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554142
SP 388

March 4, 1988

Dear Max:

Thanks very much for your letter of February 25. It was good to hear from you, and thanks for the enclosed column by Dale Nelson. I had missed that one. But you are so right -- they practice guilt by reason of accusation and never, or certainly seldom, do they undo the mischief they've done.

Nancy sends her warm regards -- as do I -- and, again, thanks.

Best regards,

RON

The Honorable Max Hugel
1667 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

RR:AVH:pps

RR Dictation

MAX HUGEL

February 25, 1988

President Ronald W. Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

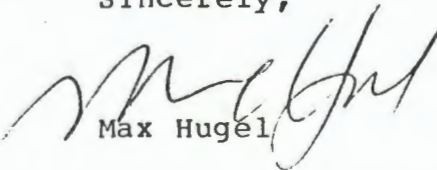
Last night I watched your press conference and as usual the question of the sleaze factor came up.

I enclose a wire release from Associated Press which is self-explanatory.

Since this subject will keep coming up by the media's own account, my case is more typical of how we were unfairly victimized by them. Very few of us that have left government were actually accused of anything we did while in the government. And, most of the alleged charges were totally false and we were never indicted or charged of any wrong doing. I think it's about time that we went on the offense and clearly embarrass the media for some of the gross, improper actions on their part, as was my case and many others.

God bless you and my best personal regards to you and Nancy.

Sincerely,



Max Hugel

o czzftwyr

M-Reagan-Newspapers, Bit, 0665

WASHINGTON WIRE: Record Doesn't Support Reagan The Press Critic

An AP News Analysis

by W. DALE NELSON

Associated Press writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan says the most bothersome part about charges of misconduct in his administration is that the newspapers play up the bad news and bury the good news.

For the most part, however, the record doesn't support the president's criticism.

The issue came up Tuesday when two associates of Attorney General Edwin Meese III were indicted in connection with the growing Wedtech Corp. scandal. Prosecutor James C. McKay said there was too little evidence to accuse Meese of any wrongdoing, but the decision was not final one.

Reagan was asked by a reporter whether he was concerned that so many administration officials had resigned under a cloud of accusation. More than 100 administration figures, including some of the president's closest advisers, have been accused of wrongdoing during his seven years in office.

Reagan answered: "I'm more concerned about the way it's being presented, ignoring the fact that in many of the cases the charges appear on the front page and then, when it's determined that the charge was meaningless and had no foundation, that appears on page 3."

Reagan didn't say what cases he was talking about, and his spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said he didn't know.

There have, indeed, been some cases in which accusations against administration officials didn't stick.

Reagan's first secretary of labor, Raymond J. Donovan, for instance, resigned after being accused of falsifying business bills, then was acquitted at trial. The news of the acquittal was a page 1 story in the New York Times and The Washington Post, with additional stories inside both papers.

James Beggs, former head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, was charged with fraud, but the government later admitted the charges were wrong and withdrew them. The withdrawal of the charges got page 1 play in The New York Times on June 20. The Washington Post didn't carry the story until June 23, but also put it

the front page.

The president had more of a point in regard to Max Hugel, the CIA deputy director of operations who quit after allegations by two stockbrokers of improper securities dealings. Hugel brought a defamation suit and a judge ruled in his favor in February 1983. A search of computerized files of the Post and Times showed no coverage of the judge's ruling. When Hugel was awarded monetary damages in September 1984, there was a story on the 12th page of the second section in the Times.

In any event, some of the president's critics say he should be less concerned with how the news is being reported and more concerned about what's going on.

When Michael K. Deaver, Reagan's former deputy chief of staff, was convicted last week of lying under oath about his activities as a lobbyist after leaving the White House, the president said only: "Nancy and I are sorry to learn of the jury's decision in Mike Deaver's trial. He has been a longtime friend, and has served with distinction. Beyond that I cannot comment further at this time since the decision will likely be appealed through our court system." Whitney North Seymour, the Republican independent counsel who prosecuted Deaver, thought the president should have either kept quiet or "said something about the fact that the jury system shows that this is still a country where everyone is treated the same."

If Reagan had kept quiet, he would have been ignoring the pleas of reporters who were clamoring for White House comment on the Deaver conviction. Whatever he said, however, or even if he had said nothing, the reaction of the press critic in the White House would likely have been relegated to page 29.

EDITORS' NOTE - W. Dale Nelson covers the White House for The Associated Press.

