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THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

DAILY READING FILE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 4, 1982

cc: Michael Deaver
Jim Rosebush
Ann Wrobleski - for interdepartmental circulation
Muffie Brandon - for interdepartmental circulation
Sheila Tate - for interdepartmental circulation
Elaine Crispen

MRS. REAGAN'S ACTIVITIES

MAY, 1982

RECEPTIONS (WHITE HOUSE) (3)

Red Cross Service Committee, May 3, 1982
National Federation Republican Women, May 18, 1982
Hadassah, May 20, 1982

OUTSIDE LUNCHEONS & ACTIVITIES (6)

Senate Ladies Luncheon, May 4, 1982
Visual Arts Exhibit Tour & Reception, May 5, 1982 (ARTS)
Washington Press Club Opening, May 6, 1982
Rock Creek Park Horse Center, May 7, 1982 (HANDICAPPED)
National Trust Awards, May 7, 1982 (ARTS)
Congressional Club Salute to Nancy Reagan, May 19, 1982

PHOTOS ((4)

Goodwill Graduates, May 4, 1982
Elle Magazine, May 13, 1982
~~Bunte Magazine, May 24, 1982~~
Cancer Courage Awards, May 21, 1982

STATE ARRIVALS & DINNER (1)

President and Mrs. Figueiredo, Brazil, May 12, 1982

MEETINGS (1)

TLAC Meeting, May 6, 1982 (Foster Grandparents)

TAPING (1)

Audio Taping General Federation Women's Clubs, May 19, 1982

ACTIVITIES (1) (WH)

Tree Planting, May 13, 1982

INTERVIEWS (4)

Jim Danziger, London Sunday Times, May 4, 1982
Peggy Mann, Family Circle, May 5, 1982
Tish Avery, U.S. News & World Report, May 11, 1982
Colombe Pringle, Elle Magazine, May 19, 1982

WITH PRESIDENT (WHITE HOUSE) (4)

GOP Donor's Meeting and Reception, May 4, 1982
Dinner for Cabinet Members, May 5, 1982
National Day of Prayer Event, May 6, 1982
Howard University Reception, May 20, 1982

MRS. REAGAN'S ACTIVITIES, CONT.
MAY, 1982

WITH THE PRESIDENT (OUTSIDE) (1)

House, Senate Dinner, May 4, 1982

TRIPS (5)

WITH PRESIDENT - OPENING WORLD FAIR, TENNESSEE, MAY 1, 1982

EUREKA & CHICAGO, MAY 9, 10, 1982
(Visit Gateway House - DRUG ABUSE
YMCA Luncheon, St. Mel's School)

MRS. REAGAN Chicago, Illinois, May 14, 1982 1982
(Visit Latin School-Alma Mater and
Northwestern University Medical School,
accept award for parents.)

MRS. REAGAN NEW YORK CITY, May 17, 18, 1982
("Annie" Dinner and Show) -(ARTS)

WITH PRESIDENT - PHOENIX, ARIZONA & CALIFORNIA, May 24, 25, 30
(Visit Parents, GOP Reception and Dinner,
May 25, 1982)



Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON BUREAU

May 26, 1982

Dear Mrs. Reagan and Sheila,

Thank you so much
for the autographed picture
of Mrs. Reagan and me.

The press pass around my
neck does give away which
one is the First Lady, though.
Look forward to having both
of you to breakfast.

Sincerely,
Betty Currier

Parshall

*cc: Sheila
Reading file*

2300 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 861-2275

U.S. News & World Report

Lester Tanzer
Managing Editor

May 21, 1982

Mrs. Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

My dear Mrs. Reagan:

We are pleased to include your interview in our current issue. We think your comments on the problem of teenage drug abuse will receive a great deal of attention from our more than 10 million readers.

We sincerely appreciate the time you gave Jerry Parshall and Patricia Avery for the interview and the cooperation of you and your staff in so promptly clearing the manuscript. It was a great help to our production effort.

A quantity of magazines will be delivered to your office on Monday.

Sincerely,

Lester Tanzer

LT:m

*Reading
File*



BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Box 6337 • Waco, Texas 76706

Telephone (817) 755-1961

May 26, 1982

Mrs. Sheila Tate
Press Secretary to Mrs. Nancy Reagan
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Tate,

Enclosed is a news release disseminated locally from the Baylor Office of Public Relations about an upcoming "Foster Grandparents Jamboree" to be held on our campus.

I spoke to a representative of your office this morning and obtained quotes from a statement which Mrs. Reagan had prepared relative to her interest in the Foster Grandparents Program, and wanted to send you a copy of the release for your records.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,


Teresa J. Boyce
Assistant News Coordinator

NEWS
NEWS
NEWS
NEWS

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS • P. O. Box 6337 • Waco, Texas 76706 • 817-755-1961

JAMBOREE

TBU/TR-1

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JAMBOREE PARTICIPANTS 'SPECIAL' TO FIRST LADY

A "Foster Grandparents Jamboree" which will be held May 30-June 1 on the Baylor University campus will honor about 800 "grandparents" from six states who participate in a program which has touched the lives of many Americans — including first lady Nancy Reagan.

The Foster Grandparents Program, which pairs older persons with children who are physically, mentally or emotionally handicapped, has attracted Mrs. Reagan's interest for about 15 years.

"As first lady, I hope to be able to bring this program to the attention of every community across the country," she said.

"The Foster Grandparents Program is an idea which combines the participation of older Americans who have time and love to give, and children with special needs who thrive on that love," said Mrs. Reagan. "I think it's just the greatest program ever."

Participants in the Foster Grandparents Program, which is administered through local non-profit organizations, must be age 60 or older. In return for spending four hours each weekday with children who are mentally retarded, physically handicapped, or learning or emotionally disabled, the "grandparents" receive an annual physical examination, a hot meal each day they participate, transportation to and from their assignment sites, and a small non-taxable stipend.

Purpose of the Baylor jamboree is to recognize "grandparents" who "do so much to enrich the lives of the children they serve," according to Dr. Ben Dickerson, Baylor sociology professor and director of gerontological studies.

Activities will include campus tours and trips to Waco-area attractions, entertainment and recreation, addresses by community leaders and University administrators, and presentations by state foster grandparents groups.

Jack Kenyon, national director of the Foster Grandparents Program, will present the keynote address Tuesday, June 1, at 10 a.m. in Waco Hall.

Persons desiring more information about the jamboree may contact Dr. Dickerson at 755-1165.

front Page

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1982



Associated Press

REAGAN ARRIVES IN PARIS: President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, being met at Orly Airport by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. Page A17.

Page 3

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Friday, June 4, 1982



President Reagan and the First Lady arriving at Paris' Orly airport

UPI/AFB photo

President Launches European Tour With Booster Shots of Jests, Politics

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Staff Writer

With a touch of humor, a barb for his critics and mention of America's destined role of world leader, President Reagan said goodbye to his top aides yesterday in a White House ceremony before departing for Europe.

"Who's tending the store?" a confident and apparently relaxed Reagan asked mischievously as he peered at an audience composed of members of the Cabinet, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and virtually all his other key advisers in the East Room.

Then, raising his head in the direction of the private residence of the executive mansion, he said, "Well, I think we've got everything packed, and Nancy is upstairs unplugging the toaster. I guess we're ready to go."

Reagan took the occasion to commend his aides for their work in carrying out his policies, and added: "I know that what we've been doing

doesn't read well in The Washington Post or The New York Times, but believe me, it reads well in Peoria."

Reagan, who flew to Paris yesterday on the first leg of his 10-day trip, described his mission as carrying on the task of world leadership "this country never sought" but had thrust upon it at the end of World War II.

In brief remarks read from notes as he stood at a raised lectern, the president rejected what he described as the drift here and abroad from free trade and "toward protectionism," and he brushed aside views of those in this country "who yearn for the isolationist shell."

"If it is, as it appears to be, that we're destined to play a leadership role, then we shall do so with one purpose in mind, to affirm and protect the fundamental values of our people and the people of those countries that are allied to us in this determination to be free," he said.

Reagan said the United States

and its European allies had "weathered threats of aggression and internal disagreements, but we've maintained a sense of unity and a commitment to freedom, and we're still being tested, possibly more now than ever before. It's important for that reason to meet and renew our bond."

Showing pride as he recalled his steps toward the announcement Monday that the United States and Soviet Union will begin strategic arms talks June 29, Reagan said he would be able to explain in detail to the Europeans "our plans for engaging the Soviet Union in realistic arms reduction talks."

The nuclear disarmament initiatives have helped raise his stock in Europe, particularly in West Germany where pacifist and antinuclear sentiment is strong and where Reagan's hawkish anti-Soviet rhetoric has caused deep concern.

Reagan seemed less sanguine, however, on what he could tell Europeans about U.S. economic conditions. The Europeans are frustrated by continuing high U.S. interest rates that encourage a flight of capital from their countries to higher-yielding investments in this one.

The president did not mention interest rates, choosing instead to emphasize reducing worldwide inflation, the one key economic indicator that has improved during his tenure.

At Orly Airport outside Paris last night, the Reagans were met by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and their host, U.S. Ambassador Evan Galbraith, but a welcoming ceremony was rained out.

Reagan is to attend a seven-nation economic summit at Versailles, France, beginning today and a 16-nation NATO summit in Bonn next

President and Mrs. Reagan wave goodbye to crowd on White House lawn as they board helicopter for Andrews Air Force Base.





Lady first.

President Reagan tries to help his First Lady with a troublesome wind as they board Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., yesterday for flight to Paris. They were beginning a 10-day tour of four European nations. He'll meet the Pope, Queen Elizabeth, Prime Minister Thatcher and NATO leaders. **Page 2**

AP

C 2 *Daily News, Thursday - June 3, 1982*

Sir Ron goes forth to slay econ dragon

By BRUCE DRAKE
Of The News Washington Bureau

Paris—President Reagan, declaring himself "more proud than I have ever been" to represent the United States, flew here yesterday on a mission to bolster the unity of the Atlantic alliance and seek a solution to the economic problems of the major industrial democracies.

Before leaving Washington on Air Force One for his first overseas trip as President, Reagan made a farewell speech to about 200 top-level government officials, including members of his cabinet, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and members of Congress.

He arrived last night in Paris, the first stop on his 10-day European tour that includes visits to four countries and two summit meetings—an economic conference in Versailles, outside Paris, and a NATO meeting in Bonn, West Germany.

"I can only tell you that I shall be more proud than I've ever been of anything to be there representing the United States, with an opportunity once again to express to all of the world what it is we think we represent, what it is we want for all the people of the world," he said.

REAGAN'S PLANS for the Versailles economic conference were hamstrung because of his unresolved budget battle with Congress. The impasse meant Reagan could offer only a vague outline of future U.S. economic policy.

But, he said, "we should see more clearly where and how we need to have a better economic future. That summit meeting is an opportunity to work for a real, sustained, noninflationary growth after nearly a decade of stagnation, low productivity and investment and energy vulnerability."

At the NATO meeting in Bonn, Reagan said, the U.S. "will have a chance to explain in detail plans for engaging the Soviet Union in realistic arms reduction talks."

ACCOMPANYING Reagan were his wife, Nancy, and top advisers, including Secretary of State Haig and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

Mrs. Reagan will have her own schedule. She will place a wreath in the American cemetery in Normandy, visit the home of artist Claude Monet at Giverny, France, and ride in a carriage with Prince Philip at Windsor Castle in England on June 8.

Before the President and the First Lady return to the United States June 11, they also will meet with Pope John Paul in Vatican City, visit West Berlin and be greeted with full honors by Queen Elizabeth at Windsor.

NEWSDAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1982



UPI Photo

President and Mrs. Reagan at Orly Airport outside Paris

Reagan Arrives In France to Start Series of Summits

Combined News Services

Paris — President Reagan arrived on a rainy midnight, launching an ambitious journey designed to shore up the North Atlantic Alliance, win public support for his arms-control proposals and stem complaints about U.S. interest rates.

He proceeded to an armed camp at Versailles, where principals at the summit of seven industrialized nations were surrounded by about 3,000 French police and military security officers. A rash of fatal terrorist bombings in France and a personal threat against the government by the international terrorist known as Carlos heightened officials' edginess over the two-day meeting, which opens tomorrow.

Before leaving Washington yesterday, Reagan said: "I can only tell you that I shall be more proud than I have ever been of anything to be there representing the United States."

In his farewell remarks to top government officials, including his cabinet and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the President joked, "Well, I've got everything packed and Nancy is upstairs unplugging the toaster. I guess we're ready to go."

At Versailles, after three months of preparations, a radar antenna crowns the palace roof, 13 giant spotlights illuminate the grounds at night, security personnel patrol and conduct daily searches of the palace's 500 rooms and 300 fireplaces. Mounted police and guards with attack dogs patrol the perimeter.

Dissidents of varying intensity have threatened to dog the Reagan's journey with demonstrations, peaceful and otherwise. A rash of explosions at U.S. targets in West Germany — there were no injuries — has been claimed by a leftist group as the prelude to an "unforgettable reception" for Reagan next week in Bonn and West Berlin. The West German newspaper Die Welt, quoting security sources, said that Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization were working with the West German Communist Party in plans for the anti-Reagan demonstrations.

West Germany has mobilized 17,000 police-

Editorial, Page 76

men to protect heads of state at a NATO summit in Bonn.

In addition to the economic and alliance meetings, Reagan will confer with Pope John Paul II and Italian leaders in Rome and with Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Britain during a trip covering 10 days and more than 10,000 miles.

The journey, Reagan's fourth out of the country during his 16½ months in office, was seen as an opportunity for the President to defend his economic program and explain his efforts to persuade the Soviet Union to join in arms-reduction talks by first building up U.S. defenses.

During a briefing Tuesday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan acknowledged that the President will be on the defensive about his economic policies. European leaders are upset about the impact of high U.S. interest rates and huge budget deficits on their own economies.

"We will be indicating that we are not happy with our interest rates, our unemployment record," Regan said. "We are quite happy with our inflation record."

In his pre-departure remarks, Reagan commended his aides for their work in carrying out his policies, and added: "I know that what we've been doing doesn't read well in The Washington Post or The New York Times, but believe me, it reads well in Peoria."

Reagan described his mission to Europe as carrying on the task of world leadership "this country never sought" but had thrust upon it at the end of World War II.

Showing pride as he recalled his steps toward the announcement Monday that the United States and Soviet Union will begin strategic arms talks June 29, Reagan said he would be able to explain in detail to the Europeans "our plans for engaging the Soviet Union in realistic arms reduction talks."

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REAGAN

UPDATE UP016

BY JIM ANDERSON

PARIS (UPI) -- PRESIDENT REAGAN THURSDAY DISCUSSED THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND CENTRAL AMERICAN WITH FRENCH PRESIDENT FRANCOIS MITTERRAND, BUT THE TWO LEADERS SET ASIDE ISSUES SEPARATING THEM AT THE VERSAILLES ECONOMIC SUMMIT.

REAGAN SAID THEY DISCUSSED "THE MAIN AREAS OF TENSION INCLUDING THE FALKLANDS, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST."

"THIS WAS NOT A HEAVY DISCUSSION," REAGAN TOLD REPORTERS AS HE STOOD WITH MITTERRAND IN THE GARDENS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELYSEE PALACE AFTER THE LUNCHEON. "THESE DISCUSSIONS WILL COME ONLY TOMORROW WHEN WE JOIN OTHER LEADERS FOR THE SUMMIT."

REAGAN DECLINED TO GO INTO DETAILS OF THE TALKS, MERELY SAYING HIS MEETING WITH THE FRENCH PRESIDENT WAS FOR HIM A "HAPPY CIRCUMSTANCE." HE THANKED MITTERRAND AND THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE FOR THEIR WARM WELCOME.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE SEVERAL POINTS OF FRICTION IN THE AREAS OF TENSION THEY DISCUSSED.

THE FRENCH SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN SHARPLY CRITICAL OF AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATIVE REGIMES IN CENTRAL AMERICA. IN TURN, THE UNITED STATES HAS CRITICIZED FRANCE FOR ITS ARMS SALES TO NICARAGUA AND FOR ITS OPEN SUPPORT FOR THE LEFTIST GUERRILLA MOVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR.

"IT WAS A FRIENDLY LUNCHEON, BUT ALSO A WORKING LUNCHEON," SAID MITTERRAND. "I WAS HAPPY TO MEET PRESIDENT REAGAN AGAIN AND GREET HIM IN FRANCE AS THE FIRST AMONG AMERICANS."

THE TWO-HOUR LUNCHEON WAS STRICTLY FRENCH CUISINE, HIGHLIGHTED BY LOBSTER SALAD, VEAL WITH TRUFFLES AND A SELECTION OF THREE FRENCH VINTAGE WINES.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN WERE TO GIVE THE MITTERRAND'S DINNER THIS EVENING FEATURING AMERICAN FOOD AND AN ALL-AMERICAN WINE LIST.

UPI 06-03-82 12:28 PED

front page

Chicago Tribune, Thursday, June 3, 1982



AP Laserphoto

The President and Nancy Reagan wave as they board a helicopter on the South Lawn of the White House

Wednesday. They flew to Andrews Air Force Base and then on to Europe for a 10-day trip.

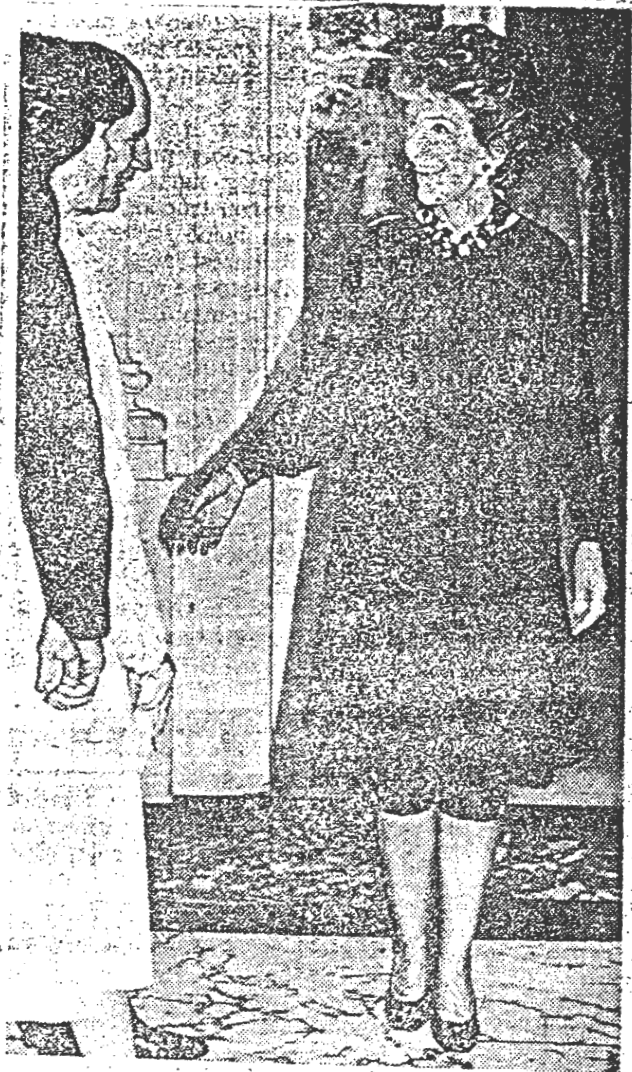
The Washington Times

PAGE 10A / THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1982



AP

President and Mrs. Reagan are escorted by French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson, right, after their arrival in Paris last night. Reagan was to meet today with French President Francois Mitterrand in his first round of European meetings.



