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THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

DAILY READING FILE

SATURDAY, SUNDAY & MONDAY

JUNE 12, 13, 14, 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 European Trip: Flawless Precision Without Visible Thawing

By ENID NEMY

It was, with few exceptions, a low-key Nancy Reagan who traveled with the President on his just-completed 10-day European trip.

She went through a carefully planned program with flawless precision but no visible thawing of her innate reserve. There was throughout a demonstration of rote good manners and a lack of spontaneity other than in West Berlin, where she made an impulsive dash to hug the Secret Service agent who saved the President's life last year during the assassination attempt, and at a Paris reception, where she reached for and held the hand of the widow of Col. Charles

Ray, who was slain by terrorists in January.

A White House aide said the primary purposes of her trip were "to support her husband and to make effective use of her time to pursue the same interests she pursues in this country — drug abuse and programs related to youth and the elderly." The first goal, at least, seemed to have been accomplished.

President Applauded Her

The President appeared to be proud of his wife and pleased with her. He continued to take her hand when they were together in public, he applauded enthusiastically when the speaker of the

House of Commons in London noted her presence, he blew her a kiss as he was leaving Parliament in Bonn and his consideration and chivalry accounted for the only protocol gaffe of the tour. This occurred in England when the President, believing in what a spokesman called "a fine old Reagan family custom — ladies first," encouraged his wife to either precede him or to stand with him, rather than with Prince Phillip, who usually remains behind the Queen on official occasions.

Of necessity, the majority of her public appearances were social — official and diplomatic lunches, receptions and dinners, including a trio of very grand evenings at Versailles, Windsor Castle

and Schloss Augustusburg near Bonn. Taking this into account, together with the shortness of the trip, the number of cities covered and the hours spent in travel and welcoming ceremonies, there was little time for more serious endeavors, although several were scheduled.

Cancellation at Issue

Mrs. Reagan visited an institute for blind children in Paris and drug rehabilitation centers in Bonn and Rome. She was advised to drop the last visit because of timing problems in the six-hour stay in the city, but she refused to do so. She made up for her late arrival by staying twice as long as planned. As

usual, she was at her best and most caring with children, unbending from the demands of protocol.

But she canceled a scheduled visit to a children's cancer ward at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London. An aide said the visit would have been "a logistical nightmare," but there were no public appointments that day between 3 P.M. and a state dinner that evening. It was generally believed that the cancellation was both unkind and unwise, particularly in a country where she had received scathing criticism of her clothes, entourage and life style during the royal wedding last year. Mrs. Reagan did, however, invite the teen-aged cancer victim who was to have escorted her on the tour to visit Windsor the next morning, where she presented the youngster with White House books and a pen.

Press Severe in Britain

Immediate press reaction to the First Lady ranged from lack of coverage or straightforward reporting in the popular press of France and Germany to unkind comments in Britain. The more serious press in all three countries noted Mrs. Reagan's activities without editorializing. Le Figaro commented that she wore only American-made clothes and that her tight schedule did not permit a visit to French fashion houses. Le Matin described her as hiding her boredom well, looking every visitor straight in the eyes and "a bit stiff, which is not without charm." In Britain, the mass-circulation newspapers concentrated, not to her advantage, on her previous visit and her clothes.

Plastic Jewelry Noted

The wardrobe, which consisted primarily of designs by James Galanos and Adolfo, contained at least 20 changes and was reported in the British press to have required 18 suitcases. Mrs. Reagan also traveled with her own hairdresser, Julius Bengtsson of Beverly Hills, who stayed at Windsor Castle in England, the American Embassy in Paris and the same castle that housed the Presidential party in Bonn.

The clothes were the subject of considerable interest with the public as well as in newspapers. The rhinestone-trimmed satin knickers she wore at an American Embassy dinner in Paris provoked the only negative reaction, but other than that, it was generally agreed that she was dressed quietly and well for each occasion. With the exception of one long dress and a suit, everything seemed to be new, and occasional remarks were heard about never wearing an outfit twice.

The borrowed Harry Winston diamond earrings were on her ears at the Windsor Castle dinner, together with a costume-jewelry necklace that looked real. A White House spokesman said the earrings would be returned shortly. At the NATO dinner in Germany, Mrs. Reagan wore good-looking abstract black plastic jewelry that, according to Bild Zeitung, a mass circulation daily, astounded the other guests.

Whether she was invited by President François Mitterrand of France to accompany her husband to the meetings, as her press secretary said, or whether, as has been reported, it was her own idea to make the trip, it was judged by the White House to be a success.

"Absolutely, on all counts," said Sheila Tate, her press secretary, who added that her visit to the American cemetery at Normandy on the 38th anniversary of D-Day was "probably her shining hour."



United Press International

QUEEN IS 56: Members of Britain's royal family watched Royal Air Force jets flying over Buckingham Palace yesterday after the annual ceremony of

the Trooping of the Color. From left are Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, the Princess and Prince of Wales. Yesterday was the Queen's birthday.

Reagan Trip Repaired Rifts And Seemed to Soften Image

By HEDRICK SMITH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 12. — First reactions to President Reagan's hectic 10-day tour of Europe indicate that he repaired some of the rifts between his Administration and Western Europe.

On his first overseas venture in personal diplomacy in more than 16 months in office, Mr. Reagan apparently succeeded in softening the damaging, negative, warlike image of him in Europe, and he managed to achieve some modest agreements with this nation's European allies.

As a diplomatic bargainer, American officials said, he got more of what he wanted at the political-military talks of Atlantic Alliance leaders in Bonn than at the economic conference in Versailles. He seemed to make stronger impressions with the elite of Europe who were directly exposed to him than among the press and public, who saw little of him and only at a distance, the official said.

Two Ronald Reagans

Moreover, he appeared to present two Ronald Reagans — the confrontational Reagan of Versailles and London seeking to tighten the economic credit squeeze on Moscow and start an ideological campaign for democracy against the East, and the conciliatory Reagan of Rome, Bonn and West Berlin, putting forward new proposals for reducing East-West conventional forces in Europe and for other "confidence-building measures" to limit the risks of accidental war.

His dual image seems to trouble Europe. And yet it is precisely the dual-track strategy of rearming while negotiating, which the Europeans forced upon Mr. Reagan more rapidly than he intended, that the President went to Europe to sell. He expressed it most succinctly in his talk to the American garrison in West Berlin: "You in uniform, you are the peacemakers."

