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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 8600807

REFERRAL

DATE: 30 JAN 86

393748

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: MARTIN

SOURCE: GREGG, D

DATE: 30 JAN 86

KEYWORDS: PERU

AVP

CASTRO, LUIS ALVA

WAGNER, ALLAN

101

SUBJ: REQUEST BACKGROUND PAPER & TALKING POINTS FOR VP 13 FEB MTG W/ VP

Luis alva & For. Min. allan Wagner of Peru

REQUIRED ACTION: PREPARE BRIEFING PAPERS & TALKING POINTS

DUEDATE: 10 FEB 86

COMMENTS:

FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MSC 8600807



# OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

January 30, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL MARTIN

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY** 

NSC

FROM:

Don Gregg 🖵

SUBJECT:

Vice President's Meeting with Second Vice President Luis Alva Castro and Foreign Minister Allan Wagner of Peru

The Vice President will meet with Second Vice
President Luis Alva Castro and Foreign Minister Allan
Wagner of Peru on Thursday, February 13, at 1:30 p.m. in
his OEOB office. We would very much appreciate your
forwarding background papers and talking points for the
Vice President's use by cob Monday, February 10. An
appropriate NSC staff member is welcome to attend.

Thank you.

RECEIVED 30 JAN 86 17

TO

MARTIN

FROM GREGG, D

DOCDATE 30 JAN 86

KEYWORDS: PERU

AVP

CASTRO, LUIS ALVA

WAGNER, ALLAN

SUBJECT: REQUEST BACKGROUND PAPER & TALKING POINTS FOR VP 13 FEB MTG W/ VP CASTRO & FOMIN WAGNER

ACTION: PREPARE BRIEFING PAPERS DUE: 10 FEB 86 STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

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BURGHARDT

( HW HW )

MILLER

COMMENTS

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W/ATTCH FILE (C)

NSCIFID

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

LOG

CJ

2-24-86

Thank for giving me an uplate on Pow. Ohro I look farmed to seeing you before long, we have much to talk about

in my Thought and frager.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

> The Honorable David C. Jordon Ambassador American Embassy Lima, Peru APO Miami 34031

394541PD 1150 C0124 HE006-61 F0002

394/04PD 3300 CO 124 FG 006-07

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY SIERRA

FROM:

CARLTON TURNER (

SUBJECT:

Letter Translation

Attached is a letter I received March 17, 1986 from Felipe Osterling Parodi. From Peru

Please translate and return to me

Thank you for your assistance.





Lima, 18 de febrero de 1986

Señor
Carlton E. Turner
Deputy Assistant to the President
Room 248
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20220
U. S. A.-

Estimado señor Turner:

El propósito de esta carta es agradecerle la hospitalidad y muestras de simpatía que recibí de usted durante la reciente visita que efectué a los Estados Unidos de América conjuntamente con otros parlamentarios peruanos.

Confío en que las importantes conversaciones que hemos sostenido conducirán a un mayor - acercamiento entre nuestros países, dentro de nuestro em peño de institucionalizar el sistema democrático y establecer una verdadera justicia social en el Perú.

Espero tener la oportunidad de retribuirle sus finas atenciones cuando usted visite el Perú.

Cordialmente,

Felipe Osterling Parodi Senador de la República (Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT TRANSMITTAL FORM

424363 3100 CO124

S/S 8606515

Date\_\_\_March 19, 1986

For: VADM John M. Poindexter

National Security Council

The White House

Re	f	e	r	e	n	C	е	:
***	-	•	-	$\overline{}$		•	•	•

lo: Presi	dent Ronald Reagan	from:_MrMo	ises Trelles	Gomez
Date: Fe	b. 5, 1986	Subject Wants	help in find	ing some-
one in U.	S. to provide him wit	h vehicle for	transporting	passenger
Referral	Dated: 3/6/86	1	ID#(if any	-
	e attached item was partment of State	sent directly	to the	
Action Taken:				
	A draft reply is at	tached.		
	A draft reply will	oe forwarded.		
	A translation is at	tached.	×	*
x	An information copy	of a direct r	eply is attac	ched.
	We believe no respondited below.	nse is necessa	ary for the re	eason
•	The Department of Sproposed travel.	tate has no ob	jection to th	ne .
	Other.			
Demorks:				

Remarks:

Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

NSC#8602818 (Classification)



#### United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 10, 1986

Mr. Moises Trelles Gomez Ex-Diputado del Peru Avenida Los Postes Mz. Hl Lote 30 Urbanizacion La Huayrona Distrito de San Juan de Lurigancho Lima, Peru

Dear Mr. Trelles Gomez:

Thank you for your letter of February 5th to President Ronald Reagan. On behalf of President Ronald Reagan and the Government of the United States of America, I regret to inform you that we are not empowered to help you in purchasing a vehicle. Please accept my sympathy for you and your family regarding your precipitous decline in fortune. This must be a difficult time for you.

Although we recognize the unusual circumstances of your request, the United States Government does not help individuals in the manner for which you asked.

Thank you again for your correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

Heather Hodges

Westler Horizon

Country Officer for Peru



Cámara de Diputados

Lima, 5 de febrero de 1986

Excelentísimo Señor:

Ronald Reagan

Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Norte América.

Washington .-

Excelencia:

Permítame unos minutos de su valioso tiem po, para solicitarle en nombre de mis hijos, su apoyo para retomar el camino del progreso.

Fuíen el anterior gobierno Diputado por el Departamento de Huánuco, al que serví con entrega total, honradez y eficiencia, pero al mismo tiempo me olvidé por completo de mi bienestar econômico.

Es así, que cuando se produjo el cambio - de gobierno, me negaron el reingreso a mi anterior em pleo ( que lo tenía antes de ser elegido Diputado ) y la entrevista que solicité al Presidente García Pérez me fue denegada.

Tenía un auto y me dediqué al transporte de pasajeros, así estuve manteniendo a mis hijos hon radamente, hasta que el pasado mes de octubre (85) me asaltaron a mano armada, me robaron el carro yla policía lo encontró al día siguiente, pero sin motor, ni llantas.

