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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** CHEW, DAVID L.: FILES

**Withdrawer**

SER 4/22/2010

**File Folder** WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE [1987-1988] (2)

**FOIA**

S10-0341/01

**Box Number** 15803

SYSTEMATIC

6

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	MEMO	OLIVIA KORNEGAY TO DAVID CHEW RE: HOTEL BILL	1	6/23/1987	B6

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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1 MEMO

1 6/23/1987 B6

OLIVIA KORNEGAY TO DAVID CHEW RE: HOTEL  
BILL

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

→ copy ←  
David Chen

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 1977

Anne Hissins

per our discussion,  
whatever is appropriate

Chen  
Dad

KEN U. BENJAMIN, JR.  
DEPUTY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

# United States Senate

OFFICE OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

6.29.87

DAVID ...

ANY CHANCE OF USING 'ALL  
YOUR INFLUENCE' TO GET EXPEDITED  
(LIKE SAME DAY!) SERVICE ON THIS  
NORMALLY ROUTINE EAGLE SCOUT  
RECOGNITION?

AS YOU'LL NOTE FROM THE  
NAME, IT'S FOR A PARTICULARLY  
DESERVING YOUNG MAN!

THANKS! ...

Ken

MR. DAVID L. CHW  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND STAFF SECRETARY  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

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LOYALTY



**TROOP 970**

National Capital Area Council

Boy Scouts of America

Cordially Invites You to Attend an

Eagle Scout Court of Honor

for

**KENNETH SCOTT BENJAMIN**

Sterling United Methodist Church

304 East Church Road

Sterling, Virginia

4:00 p.m.

Sunday, July 5, 1987

606 S. Lincoln Ave.  
Sterling, VA 22170

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



July 2, 1987

Economic growth is one of the most important items on our national agenda. It is the factor that will make the difference between a steadily improving standard of living for all members of our society, based on rising levels of real income, and a stagnant economy focused on the redistribution of resources.

The Equitable asked Dr. William C. Freund, chief economist emeritus of the New York Stock Exchange and Department Chairman at Pace University's Graduate School of Business, to look closely at economic growth and its relationship to productivity, savings, investment, and public policy. The result is the attached study, "Investment and Saving: The Engine of Economic Growth."

His discussion focuses on critical issues including:

- o Our dependency on foreign savings, now supplying more to the U.S. economy than domestic savings, to finance the burgeoning federal deficit.
- o The interest burden of rising government and foreign indebtedness, which may impair future capital formation.
- o Productivity's effect on future economic growth
- o Policies and programs for economic progress

I hope you will find Dr. Freund's study both thought-provoking and useful. Should you or your colleagues wish to receive additional copies of the study, we will be pleased to provide them. Please contact Sarah Duffy Edwards at (212) 554-3926.



Harry D. Garber  
Vice Chairman

Enclosure

ROSCOE L. EGGER, JR.  
8101 CONNECTICUT AVENUE #C-509  
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815

July 6, 1987

Mr. David Chew  
Assistant to the President  
West Wing, Basement  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear David:

I am attaching a copy of the letter which Betty sent requesting to hold a reception at the White House in honor of Mrs. Hester Beall Provenson. I trust all the details that you need are in the letter. I appreciate your getting this into the hands of the proper people.

I will call you for lunch one day soon.

Sincerely,

*Roscoe Egger, Jr.*

Roscoe L. Egger, Jr.

Enclosure - as stated

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/8/87

TO JACK COURTEMANCHE:

Here is the correspondence  
we discussed on the phone.

Thanks for your assistance.

Dave Chew

Original sent to J. Courtemanche  
along with sealed envelope for Mrs. Reagan.

*file copy*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED RYAN

FROM: DAVE CHEW *DC*

SUBJECT: August Activities

I am returning the items you sent to me on possible August activities and am including a listing of additional possibilities.

These items are for Friday's August strategy session in Tom Griscom's office. Could you please be sure to bring sufficient copies for all attendees?

Attachments

## POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES

- o Author article on the Constitution for publication during August
- o Provide an interview (Parade?) that would be published during August
- o Author w/Mrs. Reagan an article on Drugs for the first edition of the Weekly Reader
- o Announce participation in the Bicentennial
- o Announce details of the Pope's visit to the U.S.
- o Dispatch and receive report from a Special Envoy
- o Attend church<sup>s</sup> service
- o Conduct post radio interviews
- o Sign any remaining legislation
- o Hold press backgrounder sessions by staff on specific issues
- o Pursue current human interest stories for possible phone call

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES IN LOS ANGELES FOR AUGUST 26, 1987

Created Events:

Town Hall of California

The President has received an invitation for any time this year to participate in the 50th Anniversary Celebration of this group which is pending at this time. The President has been a longtime member of this group whose membership numbers 5,000. Members meet once a week (usually for lunch on Tuesdays) on issues of interest with a speakers/questions and answers format in Los Angeles at the Biltmore, Hilton or Hyatt. They have a radio program which reaches over one million listeners across the country. (pulling invitation now)

Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

This Chamber has a membership of approximately 3,000 and represents a population of over 12,000,000. The entire group does not meet on a regular bases, rather the board meets to discuss issues of interest to the group.

Orange County World Affairs Council

Located in Santa Ana, California, this group meets monthly for dinner speakers generally followed by question and answers. Approximately 200-600 attend the dinners depending upon who is speaking. The past correspondence shows this group to be friendly with this Administration.

AUGUST 13 - SEPTEMBER 6, 1987

August 16-20	<u>66th National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans</u> Atlanta, GA
August 17-21	<u>88th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.</u> New Orleans, LA
August 24-28	<u>Address the Chautauqua Conference on U.S. - Soviet Relations</u> Chatauqua, NY
August 25	<u>69th Annual Convention of the American Legion</u> San Antonio, TX
August 26-28	<u>Older Workers Conference</u> Oklahoma City, OK
September 1	FYI: KAL Flight 007 downed
September 7	Labor Day

## POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES IN SANTA BARBARA

### Universities:

University of California at Santa Barbara  
summer term students finishes August 15  
Fall term commences September 21

### Created Forums

Visit the Channel City Club in Santa Barbara established in 1946 for the sole purpose of bringing speakers to Santa Barbara to address the club at luncheon meetings. Today there are approximately 2,000 members. President Reagan is listed as one of their officers and has spoken there in the past. There list of speakers include the chairmen of major corporations, educational, medical, scientific leaders, as well as international and national political leaders.

Stop by a summer camp located in Santa Barbara. The City of Santa Barbara runs two camps for one hundred children, the Aqua Camp for 6-10 year olds and Nature Camp for 6-12 year olds and they will be in session the entire time the President is at the Ranch. The YMCA of Santa Barbara also runs summer camps for children of all ages.