Associated Press

Nancy Reagan in black satin knickers by Galanos.

Newsmakers

First Lady Knee-Deep in Fashion

—Nancy Reagan stole the show from some of the world's most fashionable women by wearing rhinestone-studded black satin knickers to her own dinner party in Paris, the city of haute couture. Sheila Tate, the First Lady's press secretary, said the ensemble—knickers covered with a black chiffon tunic—was created by Ron Galanos, one of her favorite American designers. Mrs. Reagan also wore a diamond and ruby choker necklace and matching earrings. The party, honoring French President and Mrs. Francois Mitterrand, was held at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Evan Galbraith on Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, a magnificent mansion built by a French aristocrat, and attended by 125 guests from the world of society, business and politics.

Front Page

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1982



President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, greeting President François Mitterrand and his wife, Daniele, yesterday at the U.S. Embassy in Paris. Mrs. Reagan's outfit, with black satin knickers, caused a bit of a fashion stir. Page A12.

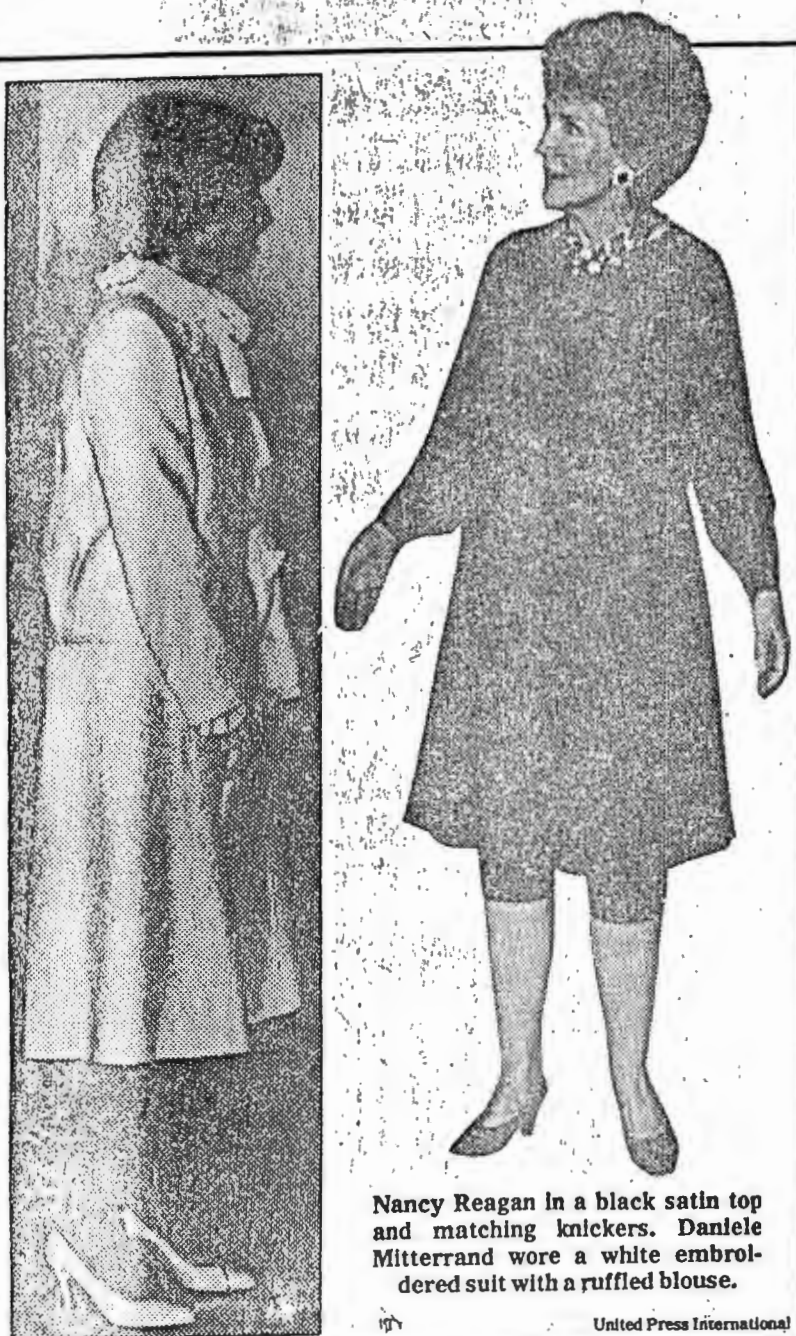
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RC

AP-THIS MORNING-TAKE 3

TOPIC: PEOPLE

NANCY REAGAN'S OUTFIT AT THE DINNER LAST NIGHT FOR FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND (MEE-TEH-RAHN') AND HIS WIFE CAUSED QUITE A STIR IN PARIS, THE CAPITAL OF HIGH FASHION. THE FIRST LADY GREETED HER GUESTS WEARING A BLACK SATIN BLOUSE, BLACK KNICKERS BUTTONED BELOW THE KNEE AND A BLACK OVERSKIRT THAT LEFT THREE INCHES OF PANTS SHOWING. IT SEEMED TO BE THE KNICKERS THAT RAISED EYEBROWS. A SPOKESWOMAN FOR MRS. REAGAN SAYS THE OUTFIT WAS DESIGNED BY GALANOS -- ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST EXPENSIVE DESIGNERS.



Nancy Reagan in a black satin top and matching knickers. Daniele Mitterrand wore a white embroidered suit with a ruffled blouse.

United Press International

Reporter's Notebook: A Sartorial Surprise in Paris

By ENID NEMY

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, June 3 — What was probably one of the most prestigious parties of the year here was held tonight at the residence of the American Embassy, on the Avenue Gabriel. It was the opening social event of President and Mrs. Reagan's trip to Europe, a dinner given for President and Mrs. Mitterrand and some 120 French and American guests. Despite the fact that it was informal — the men in business suits and the women in colorful cocktail dresses — there was something of a fashion bombshell.

Nancy Reagan, who has always eschewed pants other than in the country, appeared in a black satin top and matching banded knickers by James Galanos. The shock was somewhat ameliorated by the chiffon overskirt that covered everything but the band, studded front and back with rhinestone buttons.

The presidential couples appeared after the guests walked across the Embassy courtyard protected from the rain by Marines holding red and blue umbrellas, which covered only the Marine and the woman in the party and left the man unprotected.

The President and First Lady appeared in the grand hall of the residence about ten minutes before the arrival of the Mitterrands. Mrs. Roosevelt made a loose gesture suggesting where they might stand. Mrs. Reagan looked doubtful and backed away murmuring, "We're early."

They reappeared to greet the Mitterrands and pose for pictures. Mrs. Mitterrand in a white embroidered suit with ruffled blouse was in stark contrast to Mrs. Reagan. The First Lady wore square-cut ruby earrings outlined in diamonds and a multistrand black beaded necklace with stones matching the earrings.

Sheila Tate, Mrs. Reagan's press secretary, was asked if Mrs. Reagan's jewelry was her own. Mrs. Tate said

"Whatever she has on is hers."

Asked if the jewelry was the real thing, Mrs. Tate merely shrugged. The press secretary also denied reports that Mrs. Reagan's presence here had not been expected originally.

"President Mitterrand invited her personally last year at the royal wedding," she said. "They sat next to each other at the Prime Minister's luncheon at the Bank of England after the wedding and he invited her to come to Paris at the time of the Summit."

The dinner took place in the magnificent dining room of the Embassy residence with its two enormous Beauvais tapestries. Guests sat at tables covered with pink chintz and dined on sea bass flambé, saffron rice, saddle of lamb, fresh vegetables, green salad, Brillat-Savarin cheese and a Bavarian bombe with raspberry sauce. Three California wines were served: Grigich Hills chardonnay '79, Heitz Martha's Vineyard cabernet sauvignon '74 and Domaine Chandon brut.

Harpsichord music was played before dinner. After-dinner music was provided by the jazz pianist James McKissick, an American from Pine Bluff, Ark., who lives in Paris.

Earlier in the day, Larry Speakes, acting White House press secretary, was asked if it was true that the President had brought his own bottled water.

"It's customary," he said.

Would he bring his own water to Versailles?

"Well, if he drinks water, he might," Mr. Speakes said.

The President, who was wearing a dark suit and wine-colored tie, was seated between Mrs. Mitterrand and Mrs. Galbraith, the wife of the American Ambassador. Also seated at the

President's table was Olivia de Havilland. The First Lady was seated between President Mitterrand and Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith. Also seated at her table was Edmonde Charles-Roux, wife of the French Minister of the Interior, Gaston Defferre.

Among the other guests were the former French Ambassador to the United States, François de Laboulaye, and his wife, Marie Helene; Prince and Princess Edouard de Lobkowicz; the French Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson, and Mrs. Cheysson; Elizabeth Fondaras of New York; Gerald Van der Kemp, curator of the Claude Monet Museum, and his wife, Florence; Claude Pompidou, widow of the former French President, and Simone Weil, former president of the European Parliament. Also, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his wife, Patricia; William P. Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and his wife, Joan; Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff and assistant to the President, and his wife Carolyn; James A. Baker 3d, Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President.

President and Mrs. Reagan are staying at the Embassy residence. The walls of their bedroom are covered with red and cream toile de Jouy, designed in 1778 for America's first international treaty, the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with France.

Tomorrow the President moves on to even more splendid quarters at the Grand Trianon at Versailles. Mrs. Reagan will join him there Sunday night before the Presidential couple move on to Rome and London.

While her husband takes part in the economic summit conference at Versailles, and later meets with state leaders in London, Rome and Bonn, Mrs. Reagan's schedule emphasizes

unglamorous pursuits, in what seems an attempt to counter her widely criticized London trip last summer for the royal wedding.

In Paris, Mrs. Reagan will visit the National Institute for Blind Youth. She will travel to Normandy on Sunday — the 38th anniversary of the Allied landing there in World War I — for a memorial service and a visit to the American cemetery. In Rome and Bonn, visits are planned to drug rehabilitation centers and in London to a children's ward at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

There are, of course, interludes between the worthy causes, including a visit to the garden of Claude Monet at Giverny, a performance of "Roméo and Juliet" at the Paris Opera, a boat trip on the Rhine and state dinner. There are no scheduled visits to fashion houses.



First lady Nancy Reagan, greeting French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife to a dinner at the U.S. embassy in Paris last night, stole the show by wearing rhinestone-studded black satin knickers along with a diamond and ruby choker necklace and matching earrings.



Nancy Reagan last night, by AP

Paris Match

The Elite Meet to Eat With the Reagans

By Donnie Radcliffe

PARIS, June 3—America's First Tourists gave Parisians a glimpse of the Reagan style tonight, hosting a dinner that combined some of France's "right people" with a lot of the Left.

It was President and Mrs. Reagan's social curtain-raiser on their 10-day European grand tour, a dinner for 125 at the American ambassador's elegant residence for the "neighbors" from up the street, French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle.

Nancy Reagan stole the show from some of the world's most fashionable women by wearing black satin knickers with rhinestone-button cuffs and a short black chiffon overskirt designed by James Galanos.

Mrs. Reagan has been known to disapprove of pants at official functions, so her outfit came as a surprise. But several of the French women also wore evening versions of pants and culottes. Mrs. Mitterrand was more conservatively dressed in a classic white suit with an embroidered jacket and white ruffled blouse.

Mrs. Reagan also wore square-cut ruby earrings outlined in diamonds and a black-beaded multi-strand choker with stones that matched the earrings. When asked whether the jewels were Mrs. Reagan's, Sheila Tate, the first lady's press secretary, said, "Whatever she has on is hers." Asked whether the jewelry was real, Tate shrugged.

Asked what she thought of Mrs. Reagan's knickers, Claude Pompidou, widow of the former French

REAGANS, From D1

president, said, "She's always very elegant." Earlier, a White House aide joked about the ensemble, "I don't think I'm going to comment."

Reagan, in his after-dinner toast, recalled the long alliance between the two nations and the price Americans have paid. "I think there is no more fitting way to underscore this relationship than to recall that there are more than 60,000 young American soldiers, sailors and marines who rest beneath the soil of France." Noting the times French and American soldiers have fought side by side, Reagan told the story of a young American named Martin Treptow, of whom he had also spoken and quoted in his Inaugural Address, "who left his job in a small-town barbershop in 1917" to fight in France and was killed on the western front. Quoting from Treptow's diary, the president said, "He had written that we must win this war. He wrote, 'Therefore I will work. I will save. I will sacrifice. I will endure. I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost as if the issue of the whole struggle depended on me alone.'"

In his response, Mitterrand recalled that French soldiers fought beside Americans during the Revolutionary War. He talked about the need for peace and said, "It is essential that we should not be, in fact, fighting among ourselves." Mitterrand warmly welcomed Reagan to France, their relationship having progressed to a first-name basis in just a year. The French president at one point addressed Reagan as "my dear Ron." He also told of long talks with Mrs. Reagan last summer in London during the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, and "indeed we also talked about you," he said, nodding to the president.

Earlier Sheila Tate told reporters

that Mitterrand had "personally" invited Mrs. Reagan to Paris when the two met at the British prime minister's lunch after the wedding last summer. "I've had a lot of people ask me why Mrs. Reagan is here," said Tate. The Washington Post reported earlier this week that a highly placed French official said wives are not invited to summit meetings and that Mrs. Reagan had been invited when the French learned she was coming anyway.

Earlier, as the chic crowd arrived in intermittent rain, U.S. Marines in full dress uniforms hurried the women along under red and blue umbrellas. It was every man for himself, however.

The menu was French, the wines American and the ambiance a little of each, set as it was against harpsichord music during the predinner reception and jazz piano during coffee later. The Reagans' guests included most of Mitterrand's top ministers, some of his political critics, a few Americans living in Paris and a dozen or so French aristocrats with fancy titles and clothes.

Claude Pompidou and actress Olivia de Havilland wore short white silk gowns. Simone Veil, former president of the European Parliament, wore a flouncy pink and white dress. The Countess Jacqueline de Ribes wore a midknee-length sleeveless black and white silk.

Other guests included Bernard Hanon, head of French Renault, which owns 46.7 percent of American Motors, former French ambassador to the United States Francois de Laboulaye and Julien Green, 81, a writer and member of the French Academy who attended the University of Virginia.



The Reagans, center, at the U.S. Embassy with the Mitterrands; UPI photo

Paris Match

The White House apparently thought the event so important that it sent Social Secretary Muffie Brandon here a week early to oversee arrangements. According to the White House, these included pink chintz tablecloths on round tables set with State Department china and glassware. The menu was sea bass flambe in fennel, saddle of lamb à la Richelieu, veal, bouquetiere of fresh vegetables, Brillat-Savarin cheese and Bavarian bombe with raspberry sauce. There were three wines: Grgich Hills/Chardonnay 1979; Martha's Vineyard Heitz/Cabernet Sauvignon 1974; Domaine Chandon/Brut Special Reserve.

When the flaming sea bass was brought into the elegant dining room, where two huge Beauvais tapestries hang, the smoke alarms went off. But detective work by alarmed White House aides revealed that it was veal browning in the kitchen that set them off.

In the toasts at the end of the dinner, Reagan tried out his French. "Vive la France. Vive l'America," he said and then corrected himself, saying, "Vive l'Amerique."

It was President Reagan's second big meal of the day, less than 24 hours after he and Mrs. Reagan arrived in the rain. At lunch, President Mitterrand welcomed him to veal with truffles, washed down with three French wines, at the Elysee Palace.

Tonight, on the eve of the economic summit conference at Versailles, the Reagans chose dinner companions from a broad spectrum of French life. Some political observers in the French media see Versailles as "realism," the NATO con-

ference in Bonn as "symbolism" and tonight's dinner as some necessary fluff. It gives the Reagans one chance to be together before the president heads off to Louis XIV old spread west of here. The president will be sleeping in the said bed as emperors and kings have before him in the pink marble Grand Trianon, and Mrs. Reagan will join him until Sunday night when Mitterrand entertains summit leaders at a glittering gala dinner in the palace's historic Hall of Mirrors.

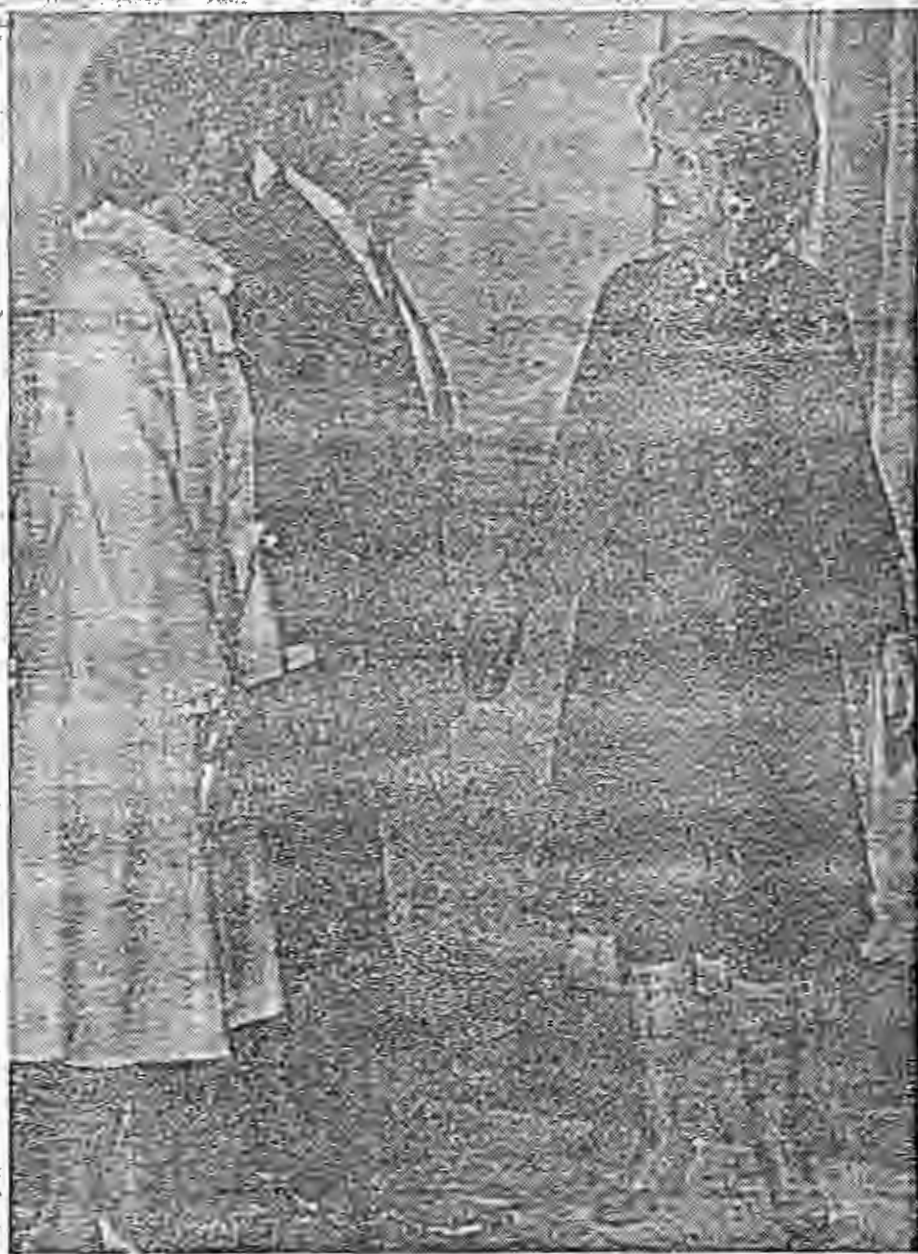
The French have not disclosed the cost of their summit house party, although published reports range high as \$13 million.