Ayuda en mi país no la puedo encontrar, es sa es la razón por la que acudo a usted para ver si a través de alguna persona o empresa me puede conseguir un vehículo de transporte de pasajeros, que con la utilidad que obtendría lo pagaría. Solo quiero una tabla de salvación, pues con la ayuda de Dios creo que superaré este difícil momento.





# Cámara de Diputados

Me permito adjuntar a la presente, las prue bas documentales de todo lo que le he manifestado.

Ruego a Dios para que derrame sus bendiciones sobre usted y lo ayude permanentemente en la gran tarea de conducir los destinos de la gran nación norte americana.

Gracias Excelencia.

Moises Trelles Comez Ex-Diputado (1980-19 85) por Huánuco-Perú.

Mi Dirección :

Av Los Postes (antes Próceres de la Independencia) Mz. H1 -Lote 30. Urbanización La Huayro na. Distrito San Juan de Luri gancho. Lima-Perú. 7901 - 1

SOLICITA: REINGRESO O

REIECORPORACIOE ..

News D.

SEROR MINISTRO DE SALUD

MOISES E. TRELLES GOMES, peruano identificado con Libreta Electoral Nº 22460126, ante Ud. con el debido respeto me presento y expongo:

Que, debiendo concluir el 28 de Julio del presente año mi mandato legislativo para el que fuí elegido; Solicito a Ud., disponga mi reincorporación al Ministerio de Salud a partir del lro de Agosto del presente año, al cargo de Director de Sistema Administrativo; por hallarme incurso en lo dispuesto por el Inciso g) del Artículo 24º del Decreto Legis lativo Nº 276 de la Carrera Administrativa y Remuneraciones del Sector Público.

Acompaño para tal fin en fotocopia la documentación nuntentatoria requerida.

Es justicia que espero alcanzar.

Lima, 17 de Julio de 1985

MOISES E. TRELLES COMEZ

persual.

C. D 7/6/85

#### ACTA DE ENTREGA DE VEHICULO

---En magdalena, siendo las 18.30 horas del día 23.0CT85, pre sente ante el Instructor en una de las Oficinas de la División de Investigación de Robo de Vehículos, la persona de MOISES = TRELLES GOMEZ (41), natural de Huánuco, grado de instrucción superior, ocupación periodista, casado, identificado con L.E. Nro.22460126 y domiciliado en Jr.Mantaro Nro.422-102.-Breña.- a quién con conocimiento del Jefe de la DIRVE, se procedió - hacerle entrega de lo siguiente:

---Un (01) automóvil marca "VW", color verde limón, de placade rodaje Nro.CQ-9373, serie Nro.PO-295489, tal como pone a disposición a esta DIRVE, la 80va. Comisaría GC de Santa Isabel con Of.Nro.457-73-CGC/CSI.

EL INSTRUCTOR

Vo Bo

BCO A BERNAM

TEER BE LA BIVISION

RECIBI

ES CONFORME

### ACTA DR EMPREGA DEL VISITORIO CO-9373

En la Sección Demuncias de la 80a. Comisario ; siendo las 12.53 horas del día 23 de Detubre de 1985 presentes los abajo firmantes se presedió a formular el presente documento siendo los tensinos los siguientes.

- 1.- One . ch din-22 de Octubre de 1985 a horas 09.00 fue ubiendo el Vehiculo CO-9373 . March Volsungen . de color Verde limén . sin Notor . sin Llantas . sin Radio . sin Baterias . ( Desmantelado) . el mismo que estuvo abandonado on la urb. San Carlos .
- 2.- Il dia de la fecha acudió a esta Comisaria don MOISTS
  THELLES COMEZ, de 41 ches decdad, natural de Huarmoo,
  acado, compacion Periodista; con Libreta Electoral Arc.
  22460126 y domiciliado en el Jr. Mantars Arc. 422 Int.
  102 Brena Lima, indicando ser el propistario, portendo la Tarjeta de Propiedad correspondiente y hace constar
  que recepcione con las siguientes novedades.

Que, ontre sus pertenencias que hobie en el Vehicula a parte de las moceserias en sa intelidad, figuraba un
turjeta de identificación del Vehícula y Conductor queservin de pase a los establecimientes del Congrese, puesto que el interesado era Parlamentario del Regimen pasado,
y tumbién existia varios foleders conteniendo documentos
diversos.

3.- Siendo las 13.15 horas del dúa 23 de Octubre de 195 se concluyó con la formulación del presente documento procediendo a firmar el propietario perla confermidad de la recopción y las participantes que atestignam.

CANOS GONZALES ZEVALLOS MOISES TREALES COMEZ

EL LESTRUCTOR

UAN M CHAVEZ BISSO CI. 045632 Teniente G.C.

OMISARIO



Nº 414-85/SGPR

Lima, 11 de noviembre, 1985

Señor MOISES TRELLES GOMEZ Jr. Mántaro 422 - Int. 102 BREÑA

De mi consideración:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted en relación a su atenta comunicación, de fecha 22 de octubre, mediante la cual solicitó una audiencia con el Señor Presidente de la República.

En tal sentido, cumplo con manifestar a usted que lamentablemente nuestro Primer Mandatario no podrá atender su gentil solicitud, tal y como hubiera sido su deseo, debido a su recargada agenda de trabajo.

Me valgo de la oportunidad para asegurar a usted, los sentimientos de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

Atentamente,

ENRIQUE CORNEJO RAMIREZ

Secretario General de la Presidencia

de La República

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE OFFICE OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

LS No. 118998

#### TRANSLATOR'S SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION

Language:

Spanish

Date of Communication:

February 5, 1986

Addressed to:

President Reagan

Name and Address of writer:

Moisés Trelles Gómez

Av. Los Postes (formerly Av. Próceres de la Independencia) Mz - 1 Lote 30 Urbanización La Huayrona, Distrito San Juan de Lurigancho, Lima, Peru

Substance of writer's statement:

Mr. Trelles, a non-working journalist who was a representative from the Department of Huánaco to the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies during the previous administration, requests assistance in finding some person or company in the U.S. to provide him with a vehicle for transporting passengers. He would pay for it with his earnings. He had been supporting his family as a driver since he was not able to get back into the Ministry of Health, where he had worked before he was elected. Then his car was stolen and stripped, so now he has no means of support. He has requested an appointment with President García Pérez, but to no avail. He encloses copies of documents proving the above.