NY-12-24-87 0144EST

To Mr. Max Hugel

Dear Max

Thanks very much for your letter of Feb. 25. It was good to hear from you and thanks for the enclosed column by Dale Nelson. I had missed that one. But you are so right - they practice guilt by reason of accusation and never or certainly seldom do they undo the ~~mischievous~~ mischief they've done.

Nancy sends her warm regards as do I & again thanks.

Best regards Ron

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End ~~File~~
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March 7, 1988

Dear Mr. Kruidenier:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 23. You gave me a timely and much appreciated morale boost, and I'm grateful to you.

I was glad to hear that I have friends in Iowa. I have a warm spot in my heart for Iowa and Iowans, dating back to my sports announcing days on WHO.

In the days to come I intend to speak out on the economic issues and hope I can correct some of the misstatements being made by some of the candidates. And come to think of it, some of the members of Congress could stand a little correcting.

Again, my thanks to you, and best regards.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Mr. Philip J. Kruidenier
3500 Wakonda Court
Des Moines, Iowa 50321

RR:AVH:pps

RR Dictation

PHILIP J. KRUIDENIER
3500 WAKONDA COURT
DES MOINES, IOWA 50321

February 23, 1988

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Reagan:

Maybe by the time this letter reaches the White House, The News Media Democrats will have discovered some new "Earth shaking" event to tie to the Reagan Administration...chiefly because they can't find anything concrete to use to discredit Ronald REagan.

And, maybe someone just might slip this letter on to your desk to let you know that we are with you one hundred percent. In spite of what the Iowa Nes Media tells us, most Iowans think you are one of our great Presidn-ts.

Your State of the Union message was one of the best of the seven you have given to Congress. Youe explanation fo the "Line Item Veto" and the way the "Pork barrel" in Congress works, was most effective. So much so, that at our last Precinct caucus , for the first time in ten years, I did not have to explain what those terms meant.

By the way, we had 250 at our precinct caucus and all six of my resolutions passed with enthusiasm. They had to do with support for your programs and quite a bit of "Congressional bashing" which is needed.

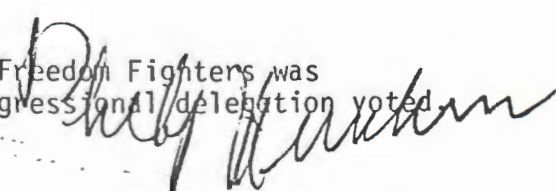
The cheers and applause ofr those resoltions attest to the real feelings of the people. The votes out here are getting sick and tired of the Congress and are becoming aware of the way it (The Congress_ has become an irresopnsible body of self serving clowns.

Wish you would do more to tell the American people just how Congeess is acting as a "Loose cannon on the deck of the ship of State".

Take care of yourself...we are proud to have you and Mrs. Reagan in the White House.

Very sincerely,

P.S. Your appeal for the Freedom Fighters was "Tops". In spite of the way the Iowa Congressional delegation voted, the people of Iowa are with you.



To Philip J. Kruidenier

3500 Wakonda Court
Des Moines Iowa 50321

Dear Mr. Kruidenier

I thank you very much for your letter of Feb. 23.
You gave me a timely and much appreciated morale
boost and I'm grateful to you.

I was glad to hear that I have friends in
Iowa. I have a warm spot in my heart for Iowa
and Iowans dating back to my sports announcing days
on WFO.

In the days to come I intend to speak out on
the economic issues & hope I can correct some of the
mis-statements being made by some of the candidates.
~~And~~ And come to think of it some of the members
of Congress could stand a little correcting.

Again my thanks to you and Bert Rogers.

Sincerely
RR

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GI002

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1988

Dear Jean and Bill:

What a surprise and what a trip down memory lane. Yes, the painting is the view I had from that very spot, and I've been living with memories since it arrived. Thank you both. There are no words to properly express my gratitude and my pleasure at having that lovely painting of a spot so dear to my heart. In just a few weeks we'll be handcarrying it to the ranch. I'll also drop a line to Fran Swarbrick.

Let us know when you'll be in Washington. I'll hope we are on hand. I say that because there are a few things such as the Moscow summit pending with no exact dates set as yet. If we're here, you can bet you'll be in the Oval Office.

Again, a heartfelt thank you for "Lowell Park." Nancy joins me in every good wish and warm regard.