Among tonight's guests was Jacques Attali, special adviser to President Mitterrand, who organized this summit. Also there were the French ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture, interior, economics and foreign trade, and the president of the powerful French Employers' Council.

From the world of titles and fashion were several of Nancy Reagan's old friends, including a countess, two marquises and two princesses.

Princess Ghislain de Polignac has a public relations firm whose clients include the couturier house of Christian Dior. Another guest, though untitled, was Dreda Mele, also a public relations representative for several Paris fashion houses.

Mrs. Reagan's activities earlier in the day were not announced. She and the president were house guests of U.S. Ambassador Evan Galbraith and his wife, Bootsie. Friday, when the president moves to Versailles, Mrs. Reagan will be more visible; she is scheduled to have lunch with Mitterrand, visit a center for blind youths, and be the star guest at an evening reception given by the Galbraiths at the Petit Palais for Americans in Paris.



Mrs. Nancy Reagan greeting French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife on their arrival for dinner at the U. S. Embassy in Paris last night. The First Lady stole the show in her rhinestone-studded black satin knickers by American designer Ron Galanos.

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NANCY REAGAN

PARIS (AP) -- NANCY REAGAN, WHO CREATED A FASHION STIR AT HER FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE HERE, KICKED OFF THREE HECTIC DAYS OF SIGHTSEEING TODAY BY LUNCHING WITH THE WIFE OF FRENCH PRESIDENT FRANCOIS MITTERRAND AND A SPRINKLING OF FRENCH CELEBRITIES.

ARRIVING AT THE ELYSEE PALACE, MRS. REAGAN LITERALLY BUMPED INTO DANIELLE MITTERRAND ON THE PALACE STEPS.

STEPPING OUT OF HER LIMOUSINE, THE AMERICAN FIRST LADY TURNED TO WAVE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, THEN TURNED QUICKLY AROUND AND COLLIDED WITH MRS. MITTERRAND.

MRS. REAGAN CREATED A STIR IN THIS HAUTE COUTURE CAPITAL BY APPEARING AT A DINNER IN HONOR OF THE MITTERRANDS ON THURSDAY NIGHT IN BLACK KNICKERS BUTTONED BELOW HER KNEE.

THE ENSEMBLE, BY JAMES GALANOS, ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE DESIGNERS IN THE UNITED STATES, FEATURED A BLACK SATIN BODICE AND AN OVERSKIRT THAT LEFT THREE INCHES OF THE PANTS SHOWING.

BEFORE SETTING OUT TODAY, MRS. REAGAN CALLED THE PRINCIPAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN A PARIS SUBURB AFTER ITS WINDOWS WERE BLOWN OUT BY AN EXPLOSION APPARENTLY SET BY AN EXTREME LEFT FRENCH GROUP. MRS. REAGAN EXPRESSED RELIEF NO ONE WAS INJURED AND SAID INCIDENTS LIKE THAT SHOULD NEVER HAPPEN, ACCORDING TO HER PRESS SECRETARY, SHEILA TATE.

AT THE LUNCHEON, GUESTS DINED ON LOBSTER PASTRIES, BEEF FILET WITH TRUFFLES AND CHAMPAGNE.

GUESTS INCLUDED ACTRESSES CHARLOTTE RAMPLING AND MARIE CHRISTINE BARRAULT, CHOREOGRAPHER ROLAND PETIT, ACTOR AND MITTERRAND BROTHER-IN-LAW ROGER HANIN, FRENCH SCIENTIST AND EXPLORER ALAIN BOMBARD, AS WELL AS PAT HAIG, WIFE OF SECRETARY OF STATE ALEXANDER HAIG, AND JOAN CLARK, WIFE OF NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER WILLIAM P. CLARK.

MRS. REAGAN WORE A VIOLET AND WHITE PRINT SILK DRESS TO THE LUNCHEON. MRS. MITTERRAND SPORTED A BLACK SUIT WITH LARGE GOLD BUTTONS.

AP-WX-06-04-82 1139EDT

Q: Nancy Reagan's hair always looks perfect. How does she manage to keep it that way while traveling?

A: Julius Bengtsson, Mrs. Reagan's L.A.-based hair stylist, tells us that the First Lady's hair is washed, set on wire rollers and dried under a dryer once a week. Between times, Bengtsson says, Mrs. Reagan sets it herself, using pin curlers on the sides and hot rollers on the top. The Reagan hair stylist says that her hot roller kit is a Clairol "Set-a-Way" that retails for \$39.99.

11 SECTION I WOMEN'S WEAR DAILY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1982

GREAT EXPECTATIONS:

The Joffrey Ballet, which has always made its home in New York, may become a resident company in the Los Angeles Music Center, even though the charter for the center makes no reference to dance. There also have been rumors that **Frank Sinatra** will do a benefit for the Joffrey and that **Ron Reagan** will be moved up from the second company into the first in time for the upcoming Chicago engagement. A spokesman for the Joffrey said dancers "move up" as a matter of course when there are openings in the first company, but said she had heard nothing about the Sinatra report.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 3
Friday, June 4, 1982

TRUE CONFESSIONS: White House financial-disclosure reports reveal assorted trivia. The wife of presidential aide Michael Deaver got into truck leasing last fall, buying a tractor with an 18% loan for more than \$50,000. The wife of Counselor Edwin Meese got a free trip to Israel and Egypt from a Jewish charity.

R W

NIXON

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- RICHARD NIXON SAID WEDNESDAY HE HARBORS NO "PERSONAL" ANIMOSITY TOWARD THE NEWS MEDIA, BUT CHASTISED REPORTERS -- AND PARTICULARLY WOMEN REPORTERS -- FOR THE WAY THEY TREAT PRESIDENTS' WIVES.

OVER THE YEARS, NIXON SAID, REPORTERS HAVE CREATED "MYTHS" ABOUT FIRST LADIES -- CASTING LADY BIRD JOHNSON AS "MUCH TOO PUBLIC," HIS OWN WIFE AS "PLASTIC PAT" BECAUSE OF HER PRIVACY, ROSALYNN CARTER AS "MUCH TOO AGGRESSIVE" AND NANCY REAGAN AS "FIRST MANNEQUIN" BECAUSE OF HER CLOTHES AND LIFESTYLE.

ONCE REPORTERS CREATE THESE IMAGES, THE FORMER PRESIDENT SAID, "THEY HAVE TO PERPETUATE THEM."

"IT'S LIKE THE SAVAGES," SAID NIXON. "THE SAVAGES, OVER THE YEARS AND TIMES PAST, THEY WOULD BUILD THEIR IDOLS AND THEN WORSHIP THEM. THE MEDIA CREATES A MYTH, THEN THEY HAVE TO PERPETUATE THEM."

NIXON, INTERVIEWED BY CORRESPONDENT DIANE SAWYER ON THE CBS "MORNING NEWS," SAID HE BEARS NONE OF THE OUTWARD ANTAGONISM TOWARD THE MEDIA THAT MARKED THE STORMIER YEARS OF HIS TENURE IN THE WHITE HOUSE. "MY FEELING ABOUT THE PRESS IS ONE OF NOT PERSONAL AT ALL," HE SAID.

HOWEVER, NIXON NOTED WITH A CHUCKLE THAT ONE OF HIS AIDES USED TO LOOK INTO THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS ROOM AND REMARK, "THERE YOU HAVE THE VULTURES AND THE WITCHES." AND HE SINGLED OUT WOMEN REPORTERS FOR SPECIAL CRITICISM.

"LET'S TALK ABOUT SOME OF THE LADIES OF THE PRESS FOR A MOMENT," NIXON SAID. "WE HAVE TO REALIZE THAT MEN REPORTERS CAN BE TOUGH, BUT WOMEN REPORTERS THINK THEY HAVE TO BE TOUGHER. THEY'VE GOT TO PROVE SOMETHING. AND THEY PARTICULARLY THINK THEY HAVE TO BE TOUGH WITH OTHER WOMEN."

"WOMEN CAN BE VERY TOUGH IN THE QUESTIONING AND SO FORTH AND SO ON. I WANT THEM TO DO THAT," HE ADDED. "BUT I DON'T THINK THEY HAVE TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY CAN BE AS CRUDE AND AS RUTHLESS AND AS VULGAR AS MEN ARE."

NIXON DENIED THERE WAS ANY SEXIST ATTITUDE BEHIND HIS COMMENTS.

HE ADMITTED TO BEING "A BIT OLD-FASHIONED," BUT SAID HE APPLAUDED THE ENTRY OF WOMEN INTO A NUMBER OF TRADITIONALLY MALE-DOMINATED FIELDS AND PREDICTED "BEFORE THE END OF THIS CENTURY, THERE WILL CERTAINLY BE A WOMAN VICE PRESIDENT, POSSIBLY A WOMAN PRESIDENT...AND THAT IS GOOD."

"BUT THEY'RE GOING TO DO THAT NOT BECAUSE THEY'RE LIKE MEN, BUT BECAUSE THEY'RE LIKE WOMEN."

NIXON SAID THE MEDIA "DIDN'T AGREE WITH" MANY OF THE THINGS HE SAID AND DID AS PRESIDENT, BUT "IT'S NOW LIVE AND LET LIVE."

"I'M A CONSERVATIVE ECONOMICALLY. THEY DIDN'T AGREE WITH THAT. I'M A HARDLINER IN FOREIGN POLICY -- I'M NOT A SUPERHAWK, I'M NOT A NUT, BUT I'M A HARDLINER. THEY DIDN'T AGREE WITH THAT," HE SAID.

"I'VE BEEN IN A POSITION OVER AND OVER AGAIN WHERE AS A REPUBLICAN -- MOST OF THE PRESS, OF COURSE, BEING PROBABLY NON-PARTISAN, BUT MORE LIBERAL THAN REPUBLICANS -- I WAS SIMPLY NOT THEIR FAVORITE PINUP BOY."

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PUBLIC APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT REAGAN CONTINUES TO FALL, AS AN INCREASING NUMBER OF AMERICANS BLAME THE PRESIDENT FOR RISING UNEMPLOYMENT BUT REFUSE TO CREDIT HIM FOR SLOWING INFLATION, A NEW POLL SAID FRIDAY.

A WASHINGTON POST-ABC NEWS POLL PUBLISHED IN FRIDAY'S POST SHOWED 46 PERCENT OF THOSE SURVEYED SAID THEY APPROVE OF REAGAN'S HANDLING OF THE PRESIDENCY. SOME 45 PERCENT DISAPPROVE.

A SIMILAR POLL ONE MONTH EARLIER SHOWED 51 PERCENT APPROVED OF REAGAN'S ACTIONS, AND 44 PERCENT DISAPPROVED.

THE PAPER SAID THE NEW POLL PLACES REAGAN'S POPULARITY AT A LOWER LEVEL THAN ANY OF THE EARLIER SURVEYS BY THE POST AND ABC NEWS.

VIRTUALLY THE ONLY FAVORABLE FINDING IN THE POLL WAS ITS REPORT THAT 53 PERCENT OF THOSE QUESTIONED THINK REAGAN'S PROGRAM WILL HELP THE NATION'S ECONOMY IN THE LONG RUN.

THE NATIONWIDE POLL OF 1,018 PEOPLE, QUESTIONED BETWEEN MAY 24 AND MAY 28, ALSO SHOWED:

-- SOME 60 PERCENT OF THOSE INTERVIEWED DISAPPROVE OF REAGAN'S HANDLING OF UNEMPLOYMENT. ANOTHER 29 PERCENT APPROVE. ONE-THIRD OF THOSE SURVEYED SAID HIS ADMINISTRATION DESERVES "A GREAT DEAL" OF THE BLAME, AND ANOTHER 41 PERCENT SAID THE ADMINISTRATION IS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE.

-- ONE-THIRD SAID THEY FEEL PRICES ARE STILL RISING SHARPLY, DESPITE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS SHOWING A DROP IN INFLATION.

-- SOME 56 PERCENT SAID REAGAN'S PRESIDENCY HAS MADE THINGS WORSE FOR PEOPLE WHERE THEY LIVE. EIGHTEEN PERCENT SAID HE HAS MADE THINGS BETTER.

-- SOME 64 PERCENT SAID THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM IS HURTING THE ECONOMY NOW, COMPARED TO 24 PERCENT WHO SAID IT IS HELPING.

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS APN-2899

AP 06/03 15:51 EST A0667

PARIS (AP) -- NANCY REAGAN WORE KNICKERS TO DINNER IN THIS CITY OF HAUTE COUTURE THURSDAY NIGHT, AND HER GUESTS OF HONOR CAME LATE.

AT A DINNER GIVEN BY PRESIDENT REAGAN AND HIS WIFE AT THE U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE FOR PRESIDENT AND MRS. FRANCOIS MITTERRAND OF FRANCE, MRS. REAGAN ARRIVED TO GREET HER

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GUESTS WEARING A BLACK OUTFIT OF SATIN BODICE, KNICKERS BUTTONED BELOW THE KNEE WITH RHINESTONES AND A BLACK OVERSKIRT THAT LEFT ABOUT THREE INCHES OF THE PANTS SHOWING.

MRS. REAGAN'S PRESS SECRETARY, SHEILA TATE, SAID THE OUTFIT WAS DESIGNED BY GALANOS, ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE AMERICAN DESIGNERS, AND THAT IT BELONGED TO THE FIRST LADY.

MRS. REAGAN ALSO WORE WHAT APPEARED TO BE A DIAMOND AND RUBY NECKLACE WHICH ALSO WAS HER OWN, ACCORDING TO MRS. TATE.

MRS. REAGAN ALSO BROUGHT WITH HER DIAMOND JEWELRY LOANED TO HER LAST YEAR BY HARRY WINSTON OF NEW YORK. MRS. TATE HAS SAID THE WINSTON JEWELRY WILL BE RETURNED AFTER THE REAGANS COMPLETE THEIR 10-DAY EUROPEAN TOUR.

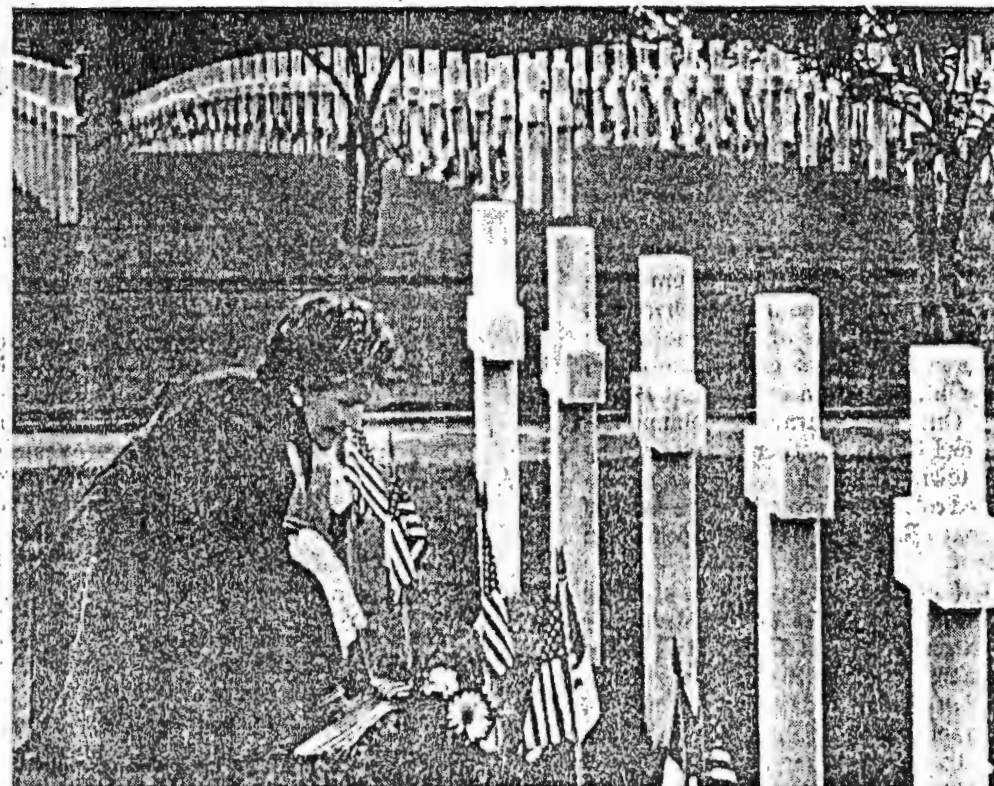
THE REAGANS APPEARED IN THE FOYER OF THE HOME OF U.S. AMBASSADOR EVAN GALBRAITH TO WELCOME THEIR GUESTS A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE MITTERRANDS WERE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT 8:25 P.M.

"WE'RE EARLY," MRS. REAGAN REMARKED AS HER SOCIAL SECRETARY, MUFFIE BRANDON, AND OTHER AIDES STOOD BY IN OBVIOUS EMBARRASSMENT. THE REAGANS LEFT, AND THE MITTERRANDS ARRIVED ABOUT 10 MINUTES LATE.

"IT'S A LONG DRIVE FROM THE PALACE, AND THE TRAFFIC IS AWFUL," ONE U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL SAID FACETIOUSLY. THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S HOME AT ELYSEE PALACE IS ABOUT 100 YARDS AWAY FROM THE U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE.



Nancy Reagan and President Mitterrand during final summit dinner. At right, Mrs. Reagan, on 38th anniversary of D-Day, visits grave of Elizabeth Richardson, one of two women buried at Normandy American Cemetery.



