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Reagan's Europe: A Gilded Vacuum

Special to The New York Times

BONN, June 9 — In a program about President Reagan's arrival in West Germany, a television station here showed film this afternoon of past visits by Mr. Reagan's predecessors. Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Carter were all seen speaking outdoors, waving from open motorcades and working the crowds.

By contrast, Mr. Reagan is doing in this country what he did in France, Italy and Britain since the beginning of his trip to Europe a week ago: staying entirely out of public eye, and communicating on television.

At times, Mr. Reagan's isolation — dictated by a security-conscious White House — has created an eerie atmosphere surrounding the pomp and ceremony of his travels.

In Rome, for example, the President was greeted by plumed soldiers in scarlet uniforms and gleaming silver armor who marched and clattered on horseback through the cobblestone courtyard of the Quirinale Palace as a band played martial music.

An Empty Splendor

For all the splendor, the ceremony seemed to be taking place in a vacuum because there were so few people to see it. Only a handful of officials and, of course, television cameras were on hand.

In London, Mr. Reagan's motorcade sped through streets closed to the public to Westminster Palace Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Reagan alighted from his limousine at the entrance to the House of Lords.

There were none of the crowds that usually throng the entrance or the Old Palace Yard to greet the Queen or other dignitaries as they enter.

"To us, it was very, very strange, and such a pity," said a British official who had helped make the arrangements for the President's travels. "We're so used to having crowds, and people cheer and wave. People really very much wanted to see Mr. Reagan, but instead he arrived in silence and he left in silence."

Frustrated as they are by the security restrictions in Europe, White House aides realize the situation is nothing new. But Mr. Reagan's trip seems to

have brought about the apotheosis of the video presidency that has become a fact-of-life since the March 30, 1981, assassination attempt.

"We are not exactly trying to build crowds," said a Presidential aide who did precisely that in 1980 Reagan campaign. "So we are trying to get around the problem by having him participate in colorful events and speak to representative groups."

The main vehicle for Mr. Reagan's speeches has been the parliamentary halls in London and Bonn, where his immediate audiences were fellow politicians — friendly, but hardly unrestrained in their displays of enthusiasm. Absent were the waving of little American flags and other trappings of the speeches abroad by past American presidents.

Otherwise, Mr. Reagan's remarks have come in the form of toasts at official lunches and dinners.

He is even more removed from the American press — and from their potential questions — than he is at the White House, although security considerations are not said to be the reason.

Mr. Reagan was the only participant who did not hold a news conference at the end of the economic talks in Versailles last weekend between leaders of the major industrial democracies.

He does not plan to hold a news conference here at the meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization leaders — again in contrast to what the other participants plan. Asked why he is not going to hold one, an aide to Mr. Reagan said tersely, "He doesn't want to."

Another aide explained that Mr. Reagan had grown so weary of briefings and meetings that he simply did not want to take time to review potential questions from the press with his aides, a practice that they insist on to help him avoid mistakes.

In addition to the lack of public appearances by Mr. Reagan, there has been a lack of spontaneity in his remarks.

Because his schedule is geared to formal events, Mr. Reagan's travels have included many stops in opulent, fortified settings at which photographers, but not reporters, were permitted.

On Monday, for example, he began the day at the Palace of Versailles in France, and then toured the lavish papal headquarters at the Vatican. He stopped by two 16th century Renaissance palaces in Rome used by the Italian Government, and ended up the day at Windsor Castle. All that anyone on the outside of these buildings could have seen was a glimpse of his motorcade whizzing by.

Some White House officials, pleased that Mr. Reagan has received such extensive television coverage in the United States, say they are troubled at the possible negative reaction to his being seen frequently in white tie in a seemingly endless succession of palaces, castles and mansions.

Timed for Television

White House officials who planned the trip took representatives of the American television networks along with them months ago while making the arrangements.

Mr. Reagan has followed a schedule in which many of the events are timed to coincide with the morning and evening news shows in the United States.

The speech to members of the House of Lords and House of Commons took place as the morning news programs in the United States went on the air. Mr. Reagan's arrival back to Washington on Friday — with a planned arrival ceremony — is to occur during the evening news shows.

Today, there were some complaints among the White House staff that the tight scheduling and guarded existence of Mr. Reagan on this trip had prevented him from projecting one of the things regarded as his biggest asset — his personality.

His speeches have been so carefully prepared and written that they have allowed for little of the charm and humor that Mr. Reagan projects in the United States in addresses to Congress or to political groups.

In part because of the preparations and in part because of fatigue, Mr. Reagan's speaking style has been somewhat flat on this trip, although the staff is pleased at the reception he has encountered.

FIRST LADY NANCY REAGAN,



Nancy Reagan

whose son, Ron, dances with the Joffrey Ballet, will be honorary chairwoman of a benefit for the ballet at Carnegie Hall June 14. The theme of the show, called "No Dancing Allowed," is "singers performing for dancers." The singers include Aretha Franklin, Marvin Hamlisch, Ben Vereen and Lesley Ann Warren. Every one taking part in the gala for the Joffrey in its 25th year has promised not to dance a step.

Section 1 Chicago Tribune, Thursday, June 10, 1982

President Reagan's liberal daughter, Patti Reagan Davis, 29, may become the Jane Fonda of her father's administration. Davis is fond of Fonda, looks like Fonda and attends Fonda functions at her request, a source close to the Reagan compound said.

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AP-THIS MORNING-TAKE 3

TOPIC: PEOPLE

THE PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY NANCY REAGAN WERE GIVEN SOMETHING YESTERDAY THAT AMERICANS HAVE BEEN SALUTING FOR ALMOST 200 YEARS. IN BONN, WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR HELMUT SCHMIDT PRESENTED THE REAGANS WITH A PAIR OF TWO-MONTH-OLD BALD EAGLES. THEY'LL BE TAKEN TO THE U-S AND WILL BE INCLUDED IN A CELEBRATION THIS AUGUST TO MARK THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BALD EAGLE'S DESIGNATION AS AN AMERICAN NATIONAL SYMBOL.

A ride with a queen



United Press International

President Reagan and Queen Elizabeth II take an early morning horseback ride yesterday on the grounds of Windsor Castle. During their visit to Britain, the President and Mrs. Reagan are staying at the castle as guests

of the royal family. At a banquet yesterday evening, the queen thanked Reagan and the United States for supporting Britain in its undeclared war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

'Reagan out!'

Britons protest but only the bobbies seem to hear

By Russell Cooke
Inquirer Staff Writer

LONDON. — About all she could see were the heads of the people standing six deep in front, and the raised fists of the other demonstrators beside her.

But Aida Iszatt shouted anyway as President Reagan's presidential motorcade sped up Whitehall from the houses of Parliament yesterday, on its way to a luncheon given by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"Reagan, out! Reagan, out!" Mrs. Iszatt yelled in unison with the others.

Dozens of black-helmeted bobbies were the only people in any official capacity who noticed either Mrs. Iszatt — who wore a denim vest cluttered with peace buttons — or another 50 or so anti-Reagan demonstrators.

The bobbies glared at the protesters and adjusted their positions so that the group was hemmed in on the sidewalk near Downing Street.