Sincerely,

DUTCH

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Thompson
517 Brinton Avenue
Dixon, Illinois 61021

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR JANE ERKENBECK

FROM: JOHN E. HILBOLDT

Per Kathy's suggestion, we are forwarding this watercolor for viewing by the First Lady. Bill Thompson sent this for a belated birthday present for the President. It is valued at \$200.

Since Mr. Thompson is personal friend of the President's, an acknowledgement has not yet been done routinely. Please advise if we should issue a special draft, etc.

Kathy noted if you had any questions, you could call her.

Thanks.

Dear Dutch ~

Feb. 8th 1988

This beautiful painting done by Jean Swarbrick one of Dixon's best, and most talented artists, was on exhibit at the First Bank here in Dixon.

I discovered the painting when I was setting up a photographic display for the month of February for Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Presidents Day, and your 77th Birthday.

When I saw the painting, I immediately thought of you, and the many years that you stood on this exact spot while you were Life Guard at Lowell Park, and of our friendship going back to these fun filled days over sixty years ago. I knew at this minute, that I had to have this painting to give to you, to take to the "Ranch in the Sky" to hang, and bring back a few good memories of care-free days of swimming - laying in the sun on the beach, and paddling up the river in that beautiful "white canoe" of Harry Jessners.

I went from the bank directly home, and told Jean that I had found a painting that was just right for you, and we must purchase it for you, and tho it was too late to send you for your 77th birthday, that it would be great for your next Christmas present. Jean said we should send it now! So happy 77th belate.

And so I called Fran Swarbrick, the artist, and asked her to hold the painting for me until I could bring Jean down to see the painting. On telling the artist of my plan to purchase it and give it to you, she was thrilled to think of one of her paintings going to you and Nancy, to hang at the ranch. She also verified that the scene was painted almost from the exact spot where you stood as a Life Guard for so many years.

Jean and I hope that you and Nancy will find a place at the ranch to hang this picture, and will enjoy it, and for you Dutch, we hope it will bring back some fond memories.

Please know that this small gift to you comes from two old friends that have cherished your friendship over the years, and have a warm feeling in our hearts, when we look back, and remember the joy that we felt when we learned that my grandfather William C. Thompson built, and was the first owner of the Reagan home, and that my father Dorrance Thompson was born in the home Nov. 21st 1891.

It also gives us a great feeling to know that all the work that Jean, and I did over the years in restoring, and re-furnishing the Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home is being seen ~ enjoyed and appreciated by so many hundreds & hundreds of visitors from all over the world.

It also gives the Thompson family including my sons Bill Jr. and John, and their children a feeling of pride in knowing that the Thompson family had a tiny part in the telling of the story of Ronald Reagan's "Roots" in Dixon, and the Reagan home which will continue telling your story to thousands, and thousands of visitors for years to come.

Jean and I are so happy that we were able to donate so many items from the Thompson home in the refurnishing of the Reagan home, including all the books, pictures on the walls, silver-ware, cup & saucer collection, Seth Thomas shelf clock, vases, ash trays, popcorn bowl, pots-pans ~ old oak kitchen cupboard ~ kitchen utensils, old leather Morris chair ~ Reverse painting of White House on glass, and all the accessories in your bedroom, and on Nellie's dresser. We had great joy in doing all this. Besides that, it helped us clean out our house ~ Thanks ~

Dont forget Dutch, as I mentioned in my last note, Jean and I are planning to come to Washington sometime this summer or fall to tour the art galleries, and visit friends, and if it is convenient, and can be arranged we would love to visit you for a few minutes in the oval office like we did in Sept 1983. Let us know.

Hope you had a wonderful birthday ~ Happy Belated 77th. Our love & Best to you, and Nancy,

Bill & Jean

Ps - Artist address - Mrs. Fran Swarbrick 6750 1st National Dixon, Ill 6021

(She would appreciate a note and an autographed photo)

U.S. SENATE
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

PERSONAL FRIEND
MR. AND MRS.
JAMES H. THOMPSON

1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Thompson:

I am pleased to hear that you and your family are well and hope you are enjoying the summer months. I am sure you will find the weather in Washington very pleasant.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

To Mrs. & Mrs. ^{Bill} ~~Wm.~~ Thompson 517 Brinton Ave.
Dixon Ill. 61021

Dear Bill & Jean

What a surprise & what a trip down memory lane. Yes the painting is the view I had from that very spot and I've been living with memories since it arrived. I thank you both. There are no words to properly express my gratitude & my pleasure at having that lovely painting of a spot so dear to my heart. In just a few weeks we'll be hand carrying it to the ranch. I'll also drop a line to Fran Swarbrick.