UPI Photos

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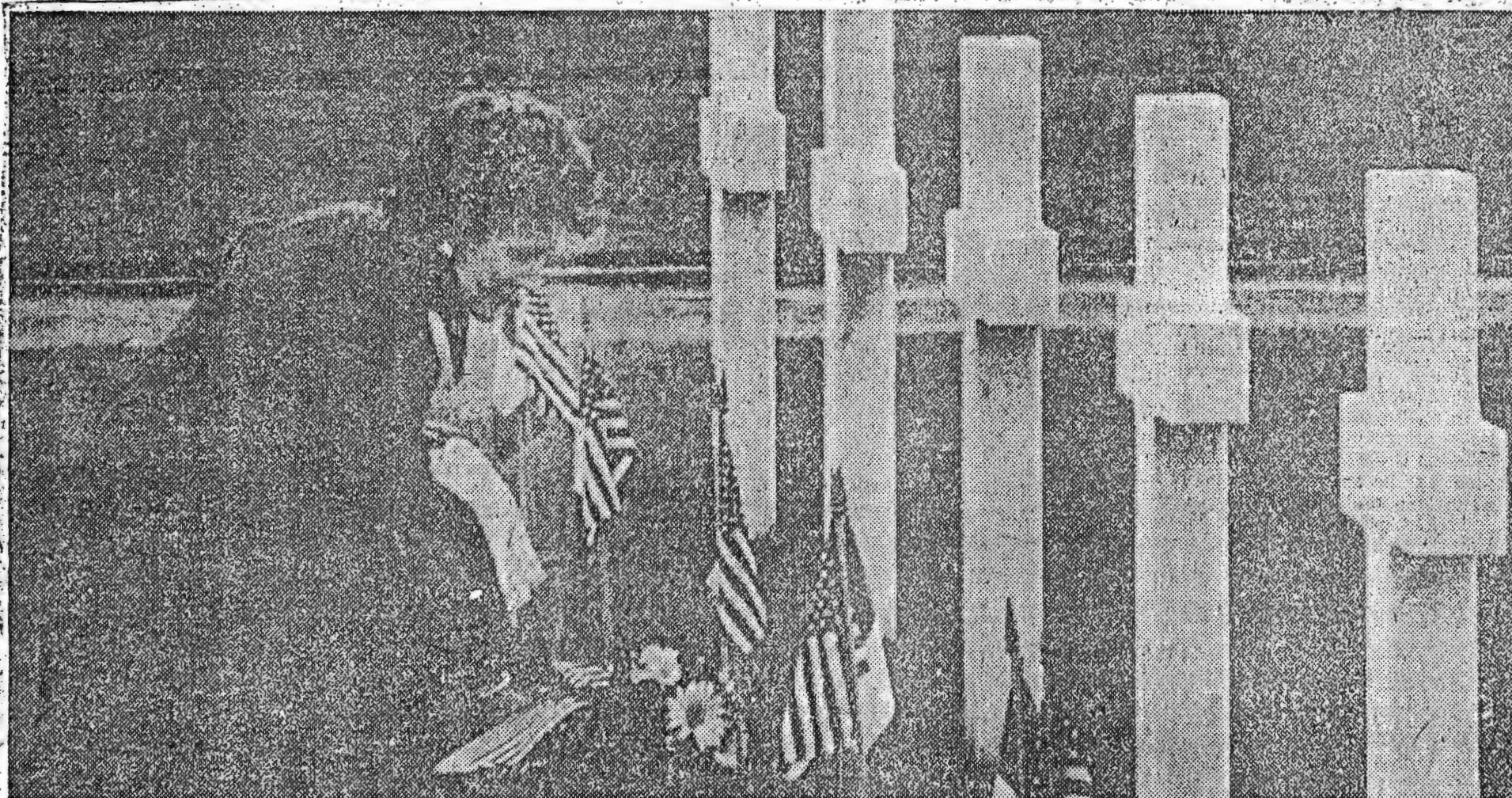
DAILY NEWS

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1982

Partly sunny. Low 70s. Almanac p. 2



D-Day remembered.

Nancy Reagan places flowers at grave of Elizabeth Richardson, an American Red Cross volunteer who died in a plane crash after the Allied Invasion of Normandy and is one of only four women buried in American cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach. First Lady was marking the 38th anniversary of D-Day. Page 5

UPI

Omaha Beach—Nancy honors war dead

Omaha Beach, France (AP)—Gazing at windswept beaches from atop a rain-splattered cliff on the 38th anniversary of D-Day, Nancy Reagan paid tribute yesterday to the thousands of Allied soldiers who died in the Normandy invasion.

The First Lady took part in a memorial ceremony at the huge American cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach, site of the fiercest fighting of the June 6, 1944, invasion during World War II. A total of 9,388 Americans are buried there under symmetrical rows of white crosses and occasional Stars of David.

"If my husband were here today, he would tell you how deeply he feels the responsibilities of

peace and freedom," Mrs. Reagan told a crowd of about 100 persons in the misting rain.

"HE WOULD TELL YOU how we can best insure that other young men on other beaches and other fields will not have to die.

"And I think he would tell you of his ideas for nuclear peace."

Mrs. Reagan's remarks came as a surprise to many because she was not scheduled to speak.

Flanked by United States Brig. Gens. Christian Patte and John Willson Donaldson, Mrs. Reagan entered a semicircular colonnade dedicated to unidentified U.S. war dead, and she laid a flowered wreath at the base of a statue entitled "The Spirit of American Youth Rising From the Waves."

She then walked to an overlook and surveyed

the desolate beach and the gray waters of the English Channel.

The calm surf that lapped against the sands 130 feet below was unlike the rough seas of D-Day, when about 2,000 U.S. troops died in the landing at Omaha Beach.

MOST OF THE NEARLY 10,000 Americans buried in the cemetery were killed during the landing operation and the establishment of the beachhead that liberated Europe.

Mrs. Reagan strode down the smooth green lawns of the cemetery and stopped just once for a silent prayer at the grave of American Red Cross volunteer Elizabeth Richardson, who died in a plane crash after the invasion. Richardson is one of only four women buried in the cemetery. ■

Nancy Reagan Visits Painter's Home

Monet's Garden 'So Beautiful, I May Never Leave'

By Donnie Radcliffe
Washington Post Staff Writer

GIVERNY, France, June 5—Nancy Reagan toured the restored house and gardens of impressionist painter Claude Monet today and said they were "so beautiful, I may never leave."

While President Reagan and leaders of six other nations opened their economic summit conference in Versailles, Mrs. Reagan was 50 miles west of Paris at one of France's most prized national monuments.

"She requested to see Monet's house because it's very famous and she likes the paintings of Monet," said Gerald van der Kemp, curator, who spent four years and \$2.8 million to restore the picturesque pink stucco house and surrounding gardens.

The property on the bank of the Epte River was where Monet lived from 1883 until he died in 1926. He is buried in the churchyard here.

A painting that Monet did while living at Giverny, "Morning on the Seine," hangs over the mantel in the Vermeil Room at the White House.

At the bottom of the stairway leading into the garden here is a large plaque listing major donors to the restoration effort, including such Americans as Walter Annen-

berg, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Doris Duke, Charles Englehard, Janet Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger, David Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nixon.

Monet's son, Michel, who died in 1966, gave the property to the Academie des Beaux-Arts and the Marmottan Museum.

"I feel like I'm looking at a Monet painting, don't you?" Reagan said when she saw the water garden where there are clusters of blooming water lilies like those in Monet's paintings.

Before going to the van der Kemp apartment on the grounds, Reagan said she felt as if she had been "taken back in history." When asked if her husband might be jealous of her outings, she said:

"When I tell him about it. We could forget the rest [of the trip]. I could stay right here."

Last night, she went to the Paris Opera to see a performance of Charles Gounod's opera, "Romeo and Juliet." After the performance she met with the two principals, Barbara Hendricks, 32, of Little Rock, Ark., who played Juliet, and Neil Shicoff, 33, of New York City who played Romeo. Both are graduates of the Juillard School of Music.



Nancy Reagan and curator Gerald Van der Kemp look at the water lily pond that was subject of a series of paintings by Monet.



Associated Press

First patron—While President Reagan attended opening session of economic summit meeting in Versailles, his wife Nancy spent the day in Giverny, the Normandy village where Impressionist Claude Monet painted in the late 19th Century. Here, she watches artist Jean Marie Toulcouat work on a painting in Monet Gardens. (Stories, Page 1)

—Gazing at Windswept beaches from atop a rain-splattered cliff on the 38th anniversary of D-Day, Nancy Reagan paid tribute to the thousands of Allied soldiers who died on

Omaha Beach during the invasion of France. The First Lady took part in a memorial ceremony at the American cemetery, containing 9,386 graves that overlook the beach. "If my husband were here today," she told a crowd of about 100 persons gathered in the misting rain, "he would tell you how deeply he feels the responsibilities of peace and freedom."

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PICTURE

NANCY REAGAN VISITS OKAHA BEACH

BY ALINE MOSBY

OKAHA BEACH, FRANCE (UPI) -- FIGHTING BACK TEARS, NANCY REAGAN MARKED THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY AT THE CEMETERY BEARING THE BODIES OF 9,386 AMERICANS WHO PERISHED AT OKAHA BEACH.

MRS. REAGAN REPEATED HER HUSBAND'S PLEDGE OF "NUCLEAR PEACE" TO A SMALL GROUP OF U.S. AND FRENCH OFFICIALS AND VILLAGERS OF THE LUSH NORMANDY AREA.

SHE READ HER SPEECH FACING THOUSANDS OF WHITE CROSSES AND STARS OF DAVID IN THE CEMETERY ABOVE OKAHA BEACH, WHERE MANY ALLIED INVADERS WERE SLAUGHTERED ON THE SANDS WITHIN MINUTES OF THEIR LANDING.

SHE STOOD WITHIN A HALF CIRCLE OF COLUMNS INSCRIBED, "THIS ENBATTLED SHORE, PORTAL OF FREEDOM, IS FOREVER HALLOWED BY THE IDEAS, THE VALOR AND THE SACRIFICE OF OUR FELLOW COUNTRYMEN."

ASKED IF SHE WAS CLOSE TO TEARS DURING THE FIRST VISIT BY ANY FIRST LADY TO THE HISTORIC SPOT, SHE REPLIED:

"YOU'RE PROBABLY RIGHT. WHEN YOU'RE LOOKING AT ALL THOSE CROSSES -- ALMOST 10,000 -- IT'S GOOSEPIMPLES."

THE BODIES OF 14,000 OTHER AMERICAN GIs ORIGINALLY BURIED IN THE 172-ACRE CEMETERY HAVE BEEN SENT HOME AT THE REQUEST OF THEIR FAMILIES.

MRS. REAGAN, WEARING A BLACK AND WHITE PRINT DRESS AND A RED RAINCOAT TO WARD OFF A DRIZZLE, TOLD THE AUDIENCE, "IF MY HUSBAND WERE HERE TODAY, HE WOULD TELL YOU OF HIS IDEAS FOR NUCLEAR PEACE."

"AS I FLEW OVER THE PEACEFUL NORMANDY COUNTRYSIDE THIS MORNING, IT WAS HARD TO IMAGINE THAT 38 YEARS AGO THERE WAS NOT CALM, BUT VIOLENCE," SHE SAID.

AFTER A TRUMPETER FROM THE FRENCH MARINE BAND PLAYED A MOURNFUL TAPS, MRS. REAGAN WALKED TO THE EDGE OF THE CLIFF TO LOOK DOWN AT OKAHA BEACH. ONLY THE ROLLING SURF AND SCREAMS OF SEAGULLS BROKE THE SILENCE.

THEN MRS. REAGAN LAID A SMALL BOUQUET ON THE GRAVE OF ONE OF FOUR WOMEN BURIED IN THE CEMETERY, VOLUNTEER RED CROSS WORKER ELIZABETH RICHARDSON OF INDIANA.

OVER LUNCH AT THE NEARBY HOME OF MICHEL HARDELEY, MAYOR OF VIERVILLE, MRS. REAGAN HEARD HOW HE AWAKENED 38 YEARS AGO TO SEE HUNDREDS OF ALLIED SHIPS AS THE MORNING MIST LIFTED ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO REVEAL THE GREATEST AMPHIBIOUS LANDING IN HISTORY.

HARDELEY PORTRAYED HIMSELF IN THE FILM, "THE LONGEST DAY." OF 110 HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE, ONLY SEVEN SURVIVED THE BOMBARDMENTS.

THE LUNCH HAD A NORMANDY FLAVOR. AFTER THE FIRST COURSE OF LOBSTER IN PASTRY, MRS. REAGAN ATE SHERBET MADE OF THE LOCAL APPLE BRANDY, CALVADOS. SHE ALSO HAD A HEFTY PORTION OF THE LOCAL CAMEMBERT CHEESE.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MINISTER LOUIS MEXANDERU, A GUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT IN PARIS, SANG HER A NORMANDY FOLK SONG AND THE MAYOR GAVE HER A 1938 PRINTING OF HIS HOUSE BEFORE SHE RETURNED BY HELICOPTER TO PARIS.

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NANCY REAGAN

OMAHA BEACH, FRANCE (AP) -- GAZING AT WINDSWEPT BEACHES FROM ATOP A RAIN-SPLATTERED CLIFF ON THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY, NANCY REAGAN PAID TRIBUTE SUNDAY TO THE THOUSANDS OF ALLIED SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE NORMANDY INVASION.

THE FIRST LADY TOOK PART IN A MEMORIAL CEREMONY AT THE HUGE AMERICAN CEMETERY OVERLOOKING OMAHA BEACH, SITE OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING OF THE JUNE 6, 1944 INVASION DURING WORLD WAR II. A TOTAL OF 9,386 AMERICANS ARE BURIED THERE UNDER SYMMETRICAL ROWS OF WHITE CROSSES AND OCCASIONAL STARS OF DAVID.

"IF MY HUSBAND WERE HERE TODAY, HE WOULD TELL YOU HOW DEEPLY HE FEELS THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PEACE AND FREEDOM," MRS. REAGAN TOLD A CROWD OF ABOUT 100 PEOPLE IN THE MISTING RAIN. "HE WOULD TELL YOU HOW WE CAN BEST ENSURE THAT OTHER YOUNG MEN ON OTHER BEACHES AND OTHER FIELDS WILL NOT HAVE TO DIE.

"AND I THINK HE WOULD TELL YOU OF HIS IDEAS FOR NUCLEAR PEACE," SHE SAID.

MRS. REAGAN'S REMARKS, DELIVERED WHILE ISRAELI TANKS WERE ROLLING INTO SOUTHERN LEBANON AND BRITISH FORCES POUNDED ARGENTINE POSITIONS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, CAME AS A SURPRISE TO MANY SPECTATORS BECAUSE SHE WAS NOT SCHEDULED TO SPEAK.

FLANKED BY U.S. BRIG. GEN. CHRISTIAN PATTE AND JOHN WILLSON DONALDSON, MRS. REAGAN ENTERED A SEMI-CIRCULAR COLONNADE DEDICATED TO U.S. SOLDIERS WHOSE REMAINS WERE NEVER IDENTIFIED, AND SHE LAID A FLOWERED WREATH AT THE BASE OF A STATUE ENTITLED "THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN YOUTH RISING FROM THE WAVES."

SHE THEN WALKED TO AN OVERLOOK AND SURVEYED THE DESOLATE BEACH AND THE GRAY WATERS OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE CALM SURF THAT LAPPED AGAINST THE SANDS 130 FEET BELOW WAS UNLIKE THE ROUGH SEAS OF D-DAY, WHEN ABOUT 2,000 U.S. TROOPS DIED DURING THE LANDING AT OMAHA BEACH. MOST OF THE NEARLY 10,000 AMERICANS BURIED IN THE CEMETERY WERE KILLED DURING BOTH THE LANDING OPERATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BEACHHEAD THAT LIBERATED EUROPE.

MRS. REAGAN STRODE DOWN THE SMOOTH GREEN LAWNS OF THE CEMETERY AND STOPPED JUST ONCE FOR A SILENT PRAYER AT THE GRAVE OF AMERICAN RED CROSS VOLUNTEER ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, WHO DIED IN A PLANE CRASH AFTER THE INVASION. SHE IS ONE OF ONLY FOUR WOMEN BURIED AT THE CEMETERY.

"IT WAS AN EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE," SHE SAID OF HER WALK THROUGH THE CEMETERY. "WHEN YOU LOOKED OUT OVER ALL THOSE CROSSES, ALMOST 10,000 -- GOOSE PIMPLES," SHE SAID.

AP-WX-06-06-82 1557EDT

ONAH A BEACH, NORMANDY, FRANCE, JUNE 6, REUTER -- NANCY REAGAN TOURED THE NORMANDY BEACHES IN THE RAIN TODAY ON THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY, THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE.

SHE FLEW HERE FROM VERSAILLES, WHERE PRESIDENT REAGAN WAS ATTENDING THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT, TO REPRESENT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AT A MEMORIAL SERVICE HONORING ALL MEN AND WOMEN WHO DIED IN ACTION DURING AND AFTER THE INVASION.

AT THE AMERICAN CEMETERY WAR MEMORIAL, OVERLOOKING ONAH A BEACH AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, SHE LAID A WREATH OF CARNATIONS AND GLADIOLI AS A FRENCH NAVY BUGLER SOUNDED "TAPS."

IN A BRIEF SPEECH, SHE RECALLED THE BLOODY BATTLES THAT BEGAN THE LIBERATION OF EUROPE FROM NAZI OCCUPATION AND PAID TRIBUTE TO "THE GALLANT YOUNG MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES HERE."

LATER SHE WALKED THROUGH THE CEMETERY, WHERE 9,386 OF THE AMERICAN WAR DEAD ARE BURIED, AND ALONG THE CLIFFS, LOOKING OUT TO SEA.

SENIOR U.S., FRENCH AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE WORLD WAR TWO ALLIES ATTENDED THE SERVICE, ALONG WITH HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS.

WAR VETERANS AND A DOUBLE LINE OF FRENCH PARATROOPERS FORMED A GUARD OF HONOR FOR MRS. REAGAN AS SHE ARRIVED BY HELICOPTER.