The Administration's experts know that the real test of his success will come much later — either when the Soviet Union feels enough pressure to make negotiating concessions or, if the arms talks deadlock, when the Italians, the West Germans and others must proceed in 1983 with deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles.

European Mainstream Calmed

There has been enough European commentary to show that with the groundwork laid in advance by his strategic arms proposal and plans to start strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union on June 29, the President has reassured and even calmed that part of the European political mainstream that was nervous about his goals.

"The President opened a lot of eyes," Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said on the flight home from Bonn. "They did not understand where he was coming from. They saw him as a cold warrior, a hip-shooting cowboy. But now they've heard his views first hand, they know better."

Even radical leaders bent on challenging Mr. Reagan's policies acknowledge that he has undercut them with his words of understanding for the European antinuclear movement.

'Beginning to Understand'

"His language is toning down," said Petra Kelly, a leader of the West German antinuclear movement. "We welcome that Mr. Reagan is beginning to understand what it is all about. But I think it's tactical. Why doesn't he want Salt II ratified? Why doesn't he renounce the first use of nuclear weapons? Why doesn't he call for reducing air- and sea-based weapons as well as land-based?"

In a time of great unrest and political

division in Europe, President Reagan won an important show of allied solidarity and unity at the Atlantic Alliance meeting in Bonn, both for his arms buildup and his arms control proposals. Politically, he scored points by reasserting a firm American commitment to those Europeans who question American reliability and earned an echo of warm appreciation with his line: "We are with you, Germany. You are not alone."

War News Diminished Impact

But an overcrowded schedule, a personal remoteness caused by fears for his personal security, and above all the overshadowing news of war from the Middle East and the Falkland Islands diminished the impact of his broader appeal as a steady, reasonable, firm pillar of peace for the West as a whole. And that in turn seemed to hurt the chances for using a strong showing abroad to bolster his image at home.

It was the natural American worry about security that prevented Mr. Reagan from mingling with crowds and from projecting the spontaneous human touch that has appealed to American voters and built popular roots for his leadership.

His advisers had counted on television to overcome that handicap. But he was mostly shown making speeches, landing and taking off on his helicopter or greeting dignitaries and taking part in official ceremonies. Whether in Paris, London, Rome, Bonn or West Berlin, local editorials and columnists commented on the lack of spontaneity or common touch to his appearances.

Among the politicians and the elite audiences who heard them in person, his three carefully and effectively crafted speeches had strong impact. But his reluctance to expose himself to a single news conference along the way raised anew the skepticism of European journalists about his mastery of foreign affairs beyond staking out a general line and masterly delivery of prepared speeches.

Snafu at U.N. Was Damaging

For a President intent on demonstrating his foreign policy leadership, his publicly confessed ignorance on the snafu over the American vote on the Falkland Islands cease-fire resolution at the United Nations was damaging. So was his willingness to leave all public

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1982



United Press International

President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland after returning from Europe. With them is Vice President Bush.

comment on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to Secretary of State Haig.

"The assisted man," said Jean-Louis Arnaud of the Paris daily *Le Matin*, noting the contrast between the febrile activity of his principal aides and the image of a leader being conveyed from place to place.

However much European politicians welcomed the moderation of Mr. Reagan's tone on the critical issues of arms and arms control, the dualism of his message produced mixed reactions. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain hailed the President's speech to Parliament that called for a "campaign for democracy" and a "crusade for

freedom." She called it "a new chapter in our history" leaving the West "no longer on the defensive but on the offensive."

But *The Times* of London, after describing the President's "noble and stirring words," said: "What does this mean in terms of practical policies? In the early days of his Administration he stressed the global military threat of the Soviet Union and the need for a military response to it. Are these policies to be reversed or modified? Is the crusade for freedom to be carried into Latin America, Africa and the Middle East? If so, there will be some fairly angry friends."

Air Force Buses Carried Some to Cheer Reagan

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 12 — The Air Force provided 6 to 12 buses to take Congressional aides to and from the Friday evening welcoming ceremonies for President Reagan at Andrews Air Force Base, a Defense Department spokesman said today.

Lieut. Col. Dick Rapp said the buses had been provided "at the request of leaders of Congress." But he said he did not know who the leaders were who had made the request. A spokesman for Representative Robert H. Michel, the House Republican leader, said Mr. Michel had nothing to do with the request and did not know who had made it.

The Air Force will not ask anyone to reimburse it for the costs of the use of the buses and the time of the enlisted men who drove them, Colonel Rapp said. "From time to time we support Congress, depending on the occasion," he said. "We accept some requests and turn down others, as we do for the news media."

The buses left from the Rayburn House Office Building on Capitol Hill in midafternoon and returned their passengers, mostly student interns, to a street location opposite a subway station and the headquarters of the Republican National Committee.

'Must Have Been a Mistake'

One of the buses had a sign on it saying "RNC-5," but Michael Farren, a Republican National Committee official, said "that must have been a mistake."

Mr. Farren, who arranged for the hire of 25 other buses that carried other Congressional interns and national committee staff to the ceremonies, said, "We tried to make absolutely sure that our efforts were completely private."

He said that he had heard about the Air Force buses through the Capitol Police but that his only connection with the effort had been to arrange for different pickup points and departure times to try to avoid a traffic jam.

Whatever their success in preventing traffic difficulties at the departure point, one result of the effort to assemble a crowd was a rush-hour traffic jam on Suitland Parkway that made what is ordinarily a half-hour drive to the air base take five times as long.

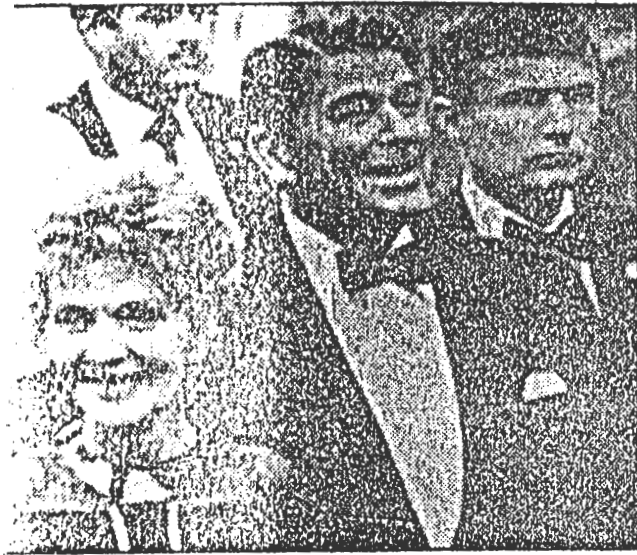
The Republican National Committee paid for some other costs involved in

the welcome, such as the erection of bleachers for the thousands of spectators, according to Mr. Farren and Anson Franklin, an assistant press secretary at the White House.