Let us know when you'll be in Washington. I'd hope we are on hand. I say that because there are a few things such as the Moscow summit pending with no exact dates set as yet. If we're here you can bet you'll be in the Oval O.

Again a heartfelt thank you for "Lowell Park"
Nancy joins me in every good wish & Warm Regard.

Sincerely
Dutch

End
case
File

553130

ME 001

Mar 88

M. B. 2001



KENSINGTON PALACE

8th March, 1988

Dear Mr. President,

It came as a great surprise to be awarded the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's "Special Public/Private Partnership Award" and I wanted to thank you most warmly for your very kind letter which came with it. Mr Covitz read out your letter and the citation on the Award at the end of the conference I attended in Pittsburgh and I was most touched by the generous things you said in your letter. It was a great honour to receive such recognition and an encouragement to continue the battle!

This brings you my warmest good wishes and personal regards - and my love to Nancy.

Yours most sincerely

Charles

553130

End
class
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602883

PROC 01

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

March 9, 1988

TO: Kathy Osborne

RE: Photographs to be Signed

The three attached photographs are of the Senator's cousin and friends. They have requested that the President, the First Lady and Senator Baker all sign. The Senator signed first -- sorry.

Once the President has signed, you may return them to me so I can pass them on to Jane.

Thanks ever so much.

Sue

*Let Nancy & Tony's all
signed - RR*

**SUE WALKUP
Special Assistant to
the Chief of Staff**

End
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File

54124555

LA002

Mar 88

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1988

OK
RRINFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NANCY J. RISQUE *Nancy*

SUBJECT: Homework Regulations

Issue: Secretary McLaughlin is alerting you that the Department of Labor is ready to proceed with regulations that lift completely the ban on homework in the following industries: gloves and mittens, embroideries, buttons and buckles, and handkerchiefs. Homework in the jewelry industry will also be allowed under the new regulations, except practices involving the use of hazardous chemicals or processes. Ann will delay lifting the current ban on homework in women's apparel until she completes her efforts to neutralize strong opposition to removing this ban.

Background: The Administration removed the ban on homework in knitted outerwear in 1984. Proposed regulations removing the homework ban on all remaining industries were put forth for public comment by the Department of Labor in 1986. There was strong public support for removing the ban on the so-called "cottage industries" and strong negative comments on removing the ban in women's apparel.

Consequently, the Department of Labor has separated the proposed regulations to reflect public comment and will proceed with women's apparel at a later date. Stronger enforcement techniques have also been drafted to preclude an anticipated legal challenge to the regulations.

Discussion: The Department of Labor's strategy in postponing women's apparel from this set of regulations is based on two premises: 1) opposition to the overall changes may be minimized; 2) these incremental gains in the "cottage industries" will maximize the ability of the Department to address women's apparel at a later date. The Administration's success in court if challenged and public comments on these current regulatory changes will be useful in this effort. Secretary McLaughlin states that by avoiding an all-or-nothing approach, criticism is likely from both sides of the controversial subject. However, she believes this approach has the best chance of being adopted in an election year.

Critics will point out that the decision of the Department of Labor to leave the present regulations in place for women's

garments does not eliminate the incongruity that initially raised the issue of homework regulations to the forefront. It will still be illegal to make a pair of women's shorts at home, but sewing men's shorts is sanctioned.

This strategy is under review at OMB, with possible further action in the Vice President's Task Force.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/26/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2/29/88

SUBJECT: HOMEWORK REGULATIONS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM <i>nic</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB <i>See comm</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE <i>NC</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB <i>NO</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE <i>no object</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON <i>see comment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments directly to my office by close of business Monday, February 29th. Thanks.

Needs to go to OMB ~~via~~ per EO 12291, VP's Task Force needs to review as well

RESPONSE:

1. will show letter; apprise later...

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1988

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NANCY J. RISQUE *Nancy*

SUBJECT: Homework Regulations

Issue: Secretary McLaughlin is alerting you that the Department of Labor is proceeding with regulations to lift completely the ban on homework in the following industries: gloves and mittens, embroideries, buttons and buckles, and handkerchiefs. Homework in the jewelry industry will also be allowed under the new regulations, except practices involving the use of hazardous chemicals or processes. Ann will delay lifting the current ban on homework in women's apparel until she completes her efforts to neutralize strong opposition to removing this ban.