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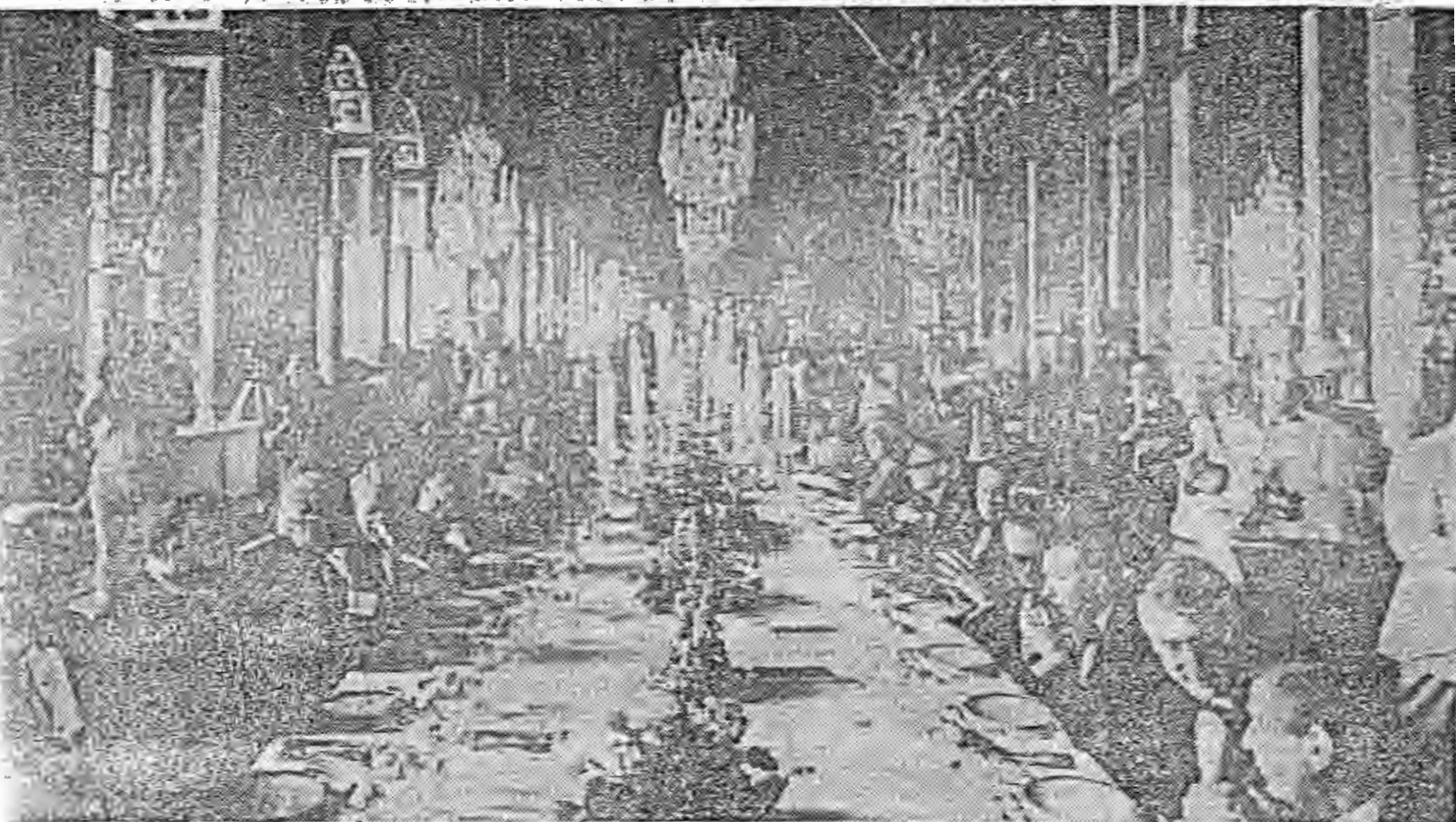
RM-NANCY 2 ONAH A BEACH

IN HER SPEECH, SHE SAID REAGAN FELT DEEPLY THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PEACE AND FREEDOM.

"IF MY HUSBAND WERE HERE TODAY, HE WOULD TELL YOU HOW WE CAN BEST ENSURE THAT OTHER YOUNG MEN ON OTHER BEACHES AND OTHER FIELDS WILL NOT HAVE TO DIE," SHE SAID.

"AND I THINK HE WOULD TELL YOU OF HIS IDEAS FOR NUCLEAR PEACE. CERTAINLY HE WOULD SPEAK OF NORMANDY'S MESSAGE TO ALL WHO LOVE LIBERTY."

breakthrough'



United Press International

The scene last night at the Palace of Versailles's Hall of Mirrors, during the dinner that ended the international conference.

Banquet, Masque, Fireworks

Special to The New York Times

VERSAILLES, France, June 6 — President and Mrs. Reagan dined in the fabled Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles tonight, watched a 45-minute musical masque in the 210-year-old palace opera house and witnessed a fireworks display in the gardens of the Grand Trianon, the Louis XIV chateau now used as an official residence for visiting heads of government.

Two contingents of regally dressed Gardes Republicains greeted the approximately 250 guests as they crossed the courtyard to the palace for the major social event at the eighth economic summit conference. As the seven heads of government arrived, a contingent of Gardes on horseback drew sabres to present arms, and 75 buglers sounded a fanfare.

Mitterrands First to Arrive

The host for the summit conference, President François Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, wearing a green-and-gold gown by Yves Saint Laurent, were the first to arrive, and President and Mrs. Reagan were the last. Mrs. Reagan, who had pearl stickpins in her chignon and wore diamond earrings, was attired in the same one-shoulder white chiffon gown by Galanos that she first wore at Buckingham Palace during the wedding of Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

In the Hall of Mirrors, under crystal chandeliers, President Reagan, wearing his favorite tuxedo shirt with horizontal pleats, was seated between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Mrs. Mitterrand at the banquet table, which was more than eight feet wide and ran the length of the 246-foot room. Mrs. Reagan

shared President Mitterrand with Hannalore Schmidt, wife of the West German Chancellor, and had Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada on her right.

The table, covered with a cloth em-

broidered with oversized gold stars, held scores of silver candelabra and arrangements of yellow daisies, sweet peas and pink roses. At the left of each plate were menus, with a print of Georges Braques on the cover. To the right were four crystal goblets at each place setting for several French wines.

As the appetizer of lobster in sauce and parsley was about to be served, President Reagan, apparently having language problems talking with Mrs. Mitterrand, turned to look for an interpreter. Across the table Mrs. Reagan faced the same problem with President Mitterrand. Seated elsewhere were James A. Baker 3d, the Presidential aide, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Evan Galbraith, United States Ambassador to France.

Music by Saxophonists

During the dessert of mousse with Grand Marnier and orange-based cookies, the diners listened to contemporary music played by 100 saxophonists near the Neptune pool outside the windows.

After coffee in the palace's Reine Marie Salon, the dinner guests went on to the royal opera house, considered one of the most beautiful theaters in the world "for a musical masque — Le Grand Arts Florissant." The masque, an operetta, was written by Marc-Antoine Charpentier, the court composer for Louis XIV. This was followed by songs from the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries held in the royal chapel.

As a finale, the heads of government and the other dinner guests, along with 500 others invited for the after-dinner entertainment, were treated to a spectacular fireworks and fountain display.

The Menu

Special to The New York Times

VERSAILLES, France, June 6 — Following is the menu for the grand banquet that was served tonight at the economic conference here. The meal included lobster, lamb, heart of lettuce and cheeses.

*Homard au sauterne
et cerfeuil.*

Ile d'agneau farcie bressane.

*Coeur de laitue
"île de France."*

*Trilogie de fromages
fermiers.*

*Velours de Versailles
à la liqueur de Grand Marnier.*

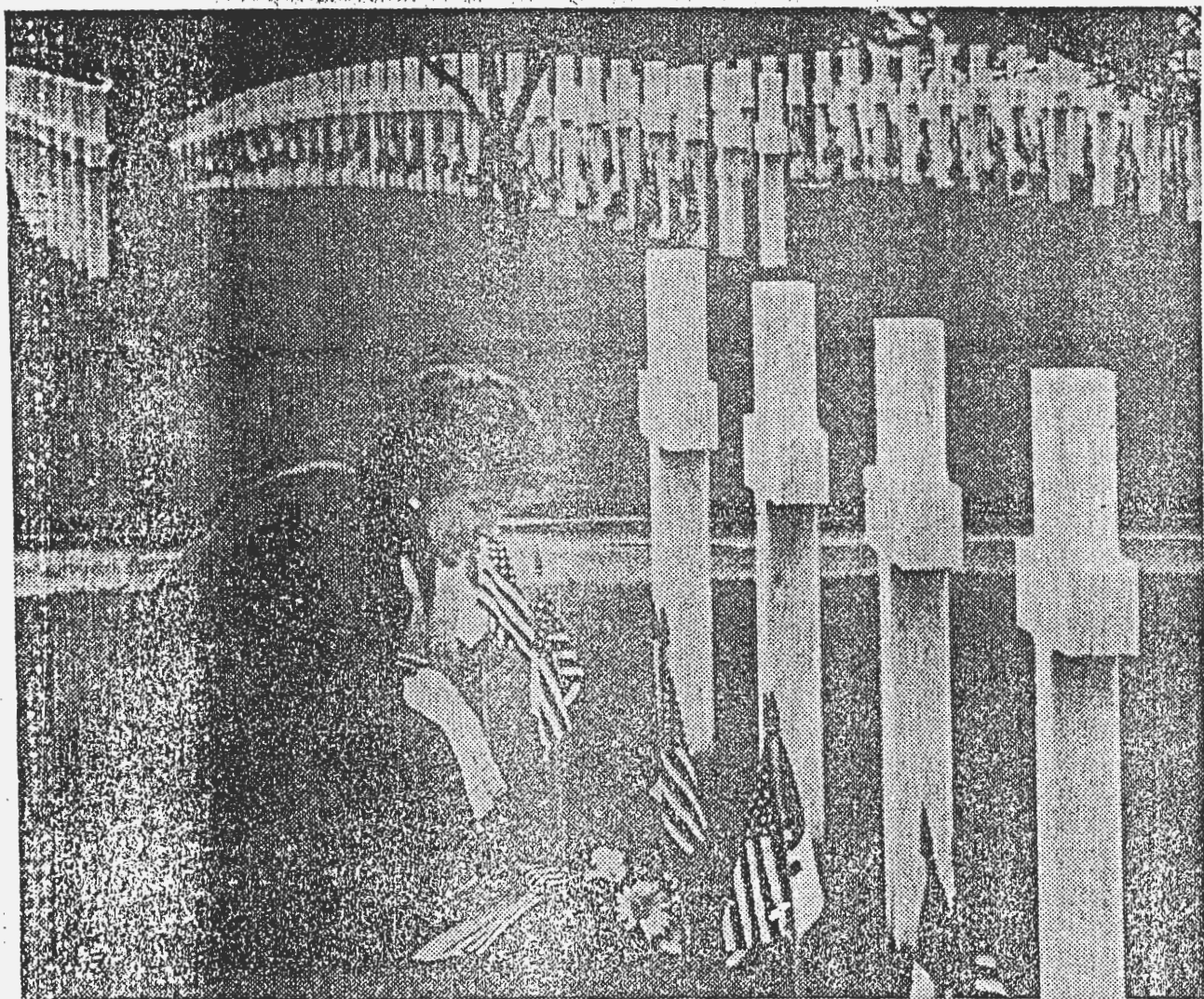
Dentelles à l'orange.

Following are wines that were served:

Meursault Goutte d'Or 1979.

Château Fombrauge 1970.

*Laurent Perrier Cuvée
Grand Siècle.*



Nancy Reagan placing flowers on the grave of Elizabeth Richardson at the American cemetery in Normandy. Miss Richardson, an American Red Cross worker, was killed during the Normandy invasion.

United Press International

Mrs. Reagan Visits U.S. Graves In Normandy on D-Day Anniversary

By ENID NEMY

Special to The New York Times

COLEVILLE-SUR-MER, France, June 6 — It was raining as Nancy Reagan arrived at the American cemetery in Normandy today, and it seemed somehow fitting. The gentle patter on this, the 38th anniversary of the Allied invasion of Europe, could have been the nation's tears of remembrance as the First Lady placed a wreath to commemorate the 9,386 Americans buried here.

Mrs. Reagan, who seemed near tears at one point during the morning, flew by helicopter from Paris and remained more than three hours, taking part in the ceremonies, walking through several sections of the cemetery, standing on the bluff overlooking Omaha Beach, the scene of the most difficult of the five Normandy beach landings, and lunching at the home of Michel Hardelay, Mayor of nearby Vierville-sur-Mer and a veteran of World War II.

She paused when asked to describe her reaction to the neat rows of crosses and stars of David, a stark sea of white against the lush green countryside, each grave marked with a small American and French flag.

"Goose pimples," she said finally. "It's hard to describe but you couldn't help but be very moved and very touched. It was a very emotional experience."

A small crowd had gathered on the lawn to witness the ceremony, which preceded the traditional memorial service held at noon on D-Day each year. Mrs. Reagan was a pinpoint of color in a red raincoat as she sheltered under a blue umbrella held by Brig. Gen. John Willson Donaldson, director of the American Battle Monuments Commission for Europe. She walked along the path leading to the memorial statue and the wall commemorating 1,557 missing servicemen, and together with General Donaldson and Brig. Gen. Christian Patte, the defense and Army attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, laid a wreath of carnations and gladiolus at the foot of the statue.

A Brief Speech

After a French Navy band played taps, "La Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and a prayer was offered by Robert Whitebread, commander of the Paris post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mrs. Reagan moved to the microphone to make a brief speech. "If my husband were here today, he would tell you how deeply he feels the responsibilities of peace and freedom," she said. "He would tell you how we can best insure that other young men on other beaches and other fields will not have to die. And I think he would tell you of his ideas for nuclear peace."

As she looked down at Omaha Beach, the First Lady was joined by Antoinette de Berenger, a French-

woman who was with the British Red Cross on the first hospital ship after D-Day, who presented her with entwined American and French flags and received in return a kiss on the cheek. Later, accompanied by Thérèse Poulin, vice president of the French Red Cross in Normandy, Mrs. Reagan placed a bouquet of flowers at the grave of Elizabeth Richardson, an American Red Cross worker who was killed during the invasion.

Accompanied by Evan Galbraith, the American Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Galbraith, she then joined a small group of French officials for lunch at the Hardelay residence, a generously sized house overlooking Omaha Beach.

By the time of Mrs. Reagan's arrival at lunch, the sun had reappeared and the raincoat had disappeared, revealing a red and white print dress and jacket by Adolfo. (During brief questioning by the press, Mrs. Reagan said she was a great admirer of French designers, but wore American designs because "you have to try to promote your own country.")

At lunch, Mrs. Reagan ate "some of all of the courses," said Suzanne Hardelay, the Mayor's wife, and "almost all" of the Calvados sorbet. Mrs. Hardelay added quickly, "The Calvados sorbet we use for digestive purposes." It was served after the lobster in pastry and before a fillet of turbot, Camembert cheese, a specialty of the area, and an ice cream cake with strawberries.

Reagan Arrives in London Today Under a Bit of a U.N. Cloud

By STEVEN RATTNER
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, June 6 — President Reagan arrives in Britain Monday for a 40-hour stay that appears likely to be dominated by pomp, circumstance and further discussion of Washington's handling of a United Nations vote Saturday on the Falkland crisis.

Mr. Reagan's visit will be the first by an American President in five years and, perhaps more significantly, it will be the first time that an American President has come to Britain as a guest of the sovereign since Woodrow Wilson in 1919.

But Mr. Reagan's plan for a largely social and relaxed time in Britain has been jeopardized by Britain's dismay over Washington's decision to announce that it had not meant to veto a Security Council resolution opposed by Britain. The United States joined Britain in vetoing a resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Falkland conflict. But later the chief American delegate, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, said that the United States had originally planned to abstain but

that her instructions had arrived too late.

Curious for its first look at the new American President, the British public now appears prepared to judge Mr. Reagan very severely.

Low Opinion in Britain

Even before the latest difficulty, Mr. Reagan had not been viewed particularly kindly in Britain. Largely as a result of their opinion of Mr. Reagan, Britons hold the United States in the lowest regard of any of the major European countries, according to a poll by the Gallup Organization carried out just before the Falkland crisis erupted.

Mr. Reagan will also face a lukewarm reception in other ways. Today as many as 250,000 people demonstrated in Hyde Park against nuclear arms, a protest timed partly to coincide with Mr. Reagan's visit.

And an effort by the English Speaking Union to get 250,000 signatures on a petition welcoming Mr. Reagan to Britain reached only about 10 percent of its goal, according to a source within the group. He said that many of the letters

were returned with "Falklands" written across them.

The President's schedule has not been altered yet as a result of the Falkland crisis. Coming as a guest of the Queen — instead of as a guest of the British Government, as most of his predecessors have done — means a schedule laden with banquets, horseback riding and other social events.

Only Five Hours in London

Mr. Reagan will stay at Windsor Castle, about 20 miles west of London, and will spend only about five hours in London, addressing Members of Parliament and meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her aides. His only private meeting with Mrs. Thatcher will take place during part of a "working breakfast" on Wednesday, just before Mr. Reagan's departure.

Mostly because of security considerations, Mr. Reagan is not scheduled to see any ordinary Britons during his stay here. Large British and American flags have been put up along the length of The Mall, the route Mr. Reagan will take from Buckingham Palace to Westminster,

but he will be sped through in his bulletproof limousine.

Mr. Reagan's program is devoid of appointments on Tuesday afternoon from the time of his return to Windsor Castle immediately after lunch at 10 Downing Street until the Queen's banquet at 8:30 P.M. One American official described the period as "down time" and said Mr. Reagan would use it to prepare for a North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting later in the week. During that period Nancy Reagan will visit St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the oldest in London.

Although a guest of the Queen, Mr. Reagan will not be making an official state visit to Britain. That would require three days and even more ceremony, including processions of horse-drawn carriages on arrival and reciprocal banquets by the two heads of state.

As for the Falklands, American officials here said that Mr. Reagan would try to defuse British unhappiness, probably in his remarks from the Royal Gallery at noon Tuesday to the Members of Parliament. Initially planned as an ad-

dress in Parliament, the invitation from Mrs. Thatcher to speak brought intense protests from opposition politicians who did not feel Mr. Reagan warranted the rare honor. As a compromise, the site was shifted to the Royal Gallery, where visiting statesmen are traditionally received.