For her troubles, Mrs. Iszatt was called a traitor by a woman in the crowd who tried to shove her. The long black limousine carrying President and Mrs. Reagan, its front fenders flying the Union Jack and the American flag, swept up to Thatcher's front door without a pause.

So it went for opponents of the presidential visit on Reagan's second day in Britain, a day marked by his historic and warmly received address to members of Parliament. Only a handful of demonstrators was

able to make a showing along the President's motorcade route, and even that innocuous protest was tempered by the presence of hundreds of police officers.

Long before the motorcade appeared, police had confiscated two banners from Mrs. Iszatt, 32, and half a dozen other people who had traveled with her about 30 miles to London from Chelmsford in East Anglia, she said.

The sidewalks along the road leading to Parliament Square had been cordoned off with steel barriers, some placed in double rows. Police officers stood at five-yard intervals along the barriers as a security helicopter buzzed overhead.

"It frightens me. It really does," said Kim Robertson, 23, a steelworker among the small group of protesters. "We're repressed. We musn't show a bad face because this guy [Reagan] is the bee's knees to Mrs. Thatcher."

London police insist that the demonstrators are tolerated and given ample opportunity to express their viewpoints. "We pride ourselves in being a democracy and having the right to free speech," a Metropolitan Police spokesman said yesterday.

But demonstrators can be arrested for a number of reasons under the Public Order statute, a law that gives police great latitude in dealing with crowds. It permits the arrest of anyone who obstructs traffic or pedestrians, or uses "threatening words" or "insulting behavior," the spokesman said.

There were no arrests yesterday, but 11 anti-Reagan demonstrators were arrested Monday night under the Public Order law during a rally outside the U.S. Embassy, police said.

"At the demonstration last night we were amazed at the number of police. There were 10 for every one demonstrator," said Mrs. Iszatt's husband, Frank Iszatt, a local government worker who carried his daughter, 2, during the protest. "And the thing is, there's no history of violent demonstrations in England! They're causing confrontation just by the sheer numbers."

Other Britons apparently believe that the police have erred on the side of caution at recent official functions. A self-described "old-age pensioner" from the Kensington section of London complained in a letter to the London Standard yesterday about security surrounding the recent rehearsals for this Saturday's Trooping of the Color ceremony.

"This year's rehearsals have been put out of the reach of the casual visitor by the strict security," wrote retired L. Eden.

The protesters yesterday, who were members of the nationwide group Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), said they opposed Reagan's visit because of his stand on nuclear arms deployment. CND members say they are unimpressed with Reagan's initiatives on the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), scheduled to begin later this month.

Reagan said in his speech that the

talks "are critical to mankind." He added, "Our commitment to early success in these negotiations is firm and unshakable and our purpose is clear: Reducing the risk of war by reducing the means of waging war on both sides."

Later in the afternoon, Thatcher said in Parliament that she believed Britain had to maintain nuclear military capacity.

"We should not only have a conventional defense, but an independent nuclear deterrent so our belief in freedom in this country is to be properly and fully protected," she told the House of Commons.

"We've heard it all before," said demonstrator Maureen Taylor, 32.

If the two heads of state did not hear the demonstrators' message, there were others who did. Denis Healey, a Labor member of Parliament, was taunted as he walked up Whitehall.

And after the presidential motorcade had been safely parked in Downing Street, Mrs. Iszatt encountered British Defense Secretary John Nott as he walked alone along Whitehall despite the heavy security.

She recognized Nott at once and spoke to him as he walked toward her.

"Don't take us with you when you die," she snapped. "If you want to commit suicide with the arms race, you can. Just don't take us with you."

Nott smiled slightly and said, "Sorry, I can't help you." Then he walked on and turned in to Downing Street.

The Miami Herald

Tuesday, June 8, 1982



Nancy Reagan smiles at the pope during Vatican meeting.

Associated Press

President globe-hops to London

Meets with pope during busy day

By SAUL FRIEDMAN
Herald Washington Bureau

LONDON — President Reagan, weary from a day of travel that took him from a palace to the Vatican to a castle, arrived here Monday night on an interlude of pomp and politics between international summit meetings.

Early in the long day, the President left the palace at Versailles, France, following the close of the weekend economic summit for what he called a "pilgrimage for peace" — a televised visit with Pope John Paul II — and a courtesy call on Italian officials.

Then he journeyed here for a state visit with Queen Elizabeth II at Windsor Castle, a speech today to members of the British Parliament and talks Wednesday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

As a 41-cannon salute boomed in London's Hyde Park, announcing his arrival from Rome, the President was greeted at Heathrow Airport by Thatcher and Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II.

An estimated 2,000 people protesting outside the U.S. Embassy denounced what they called Reagan's "nuclear madness." The demonstrators, including several left-wing legislators of the opposition Labor Party, were kept away from the building by police.

But a delegation was permitted to hand in a letter addressed to Reagan, protesting nuclear arms and U.S. support for right-wing Latin American regimes.

After arriving at Heathrow, the President and his wife Nancy flew immediately by helicopter to Windsor Castle, where the queen, in a bright yellow dress, and Prince Philip greeted the presidential couple as evening fell.

Red-coated Grenadier Guards, in tall beaver hats, stood at attention in the warm breeze as a band played the anthems of the United States and Britain.

Reagan, the first president since Woodrow Wilson to be a guest of the British Crown at Windsor Castle, arrived at a moment of some tension over the Falkland/Malvinas war.

British newspapers and commentators report strained Anglo-American relations as a result of an attempt by the United States to change its vote on a U.N. ceasefire resolution. There were reports that the United States and Britain disagree over war tactics and the future of the South Atlantic island chain.

But British spokesmen minimized the differences and noted that

Please turn to REAGAN/11A

Diplomacy goes public during trip

REAGAN/From 1A

Thatcher had termed relations between the United States and Britain "excellent."

Despite his pursuit of peace, Reagan's journey has been dogged first by the Falkland/Malvinas war and then by the explosion of violence between Israeli and Palestinian forces in Lebanon. The Mideast fighting kept Reagan up until 1 a.m. Monday, six hours before he rose to resume his European journey, which ends later this week at a NATO summit in Bonn.

Reagan, visibly tired Monday, got an overwhelming greeting from a group of American seminarians studying in Rome and their families. He and the First Lady wiped tears from their eyes as the students and priests cheered for them and the pope and sang *America the Beautiful*.

Amid the applause, Reagan, referring to his movie role as the 1919 Notre Dame football hero George Gipp, said, "I am sure that the Gipper did not get even that much."

Reagan was loudly cheered again when he disclosed he had invited the pope, who visited the United States in 1979, to return.

Reagan, who spoke first as he sat beside the pontiff, said of his first visit to Europe as president: "I would like to think of it as a pilgrimage for peace, a journey aimed at strengthening the forces for peace in the free West by offering new opportunities for realistic negotiations with those who may not share the values and the spirit we cherish."

Reagan noted the pope's interest in and the church's activities against repressive regimes in Latin America and said, "We want to work closely with the church in that area to help promote peace, social justice and reform..."

He pledged to "do everything possible... as in our individual initiatives for peace and arms reduction, to help bring a real, lasting peace throughout the world."

The pope, reading from a prepared text, gently told the President that "peace is not only the absence of war, it also involves reciprocal trust between nations, a trust that is manifested and proved through constructive negotiations that aim at ending the arms race and at liberating immense resources that can be used to alleviate misery and feed millions of hungry human beings."