Visit a PSI site such as Canine Companions for Independence in Santa Rosa. Canine Companions has been booming since they received their Inaugural Surplus funds from President Reagan. They have opened a new center outside of Los Angeles as well as one in Ohio which will be holding their first graduations in August. They have also set up a preliminary office in New York City to furnish the east coast with their program. They will be holding a graduation ceremony on August 22 at the Santa Rosa facility where 13 students will be given their dogs.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

David C.

His review.

Robert H. S.

See my comments  
on A copy.

DC



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR RHETT DAWSON

FROM: FRANKLIN L. LAVIN *Franklin L. Lavin*  
SUBJECT: Guidelines for Endorsement Letters

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Attached is a final version of the Guidelines for Endorsement Letters, written after discussions with your office, Counsel, Intergovernmental Affairs, and Legislative Affairs.

We propose that these guidelines be adopted.

#4 → Griscorn,  
not Dawson will  
give final OK!?

cc: [unclear]  
[unclear]  
[unclear]



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION  
Washington, D.C. 20503

July 14, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: ELECTRONIC MAIL USER  
FROM: CHARLES M. KUPPERMAN CK  
SUBJECT: DIALCOM USAGE

According to our records, you have not utilized the Dialcom system over the past few months. Unless you notify us to the contrary, your Dialcom userid code will be discontinued and any files stored on the system will be deleted on August 1, 1987. If you still require Dialcom access for newswires or White House Guidance, please call Debra Domeyer, Sharon Mitchell or Linda Kelley by July 30, at 395-7370.

Thank you.

AL

This is ok by me  
Thanks for asking  
Dan.

David

Please let me know  
if there is a problem  
you have. I will take  
care of it. We are  
simply trying to clean  
things up and make some  
White House money.  
Thanks  
Linda Kelley

July 16, 1987

RECORD

DAVID:

I thought you might like to see this little blurb that took place in the Senate yesterday in the Senate concerning new rules for commemorative resolutions. This was announced after the passage of "Snow White Week."

*Tim*  
TIM  
Executive Clerk's Office

*Thanks - hope we can get things improved David*

because I know that the majority leader wants to get on with the business, and we are ready to do business, I think—all of us.

The committee rules are very clear now in Judiciary. I know that the occupant of the chair is a member of the committee.

We have made some real strides in bringing some sense to those commemoratives. One of the principal things to assure is that we do not commemorate a commercial enterprise. That is the reason why this "Snow White" commemorative languished for a time. It was not known by the sponsors why that occurred. But I can share that it occurred because we simply cannot commemorate what could be described—if it were so described—as Walt Disney's Snow White, something that would commemorate a corporate enterprise.

Thus, the amendments of Mr. STEVENS—and very thoughtful ones—have reduced it to simply commemorating the documentary as an animated movie of 50 years' duration, and of course it is a remarkable event.

I hope that all Senators will become familiar with the new rules, copies of which have been sent to all offices. We think they are thoughtful. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate now matches the Judiciary Committee of the House in dealing with commemoratives only at certain times, with a certain number of sponsors.

If we do not meet those tests, we have to waive the rules for resolution

and that will take a  
be committee.

**EDIT SYSTEM**

President, today I  
blem of crisis pro  
ie Farm Credit  
undreds of thou  
rely upon it.

System is a net-  
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farm debt in the  
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to this system to  
loans for spring  
term loans for  
t and land.

years, the Farm  
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st banking loss in  
lion, a fourth of  
rtfolio is in seri-  
7 billion is cur-  
onaccrual loans.  
been projected  
of the System's  
vers are techni-

e Farm Credit  
ng rapidly. One  
epletion at \$400  
ditionally, the  
billion a month  
her compounds  
ans upon the

system.

Recently, the Farm Credit System has announced that without Federal assistance, 8 of its 12 land banks will become insolvent entities before the end of this year.

Mr. President, this crisis in the Farm Credit System must be addressed, and it must be addressed quickly. Every day that we delay, endangers not only the Farm Credit System, but also the hundreds of thousands of farmers whose lives are affected by the system.

The Farm Credit System has been gravely injured by surpluses in the major commodities. This has caused commodity prices, as well as land values, to plummet. At the same time, the system has also been seriously plagued by a host of poor managerial decisions and policies. The Farm Credit System must embark upon new priorities which favor the restructuring of loans, and forbearance, rather than foreclosure. As a vehicle, the Farm Credit System can force farmers under, or it can provide them with the opportunity to prosper. Our farmers are drowning. This system must be redesigned to provide them with a much needed life preserver.

Given this critical situation, I have joined several of my colleagues in sponsoring the Agricultural Producers and Farm Credit Borrower Act.

Any legislation which attempts to address the many problems confronting the Farm Credit System must necessarily address a host of complex issues. Admittedly, this bill is not perfect. Given the magnitude of the prob-

lem, this bill does not solve all of our concerns. However, this legislation definitely provides a solid starting point for further deliberation. It is a responsible proposal which directly addresses the many critical issues that we will have to focus upon in the weeks ahead. Furthermore, this bill has received the endorsement of almost all of the major commodities groups and associations which ultimately will be affected. The Farm Bureau, the National Corn Growers Association, the National Pork Producers Council, the American Soybean Association, the National Cotton Council, and the National Cattlemen's Association have all come out in support of the direction and thrust of this bill.

This legislation will stabilize the Farm Credit System. This is an essential first step in revitalizing and restoring public confidence in the system. Of even more importance, the major thrust of this bill seeks to ensure that the system pursues a course of restructuring loans to farmers and borrowers—not foreclosure.

The current financial crisis facing our Nation's farmers demands our immediate attention. As an original sponsor, I am confident that this bill provides the essential framework for further consideration in this Chamber. I urge my colleagues not to delay further. Now is the time to begin action on this vital legislation.

**THE PLIGHT OF THE CHILDREN IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, on June 25, 1987, the House Republican Study Committee held a hearing on "The Plight of Children in South Africa." There was another symposium that day dealing with the plight of youths held in detention in South Africa during the state of emergency.

Everyone can sincerely—and should forcefully—object to any use of torture or brutality during the incarceration of any individual. Some people, however, have attempted to portray the youth of South Africa as a monolithic force of innocent children being arbitrarily attacked and harassed by the South African police. This misleading impression was effectively shattered by the study committee's hearing.

One of those to testify at the study committee's hearing was Senator LARRY PRESSLER. Senator PRESSLER has been a leader in the Senate in his opposition both to the system of apartheid and to the imposition of punitive economic, and I think wholly counterproductive, sanctions. The Senator from South Dakota stressed that, as Americans, we will not stand silently or idly by while some elements within South Africa promote, and in many cases commit, heinous and outrageous acts of violence against their countrymen. Senator PRESSLER emphasized

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: 7/17/87

FOR: *David Chen*

FROM JACK L. COURTEMANCHE

- Action
- Your Comment
- Let's Talk
- FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1987

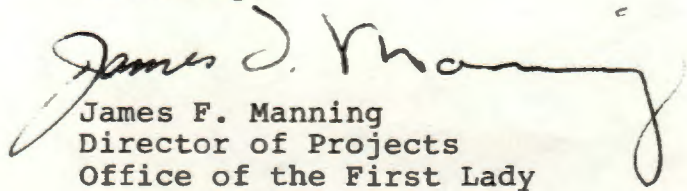
Dear Mrs. Egger:

On behalf of Mrs. Reagan, thank you for your recent letter inquiring into the possibility of having her host a reception at the White House sometime in the Spring of 1988. We appreciated hearing from you.