He knows that with the help of God he will overcome this difficult time. He prays that God will bless the President and help him in his leadership of the United States.



#### SECRETARIA GENERAL DE LA PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA

Nº 414-85/SGPR

Lima, 11 de noviembre, 1985

Señor MCISES TRELLES GOMEZ Jr. Mántaro 422 - Int. 102 BREÑA

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Atentamente,

ENRIQUE CORNEJO RAMIREZ

Secretario General de la Presidencia

de la República



# Cámara de Diputados

Lima, 5 de febrero de 1986

Excelentísimo Señor:

Ronald Reagan

Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Norte América.

Washington .-

Excelencia:

Permítame unos minutos de su valioso tiem po, para solicitarle en nombre de mis hijos, su apoyo para retomar el camino del progreso.

Fuíen el anterior gobierno Diputado por el Departamento de Huánuco, al que serví con entrega total, honradez y eficiencia, pero al mismo tiempo me olvidé por completo de mi bienestar económico.

Es así, que cuando se produjo el cambio - de gobierno, me negaron el reingreso a mi anterior em pleo ( que lo tenía antes de ser elegido Diputado ) y la entrevista que solicité al Presidente García Pérez me fue denegada.

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# Cámara de Diputados

Me permito adjuntar a la presente, las prue bas documentales de todo lo que le he manifestado.

Ruego a Dios para que derrame sus bendiciones sobre usted y lo ayude permanentemente en la gran tarea de conducir los destinos de la gran nación norte americana.

Gracias Excelencia.

Moises Trelles Comez
Ex-Diputado (1980-19
85) por Huánuco-Perú.

Mi Dirección :

Av Los Postes (antes Próceres de la Independencia) Mz. H1 -Lote 30. Urbanización La Huayro na. Distrito San Juan de Luri gancho.- Lima-Perú. 7901 \_ SGLICITA: RTINGRESO O RELECORPORACION.

SELOR MINISTRO DE SALUD S.M.:

MOISES E. TRELLES GOMES, peruano identificado con Libreta Electoral Nº 22460126, ante Ud. con el debido respeto me presento y expongo:

Que, debiendo concluir el 28 de Julio del presente año mi mandato legislativo para el que fuí elegido; Jolicito a Ud., disponga mi reincorporación al Ministerio de Balud a partir del lro de Agosto del presente año, al cargo de Director de Bistema Administrativo; por hallarme incurso en lo dispuesto por el Inciso g) del Artículo 24º del Decreto Legis lativo Mº 276 de la Carrera Administrativa y Remuneraciones del Sector Público.

Acompado para tal fin en fotocopia la documentación sustentatoria requerida.

Es justicia que espero alcanzar.

Lima, 17 de Julio de 1985

7.

MOLISES E. TRELLES COMEZ

persul.

C. D 716/85

#### ACTA DE ENTREGA DE VEHICULO

---En magdalena, siendo las 18.30 horas del día 23.0CT85, pre sente ante el Instructor en una de las Oficinas de la División de Investigación de Robo de Vehículos, la persona de MOISES = TRELLES GOMEZ (41), natural de Huánuco, grado de instrucción superior, ocupación periodista, casado, identificado con L.E. Nro.22460126 y domiciliado en Jr.Mantaro Nro.422-102.-Breña.- a quién con conocimiento del Jefe de la DIRVE, se procedió - hacerle entrega de lo siguiente:

---Un (01) automóvil marca "VW", color verde limón, de placade rodaje Nro.CQ-9373, serie Nro.PO-295489, tal como pone a disposición a esta DIRVE, la 80va. Comisaría GC de Santa Isabel con Of.Nro.457-73-CGC/CSI.

EL INSTRUCTOR

Vo Bo

) progration (

THE BALLS SIVISION

ES CONFORME

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### ACTA DE ENTREGA DEL VELLOULO CO-9373

- En la Sección Demuncias de la 80a. Comiprosentes les abajo firmantes ed procedió a formular el pre-conte documente siendo los términos los siguientes.
- 1.- Ong, ch din-22 de Dotubre de 1985 a horas 09.00 fus ubicado el Vehiculo CO-9373, marca Volswagen, de color Verde limón, sin Motor, sin Llambas, sin Radio, sin
- 2.- The dia de la fecha acudió a esta Comisaria don MOISES THELLES COMEZ . do -41 ches deeded . notural de Huarrico. cosodo, compación Periodista con Libreta Electoral Arc. 22460126 y domiciliado en el Jr. Mantaro Nro. 422 -Int. 102 -Broke -Lima , indicands ser el propietario , porton-do la Turjeto de Propiedad correspondiente y hace constr que recenciona los las simientes novedades.

Que, ontre sus pertononclas que hobie en al Vehicula aparte de les acceseries en su totalidad, figuraba un turjeta de identificación del Vehículo y Conductor que servia de pase a los establecimientes del Congreso, puesto one cal interesade ore Parlamentario del Regimen pusado. y tumbién existic vorios fóleders conteniendo decementos divorsos .-

Erendo los 13.15 horas del des 23 de Octubre de 195 se cuncinyo con la formilación del presente documents 3 -- Stondo las procediendo a firmar el propietario perla confermidad de la recapción y los participantes que atestiguan.

CARLOS CONZALES ZEVALLOS

TESTIGO

PROPINTARIO

EL INSTRUCTOR

KI.

UAN M. CHAVEZ BISSO CI. 1045632

Tenlente G.C.