While strong on the essentials of Catholic faith, the pope has spoken out for the kinds of economic reforms through government that Reagan opposes. And with the encouragement of the pope, much of the church is active in the nuclear disarmament movement.

"All effective peacemaking requires farsightedness," the pope said. "You — your own great nation is called to exercise this farsightedness..."

The President and the First Lady, in a black dress and mantilla, were escorted into the papal office by red-capped cardinals and Vatican aides in white ties and tails. They walked past uniformed Swiss Guards who snapped to attention, holding aloft medieval pikes.

The pontiff and the President met alone for about 45 minutes before emerging for their speeches, which were carried on Italian television and timed by White House aides for the morning television shows in the United States.

The television timing was part of what White House communications chief David Gergen has called "public diplomacy" designed to win friends for Reagan among sophisticated Europeans skeptical of his views and depth of thought.

This story was supplemented with reports from Herald wire services.



United Press International

First lady Nancy Reagan places flowers at the grave of Elizabeth Richardson, one of two female Red Cross volunteers buried in the American

Cemetery at Normandy, France. Also, Mrs. Reagan participated in ceremonies on the 38th anniversary of the D-Day landing at Normandy.

White House aides taste a bit of French culture

By Carl P. Leubsdorf

Washington Bureau of The News

VERSAILLES, France — The long hours and frequent briefings at the Western Economic Summit have meant late nights for White House aides and reporters. But several White House press staffers managed Sunday to get a bit of culture.

Instead of returning to Paris early Sunday morning, deputy presidential secretaries Larry Speakes, Pete Roussel and Mort Allen went to see the famed cathedral in nearby Chartres. They had about 15 minutes to view the world-famous stained-glass windows before the lights were turned off at 1 a.m. They then dined on chicken and french fries at a lively local pub. Other staff members decided to sleep instead, one of them in the back seat of Speakes' car.

Saturday had been especially rough for the press staff. Their deliberations on weighty economic issues, which involved weeks of planning, were overshadowed by the flap about the U.S. vote switch on the U.N. Security Council's Falklands resolution and about Secretary of State Alexander Haig's decision not to awaken President Reagan to let him know of the change.

The stress led to short tempers, such as when one press official told a reporter who was asking questions about the Haig decision that the "real reporters" were writing about the summit.

The U.N. flap seems to have changed the climate for Reagan's visit to Great Britain, which begins Monday night. Reagan took quite a verbal battering in British newspapers Sunday — as much because of the U.S. announcement that it wanted to switch its U.N. vote from a no, or veto, to an abstention as because of the way the matter was handled.

"Two-Timed: Bombshell on the Eve of Reagan's Stay With Queen," a front-page headline in the *Sunday Mirror* said. That sentiment was echoed with varying degrees of emotion in every other British newspaper.

"Double Cross," a *Daily Mail* headline said. The *Sunday Times* said, "Buenos Aires Cheers as Haig Stabs Thatcher in the Back" and "Mrs. Thatcher's Angry Silence. Reagan Vague in U.N. Mix-Up."

Reagan will land in London Monday afternoon after a whirlwind visit to Rome.

In addition to severe restrictions on where U.S. reporters can go, they have faced strong-armed French security men and a sweltering press room during the summit. French police officers tried Friday night to bar the press pool from the helicopter in which it was supposed to accompany Reagan from Paris to Versailles. One Reagan press staffer threw himself against the gate as it was closing, and another almost was arrested. The helicopter returned

and picked up the pool.

Although the Orangerie building, which includes the Versailles press room, is air-conditioned, each nation was assigned a press room with a ceiling that effectively blocked the cobbling. Because the Americans have by far the largest press corps and because foreign reporters also attend the U.S. briefings, the room remained jammed and overheated.

Reagan hinted during the first summit dinner that he is thinking about the 1984 election. Reporters at a brief photo session heard British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ask West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, "When's your re-election?" "1984," Schmidt replied. "So's mine," Reagan said softly. Few seemed to hear him.

First lady Nancy Reagan has had her own busy schedule, including a visit Sunday to the Normandy beaches where thousands of Americans died in World War II. But a headline in the *International Herald Tribune*, "Nancy Reagan Using Trip To Change Image," might have been a bit premature. The article concerned her "no-frills image," but it was written before she showed up Thursday night in rhinestone-studded black satin knickers. The picture ran next to the story about Mrs. Reagan's reduced interest in fashion matters.

Nancy's goodwill mission takes her to school for the blind

Cox News Service

Nancy Reagan stayed behind when President Reagan flew off in the helicopter to the summit at Versailles. She presented American records and a hi-fi system to the National Institute for Blind Youth, where Louis Braille, inventor of the most widely used system of touch reading, once worked.

Murmuring "amazing, just amazing," she watched students learning to tune and repair pianos, for which they earn a diploma and, in a few cases, a job with France's sole piano manufacturer. Patrick Lucas, an 11-year-old student with an English mother and French father, shyly rejected her invitation to sing while she hummed along.

Mrs. Reagan's official U.S. biography de-

scribed her as "a petite woman (who) has bouffant brown hair and sparkling brown eyes that sometimes appear hazel."

This eighth annual meeting is known as "le summit electronique." Instead of pushing a buzzer to summon aides, a president can scribble a note with a light pen on a small computer screen that reproduces the message in the back room where his aides are on tap. At the nearby Orangerie press center, the French installed a 21st century telecommunications system known as Antelope, with computer terminals which some 3,000 news media representatives are supposed to turn to for "instantaneous news of the summit, press reviews, international news, weather."

But even when it is working properly,

Antelope is used less than the traditional sources of information — open briefings, photocopied press releases and, for a few favored correspondents, a quiet phone call inviting them to "background briefings" by their own government's officials in a plush hotel suite.

Secretary of State Haig travels in a heavily guarded limousine motorcade longer than those used by some of the heads of government from other lands.

His British counterpart, Francis Pym, who believes that a low profile offers better protection against terrorists, arrived at Versailles in an unescorted green French Peugeot. "If he is the foreign minister of Britain, than I'm the pope of Rome," said a

French police colonel who delayed Pym's car at the gate for half an hour.

Automotive diplomacy reached its apex with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan. Aware of complaints that car and truck exports have contributed to Japan's trade surplus of \$13.3 billion with the United States and \$10.3 billion with the Common Market, he arrived for a pre-summit chat with Reagan in a motorcade of one German and two French cars.

Haig, who decided when he was 13 to join the military, visited Versailles once before — as a tourist when he was stationed in Europe.

Sipping a soft sauterne in the chateau's Apollo room just before a glittering dinner with other foreign ministers, he confided:

"When I came through here as a young Army major in 1958, I never thought I'd be eating dinner in these halls. So I feel I've come a long way."

He glanced down at his glass and chuckled: "Drinking again."

Over a dinner of lobster, lamb, asparagus, cheese and three wines, followed by coffee and strawberries and ice cream — prepared by four young French chefs and 30 cooks — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher asked Mitterrand, "When's your reelection?" Schmidt answered, "In '84." Reagan piped up softly, "So's mine." But no-one seemed to hear him.

— Andrew Mollison and Andrew Glass

1st Lady Visits Braille School

PARIS (AP) — Nancy Reagan divided her time Friday between elaborate meals with French celebrities and a visit to a school for the blind, famed for the writing system invented by its former teacher, Louis Braille.

