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39005755 F0006-10

DATE:	5/8/86	

NOTE FOR: MITCH DANIELS

The President has

acted upon Commented upon

the attached; and it is forwarded to you for your:

information
action

David L. Chew Staff Secretary (x-2702)

cc: Donald T. Regan
Bill Henkel
Fred Ryan
Original to Files

Post - Summit Schedule

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Converted to the converted t

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The President has seen 5/8_

FROM:

MITCHELL E. DANIELS, JR. mitch &.

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FOR POLITICAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT:

Post-Summit schedule

Your schedule for the first few weeks after the Summit will feature a number of appearances involving young Americans. Among the events now being planned are a satellite/radio address to the nation's high school students, one college commencement and possibly one high school commencement, and a visit with young military personnel at a boot camp. As one of the chief proponents of this program, I was asked to prepare a brief paper for you explaining our intent.

Our goals are to strengthen both this year's election prospects, and public support for your policies, by capitalizing on your strong rapport with young people. Specifically, our plan is:

- o To take advantage of the weather and the events of the season to focus greater attention on the good news happening in the country.
- o To renew the State of the Union themes of a safer, more prosperous future, and to charge young people with their special responsibilities to ensure that future.
- o To set the stage for followup activities by the Republican Party and allied groups to register young people, and to appeal for their ongoing allegiance.

The themes we propose to emphasize are:

- o The Reagan program has been designed and implemented with Young America in mind, to restore the hope of a better future.
- o America is back, but it still faces major challenges, and young Americans will have the primary responsibility for tackling them: education, economic competitiveness, defending freedom, ending drug abuse, etc.
- o Young Americans should commence active citizenship by registering to vote.

We believe that the events of this period will be upbeat and enjoyable for you, for the young participants, and for the rest of America to observe. The only people who are unlikely to enjoy these activities are the leaders of the Democratic party. They will contemplate with alarm the prospect of you deepening your special appeal to young people, and perhaps stimulating greater political activity among this currently pro-Republican voter group.

18006-12

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1986

Dear Yasu:

I want to tell you again of my appreciation for your skillful leadership in bringing about an excellent Summit meeting in Tokyo. As I said in Tokyo, this was the smoothest of the six gatherings that I have attended, and your superb'efforts deserve the bulk of the credit.

The results also were outstanding. The strong statement on terrorism is testimony to our ability to stand together in dealing with a scourge aimed at the very foundations of the civilized world. It is my great hope that we will some day look back on the Tokyo Summit as the beginning of the end of terrorism as a threat to world peace.

Our agreement to improve economic policy coordination was also of far-reaching importance. It is my expectation that the mechanisms agreed to in Tokyo will strengthen further the open multilateral trading system while achieving our common goal of greater exchange rate stability. Your own arguments on the need for a more stable yen-dollar rate were powerfully persuasive.

Yasu, I have always admired your determination to guide your nation to its rightful place as a world leader. Your vision and willingness to assume great responsibility have been apparent in what you have accomplished in the areas of defense and foreign assistance, as well as in your efforts to open Japan's markets and launch a comprehensive program for structural economic reform. qualities of vision and leadership were crucial to the success of the Summit, which achieved its purpose of advancing solidarity among the leading industrial democracies in dealing with the critical issues of our time. And so please accept congratulations for a difficult job well done.

39019755

NSC #86039

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Nancy joins me in extending to you and Tsutako our best wishes and thanks for a most productive and enjoyable stay in Tokyo.

Sincerely,

His Excellency Yasuhiro Nakasone Prime Minister of Japan Tokyo



39 100 / 22

SIGNED

on :217/2020

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The President has seen 5/23

CONFIDENTIAL

May 22, 1986

ACTION

FROM:

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

JOHN M. POINDEXTER

SUBJECT: Letter of Thanks to Prime Minister Nakasone

Issue

Whether to send a letter of thanks to Prime Minister Nakasone.

Facts

Since the very successful summit, Prime Minister Nakasone has received harsh domestic criticism for failing to obtain "enough" for Japan from the summit partners. Japanese newspapers and commentators are ready to assign the Prime Minister to "lame duck" status as a minimum.

Discussion

Our own assessment is that a rather intricate political process is going on, and that it is much too early to count Nakasone out or even pronounce him in serious trouble.

The State Department notes that particularly troubling is the implication that the "Ron-Yasu" relationship did not work for Nakasone. State recommends, and I agree, that a letter be sent from you praising Nakasone's superb performance as Chairman, and putting the exchange rate and terrorism issues in proper perspective. We believe this will help defend the issue of U.S. cooperation or non-cooperation.

Recommendation

<u>OK</u>

No

That you sign your letter to Prime Minister Nakasone.

Attachment:

Tab A Your letter to Prime Minister Nakasone

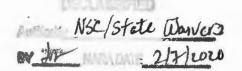
Prepared by:
James A. Kelly
cc Vice President

CONFIDENTIAL Declassify: OADR



SIGNED





NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

CONFIDENTIAL

May 19, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM:

JAMES A. KELLY

SUBJECT:

Letter of Thanks to Prime Minister Nakasone

State believes that a Presidential letter may be helpful in countering Japanese political charges which seek to attack Prime Minister Nakasone in the wake of the Summit. I have reviewed the proposed letter and recommend you forward it for the President's signature.

Steve Danzansky concurs. Speechwriters concur with text.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you forward Tab I to the President.

Approve_

____ Disapprove____

Attachments:

Tab I

Poindexter memo to President

Tab A

President's ltr to PM Nakasone

Tab II

State memo

Declassify: OADR



WASHFAX RECEIPT

THE WHITE HOUSE

86 MAY 23

P7: 11

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REMARKS FOR IMMEDIATE	CABLING; ORIGINA	AL TO FOLLOW	

S/S 8615320



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 16, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter of Thanks to PM Nakasone on the Summit

Prime Minister Nakasone has been incorrectly criticized in Japan for "failing" to meet Japan's Summit goals, particularly to halt the rapid appreciation of the yen. These charges are primarily political and probably were inevitable in a situation in which various political challengers are jockeying for position in a race for the Prime Ministership which must reach a conclusion by the end of October.

Most troubling is the implication in some of the Japanese press stories that the "Ron-Yasu" relationship simply did not work for Nakasone. A letter from the President praising Nakasone's superb performance as Chairman, and putting the exchange rate and terrorism issues into better perspective would make clear that, to the contrary, the "Ron-Yasu" relationship won important gains for Japan at the Summit, and help keep US cooperation, or lack of it, out of Japanese domestic politics.

A draft letter from the President to Nakasone is attached.

Michelas Plan

Nicholas Platt Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Letter to Prime Minister Nakasone from the President

CONFIDENTIAL DECL: OADR

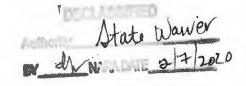
State Welver.