COMISABIL

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

SE Address

#### **MEMORANDUM**

DATE:

3/21/86

TO:

George Van Eron/NSC

ACTION:

Review/Approval
Recommendation
Information Copy
Draft Reply
As we discussed

#### DATE ACTION NEEDED:

COMMENT:

DOS sent us the attached copy of the Peru Country Officer's 3/10/86 reply to Mr. Moises Trelles Gomez's letter to the President. It's obvious he could not be assisted in the manner he requests, but the language telling him so could be much better. Can our thoughts on this be shared over there re CHARLES A. DONOVAN

Presidential Correspondence Room 94, OEOB - x7610

a little softer landing for requesters like this?

thme

RECEIVED 08 APR 86 09

W/ATTCH FILE (C)

DISPATCH

PRESIDENT

FROM GOMEZ, MOISES TRELLE DOCDATE 06 MAR 86

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1-105690G221 08/09/86

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PMS WASHINGTON DC

TNA461 ESM764 ET708 TX001 C 020142

UTWA CY PELA 087

LIMA 87/79 09 0637 PAG1/55/50

EXCELENTISIMO SENOR RONALD REAGAN

PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

WASHINGTON

290 AME

ME COMPLACE EXPRESARLE EL SINCERO AGRADECIMIENTO DEL GOBIERNO Y

PUEBLO PERUANOS Y MIO PROPIO POR EL MENSAJE DE FELICITACION QUE

CON MOTIVO DEL ANIVERSARIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DEL PERU TUVIERA

A BIEN ENVIARME VUESTRA EXCELENCIA.

COL ETAT 290 AME

PET708 PAG2/32/29

APROVECHO LA OCASION PARA FORMULAR VOTOS POR VUESTRA VENTURA PERSONAL

REITERANDOLE EL TESTIMONIO DE MI MAS ALTA Y DISTINGUIDA CONSIDERACION

ALAN GARCIA PEREZ

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA DEL PERU

Hank- you letter from President alan Garaje

N5C#8605943

5943 477781 3100 CO124 86 AUG 9 P1: 35

FG006-12

RECEIVED 12 AUG 86 13

PRESIDENT FROM GARCIA, ALAN

DOCDATE 09 80

KEYWORDS: PERU

HS

SUBJECT THANK YOU LTR TO PRES FM PRES GARCIA

ACTION PENDING STATE DRAFT REPLY DUE 19 AUG 86 STATUS D FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STATE

TILLMAN

RODMAN

BURGHARDT

COMMENTS

REF#

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NSCIFID ( PS )

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO
C 9/2 No Response Lequirad Per State Same

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 8605943

REFERRAL

DATE 12 AUG 86

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

TO PRESIDENT

SOURCE: GARCIA, ALAN

DATE 09 80

KEYWORDS PERU

HS

SUBJ: THANK YOU LTR TO PRES FM PRES GARCIA

REQUIRED ACTION: RECOMMENDATIONS

DUEDATE 19 AUG 86

COMMENTS:

for Rodney McDaniel

fael Shult

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ID #\_

CO/2X

#### WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

Name of Correspondent:MrMrs.	. <u>//Miss//Ms.</u> er Codes: (A)_	yeri ——	cert //	(C)	ini	
Subject: Expresses	gra	ne i	Conce	en		
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ROUTE TO:	AC	TION	DISI	POSITI	ON	
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Comple Date YY/MM	9
CoHyde	ORIGINATOR	87,050	TR	0	87/05	1/38
2505	Referral Note:	87, 95,05	TR	£.	87 10.5	110
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	Referral Note:					
C - Comment/Recommendation D - Draft Response	I - Info Copy Only/No Ac R - Direct Reply w/Copy S - For Signature K - Interim Reply	tion Necessary	DISPOSITION CODES: A - Answered B - Non-Special Refe	erral S	C - Complete S - Suspend	ed
	K - Interim Heply		FOR OUTGOING CORF Type of Response = Code = Completion Date =	= Initials o	of Signer	

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

### **RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY**

**CLASSIFICATION SECTION** No. of Additional Individual Codes: 4.000 Correspondents: Media: Secondary **Subject Codes:** PRESIDENTIAL REPLY Comment Date Form Code Time: Time: DSP Media: SIGNATURE CODES: MEDIA CODES: **CPn** - Presidential Correspondence B - Box/package n - 0 - Unknown n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan C - Copy
D - Official document n - 2 - Ronald Reagan G - Message H - Handcarried n - 3 - Ron n - 4 - Dutch n - 5 - Ron Reagan n - 6 - Ronald n - 7 - Ronnie H - Handcarried
L - Letter
M - Mailgram
O - Memo
P - Photo
R - Report
S - Sealed
T - Telegram
V - Telephone
X - Miscellaneous
Y - Study CLn - First Lady's Correspondence n - 0 - Unknown n - 1 - Nancy Reagan n - 2 - Nancy n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan n - 2 - Ron - Nancy VB.

#### **RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY**

**CLASSIFICATION SECTION** No. of Additional Individual Codes: 4.500 Media: Correspondents: Secondary **Prime** Subject Codes: PRESIDENTIAL REPLY Code Date Comment Form Time: Time: DSP Media: \_ SIGNATURE CODES: MEDIA CODES: CPn - Presidential Correspondence n - 0 - Unknown n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan n - 2 - Ronald Reagan B - Box/package C - Copy D - Official document G - Message H - Handcarried n - 3 - Ron n - 4 - Dutch L - Letter M - Mailgram O - Memo P - Photo n - 5 - Ron Reagan n - 6 - Ronald n - 7 - Ronnie CLn - First Lady's Correspondence n - 9 - Unknown n - 9 - Unknown n - 1 - Nancy Reagan n - 2 - Nancy n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan X - Miscellaneous Y - Study

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CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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# DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT TRANSMITTAL FORM

•	•	DateMay 12, 198	7
FOR: Mr. Frank C National Se The White H	curity Council	.***	
REFERENCE:			
To: Presiden	t Reagan		
From: Molina,	Herbert		
Date:4/21/87	•		1
Subject: Suppo	ort for your policies		
WH Referral D NSC ID# (if a	ated: 5/5/87 ny): 490135		
	tached item was sent of Ment of State.	directly to the	
ACTION TAKEN:	-		
A draft	reply is attached.		
A draft	reply will be forward	ded.	
A trans	lation is attached.		
X An info	rmation copy of a dire	ect reply is attached.	
We beli cited b		cessary for the reason	
The Dep	artment has no object	ion to the proposed	
Other (	see remarks).		
REMARKS:			

means R. Engrupe

Melvyn Levitsky Executive Secretary

S/S\_ 8712739



#### United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 10, 1987

Mr. Herbert Molina 1513B Split Oak Lane Richmond, VA 23229

Dear Mr. Molina:

I have been asked to respond to your letter of April 21 to President Reagan expressing concern for the situation in Peru. The Government of the United States shares your concerns for the problems facing that country, and is working to help the democratically elected government of President Alan Garcia.