"It's amazing, just amazing," President Reagan's wife said repeatedly as she watched blind students tune pianos, heat chemicals on Bunsen burners, somersault on trampolines and pound out compositions on Braille typewriters.

The first lady, who created a minor fuss when she wore black knickers at an embassy dinner Thursday night, was more traditionally attired in a white and violet silk dress for an Elysee Palace luncheon hosted by the wife of French President Francois Mitterrand, Danielle.

Mrs. Mitterrand wore a black suit with large gold buttons.

Over a lavish meal of lobster pastry and beef filet, Mrs. Reagan talked with actresses Charlotte Rampling and Marie Christine Barrault, choreographer Roland Petit, wives of Reagan administration officials, and Marie "Bootsie" Galbraith, wife of Evan Galbraith, U.S. ambassador to France.

Afterward, the first lady traveled to the Left Bank to tour the National Institute for the Young Blind, founded 200 years ago in Paris.

She also telephoned Neil Austin, principal of the American School, which was slightly damaged by an overnight bomb blast apparently set off by French extreme leftists.

"This kind of thing should never happen," Mrs. Reagan's press secretary, Sheila Tate, quoted the first lady as telling Austin. She said she was happy no one was hurt.

At the school, Mrs. Reagan, clutching the hand of an 11-year-old blind child who spoke some English, visited a tiny room where Braille composed his music. Braille taught piano and cello at the institute and devised his printing system so it also could be used for musical notation.



Associated Press Photo

ARRIVES FOR LUNCHEON Mrs. Nancy Reagan

The typewriting class had composed a special Braille message for Mrs. Reagan, who patted each student on the arm as she moved about the room admiring their work.

After hearing four students play selections from Mozart, Debussy and Satie on the piano, Mrs. Reagan drew thunderous applause from about 175 students in a concert hall when she presented the institute with a stereo turntable.

"It's always fascinating for me to learn the history and culture of other countries," she told the crowd. "I hope you will enjoy some of the music that represents some of the cultural aspects of America."

Patrick Lucas, the dark-haired boy who accompanied Mrs. Reagan on the tour, handed her a two-volume Braille translation of "Robinson Crusoe" on behalf of the school.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

DAILY READING FILE

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1982

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



UPI Photo

Friendly Greeting for Reagans in Bonn

President Reagan is greeted in Bonn by Christina Bachman, the 7-year-old daughter of the driver of West German President Karl Carstens. Christina had just presented flowers to Nancy Reagan. Carstens is standing behind Reagan, who is in West Germany for a NATO conference.

Front Page

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Tues., June 8, 1982



Associated Press Photo

Pope Receives Reagans At Vatican; Looking On, William Wilson, U.S. Envoy To The Vatican

Britain Greet's Reagan With Royal Welcome

From Staff and Press Dispatches

WINDSOR, England — President Reagan arrived Monday to a royal welcome and assurances of friendship from America's staunchest ally despite a politely concealed annoyance over U.S. diplomatic tactics in the British war to regain the Falkland Islands.

The president was greeted at Heathrow Airport by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Prince Phillip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, at the start of a two-day visit.

Reagan and his wife, Nancy, flew immediately aboard the president's Marine helicopter to Windsor Castle, where he became the first U.S. president to stay at the historic home of British royalty 40 miles west of London. The queen and Prince Charles, heir to the throne, welcomed the Reagans to the great 11th-century estate overlooking the Thames.

The queen, wearing a yellow suit, and Mrs. Reagan, in a beige dress and matching straw hat, stood at attention with their husbands while a band of the Grenadier Guards played the "Star-Span-

gled Banner."

Later, the queen entertained Reagan and his wife at what the queen's spokesman, Michael Shea, described as a "very small dinner, 38 people in all." The guests included the Queen Mother, Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, and Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British ambassador to the United States, and Lady Henderson.

Even before the dinner, Reagan was weary. Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes, asked whether the president had dozed during his meeting with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican earlier, replied:

"If you're asking if the president was tired, the answer is yes. We're all tired. If you're asking if we're planning any cutbacks in his schedule, the answer is we're not."

Reagan appeared to nod off during his meeting with the pope Monday.

Speakes said Reagan had been up until 1 a.m. reviewing the Middle East situation Sunday night. And the president had risen Monday at 7 a.m. to review brief-

See REAGAN, Page 8-A

Reagan

Continued From Page 1-A

ing materials for his trip to Rome.

Reagan and John Paul II discussed peace during their meeting.

"As you know, Your Holiness, this is my first visit to Europe as president, and I would like to think of it as a pilgrimage for peace," Reagan told the pope, "a journey aimed at strengthening the forces for peace in the free West by offering new opportunities for realistic negotiations with those who may not share the values and the spirit we cherish."

"Peace is not only the absence of war," the pope replied in the public exchange that followed a one-hour private meeting. "It also involves reciprocal trust between nations — a trust that is manifested and proved through constructive negotiations that aim at ending the arms race and at liberating immense resources that can be used to alleviate misery and feed millions of hungry human beings."

After his audience with the pope, Reagan met with Italian President Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

Disagreements arising from Italian opposition to Britain's actions in the Falklands and Israel's actions in south Lebanon were apparent in key omissions from the leaders' joint communique.

The United States did not release the English-language copy of the document until after the day's final U.S. press briefing several hours later in London.

In London, the Stars and Stripes fluttered alongside the Union Jack outside Parliament, but international tensions shadowed Reagan's visit.

Mrs. Thatcher, Reagan's most outspoken ally in Europe, is eager to quiet British anger over the United States' surprise announcement that it had meant to abstain, rather than veto a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire in the Falklands which Britain regarded as unacceptable.

John Ure, British undersecretary of state for the Americas, said that despite the U.N. vote, there was "no strain" in the relationship between the United States and Britain.

"We view the visit not only as a festivity — we have a very jolly festivity — but as a visit that symbolizes the very real friendship between Britain and the United States," he said.

Pro-Conservative newspapers here gave Reagan a cool reception after the U.S. reversal at the United Nations.

"It has seemed more than once during the Falklands crisis that the United States, while declaring support for the United Kingdom, has nonetheless been working to secure its diplomatic defeat," said the Daily Express. "It is this impression which cannot but strain President Reagan's visit."

Mrs. Thatcher did manage to defuse another controversy sparked by the opposition Labor Party, which does not share her enthusiasm for Reagan.

She switched Reagan's scheduled address in Parliament Tuesday from 900-year-old Westminster Hall to the less prestigious Royal Gallery of the House of Lords after Laborites threatened a boycott.

Also contributing to this report was Constitution Washington Bureau Correspondent Andrew Mollison, who is traveling with the Reagans in Europe.



Wreath For D-Day's Dead

Nancy Reagan places a wreath on the grave of American Red Cross worker Elizabeth Richardson at the U.S. Memorial Cemetery in Omaha Beach, Normandy. Sunday was the 38th anniversary of the D-Day invasion of Europe by the Allied soldiers. (Associated Press Photo)

BERLIN (UPI) -- ARRIVING TO VISIT THE BERLIN WALL, PRESIDENT REAGAN GAVE A PEP TALK TO U.S. TROOPS TODAY AND SAID COMMUNISTS FEAR FREEDOM BECAUSE THEY KNOW IT IS CONTAGIOUS "AND THEY DON'T WANT THE BACILLUS TO INFECT THEIR PEOPLE."