Mr. Franklin said it was his understanding that some military buses had been provided to take members of Congress and their families to the Air Force base. When told that a reporter had seen dozens of people, none of them old enough to serve in Congress, emerging from Air Force buses, he said he had no further information.

Mr. Franklin said that "it was never contemplated to use any public funds" to bring spectators to the event.

Reagan



Associated Press Photo

Continued From Page 1-A
liberty and dignity," he said.

In a reference to the burgeoning West German peace movement, Reagan said: "I would be at the head of your parade if I believed marching alone would bring about a more secure world."

Reagan received a standing ovation after his speech, which was more balanced and moderate in its tone than his speech Tuesday to the British Parliament. In London, Reagan predicted communism would end up "on the ash heap of history."

But as Reagan and his wife, Nancy, moved in for two nights at a castle along the Rhine, his anti-Soviet rhetoric eased somewhat. Secretary of State Alexander Haig told reporters Reagan "wants to engage in a constructive dialogue with the East."

Since 1964, five U.S. administrations have been negotiating in Vienna without success for a mutual and balanced reduction of conventional forces in Central Europe. The bargaining with the Soviets has made little headway because the two sides have

been unable to agree on how many troops each side has in place to begin with.

From NATO's standpoint, the Warsaw Pact has deployed 950,000 soldiers, of which about 475,000 are Russians. The East says the figure is much lower and accuses NATO of undercounting its own forces.

NATO counts about 790,000 soldiers in Western Europe, of whom some 197,000 are Americans. But it excludes 150,000 French soldiers.

Under the late President Charles de Gaulle, France withdrew from the military side of NATO. But it is participating in these meetings; Socialist President Francois Mitterrand attended the NATO banquet Wednesday.

Reagan's half-hour address was interrupted 20 times by applause. Two liberal deputies wandered around the packed Bundestag chamber during the speech and one of them, Karl-Heinz Hansen, heckled the president briefly. "Is there an echo in here?" Reagan retorted, to applause from his wife Nancy and the parliamentarians.

At one point, while Reagan was recounting a list of what

he saw as Soviet misdeeds, a member said: "Mr. President, what about El Salvador?"

Wednesday night, the Reagans dined at an official state dinner at Augustusburg Castle as guests of West German President Karl Carstens.

The president arrived in Bonn to extraordinary security precautions ordered by his West German hosts. After anti-Reagan demonstrations and a dozen bombings at U.S. offices and military bases in Germany in the past week, the West Germans have assigned 17,000 policemen to safeguard Reagan and other NATO leaders meeting Thursday.

The tight security, however, did not prevent 7-year-old Christina Barbara Bachmann from slipping past guards and racing up the steps of Carstens' residence Wednesday to present a bouquet of flowers to Reagan and his wife.

The girl, a daughter of Carstens' limousine driver, was halted briefly by a bodyguard who jumped in her path, but Mrs. Reagan gestured for her to come forward. Christina, whose mother said she planned the surprise, shook hands with Reagan and handed the bouquet to a smiling first lady.

Reagan Seeks Troop Cutbacks

By Andrew J. Glass
and Andrew Mollison
Constitution Washington Bureau

BONN — On the eve of Thursday's 16-nation NATO summit meeting, President Reagan called for a mutual cutback of European ground forces by East and West aimed at leaving each side with 700,000 ground troops.

In a speech to the West German Bundestag, the lower house of West Germany's parliament, Reagan said such an accord between NATO and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact "could lead to military stability at lower levels and lessen the dangers of miscalculation and of surprise attack."

While seeking to control the size of conventional forces in the heart of Europe, Reagan said the Western alliance intends to press forward with plans to improve them.

Preparations to modernize nuclear forces in Europe also will proceed, Reagan said, unless the Soviets agree to ban all land-based intermediate-range missiles in the area, as he proposed last November.

Reagan took pains to underscore U.S. readiness to defend Europe.

"The American commitment to Europe remains steady and strong," particularly in Germany, Reagan said.

"Europe's shores are our shores. Europe's borders are our borders. We will stand with you in defense of our heritage of

See REAGAN, Page 13-A



Associated Press Photo

FIRST LADY THANKS GREETER
Nancy Reagan and Christina Bachmann

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Thurs., June 10, 1982

Worrier who keeps the White House up to snuff

GIVEN the peculiarity of the institution of First Lady, it is perhaps surprising that the office, or post, or pedestal, has attracted so little scandal.

Nancy Reagan, who is staying at Windsor Castle tomorrow and Tuesday, is the thirty-seventh First Lady; yet even the closest scrutiny of her predecessors by modern biographers or of herself by malicious Washington gossips has failed to turn up anything of which the nation need feel truly ashamed.

President Harding hid his mistress in a White House broom cupboard; Eleanor Roosevelt had a lesbian relationship; one or two later First Ladies were too keen on the bottle: none of this amounts to much.

Mrs Reagan, it is true, has not escaped all controversy. She is too fond, for some tastes, of designer clothes, some of them gifts from the makers. At a time of national recession, her acquisition of a \$209,000 dinner service for the or-so she assumed that she White House was not thought tactful. Recently, there has been an undignified mud-

MICHAEL DAVIES notebook

de about jewellery: the well-known New York firm of Harry Winston sent some pieces to the White House in the hopes, the firm said later, that they would form part of a national jewellery collection. Acceptance of the gift was advised against by the White House lawyer, and most of it was returned with thanks. However, the ear-rings will accompany Mrs Reagan to Windsor Castle, though they are to be sent back to New York after her trip.

Mrs Reagan's appearance irritates some of the voters, too. Calvin Trillin, a New Yorker writer who also has a regular column in *The Nation*, remarked recently that when the First Lady disappeared from public view for a day, he assumed that she must have gone into hospital for the removal of her smile. The position of First

Lady is peculiar because it has neither power nor immutable duties. Some First Ladies have been quite reclusive. Mamie Eisenhower, during the eight years that her husband was President, gave one press interview. Some have been the opposite: e.g., Mrs Kennedy.