You are quite correct in identifying the dire economic situation and terrorism as the two most difficult of Peru's problems. From the beginning of his administration, President Garcia has clearly sought to cooperate with us in anti-narcotics programs, and we have made progress on both the narcotics and counter-terrorism fronts. The United States continues to provide assistance to Peru, focussing on projects to help raise the standard of living in one of the poorest countries of the region.

Underlying all forms of American support for Peru is the recognition that survival of its young democracy is in the long-term interests of the United States. We share the Peruvian people's desire to consolidate and maintain a democratic system of government. Please be assured that we are doing all we can to work with and support Peru during these difficult times.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Phillip McLean

Director, Office of Andean Affairs Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

#### THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

#### REFERRAL

MAY 5, 1987

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 490135

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 21, 1987

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. HERBERT MOLINA

1513B SPLIT OAK LANE RICHMOND VA 23229

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES GRAVE CONCERNS FOR FUTURE

WELL - BEING OF PERU

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, 20500

SALLY KELLEY DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE 25 N

8712739 490135 - RMNR : whos who

APRIL 21, 1987

MR. RONALD REAGAN
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. President R. Reagan:

This is the second letter to your attention. The first letter was answered on your behalf by Ms. Anne Higgins on July 8, 1983.

This first letter to your office was sent to express my support on your policy to help the government of El Salvador to fight those different guerrilla movements encouraged by Moscow.

As the Latin American and Caribbean Marketing Manager of a Fortune 500 company I have had the opportunity to travel and observe very close the majority of these countries in Latin America.

After two years of have been doing this, I would like to tell you that the situation is scary and challenging for many of those countries. It is very scary for a lot of people who love the freedom and democracy. It is very scary for the United States himself too.

This challenging situation arises now because of the huge Int'l Debt acquired for the majority of the nations thru the years, which never served the real purpouses for which such loans were borrowed. As a result, we have more poverty every day, more despair every day to face in each country.

One good example of all of this is Peru, a recognized friend of the United States and all the civilized world.

Peru since 1980 has been facing and fighting one of the most bloody and cruel wars in its history against terrorists supported by Moscow and drugdealers who operate thru Colombian and U.S.A. connections.

Unless the U.S. does not do anything to help Peru to carry on by this fight we may expect to see a darker future in Peru soon.

I am sure the government of Peru will be willing to hear what your administration has to say on these two matters.

Please help Peru to win these two wars before it will be too late.

1513 B SPLIT OAK LANE RICHMOND, VA 23229

Sincerely, Molina

49791955 Co 124

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 1987

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK C. CARLUCCA

SUBJECT:

Presidential Inscription to Hernando de Soto, Peru

#### Issue

You will recall that you took favorable notice of Peruvian economist, Hernando de Soto in your address to UNGA on Monday, September 21, 1987 (page, 3, Tab A). Mr. de Soto's ideas are in tune with your own. His philosophical premise is individual liberty operating competitively in a free market. It would be a useful and generous gesture if you were to autograph the enclosed copy of your speech to be forwarded to de Soto. Perhaps the inscription could read "I was pleased to note your pioneering work. Best wishes, RR". A transmittal letter is also attached for your signature (Tab II).

#### Discussion

Hernando de Soto has championed one of the few really important ideas about economic development to emerge in recent years. His central insight is that as governments come to dominate economic life with regulation and officially sanctioned monopolies, more and more production moves beyond government control into a parallel, "informal" economy. He argues that the informal economy in some countries is as big, or bigger, than the officially tabulated one. In Peru, the informal economy is far more dynamic than the official one, and is the only real engine of growth. For de Soto, today's economic heroes are the small, risk-taking entrepreneurs (including street vendors) who are often forced to operate illegally or at least outside government norms in order to survive. He is not at all complimentary to big business whose comfortable relationships with government and politically-organized labor leads to risk-aversion, slow growth and underemployment.

cc: Vice President Chief of Staff (2)

NSC# 8707235

Clearly, de Soto's work is compatible with and highly supportive of our own efforts to assist in the development of friendly Latin American countries. It is, therefore, in our interest to support him and encourage his work.

#### Recommendation

OK

No

That you sign the attached letter at Tab II and inscribe your UNGA speech.

#### Attachments

Tab II Letter to de Soto
Tab A Address to UNGA

Prepared by: Kim Flower



### UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

## PRESS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY
CHECK TEXT AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release USUN 42-(87) September 21, 1987

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

ADDRESS BY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RONALD W. REAGAN

TO THE

42ND SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 21, 1987

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, honored guests, distinguished delegates: Let me first welcome the Secretary-General back from his pilgrimage for peace in the Middle East. Hundreds of thousands have already fallen in the bloody conflict between Iran and Iraq. All men and women of goodwill pray that the carnage can soon be stopped. We pray that the Secretary-General proves to be not only a pilgrim but also the architect of a lasting peace between those two nations. Mr. Secretary-General, the United States supports you. May God guide you in your labors ahead.

Like the Secretary-General, all of us here today are on a kind of pilgrimage. We come from every continent, every race, and most religions to this great hall of hope where, in the name of peace, we practice diplomacy. Now, diplomacy, of course, is a subtle and nuanced craft -- so much so that it is said that when one of the most wily diplomats of the 19th century passed away, other diplomats asked, on reports of his death, "What do you suppose the old fox meant by that?"