Dear Yasu:

I would like to express my appreciation for your skillfull leadership in bringing about an excellent Summit meeting in Tokyo. As I said in Tokyo, this was the smoothest of the six gatherings that I have attended, and your superb arrangements deserve the entire credit.

The results also were outstanding. The strong statement on terrorism is testimony to our ability to stand together in dealing with a scourge that attacks the very foundations of the civilized world. I believe we will some day look back upon the Tokyo Summit as the beginning of the end of terrorism as a threat to world peace.

Our agreement to improve economic policy coordination was also of far-reaching importance. It is my expectation that the mechanisms agreed to in Tokyo will strengthen further the open multilateral trading system while achieving our common goal of greater exchange rate stability. Your own arguments on the need for a more stable yen-dollar rate were powerfully persuasive.



Yasu, I have always admired your determination to guide your nation to its rightful place as a world leader. Your vision and your willingness to assume great responsibility have been apparent in what you have accomplished in the areas of defense and foreign assistance, as well as in your effort to open Japan's markets and launch a comprehensive program for structural economic reform. These qualities of vision and leadership were crucial to the success of the Summit, which achieved its purpose of advancing solidarity among the leading industrial democracies in dealing with the critical issues of our time. Congratulations for a difficult job well done.

Nancy joins me in extending to you and Tsutako our best wishes and thanks for a most productive and enjoyable stay in Tokyo.

Sincerely,

Ron

His Excellency
Yasuhiro Nakasone,
Prime Minister of Japan,
Tokyo.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DISTRIBUTION RECORD

Log Number 3918

Date 23 MAY 1986

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National Security Council The White House

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National Security Council The White House

86 MAY 20 P5: 23 System # Package # DOCLOG < **DISPOSITION SEQUENCE TO HAS SEEN Bob Pearson Rodney McDaniel Don Fortier Paul Thompson** Florence Gantt John Poindexter **Rodney McDaniel NSC Secretariat Situation Room** D = Dispatch N = No further Action I = Information A = Action R = Retain Buchanan Other

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COMMENTS



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CONFIDENTIAL

ID 8603918

RECEIVED 17 MAY 86 11

TO

POINDEXTER

FROM PLATT, N

DOCDATE 16 MAY 86

KEYWORDS: JAPAN	
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NAKASONE, YASUHIRO

SUBJECT: THANK YOU LTR TO PM NAKASONE FM PRES

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE: 21 MAY 86 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

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FOR INFO

KELLY

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THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMITG

FO006-09

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 21, 1986

*X-INTERIM REPLY

MANAGEMENT.

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ABRAHAM KATZ

SUBJECT: AT THE REQUEST OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER APR 22 1986

OF COMMERCE (ICC) ENCLOSES A STATEMENT FOR

SUBMISSION TO THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ATTENDING THE TOKYO SUMMIT

		AC	CTION	DI	SPOSITION	
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Attn: Sally Kelley

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Joe Ware Exec Sec

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

APRIL 30, 1986

TO: DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

ACTION REQUESTED:

APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 390839

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 18, 1986

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE ABRAHAM KATZ

PRESIDENT

UNITED STATES COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

1212 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS

NEW YORK NY 10036

SUBJECT: AT THE REQUEST OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE (ICC) ENCLOSES A STATEMENT FOR

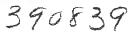
SUBMISSION TO THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ATTENDING THE TOKYO SUMMIT

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) TO:

AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE





m. Breaut

Serving American Business as U.S. Affiliate of:

The International Chamber of Commerce
The International Organisation of Employers
The Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD
The ATA Carnet System

April 18, 1986

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

Dear Mr. President:

At the request of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), I am sending you a statement for submission to the Heads of State and Government attending the Tokyo Summit, May 4-6, 1986. The United States Council for International Business, which is the U.S. affiliate of the ICC, participated in the preparation of this text and commends it to your attention. It sets forth the position on the main Summit issues of the organization that represents the views of the business communities of the free world. The text is also being communicated to the other participating nations in the Summit.

We wish you well in your endeavors in Tokyo.

Very respectfully yours,

Abraham Katz President

Encl.

International Chamber of Commerce 38; Cours Albert 1er - 75008 Paris Telephone: (4) 562.34.56

Cables : Incomerc-Paris - Telex : 650770 Telefax : (4) 225.86.63

Date Your reference Our reference Enclosures

STATEMENT

for

Submission to the Heads of State and Government

attending

the Tokyo Summit, 4-6 May 1986

The Mandate of the Tokyo Summit

The Tokyo Summit is taking place when the prospects for noninflationary global growth are brighter than at any time since the annual summit meetings began. It provides an excellent opportunity for the governments of the countries represented at Tokyo to set their policy-making on a clear course to capitalise on developments both in markets and in international cooperation in the year since the Bonn Summit, and to pursue new initiatives which will consolidate the greater scope for non-inflationary expansion in the years ahead. Their leadership will be critical in three main areas: enhancing international cooperation in the design and implementation of national economic policies; encouraging the indebted developing countries to pursue the path of economic adjustment towards sustainable growth; launching a coordinated effort to promote reform and further liberalisation of international trade. The ICC, representing international business, makes the following recommendations directed to each of these crucial requirements.

International Economic Policy Cooperation

Since the Bonn Summit exactly a year ago, significant developments have taken place whose net effects seem likely to be beneficial for the world economy as a whole. The most farreaching events have, of course, been the sharp fall in the price of oil, and the significant reductions in interest rates and in the external value of the dollar. While the oil price fall poses very severe problems for several states whose economies are heavily dependent on oil exports, it has come as a major boon to the larger number of countries in both the industrialised and developing worlds which are net importers. particular, the three events together have considerably improved the potential of Japan and Western Europe to attain faster rates of non-inflationary growth than for many years. This prospect is most important at a time when the expansion of the US economy, which has until recently been the driving force behind international recovery, has slowed down to a rate comparable with those of other major economies.

Further on the positive side, governments have taken a number of major initiatives since Bonn which hold out the promise that they are at last beginning to tackle certain deep-seated problems in the world economy about which the ICC has expressed much concern in its statements for both Bonn and previous summits.

