: free brochures and sex kits, including condoms, lubricants, and "rubber dams." The college's health service also gives out free condoms and "morning-after" pills (not yet approved by the FDA, by the way). And for those who like a lighter approach to sex education, there's a "Contraception-Control Road Show," which goes around the dorms instructing the troops in techniques of intercourse, buggery, mutual masturbation, fellatio, and variations like "water sports," "fisting," and "rimming." Of course none of this in any way implies that the college endorses or condones any of these practices. Don't believe any of the awful things you read about the Ivy League in *God and Man at Yale*.

□ Dr. Bernard Nathanson has produced a sequel to *The Silent Scream*, this one titled *Eclipse of Reason*. It shows an abortion—not a mere sonogram, as in *Scream*, but a gory closeup of a child being torn apart at about the midpoint of gestation. We haven't seen it, but it reportedly shows, for example, the child's crushed and severed head with brains spilling out. Whatever one thinks of the ethics of filming such a thing, it's drawing interesting reactions. The columnist Ellen Goodman complains, "Dr. Nathanson does not reason; he manipulates." (He doesn't show it from the woman's point of view, she observes.) *Newsweek* objects that "the real danger is that by its deliberate appeal to extreme reaction, the film could promote just the 'eclipse of reason' it deplures." So *that's* the real danger. The progressive mindset is hard to fathom. First it insists that opposition to abortion is purely "religious," theological, metaphysical. Then it rules

that factual, concrete color movies are inadmissible evidence.

□ Coleman Young, the mayor of Detroit, admitted he didn't have a fishing license when he netted a beautiful 18-pound king salmon in Michigan waters. "Nope," said he. "Never had. Don't believe in them." A wonderfully sensible attitude, notwithstanding some local carping about the incident.

□ When are we going to do something about Crow Jim—that is, reverse discrimination?

Aquino Time

AFTER FERDINAND MARCOS won the King Constantine Award for bungled coups, complete with Imelda buying dozens of jungle fatigue outfits for activity in the bush, Corazon Aquino won an overwhelming endorsement in a plebiscite on a new constitution, 24,000 words in length, which no human being we can reach has ever read. Yes, she's popular.

Now let's get serious. The fanatical New People's Army has some 23,000 determined fighters in the field. Supporting them are about a million members of the National Democratic Front. This Communist movement acts upon a coordinated military, political, and economic strategy, not only fighting but promising land redistribution, education, an end to corruption, etc.

The Philippine regular army, riddled with incompetence, poses no immediate threat to the communists and, perhaps, no long-term threat. Much of the politicized military leadership opposes Mrs. Aquino, who, moreover, and despite her popularity, is backed by no organized party.

Buckle your seatbelts. We're in for a rough ride.

The Peace (Death) Movement

DURING THE first three years of Communist peace in Indochina, more people died than in 13 years of war. The Peace Movement helped mightily to achieve that result. Many of these millions of Indochinese were arbitrarily executed. Many others drowned in the South China Sea. To say the least, the promised peasant utopias did not emerge. Where have all the flowers gone?

And now we have Nicaragua, the latest focus of Peaceful feelings. Although the Contras fight valiantly, Nicaragua is being consolidated with more than a billion dollars in Soviet weapons and thousands of advisors as a lever to destabilize this continent. Obviously, the deep-water ports now being constructed

EUROPE NEEDS A TAX CUT

THIS HAS TO have been the most unappreciated economic expansion in history. The U.S. economy has now grown at an average rate of more than 4 per cent for 16 quarters—already one of the two or three longest and strongest expansions in a century. Since early 1981, stock prices have doubled, interest rates have been cut in half, inflation has been slashed from 13 per cent to 2 per cent, private savings have increased by more than \$200 billion a year, real hourly compensation is up 5 per cent, and after-tax income per capita is up 10 per cent. There are more than ten million new jobs.

For four years, economists and journalists have offered numerous, increasingly creative theories about why all this could not possibly happen. The latest fashion is to raise ominous threats about trade deficits and capital inflows. The rallying cry is “competitiveness”—a slogan that is powerful precisely because nobody even tries to explain what it means.

“Trade Cure Must Be Made in America,” proclaims the headline over an article by Art Pine in the *Wall Street Journal* (Dec. 15). “The outsized trade deficits reflect a stunning deterioration in U.S. competitiveness, . . .” writes Mr. Pine. “Investment and productivity growth here are stagnant.”