But true statesmanship requires not merely skill but something greater. Something we call vision — a grasp of the present and of the possibilities of the future. I have come here today to map out for you my own vision of the world's future — one, I believe, that, in its essential elements, is shared by all Americans. And I hope those who see things differently will not mind if I say that we in the United States believe that the place to look first for shape of the future is not in continental masses and sea lanes, although geography is, obviously, of great importance. Neither is it in national reserves of blood and iron or, on the other hand, of money and industrial capacity — although military and economic strength are also, of course, crucial. We begin with something that is far simpler and yet far more profound — the human heart.

All over the world today, the yearnings of the human heart are redirecting the course of international affairs, putting the lie to the myth of materialism and historical determinism. We have only to open our eyes to see the simple aspirations of ordinary people writ large on the record of our times.

Last year in the Philippines, ordinary people rekindled the spirit of democracy and restored the electoral process. Some said they had performed a miracle, and if so, a similar miracle — a transition to democracy — is taking place in the Republic of Korea. Haiti, too, is making a transition. Some despair when these new, young democracies face conflicts or challenges, but growing pains are normal in democracies. The United States had them — as has every other democracy on Earth.

In Latin America, too, one can hear the voices of freedom echo from the peaks and across the plains. It is the song of ordinary people marching, not in uniforms and not in military file, but, rather, one by one in simple, everyday working clothes -- marching

to the polls. Ten years ago, only a third of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean lived in democracies or in countries that were turning to democracy. Today over 90 percent do.

But this worldwide movement to democracy is not the only way in which simple, ordinary people are leading us in this room -- we who are said to be the makers of history -- leading us into the future. Around the world, new businesses, new economic growth, new technologies are emerging from the workshops of ordinary people with extraordinary dreams.

Here in the United States, entrepreneurial energy — reinvigorated when we cut taxes and regulations — has fueled the current economic expansion. According to scholars at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, three-quarters of the more than 13-1/2 million new jobs that we have created since the beginning of our expansion came from businesses with fewer than 100 employees — businesses started by ordinary people who dared to take a chance. And many of our new high technologies were first developed in the garages of fledgling entrepreneurs. Yet America is not the only or perhaps even the best example of the dynamism and dreams that the freeing of markets set free.

In India and China, freer markets for farmers have led to an explosion in production. In Africa, governments are rethinking their policies, and where they are allowing greater economic freedom to farmers, crop production has improved. Meanwhile, in the newly industrialized countries of the Pacific Rim, free markets in services and manufacturing as well as agriculture have led to a soaring of growth and standards of living. The ASEAN nations, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan have created the true economic miracle of the last two decades, and in each of them, much of the magic came from ordinary people who succeeded as entrepreneurs.

In Latin America, this same lesson of free markets, greater opportunity, and growth is being studied and acted on. President Sarney of Brazil spoke for many others when he said that, "Private initiative is the engine of economic development. In Brazil we have learned that every time the state's penetration in the economy increases, our liberty decreases." Yes, policies that release to flight ordinary people's dreams are spreading around the world. From Colombia to Turkey to Indonesia, governments are cutting taxes, reviewing their regulations, and opening opportunities for initiative.

There has been much talk in the halls of this building about the "right to development." But more and more the evidence is clear that development is not itself a right. It is the product of rights — the right to own property; the right to buy and sell freely; the right to contract; the right to be free of excessive taxation and regulation, of burdensome government. There have been studies that have determined that countries with low tax rates have greater growth than those with high rates.

We are all familiar with the phenomenon of the "underground economy." The scholar, Hernando de Soto, and his colleagues have examined the situation of one country -- Peru -- and described an economy of the poor that bypasses crushing taxation and stifling regulation. This "informal economy," as the researchers call it, is the principal supplier of many goods and services, and often the only ladder for upward mobility. In the capital city, it accounts for almost all public transportation and most street markets. And the researchers concluded that, thanks to the informal economy, "The poor can work, travel, and have a roof over their heads." They might have added that, by becoming underground entrepreneurs themselves or by working for them, the poor have become less poor and the nation itself richer.

Those who advocate statist solutions to development should take note -- the free market is the other path to development and the one true path. It is the people's path. And, unlike many other paths, it leads somewhere. It works.

So this is where I believe we can find the map to the world's future -- in the hearts of ordinary people; in their hopes for themselves and their children; in their prayers as they lay themselves and their families to rest each night. These simple people are the giants of the Earth, the true builders of the world and shapers of the centuries to come. And if indeed they triumph, as I believe they will, we will at last know a world of peace and freedom, opportunity and hope, and, yes, of democracy -- a world in which the spirit of mankind at last conquers the old, familiar enemies of famine, disease, tyranny, and war.

This is my vision -- America's vision. I recognize that some governments represented in this Hall have other ideas. Some do not believe in democracy or in political, economic, or religious freedom. Some believe in dictatorship -- whether by one man, one party, one class, one race, or one vanguard. To those governments I would only say that the price of oppression is clear. Your economies will fall farther and farther behind. Your people will become more restless. Isn't it better to listen to the people's hopes now, rather than their curses later?

And yet, despite our differences, there is one common hope that brought us all to make this common pilgrimage -- the hope that mankind will one day beat its swords into plowshares; the hope of peace.

In no place on Earth today is peace more in need of friends than in the Middle East. Its people's yearning for peace is growing. The United States will continue to be an active partner in the efforts of the parties to come together to settle their differences and build a just and lasting peace.

And this month marks the beginning of the eighth year of the Iran-Iraq War. Two months ago, the Security Council adopted a mandatory resolution demanding a ceasefire, withdrawal, and

negotiations to end the war. The United States fully supports implementation of Resolution 598, as we support the Secretary-General's recent mission. We welcomed Iraq's acceptance of that resolution, and remain disappointed at Iran's unwillingness to accept it.

In that regard, I know that the President of Iran will be addressing you tomorrow. I take this opportunity to call upon him clearly and unequivocally to state whether Iran accepts 598 or not. If the answer is positive, it would be a welcome step and major breakthrough. If it is negative, the Council has no choice but rapidly to adopt enforcement measures.