The ICC has warmly welcomed the coordinated efforts begun last autumn by the Group of 5 countries to reduce the misalignment of exchange rates among the US, Japanese and European currencies. Despite the short-term success of those efforts over the past several months, we believe that much remains to be done to improve the economic fundamentals which underlie currency exchange rate movements and which are at the root of the present large imbalances in the trade and current accounts of the major industrialised countries. What essentially is required is greater cooperation among the latter to pursue economic policies which

are both mutually consistent and conducive to faster and more stable global growth. To these ends, the ICC recommends the following actions by Summit governments:

- The US Government should continue to take measures to cut its budget deficit and increase incentives to saving in the US as the keys to reducing its large net external financing requirement and in order to bring the current account of its external payments into better balance.
- The governments of the European countries and Canada should reduce the burden of government regulation and taxes on their economies, further liberalise labour and capital markets, and work towards removing other structural obstacles to sound, sustainable growth and fuller employment.
- The Japanese Government should take steps to bring about a better balance between Japan's saving and investment rates in order to promote more domestically-driven growth and to diminish the size of its capital exports and current account surplus. It should also develop more effective policies to encourage portfolio and direct investment in Japan.
- All governments should work together in the months ahead to improve the effectiveness of international institutions concerned with economic, monetary, and trade policy cooperation. Such institutional improvements should have as their main objectives: i) to strengthen procedures for multilateral surveillance of domestic economic policies as the principal vehicle for enhancing policy consistency among those countries most responsible for the functioning of the international system; ii) to promote greater discipline and symmetry in the international balance of payments adjustment process; iii) to increase the attention paid to the exchange rate implications of economic policy decisions; iv) to further liberalise capital markets; and v) to examine the developing roles of the main currencies within a liberalised regime of international capital flows and investment opportunities.

International Debt Strategy

The ICC very much welcomed the proposal put forward by the US Treasury Secretary at last October's IMF/World Bank meeting to increase the flows of external finance to indebted developing countries pursuing determined adjustment programmes. It has, however, become concerned by the lack of concrete progress since then and the apparent loss of political momentum. Many private companies, in addition to the banks, have commercial relations—and payment arrears—with indebted countries, and they are increasingly worried by the uncertainties surrounding developing-country indebtedness. Those uncertainties, and the continued reluctance of some developing countries to implement policies conducive to new private investment, constitute an inhibition to the willingness of business firms to continue to trade with and invest in the indebted countries on the scale the latter's circumstances require.

The ICC believes that positive action on Secretary Baker's proposal would send a much-needed, encouraging signal to the non-bank private sector of business. It has therefore called upon all the parties directly involved in that initiative (including the developing countries) to implement an agreed programme of action on a case-by-case basis in order to strengthen the confidence of business that the economic positions of heavily-indebted countries can be improved through effective cooperation.

The ICC urges the governments of the major industrialised countries represented at Tokyo:

- To work together through the IMF and World Bank to impress upon individual debtor countries in the Third World the urgent need for domestic reforms which would have the effect of reversing capital flight, encouraging domestic and foreign investment, and promoting sustainable growth.
- To commit themselves to increase as and when necessary the capital of the World Bank and other multilateral development institutions in order to provide adequate financial support to indebted countries which implement effective adjustment programmes conducive to long-term growth.
- To commit themselves to ensure that adequate resources are made available to, and used by, official export credit guarantee agencies in the developed countries.

International Trade Reform

The health of the world's trade, financial and monetary systems are intrinsically interrelated. The ICC has repeatedly called upon governments to pursue a parallel approach to the problems of each (though this certainly does not mean that progress in one has to wait upon progress in the others). Particularly welcome, therefore, is the decision of the GATT's Contracting Parties to establish a Preparatory Committee with a view to launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations next September.

In recent years, the ICC has watched with mounting concern the growth of protectionist sentiment in many countries, and the emerging danger that unilateral and bilateral actions might seriously undermine the multilateral system. It believes that there must now be a resolute and concentrated effort to imbue the GATT discussions with a new spirit. This, however, will require both a much firmer lead - in deeds rather than words - from the major trading countries and a clearer recognition by the developing countries that they would suffer most in the longer run if multilateralism were to collapse.

The ICC earnestly hopes that the GATT Preparatory Committee will produce a clear and broad agenda for a new trade round and that the meeting of Ministers in September will agree on an early starting date for substantive negotiations. The

objectives of a new round must be to produce a lasting reversal of protectionist measures, to liberalise trade in agricultural products, to restore GATT disciplines in other sectors where they have been weakened, and to reduce barriers in newer areas of trade (such as services) which are not currently subject to international rules.

The process of negotiating the many complex issues in a new round may well take a long time. Meanwhile, it remains urgent to restore the authority of the machinery of the GATT with the aim of ensuring that countries observe more strictly the obligations they have accepted under international agreements. This task cannot be delayed to await the conclusion of negotiations without a serious risk that, by then, the trading system itself will have been irretrievably damaged. The ICC therefore urges all governments, but especially those meeting in Tokyo, to give immediate and much more serious consideration to some of the recommendations in the Leutwiler Report commissioned by the Director General of the GATT which need not wait upon the outcome of a new round. In particular, there should be established a mechanism for the continuous and authoritative survey of, and regular reporting on, developments in the policies of governments which affect international trade so as to raise public awareness of the potential damage some of these policies may do.

The ICC calls upon the participants in the Tokyo Summit:

- To underline their firm desire to see a new round of multilateral trade negotiations launched at the GATT Ministerial meeting in September.
- To affirm their determination to resist protectionist pressures, to examine seriously potential schemes for coordinated action to roll-back protectionist measures adopted in recent years, and to work closely together to remove other barriers which inhibit trade and investment among themselves and with other countries.
- To agree to manage trade disputes among themselves in ways that avoid new restrictions or practices which reduce access to each other's markets.

-:-:-:-:-:-

THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 25, 1986

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*TYPE RESP=INITIALS

*COMPLETED = DATE OF

* CODE = A

OF SIGNER

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NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. WILLIAM J. O'BRIENO'S

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*C-COMMENT/RECOM

I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC

*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *

*D-DRAFT RESPONSE

*S-FOR-SIGNATURE
*X-INTERIM REPLY

SUBJECT: ENCLOSES ABSTRACT OF MANUSCRIPT, "CAUSF AND CURE OF WORLD INFLATION" AND REQUESTS A

MEETING TO EXPLAIN IT PRIOR TO THE ECONOMIC

SUMMIT CONFERENCE IN TOKYO, JAPAN

AFR 28 1986

SCHEDULING

ACTION DISPOSITION ACT DATE TYPE C COMPLETED ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME) CODE YY/MM/DD RESP D YY/MM/DD ORG 86/04/25 FR A X0105106 MARY RAWLINS 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 *CORRESPONDENCE:

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75,0EOB) EXT-2590 KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL

*C-COMPLETED

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

On behalf of the President, I acknowledge your letter dated April 22, 1986, with attachments.

Unfortunately, the correspondence was received too late for a meeting to be scheduled.

The President appreciates hearing from interested citizens and receiving their thoughts and suggestions.

Thank you for sending the Abstract of Manuscript "Cause and Cure of World Inflation." I shall see that it is received by the appropriate office.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

PREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. Director, Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

Mr. William J. O'Brien Chairman International Economics Corporation 217 Walnut Street Hartford, Connecticut 06120-2886

FJR/KC:vml 5FJR

See ID 284 415 079626 209719 254071 284195

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS CORPORATION 217 WALNUT STREET HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06120 - 2886 (203) 278-7000 U. S. A.