Of all recent First Ladies, Mrs Reagan is perhaps the most tuned in to high performance, as I learned during a recent morning at the White House.

She is 5 ft 4 in tall, with chestnut hair, and weighs 109 lb. She describes herself as a worrier.

She has said that she sees her first duty, as First Lady, to be the best wife I can to my husband. The White House operator wakes them every morning at 7.30, and they breakfast together, on cereal and fruit or soft-boiled eggs and decaffeinated coffee.

After breakfast, when the President goes to the Oval Office, Mrs Reagan exercises for half an hour in a small spare bedroom containing some simple equipment, such as an exercise bicycle.

She is not a time-waster, according to her staff. By 8.30, as often as not, she will be at work in her office, which looks out over Lafayette Square, a favourite spot for anti-presidential demos, and may well stay there—eating lunch at her desk—until six o'clock.

Mrs Reagan normally sees her husband again (though he will often call her during the day) when he leaves his office at 6 or 6.15 and comes back to the private rooms in the White House for his daily work-out, which lasts half an hour. Then they watch the TV news together (there is only one television set in the private residence).

The work undertaken by the First Lady is to some extent determined by protocol. She must be on hand at all state dinners, receptions, and luncheons (a word still used at the White House). There are besides certain post-she



President Reagan's Favorite
Macaroni and Cheese
 1 lb. macaroni
 1 lb. butter

Pumpkin Pecan Pie

Onion Wine Soup

Baja California Chicken

8 broiled chicken breasts
 Seasoning salt and pepper, to taste
 2 cloves garlic, crushed
 Sprinkle chicken with seasoning salt and pepper. Cook for 10 min. oil and vinegar in a skillet.
 Bake chicken pieces until golden brown, turning occasionally. Remove from heat and place in a baking dish.
 Pour shrimp over pieces and place in 350 degree oven for 10 minutes.
 Yield: 8 servings.
 With best wishes,
 Nancy Reagan

First Lady duties of Nancy Reagan: Fighting drug abuse and disclosing her favourite recipes.

could scarcely decline to will tell Mrs Reagan, and fill; all First Ladies since there will be a tasting a Eleanor Roosevelt have week or so ahead of the been honorary chair event, when Mrs Reagan women of the Girl Scouts, will either approve the and so is Mrs Reagan. dish or suggest changes.

But considerable leeway She also chooses the is still left for personal entertainment at state din- inclination. Mrs Reagan, ners. The entertainment — to begin with, supervises often musical, sometimes all state functions in de- dance, sometimes spoken tail. If the chef, who has — is intended to please or been at the White House reflect the interests of the for 20 years, is thinking visitor, and, if possible, to of serving a new dish, he link visitor and host, the

President. When the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, was given dinner, the entertainment consisted of readings, by a man from Colorado, of the poems of Robert Service. This choice was thought a big hit, since both Fraser and Reagan were observed to be reciting along with the reciter, and later had a long conversation about Service, still quoting at each other, over coffee. When the Italian President came on a state visit, the entertainers, Frank Sinatra and Perry Como, were both of Italian descent, and so was the entire band.

Mrs Reagan, indeed, let it be known soon after she arrived in the White House 16 months ago that she did not find the place up to snuff. In the 20 years since Jacqueline Kennedy began her restoration programme, things had been allowed to slip.

'When we arrived we looked into the warehouse where the furniture that is not in use is stored,' Mrs Reagan has said. 'We found beautiful pieces that were deteriorating and needed to be restored.'

Falling apart

'Draperies were falling apart,' says Mr. Ted Graber, the interior decorator Mrs Reagan brought in from California for the refurbishment.

She and the President declined to accept congressional funds to re-do their own quarters. Instead, Mrs Reagan set up a 'special project,' an appeal for this purpose, and was overwhelmed by the response, as she put it. From this source of funds, the White House bought the controversial state-dinner service.

Mrs Reagan's office has been thoroughly re-done. The White House furniture in it has been re-covered and restored. On one wall hangs a collection of wild flower prints reproduced by the Smithsonian Institution from 1925 water-colours by the naturalist Mary Vaux Walcott. The walls are pale green. The day-care centres with the yellow chintz curtains are from Brunswick & Fils.

Mrs Reagan's dressing room, which has orange wall-paper as well as the

orange carpet, and adjoins the First Family bedroom, contains a portrait of Mrs Reagan and her daughter Patricia (Patti), cuddled together, Patricia with a pink bow in her hair.

Mrs Reagan has remarked: 'I can't really say I'm a collector, but I do like to discover small objects.' One of her collections is of Battersea boxes; nine of them are grouped on a small octagonal table in the First Family bedroom.

The White House, it should be said, is more beautiful and far more historic than Buckingham Palace. One White House plaque identifies the room in which Lincoln signed the proclamation that freed the slaves, for example. Nothing of remotely comparable national importance has ever happened at Buckingham Palace.

In a period of 12 months, Mrs Reagan attended close to 300 public functions. There were 14 state dinners and four state lunches, two big and formal white-tie diplomatic dinners for all ambassadors and their spouses (at one of which the Russian Ambassador, Mr Dobrynin, gave a toast paying tribute to the hospitality), and one dinner for state governors. Then there were the 'activities' connected with the First Lady's special projects; 30 to do with drug abuse, 14 to do with the Foster Grandparent Programme, which encourages elderly people to care for retarded, handicapped, and disturbed children, and 33 to do with the encouragement of the arts.

The most original of these projects, the Foster Grandparent Programme, which has been going since 1965, has interested Mrs Reagan for 15 years, since her husband was Governor of California. This is a federally-funded programme whereby people over 60, of limited income, spend 20 hours a week looking after children with special needs. They work in hospitals, schools and day-care centres with the blind, the deaf, the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped. They are paid \$2 an hour, which is tax-exempt, and Mrs Reagan cannot cook

given free transport and free meals on the days they work. Plenty of evidence exists to show that both the senior citizens and the children derive great benefit from the scheme.

Naturally, Mrs Reagan's patronage has given it national attention; last month, designated Older Americans Month, some 900 major television stations put out public service announcements about the programme filmed by the First Lady; and the programme is one of the very few social welfare schemes that is not being cut to ribbons by the Reagan budget axe, and indeed is getting an increase, a circumstance that Mrs Reagan would like to be thought sheer coincidence. When she was last in England, for the royal wedding, she discussed the idea with the Spastics Society.