For 40 years the United States has made clear its vital interest in the security of the Persian Gulf and the countries that border it. The oil reserves there are of strategic importance to the economies of the free world. We are committed to maintaining the free flow of this oil and to prevent the domination of the region by any hostile power.

We do not seek confrontation or trouble with Iran or anyone else. Our objective is now, and has been at every stage, finding a means to end the war with no victor and no vanquished. The increase in our naval presence in the Gulf does not favor one side or the other. It is a response to heightened tensions and followed consultations with our friends in the region. When the tension diminishes, so will our presence.

The United States is gratified by many recent diplomatic developments -- the unanimous adoption of Resolution 598, the Arab League's statement at its recent meeting in Tunis, and the Secretary-General's visit. Yet problems remain.

The Soviet Union helped in drafting and reaching an agreement on Resolution 598. But outside the Security Council, the Soviets have acted differently. They called for removal of our Navy from the Gulf, where it has been for 40 years. They made the false accusation that somehow the United States -- rather than the war itself -- is the source of tension in the Gulf. Such statements are not helpful. They divert attention from the challenge facing us all -- a just end to the war.

The United States hopes the Soviets will join the other members of the Security Council in vigorously seeking an end to a conflict that should never have begun, should have ended long ago, and has become one of the great tragedies of the postwar era.

Elsewhere in the region, we see the continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. After nearly eight years, a million casualties, nearly four million others driven into exile, and more intense fighting than ever -- it's time for the Soviet Union to leave.

The Afghan people must have the right to determine their own future free of foreign coercion. There is no excuse for prolonging a brutal war or propping up a regime whose days are clearly numbered. That regime offers political proposals that pretend compromise, but really would ensure the perpetuation of the regime's power. Those proposals have failed the only significant test: They have been rejected by the Afghan people. Every day the resistance grows in strength. It is an indispensable party in the quest for a negotiated solution.

The world community must continue to insist on genuine self-determination; prompt and full Soviet withdrawal; and the return of the refugees to their homes in safety and honor. The attempt may be made to pressure a few countries to change their vote this year, but this body, I know, will vote overwhelmingly, as every year before, for Afghan independence and freedom.

We have noted General Secretary Gorbachev's statement of readiness to withdraw. In April, I asked the Soviet Union to set a date this year when this withdrawal would begin. I repeat that request now, in this forum for peace. I pledge that, once the Soviet Union shows convincingly that it's ready for a genuine political settlement, the United States is ready to be helpful.

Let me add one final note on this matter. Pakistan, in the face of enormous pressure and intimidation, has given sanctuary to Afghan refugees. We salute the courage of Pakistan and the Pakistani people. They deserve strong support from all of us.

Another regional conflict, we all know, is taking place in Central America -- in Nicaragua.

To the Sandinista delegation here today I say: Your people know the true nature of your regime. They have seen their liberties suppressed. They have seen the promises of 1979 go unfulfilled. They have seen their real wages and personal income fall by half -- yes, half -- since 1979, while your Party elite live lives of privilege and luxury.

This is why, despite a billion dollars in Soviet-bloc aid last year alone, despite the largest and best equipped army in Central America, you face a popular revolution at home. It is why the democratic resistance is able to operate freely deep in your heartland. But this revolution should come as no surprise to you. It is only the revolution you promised the people, and that you then betrayed.

The goal of United States policy towards Nicaragua is simple. It is the goal of the Nicaraguan people and the freedom fighters as well: It is democracy -- real, free, pluralistic, constitutional democracy. Understand this: We will not, and the world community will not, accept phoney "democratization" designed to mask the perpetuation of dictatorship.

In this 200th year of our own Constitution, we know that real democracy depends on the safeguards of an institutional structure that prevents a concentration of power. It is that which makes rights secure. The temporary relaxation of controls -- which can later be tightened -- is not democratization.

Again, to the Sandinistas, I say: We continue to hope that Nicaragua will become part of the genuine democratic transformation we have seen throughout Central America in this decade. We applaud the principles embodied in the Guatemala agreement, which links the security of the Central American democracies to democratic reform in Nicaragua. Now is the time for you to shut down the military machine that threatens your neighbors and assaults your own people. You must end your stranglehold on internal political activity. You must hold free and fair national elections. The media must be truly free -- not censored or intimidated or crippled by indirect measures like the denial of newsprint or threats against journalists or their families. Exiles must be allowed to return to minister, to live, to work, and to organize politically. Then, when persecution of religion has ended, and the jails no longer contain political prisoners, national reconciliation and democracy will be possible.

Unless this happens, "democratization" will be a fraud. And until it happens, we will press for true democracy by supporting those fighting for it.

Freedom in Nicaragua or Angola or Afghanistan or Cambodia or Eastern Europe or South Africa or anyplace else on the globe is not just an internal matter. Some time ago the Czech dissident writer, Vaclav Havel warned the world that, "respect for human rights is the fundamental condition and the sole genuine guarantee of true peace." And Andrei Sakharov in his Nobel Lecture said: "I am convinced that international confidence, mutual understanding, disarmament, and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish, and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live."

Freedom serves peace. The quest for peace must serve the cause of freedom. Patient diplomacy can contribute to a world in which both can flourish. We are heartened by new prospects for improvement in East-West and particularly U.S.-Soviet relations.

Last week Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited Washington for talks with me and with Secretary of State Shultz. We discussed the full range of issues, including my longstanding efforts to achieve, for the first time, deep reductions in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms. It was six years ago, for example, that I proposed the "zero option" for U.S. and Soviet longer-range, intermediate-range nuclear missiles. I am pleased that we have now agreed in principle to a truly historic treaty that will eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. We also agreed to intensify our diplomatic efforts in all areas of mutual interest.

Toward that end, Secretary Shultz and the Foreign Minister will meet again, a month from now, in Moscow, and I will meet again with General Secretary Gorbachev later this fall.

We continue to have our differences and probably always will. But that puts a special responsibility on us to find ways -- realistic ways -- to bring greater stability to our competition and to show the world a constructive example of the value of communication and of the possibility of peaceful solutions to political problems.