NOTE TO ANY READER:

ADMINISTRATIVE DE 19 E.O. 1024 D. J.J.O. BYNA 0/2 2/7/2020

THIS INFORMATION IS ABSOLUTELY-CONFIDENTIAL AND BECAUSE OF COPY-RIGHT LAWS IT MUST NOT BE DUPLICATED. THIS INFORMATION IS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION BY THE ADDRESSEE, BECAUSE OF ITS GRAVE IMPORTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF HIS COUNTRY. IN THE EVENT THIS INFORMATION CAN NOT BE DELIVERED TO THE ADDRESSEE, IT MUST BE RETURNED TO THE SENDER WITH A REASON WHY IT COULD NOT BE DELIVERED. THANK YOU YOUR ASSISTANCE IN THIS VERY IMPORTANT MATTER.

APRIL 22, 1986

*

PRESIDENT RONALD W. REAGAN WHITE HOUSE 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C. 20500

TRUE FULL EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC STABILITY

DEAR PRESIDENT REAGAN:

WE HAVE ATTACHED AN ABSTRACT OF THE MANUSCRIPT ENTITLED "CAUSE AND CURE OF WORLD INFLATION". YOU WILL FIND THAT TRUE FULL EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STABILITY CAN BE EASILY ACHIEVED FOR YOUR PEOPLE AND MOST PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD.

I WOULD FEEL HONDRED TO PERSONALLY EXPLAIN THIS NEW FOUND KNOWLEDGE TO YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION PRIOR TO THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE IN TOKYO ON MAY 4 - 6, 1986.

ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF YOUR SOVEREIGN NATION, I ASK THAT YOUR SECRETARY ACKNOWLEDGE THIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NECESSARY MEETING AND PROVIDE ANY GRANT REQUIREMENTS REGARDING ITEM 2. ON PAGE - 6 - OF THE ATTACHED ABSTRACT. THANK YOU, AND

KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS,

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL ECONÓMICS CORPORATION

WJD/LJC ABSTRACT ATTACHED

AGE " " PLAN FOR A NEW PROVIDE YOUR PEOPLE WITH A CAUSE AND CURE OF WORLD INFLATION

ABSTRACT

BY WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN *

* CHAIRMAN, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS CORPORATION, 217 WALNUT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06120 - 2886, U. S. A., (203) 278-7000. THE "CAUSE AND CURE OF WORLD INFLATION" WAS COPYRIGHTED BY MR. D'BRIEN IN 1982. HIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATLANTIC ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN ROME, ITALY, ON MARCH 14, 1985. J.E.L. # 134.

CAUSE AND CURE OF WORLD INFLATION

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

STUDIES INDICATE THE REAL PRIMARY CAUSE OF INFLATION HAS BEEN HIDDEN FROM THE WORLD FOR AT LEAST 3700 YEARS. SOMETIME BEFORE INTEREST RATES WERE FIRST RECORDED IN ABOUT 1800 B. C., HUMANKIND HAS PERIODICALLY BEEN VICTIMIZED BY INFLATION.

FOR CENTURIES, THE NORMAL STABILITY OF WAGE, PRICE, AND AVERAGE RATES OF 3% HAS PERIODICALLY BEEN INTERRUPTED BY SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM WAVES OF INFLATION IN MANY SOVEREIGN NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

CENTURIES OF CUSTOM HAVE PERMITTED A VARIETY OF RATES HIGHER
THAN NORMAL WHEN THE DEMAND FOR CREDIT IS GREAT, ALL IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE FREE MARKET FORCES OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

STUDIES ALSO INDICATE THIS CUSTOM AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS ARE SCIENTIFICALLY FAULTY, AND FOR CENTURIES HAVE BEEN THE REAL PRIMARY CAUSE OF INFLATION IN MANY NATIONS.

THE CONVENTIONAL REASONING FOR THE CAUSE OF INFLATION BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE

1. THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF INFLATION AND HIGH INTEREST RATES, OVER LONG PERIODS, IS EXCESSIVE GROWTH IN THE MONEY SUPPLY.

2. SUCH EXCESSIVE GROWTH LEADS TO EXCESS DEMAND FOR GOODS AND SERVICES. WITH THE RESULT THAT PRICES ARE BID UP.

IF THESE ASSUMPTIONS WERE CORRECT, INFLATION IN OUR GENERATION SHOULD HAVE BEEN EASILY CONTROLLED BY MANAGING THE MONEY SUPPLY.

EFFECTS OF INFLATION

THE CONTRACT OF TRAINING PROPERTY AND SHE SHE STANDARD PROPERTY.

WILLIAM THE WINES AND TAKEN AT LEAST STOLL LINKS AND WEIGHT

THE FAULTY GUSTOM OF RATE MOVEMENT AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS HAVE CREATED THE EXISTING FRAGILE STATE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY AND THE MANY UNEQUAL LONG-TERM WAVES OF INFLATION AROUND THE GLOBE. THIS POWER-FUL, CENTURIES-OLD FORCE HAS BEEN SOLEY RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS ECONOMIC, HUMAN, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL CRISES, MANY OF WHICH HAVE RESULTED IN SERIOUS CONFLICTS BECAUSE OF HIGH AND UNNECESSARY UNEMPLOYMENT.

IN ADDITION, THE ANOMILIES OF WORLD UNEMPLOYMENT, WAGE, TAXATION, FISCAL IMBALANCES, TRADE IMBALANCES, MONETARY EXCHANGE, INTERNATIONAL DEBT, AND USE OF WORLD RESOURCES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FAULTY CUSTOM AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS.

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PRIMARY CAUSE OF INFLAT-ION

SCHENTIFICALLY PARKETY, AND HAVE ENVIRONED AND SERVING VIJADIESTASION

THIS PAPER, FOR THOSE THAT PUT CONVENTIONAL ECONOMIC WISDOM ASIDE, CAN EASILY GRASP THE HISTORICAL AND SIMPLE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, AND CAN HAVE A NEW UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF INFLATION. THIS NEW UNDERSTANDING WILL PROVIDE RARE, MARVELOUS AND HAUNTING INSIGHTS INTO THE TRUE WORKINGS OF THE WORLD ECONOMY.