Private journal

Not all her time is spent on public duties, according to her staff (15 in all, including a chief of staff. Jim Rosebush, a press secretary, Sheila Tate, and a social secretary, Mabel 'Muffie' Brandon, the wife of the *Sunday Times* correspondent Henry Brandon). In recent months she has read 'Callas,' by Arianna Stassinopoulou, 'Sophie's Choice,' by William Styron, 'Clementine,' by Mary Soames, 'An Ambassador's Wife in Iran,' by Cynthia Helms, best-sellers by James Michener and James Clavell, and 'Spring Moon,' by Bette Lord, the Chinese wife of Winston Lord, a former aide to Dr Kissinger.

She also keeps a journal, which she writes in her own hand in a pretty, folio-sized red notebook.

Finally, there are the recipes. Perhaps this is the only part of the job that is truly compulsory: the First Lady's Recipes. Any reader who would like Mrs Reagan's recipe for Baja California Chicken, or for President Reagan's favourite dish, Macaroni and Cheese, should write to me, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope. I should warn readers that Mrs Reagan cannot cook.



Nancy Reagan ...
changed image

Nancy is not so fancy!

U.S. President's wife Nancy Reagan is using their visit to Europe to put over her new image.

OUT goes the big-spending, high-living style that had started to turn Americans against her husband.

IN come do-gooding and cultural trips to show she is keen on the serious business of statesmanship.

This she hopes, will persuade people to take a fancy to Nancy.

At the weekend, Mrs Reagan made the supreme sacrifice for an American President's wife in Paris — she cut out the usual trip to the fashion houses.

Show

She left it to Secretary of State Alexander Haig's wife Patricia to lead a party of 30 White House women to a private showing of an expensive new clothes collection.

Instead, Mrs Reagan visited an Institute for the blind, and took an art lover's excursion.

During the economic summit she went on a pilgrimage to the American war cemetery, to commemorate yesterday's 38th anniversary of the D-Day landings.

People TALK



BY FRANK JEFFERY

The Queen won't be in Nancy's family

PUSHY NANCY REAGAN who snubbed the Queen by refusing to curtsy to her at Prince Charles' wedding, has discovered the rules of protocol don't bend easily either.

album

For the one thing she dearly wanted from her stay with the President at Windsor Castle, starting tomorrow, was a very special picture of herself with the Queen in the private apartments. Something to treasure in the Reagan family album.

But although Nancy usually gets what Nancy wants, this time she's come unstuck.

There will be photographs taken outdoors and formal shots taken at dinner. But a cosy snap of Mrs. Reagan and Elizabeth II in one of Windsor's pretty private drawing rooms is definitely not possible, she's been told.

Such things are strictly reserved for friends. There are other shocks in store for the First

Lady. Being accustomed to the last word in luxurious living in the White House she will find the suites at Windsor are neither terribly grand nor terribly large. In fact they

are rather old-fashioned. And, as if all that were not enough, she may not be too happy about the 7 a.m. blast on the bagpipes that is a daily feature of Windsor life!



Nancy: No picture.



The Queen: No pose.

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REAGAN-GALLOP 1

PRESIDENT GOES HORSEBACK RIDING IN WINDSOR PARK

BY HUGH A. MULLIGAN

AP SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WINDSOR, ENGLAND (AP) -- WITH MORE CAMERAS GRINDING THAN WHEN HE RODE OFF INTO THE HOLLYWOOD SUNSET WITH CUSTER'S CAVALRY, PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN WENT FOR A CANTER WITH QUEEN ELIZABETH II TUESDAY MORNING IN THE PRIVATE HOME PARK OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE ROYAL MASTER OF THE HORSE PUT THE PRESIDENT ABOARD AN 8-YEAR-OLD STALLION NAMED CENTENNIAL, A GIFT TO THE QUEEN FROM THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

THE QUEEN RODE 20-YEAR-OLD BURMESE, HER FAVORITE STALLION, THE HORSE THAT DID NOT FLINCH WHEN BLANK SHOTS WERE FIRED AT THE MONARCH DURING THE TROOPING THE COLOR CEREMONY IN LONDON LAST YEAR.

THE QUEEN SET A LEISURELY PACE FOR THE HOUR-LONG MORNING CANTER, UNLIKE ELIZABETH I WHO USED TO WEAR OUT HORSES AND OUTRIDERS GALLOPING IN THIS ANCIENT HUNTING GROUND OF SAXON AND NORMAN KINGS.

AFTER SADDLING UP IN THE ROYAL NEWS, THE PARTY SET OFF INTO A MID-MORNING MIST FOR THE EIGHT-MILE (13K) TROT.

AT THE START, RIGHT BEHIND CAME NANCY REAGAN BEING DRIVEN IN A COACH-AND-FOUR BY THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND, PRINCE PHILIP. BEHIND THEM WERE TWO OF THE QUEEN'S EQUERRIES ON HORSES AND TWO SECRET SERVICEMEN SADDLED UP WITH RADIOS STICKING OUT OF THEIR BACK POCKETS.

(MORE)(JMB)

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WINDSOR -- REAGAN-GALLOP 3

THE REAGANS AWOKE THEIR FIRST MORNING IN WINDSOR CASTLE TO THE SOUNDS OF ROOKS SCREAMING AROUND THE BATTLEMENTS OF THE FAMOUS ROUND TOWER AND THE FRAGRANCE OF GIANT YELLOW TEA ROSES GROWING IN THE LONG AGO FILLED-IN CASTLE MOAT.

THE BIRDSONG WAS SOON DROWNED OUT BY THE THUNDER OF JUMBO JETS TAKING OFF FROM NEARBY HEATHROW AIRPORT WHICH OPENS ITS RUNWAYS AT 7.30 A.M. AFTER A NIGHTLY CURFEW. WINDSOR CASTLE DEFINITELY HAS A NOISE POLLUTION PROBLEM.

THE FIRST U.S. FIRST FAMILY EVER TO BE OVERNIGHT GUESTS OF THE SOVEREIGN AT WINDSOR, THE REAGANS WILL SPEND A SECOND NIGHT TUESDAY IN THE LANCASTER TOWER, THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE APARTMENTS. THEIR SUMPTUOUS SEVEN-ROOM SUITE IS DONE UP WITH CREAM CARPETS AND MATCHING CURTAINS EMBROIDERED IN VICTORIAN SILK, AND CONTAINS A NUMBER OF ART OBJECTS INCLUDING PASTEL PORTRAITS BY HOLBEIN OF THE QUEEN'S ANCESTORS. A CANALETTO HANGS IN THE CORRIDOR OUTSIDE.