Business Week’s “Business Outlook” editor, William Franklin, wrote (Dec. 15): “The flood of imports brought on by the soaring dollar was the primary cause of the trade problem.”

Economist Walter Heller, writing in the *Wall Street Journal* on December 12, complained about “an unprecedented consumer binge”: We are “gorging ourselves on imports” and becoming “the world’s greatest debtor nation.”

The trouble with all these stories is that they are not only untrue but backward. U.S. trade deficits actually reflect a stunning collapse in the competitiveness of Europe and Japan, and have been produced by their massive

trade surpluses and corresponding capital flight. These countries have become too dependent on capital outflows—that is, on trade surpluses with the United States—and will have to do something themselves to create faster growth. The U.S. can no longer be the net lender to a stagnant and bankrupt world.

If “competitive” means having a prosperous private sector, the U.S. is very competitive indeed. From November 1982 to November 1986, the output of U.S. manufacturing industries increased by 30 per cent. This dramatic growth far outpaced that of any other major country, including Japan. Since manufacturing employment rose by “only” 6 per cent, while output rose by 30 per cent, there was obviously a huge increase in productivity—more than 4 per cent a year since 1980, compared to annual increases of less than 1 per cent from 1976 to 1979.

The increase in the U.S. trade deficit has been entirely due to falling exports, not to “gorging ourselves on imports.” Imports account for a smaller share of the economy than they did in 1980 (see table, next page) and a much smaller share than in any other major country. There has been no “flood of imports.” We aren’t buying more: The problem is that other countries are buying less.

THE KEY QUESTION is whether the U.S. alone can do anything about exports when the taxpayers in so many other economies are too poor to afford our goods and too bankrupt to deserve additional credit. Since 1980, U.S. exports have fallen from 7.9 per cent of GNP to 5.2 per cent—the equivalent of about \$115 billion a year. But that is mainly because other developed countries slashed their yearly imports by \$170 billion between 1980 and 1985, with most of that cut-back (\$104 billion) coming from the

ten largest European countries. It isn’t simply that these countries are buying less from the United States: They are buying less from everybody. In fact, the *direct* effect on the U.S. was relatively mild, with U.S. exports absorbing less than 9 per cent of the cut in European imports—a clear sign that U.S. goods are very competitive indeed in the shrunken European market.

Some economists have calculated that faster growth in Germany and Japan would increase U.S. exports to those countries by only \$5 to \$10 billion. This misses the point: namely, how damaging to U.S. exports were the indirect effects of the cutbacks in European and Japanese imports from the developing countries. The anemic performance of so many of the industrial economies has reduced their demand for raw materials, helping depress prices in the commodity-producing Less-Developed Countries (LDCs). The decline in European and Japanese imports had a brutal impact on these countries, which have to earn dollars to service enormous debts before they can buy U.S. food and technology. Latin America is still the second biggest market for U.S. exports, after Canada, so this factor did indeed affect our export markets. In fact, the U.S. became a “net debtor” simply because the value of U.S.-owned foreign assets (namely, LDC loans) collapsed, while the value of foreign-owned assets in the U.S. (stocks and bonds) doubled. The “net debtor” status of the U.S. is another sign of weakness abroad and strength at home. If the U.S. cut imports as much as other countries have, the world economy would collapse, making us part of a worldwide depression rather than a fortunate exception to it.

World exports cannot exceed world

Mr. Reynolds is chief economist for Polyeconomics Inc., a consulting firm in Morristown, New Jersey.

imports, so growth of world trade depends on a turnaround in the anemic performance of the major European countries, where *internal* economic growth (aside from trade surpluses) has been below 1 per cent a year since 1980. The unfortunate mathematics of the situation are that the U.S. cannot possibly reduce its trade deficit unless many other countries reduce their trade surpluses. But under current policies those surpluses are about all that Europe has had going for it. If, instead, these countries were able to increase *internal* growth, then their industries would need more equipment and materials, thus firming up the deflated prices of industrial and agricultural materials produced by developing countries, as well as by U.S. mines, mills, and farms. With better markets for their products, developing countries could once again become good customers for U.S. exports.