Unfortunately, however, we are unable to respond to your request at this time. As a rule, we can only project the First Lady's schedule approximately two months in advance. I will keep your letter on file, though, and would appreciate your contacting me at that time so that we can give your request every fair consideration.

Again, thank you for taking the time to write. Mrs. Reagan joins me in sending our best wishes.

Sincerely,



James F. Manning  
Director of Projects  
Office of the First Lady

Mrs. Betty S. Egger  
President  
Capital Speakers Club  
8101 Connecticut Avenue  
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

cc: Jack Courtemanche

ROSCOE L. EGGER, JR.  
8101 CONNECTICUT AVENUE #C-509  
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815

July 6, 1987

Mr. David Chew  
Assistant to the President  
West Wing, Basement  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear David:

I am attaching a copy of the letter which Betty sent requesting to hold a reception at the White House in honor of Mrs. Hester Beall Provenson. I trust all the details that you need are in the letter. I appreciate your getting this into the hands of the proper people.

I will call you for lunch one day soon.

Sincerely,

*Roscoe Egger, Jr.*

Roscoe L. Egger, Jr.

Enclosure - as stated

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM GRISCOM

FROM: David L. Chew

I note that Hugh Sidey is on the schedule for an RR interview. I do not know the circumstances surrounding that appointment, but would it be feasible to slip this interview one week, thereby putting RR in the Sidey column that appears the Time issue of August 17 -- while RR is at the Ranch? Just a thought.

Dal

Good thought  
but it is a  
fairly firm selection  
of dates BB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 23, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM GRISCOM

FROM: David L. Chew

I note that Hugh Sidey is on the schedule for an RR interview. I do not know the circumstances surrounding that appointment, but would it be feasible to slip this interview one week, thereby putting RR in the Sidey column that appears the Time issue of August 17 -- while RR is at the Ranch? Just a thought.

*Dal*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 27, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR WILL BALL

FROM: DAVID L. CHEW *DC*

SUBJECT: Attached

As soon as Leslie Arsht "signs off" on this,  
it should become "operational."

This is FYI. You need not do anything

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR WENDY GRAMM

FROM: DAVID L. CHEW *DC*

SUBJ: Upcoming Issues

Thank you for forwarding the memorandum of upcoming issues dated 7/21. I wanted to let you know that Ken Krieg in Rhett Dawson's Office will follow up on these issues. Your office should be hearing directly from him about any questions he may have.

cc: Ken Krieg  
Steve Tupper (for Jim Miller)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/27/87

Tom Gibson:

In case you and Joe  
have not seen this, I pass it  
along FYI. Don't use it without  
checking back.

David L. Chew

Attachment

7-23 David Chew

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 21, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM L. BALL, III  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS  
FROM: PETER D. KEISLER *PK*  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT  
SUBJECT: Bork

Attached, for your information, are: (1) the text of the speech Senator Packwood delivered before the National Abortion Rights Action League, (2) clippings from home-state newspapers which quote Senators Baucus, Burdick, Conrad, Cohen and Mitchell on the Bork nomination, and (3) a tabulation prepared by the Department of Justice of prior votes by individual Senators on confirming our judicial nominees.

Attachment

## AUGUST PLANNING

- I. Interview
  - USA weekend written interview (Gibson)
  - Forbes written interview (Gibson)
- II. Presidential Events Announcement (Ryan/Henkel)
  - Announcement of August 26 speech
  - Pope Visit
  - Bicentennial
  - UNGA
- III. Offensive/Defensive Issues
  - A. Defensive Issues
  - B. Offensive Issues
    - Embassy Security
    - Waste, Fraud & Abuse/Grace
    - Privatization
    - Adoption
    - Mid-Session Review

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN DUBERSTEIN

FROM: DAVID CHEW 

SUBJ: Results

Lest anyone who ever works in the White House forget that our actions have consequences, you may find the attached front page of the Financial Times of interest. The Financial Times is the leading business newspaper in Europe and is making a strong attempt to crack the US/Wall Street Journal market. (It is an excellent paper, but that is another story.)

I have marked in red the lead story from last Wednesday's paper which references the President's comments on arms reduction, which he made at the Superconductivity conference. As you can see, that short insert which you engineered, provided the headline and the thrust of the article. Reagan is credited with saying an arms deal is feasible, and does not leave all of the PR initiative to Mr. Gorbachev.

If part of our effort is to have an impact on the public opinion of Europe, this may be some evidence that the seemingly unimportant and simple activities here each day can, over time, help to have an impact.

173 ROUTE 2000401  
 073 WKOZ1985 NTWTFS H3C  
 EW  
 TE HOUSE  
 FLOOR  
 NG  
 TON DC 20500

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Greenwich CT	St. Louis	Mexico City
	San Francisco	

Call: 212-752-4500

# FINANCIAL

EUROPE'S BUSINESS NEWS

No. 30,297

Wednesday July 29 1985

**World News**      **Business Summary**

## S. African forces kill 190 in raid on Angola

South African security forces said they killed 190 nationalist guerrillas and Angolan Army soldiers during one of the most serious clashes in recent years. The two sides clashed after security forces were ambushed, the South-West Africa Territory Force said in a statement without specifying when the clashes occurred.

## Panama strike

A general strike that started in Panama City spread to other cities with banks, businesses and services closed to protest military control of Panama's government. The police and army made 46 arrests. Page 4

## Swiss free suspect

Swiss police released a Lebanese man wanted by France in connection with a bomb attack in Paris last September in which seven people were killed. The unidentified man, freed after four days, was believed to have links with a pro-Iranian underground organisation.

## Philippines debt

The new Philippines Congress ordered an inquiry into the country's foreign debt, its first action since it convened following a strong attack on creditor banks by President Corazon Aquino. Page 4

## Protest continues

Crimean Tartars, disappointed with their meeting with Soviet President Andrei Gromyko, gathered in a Moscow park to discuss the possibility of a hunger strike to draw attention to their claim for an autonomous

## Big Airbus order for GE and Snecma

GENERAL ELECTRIC of the US and its French partner Snecma, state-controlled aero-engine group, have won a \$2bn order from Airbus Industrie, European airline manufacturing consortium, for 376 engines. Page 20

ERNEST Saunders, former Guinness chairman, has launched a legal counter-offensive in his battle with the brewing company. He is seeking damages from Guinness for wrongful dismissal, and has "enjoined" the former finance director, Mr Olivier Roux, as a third party to the company's bid to recover £5.2m (\$8.26m).