THE REAGAN TOP-FLOOR SUITE CONSISTS OF TWO BEDROOMS, EACH WITH DRESSING ROOM AND BATHROOM, AND A MAIN SITTING ROOM.

AT 9 O'CLOCK THE QUEEN'S BAGPIPER AS USUAL PARADED ON THE TERRACE BENEATH THE CASTLE'S LIVING QUARTERS.

THE HOUR-LONG RIDE WAS MODEST BY THE ROYAL STANDARDS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT, WHERE MAD KING GEORGE III USED TO KEEP HIS WEIGHT DOWN BY DOING 80 MILES (128K) A DAY AND EVEN ROTUND QUEEN ANNE, WHO HAD TO BE HOISTED ON PULLEYS INTO THE SADDLE, WAS GOOD FOR 50 MILES (80K).

AT 1215 (1115GMT) REAGAN WAS DUE TO ADDRESS MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN THE ROYAL GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(END)

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U WINDSOR -- REAGAN-GALLOP 2

PHILIP REINED THE CARRIAGE SOUTH TOWARDS ASCOT RACE COURSE WHILE THE QUEEN AND PRESIDENT, FOLLOWED BY THEIR SECURITY ESCORT, TROTTED OFF INTO THE 740-ACRE HOME PARK, PRIVATE GROUNDS WHICH PRINCE ALBERT SET ASIDE SO THAT HE, LIKE CHARLES II, COULD SO SWIMMING IN THE ADJACENT RIVER THAMES.

AS THE PRESIDENT AND THE QUEEN RODE ALONG THE BANKS OF A CANAL SET BY THE THAMES, OFF IN THE DISTANCE LOOKED THE TWIN TOWERS OF ETON COLLEGE CHAPEL AND THE STEEPLE OF STOKE-POGES, WHERE THOMAS GRAY SET HIS "ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD" WARNING THAT THE PATH OF GLORY LEADS BUT TO THE GRAVE.

"HOW DO YOU LIKE YOUR HORSE?" A REPORTER CALLED OUT TO THE PRESIDENT. "BEAUTIFUL," HE REPLIED. ASKED IF IT RODE WELL, HE SAID YES AND HUMOROUSLY MADE A FEINT AS IF TO JUMP THE BARRIER SEPARATING THE ROYAL POSSEE FROM THE 150 CAMERAMEN AND REPORTERS.

THE PRESIDENT, IN AN OPEN-COLLAR, LIGHT TWEED JACKET AND JODHPURS AND BOOTS, USED AN ENGLISH RIDING SADDLE, ALSO HIS CHOICE OF SADDLE BACK HOME ON HIS SANTA BARBARA RANCH. THE QUEEN IN A CHECKED WOOLLEN JACKET AND JODHPURS AND BOOTS HAD A SCARF AROUND HER HAIR.

SEVERAL HUNDRED TOURISTS PEAKED THROUGH THE PARK GATE AT THE MOST UNUSUAL RIDING PARTY TO COME OUT OF THE WEST SINCE BUFFALO BILL BROUGHT HIS TROOP TO WINDSOR TO PERFORM FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

(MORE)

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REAGAN-BANQUET 1

STATE BANQUET FOR PRESIDENT

BY HUGH A. MULLIGAN

AP SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WINDSOR, ENGLAND (AP) -- WITH MEDIEVAL SUITS OF ARMOR GLEAMING DOWN ON THEM, PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN HIS WIFE NANCY WERE HONORED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH II TUESDAY NIGHT AT A LAVISH BANQUET IN A HALL OF WINDSOR CASTLE ENBLAZONED WITH THE SHIELD AND COATS OF ARMS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

THE 158 GUESTS ATE ROAST LAMB SERVED ON 200-YEAR-OLD PLATES HANDPAINTED WITH BIRDS AND INSECTS AND A ROYAL MINTON DINNER SERVICE MADE FOR QUEEN VICTORIA, ALONG WITH OTHER ODD BITS OF CHINA.

NANCY REAGAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN SURPRISED TO LEARN THAT THOSE AT THE FAR END OF THE MAHOGANY TABLE IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL WERE EATING OFF DINNERWARE FROM OTHER REIGNS. A BUCKINGHAM PALACE SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED THE QUEEN DOES NOT HAVE A SINGLE SERVICE LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE SUCH BANQUETS.

EARLY IN HER HUSBAND'S ADMINISTRATION, MRS. REAGAN CAUSED A FLAP WHEN SHE BOUGHT EXPENSIVE NEW CHINA SO THE WHITE HOUSE WOULD NOT HAVE TO USE MIXED SETS.

THE QUEEN, THE ONLY ONE WITHOUT A PLACECARD, SAT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE TABLE WITH THE PRESIDENT ON HER RIGHT. ACROSS FROM THEM WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE UNLIT GREAT FIREPLACE WERE MRS. REAGAN, THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND PRINCE PHILIP ON HER LEFT AND PRINCE CHARLES, HEIR TO THE THRONE, ON HER RIGHT.

FOR THE WHITE-TIE AFFAIR, WHICH THE PALACE SAID WAS NOT A STATE BANQUET, THE QUEEN WORE HER PEARL-AND-DIAMOND TIARA AND A SHORTSLEEVED GOLD-EMBROIDERED GOWN, SET OFF BY HER ORDER OF THE GARTER SASH AND STAR.

MRS. REAGAN WAS IN A WHITE BEADED GOWN WITH A BOATNECK, MADE BY JAMES GALANOS, A CALIFORNIA DESIGNER.

(MORE)(JMB)

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WINDSOR -- REAGAN-BANQUET 2

(FOLLOWING ADVANCE FOR 2030GMT).

IN AN AFTER-DINNER TOAST TO REAGAN, THE QUEEN NOTED HER COUNTRY'S STRONG FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES. "BASED ON THE SAME VALUES AND THE SAME BELIEFS EVOLVED OVER MANY YEARS IN THESE ISLANDS SINCE THE MAGNA CARTA AND VIVIDLY STATED BY THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF THE UNITED STATES."