From 1965 to 1973, a larger proportion of Europe's working-age population was employed than of the United States—65.3 per cent in Europe to 63.6 per cent in the U.S., according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). By 1985, the situation was dramatically reversed, with 68.7 per cent of the working-age population in the U.S. having jobs, compared to only 57.9 per cent for OECD Europe. From 1980 to 1985, employment in the European Economic Community fell by 0.3 per cent a year, compared to a 1.5 per cent annual increase in the U.S. and 1 per cent in Japan. Unemployment rates in the U.S., Canada, and Europe were about the same in 1981, close to 8 per cent, and the situation was properly considered a recession. Today, unemployment has slipped below 7 per cent in the U.S. but is well above 9 per cent in Canada, above 11 per cent in Europe. Imagine how much more the Europeans could afford to import if 69 per cent of their workers were working, rather than 58 per cent.

The employment and trade problem in Europe is taxes. European taxpayers cannot even afford to buy what little their economies produce, so these countries must export to provide the few jobs that remain. Payroll taxes, "consumption" taxes, and income taxes create a formidable wedge between what employers pay for labor and what employees finally receive, after taxes. This

reduces both the employer's willingness to employ and the worker's willingness to work. A 5 per cent pay increase in a 28 per cent tax bracket is exactly as desirable to the employee as a 9 per cent pay increase in a country where marginal tax rates are 60 per cent; but 5 per cent is obviously cheaper to the employer—and to the consumer who must ultimately pay the wage.

As steep marginal rates in Europe succeeded in preventing people from earning high incomes, Social Security and VAT taxes had to be increased to extract more taxes from people with modest incomes. Overtaxing labor relative to capital is common in Europe, and it fosters the uneconomic substitution of machines for people. In Ireland, corporate manufacturing is subject to only a 10 per cent tax rate, zero if for export, and machinery is immediately expensed. But the individual income-tax rate is 48 per cent at an annual income of only \$12,000 and 60 per cent at \$19,600. A value-added tax of 23 per cent applies to many goods not usually considered luxuries, and the Social Security tax is 17 per cent. Unemployment in Ireland has been around 17 per cent. A similar situation exists in Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, and the United Kingdom, among others.

Since government is a huge portion of GDP in Europe, and the statisticians assume that government is worth whatever it costs, growth of government is recorded as growth of the economy. In most of continental Europe, what little "economic growth" there has been has consisted entirely of such increases in government consumption (mostly public payrolls), plus net exports. That cannot continue indefi-

nately, because net exports cannot increase further without further increases in U.S. net imports—something that is becoming politically intolerable. And increased government payrolls cannot continue to make up for Europe's loss of private-sector jobs, because that implies an ever increasing tax burden, which accelerates the decline of private production and employment.

IN COUNTRIES with extremely onerous marginal income-tax rates, ranging up to 75 per cent (plus sales and payroll taxes), the private internal economy actually shrank from 1980 to 1984—by 2.9 per cent in Sweden, 5.2 per cent in Belgium, and 9.3 per cent in Portugal. Overtaxed Italy, Greece, Ireland, and Spain also experienced absolute economic declines. In the only OECD countries that made sizable reductions in tax rates, private internal growth was 13.9 per cent in Turkey and 16.6 per cent in the United States. Japan has high apparent rates, but its generous exemptions still keep almost everyone out of the high tax brackets. Its private internal economy grew by 10.8 per cent over the same four-year period. Between these extremes, OECD countries with middling tax rates experienced growth ranging from minus 2.2 per cent in West Germany to plus 2.1 per cent in Canada and 2.5 per cent in France.

How can the stagnation and outright shrinkage of private internal economies in Europe be reversed? If other countries would copy the general idea of U.S. tax reform, they would increase after-tax incentives for their own people, which would raise their income and purchasing power, thus reducing dependence on exports to create jobs. Tax systems that suffocate domestic income and sales are an *international* scandal.

Like businesses, countries have to compete in terms of the marginal cost of the services they provide. And the cost of government is a large part of the cost of production. If labor is overtaxed, labor costs rise, reducing the return to capital. If capital is overtaxed, capital costs rise, reducing real wages. Excessive taxation of added income discourages the added output that yields the income. With lower marginal tax rates, individuals would also get to keep a larger portion of any interest

(Continues on page 61)

U.S. Merchandise Trade As Percentage of GNP

	Imports	Exports
1980	9.4	7.9
1981	9.0	7.5
1982	8.1	6.5
1983	7.9	5.8
1984	9.0	5.6
1985	9.1	5.2
1986	8.7	5.2*

*First 3 quarters.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

December 15, 1986

LG New Y
JL006
PP005-01



Dear Countess:

I was very happy to have your letter of November 30th personally delivered to me. As you mentioned in your note, the mail is not always reliable and your original letter never did reach me.