GLAXO, biggest UK drugs company, signalled its determination to move into the emerging market for protein-based pharmaceuticals by buying the Swiss research facilities of Biogen, a US-based biotechnology company. Page 21

USX, largest US steel company which is also a leading oil and gas operator, posted strong improving second quarter profits, and forecasts "very promising results for the six months ahead. Page 21

PLATINUM: Upturn in the platinum market has accelerated, taking the London bullion market price to the highest level for

### PLATINUM



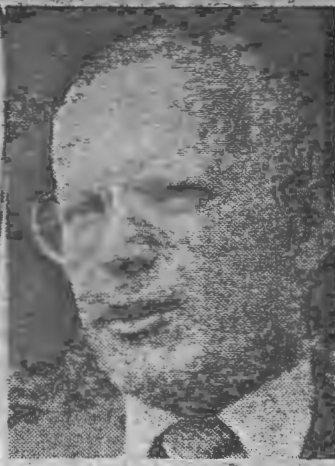
# Reagan says stag arms deal with M

BY STEWART FLEMING IN WASHINGTON AND WILLIAM DULLFORCE IN

PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan said yesterday that the stage was set for an historic arms control agreement following the tabling of new US proposals for the abolition of intermediate range missiles at the US-Soviet nuclear arms talks in Geneva.

At the same time, the White House announced that Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, would meet Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, his Soviet opposite number, in the US in September. The statement was seen as an indication that momentum was building up towards a summit meeting between President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, at the end of this year, an interpretation which the White House encouraged.

President Reagan, speaking at a scientific conference in Washington said the US had formally proposed in Geneva a global ban on intermediate nuclear forces (INF), thus matching the offer made by Mr Gorbachev last week. After a period of several weeks during which the two sides appeared to be deadlocked in the INF talks, Mr



Maynard Giltman, chief US negotiator at the INF talks

Gorbachev paved the way for a breakthrough by agreeing to drop the Soviet demand that the US and the Soviet Union should each be allowed to retain 100 medium-range warheads on their own territory. Under the proposed INF treaty, intermediate range missiles

## BONN CALL WEAPONS

West Germany's coalition government with unexpected that the country's missiles may be the to agreement betw and the Soviet Uni- mantling of all range nuclear force tion unity may be t decides the West weapons must be achieve an agre Moscow. Some obs however, that be obsolete by planned destruct missiles gets unde will cease to be agreement. Page 2

with a range of be 5000kms would world-wide. Altho ton has made a portant concessio proposals, US that a major, as ber of more techn remain to be solve

# US-Japanese chip pact may be broken by Intel

BY LOUISE KEHOE IN SAN FRANCISCO

INTEL, one of the largest US semiconductor manufacturers, has subcontracted a Japanese company to produce memory chips to meet a "sudden increase" in demand from Japa-

the chips. The US company declined to comment on the terms of the contract, described as an expedient way of meeting demand for its products in the Japan

shi deal as a way to increase production. US semiconductor analysts view Intel means of making. The company has

File copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1987

MEMORANDUM TO: TOM GRISCOM  
FROM: DAVID CHEW  
SUBJECT: August Planning

If we "loose" the mid-session review as an issue and if embassy security is not "ready to go," we could have the full first week with no key activities. We ought to keep this prospect in mind, so we don't find ourselves flat-footed. Perhaps we should talk seriously to Colin about getting a better fix on embassy security and then if necessary start contingency planning.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN DUBERSTEIN

FROM: DAVID L. CHEW *DC*

Attached is a long, but insightful piece on some of the challenges facing us in the last 18 months. Even though it is written by a European, it is right on point.

It is lunch or car reading somewhere. Be sure to read it all when you have a chance to do more than skim it. Would be interested in your reaction.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 13, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM HOOLEY

FROM: DAVID L. CHEW 

SUBJ: Travel Schedule

The following is the upcoming travel schedule for Ken Krieg and me to accompany the President in California:

26 August 1987            to LA from Washington  
(Wednesday)

6 Sept 1987              from LA to Washington  
(Sunday)

cc: Ken Krieg

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1987

Josh Gilder:

Attached is an interesting news account from Saturday's Financial Times. While you can't draw too many conclusions from just the article, you may want to track down the full report, it may offer some good speech material.

*David*  
David Chew

## France has highest G5 taxes

FRANCE had the highest taxes of the Group of Five leading industrialised states in 1986, with taxes accounting for 45 per cent of its gross domestic product, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development said in an annual report on national revenue, Renter reports from Paris.

This compares with a little less than 40 per cent in Britain and West Germany, while the US and Japan rely on taxes for less than 30 per cent of GDP.

OECD figures showed the French tax system relied

heavily on social security contributions, while direct income tax was relatively low. In 1986, social security contributions accounted for 43.6 per cent of total French taxation, compared with 36.5 in Germany and 17.5 in Britain.

This feature of the French tax system is likely to be exaggerated when the Government announces its 1988 budget next week. It is expected to include direct tax cuts of about 4 per cent for most income groups, which will be partly offset by a recent rise in social

security contributions.

Direct taxes accounted for 17.1 per cent of total French taxes, compared with more than 40 in Japan and the US.

British consumers contribute comparatively more through taxes on goods and services than do their counterparts in the other four states.

In Britain, these taxes accounted for more than 30 per cent of total tax revenue, slightly more than France's 29.1 and Germany's 25.6, but well above the US level of 17.7 and Japan's 14 per cent.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 17, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR MARLIN FITZWATER

From: David L. Chew 

I suspect someone on your staff is better able to determine if we can comply with this request. I do not know these people, nor have I discussed the request with them. Please have someone on your staff follow up if appropriate.

Attachment



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705-5799

*Tarlton Law Library*  
727 East 26th Street

September 11, 1987

Mr. David L. Chew  
Staff Secretary and Deputy Assistant to the President  
The White House Office  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Chew:

The Tarlton Law Library would like to obtain a particular White House publication for its collection. The piece to which I am referring is a White House briefing paper released on August 3, 1987, on the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

We would greatly appreciate your sending us a copy of this report, if at all possible. If not, would you be able to refer us to another office that could?

Thank you very much for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

*Barbara S. Bridges*

Barbara S. Bridges  
Documents Librarian

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
September 18, 1987

NOTE TO A. B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.

FROM: DAVID CHEW *DC*

Attached is a mailgram I received today. I would have normally sent it to Bill Lytton so he could keep track of this stuff. In his absence, I am sending it to you so that someone can follow this stuff.

2623 Connecticut Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

**UG**  
URGENT GRAM

**Urgentgram**

David L. Chew  
Who Ground Floor-Ww  
Executive Office Of Pre  
Washington, DC 20501

Dear David:

The White House cannot give out our address so I am writing you instead. We need your help.