BESIDES COMPLIMENTING THE PRESIDENT ON HIS STATESMANSHIP AT VERSAILLES, SHE PRAISED HIS HORSEMANSHIP AT WINDSOR: "I GREATLY ENJOYED OUR RIDE TOGETHER IN THE MORNING, AND I WAS MUCH IMPRESSED BY THE WAY IN WHICH YOU COPE SO PROFESSIONALLY WITH A STRANGE HORSE AND A SADDLE THAT MUST HAVE SEEMED EVEN STRANGER."

THE PRESIDENT, TOASTING THE QUEEN, ALSO REFERRED TO THEIR HISTORIC CENTER IN THE CASTLE GROUNDS, RECALLING, "AS WE RODE OVER THOSE MAGNIFICENT GROUNDS TOGETHER, I THOUGHT AGAIN ABOUT HOW OUR PEOPLE SHARE A COMMON PAST." HE ADDED HE ALSO "THOUGHT OF HOW OUR FUTURE SECURITY AND PROSPERITY DEPEND ON THE CONTINUED UNITY OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA."

"WE IN AMERICA," THE PRESIDENT SAID, STRIKING A FAMILY NOTE, "SHARE YOUR EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE IMPENDING BIRTH OF A CHILD TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES. WE PRAY GOD WILL CONTINUE TO BLESS YOUR FAMILY WITH HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND WISDOM."

(ABOVE ADVANCE FOR 2030 GMT)

THE DINNER WAS WINDSOR CASTLE LIVING UP TO ITS BEST HISTORICAL TRADITION, A ROYAL HOME FOR FEASTING AND MERRIMENT AND TOASTING FRIENDS IN VINTAGE SPIRITS.

ONLY RARELY IN ITS 900-YEAR HISTORY HAS THE CASTLE COME UNDER SIEGE -- THE LAST TIME IN CROMWELL'S REGIME -- BUT DAYS AND NIGHTS OF CONVIVIALITY ARE WITHOUT NUMBER IN ITS HISTORY.

(MORE)

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WINDSOR -- REAGAN-BANQUET 3

BY WINDSOR'S STANDARDS, THE REAGAN BANQUET WAS A MODEST AFFAIR. IN HENRY VI'S TIME, 50-COURSE BANQUETS WERE COMMON. GEORGE III CELEBRATED HIS RETURN TO SANITY WITH A LAVISH DINNER THAT INCLUDED 20 KINDS OF SOUP AND 162 JOINTS OF BEEF.

SIMILARLY THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER HAVE BEEN MORE FAMOUS FOR FEATS WITH THE FORK THAN THE SWORD. EDWARD III FOUNDED THE ORDER IN 1348 TO REVIVE KING ARTHUR'S LEGENDARY ROUND TABLE. THE KNIGHTS, THEN LIMITED TO 24, HELD JOUSTING TOURNAMENTS WITH ONE 12-MAN TEAM HEADED BY THE KING TAKING ON ANOTHER DOZEN LED BY HIS SON, THE BLACK PRINCE, AND INVARIABLY WINDING UP WITH A MASSIVE BANQUET IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

IN CELEBRATING ST. GEORGE'S FEAST DAY, THE EATING OFTEN WENT ON FOR THREE DAYS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, THE SPEARS AND SUITS OF ARMOR ARRAYED ALONG THE WALLS OF THE 185-FOOT-LONG ROOM WERE INTERSPERSED WITH BLUE ELECTRIC WALL FANS TO PROVIDE SOME RELIEF FROM THE HUMID JUNE WEATHER.

FOR THE REAGANS, THE QUEEN'S CHEF PETER PAGE STARTED OFF WITH SMOKED SCOTTISH SALMON. THERE WERE TYPICAL BRITISH VEGETABLES -- BEANS, CAULIFLOWER AND POTATO CROQUETS -- A MIXED SALAD AND A RASPBERRY DESSERT CALLED "FRAMBOISE ST. GEORGE."

EACH GUEST HAD FIVE WINE GLASSES, ALL ENBLAZONED WITH THE GARTER STAR AND ROYAL EMBLEMS, FOR THE SELECTION OF WINES WHICH INCLUDED A 1971 CHATEAU LANGOR BARTON, A RED, AND A 1976 WALLHAUSER PFARRGAIGEN SPATLESE AND WOUND UP WITH A 1969 POLROGER CHAMPAGNE:

(MORE)

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WINDSOR -- REAGAN-BANQUET 4

THE GUESTS INCLUDED SECRETARY OF STATE ALEXANDER M. HAIG JR. AND HIS WIFE, PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER AND HER HUSBAND DENIS, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ROBERT RUNCIE, MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY INCLUDING THE QUEEN'S SISTER PRINCESS MARGARET, AND AMBASSADORS AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COURT.

THEY GATHERED IN ADVANCE FOR COCKTAILS IN THE MAGNIFICENT WATERLOO CHAMBER, DECORATED WITH THE PORTRAITS OF HISTORICAL PERSONAGES WHO PLAYED A PART IN NAPOLEON'S DOWNFALL. IT WAS THIS ROOM THAT DISCREETLY BECAME ANONYMOUS WHEN QUEEN VICTORIA ENTERTAINED NAPOLEON III AND PRINCESS EUGENIE AT A BANQUET THAT INCLUDED A DOZEN OTHER REIGNING MONARCHS IN 1855.

THE GUESTS MOVED TO THE TABLE IN A GRAND PROCESSION WITH THE QUEEN LEADING REAGAN ON HER ARM INTO THE BANQUETING HALL, WHERE CHARLES II WATCHED RESTORATION COMEDIES, QUEEN VICTORIA DANCED UNTIL 1:30 IN THE MORNING AND THE PIOUS HENRY VI -- WHO FOUNDED ETON COLLEGE ACROSS THE RIVER THAMES -- CRIED "FIE, FIE FOR SHAME" WHEN SOME OF THE RAUNCHIER KNIGHTS INTRODUCED TOPLESS DANCERS TO THE CASTLE IN THE 15TH CENTURY.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE REAGANS AT A DINNER WHICH ENDED AT 10:30 P.M. WAS BY THE ORCHESTRA OF THE IRISH GUARDS PLAYING MEDLEYS FROM "THE KING AND I," GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S "IOLANTHE" AND WALTZES BY WALDTEUFEL, ENDING WITH A ROUSING VERSION OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER" THAT CLATTERED THE SUITS OF ARMORS IN THEIR NICHEs ON THE WALLS.