THE REAL PRIMARY AND SIMPLE CAUSE OF INFLATION CAN BE EXPRESSED AS FOLLOWS: THE ADDITTIONAL COST TOP A RATE HIGHER THAN NORMAL,

REDUCES PURCHASING POWER AND PERMITS NON-PRODUCTIVE WAGE AND PRICE INCREASES THAT FORCE THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX TO A HIGHER LEVEL.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

ARMED WITH THE REAL PRIMARY CAUSE OF INFLATION AND A HISTORY OF PEAK INTEREST RATES, THE PROBLEMS OF INFLATION CAN BE EASILY TRACED THROUGHOUT WORLD HISTORY. STUDIES INDICATE INFLATION HAS CAUSED UNBELIEVABLE HAVOC TO HUMANKIND. FOR EXAMPLE, IN 1917 THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE EMBRACED COMMUNISM AND LOST THEIR FREEDOM DURING A LONG-TERM WAVE OF INFLATION. THE HAVOC THAT DCCURRED CAN BE CORRELATED WITH THE RUSSIAN INTEREST RATE OF 216% THAT PEAKED IN 1923. FOR ANOTHER EXAMPLE, CHINA FINALLY ADOPTED COMMUNISM IN 1949 AFTER SUFFERING WITH HIGH RATES FOR CENTURIES. RATES CULMINATED DURING THE 1940'S WITH RATES IN EXCESS OF 121%. ALSO IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, WE HAVE SEEN THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY RATES HIGHER THAN NORMAL IN THE EQUATORIAL REGIONS OF THE WORLD. THESE EVENTS REFLECT ONLY THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG IN THE HISTORY OF HUMANKIND, AS THEY RELATE TO HAVOC CAUSED BY RATES HIGHER THAN NORMAL.

ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICAL EVIDENCE
THIS PAPER WILL CORROBORATE THE .HISTORICAL EVIDENCE WITH .MANY
EXHIBITS, ALL BASED -UPON SOUND MATHEMATICAL +CONCLUSIONS. THE

THAN NORMAL PROVIDES THE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE LOSS OF NORMAL PURCHASING POWER AND THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF INFLATION. THIS POWERFUL FORCE IS MOVING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AT A COMPOUND RATE AND HAS OVERSHADOWED THE MASSIVE OIL INCREASES OF THE 1970'S AND WILL CONTINUE TO OVERSHADOW THE RECENT DECLINE OF DIL PRICES IN 1986.

NORMAL RATE

A NORMAL RATE, AT ANY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CAN NOT CAUSE A LOSS OF NORMAL PURCHASING POWER OR REQUIRE MORE MONEY TO BE IN CIRCULATION THAN THE INDEX INDICATES. * THE NORMAL RATE OF THE (CPI-U, 1967 = 100.0) WAS 4.808477526%. WE HAVE USED 5% TO PERMIT A SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING.

THE WIND PARTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

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		FACE	1	CPI
CONSUMER	THE THE PERSON	VALUE	ITOTAL TOTAL	CAN NOT
PRICE	TOTAL TOTAL	OF	ILOSS OF MONEY	BE FORCED
INDEX '*	COST AVAIL.	NORMAL	NORMAL REQUIRED	BY A
(1967= NORMAL	OF PURCH.	PURCH.	PURCH . IN	NORMAL
100.0) RATE	RATE+ POWER =	POWER +	POWER = CIRC.	RATE
			1	
100.0 5%	.05 + .95 =	1.00 +	.00 = 1.00	100.0
200.0 5%	.10 + 1.90 =	2.00 +	.00 = 2.00	200.0
300.0 5%	.15 + 2.85 =	3.00 +	.00 = 3.00	300.0
400.0 5%	.20 + 3.80 =		$\mu \cdot 00 = 4.00$	400.0
500.0 5%	.25 + 4.75 =	5.00 +	1.00 = 5.00	500.0
600.0 5%	.30 + 5.70 =	6.00 +	.00 = 6.00	600.0
700.0 5%	.35 + 6.65 =	7.00 +	.00 = 7.00	700.0
800.0 5%	.40 + 7.60 =	- T8.Q0 +	.00 = 8.00	800.0
900.0 5%	.45 + 8.55 =	9.00 +	.00 = 9.00	900.0
1000.0 5%	.50 + 9.50 =	10.00 +	.00 = 10.00	1000.0
1100.0 5%	.55 + 10.45 =	11.00 +	.00 = 11.00	1100.0
1200.0 5%	.60 + 11.40 =	12.00 +	.00 = 12.00	1200.0
1300.0 5%	.65 + 12.35 =	13.00 +	1 .00 = 13.00	1300.0
1400.0 5%	.70 + 13.30 =	14.00 +	.00 = 14.00	1400.0
1500.0 5%	.75 + 14.25 =	15.00 +	.00 = 15.00	1500.0
1600.0 5%	.80 + 15.20 =	16.00 +	.00 = 16.00	1600.0
1700.0 5%	.85 + 16.15 =	17.00 +	.00 = 17.00	1700.0
1800.0 5%	.90 + 17.10 =	18.00 +	.00 = 18.00	1800.0
1900.0 5%	.95 + 18.05 =	19.00 +	.00 = 19.00	1900.0
	1.00 + 19.00 =	20.00 +	00 = 20.00	2000.0
	1.05 + 19.95 =	21.00 +	.00 = 21.00	2100.0
			*	
			·	

RATE HIGHER THAN NORMAL

THE ADDITIONAL COST OF A RATE HIGHER THAN NORMAL REDUCES PURCHASING POWER AND ALSO REQUIRES MORE MONEY TO BE IN CIRCULATION TO COMPENSATE FOR THE ADDITIONAL COST OF A RATE HIGHER THAN NORMAL.

								·	_		
CONSU. PRICE INDEX -(1967= 100.0)	* RATE HIGHE THAN NORM	OF		TOTAL AVAIL PURCE POWER	٠.	FACE VALUE OF NORMAL PURCH. POWER +	TOTAL LOSS OF NORMAL PURCH I POWER =	TOTAL MONEY REQUIRED IN CIRC.		F	P I ILL BE ORCED O THIS NDEX
100.0 200.0 300.0 400.0 500.0 600.0 700.0 800.0 900.0 100.0 1200.0 1400.0 1500.0 1600.0 1700.0 1800.0 2000.0 2100.0	5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50% 55% 60% 65% 70% 75% 80% 95% 100% 105%	.05 .20 .45 .80 1.25 1.80 2.45 3.20 4.05 5.00 6.05 J7.20 8.45 9.80 11.25 12.80 14.45 16.20 18.05 20.00 22.05	+++++++++++++	.95 1.80 2.55 3.75 4.85 3.75 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 3.25 8.90 4.85 3.70 4.85 4.90 4.85 3.75 0.95 4.90 4.90 4.90 4.90 4.90 9.00 9.00 9.00		1.00 + 2.00 + 3.00 + 4.00 + 5.00 + 6.00 + 7.00 + 8.00 + 9.00 + 11.00 + 12.00 + 13.00 + 15.00 + 15.00 + 16.00 + 17.00 + 18.00 + 19.00 + 20.00 + 21.00 +	9.10 = 10.50 = 12.00 = 13.60 = 15.30 = 17.10 = 19.00 =	14.50 16.50 18.60 20.80 23.10 25.50 28.00		Υ	100.0 210.0 330.0 460.0 600.0 750.0 910.0 1080.0 1260.0 1450.0 1650.0 2080.0 2310.0 2550.0 2800.0 3060.0 3330.0 3610.0 3900.0 4200.0
							1		1	•	