Background: The Administration removed the ban on homework in knitted outerwear in 1984. Proposed regulations removing the homework ban on all remaining industries were put forth for public comment by the Department of Labor in 1986. There was strong public support for removing the ban on the so-called "cottage industries" and strong negative comments on removing the ban in women's apparel.

Consequently, the Department of Labor altered the proposed regulations to reflect public comment by excluding women's apparel. Stronger enforcement techniques have also been drafted to preclude an anticipated legal challenge to the regulations.

Discussion: The Department of Labor's strategy in excluding women's apparel from the regulations is based on two premises: 1) opposition to the overall changes may be minimized; 2) these incremental gains in the "cottage industries" will maximize the ability of the Department to address women's apparel at a later date. The Administration's success in court if challenged and public comments on these current regulatory changes will be useful in this effort. Secretary McLaughlin states that by avoiding an all-or-nothing approach, criticism is likely from both sides of the controversial subject. However, she believes this approach has the best chance of being adopted in an election year.

Critics will point out that the decision of the Department of Labor to leave the present regulations in place for women's garments does not eliminate the incongruity that initially raised the issue of homework regulations to the forefront. It will still be illegal to make a pair of women's shorts at home, but sewing men's shorts is sanctioned.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 25, 1988

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Ann McLaughlin *AMC*
Subject: Homework Regulations

In your recent legislative message, you reiterated your long-standing commitment to deregulate homework. In order to carry out that policy, I am preparing to propose regulations which will lift completely the 46 year old Department of Labor ban on work at home in the following four industries: gloves and mittens, embroideries, buttons and buckles, and handkerchiefs. I am also proposing to lift the ban on a portion of a fifth industry, the jewelry industry (not involving the use of hazardous chemicals or processes).

When the Administration took office, homework bans existed in all these industries as well as two others: knitted outerwear and women's apparel. Despite the strong efforts of Secretary Donovan and Secretary Brock to lift these bans, thus far only knitted outerwear has been deregulated. Based on a review of that seven year history, several regulatory proposals, thousands of comments from the public and Congress and the unsuccessful experience of our previous rulemaking, I believe that the strategy I have outlined above has the strongest possibility of withstanding legal and public challenge. Consistent with a free market approach, it will open up more opportunities for the American worker to engage in homework.

My principal rationale for this approach is as follows:

(1) It has a high likelihood of winning court approval should the anticipated legal challenges to lifting the ban occur. I have been advised that I must lift the ban with particular sensitivity to our ability to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act (minimum wages, maximum hours and child labor) in the home. The court of appeals in striking down Secretary Donovan's first attempt to lift the homework ban held that the Labor Department cannot deregulate homework absent a showing that it can adequately enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act in the home. As a result, the regulations I propose will contain new enforcement techniques: they call for homework employers to be licensed by the Department of Labor, to consent to increased record-keeping and administrative review, and to be subject to penalties in the event of violations as a condition for being allowed to employ homeworkers.

(2) The proposal will lift approximately 50 percent to 60 percent of the current homework ban and allow us to concentrate our resources with greater likelihood of success in enforcing the labor laws; rather than attempting to lift a higher percentage of the ban to include industries or segments of industries which will be more difficult to police.

(3) It addresses the concerns of many of the comments received on previous rulemaking proposals. Since an August 1986 attempt to lift the ban in all industries, some 19,000 comments were received from the public and from over 200 Members of Congress. Among them were critical comments from six former Secretaries of Labor. To the extent Congressional or public interest in lifting the ban was favorable to particular industries or areas, (i.e., cottage industry-type work by rural homemakers in embroideries, glove-making in rural North Carolina, jewelry assembly in Colorado), I have included such industries in our deregulation proposal. To the extent comments in keeping the ban identified exploitive conditions and industries with a long history of abuses, (e.g., women's apparel and hazardous jewelry manufacture), I maintained the ban.

(4) The proposed regulations will accomplish their purpose. Because eight states (California, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Hawaii) currently have specific bans on women's apparel, and two of those states (California and New York) have the principal share of this business, lifting the ban in that industry at this time would not accomplish much deregulation. It would simply serve to provoke intense opposition from those states which ban such homework. Of the six states which previously supported deregulation generally (California, Arkansas, Iowa, New Jersey, South Carolina and Tennessee) only South Carolina has expressed an interest in deregulating women's apparel.