AS REAGAN AND HIS WIFE NANCY STEPPED OFF AIR FORCE ONE AT TEMPELHOF AIRPORT, THE 298TH U.S. ARMY BAND STRUCK UP "HAIL TO THE CHIEF," AND AN HONOR GUARD DISPLAYED THE FLAGS OF EACH OF THE 50 STATES -- UNDERLINING THE PRESENCE OF 260,000 U.S. SERVICEMEN STATIONED IN WEST GERMANY.

"THE WALL WAS NOT BUILT TO PRESERVE FREEDOM, BUT TO KEEP PEOPLE IN," REAGAN SAID. "I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR THEIR EXPLANATION OF WHY THEY HAVE SUCH FEAR OF FREEDOM."

"THEY KNOW FREEDOM IS CONTAGIOUS, AND THEY DON'T WANT THE BACILLUS TO INFECT THEIR PEOPLE."

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United Press International

ENDING WITH A CURTSY, this German girl, 7, eluded a policeman, three West German guards and a Secret Service agent to surprise President and Mrs. Reagan with a bouquet of flowers. Looking on is West German President Karl Carstens.

GILT FEELINGS: While Londoners still insist that the Falkland Islands crisis has put a damper on the local party scene, **Queen Elizabeth** Tuesday night staged her own social coup. She rolled out the gilt cutlery, centerpiece urn and individual salt, pepper and mustard bowls for the first Windsor Castle banquet in history for an American president. One hundred and fifty-eight guests sat around a 146-foot table lit with 24 gilt candelabra with fitted red candlesticks and miniature lampshades that automatically descended as the candles melted. A dinner of salmon, lamb and raspberries was served on several sets of china with mismatched forks.

Diana Phipps noted, "People aren't giving parties very much because of the Falklands and because we'll all be poor after the Falklands. We all

Fashion summit

wonder what they are discussing at Windsor, and are they worried about what will happen after the invasion?" Writer **Anthony Holden** said, "Both the Reagans and the Queen are people who like to avoid talking about main matters, but rather to gossip about things offstage." And, although **Lady Diana Cooper** disagreed, saying, "The Queen is very politically minded," she herself wanted to skip the subject of the Falklands. "I can't think of it at all. It makes me ill. It's Armageddon."

Throughout the visit the official guest lists included entertainment personalities, a salute to the President's former career. **Hugh Hudson**, director of "Chariots of Fire," turned up at **Margaret Thatcher's** luncheon, as did playwright **Tom Stoppard**.

The Queen also invited actor **Anthony Andrews** of "Brideshead Revisited" fame to her



Photo by TIM JENKINS

A well-protected Julius Bengtsson during the Reagans' Paris visit.

Windsor Castle white-tie banquet.

Nancy Reagan was allowed to have Julius Bengtsson, her hairdresser, stay overnight in the castle. "It's most unusual for any head of state to stay at Windsor, and very few of them would ever take a hairdresser along, not even Mrs. Thatcher," said Holden, who wrote a biography of **Prince Charles**.

At Windsor, Nancy Reagan, who wore a new white beaded Galanos, got a lesson on how to cope without a complete set of china. "It's one of the traditions here to use a number of historic pieces," said the Queen's spokesman.

The First Lady was her usual organized self. Just an hour before dinner, a White House aide arrived at Windsor Castle's back gate to deliver a present wrapped in gold paper from Nancy to **Lt. Col. George West** in the Lord Chamberlain's office. And later, one could just catch a glimpse of Harry Winston's loaned diamond earrings as the First Lady rose and stood up to toast the Queen.

— SUSAN WATTERS

D1

Friday, June 11, 1982

The Grand Tour

Mixed Reviews for the First Lady in Europe

By Donnie Radcliffe

BONN, June 10—From the splendor of Versailles Palace to the intimacy of the Windsors' castle and the sorrows of Omaha Beach these past 10 days, Nancy Reagan's image has been on the line.

How well she did may be the subject of some debate, but at least one American watching—her husband—has already signaled his rave reviews. The most recent came Wednesday as he was leaving the Bundestag chamber after his historic appearance there. He blew her a kiss as she watched adoringly from the balcony.

Sensitive to stories critical of his wife, President Reagan obviously is pleased that she has been well-received officially. The day before, in London's Palace of Westminster, when the speaker of the House of Parliament took notice of the first lady's presence, Reagan broke into enthusiastic applause along with others in the audience.

Giving Europeans a glimpse of the Reagans' close relationship probably hasn't hurt Ronald Reagan's image. Part of the purpose of his visit abroad, from which he returns today, was to portray him to Europeans as a peace-loving president rather than as a trigger-happy cowboy actor. While they were at it, White House aides also sought to portray Nancy Reagan as a serious, caring woman—and largely succeeded.

But early in the planning stages there were some who said the trip was a no-win proposition for her and that she shouldn't go. Soon after, her schedule was adjusted to balance the exclusive social events with those suggesting more social awareness. At least one fancy party was cut out.

Mrs. Reagan's determination to go created one problem of protocol, according to a highly placed French official, who said that spouses had not been invited. The official said that when it became clear that Mrs. Reagan was coming, it was necessary to invite the spouses of other summit leaders. In Paris, however, Mrs. Reagan's press secretary said that

D7

Reactions To the First Lady

REAGAN, From D1

President Mitterrand had personally invited Mrs. Reagan to France when they met last summer at the royal wedding in Britain.

Last year's trip was under completely different circumstances, since the first lady's visit was strictly social. She went to the wedding with an entourage that included some of her close friends. The president, said Nancy Reagan's press secretary Sheila Tate, "even said, 'I want you to have a wonderful time. You really deserve to have a good time.' Remember, this was four months after the assassination attempt."

But on this trip, said Tate, "Even though there has been a great deal of entertaining and all the grandeur of places like Versailles, there have been some great differences. The president is here for important meetings. And she's here to support what he's doing. The whole character of the trip is different, and I think it's unfair to compare this trip with the one she made last year."

Cynical first-lady watchers say that her preference for the privileged life hasn't changed despite efforts of White House aides to play up her more serious interests in combatting drug abuse among youth and her concerns for the elderly.

Her clothes, as usual, attracted attention. The British press reported 18 suitcases went with the Reagans into Windsor Castle. On this trip Mrs. Reagan hasn't worn the same outfit twice, and while there have been some that looked familiar, such as the gown she wore to Mitterrand's dinner at Versailles, there have also been a number of new ones. The black satin knickers with their rhinestone buttons had what some detractors saw as the effect she desired—everybody talked about them.

She had some other surprises as well. At Windsor Castle, where others were awash in diamonds, she wore an imitation necklace that seemed to fool everybody. On her ears, however, were the controversial genuine diamond earrings Harry Winston Inc. lent her more than a year ago and which Tate has said would be returned after this trip.

There was also an ironic touch to the revelation that the queen did not have enough china to serve all her guests from the same service, and the memory of Mrs. Reagan's 220-place-setting service for the White House was raised anew.

Still, she has kept a rigorous schedule in what her staff planned as a "good blend" of her activities with those of the president.