MATHEMATICAL CONCLUSION

THE PHANTOM FORCE OF A RATE HIGHER THAN NORMAL PRODUCES THE FOLLOWING MAN-MADE PHENOMENONS: (1) THE FORCE REDUCES PURCHASING POWER. IN TURN, IT PERMITS NON-PRODUCTIVE WAGE AND PRICE INCREASES THAT ARE IN VIOLATION OF FREE MARKET FORCES. THE RESULT IS AN INFLATED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CAUSED BY THE ADDITIONAL COST OF RATES HIGHER THAN NORMAL. (2) THE FORCE REQUIRES MORE

MONEY TO BE IN CIRCULATION, BUT THE LACK OF TRUTHFUL KNOWLEDGE COUPLED WITH CONVENTIONAL MYTHS WILL NOT PERMIT IT. THE RESULT IS HIGHER AND HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT, DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE ADDITIONAL RATE HIGHER THAN NORMAL.

CONTROL: OF INFLATION .

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

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* 04.1 + 36. WOL

BASED UPON THE REAL PRIMARY CAUSE OF INFLATION, WE OFFER THE FOLLOW-*BEADE BARRER YOURDE ING SIMPLE SOLUTIONS TO CONTROL INFLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

+ 10.7 CAP RATES, USING PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT AS AMENDED .. BU.E + 25.1

00. 1 - 00.6 -

- J. + D. A

23. A + PROVIDE A 340 MILLION DOLLAR GRANT TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS CORPORATION TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND. APPROPRIATE SOLUTIONS TO THE SECONDARY PROBLEMS OF WORLD INFLATION, WHICH INCLUDE TAXATION, FISCAL IMBALANCES, TRADE IMBALANCES, MONETARY EXCHANGE, INTERNATIONAL DEBT, AND THE USE OF WORLD RESOURCES. THIS GRANT WILL ALSO BE USED TO CONDUCT THE NECESSARY ANALYSIS. OF INFLATION IN 170 OTHER SOVEREIGN NATIONS. THE ANALYSES CAN PROVIDE. THE KNOWLEDGE TO PREVENT EURTHER ECONOMIC CRISES AND CONFLICTS IN THE WORLD. AS IN THE CASE OF ECONOMIC AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, THE REQUIRED FUNDS, WILL ONLY HELP TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

UNTIL THIS GRANT HAS BEEN PROVIDED, :INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS WILL ARRANGE TO SERVE ANY SOVEREIGN - NATION WITH SERIOUS, UNEMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INSTABILITY PROBLEMS BY ANOTHER ARRANGEMENT.

STATUTATO LAMBOU WARY GRANTEN STAIN & 40 BLANCK WATERACH LAT

PARTY OF THE PARTY 3. THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX MUST BE PERMITTED TO RISE, ATTACK THE PERSON OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON OF THE

INDEX WHEN THE RATES WERE CAPPED, TO THE INDEX OF REQUIRED PURCHASING POWER.

- 4. WHEN STABILIZATION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX HAS BEEN ACHIEVED, ARRANGE TO INDEX AND THEREBY PROTECT MONEY AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.
- PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MONEY BY WAY OF BANKS OR GOVERNMENT TO PERMIT TRUE FULL EMPLOYMENT AND THE ELIMINATION OF POVERTY. SLUM CLEARANCE AND REBUILDING, IN CONJUNCTION WITH EDUCATION, APPEARS TO HAVE THE MOST MERIT.
- 6. MAINTAIN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AT THE STABILIZED LEVEL BY MOVING THE RATES OF TAXATION UP OR DOWN FOR APPROXIMATELY THIRTY YEARS.
- 7. IN APPROXIMATELY. THIRTY YEARS WHEN ALL , MONEY AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HAVE BEEN PROTECTED, LOWER RATES TO NORMAL WITHOUT ECONOMIC CRISIS OR LOSS.

CHANGE IN MONETARY POLICY

IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THESE SIMPLE CHANGES CAN ONLY BE IMPLEMENTED BY A SOVEREIGN LEADER. IN OVER 3700 YEARS ONLY ONE SIGNIFICANT VARIATION, TO THE CUSTOM OF PERMITTING RATES HIGHER THAN NORMAL WHEN THE DEMAND FOR CREDIT IS GREAT, HAS OCCURRED. IT TOOK A LONG PERIOD OF ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION AND A REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA TO MAKE THIS CHANGE POSSIBLE. THE CHANGES THAT ULTIMATELY TOOK PLACE ARE NOT AS SIMPLE AS THE SOLUTIONS MENTIONED ABOVE, AND THEY DID NOT PERMIT FREEDOM OR COMPETITION THAT IS REQUIRED FOR A WELL RUN SOCIETY.

SPECULATION AS TO WHY THE FAULTY CUSTOM OF RATE MOVEMENT HAS ENDURED SO LONG MIGHT BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE FOLLOWING REASONS: AGED AND WELL SEASONED PRECEDENTS, SUCH AS RATE MOVEMENT, ARE NOT WOLLING TO THE PARTY. 1 AS UP FOR INVESTIGATION OR DEBATE. USUALLY VIEWED INVESTIGATION HAS HELPED TO CONCEAL THE SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM. THE POWER TO MAKE CHANGE IN RATE MOVEMENT IS CLOSELY HELD EACH SOVEREIGN LEADER. THERE ARE ONLY 170 WORLD LEADERS THAT CONTROL THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC DESTINY OF THE WORLD POPULATION. SOVEREIGN LEADERS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN RELUCTANT TO MAKE RADICAL CHANGES UNTIL REBELLION AND REVOLUTION FORCE IT. THOSE IN POWER, ENJOYING THE THE GOOD LIFE, RECOGNIZE THE UTTER MAINTAIN INE CONSUM SHI IA KBUR POVERTY OF THEIR PEOPLE, BUT HAVE BEEN HELPLESS TO PROVIDE THE REPES OF TAXATION OF SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM. IT IS APPARENT, CONVENTIONAL SOLUTIONS ONLY EXACERBATE THE PROBLEM AND CAUSE MORE BITTER CONFLICTS. PEOPLE IN DESPERATION. FOR REASONS OF SURVIVAL, EITHER CONTINUE TO ELECT A SERIES OF NEW SOVEREIGN LEADERS, OR IN SOME NATIONS DIE AT THE HANDS OF DICTATORS, THAT ARE ALSO TRYING TO SURVIVE. IT IS, THEREFORE, OBVIOUS THAT PEOPLE AND SOVEREIGN LEADERS ALIKE, REQUIRE A CHANGE IN MONETARY POLICY TO SOLVE THEIR MUTUAL PROBLEMS.