I've been told Americans have flooded the White House with telephone calls to ask where they can send money to help the Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters. I hope you were one of them and I think Ollie does too.

As a member of the Directorate of the Nicaraguan Resistance (the "Contras") it gives me great hope to see this heartfelt outpouring of support.

A few weeks ago a man I am proud to call my friend, Lt. Col. Oliver North, laid out the reasons our men and I fight the communist Sandinistas who have enslaved Nicaragua.

Ollie is a man who has faced public ridicule and humiliation and risked his career and even his own life to try and help us get the support we need to win -- it is a matter of principle to him.

He understands what is at stake if the communists consolidate a

(over, please)

\*\*\* REPLY\*\*\*REPLY\*\*\*REPLY\*\*\*REPLY\*\*\*REPLY\*\*\*REPLY\*\*\*REPLY\*\*\*REPLY\*\*\*REPLY\*\*\*  
PLEASE TEAR AND RETURN IN THE ENCLOSED REPLY ENVELOPE

Mr. Calero:

Like Oliver North, I want to help the Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters win your battle against the communists. I've enclosed today:

\$25       \$50       \$100       \$250       \$500  
 \$1,000       \$\_\_\_\_\_ Other

Make checks payable to:  
Freedom Fighters Supply Fund  
2623 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

David L. Chew  
Who Ground Floor-Ww  
Executive Office Of Pre  
Washington, DC 20501

FN60      CHEW000D\*M000

beachhead in mainland America.

Today, my homeland is ruled by a brutal dictatorship -- their goal is to spread Marxist-Leninist revolution throughout Latin America and into the United States itself.

That's why I'm fighting -- for freedom from Communism.

Our Freedom Fighters are civilians in arms. We are peasants and businessmen -- men, women, and children who want freedom and democracy in Nicaragua.

We welcome efforts to bring peaceful change. But, we also understand that no Communist government has ever negotiated itself out of power. The Communists only understand force and military strength.

In fact, the only reason Ortega -- the Communist Dictator of Nicaragua -- signed the peace plan proposed in Guatemala is that our Resistance Forces have recently defeated his Communist troops in a string of major military victories.

This pressure from our forces brought the Communists to the table.

Now we must keep the pressure on -- both in the United States, and in the fields of Nicaragua. It's the only way we can hope to win peace with freedom and democracy. With the help of our friends in the U.S. -- people like you -- we have come so far -- victory is now possible.

So when I heard that Americans called the White House to find out where to send money to help our fight, it reinforced my hope.

We still need funds for food, medical supplies and clothing. And we need to continue to fight and win the public relations battle here in the U.S.

The Nicaraguan Communists hired Fenton Communications to run a slick New York PR Campaign to win the minds of the American people.

These enemies won't give up simply because Ollie North told the truth about the Nicaraguan Communists. They continue to spread lies and disinformation -- we must counter them.

David, we need whatever you can afford to send -- \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$25, or less -- we need your help today. Please return the bottom of this urgent message to our Washington office with a check for whatever you can afford.

I thank you. I'm sure Ollie North would be grateful too. My Nicaraguan brothers and sisters fighting the Communists thank you. God bless you.

Adolfo Calero, Member of the Directorate, Nicaraguan Resistance

\*\*\*Please complete the reverse side and return in the reply envelope\*\*\*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1987

NOTE TO JOHN TUCK

FROM: DAVID CHEW *DC*

Out of today's Bork Meeting, the  
Senator agreed to talk to:


- Laxalt
- Drew Lewis

cc: Will Ball

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1987

NOTE TO KEN DUBERSTEIN

FROM: DAVID CHEW 

Out of today's Bork Meeting, you  
agreed to talk to:

- Bob Teetor
- Senator Shelby

cc: Will Ball

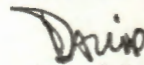
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1987

Dana,

Since you are drafting the IMF speech, I thought you might enjoy reading this piece from the Financial Times that provides a perspective on the issues for the IMF "agenda." It's certainly not the outlines of a speech, but may be a helpful perspective on the environment that will receive the President's remarks. One glaring omission from this article is any discussion of trade policies and the prospect of a trade war.



David Chew

Philip Stephens looks behind the agenda of this week's IMF/World Bank meetings

# Private smiles, public unease

**R**ASSURANCE will be the name of the game for the major industrial nations at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

As finance ministers and central bankers gather in Washington later this week, there is little sign of the acrimonious disarray which marred last year's gathering.

The issues and the risks remain much the same: sluggish growth, unsustainable trade imbalances between the three largest economies, volatile currency markets and a still-bleak outlook for heavily indebted nations.

But since last year's public slanging match between the US and West Germany, governments have tilted in the direction of co-operation rather than conflict. The aim this time around will be to persuade the outside world, the financial markets — and occasionally themselves — that prospects are brightening.

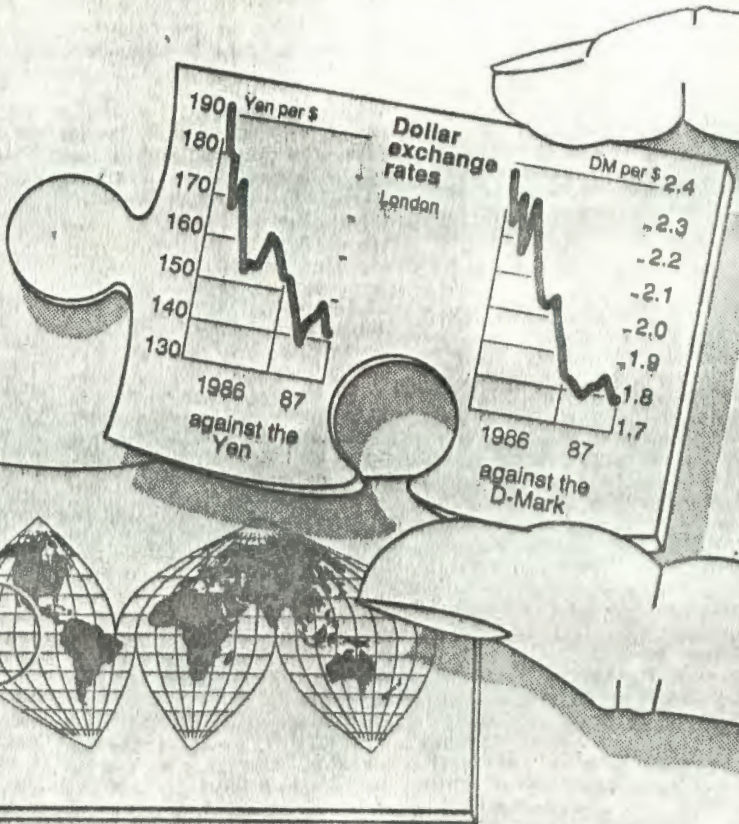
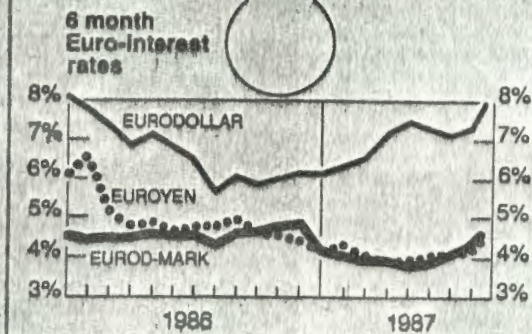
The public message will be that economic growth is picking up, that February's Louvre accord to underpin the dollar remains firmly in place and that the debt crisis is manageable. If the world's economic problems have not been solved, then a plausible case can be made out that the industrialised nations will manage to muddle through.