"When she's not with him, she's making very good use of her time in pursuing the same interests she has at home," says an aide.

The White House wanted her to drop the visit to the drug center in Rome because the Reagans were spending only six hours there last Monday, but she wouldn't hear of it.

"It was a mess, but she insisted upon going through with it because she feels so strongly about it," said an aide.

Today, she visited Phoenix House, another drug rehabilitation center, patterned after one in New York. Later in the day, with other wives of NATO country leaders, she took a boat ride on the Rhine.

The view Ronald Reagan offers the world of his wife is sometimes that of a homebody.

"I think we've got everything packed," he said at the White House the morning they left for Europe.

"Nancy is upstairs unplugging the toaster."

Then there is the view the world gets through carefully allotted interviews, such as those printed in three European women's magazines to coincide with Mrs. Reagan's visits to Paris, Rome and Bonn.

She told Germany's Bunte that "Nobody can stay married for 30 years without influencing each other." Her interest in politics, she continued, was "sometimes [as] a kite for my husband."

France's Elle, commenting on her stiffness and lack of knowledge "about the outside world," wondered if she purposely behaves like a "mindless Barbie doll" as a smoke-screen for her important role in White House decision-making.

But among her triumphs these past 10 days were her pilgrimage to Normandy to remember America's dead on the 38th anniversary of D-Day and her quiet, unorchestrated talk with the widow of Col. Charles Ray, who was murdered by terrorists in Paris last January.

Both occasions left her visibly moved.

What the image-makers were trying to do became apparent a few weeks before the trip when the very social Countess de Ribes disclosed that she would not be giving a party for Mrs. Reagan in Paris as had been planned. But that wasn't the tumble for Mrs. Reagan's titled friends.

They were included on guest lists at such events as the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Paris Opera and a private buffet during intermission from which reporters were banned. They were also included at the American Embassy dinner for Mitterrand, and the luncheon for Mrs. Reagan given by the Gerald Van Der Kemp at Claude Monet's home in Giverny.

Mrs. Reagan has worked hard to give the impression to Europeans that her interests in children are universal. In Paris, at a center for the blind, state-run French television showed her gently patting children's hands, stroking their heads and attentively listening to one child playing the piano.

In Rome, she tried to make up for being late by staying longer than the 20 minutes scheduled for her visit to a drug rehabilitation program for youths.

Here in Bonn, she came to the rescue of a 7-year-old girl stopped by security guards when trying to present a bouquet to the Reagans.

Even so, media reaction in France, England and Italy to Nancy Reagan has been either negative or nonexistent.

The left-wing Paris paper *Liberation* called her visit to Normandy "a telecommanded perfection," adding that "she had a set smile from beginning to end as she stood before the memorial." *Liberation's* query: "What is Nancy thinking of right at this moment?" Answer: "She carefully remembers to look at the photographers."

Public reaction, too, has seemed indifferent and undemonstrative. When she arrived at the Paris Opera, no one seemed to recognize her or even know she was there. Bring her up in a one-on-one conversation, though, and there has been polite, even occasionally enthusiastic, approval of her.

"We love the President Reagan and Mrs. Reagan," said the proprietor of Giovanni's, a restaurant not far from the U.S. Embassy in Rome, frequented by Reagan's good friend and emissary to the Vatican, William Wilson.

But Nancy Reagan made what some here see as two gaffes that aren't apt to be forgotten soon. One was in Paris involving clothes, the other in London involving children.

"Maybe she thought she had to one-up Jackie Kennedy by wearing those knickers," said an American who lives in Paris, long associated with the fashion industry, which still remembers the then-first-lady's triumphant visit to Paris in 1961. "It's so silly, particularly with the kind of government the French have now."

Mrs. Reagan later expressed surprise to those close to her that there had been such interest in the Galanos evening knickers.

With typical disdain, the French press ignored Mrs. Reagan's clothes, at least while she was in Paris. The English press, on the other hand, resumed attacks upon her begun last summer when she attended the royal wedding. They compared her taste in clothing to Queen Elizabeth's, who is considered dowdy, and grudgingly judged Mrs. Reagan the winner. There was a qualifier by the *Daily Express*, however, that there was only "one thoroughbred and not just because of the years of royal breeding."

The White House never really expected to win that one.

"They were sitting there waiting to pounce on Mrs. Reagan last year after Lee Annenberg's curtsy to Prince Charles," said a member of the White House staff. "I even remember the headline, 'Ron Orders Nancy Not to Bow.'"

This trip, the Brits were still at it. "What gall she had to carry out her primlipped promise not to curtsy to the queen," said a gossip columnist in the *Daily Express*. Surprisingly, the tabloids didn't pick up on Mrs. Reagan's second major gaffe, at least while she was still in town. Without explanation, according to hospital administrator Tony Mowan, she canceled a scheduled visit to the cancer ward of St. Bartholomew's Hospital for children the afternoon of Queen Elizabeth's Windsor Castle banquet for the Reagans. At first, the White House said it was a matter "of logistics" in arranging for Mrs. Reagan's return to the castle by helicopter with the president.

"No one likes these things to happen, but it was simply too ambitious a schedule," said an aide. "I think it was necessary to get ready for the dinner."

Later, "security" was given as the reason. The day after Mowan's statement was released to the press, Mrs. Reagan personally telephoned Eleanor Richards, 15, of Kent, a cancer victim who lost a leg and was to have been the first lady's escort at the hospital. She invited Eleanor out to visit her at Windsor the following morning. And when she arrived she had a set of official White House books and a Nancy Reagan signature pen to give her.

Throughout the trip every move Mrs. Reagan made was closely scrutinized. At the arrival ceremony in Bonn for the Reagans, three women focused their cameras on them. When the president saw them, he broke into a grin and told Mrs. Reagan, "Look, they're just like tourists." In fact, they were three of the first lady's top staffers, watching just as closely as the rest of the world.

Nixon rips media on First Lady stories

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Richard Nixon said Wednesday that he harbors no personal animosity toward the news media, but he chastised reporters—particularly women reporters—for the way they treat presidents' wives.

Over the years, Nixon said, reporters have created "myths" about first ladies, characterizing 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.

However, he 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."

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. 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 that a sexist attitude motivated his comments. He admitted he was "a bit old-fashioned," but he said he applauded the entry of women into traditionally male fields and predicted that "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."

LOW-KEY NANCY: The Reagans wing off to Rome and London today after five days in Paris where **Nancy Reagan** avoided all the sparkle of Paris life and showed she can play second fiddle.

The First Lady has carried her own purse and often her umbrella. The only time her hairdresser, **Julius Bengtson**, surfaced was when he tagged along on her visit to Monet's home in Giverny.

Sunday, on the 38th anniversary of D-Day and just hours before attending a glittery post-summit ball in Versailles, she helicoptered out to the Normandy beaches to stand in the drizzle and commemorate the 10,000 Americans killed during the Allied invasion of France.

"We haven't seen much written about her," said **Countess Isabelle d'Ornano**. "With the economic summit here, it's always the men who have gotten the attention. The only woman one sees is **Margaret Thatcher**. Nancy Reagan has not taken advantage of the trip for social things. If she had, I would have been shocked. The constant threat of terrorism, the growing anti-Reagan pacifist movement in Europe and a Socialist French government make that impossible."