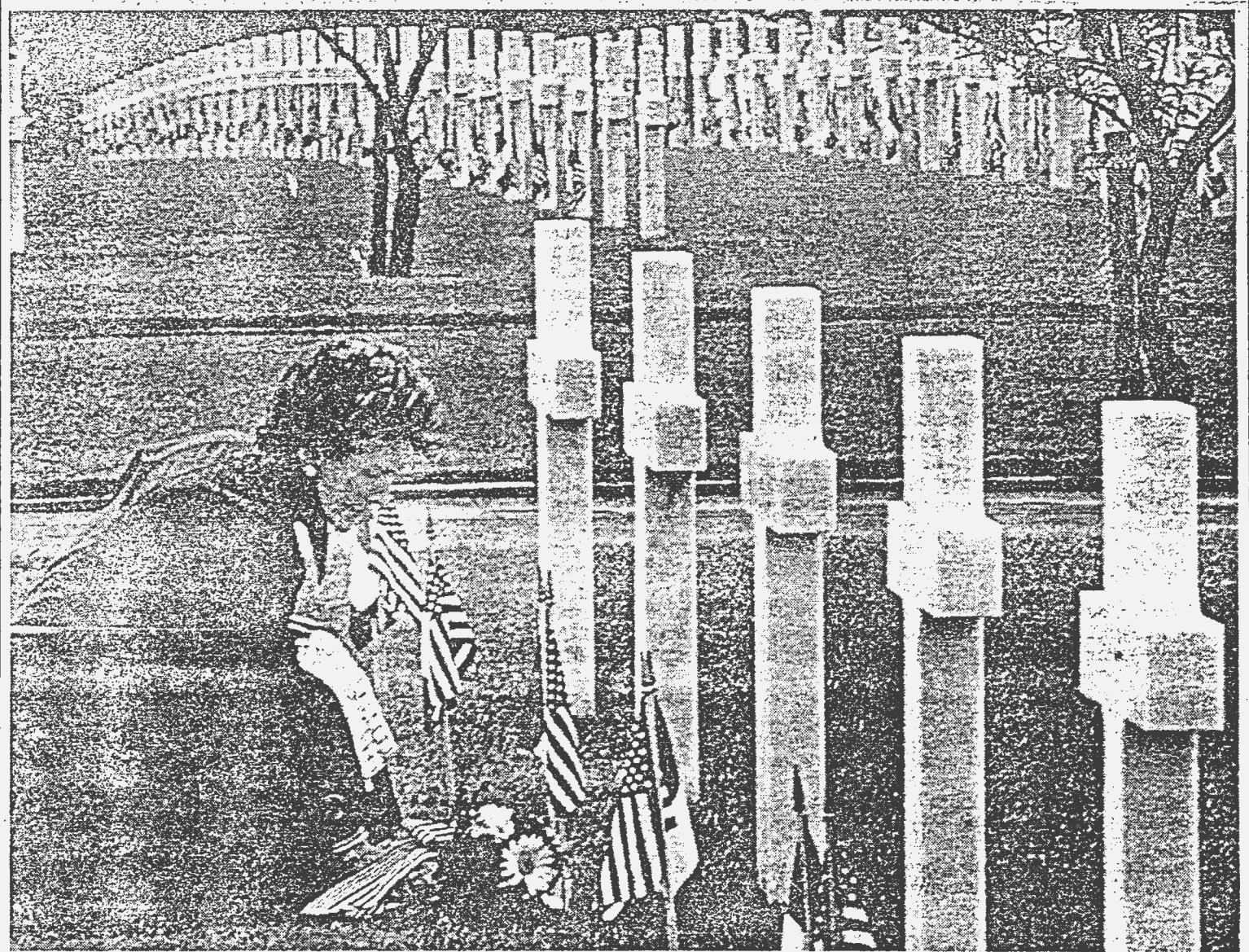
Perhaps the most attention here has been focused on a horseback ride by Queen Elizabeth and President Reagan in Windsor Great Park, planned to begin at 9:45 A.M. Tuesday. At a briefing for reporters late last week on the President's visit, the first 15 minutes of questions concerned which horse the President would ride (he will have a choice) and whether he would be bringing his own saddle (he did not).

According to American officials here, Mr. Reagan's decision to stay with the Queen grew out of Nancy Reagan's visit to Britain last summer for the wedding of Prince Charles.

"Mrs. Reagan had a good time with the Queen last summer," said an American official. "This was always seen as a quiet two days between summit meetings."

The Washington Times

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1982 / PAGE 5A



UPI

Remembering American dead

First lady Nancy Reagan lays flowers at the grave of Elizabeth Richardson, one of two women buried at the Normandy American Cemetery. She also laid a wreath at the Memorial marking the 38th anniversary of the World War II invasion of France.



Nancy Reagan chats with French Minister of Culture Jack Lang (that's his name) at lunch yesterday at the Elysee Palace.

Two Americans in Paris . . .

While her husband, the President, was solving the problems of the world, or at least doing his best to ease a few of them in his summit conference with Western leaders in Paris, Nancy Reagan was having a big day in the City of Lights. She spent the afternoon visiting an

Institute for blind children, where a 6-year-old played the piano perfectly. The First Lady was deeply moved. Earlier, she attended a luncheon inside the gilded walls of the Elysee Palace, home of French President Francois Mitterrand. Highlights of the menu included lobster pastry.

Nancy sees to their plight

Paris (UPI)—Nancy Reagan opened her grand European tour yesterday, lunching on lobster pastry and raspberries with Paris' intellectual elite and visiting a center for the blind where Louis Braille developed his reading system.

Mrs. Reagan, who has a special affection for young people, spent the afternoon in the Institute for the Young Blind.

When Mrs. Reagan walked into the auditorium of the institute, the 180 blind youngsters applauded vigorously.

The children did not understand her English, but each had been provided a translation—in Braille. As she spoke, their fingers quickly traced the raised dots.

Mrs. Reagan sat on a stage surrounded by children during a piano concert. The youngest performer, Sebastien Bonnet, 6, played perfectly—even though his eyes were but scarred sockets.

The oldest pianist, Sylvie Duchateau, 16, bumped her head on the raised piano top and felt nervously for the seat, then swung professionally into works by Debussy. Mrs. Reagan clearly was moved by the concert.

Patrick Lucas, 11, who held the First Lady's hand throughout a tour of the institute, presented her with two books in Braille by French novelist Michel Tournier. Mrs. Reagan kissed a girl who gave her a bouquet of lilies.

Mrs. Reagan presented the institute

with a record player and recordings of American music.

"I WISH TO SAY how moved I am," Mrs. Reagan said. She added that she admired the "excellence of the work you are doing here, a model for schools the world over."

In her tour, the First Lady visited a chemistry class, a piano-tuning class, and the room where Braille developed his reading system while a student and teacher at the institute in the 1840s.

She said Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, had urged her to visit the institute.

Mrs. Mitterrand gave a lunch for Mrs. Reagan at the presidential Elysee Palace. Lunch was served in the Salon Murat with its gilded walls, crystal chandeliers and an enormous landscape mural.

The table for 43 guests was laden with lobster pastries, beef with truffles, cheese, raspberries and three wines.

Mrs. Reagan sat on a little gold chair between Culture Minister Jack Lang and novelist Paul Guimard, cultural adviser to Mitterrand.

She conversed through an interpreter with such French stars as dancer Zizi Jeanmaire and her husband, choreographer Roland Petit, actress Marie-Christian Barrault and actor Michel Piccoli.

The guest of honor wore a mauve chiffon dress, while Mrs. Mitterrand appeared very Parisian in a narrow striped skirt and bellhop jacket.



Nancy Reagan visits students at Institute for the Young Blind in Paris.

UPI



Associated Press

Nancy Reagan admiring the work of Jean-Marie Toulgouat, a relative of Claude Monet, during visit to Giverny, near Paris. Page 18.

Opera and Monet Home Fill Mrs. Reagan's Day

By ENID NEMY

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, France, June 5 — While her husband attended the opening sessions of the economic conference today, Nancy Reagan spent a relaxing day in the sun, touring the home and gardens where Claude Monet, the Impressionist painter, did much of his most famous work.

Later, she slipped quietly into a center box at the Paris Opera House, just before the lights went down for a five-act performance of "Romeo and Juliet," with an American singer, Barbara Hendricks, as Juliet.

The First Lady spent almost three hours in nearby Giverny at the Monet home, now a museum, and lunched there with Gerald Van der Kemp, an old friend who is the museum's curator, and his American-born wife, Florence.

At the evening opera performance Mrs. Reagan appeared in a short, black ruffled dress, with a tiered skirt, but few in the audience realized as the curtain rose that she was among them. During an intermission, Mrs. Reagan and her party, which included Patricia Haig, wife of the Secretary of State, and Carolyn Deaver, wife of a presidential aide, went to the library for a light supper with Jean-Pierre Leclerc, the director general of the famed opera house.

'Nice Place for a Life'

At Giverny, Mrs. Reagan, who wore a white and pink ruffled neckline dress by Adolfo, and white, green and pink pumps, appeared relaxed and enchanted during her tour of the gardens, which are on the banks of the tiny river Epte.

"Let's cancel the rest of the trip," she said jokingly, as she got her first glimpse of the famous water garden and lilies that were painted frequently by Monet. "This is a nice place for a life."

During the ramble through the gardens, ablaze under a warm sun with

roses, peonies, iris, poppies, azaleas and scores of other flowers, she was asked if she thought that her husband would be jealous of the way she had spent her day.

"When I tell him," she said, "we can forget about the rest. I can stay right here."

Mrs. Reagan, who drove from Paris, 50 miles east of here, was greeted by Bernard Berch, the Mayor of Giverny, and Claudette Lindsay, the Monet museum's director.

"She requested the visit," said Mr. Van der Kemp. "We were absolutely delighted."

Monet's 43 Years at Giverny

Mrs. Van der Kemp was more forthright about the fact that the publicity about Mrs. Reagan's trip might encourage contributions for the \$2.8 million museum, much of it from American philanthropists. But she noted that "one never asks politicians for money."

Monet died in 1926 after living 43 years in Giverny. The house and gardens were abandoned after his stepdaughter's death in 1940 and gradually decayed. In 1966, when his son Michel died, the estate was left to the Academy of Beaux Arts, which began the restoration.

Mrs. Reagan made a point of sitting down on a bench favored by Monet and she asked Mr. Van der Kemp if he thought that the Chinese peonies could be grown at the White House. Mr. Van der Kemp replied that they undoubtedly could be.

Asked if she owned a Monet, Mrs. Reagan said, "There is one at the White House. I don't myself. I wish I did."

During her tour of Monet's old home, now painted pink with green shutters, she expressed admiration for the gingham-covered yellow chairs in the yellow and blue dining room and the blue-and-white tiled kitchen. She stopped at



Associated Press

Nancy Reagan touring the Monet gardens at Giverny, outside Paris with Gerald Van der Kemp, curator of the museum.

the big, black cast-iron country stove and turned to one of her Secret Service agents.

"Oh, this would be nice at the ranch," she said. "You remember the ranch, George."

After her tour of the museum, Mrs. Reagan went to Mr. Van der Kemp's nearby residence for a luncheon with a group that included André Bettencourt,

a French senator and former minister, and Mrs. Bettencourt; Jacques Rouet of the fashion house of Dior and his wife, Louise; the Countess Alain d'Eudeville, the American widow of a French citizen and one of the first supporters of Giverny; the Duke and Duchess d'Albuquerque, neighbors who own the Chateau of Blivy, and Evan G. Galbraith, the United States Ambassador to France, and his wife Marie.



Above, Patrick Lucas shows Mrs. Reagan the time on a Braille watch; right, she arrives for lunch with Danièle Mitterrand.

Mrs. Reagan Visits Blind Youths in Paris

By ENID NEMY

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, June 4 — Nancy Reagan visited the National Institute for Blind Youth today and, as usual when on public display, she looked happier and considerably more relaxed with the children than she does with adults.

From the moment she walked in the door, where she was greeted by Monique Petit, the director of the institute, she unbent from the protocol formality observed on most occasions. She took the hand of Patrick Lucas, an 11-year-old blind student who accompanied her throughout the visit, patted his arm as he stood beside her while she received a briefing on the school, and generally looked at ease.

When she was told that Patrick had something of a reputation as a singer, she said, "Later on we'll get in a corner and he'll sing. Right, Patrick?" Patrick looked doubtful. Mrs. Reagan continued, "You sing and I'll hum, just you and me alone." Patrick, who has an English mother and French father and speaks English, grinned, shook his head and said, "No." Whenever Patrick fell behind during the tour, Mrs. Reagan would look back, take his hand, or call, "Patrick, Patrick."

Mrs. Reagan's visit to the institute was suggested by Danièle Mitterrand, the wife of the French President. The school, founded in 1791, now has 170 students from the ages of 10 to 21. Louis Braille, who was first a student

and then a piano and cello teacher, invented the system of raised-dot writing for the blind in 1824.

The tour included brief visits to a piano-tuning class, the boys' gymnasium, a chemistry laboratory, the concert hall and the small room with a black grand piano where Mr. Braille taught.

She received individual welcoming messages embroidered in Braille from students. After a student piano recital, Patrick presented Mrs. Reagan with a French version of "Robinson Crusoe," rewritten by Michel Tournier.

Mrs. Reagan then presented the school with a ribbon-tied hi-fi set and a collection of American records. It was, she said, a gift of the American people.

"I hope you will all have the opportunity to visit America," she said, "and until then, you can enjoy some of the music of America."

More Social Activities

The rest of the First Lady's schedule was somewhat more social in character, including an elegant luncheon and an evening reception.

Earlier in the day, the First Lady attended a lunch given by Mrs. Mitterrand at the Elysée Palace. Mrs. Reagan, in a white printed silk dress by Albert Nipon, joined 41 other guests in the palace's Salon Murat for lobster in pastry, fillet of beef with truffles, cheese and raspberry ice.

Among the guests were Patricia Haig; Carolyn Deaver; Joan Clark; Selwa Roosevelt, chief of protocol; Zizi Jeanmaire; Roland Petit, the choreographer; Charlotte Rampling, the actress; Charles Trenet, the singer; Roger Hanin, an actor and brother-in-law of Mrs. Mitterrand; Edmonde Charles Roux, the writer, and Alix Grès, the designer.

Other guests included Liliane Thorn, wife of the head of the European Community; Jack Lang, the French Minister of Culture, and Paul Guimard, counselor to President François Mitterrand for cultural affairs.

In the early evening Mrs. Reagan was the guest of honor at a buffet reception for 200 Americans living in Paris and 50 French guests. It was given at the Musée du Petit Palais by the American Ambassador, Evan G. Galbraith, and his wife, Marie. The Americans included representatives of French-American associations in France, the Republican Party committee in France, and members of the American banking, business and cultural communities. Chris Evert Lloyd, who said she had never been at "something like this," was among the guests.

The reception flowed from the marble rotunda with its stained glass skylight through the central courtyard, and into the museum itself, where an exhibition of American Impressionist art was being shown.



There was a paucity of liquid refreshment ("Now I know where they made the budget cuts," said one guest), but no one complained about the food, catered by students at La Varenne, a French cooking school that is taught in English. Mrs. Reagan, who was wearing a red sashed black and white print dress with a ruffled apron front by Bill Blass, met with some of the young men and women before going into the receiving line.

"She made sure she talked to everyone," said Susan Taylor, a student from Dallas. "And it is the greatest honor for us that we could have had."

John Young, who represents the Cabot Corporation of Boston here, and his wife, Donna, were still in a state of shock about the bombing of the American School. A bomb exploded at the school, about five miles from Paris, during the night. An anarchist group called Direct Action claimed responsibility for the bombing, saying the action was to protest President Reagan's visit.

"We have a daughter there and it really shook us," said Mrs. Young.

Mrs. Reagan's press secretary, Sheila Tate, announced that the First Lady had telephoned Neil Austin, principal of the American School, this morning to express her concern. Mrs. Reagan told Mr. Austin that "this kind of thing should never happen" and that she was "glad no one had been injured."

Fears & Fetes in France

Terrorism in the Background of the Reagans' Visit

By Donnie Radcliffe

PARIS, June 4—Nancy Reagan and the widow of a U.S. Army officer killed by terrorists here last winter sat holding hands in a gesture of mutual comfort tonight while 300 other Americans in Paris milled about them at a party set among an exhibition of American Impressionist paintings.

On a day in which threats of violence had forced the evacuation of six American facilities around Paris, Mrs. Reagan found herself ending the day the way she had begun it—by deploring the acts of unknown terrorists.

"She was very sympathetic, very warm and easy," said Sharon Ray, whose husband, Lt. Col. Charles Ray, had been killed Jan. 18 and who had been posthumously promoted to colonel by President Reagan last Thursday.

The American military wife had met with Reagan on his first day in Paris at his request, she said, describing how he had written to her to arrange the get-together.

"He made us feel he really cared about what happened here," she said. Early today, the 850-student American school in the suburbs of St. Cloud had been the target of a bomb by a terrorist group, Action

Directe, sustaining what headmaster Neale Austin estimated was \$25,000 in damages. No one was injured in the blast, which happened at 1:30 Friday morning, Paris time.

Sharon Ray said her children, Julie, 18, and Mark, 15, are both enrolled there and like the rest of the student body had been ordered by Austin to stay home from school today because of the bombing.

"That doesn't start your day off very well," said Ray.

Charles Emmons, the American Embassy's counselor for administration who is in charge of security for embassy personnel in Paris, told of five other threats on the American community of that city throughout the day which resulted in the evacuation of the American College, the American Cathedral, the American Church, the American Legion Building and "a building across from the Ramada Inn."

"It wasn't bad enough to have the summit conference," said Emmons, "but we had to have all this terrorism today as well." U.S. Ambassador to France Eyan Galbraith, standing with Mrs. Reagan in a receiving line in the courtyard of the graceful, old Petit Palais, told of visiting the American School to inspect the damage.

"It blew the hell out of the place," said Galbraith.

Mrs. Reagan turned to listen and the smile on her face faded. She telephoned headmaster Austin in the morning when she heard about the blast and told him, "This kind of thing should never happen" and expressed relief that no one had been injured.

The terrorist theme was sounded by the president to an assembled U.S. Embassy staff late in the afternoon when he talked to them about a subject that obviously concerned him, and cited the assassination attempt on himself more than a year ago, while referring to the death of Col. Ray on the streets of Paris and an earlier attack last fall on U.S. Charge d'Affaires Christian Chapman, who escaped injury. "But the safety of our diplomats is of paramount concern to us . . . The delicate nature of diplomacy makes many demands upon you."

Security is heavy throughout Paris and nearby Versailles, where the seven-nation economic summit conference got under way tonight with the arrival of leaders including Reagan. But if Mrs. Reagan was concerned for her husband's safety, she

See PARIS, C2, Col. 1



and right, talking with student Patrick Lucas at Paris' National Institute for Blind Youth yesterday; photos by AP



Left, Nancy Reagan arriving for lunch at the Elysee Palace,

PARIS, From C1

did not make it apparent at tonight's party. When one guest asked her if she was worried, she smiled tightly and threw up her hands, but said nothing.

"We'll be okay," Galbraith interrupted reassuringly.

Damon Smith, president of the 700-student American College, told of evacuating the Avenue Bosquet building earlier in the day after receiving a threat that a bomb would go off an hour later. "The protest is in response to President Reagan over the weekend, not to the school," Smith said, adding that as soon as Reagan leaves, the fears will ease. He described how French police have begun patrolling in unmarked cars around American facilities, since Chapman was shot at last fall.

Austin told Smith about a graffiti that had been scrawled on the wall of the American School that said: "Close the school during the visit of the reactionary President Reagan or else watch out."

Among tonight's guests was actress Olivia de Havilland, who told how her daughter Giselle had been at the site of the one of the recent bombings 10 minutes before it happened. She also said Chapman gave a party not long after the attack and she could not help but have an eerie feeling about going there.

Another guest, jazz pianist Memphis Slim, a Paris resident for 21 years, said it didn't matter who came to town, "they are going to manifest—they have to have something to raise hell about."

Robert Whitbread, commander of the VFW Benjamin Franklin post here, said, "There are all kinds of terrorists and this is the opportunity for them to grab the headlines."