Here let me add that we seek, through our Strategic Defense Initiative, to find a way to keep the peace through relying on defense — not offense — for deterrence and for eventually rendering ballistic missiles obsolete. SDI has greatly enhanced the prospects for real arms reduction. It is a crucial part of our efforts to ensure a safer world and a more stable strategic balance.

We will continue to pursue the goal of arms reduction, particularly the goal that the General Secretary and I agreed upon -- a 50-percent reduction in our respective strategic nuclear arms. We will continue to press the Soviets for more constructive conduct in the settling of regional conflicts. We look to the Soviets to honor the Helsinki Accords. We look for greater freedom for the Soviet peoples within their country, more people-to-people exchanges with our country, and Soviet recognition in practice of the right of freedom of movement.

We look forward to a time when things we now regard as sources of friction and even danger can become examples of cooperation between ourselves and the Soviet Union. For instance, I have proposed a collaboration to reduce the barriers between East and West in Berlin, and more broadly in Europe as a whole. Let us work together for a Europe in which force or the threat of force, whether in the form of walls or of guns, is no longer an obstacle to free choice by individuals and whole nations. I have also called for more openness in the flow of information from the Soviet Union about its military forces, policies, and programs so that our negotiations about arms reduction can proceed with greater confidence.

We hear much about changes in the Soviet Union. We are intensely interested in these changes. We hear the word, "glasnost," which is translated as "openness." In English, "openness" is a broad term. It means the free, unfettered flow of information, ideas, and people. It means political and intellectual liberty in all its dimensions. We hope, for the sake of the peoples of the USSR, that such changes will come. And we hope, for the sake of peace, that it will include a foreign policy that respects the freedom and independence of other peoples.

No place should be better suited for discussions of peace than this hall. The first Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, said of the United Nations: "With the danger of fire, and in the absence of an organized fire department, it is only common sense for the neighbors to join in setting up their own fire brigades."

Joining together to drown the flames of war -- this, together with a Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was the founding ideal of the United Nations. It is our continuing challenge to ensure that the U.N. lives up to these hopes.

As the Secretary-General noted some time ago, the risk of anarchy in the world has increased because the fundamental rules of the U.N. Charter have been violated. The General Assembly has repeatedly acknowledged this with regard to the occupation of Afghanistan. The Charter has a concrete practical meaning today because it touches on all the dimensions of human aspiration that I mention earlier -- the yearning for democracy and freedom, for global peace, and for prosperity.

This is why we must protect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from being debased as it was through the infamous "Zionism is Racism" resolution. We cannot permit attempts to control the media and promote censorship under the ruse of a so-called, "New World Information Order." We must work against efforts to introduce contentious and non-relevant issues into the work of the specialized and technical agencies where we seek progress on urgent problems from terrorism to drug trafficking to nuclear proliferation, which threaten us all. Such efforts corrupt the Charter and weaken this Organization.

There have been important administrative and budget reforms. They have nelped. The United States is committed to restoring its contribution as reforms progress. But there is still much to do. The United Nations was built on great dreams and great ideals. Sometimes it has strayed. It is time for it to come home.

It was Dag Hammarskjold who said, "The end of all political effort must be the well-being of the individual in a life of safety and freedom." Should this not be our credo in the years ahead?

I have spoken today of a vision and of the obstacles to its realization. More than a century ago a young Frenchman, Alexis de Tocqueville, visited America. After that visit he predicted that the two great powers of the future would be, on one hand, the United States, which would be built, as he said, "by the plowshare," and, on the other, Russia, which would go forward, again, as he said, "by the sword." Yet need it be so? Cannot swords be turned to plowshares? Can we and all nations not live in peace?

In our obsession with antagonisms of the moment, we often forget how much unites all the members of humanity. Perhaps we need some outside, universal threat to make us recognize this common bond. I occasionally think how quickly our differences worldwide would vanish if we were facing an alien threat from outside this world. And yet, I ask you, is not an alien force already among us? What could be more alien to the universal aspirations of our peoples than war and the threat of war?

Two centuries ago, in a hall much smaller than this one, in Philadelphia, Americans met to draft a Constitution. In the course of their debates, one of them said that the new government, if it was to rise high, must be built on the broadest base, the will and consent of the people. And so it was. And so it has been.

My message today is that the dreams of ordinary people reach to astonishing heights. If we diplomatic pilgrims are to achieve equal altitudes, we must build all we do on the full breadth of humanity's will and consent and the full expanse of the human heart.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OBE

Dear Mr. de Soto:

As perhaps you are aware, I recently made reference to you and your work on the informal economy in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly. It occurs to me that you might like to have the text, and I enclose an autographed copy for you to have.

I was pleased to be able to draw attention to your work because I find your ideas interesting and compatible with my own. Unleashing the creative forces of human beings is the key to economic development. Your work in this regard has been most insightful. I agree wholeheartedly that we must come to understand and value the role of small, independent entreprendurs. They are potentially a great engine for growth and development. To encourage the spirit of capitalism, it is essential to reduce the intervention and distortions of government and to avoid inhibiting the flow/of social and economic rewards to those most willing to run the risks of progress.

Your work is important not only to economic development but to the realization of free societies. I will continue to follow your progress with great interest.

Sincerely,

Dr. Hernando de Soto Benevides 881 Miraflores Lima 18, Peru

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

Grant Durely Lrough Re Puri dent singled de Soto in a policy addin, wi Wt 10/16

# National Security Council The White House

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CARLUCCI TO

FROM FLOWER

DOCDATE 14 OCT 87

FLOWER

15 OCT 87

CARLUCCI

15 OCT 87

KEYWORDS: PERU

UN

DE SOTO, HERNANDO

SPEECHES

SUBJECT: PRES INSCRIPTION OF UNGA SPEECH TO DE SOTO OF PERU

ACTION: FWD TO PRES FOR SIG

DUE:

STATUS C FILES WH

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FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

W/ATTCH FILE (C)

CARLUCCI

COMMENTS

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