Your frustration over the newspaper report is certainly understandable. If it is of any comfort, I thought you would be interested to know that I did not see any stories of this nature in our local papers.

I am at a loss as to how I may be of assistance to you, suggest that you write to the proper authorities in New York and clarify the situation for them.

Please accept my best wishes in your quest to correct this misunderstanding and also my warmest thoughts for a happy holiday season.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan



Countess Mountbatten of Burma
Newhouse
Mersham, Ashford, Kent
TN25 6NQ
England

As From England

49 EAST 86 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028
(212) 427-3670

30th Nov '86

Dear Mrs Reagan,

Knowing how unreliable
mail everywhere can be these days
I am taking this opportunity of
staying with my married daughter
over here (for two charity events)
and dining with our Consul who
will be going to Washington later
to ask him to take this letter
for me.

I feel it is more than likely
that the enclosed copy of my letter
to you (of 30th August) never reached
you — which I am so anxious

for it to do in case it can be
of any help to bring more under-
standing into a very misunderstood
situation.

Of course I realize that news
paper reports are only too likely to be
wrong, but knowing how desperately
hard my father worked during the
1 1/2 years of his retirement to promote
international understanding + goodwill
to reduce the danger of violence + war
I feel desperately sad that his memory
is being used to stir up hatred and
misunderstanding.

I am sure you will under-
stand why I am writing, as woman to
woman, about this tragic situation
+ would dearly love to know if you
feel there is any way we can help
to improve matters.
With my best wishes
Yours sincerely
Patricia Mountbatten of Kenya

WS+NEWS

1st Letter and outside
not received

STORM OVER SNUB TO MOUNTBATTEN

A GROUP of New York policemen will attend an IRA march next Saturday near where Lord Mountbatten was blown up seven years ago this week. Irish police called the Americans' visit to Bundoran, Co. Donegal, "an abomination."

NEWHOUSE
MERSHAM, ASHFORD, KENT
TN25 6NQ
TELEPHONE: ASHFORD (0233) 23466

30th August 1986

Tory 'bri'

TORY chairman Norman accused of trying to "bribe" Party by offering cheap care. Furious Labour MPs as Rosette mail order club boss was "scraping the bottom" membership and election

The Sun
25/8/86
London

Dear Mrs Reagan,
It was a great pleasure to meet you recently at the dinner given by Ambassador Rice in his beautiful peaceful surroundings, seemingly miles from the centre of London.

I am writing to you about a matter which disturbs me very much because, although a comparatively small one it does cause misunderstandings between our countries instead of cementing closer links, as we all wish. I enclose a small newspaper cutting which speaks for itself concerning the feelings aroused over the I.R.A. march organised (as in other years) to 'celebrate' the

assassination of my father seven
years ago on 9/28 August
I feel sure the New York
Police (a fine body of men I know
from my 2 years in that city as
a wartime "evacuee") cannot really
understand that what they are
celebrating is the murder of an old
man in his 80th year who only
worked for all people to live in
peace; also of an old lady of 83
(my dear mother-in-law) and two
children of 14 (my identical twin
son) and 15 (the remaining three
people in that 30 ft fishing boat
(my husband, other twin son and
myself) were so badly injured we
were lucky not to die.

Is there any way of explaining
the truth to people (so that they
police at least do not appear to
be supporting murder + terrorism,

NEWHOUSE
MERSHAM, ASHFORD, KENT
TN25 6NQ
TELEPHONE: ASHFORD (0233) 23466

and offending the vast majority
of Irish people of whom I will
remain very fond?

Do people also realize
that money sent over to the IRA
does not "help the families" but
buys weapons for terrorism? I do
not believe that this can be
understood by people who may
be well-intentioned. because I

I am writing to you, I feel
sure you will understand my
feelings having suffered so much
of your presence. I would dearly
love to do something to promote better
understanding in the world.

With all good wishes
Yours very sincerely
Patricia Mountbatten of Burma

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