Consequently, I am confident that the approach I am adopting has the best chance of succeeding in an election year despite our previous failures. Because it is not an all-or-nothing approach, some criticism is likely from both sides of a highly controversial subject. I believe that as I explain the approach I am taking, those supporting reform will understand my rationale.

Based on the comments I will receive to the proposal, our success in court if challenged and our experience under the deregulatory approach I am adopting, I will continue to consider whether I can successfully deregulate some or all of the women's apparel industry. I intend to consider actively such tangible steps as direct discussions with the garment industry, its union and those states which oppose deregulation (perhaps leading to a negotiated rulemaking), an analysis of the comments to my

proposal and of our enforcement experience, the building of a broader base for the policy of more homework opportunities and the development of a common strategy among the interested parties. With these steps, I hope to forge a successful approach that properly balances the need for more economic freedom and opportunity with the need for effective enforcement of basic employment problems.

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F000615

March 14, 1988

Dear Barney:

Thanks for your letter re the NATO summit. I appreciated reading the history you provided, and particularly Ike's role in getting it underway.

Barney, I think a miracle has taken place and we can take a bow for it. In all those past wars, the victors set peace terms that laid the foundation for the wars to follow. This time Uncle Sam played a role. There was something called the Marshall Plan, and we applied it to allies and the defeated enemies alike. Only one (and it was an ally), the Soviet Union, went it's own expansionist way. As for the rest, 40 years of peace. And it looks like we might make it for another 40.

Our press tried to play down what was accomplished with terms like "papering over" divisions, etc. Truth is, there was -- and is -- real unity among the 16.

Best regards,

RON

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

RR:AVH:pps

RR Dictation

To Col. Barney Oldfield 360 No. Crescent Dr.

Beverly Hills Calif. 90210

Dear Barney

I thank you for your letter re the Nato summit. I appreciated reading the history you provided and particularly your role in getting it underway.

Barney I think a miracle has taken place & we can take a bow for it. In all these past wars the victors set peace terms that laid the foundation for the wars to follow. This time Uncle Sam played a role. There was something called the Marshall Plan and we applied it to allies and the defeated ~~enemies~~ enemies alike. Only one (and it was an ally) the Soviet U. went it's own expansionist way. As for the rest, 40 years of peace. And it looks like we might make it for another 40.

Our press tried to play down what was accomplished with terms like "papering over" divisions etc. Truth is there was & is real unity among the 16.

Best Regards. Ron



March 5, 1988

Col Barney Oldfield, USAF (Ret)
(Consultant)

Dear President Ron:

Seeing you on NATO's premises was a nostalgia trip for me for sure! On New Year's Day, 1951, I was one of the 16 officers who landed in Paris as General Eisenhower's advance party (I was to extend into being his advance man as he toured the signatory Treaty countries), our purpose being to set up the military arm of that Treaty agreement composed of Alliance contributions. Secretary of State Dean Acheson had told President Truman " .. they'll take whatever we give them, but they won't give us what we want." Conventional wisdom was we were on a fools' errand. In that Brussels where you were, out-of-office Paul Henri Spaak, a recurring Belgian Prime Minister, told Eisenhower his problem was that he was asking the people of Europe to rally around leadership, both political and military, whose continental armies had been defeated in WW II -- all of them now older, tired, dispirited. Eisenhower told him: "I don't care if you have to go back to your great-great-grandfathers to find someone to be proud of -- if that's what you have to do, do it." And it was in the Eisenhower suite in the old Metropole that a vignette occurred illustrating his capability as an uplifter of spirits which would soon convert into political currency. We had an ABC radio documentary crew following him doing interviews with ordinary citizens who encountered him in each country, and in the Metropole it was his chambermaid. When the question was put to her about her impressions, she was chambermaid first: "He was very neat and clean about his room," she said, and then her eyes softened as she glanced at the door through which he had so recently gone. "What was important to me, though, was when he talked to me, I did not feel like a chambermaid."

Some funnies for you:

It's said when Pat Robertson called Dial-a-Prayer, the answer was: "Aha, we knew you didn't have one."

The difference between Purgatory and Politics is that purgatory one endures alone. Candidates share it with you.

In the case of Jimmy Swaggart, it was the Mary Magdalens who threw the first rocks!

I'm coming up on my Gorbachev time shortly. Meantime, best wishes always,

President Ronald Reagan,
The White House,
Washington, DC 20500

End
Case
File