Ironically, while Nancy has been busy visiting a hospital for blind children, Normandy and the Giverny gardens, administration wives like **Carolyn Deaver** and **Joan Clark** have been having all the fun.

Clark, Deaver and **Pat Haig** visited the couture, and Deaver skipped out to Mendes



Nancy Reagan

to look for discount designer dresses.

Another evening, while Nancy, wearing a white silk **Bill Blass** dress, shook hands campaign-style with 300 eager Americans in the Petit Palais, President Reagan's Deputy Chief of Staff **Michael Deaver**, National Security Chief

William Clark and their wives dined at **Jacqueline Ribes'**. Guests included **Marie-Helene de Rothschild**, **Ornano** and two ex-ministers from **Giscard d'Estaing's** party-loving cabinet, but not a single Mitterrand bureaucrat.

Parisian streets, normally filled with screeching police sirens, have been even more wild with six visiting governments in town, transporting



Jacqueline de Ribes

WWD photos

their own heads of state, and with six lots of foreign delegations vying for local telephone lines, horror stories of operator rudeness are exchanged with relish.

Then there's the gossip about the occasional rudeness of the White House staff, intent on fussing over Nancy.

White House Chief of Staff **Jim Rosebush** interrupted American Ambassador **Evan Galbraith's** conversation, tugging his sleeve for him to sit next to Nancy at the Petit Palais dinner. And social secretary **Muffie Brandon** has become a menacing nursemaid. She directed a Secret Service agent to fetch **Brenda Ray**, widow of the American diplomat assassinated here in January, to sit with Nancy. Brandon even got Chief of Protocol **Lucky Roosevelt** to order Pat Haig to stand closer to Nancy Reagan's table, which she incidentally wasn't invited to join.

Brandon's hysteria over Ray, however, was understandable. It turns out Nancy napped through the President's visit with the widow because the President's staff had neglected to tell the First Lady about the meeting.

Zozo de Ravenal scored the biggest social coup of the Reagan visit. She aced out Ribes with her invitation for a private audience with Nancy.

Her sister-in-law, **Jackie de Ravenal**, while describing Nancy as a "strong personality," conceded Nancy did not

splash former first lady **Jackie Kennedy Onassis** made in Paris 20 years ago.

Venturing a comparison, Ribes said; "Jackie has a French origin and this meant a lot. The French people didn't know Mrs. Reagan as well. And she doesn't speak French, so she couldn't be interviewed in France. But I don't think she wants to be recognized, do you?"

For someone who shuns the limelight, and especially for someone bent on kicking the clotheshorse image, the rhinestone-studded Galanos knickers that Nancy wore early on

had the opposite effect. That is the picture Parisian women will remember and debate. "I don't know who chose the dress for her but it was a mistake," said **Irene Amic**.

"Very elegant. Absolutely right," countered Ribes.

Meanwhile, even the summit's social finale, the Versailles Ball in the Hall of Mirrors Sunday night was underplayed. Nancy sported Bengtson's chignon hairstyle punctuated with pearl stickpins and the one-shouldered white beaded Galanos gown, last seen during the royal wedding festivities, while **Danielle Mit-**

terrand was resplendent in a gold and silver **Yves Saint Laurent**. But media coverage was drastically cut.

The Mitterrand Socialists were embarrassed by criticism they had spent too much money on the summit — for example, by installing four additional removable bathrooms to give each of the heads of state their own private bathroom facilities.

"It's just too bad Nancy Reagan wasn't here when Giscard was president," said one veteran Parisian socialite ruefully.

— SUSAN WATTERS

Reagan in Europe: For Nancy Reagan, a Day of Wine and Song

First Lady, on Rhine Visit, Sees Drug Center

By ENID NEMY

Special to The New York Times

COBLENZ, West Germany, June 10 — Nancy Reagan went cruising along the Rhine this afternoon, serenaded by a choir singing folk songs and such classics as "My Grandfather's Clock," and escorted by streamlined blue-and-white police boats fore and aft.

She began her trip in Oberwesel, about 40 miles south of here, in brilliant sunshine. The river boat 'Stolzenfels (Proud Rock) was festooned with flags of the 16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations, and its interior floors were covered with borrowed Oriental rugs. The boat glided through the scenic countryside, past 10 castles and the Lorelei rock, named after the siren who, according to legend, lured Rhine sailors to their death.

Mrs. Reagan and about 60 other wives of NATO-country statesmen and officials were greeted by Hannelore Schmidt, wife of the West German Chancellor, who arranged the two-and-a-half-hour outing. They were welcomed at the dock by the Mayor, a brass band, a wine queen, a wine witch, a man dressed in a Robin Hood outfit carrying a lethal-looking pike, and a barrel of Riesling wine, some of which Mrs. Reagan drank from a silver goblet.

Despite the presence of wives of leaders of Denmark, France, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, it was Mrs. Reagan who got all the attention. Some of it, from people gathered near the boat dock and groups waving from balconies in villages along the way, was friendly and bordered on enthusiastic. Some was less welcoming. A small group, sitting on a lawn, unfurled umbrellas painted with such phrases as "Go back to Hollywood" and "Nancy, go West," and yelled "Peace" as the flower-bedecked boat moved along.

Posing for Photographs

The First Lady, who ascended to an upper deck theoretically to look at the Rhine, spent most of the allotted time posing for pictures with the wife of the West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

"What do you do when you pose for pictures?" asked Mrs. Schmidt as the photographers clicked away.

"You recite the alphabet," Mrs. Reagan replied, and the two women smiled and recited the alphabet to each other in their respective languages.

Asked how she was holding up on the trip, Mrs. Reagan said, "We're fine. We're here. Anytime you go on a trip you're tired." She added, in answer to a question, that the President hadn't expressed any jealousy over her somewhat more relaxed and colorful program.

"He's been too busy to express most anything to me," she said. "We haven't had time to talk even."

The party had lunch on the boat and it was a considerably more formal affair than is usually offered in such situations. There were silver service plates and a printed menu with a cover reproduction of a copperplate print drawn in the 18th century. The menu ranged from a summer salad of bass and salmon and a fillet of veal with lime to black currant ice cream and peach salad, with two wines.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Reagan visited Phoenix House-Bornheim, a drug rehabilitation center near Bonn that is associated with Phoenix House in New York. Mrs. Reagan, wearing a blue suit

and silk blouse by Adolfo, arrived in one of the three helicopters provided by the West German Border Patrol.

She was greeted with hand-clapping, cheers and two cellophane-wrapped bouquets as she made her way into the imposing 18th-century pink stone residence with twin gatehouses, extensive grounds and resident peacock.

She was told that, as yet, Germany does not place the same emphasis on drug rehabilitation as does the United States. "That is why your visit is so important," said Ulrich Wahlen, the director. "In this work we are a developing country."



Associated Press

Nancy Reagan sampling a local wine yesterday in Oberwesel, West Germany, before boarding a boat for a cruise down the Rhine River.

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NANCY REAGAN

BONN, WEST GERMANY (AP) -- FIRST LADY NANCY REAGAN, AVOIDING ANY CONTACT WITH THOUSANDS OF PEACE DEMONSTRATORS IN THE STREETS OF BONN, VISITED A DRUG REHABILITATION CENTER THURSDAY AND TOOK A BOAT CRUISE DOWN THE RHINE RIVER.