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION

The chart are a superior town of the state o

A GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE *INDEX, (CPI-U, 1967 = 100.0), COMPLETE WITH COMPUTATIONS AND STATISTICS PROVIDE AN EXCITING VISUAL EXPERIENCE ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ABSTRACT. THE MOST EXCITING, AND OF GRAVE CONCERN, IS THE PROJECTED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX. IT CAN BE SEEN THAT THE ADDITIONAL COST OF A RATE HIGHER THAN NORMAL CAUSES A LOSS IN PURCHASING POWER THAT FORCES THE INDEX AT A COMPOUND RATE.

IF RATES ARE NOT CAPPED, THE INDEX WILL CONTINUE TO MOVE AT THIS COMPOUND RATE UNTIL THE HORRORS OF DEFLATION OCCUR.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THEIR IS A SENSE OF URGENCY IN THIS MATTER, WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT THE UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX WILL EXCEED 500.0 BY JULY OF 1989, AND UNEMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO BE IN EXCESS OF 20%. COUPLED WITH THE WORLD BANK FORECAST OF \$1.01 TRILLION DOLLARS OF DEBT BY THE END OF 1986, FOR 131 POOR COUNTRIES, WE CAN ASSUME, SOME SOVEREIGN NATIONS WILL EXPERIENCE ECONOMIC COLLAPSE BEFORE JULY OF 1989.

CONCLUSION

THE CHOICES ARE CLEAR.

WITHOUT SIMPLE CHANGE, STUDIES INDICATE THAT THE WORLD STAGE IS SET FOR ANOTHER BURST OF INFLATION, COMPLETE WITH MORE CONFLICTS AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF DEFLATION, DEPRESSION, AND THREAT OF NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST.

WITH SIMPLE CHANGE BY SOVEREIGN LEADERS, STUDIES ALSO INDICATE THAT HUMANKIND CAN HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPERIENCE TRUE FULL EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC STABILITY, AND BECAUSE OF IT, THE POSSIBIL-ITIES OF PEACE.

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WITH PHANTOM INDEXES AND COMPUTATIONS -
                                                                   (UNITED STATES, CPI-U, 1967 ≥ 100.0)
                                                                                                   DCT
                                                                                                                       JUL
 MONTH
            COMPUTATALONS
                                         1933
                                                                                                   1985
                                                                                                                       2003
 AND
 YEAR
         PHANTOM
                         PHANTOM PHANTOM <---- (CPI-U, 1967 = 100.0) WITH PHANTOM INDEXES--->
 DE
                  C PI
                         INDEX
                                  INDEX
 CPT
                    В
                                                                                                                          CPI
 MAY'09 12191.1 4113.4 4038.8 -4038.8
                                              197.8%
                                              PHANTOM INDEX - A - IS THE SUM OF THE CONSU-
 FEB*09 11602.2 3992.9 3920.5 -3688.7
                                              MER PRICE
                                                         INDEX AND THE LOSS OF NORMAL ACTUAL
                                                                                                                          192.0%
                                              PURCHASING POWER DR (B + (C-D). IT INDICATES:
 DEC'08 11220.5 3913.3 3842.3 -3465.0
                                                     REQUIRED PURCHASING POWER.
                                                                                                                          188-2%
                                                     REQUIRED MONEY TO BE IN CIRCULATION.
 SEP'08 10674.7 3797.0 3728.2 -3149.4
                                              182.6%
 JUL'08 10327.7 3721.7 3654.2 -2951.8
                                            CALCULATIONS TO PERMIT GRAPHIC CONSTRUCTION:
                                                                                                                          179.0%
 APR 08 9831.2 3611.7 3546.2 -2673.3
                                            THE SLOPE OF THE, (CPI-U, 1967 # 100.0) PROVIDES
                                                                                                                          173.7%
                                            THE FOLLOWING:
 JAN*08
          9362.0 3505.4 3441.8 -2414.9
                                                                                                                          168.6%
                                                = DATE OF INCEPTION: MARCH 1933 = 1933.25
          8918.5 3402.4 3340.8 -2175.3
 DCT '07
                                                 YEARS FOM INCEPTION =
                                                                                                                          163.6%
                                                  (YEAR X 12) + * MONTHS)
 JUL '07'
          8499.0 3302.9 3243.0 -1953.1
                                                = NORMAL INDEX:
                                                                       MARCH 1933 = 37.7
                                                                                                                          158.8%
                                                  NORMAL INDEX RATE: MARCH 1933 =
                                                                                     1.812796027%
 APR'07
          8102.2 3206.5 3148.4 -1747.3
                                                  INDEX:
                                                                       JULY
                                                                              1967 = 100.2
                                                                                                                          154.2%
                                            R۴
                                               =
                                                  INDEX RATE:
                                                                       JULY
                                                                                   = 4.818094482%
                                                                              1967
                                               = INDEX RATE PER 100:
= TANGENT AT INCEPTION:
 JAN'07
          7726.7 3113.2 3056.8 -1556.6
                                                                                   = 4.808477526%
                                                                                                                          149.7%
                                                                                      .083474176
 SEP'06
          7257.0 2993.6 2939.3 -1324.1
                                                                                                                          143.9%
                                                    + (R (B / 100) / (I / I') ^ 2) (100 I / I')
- (R (B / 100) / (I / I') (100 I / I')
 JUNIOA
          6926.5 2907.2 2854.5 -1164.9
                                                                                                                          139.8%
 FEB'06
          6512.7 2796.2 2745.5
                                  -971.0
                                               = (T Y: / 100) + 1 \wedge Y) (100 I / I')
                                                                                                                          134.5%
 OCT '05 6127.6 2690.0 2641.2
                                 ÷796.4
                                                    -(R (B / 100) / (I / I') (100 I / I')
                                                                                                                          129.3% □
 JUL 105
          5856.2 2613.2 2565.9
                                  -677.1
                                                  B = (R (B / 100) / (I / I^*) ^ 2) (100 I / I^*)
                                                                                                                          125.7%
         5516.0 2514.7 2469.1
                                  -532.1
                                                                                                                          120.9%
                                               CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
                                                                         B -
                                                                              TS
                                                                                   THE
                                                                                        AVERAGE
                                               CHANGE IN PRICES OVER TIME IN A FIXED
          5122.9 2397.3 2353.9
                                   -371.7
                                                                                         MARKET
                                                                                                                          115.3%
                                               BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES.
                                                                                IT INDICATES:
 JUN'04
          4832.0 2307.8 2266.0
                                   -258.3
                                                     APPARENT PURCHASING POWER.
                                                                                                                          111.0%
                                                     APPARENT MONEY IN CIRCULATION AVERAGE RATE OF THE INDEX.
 JAN'04
          4495.5 2201.1 2161.2
                                   -133.2
                                                                                                                          105.8%
                                                     ANNUAL RATE OR VELOCITY OF THE INDEX.
 JUL '03
          4113.4 2075.5 2037.9
                                      0.0
                                                                                                                           99.8% □
 KO'YAM
          4001.9 2037.9 2001.0
                                    36.9
                                                                                                                           98.0% □
                                              PHANTOM INDEX - C - IS THE NORMAL COST
RATE OR (B - C). IT INDICATES:
1. NORMAL ACTUAL PURCHASING POWER.
 SEP102
          3591.2 1895.1 1860.8
                                   164.7
                                                                                                                           91.1%
 APR:02
          3354.4 1809.6 1776.8
                                   .231.9
                                                   87.0% □
 SEP'01 3053.6 1697.0 1666.2
                                   309.5
                                                                                                         THE
                                                                                                                           81.6%
                                               PHANTOM: INDEX - D - IS THE AVAILABLE
                                                                                          PURCH-
                                                                                                         NEW
                                                     POWER. IT INDICATES:
THE LOSS OF PURCHASING POWER OR (C - D)
 MAR 101
          2821.4 1606.7 1577.6
                                   362.9
                                               ASING POWER.
                                                                                                        INDEX
                                                                                                                           77.3% ¤
                                                     THE ADDITIONAL MONEY REQUIRED TO BE CIRCULATION OR (C. - D).
 JUL'00
          2544.0 1494.7 1467.6
                                                                                                                           71.9% ¤
                                    418.3
          2328.0 1403.9 1378.4
 DEC 199
                                    454.3
                                                 67.5% ¤
                                                                                                         THE
 MAR 199
          2082.1 1296.2 1272.7
                                    486.7
                                            EXAMPLÉ:
                                                                                                        FORCE
                                                                                                                           62.3% п
                                            IN SEPTEMBER 1996, DUE TO THE ADDITIONAL COST OF A RATE HIGHER THAN NORMAL, THE AVERAGE PROJECTED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX WILL BE 999.66. THE INDEX OF
 JUN' 98
          1867.3 1197.8 1176.1
                                   506.5
                                                                                                                           57.6% ¤
 AUG'97 . 1659.6. 1098.3 1078.4
                                    517.1
                                                                                                                           52.8% □
                                            AVAILABLE PURCHASING POWER WILL BE 518.2