The IMF is forecasting that growth in the industrialised world will pick up fractionally to just over 2.5 per cent next year. That is below the rate needed to make a significant dent in unemployment in industrialised nations or to improve the outlook for developing nations. But it is in the right direction.

A stream of official statements from Tokyo and European capitals makes it almost

	1985	1986	1987	1988
W.GERMANY	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.3
US	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7
JAPAN	4.7	2.5	3.2	3.4
UK	3.4	2.5	3.3	2.2
ITALY	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.5
CANADA	4.0	3.1	2.8	2.8
FRANCE	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.8

Source: IMF



for any further easing of monetary policy. 'Inflation is at a tolerable level, but it cannot be ignored.'

The consensus outside West Germany is that the Bonn Government should stimulate the economy through a more expansionary fiscal policy. Mr Gerhard Stoltenberg, finance minister, will insist, however, that he can go no further than the DM 14bn (£4.7bn) of tax cuts scheduled for next January.

He will emphasise the need for Washington to follow up the prospective \$60bn cut in the 1987 US budget deficit, to \$160bn, with a further sizeable reduction in 1988. The problem is that few think that such a move is politically feasible, and most accept the recent forecast from the Congressional Budget Office that the shortfall is likely to rise again.

None of this provides a particularly auspicious background for stable exchange rates.

The odds are that, despite public protestations to the contrary, the Group of Seven will accept some shading down in their informal ranges for the dollar—if for no other reason than to reflect faster inflation in the US than elsewhere.

This expected focus on the dollar should not obscure the implications for developing and heavily indebted nations of mediocre growth rates in the industrialised world.

Brazil's moratorium on debt repayments, the setback suffered by President Raul Alfonsín in Argentina's elections and the virtual cessation of commercial bank lending will underline the fact that if the debt crisis is controllable, it is also intractable.

Falling world commodity prices represented a terms of trade loss of \$100bn for the developing nations last year, at a time when new private lending came to a virtual standstill. Despite low borrowing levels and lower interest rates, many indebted countries, such as the

If the framework of the Louvre remains in place, the cracks in its foundations are visible. "We need to put some cement into the agreement," comments the head of a European finance ministry. "But it is hard to see what can be done in Washington."

There is a question mark over how long Mr Baker can commit himself to a stable dollar in the face of \$16bn (£9.7bn) a month trade deficits and the still strident chorus of protectionism on Capitol Hill.

West Germany's growth rate

tries like Sweden and Spain have also built up their dollar reserves. The Fed initially intervened heavily, but more recently has been reluctant to buy its own currency.

The overall pace of this activity cannot be sustained indefinitely, however, without seriously disrupting monetary policy in Japan and Europe. West Germany's Bundesbank has acknowledged as much by eschewing substantial dollar purchases in favour of small, but highly-publicised, forays into the market.

But from the start, organisations like the IMF and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development were highly sceptical about whether the policy pledges went far enough.

Their medium-term forecasts suggest that, on the basis of present exchange rates and policies, the US current account would still show a deficit of close to \$100bn a year in the early 1990s. That prospect would involve a serious risk of some combination of an uncontrolled dollar slide and an

And if the dollar's devaluation has brought US industry closer to its average competitive position of the last 25 years, structural changes have severely limited its scope for recapturing markets.

The debt crisis in Latin America has led to a \$13bn deterioration in the US trade balance with the region since 1980. World oversupply of many agricultural products has curtailed export opportunities for US farmers, and newly-industrialised countries in Asia have stolen a march in many market for manufactured

Brane Radovic

failures) and currently, little head of steam in favour of a tripartite system. The Government has not yet provided convincing evidence that it has thought all this through.

### Opting out

Another area in which it appears to be making policy on the run is in its proposal to let schools opt out of local authority control. At face value, this is a simple extension of "parent power," by means of which consumers of education will be able to exercise a preference. But during the election campaign the Tories suggested that not many schools would opt out and that when they did they would retain their present character. They would become centres of excellence, exemplars to the rest (perhaps similar to the "magnet schools" that Mr Baker is currently visiting in the United States).

Now the Prime Minister has indicated that she expects wholesale opting out, on the analogy of the sale of local council houses to sitting tenants. She also seems to favour the idea of these newly-independent schools becoming more selective. There is a world of difference between the establishment of a few magnet schools and a wholesale creaming-off by thrusting middle-class parents. It looks as if this part of the Government's policy is designed to break the alliance of city-centre Left-led councils with elements in the teaching unions. That would be a very large sledgehammer to crack a nut, however much the nut needs cracking. It might damage the most vulnerable children by leaving them in sink schools.

Introducing market principles to the choice of school might be workable if everyone could have equivalent purchasing power, as with educational vouchers. But opting out is only a part-market system, which might be more destructive than none at all. It is another area in which further thought is required.

## ing towards

ments have... tion of co-operation rather than conflict. The... around will be to... outside world... themselves... brightening.

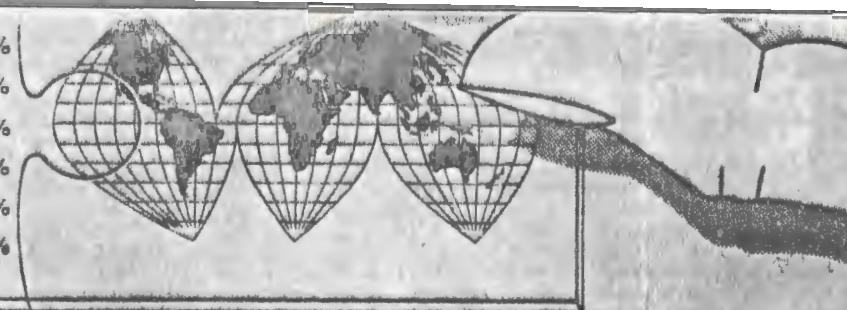
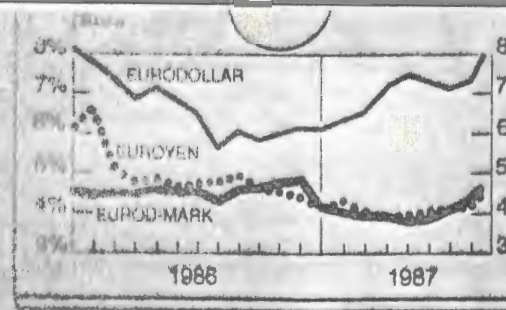
The public message will be that economic growth is picking up, that February's Louvre accord to undertake the dollar remains firmly in place and that the debt crisis is manageable. If the world's economic problems have not been solved, then a plausible case can be made out that the industrialised nations will manage to muddle through.