Not all the conversation had to do with terrorism. Reagan's mission here drew some armchair analysis from Allan Manning, a retired foreign service officer. "People admire his courage," said Manning. "He's staking his whole career on his visit to France, trying to convince the Europeans to see it our way."

Earlier in the day Nancy Reagan was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Danielle Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace. Others there included Liliane Thorn, wife of European Community President Gaston Thorn; Pat Haig, wife of Secretary of State Alexander Haig; Joan Clark, wife of National Security Adviser William P. Clark; Carolyn Deaver, wife of deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver; and a large contingent from the French cultural world, in-

The Americans in Paris

cluding Minister of Culture Jack Lang, who sat on Mrs. Reagan's right.

A little later Mrs. Reagan toured the National Institute for Blind Youth where Louis Braille, inventor of the Braille alphabet, once studied and worked as a teacher of piano and cello. She visited a demonstration in the gymnasium and watched students working in a chemistry lab. She received a personalized message from students learning to type on Braille machines and in turn gave them messages typed in Braille. In honor of Mrs. Mitterrand, she also gave the school an American stereo machine and some records.

Last night's party was organized late in the trip's planning stages, and some guests received invitations as recently as Monday. Originally, Mrs. Reagan was to have been feted by her friend Countess Jacqueline de Ribes, but that party apparently was called off in favor of a less elite gathering.

It was a glorious Paris evening with Americans eagerly forming a line snaking into the gravel courtyard where lighted fountains played and Mrs. Reagan stood on an oriental carpet with the Galbraiths and chief of protocol Selwa Roosevelt. Inside the museum, the exhibition of American Impressionists, which had drawn a crowd of more than 100,000 in the two months it was here, was being seen for the last time. Organized by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), it moves next to East Berlin. Its stay here was extended by a few days to coincide with the party for Mrs. Reagan that the Galbraiths gave and the embassy paid for at an undisclosed figure. But some of the food was donated, according to Sheila Tate, press secretary to the first lady.

Young culinary students in La Varenne cooking school prepared some of the dishes, which included boeuf à la mode and fresh fruit tarts.

"I thought they ought to do something very simple, not that tortured buffet food," said Anne Willan, founder and directress, who was food editor at The Washington Star from 1964-1967. The school is located on the Left Bank just across the Seine from the Petit Palais, and according to Willan, her students wanted to walk over with the food but "I said you're crazy in this heat."

She told how White House social secretary Mabel (Muffie) Brandon arrived at the school one morning unannounced and told her that she thought it was a good idea to showcase the talents of young American chefs.

When Nancy Reagan arrived at the party, she was introduced to the small group of student chefs who come from all over the United States

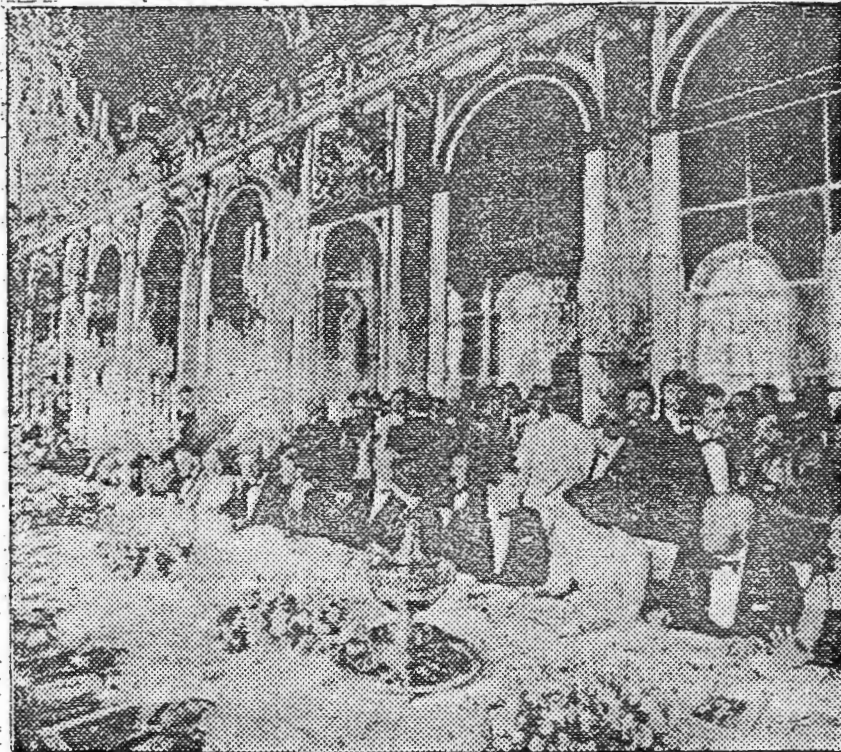
and quickly spotted a tart made with kiwi fruit. She told them she wished she could try some of that a little later.

And a little later, as Mrs. Reagan sat with de Havilland, Walter Annenberg's sister Janet Hooker, the Galbraiths and Nicole Salinger, she got her wish. They wanted to give her an entire tart to take back to the U.S. Embassy Residence, but when told that there might be security problems, settled for a slender wedge, which Mrs. Reagan ate.

Monday, June 7, 1982

Hash Post

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The scene at dinner at the Chateau de Versailles Hall of Mirrors, by AP

Taste of Versailles

Mitterrand's Lavish Feast at the Hall of Mirrors

By Donnie Radcliffe

VERSAILLES, France, June 6— French President François Mitterrand may have outdone even the three Louis who built it, lived in it and paid for it, with his party to-night for summit leaders.

In the Chateau de Versailles, where Louis, XIV set an example that the rest of Europe never got over trying to copy, it seemed almost like old times. In the cobblestone courtyard there were plumed-hatted Gardes Republicains in red and blue uniforms lined up to greet Mitterrand's visitors, who've lived like kings themselves here for the past

three days during the seven-nation economic summit. About 75 of the elite French military corps sat on horseback with sabers drawn while at their backs in the distance another horseman, the equestrian statue of the Sun King by Bernini, looked the other way toward the Place d'Armes.

It was another of the lavish events that have stirred controversy among the French over the cost of the summit. Various estimates at between \$11 million and \$13 million, the conference and all of its trappings have raised questions of propriety in So-

See PARTY, C4, Col. 1

PARTY, From CIA socialist France, with its troubled economy.

First to arrive last night was Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, who wore a green and gold full-skirted gown designed by Yves Saint Laurent. As Mitterrand's limousine swept into the courtyard, another corps of gardes Republicains raised its bugles and started the drumrolls to launch into "Fanfare."

In quick succession came Canada's Pierre Trudeau, West Germany's Helmut Schmidt, Japan's Zenko Suzuki, Britain's Margaret Thatcher, Italy's Giovanni Spadolini, President Reagan and his wife, Nancy.

Mrs. Reagan wore a one-shouldered white chiffon gown with beaded top, designed by Galanos for her to wear to Buckingham Palace last year at the royal wedding. Her earrings appeared to be diamond in a crescent shape and there were several pearl hair pins tucked in a chignon which her hairdresser, Julius, who is traveling with her, created after she returned from Normandy earlier in the day.

Guests entered the Chateau and mounted the broad stairway past more Gardes Republicains to file into the Hall of Mirrors by way of "the Queen's Apartment." In that case, the

The Dinner at Versailles

queen was Marie Antoinette, and the visitors probably remembered from their school lessons some of her eating and playing habits as they passed through her elaborately decorated bedroom.

In the elegant reception room the French call the Galerie des Glaces the leaders found nearly 250 French and American guests waiting for them. The sight of that dining room table almost stretching the length of the 243-foot-long room—one of the world's longest—must have given pause to some of the guests of honor.

Overhead, flashing like thousands of diamonds, were crystal chandeliers reflecting light into the mirrors that gave the room its name. Adding to all this were countless pieces of marble, bronze, brass, gilt and other lavish artifacts set among priceless antique furnishings.

Guests could look through the open doorways to the spectacular gardens of Versailles, where fountains played in the approaching twilight. The table was set with such precision that guests at one end could see in a straight line through the crystal goblets to the other end. Not one ap-

peared to be a single millimeter out of line. There were dozens of ornate silver candelabras, all with tapers flickering, and arrangements of yellow daisies, blue sweet peas and pink roses. The tablecloth was embroidered with golden stars and beside each plate was a menu with a picture of Georges Braque's "L'Homme a la Guitare" on the cover.

The Mitterrands sat in the middle of the table across from each other, a distance of about 2½ meters. On Mitterrand's right was Mrs. Reagan and, on her right, Trudeau. To Mitterrand's left was Hannelore Schmidt. Across from them with Danielle Mitterrand was President Reagan, quite by accident in full face for American television cameras that were swept along in a pushing, shoving, noisy media pool representing the same seven nations as the leaders.

On Reagan's right was Margaret Thatcher, but it was Danielle Mitterrand he seemed to be anxious to communicate with, although he was unable to do so without calling forth an interpreter. Spotted elsewhere along the table were U.S. Ambassador Evan Galbraith, White House Chief of

Staff James A. Baker III and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. The French in the crowd far outnumbered other nationalities, however. There were members of the French National Assembly and Senate, trade union leaders, business and even a couple of movie stars, one of whom was identified as Daniel Gelin.

Guests dined on lobster with a sauterne sauce, stuffed lamb, heart of lettuce salad, assorted cheeses and dessert called "Velours de Versailles a la Liqueur de Grande Marnier." The wines were a 1979 Meursault Goutte d'Or, a 1970 Chateau Pombrauge and Laurent Perrier Cuvee Grand Siecle.

Security was as elaborate as the surroundings and behind Mitterrand and Reagan stood squads of bodyguards.

From the dinner, guests were taken to the Royal Opera for a performance that lasted roughly 45 minutes and which Treasury Secretary Donald Regan later quipped that he would have "called an operetta." After that there was a display of fireworks.

As spectacles go, Louis XIV might have been hard-put to come up with one as extravagant. And to follow this act, next year's summit host, the United States, might be equally hard-put.

Nancy Reagan at Normandy on the D-Day Anniversary

By Donnie Radcliffe

OMAHA BEACH, France, June 6—At a simple white cross, one among the 9,386 at the Normandy American Military Cemetery, Nancy Reagan today left a bouquet of flowers on the anniversary of one of history's most famous invasions—June 6, 1944, D-Day.

"As I flew over the peaceful Normandy countryside, it was hard to imagine that 38 years ago there was not calm, but violence," she said, standing beneath a brooding gray sky and soft rain, her voice breaking. "Sadly, many of those who fought soon found calm in the rows of crosses and Stars of David that stretch before us. Today, we honor those whose sacrifice is as lasting as the stone of this memorial."

Rising behind her was the 22-foot bronze statue "The Spirit of American Youth Rising From the Waves." It is set in a semicircular stone colonnade on the cliff above Omaha Beach and carved in it is an inscription: "This embattled shore, portal of freedom, is forever hallowed by the ideals, the valor and the sacrifices of our fellow countrymen."

"If my husband were here today, he would tell you how deeply he feels the responsibility of peace and freedom," she said. "He would tell you how we can best ensure that other young men on other beaches and other fields will not have to die. I think he would tell you of his ideas for nuclear peace. Certainly he would speak of Normandy's message to all who love liberty."

See NORMANDY, C4, Col. 1



Troops advancing in the surf at Normandy in 1944, by Robert Capa; inset, Nancy Reagan at the cemetery; by AP

In remarks taped at the White House on May 31 and released to French television on Saturday, President Reagan told of the bitter battle that began the night of June 5, when "2,000 planes took off from English fields to drop soldiers by parachute behind enemy lines. By the early hours of June 6, the massive Allied armada, 5,000 ships, had begun to move across the cold and choppy water of the English Channel: D-day had begun.

"The code names 'Omaha,' 'Utah,' 'Gold,' 'Juno' and 'Sword' are now indelibly etched in history by the blood spilled on that 100-mile stretch of beach. More than 150,000 troops stormed Normandy that day, and by dusk they had established beachheads at each of the five invasion points. The toll was high. More than 10,500 of our young men were either dead, wounded or missing," the president said.

"Today, endless rows of simple white crosses mark their seacoast graves. The rusty helmets still buried in the sand and the ships and tanks still lying off the shore are testaments to their sacrifices," he said.

Today, from the memorial, Nancy Reagan walked to an overlook where she could see a portion of the four-mile-long Omaha Beach. Just recently, authorities found unexploded hand grenades in the sand, according to a White House aide. It is the spot where a beachhead eventually was established after bitter fighting. German artillery knocked out 16 of 19 bulldozers coming ashore, 27 of 32 landing crafts and a total of 2,000 American men were killed in this landing of the first infantry division here at Omaha Beach that June morning.

With Mrs. Reagan were Gen. John W. Donaldson, director of U.S. Battle Monuments Commission for France, and Gen. Christian Patte,

Nancy Reagan's Visit

U.S. Embassy defense attache in Paris. Then, accompanied by Antoinette de Beranger, curator of the D-Day museum in nearby Arromanches, she strolled through the wet grass along the cliff's edge.

The two women stood quietly, as de Beranger described the battle that took place. Before they parted, Mrs. Reagan leaned over and kissed the French woman on the cheek. Then they turned in the direction of the white crosses that cover nearly 172 acres here.

Walking down the paths to place flowers at the gravesite of American Red Cross volunteer Elizabeth Richardson, one of only four women buried at the cemetery, Mrs. Reagan passed markers bearing such names as Delmar C. McElmaney, Pvt., 507 Pch. Inf. Rgt. California, June 6, 1944; Clifton M. Duke, Pvt., 119 Inf. 30 Div. Virginia, July 26, 1944; and Oliver A. Rahey, Pvt. 120 Inf. 30 Div., District of Columbia, Aug. 22, 1944.

There are 33 pairs of brothers buried side by side, as well as a father and son. One pair of brothers are Quintin and Theodore Roosevelt Jr., sons of the 26th president. Quintin died in World War I and until 1955 was buried at Chateau Thierry, when he was moved to Normandy to be buried with his brother, who died of a heart attack soon after coming ashore at Utah Beach on D-day.

Donaldson said later the cemetery represents 40 percent of those killed in the area in the weeks following the invasion. The rest were taken home for burial at the request of their families.

Later, Mrs. Reagan was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the mayor of nearby Vierville-sur-Mer, Michel Hardelay, and his wife. The

Hardelay house was one of seven left standing after the invasion and one of only two that still had its roof.

The house—about 50 yards from the beach—had been occupied by Germans and on the first day of the invasion Americans took it over. They used the front yard as a medical unit and the second floor balcony to direct the rest of the landing. Mayor Hardelay returned home six days after the landing, just as American Lt. R.M.A. Hirst was drilling holes into the foundation and getting ready to plant dynamite there. Hardelay persuaded him not to blow up the house and the two men have been friends ever since. Hirst now lives in Germany.

About 25 U.S. Army divisions landed at Vierville, which today has only 320 inhabitants. American troops advanced up the cliffs behind the Hardelays' house, where Germans were resisting the onslaught and where today French gendarmes stood about every 15 feet as protection during Mrs. Reagan's visit.

Seated at a table looking out on Omaha Beach, Mrs. Reagan ate a lunch of lobster, sherbet in Calvados, turbot à la Normandy, Camembert and ice cream with strawberries and whipped cream. There were two wines, a 1978 Macon and 1976 Saint-Emillion.

Mme. Hardelay said later that the lunch was catered and that preparations for it were begun only 10 days ago. Describing Mrs. Reagan as "very charming," she said the first lady ate some of each course and "nearly all of her sorbet Calvados" (for "digestive purposes").

French Minister of Post, Telephone and Telegraphie Louis Mexandeau burst into song near the end of the meal in a rendition of an old

Normand folk song that started, "I want to see again my Normandy."

At her table, de Beranger giggled and said: "Normand people have a reputation for singing out of tune."

Among the guests were Alex Gobin, the region's governor, Francois d'Harcourt, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and U.S. Ambassador Evan Galbraith and his wife, Marie.

In a toast to Mrs. Reagan, d'Harcourt noted that it was the first time an American first lady had visited that part of France.

"It's an honor and pleasure to have you here representing the chief executive of the United States," he said. "We have great respect and admiration for your husband and what he stands for and is trying to do. He's the man the world needs today and is a great president."

After seeing photographs of Vierville taken during the D-day landing that show the Hardelay house in the distance, and before she went by helicopter to meet President Reagan in Versailles at the end of the economic summit, Mrs. Reagan received a small painting of the beach painted by the mayor's father in 1938.

Outside, when she met reporters, she took questions for the first time during her four-day stay in France and defended her practice of wearing American fashion designs rather than French originals during the visit.

"I have a great admiration for them [French originals]," she said, "but I usually wear American designs. You have to buy to promote your own country."

Of her visit to the cemetery, she said, "I couldn't help being very moved and very touched. It was a very emotional experience." Asked if she had been close to tears when she was speaking there, she said, "I probably was."

Terrorists bomb school to protest Reagan visit

PARIS — (UPI) — Terrorists bombed an American school near Paris early Friday morning and smeared anti-U.S. graffiti on the building to protest President Reagan's visit to France.

The bomb exploded outside the primary and secondary school in the Paris suburb of Saint Cloud, damaging doors and smashing windows. There were no injuries.

School administrator Jim Moriarty said the school would be closed until Reagan's departure Tuesday at the conclusion of the seven-nation Versailles economic summit. The American school is located about three miles from Versailles Palace, the summit site.

Police found graffiti smeared on the walls of the school, which is attended by 900 children of U.S. diplomatic and business families. The slogans warned in French that "American schools better close while Reagan is here" and announced in English: "U.S. off Salvador."

Also on the wall was the inscription of the outlawed extreme-leftist group Direct Action, which has been responsible for numerous terrorist explosions in and around Paris.

Reagan was briefed on the attack, a presidential spokesman said. First Lady Nancy Reagan called Leon Austin, the school's principal, to express her regrets.

B-10 Pittsburgh Press, Sat., June 5, 1982

Nancy Reagan opened her grand European tour yesterday, lunching on lobster pastry and raspberries with Paris' intellectual elite and visiting a center for the blind where Louis Braille developed his reading system.

Mrs. Reagan, who has a special affection for young people, spent the afternoon in the Institute for the Young Blind near the Invalides monument.

Mrs. Reagan presented the institute with a record player and recordings of American music.

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AP-THIS MORNING-TAKE 3

TOPIC: PEOPLE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN TONIGHT WILL BECOME THE FIRST AMERICAN FIRST FAMILY TO BE OVERNIGHT GUESTS AT BRITAIN'S WINDSOR CASTLE. THE REAGANS WILL TRAVEL TO THE WORLD'S LARGEST INHABITED CASTLE AFTER MEETING QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HUSBAND -- PRINCE PHILIP -- AT HEATHROW AIRPORT IN LONDON. THEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY WILL DINE WITH THE QUEEN IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, THE CASTLE'S TAPESTRY-HUNG BANQUET ROOM.