"I'VE HAD A VERY FRIENDLY RECEPTION. I'M HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME," MRS. REAGAN TOLD REPORTERS AS SHE POSED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE SUNDECK OF THE CRUISE BOAT STOLZENFELS WITH LOKI SCHMIDT, WIFE OF WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR HELMUT SCHMIDT.

IN BONN, TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PROTESTERS MARCHED THROUGH THE WEST GERMAN CAPITAL IN OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S NUCLEAR ARMS POLICIES AS HE ATTENDED A NATO SUMMIT MEETING. ONE DEMONSTRATOR SET HIMSELF ON FIRE AND SLASHED HIS THROAT BEFORE A HORRIFIED CROWD.

MRS. REAGAN GOT AWAY FROM IT ALL THURSDAY. THE ONLY DEMONSTRATORS WHO TRAILED HER OUT OF BONN WERE WERE ABOUT A DOZEN YOUNG PEOPLE WHO SAT ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE AS SHE WAS BOARDING THE STOLZENFELS AT OBERWESEL, A SMALL TOWN ABOUT 50 MILES UPRIVER.

AS THE BOAT PULLED AWAY CARRYING THE WIVES OF U.S. AND WEST GERMAN OFFICIALS IN VIEW OF ABOUT 500 SPECTATORS ON THE RIVER BANK, THE DEMONSTRATORS STOOD, WHOOPED LIKE INDIANS AND OPENED UMBRELLAS BEARING THE SLOGANS, "NANCY GO HOME" AND "GO BACK TO HOLLYWOOD."

BEFORE MRS. REAGAN, WHO WORE A LILAC LINEN SUIT, SAILED AWAY, OBERWESEL MAYOR JOHANN PETER JOSTEN DELIVERED A WELCOMING SPEECH AND THE FIRST LADY SAMPLED A LOCAL WINE. A GERMAN BAND PLAYED, AND SEVERAL GERMAN TEEN-AGERS IN TRADITIONAL COSTUMES PERFORMED FOLK DANCES.

DURING THE CRUISE, THE BOAT PASSED SEVERAL MEDIEVAL CASTLES AND THE ROCK OF LORELEI, WHERE LEGEND HAS IT THAT A BEAUTIFUL SIREN LURED BOATMEN TO THEIR DEATHS WITH HER SINGING.

AP-WX-06-10-82 1702EDT

Nancy's Rhine journey leaves rally in its wake

Bonn (AP)—First Lady Nancy Reagan, avoiding any contact with thousands of peace demonstrators in the streets of Bonn, visited a drug rehabilitation center yesterday and took a boat cruise down the Rhine River.

"I've had a very friendly reception. I'm having a wonderful time," Mrs. Reagan told reporters as she posed for photographs on the sundeck of the cruise boat Stolzenfels with Loki Schmidt, wife of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Mrs. Reagan avoided the demonstrations against her husband. The only demonstrators who trailed her out of Bonn were about a dozen young people who sat on the banks of the Rhine as she was boarding the Stolzenfels at Oberwesel, a small town about 50 miles upriver.

As the boat pulled away, the demonstrators stood, whooped like Indians and opened umbrellas bearing the slogans, "Nancy Go Home" and "Go Back to Hollywood."

DURING THE CRUISE, the boat passed several medieval castles and the rock of the Lorelei, where legend has it that a beautiful siren lured boatmen to their deaths with her singing.

Mrs. Reagan began the day by visiting Schloss Bornheim, an 18th century manor just north of Bonn that houses a drug rehabilitation center called Phoenix House that is modeled after a center by the



Nancy Reagan sipping wine at Oberwesel, where she set out on a cruise of the Rhine River yesterday.

same name in New York City.

After the First Lady spent about 15 minutes talking to six residents of the center, she departed saying, "I wish you every good wish, all kinds of luck and a wonderful life that you can have after you are out of here." "Alles liebe und gute," ("Everything lovely and good"), she called out to the crowd in German as she left.

First lady wins hearts on visit to drug program

OBERWESSEL, West Germany (UPI) — First Lady Nancy Reagan received a warm reception from former drug addicts at a rehabilitation center yesterday and took a boat trip down the Rhine River.

Mrs. Reagan, who had asked to visit the Phoenix House drug rehabilitation center housed in an 10th-century mansion 6 miles from Bonn, held a 20-minute discussion with former drug users.

"I never imagined she would be so warm and open, it was wonderful that she talked to us," said Sybille Suehling, 20. "I think she knows a lot about drug addicts and their problems."

Mrs. Reagan chatted with six residents at

the center, asking them how they became addicted to drugs and responding with her own experiences of drug centers in the United States.

She was surprised when told the session was over, saying, "Oh, dear. We only just started."

And she hugged each of the young people tightly as she left.

"You can look forward to a beautiful life when you're out of here," she told them. "We need you all."

After a tour of the pink mansion set in a spacious park, Mrs. Reagan visited the craft center and was presented with a picture and an engraving made by the residents.

"Alles liebe und gutel" she called as she was whisked away by helicopter to Oberwessel on the Rhine. She added her own translation: "Lots of love."

Mrs. Reagan, dressed in a lavender linen suit, with lilac and white striped tie-over blouse, later joined Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's wife, Loki, and other NATO leaders' wives for her first Rhine boat trip, which lasted for 2½ hours.

"I'm having a wonderful time," she said, cruising along a river past steep hillsides of sun-drenched vineyards and turreted 10th-century castles in the Stolzenfels (Proud Rock) river boat.

Earlier, the Reagans responded to the gift of two black bald eagles from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with gifts of their own to Schmidt and his wife.

Reagan's gift continued the eagle motif. It was a champagne bucket with handles in the form of the bald eagle, an American symbol for 200 years.

18A The Miami Herald / Sunday, June 6, 1982

First Lady tours home of Monet

She admires beauty of painter's garden

GIVERNY, France — (UPI) — Passing up invitations to fashion shows and shopping sprees, Nancy Reagan Saturday toured the Normandy home of French impressionist painter Claude Monet and said, "I never want to leave."

The curator of the home, Gerald Van der Kemp and his American wife, Florence, showed Mrs. Reagan the house, studio and garden 50 miles from Paris where Monet lived from 1883 to his death in 1926.

Mrs. Reagan requested the visit because of her love of impressionism, press aides said, and because a Monet painting of the Seine flowing past the house hangs in the White House.

It was in the Giverny garden that Monet painted his famed water lily and river scenes that grace museums around the world.

Mrs. Reagan appeared more relaxed and happy than on the first day of her French visit.

She sat on a green bench where the bearded Monet painted and said, "I never want to leave."

"This is a nice place for life," she added. "It's so beautiful and peaceful. I feel like I've taken a



Associated Press

Mrs. Reagan watches artist Jean Marie Toulcouat work in Monet garden.

step back in history."

She saw the bedroom where Monet died, and his country kitchen with blue tile walls festooned with copper pots and blue gingham curtains.

The Van der Kemps told Mrs. Reagan that Monet's home was in

ruins until donators — 80 per cent American — contributed to its restoration.

When Monet's son Michel died in 1966, he left the home — the garden almost a jungle and rats overrunning the house — to the French Academy of Beaux Arts.