The IMF is forecasting growth in the industrialised world will pick up fractionally to just over 2.5 per cent next year. That is below the rate needed to make a significant dent in unemployment in industrialised nations or to improve the outlook for developing nations. But it is in the right direction.

A stream of official statements from Tokyo and European capitals makes it almost certain that the Group of Seven — the US, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — will reaffirm the Louvre agreement. "The exchange rate has played its role for the time being," says Mr Karl Otto Poehl, president of West Germany's Bundesbank. "The main instrument for further adjustment (of trade imbalances) must be appropriate domestic policies."

Despite his frustration with the slow pace of economic growth in Europe, Mr James Baker, the US Treasury, will probably have little choice but to tacitly agree. A public disavowal of the commitment to exchange rate stability would send the dollar crashing on foreign exchange markets.

As Mr Alan Greenspan, new chairman of the US Federal Reserve, implicitly acknowledged earlier this month when he raised the discount rate to 8 per cent, the corollary of a sliding dollar would be a sharp rise in interest rates. Mr Greenspan, says one European official, realises that "a debtor country has to behave like a debtor country—it is reliant upon foreign capital to finance its budget and current account



If the framework of the Louvre remains in place, the cracks in its foundations are small. "We need to put some seaweed into the agreement," comments the head of a European finance ministry. "But it is hard to see what can be done in Washington."

There is a question mark over how long Mr Baker can commit himself to a stable dollar in the face of \$16bn (£8.7bn) a month trade deficits and the still strident chorus of protectionism on Capitol Hill.

West Germany's growth rate looks like following the traditional pattern of turning out well below official forecasts. For 1987 it is projected at just 1.5 per cent, next year 2.3 per cent.

Paralysis in US domestic policy making in the run-up to next year's presidential elections is expected to bring with it a reward rise in the US budget deficit.

On one level, as Mr Nigel Lawson, Britain's Chancellor, insists, February's accord has been a success. After an initial surge in the yen's value, exchange rates have been more or less stable since April.

This stability has been underpinned by closer co-ordination of monetary policies. As US interest rates have risen in response to higher inflation, West Germany and Japan have put aside monetary targetry and kept their rates low.

"Managed floating," however, has not been quite as easy as Mr Lawson suggests. Dollar purchases by central banks so far this year total roughly \$90bn, financing the bulk of the US current account deficit over the same period.

Japan, whose intervention runs in tens of billions, and

tries like Sweden and Spain have also built up their dollar reserves. The Fed initially intervened heavily, but more recently has been reluctant to buy its own currency.

The overall pace of this activity cannot be sustained indefinitely, however, without seriously disrupting monetary policy in Japan and Europe. West Germany's Bundesbank has acknowledged as much by eschewing substantial dollar purchases in favour of small, but highly-publicised, forays into the market.

But from the start, organisations like the IMF and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development were highly sceptical about whether the policy pledges went far enough.

Their medium-term forecasts suggest that, on the basis of present exchange rates and policies, the US current account would still show a deficit of close to \$100bn a year in the early 1990s. That prospect would involve a serious risk of some combination of an uncontrolled dollar slide and an

## 'Even if the entire Japanese spending package is added to domestic demand, it will be barely half what is needed'

There is also a more fundamental problem. The pact to stabilise the dollar rested on the analysis that if three major economies adopted the appropriate policies, exchange rates were broadly in line with economic fundamentals.

More simply, the 40 per cent devaluation of the dollar since its peak in 1985 would be enough to gradually erode the US trade deficit and the Japanese and West German surpluses, as long as Washington took steps to cut its budget deficit and Tokyo and Bonn stepped up their economic growth rates. Stability would allow time for resources in the US to be shifted into export industries and for Japan and

accelerating march into protectionism by the US.

Evidence has emerged of a healthier pattern of trade. In volume terms, US exports have been rising by more than 10 per cent this year well over double the rate of increase in imports. Japan is experiencing the reverse, with exports relatively flat and imports growing strongly. Despite its sluggish growth rate, West German trade flows are also moving in the right direction.

The scale of the improvement, however, is not nearly enough to compensate for the terms of trade loss the US has suffered from its currency's decline. In other words, exports are not rising fast enough to offset the higher price of

is likely to rise again.

None of this provides a particularly auspicious background for stable exchange rates.

The odds are that, despite public protestations to the contrary, the Group of Seven will accept some shading down in their informal ranges for the dollar—if for no other reason than to reflect faster inflation in the US than elsewhere.

This expected focus on the dollar should not obscure the implications for developing and heavily indebted nations of mediocre growth rates in the industrialised world.

Brazil's moratorium on debt repayments, the setback suffered by President Paul Alfonsín in Argentina's elections and the virtual cessation of commercial bank lending will underline the fact that if the debt crisis is controllable, it is also intractable.

Falling world commodity prices represented a truce of trade loss of \$100bn for the developing nations last year, at a time when new private lending came to a virtual standstill. Despite low borrowing levels and lower interest rates, many indebted countries saw the ratio of their debt service payments to exports rise even further.

There is now a risk that the decision by US and UK banks to increase their balance sheet provisions against sovereign debt will lead to further hardening of their position in future reschedulings. That would coincide with increased evidence of a steady erosion in indebted nations of the political support needed to push through the structural adjustment programmes at the heart of the industrialised nations' present debt strategy.

Of course, these nations will emphasise some bright spots. Mr Kichi Miyazawa's promised debt initiative will mark a long-overdue recognition by Japan of the increased obligations which accompany its status as the world's largest creditor nation. Mr Lawson can expect some modest headway for his proposals for debt relief for the poorest African nations.

But, in private at least, they will be forced to concede that just as the present pace and pattern of growth is not enough to solve the imbalances between industrialised nations, it also offers little prospect of a durable solution to the debt crisis.

But, in private at least, they will be forced to concede that just as the present pace and pattern of growth is not enough to solve the imbalances between industrialised nations, it also offers little prospect of a durable solution to the debt crisis.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

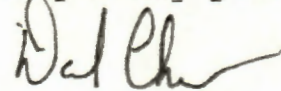
September 22, 1987

Dear Charlie:

Enclosed as promised is a pair of cufflinks for your son's birthday. I hope that he enjoys them.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,



David L. Chew

Mr. Charles Cullen  
593 Pine Forest Court  
Melbourne, FL 32940

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1987

TO: BERYL SPRINKEL

Through a mutual friend, I have been approached by Martin Gilman who is interested in an international economist slot at the CEA. While I do not know Mr. Gilman, I indicated I would pass his resume along for your consideration. As you can see he is presently at the IMF.