ENTER . . . OF MORE CHOICES

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS APN-6654

AP 06/04 09:57 EST A0554
BY NANCY KENNEY
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

PARIS (AP) -- NANCY REAGAN, WHO CREATED A FASHION STIR AT HER FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE HERE, KICKED OFF THREE HECTIC DAYS OF SIGHTSEEING TODAY BY LUNCHING WITH THE WIFE OF FRENCH PRESIDENT FRANCOIS MITTERRAND AND A SPRINKLING OF FRENCH CELEBRITIES.

KEY S OR <ENTER> TO CONTINUE

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ARRIVING AT THE ELYSEE PALACE, MRS. REAGAN LITERALLY BUMPED INTO DANIELLE MITTERRAND ON THE PALACE STEPS.

STEPPING OUT OF HER LIMOUSINE, THE AMERICAN FIRST LADY TURNED TO WAVE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, THEN TURNED QUICKLY AROUND AND COLLIDED WITH MRS. MITTERRAND.

MRS. REAGAN CREATED A STIR IN THIS HAUTE COUTURE CAPITAL BY APPEARING AT A DINNER IN HONOR OF THE MITTERRANDS ON THURSDAY NIGHT IN BLACK KNICKERS BUTTONED BELOW HER KNEE.

THE ENSEMBLE, BY JAMES GALANDS, ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE DESIGNERS IN THE UNITED STATES, FEATURED A BLACK SATIN BODICE AND AN OVERSKIRT THAT LEFT THREE INCHES OF THE PANTS SHOWING.

BEFORE SETTING OUT TODAY, MRS. REAGAN CALLED THE PRINCIPAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN A PARIS SUBURB AFTER ITS WINDOWS WERE BLOWN OUT BY AN EXPLOSION APPARENTLY SET BY AN EXTREME LEFT FRENCH GROUP. MRS. REAGAN EXPRESSED RELIEF NO ONE WAS INJURED AND SAID INCIDENTS LIKE THAT SHOULD NEVER HAPPEN, ACCORDING TO HER PRESS SECRETARY, SHEILA TATE.

AT THE LUNCHEON, GUESTS DINED ON LOBSTER PASTRIES, BEEF FILET WITH TRUFFLES AND CHAMPAGNE.

GUESTS INCLUDED ACTRESSES CHARLOTTE RAMPLING AND MARIE CHRISTINE BARRAULT, CHOREOGRAPHER ROLAND PETIT, ACTOR AND MITTERRAND BROTHER-IN-LAW ROGER HANIN, FRENCH SCIENTIST AND EXPLORER ALAIN BOMBARD, AS WELL AS PAT HAIG, WIFE OF SECRETARY OF STATE ALEXANDER HAIG, AND JOAN CLARK, WIFE OF NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER WILLIAM P. CLARK.

MRS. REAGAN WORE A VIOLET AND WHITE PRINT SILK DRESS TO THE LUNCHEON. MRS. MITTERRAND SPORTED A BLACK SUIT WITH LARGE GOLD BUTTONS.

THE TWO WOMEN ARE A STUDY IN CONTRASTS. MRS. MITTERRAND IS KNOWN FOR HER BEHIND-THE-SCENES WORK FOR SOCIALIST CAUSES. SHE MET HER HUSBAND WHILE BOTH WORKED FOR THE FRENCH RESISTANCE DURING WORLD WAR II.

MRS. REAGAN, A FORMER ACTRESS, IS KNOWN TO SHARE HER HUSBAND'S CONSERVATIVE VIEWS, AND HAS ATTRACTED COMMENT BECAUSE OF HER TASTE FOR EXPENSIVE CLOTHING, JEWELRY AND DINNERWARE.

BUT MRS. REAGAN APPARENTLY IS STRIVING FOR A MORE SERIOUS IMAGE ON HER EUROPEAN TOUR. DESPITE HER INTEREST IN HIGH FASHION, SHE HAS REFUSED ALL INVITATIONS TO FASHION SHOWS AND EXCLUSIVE PARIS SALONS. INSTEAD, HER SCHEDULE IS BUILT AROUND CULTURAL AND PUBLIC-SPIRITED ACTIVITIES.

MRS. REAGAN, WHO BROUGHT HER HAIRDRESSER ON THE TRIP, WILL FOCUS HER OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES ON A VISIT TO THE GIVERNY HOME OF IMPRESSIONIST ARTIST CLAUDE MONET AND A VISIT TO A SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, ACCORDING TO HER PRESS SECRETARY, SHEILA TATE.

THE FIRST LADY WAS ALSO GOING TO TOUR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE YOUNG BLIND, FOUNDED IN PARIS NEARLY TWO CENTURIES AGO. THE CENTER HAS 170 STUDENTS AND IS NOTED FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FORMER STUDENT BRAILLE, WHO REFINED HIS SYSTEM OF RAISED DOTS WHILE TEACHING AT THE INSTITUTE.

LATER, MRS. REAGAN WILL ATTEND A RECEPTION FOR 300 AMERICANS LIVING IN OR VISITING PARIS. THE GUEST LIST INCLUDES BUSINESSMEN, STUDENTS AT THE SORBONNE, JOURNALISTS AND SUCH CELEBRITIES AS TENNIS PROS CHRIS EVERT, TRACY AUSTIN AND JIMMY CONNORS, WHO PARTICIPATED THIS WEEK IN THE FRENCH OPEN.

THE GATHERING OCCURS AT THE PETIT PALAIS, A TURN-OF-THE CENTURY MUSEUM HOSTING AN EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN IMPRESSIONIST WORKS.

THE HIGHLIGHT OF MRS. REAGAN'S FRENCH STAY WILL BE A MEMORIAL CEREMONY AT OMAHA BEACH ON SUNDAY, THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY.

AFTER LEAVING FRANCE ON MONDAY, THE FIRST LADY WILL ACCOMPANY HER HUSBAND TO ROME, LONDON AND BONN.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

JUNE 6, 1982.

UPI 06-06-82 11:16 AED

SUMMIT

(SUMMIT) VERSAILLES, FRANCE -- ECONOMIC SUMMIT LEADERS ATTEMPTING TO DRAFT HARMONIOUS FINAL COMMUNIQUE, MEETING INCREASINGLY OVERSHADOWED BY MIDDLE EAST AND FALKLANDS. 600. PICTURES. WE ALSO WILL RUN EXCERPTS OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ENDING THE SUMMIT (COMMUNIQUE).

(REAGAN) VERSAILLES, FRANCE -- PRESIDENT REAGAN INTERRUPTS TALKS AT SUMMIT TO DISCUSS DETERIORATING MIDDLE EAST SITUATION WITH SPECIAL ENVOY PHILIP HABIB. 500. PICTURES.

(NANCY) OMAHA BEACH, FRANCE -- NANCY REAGAN VISITS THE D-DAY BEACHES OF NORMANDY ON 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALLIED LANDINGS IN WORLD WAR II. 450.

(ANALYSIS) VERSAILLES, FRANCE -- WHAT THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE FROM THE SUMMIT MEANS TO THE WEST. ANALYSIS BY BARRY JAMES. 600.

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AP-U R G E N T

AP-REAGAN (TOPS)

(VATICAN CITY) -- PRESIDENT REAGAN, SAYING HE IS ON A "PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE," MET TODAY WITH POPE JOHN PAUL IN VATICAN CITY.

THE PONTIFF MET REAGAN AT THE DOOR OF THE PAPAL LIBRARY. THE TWO MEN THEN WENT INSIDE FOR A PRIVATE CONVERSATION, AS OTHER MEMBERS OF REAGAN'S ENTOURAGE -- INCLUDING MRS. REAGAN -- WAITED IN A NEARBY ROOM.

ON THE FLIGHT FROM FRANCE TO ROME, REAGAN TOLD REPORTERS THAT HE IS WAITING FOR A REPORT FROM SPECIAL ENVOY PHILLIP HABIB (HAH-BEEB) ON THE FIGHTING IN LEBANON BEFORE MAKING FURTHER MOVES TO STOP THAT FIGHTING.

SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE UNITED STATES IS "DISMAYED" BY WHAT HE TERMED "THE SPIRAL OF VIOLENCE." BUT HAIG DID NOT SINGLE OUT ISRAEL FOR PARTICULAR CRITICISM IN THE WAKE OF ITS MOVE INTO SOUTHERN LEBANON.

BOTH REAGAN AND THE POPE WERE THE TARGETS OF ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS LAST YEAR, BUT REAGAN SAID THAT WOULD NOT BE A TOPIC OF THEIR CONVERSATIONS. IN HIS WORDS, "THAT WOULD NOT BE A HAPPY SUBJECT."

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AP-8TH NEWSWATCH

HERE IS THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

SAYING HE IS ON A 'PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE,' PRESIDENT REAGAN MET WITH POPE JOHN PAUL IN VATICAN CITY THIS MORNING. AND ON THE SUBJECT OF PEACE -- THE POPE TOLD REAGAN THAT IT DEPENDS ON FAR-SIGHTED WORLD LEADERS WHO WORK TO END THE ARMS RACE AND SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS.

THOSE REMARKS FOLLOWED A 50-MINUTE PRIVATE MEETING BETWEEN THE PONTIFF AND PRESIDENT REAGAN. THE POPE SAID PEACE INVOLVES WHAT HE TERMED 'RECIPROCAL TRUST BETWEEN NATIONS' -- A TRUST THAT HE SAID IS MANIFESTED THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVE TALKS AIMED AT ENDING THE ARMS RACE.

THE PONTIFF REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO THE CONFLICTS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTHERN LEBANON. AND HE CALLED ON THE UNITED STATES TO, IN HIS WORDS, 'CONSOLIDATE HER RIGHTFUL PLACE AT THE SERVICE OF WORLD PEACE.'

THE PRESIDENT AND THE POPE EXCHANGED GIFTS. REAGAN BROUGHT A CRYSTAL GOBLET, AND THE POPE PRESENTED THE PRESIDENT WITH A SMALL STATUE OF THE VIRGIN MARY AND THREE PONTIFICAL MEDALS.

REAGAN IS DUE TO FLY TO LONDON LATER TODAY FOR DINNER WITH QUEEN ELIZABETH. THE PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY WILL BE SPENDING TWO NIGHTS AT WINDSOR PALACE.

REAGAN SAID ON ARRIVAL IN ROME TODAY THAT HE WAS WAITING FOR A REPORT FROM U-S ENVOY PHILIP HABIB (HAB-BEEB') BEFORE MAKING MOVES TO STOP THE FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN LEBANON. SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG SAYS REAGAN HAS URGED ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN TO SEE HABIB PROMPTLY.

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SUMMIT-BOMB

UPDATE UP014, 2ND ITEM

PARIS (UPI) — TERRORISTS BOMBED AN AMERICAN SCHOOL NEAR PARIS EARLY FRIDAY MORNING AND SMEARED ANTI-U.S. GRAFFITI ON THE BUILDING TO PROTEST PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

THE BOMB EXPLODED OUTSIDE THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL IN THE PARIS SUBURB OF SAINT CLOUD AT 1:30 A.M.; DAMAGING DOORS AND SMASHING WINDOWS. THERE WERE NO INJURIES.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR JIM MORIARTY SAID THE SCHOOL WOULD BE CLOSED UNTIL REAGAN'S DEPARTURE TUESDAY AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE 7-NATION VERSAILLES ECONOMIC SUMMIT. THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IS LOCATED ABOUT THREE MILES FROM VERSAILLES PALACE, WHERE THE SUMMIT IS BEING HELD.

POLICE HAVE TAKEN OVER THE BUILDING UNTIL IT REOPENS, MORIARTY SAID.

REAGAN WAS BRIEFED ON THE ATTACK; A PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN SAID. FIRST LADY NANCY REAGAN CALLED LEON AUSTIN, THE SCHOOL'S PRINCIPAL, TO EXPRESS HER REGRETS OVER THE BOMB.

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AP-7TH NEWSWATCH-TAKE 2

TODAY IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY -- THE FIRST STEP IN THE ALLIED INVASION THAT LIBERATED EUROPE DURING WORLD WAR TWO. FIRST LADY NANCY REAGAN TODAY TOOK PART IN CEREMONIES AT OMAHA BEACH, WHERE THE FIERCEST FIGHTING OF D-DAY TOOK PLACE. YESTERDAY AT VERSAILLES, PRESIDENT REAGAN SPOKE OF THE COOPERATION BETWEEN FRENCH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS. HE SAID THEY JOINED FORCES 38 YEARS AGO IN WHAT TURNED OUT TO BE "THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR HITLER'S THIRD REICH."

2 Section 1

Chicago Tribune, Saturday, June 5, 1982

Nancy Reagan took a borrowed diamond necklace and earrings, worth more than a quarter of a million dollars, on the First Couple's 10-day European trip. The jewels have been on loan since the inaugural ball—January, 1981—from megabucks jeweler Harry Winston. Nancy hates to part with the baubles, but White House sources say she'll finally return the used jewelry after the European jaunt.

Postscript One: Nancy wore the jewels to Europe once before—for Princess Di's wedding.

Postscript Two: Hairstylist Julius, who is accompanying the First Lady, bought a T-shirt to wear in England that has a Union Jack and reads: "The Empire Strikes Back" and "Don't Cry For Me, Argentina."

Fashion Notes

By Nina Hyde

Those satin banded knickers that caused such a stir when worn by Nancy Reagan in Paris this week were a huge hit when she first wore them over Christmas in California, says James Galanos, who designed them. "She looked fabulous in them," said Galanos who did not know she planned to wear them to the dinner at the American Embassy Thursday night. It was an unexpected time for Nancy Reagan to be venturing out in a style so unusual for her and such an attention-getter. By contrast, Danielle Mitterrand, the wife of the French president, wore a simple white suit and ruffled blouse by Louis Feraud.

According to Galanos, the first lady bought several knickers costumes, including a tunic and knickers, after he showed them for the fall. The black knickers with the chiffon overskirt can be worn year round, he added.

Galanos, who created Nancy Reagan's inaugural gown and many of the clothes she wore to the royal wedding in London last summer, designed several of the new outfits the first lady took on her European trip with the president. They include a covered-up silk gown in white for a dinner in London, a two-piece navy blouson dress and man-tailored hat for her visit to Parliament. "The weather is so changeable in France and England at this time, I've also made a navy and white striped dress, just in case it is needed," said Galanos.

Mrs. Reagan also took the one-shoulder white beaded dress she wore last year in London and many times since. "But she'll be careful not to repeat wearing those dresses in the same country she wore them before," according to Galanos.

Adolfo has made a simple, long black dress for Nancy Reagan to wear when she and the president have a special audience with Pope John Paul II in Rome next week. "She is a very proper woman," said Adolfo, explaining why Mrs. Reagan asked for the floor-length dress, rather than a less formal length that has become appropriate in recent years.

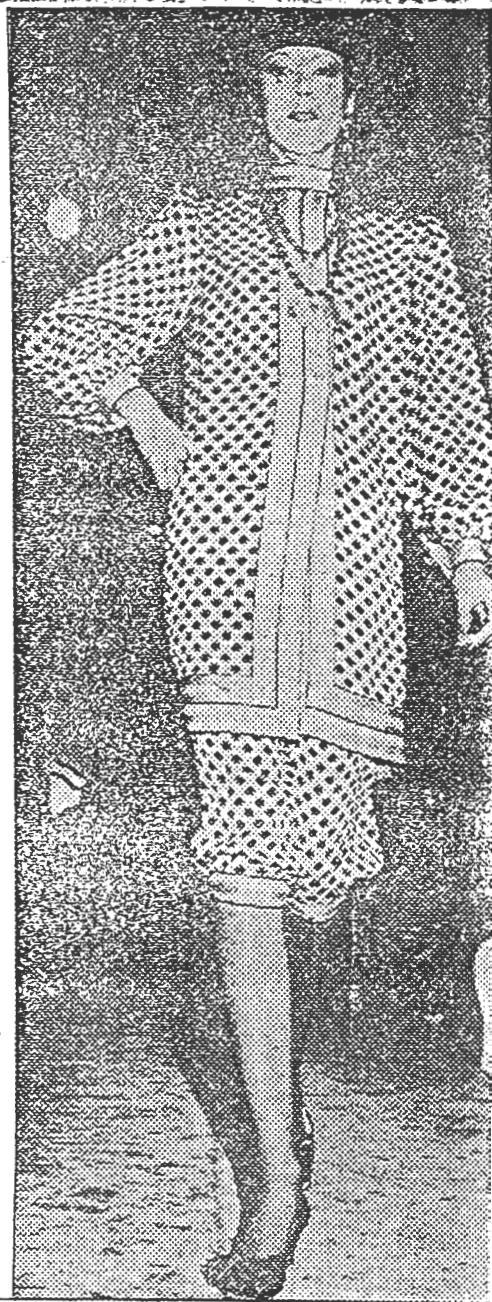
The first lady's dress is in the tradition of the long black dresses worn by her predecessors on similar visits. Jacqueline Onassis wore a long, unadorned dress with pearls and mantilla to a Vatican audience and Rosalynn Carter also wore a long, black dress on one such occasion.

The Adolfo dress has a small ruffle at the neckline, on the cuff of the long sleeves and at the hem. Mrs. Reagan will wear a black mantilla.

The first lady was wearing a favorite Adolfo costume—a polka-dot silk dress and red cotton jacket—when she flew to Europe Wednesday.



Nancy Reagan sports her Galanos knickers, above, and at right, more Galanos knickers from last fall, photos by AP.



Paris designer Guy LaRoche has sent out four sketches of dresses and a suit he says Marie Helene (Bootsie) Galbraith, wife of the American ambassador to France, has chosen to wear for different ceremonies and events during the Reagan visit there. Included are a yellow plaid double-breasted suit with narrow skirt and flowered scarf; a flower-printed silk dress belted at the hip; a long dress in green-dotted chiffon with a pleated, tiered skirt that is cut shorter in the front, and a red and black dress with a bead embroidered bodice and handkerchief-pointed hemline.

PEOPLE

CHASTISING "ladies of the press" for aggressive tactics, Richard Nixon said Wednesday that female reporters "lose something" by becoming as "crude and as ruthless and as vulgar as men are." In the second of a series of interviews on the CBS *Morning News* with Diane Sawyer, who worked in the White House press office during his presidential years, Nixon said he bears none of the overt antagonism toward journalists that he did while in politics. But, laughing, he quoted an aide who used to look into the White House press room and remark, "There you have the vultures and the witches." Nixon was critical of female reporters in particular for the way they treat presidents' wives. He said they cast his wife as "Plastic Pat" because of her love of privacy, Lady Bird Johnson as "much too public," Rosalynn Carter as "much too aggressive" and Nancy Reagan as "first mannequin" because of her clothes and lifestyle. Nixon predicted there will be a female vice president and possibly a female president in this century. "But they're going to do that not because they're like men but because they're like women," he said.



Richard Nixon



Lady Bird Johnson



Rosalynn Carter



Pat Nixon



Nancy Reagan