LOSS IN THE INDEX (C-D) WILL BE 463.3. A

ESPONDING LOSS IN PURCHASING POWER IS THE
                                                                                    518.2.
 SEP'96 1462.9
                   999.6
                                   518.2
                           981.5
                                                                                                                           48.1%
                                                                                             FORCE
                                            THAT WILL PERMIT NON-PRODUCTIVE WAGE AND PRICE INCREASES THAT WILL FORCE OR INFLATE THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX TO A NEW INDEX OF 1462.9 BY MAY 2000.
 SEP 95 1280.2
                   903.4
                           887.0
                                   510.2
                                                                                                                   THE
 JUL 194
          1101.5
                   804.4
                          789.8
                                    492.6
                                                                                                                           38.7%
                                                                                                                  LOSS
                                            INSUFFICIENT MONEY WILL INCREASE UNEMPLOYMENT.
                                    464.1
                                                                                                                           33.7% □
 FEB 193
           924.3
                   700.5
                           687.8
                                             CONCLUSION:
 JUL 191
                                                                                                                           29.0% [
           766.5
                   602.5
                           591.6
                                   427.6:
                                             THE ELEMENTARY RATE ANALYSIS SUPPORTED BY COMPU-
                                            TATIONS, STATISTICS, AND HISTORY CONCLUDE THAT THE POWERFUL CENTURIES-OLD FORCE OF INFLATION HAS
                                    380.0
                                                                                                                           24.1% 🛚
  JUL 189
           61246
                   500.8
                           491.8
                           393.7
                                    323.5
                                             BEEN CAUSED BY THE ADDITIONAL COST
                                                                                     OF A RATE
                                                                                                                           19.3% □
                                    274.5-
                                             HIGHER THAN NORMAL. ---
                                                                                                                           15.7%
                                                                                                           AVAILABLE
  AUG 183
           338.3
                   300.3
                           294.9
                                    256.9.
                                                                                                                           14.4%
                                                              SERVE YOU
PEOPLES
                                             C-A N
                                            AND
                                                      YOUR
                                                                                                     URCHASING POWER
                                                                                                                            9.7% п
                   200.9 197.3
  OCT 178
           216.7
                                    181.5
                                                                                                                             4.8% □
  JUL * 67
           103.2
                   100.2
                            98.4
                                     95.4
  MAR'33
                            37.0
                                     37.0
                                                                                         NORMAL -
                                                                                                                            1.8% □
                    37.7
                                                                         han an Carrent francisco Carrent a francisco Carrent francisco
                                                                                                                            0.0% =
                                     00.0
                                                     MA.R
                                                                                  MAR
                                                                                                        MAR
                                                            MAR.
                                                                                             MAR
                                                 MAR
                                                                                                                       JHII.
HTNOM :
                                         MAR
                                                                                                        1990
                                                                                  1970
                                                                                                                       20:03
                                         1933
                                                 1940
                                                            1950
                                                                       1960
                                                                                             1980
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ABSTRACT - 10

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	Kaussin,	7-27-86	

OUTGOING

THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FO006-10

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 25, 1986

I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC

*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *

*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *X-INTERIM REPLY

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE RICHARD L. LESHER

SUBJECT: PRAYERS AND SUPPORT REGARDING THE TOKYO SUMMIT ACTION DISPOSITION ROUTE TO: ACT DATE TYPE C COMPLETED OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME) CODE YY/MM/DD RESP D YY/MM/DD 86/04/25 MAN OBLIGHTS AB 3 ORG KATHERINE C. SHEPHERD REFERRAL NOTE: REFERRAL NOTE: REFERRAL NOTE: REFERRAL NOTE: REFERRAL NOTE: COMMENTS: DICK P-3 ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: USER CODES: (A) (B) (C) MI MAIL ********************** *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

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.

. . 39/1/4

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RICHARD L. LESHER
PRESIDENT

April 24, 1986

1615 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20062
202/463-5300

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

Dear Mr. President:

Please accept our sincere gratitude for taking the time to speak to us yesterday. I know how great the burden of your office must have been in recent days, and how difficult the task before you at the Tokyo Summit. We appreciate you making time in your hectic schedule to visit with us.

The business community is keenly aware of the complex issues you face in Tokyo, but we are equally aware of how fortunate we are to have a President who truly appreciates the value of free enterprise and is so committed to preserving and expanding it.

We share your faith that freedom and free enterprise are irrevocably intertwined, and that upon those twin pillars rests the fate of our country and our species. Our thoughts and prayers go with you as you embark upon your long and difficult journey.

Sincerely

Richard L. Lesher



U.S. National Archives & Records Administration

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User Name	dbarrie
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2	Open	2020-02-10	dbarrie	F16-011	7 p.