If you or your staff have any interest, and if you feel it appropriate, please feel free to follow-up with Mr. Gilman directly. I need not be involved beyond this point.

  
DAVID CHEW

Sent 9-23  
CHB



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20431

CABLE ADDRESS  
INTERFUND

September 21, 1987

Mr. David Chew  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

As we discussed this morning, I understand from Mr. Dallara's office that the Council of Economic Advisors is interested in having a Fund staff member seconded in an advisory capacity to work there for a period of one year or so. I would be grateful if you could bring my credentials to the attention of Mr. Sprinkel and his staff.

Thank you again for your help in this matter.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Martin G. Gilman".

Martin G. Gilman

Attachment



MARTIN GRANT GILMAN

Address: 1849 Mintwood Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
Telephone: (202) 328-0070 (Home)  
(202) 623-8735 (Office)

Present Position:

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, Washington D.C., (since August 1981)  
Senior Economist. Responsibility for negotiations on economic adjustment programs in several countries (Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, and Mauritius) with extensive involvement in official and commercial bank debt questions, and exchange rate issues. IMF Resident representative in Ivory Coast, 1985-86. President of the Art Society, 1987.

Previous Positions:

O.E.C.D., Paris, France, April 1975-July 1981.  
Economist. Working on questions of international financial markets, direct investment and trade in services.

University of Paris/Sorbonne (in conjunction with the Institute of European Studies) 1978-81. Lecturer in economics.

Prior to 1975, taught economics at the University of Reading (U.K.), Institute of European Studies (Paris, France) and Memphis State University.

1972-73  
Product brand manager at Clarks Ltd. (U.K.)

Degrees

Ph.D. in Economics (London School of Economics, 1981)

M.Sc. (Econ.) (London School of Economics, 1972)

Certificate of International Studies (SAIS of the Johns Hopkins University, 1971)

B.S. (Econ.) (Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, 1970)

B.A. in political science (University of Pennsylvania, 1970), including studies at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris, 1968-69.

Publications

The Financing of Foreign Direct Investment, with a preface by Charles Kindleberger, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981.

"Alternative Policy Prescriptions and the Multinational Enterprise" with John H. Dunning in The Multinational Enterprise in a Hostile World, Gerard Curzon, ed., London and New York: Macmillan, 1977.

"Contrasting Perspectives on the Problem of the Management of Surplus Capacity" in The International Politics of Surplus Capacity (Competition for Market Shares in the World Recession), Susan Strange and Roger Tooze, eds., London: George Allen and Unwin, 1981.

"Japan's Financial Coming of Age: Some Implications," in Dialogue, New York, Summer/Fall, 1981 (quarterly publication of the Trilateral Commission).

"Own Yen, Pay in Marks" in The Annual Investment File, London: April 1982.

"Foreign Direct Investment's Limited Role in the International Transfer of Financial Resources," IMF Staff Papers, forthcoming.

Personal Information

Born: Memphis, Tennessee on August 11, 1948  
Marital status: Single  
Languages: Fluent in French, some Spanish

Personal References:

Mr. Rattan J. Bhatia  
Director of the Fund Office in the  
United Nations and Special Representative  
to the UN  
Telephone: (202) 623-6959

Prof. Benjamin J. Cohen  
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy,  
Medford, Massachusetts  
Telephone: (617) 628-7010

Mrs. Paula Stern  
(former Chairwoman, International Trade Commission)  
Senior Fellow, Carnegie Endowment  
Telephone: (202) 797-6416

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN DUBERSTEIN

FROM:

DAVID L. CHEW

*Dail*

SUBJECT:

Senator Wilson Letter on Mexico

Following up on your request to run down the details of Senator Wilson's August 1986 letter to the President on Mexico, I spoke to Jim Dyer. He confirms the letter was, through an oversight, never answered.

Wilson's letter was in reference to several policies of President de la Madrid, now the outgoing President of Mexico. Given the year-plus delay those issues, as well as the personalities in Mexico, have changed. Nevertheless, Will Ball will send a general response outlining the current status of the issues Wilson raised and apologize for not responding sooner.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 29, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN CRIPPEN

FROM: DAVID L. CHEW *Dave*

SUBJECT: Already Scheduled Tax Rate Reductions

If one of the concerns about the stock market crash is that a loss of consumer confidence might cause a postponement of major purchases triggering a recession, perhaps someone, at the appropriate point, should look into the effects of the tax rate reduction scheduled for January 1, 1988.

If my memory serves me correctly, the tax reform bill signed into law in 1986 created two tax brackets for individuals of 15 and 28%. The shift to the lower brackets was phased in over 2 years so that in 1987 the top rate will be 38½%. Thus, in January 1988 the top tax rate, as well as several of the interim rates, affecting something like 20% of all taxpayers, is scheduled to decline again to 28%. (For certain higher incomes there will be effectively a 5% surcharge as the standard deduction and lower tax rate bracket are phased at upper income levels.) To the extent that this group of taxpayers uses withholding instead of estimating, they will need to adjust the number of exemptions they take in order to avoid over/under withholding. So, in January of 1988 certain higher income taxpayers could find themselves with greater take-home pay each month. This might be helpful in keeping higher income consumers confident about the future and in the marketplace spending their dollars.

Someone at CEA or Treasury may want to look more thoroughly into this matter to determine if the potential economic impact is significant or if the universe of taxpayers is too small for the rate reduction to be a factor.

You may remember this year when the first tax rate decreases went into effect, the IRS had trouble with the form it gave people to compute their new withholding. If it is advisable to publicize this further rate reduction for higher income taxpayers, then some one may want to check with Treasury to be sure the IRS plan for informing the affected taxpayers is adequate.

cc: Ken Duberstein  
Rhett Dawson

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR JAY STEPHENS

FROM: DAVID L. CHEW 

FYI -- for your files is a copy of the letter I received that we discussed. As we agreed, I intend to decline to participate in the study, since any responses I give would be as an administration spokesman.

cc: Marybel Batjer

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 19, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN DUBERSTEIN  
RHETT DAWSON

FROM: DAVID L. CHEW *DC*

The attached item, if approved, requires the President to publish a notice in the Federal Register on January 2. This will occur when you are out of town (LA/Palm Springs). I'm not suggesting that the January 2 date be changed, but the coordination of the January 2 Federal Register notice, getting RR and others to focus on it the week between Christmas and New Years, allowing for foreign government notification prior to January 2, and the other appropriate steps of coordination will be a headache because of the time of the year and the travel status. In addition, this will occur at the time you will also be focusing on wrapping up the budget.

While this is a small item, as December draws to a close you may want to check on the status of the Retaliation/Federal Register package so as to minimize the coordination and communication difficulties in the week between Christmas and New Years.