(END)

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061733 :SUMMIT-NANCY:

OMAHA BEACH, FRANCE, JUNE 6, REUTER -- PRESIDENT REAGAN'S WIFE NANCY TOURED THE NORMANDY BEACHES TODAY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREATEST AMPHIBIOUS TROOP LANDING IN HISTORY -- THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE ON D-DAY, JUNE 6, 1944.

SHE TRAVELLED HERE TO REPRESENT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AT A MEMORIAL SERVICE HONOURING ALL THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO DIED IN ACTION DURING AND AFTER THE INVASION.

AMERICA'S FIRST LADY, IN A BRIEF SPEECH AT THE NORMANDY AMERICAN CEMETERY WAR MEMORIAL OVERLOOKING ONE OF THE FIVE BEACHES WHERE THE MAIN LANDINGS TOOK PLACE, RECALLED THE BATTLES THAT BEGAN THE LIBERATION OF EUROPE FROM NAZI OCCUPATION DURING WORLD WAR TWO.

MRS REAGAN, SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE U.S. PRESIDENT, WHO IS ATTENDING A TWO-DAY SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF SEVEN INDUSTRIALISED NATIONS AT VERSAILLES, SAID HE DEEPLY FELT 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."

REUTER SED/GCM/RJC

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SUMMIT-NANCY SKED 6-6 (PICTURE)

NIGHT LD

BY ALINE MOSBY

OMAHA BEACH, FRANCE (UPI) - NANCY REAGAN LED A CEREMONY FOR THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY SUNDAY IN THE AMERICAN CEMETERY WHERE LIE 9,386 DEAD FROM THE AMERICAN LANDINGS TO OPEN THE LIBERATION OF EUROPE.

THE AMERICAN FIRST LADY, CLOSE TO TEARS, REPEATED THE PLEDGE OF HER HUSBAND'S ADMINISTRATION FOR +NUCLEAR PEACE+ BEFORE A SMALL GROUP OF U.S. AND FRENCH OFFICIALS AND VILLAGERS OF THE LUSH NORMANDY AREA.

AS SHE READ HER SPEECH, AT ONE POINT STUMBLING OVER A WORD, SHE FACED THOUSANDS OF WHITE CROSSES AND STARS OF DAVID IN THE WORLD WAR II CEMETERY ABOVE THE BEACH NAMED OMAHA BY THE U.S. ARMY WHERE MANY OF THE ALLIED INVADERS WERE SLAUGHTERED WITHIN MINUTES ON THE SAND.

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

ASKED LATER IF SHE WAS CLOSE TO TEARS DURING THE FIRST VISIT EVER OF ANY U.S. PRESIDENT'S WIFE TO THIS HISTORIC SPOT, SHE SAID, +YOU ARE PROBABLY RIGHT.+

+WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING AT ALL THOSE CROSSES, ALMOST 10,000, ITS GOOSEBUMPLES,+ SHE TOLD JOURNALISTS.

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

MRS. REAGAN, WEARING A RED RAINCOAT OVER HER BLACK AND WHITE PRINTED DRESS IN 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 ADDED.

AFTER A TRUMPETER FROM THE FRENCH MARINE BAND PLAYED A MOURNFUL TAPS, MRS. REAGAN WALKED TO THE EDGE OF THE CLIFF TO LOOK AT OMAHA BEACH BELOW, SILENT SAVE FOR THE ROLL OF THE SURF AND CRIES OF SEAGULLS. THE DIRECTOR OF THE NEARBY D-DAY MUSEUM AT ARRUAHACHE, ANTOINETTE DE BERENGER, POINTED THROUGH THEMIST TO THE SITES OF THE GREATEST AMPHIBIOUS TROOP LANDING IN HISTORY.

MORE

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SUMMIT-NANCY-NIGHTLD-15IMDD OMHHH BEACH 6-6

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THEN THE FIRST LADY LAID A SMALL BOUTIQUE ON THE GRAVE OF ONE OF FOUR WOMEN BURIED IN THE CEMETERY; VOLUNTEER RED CROSS WORKER ELIZABETH RICHARDSON OF INDIANNA.

OVER LUNCH AT THE NEARBY HOME OF MICHEL HARDELAY, MAYOR OF VIERVILLE VILLAGE, MRS. REAGAN HEARD HOW HE WROTE 38 YEARS AGO TO SEE HUNDREDS OF ALLIED SHIPS AS THE MORNING MIST LIFTED ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. HE PORTRAYED HIMSELF IN THE FILM ON D-DAY, "THE LONGEST DAY."

OF 110 HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE, ONLY SEVEN SURVIVED THE BOMBARDMENTS AND ONLY TWO, ONE OF THEM HIS, KEPT THEIR ROOFS.

THE LUNCH HAD A NORMANDY FLAVOR. +1+1 U-7931 NX1 UU NLE

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SUMMIT-NANCY-NIGHTLD-15TADD OMHHH BEACH 6-6

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X X X HISTORY.

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OF 110 HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE, ONLY SEVEN SURVIVED THE BOMBARDMENTS AND ONLY TWO, ONE OF THEM HIS, KEPT THEIR ROOFS.

THE LUNCH HAD A NORMANDY FLAVOR. AFTER THE FIRST COURSE OF LOBSTER IN PASTRY, MRS. REAGAN ATE SHERBET MADE OF THE LOCAL APPLE BRANDY, CHLUDOS, BEFORE PRECEDING TO THE MAIN COURSE, A NORMANDY CUSTARD. SHE ALSO HAD A HEFTY PORTION OF THE LOCAL CHEMEREKI CHEESE.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MINISTER LOUIS ALEXANDER, 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.

THE LAST ITEM ON MRS. REAGAN'S LONGEST DAY WAS TO ATTEND WITH HER HUSBAND A GALA BANQUET SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE CHATEAU OF VERSAILLES.

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Fashion summit

BONN AFFAIRE: "Bonn is a small place," said **Baron Wilhelm von Staaden**, Germany's former ambassador to Washington, as **Ronald and Nancy Reagan**, military bands playing, arrived at the Villa Hammerschmidt to begin a three-day West German finale to their European visit. One thing no one will ever be able to say is that Nancy Reagan did not mix with the other NATO wives. There are no pals to see, no chic shops to ogle and her schedule leaves little free time. Wednesday night's NATO dinner, given by West German president **Karl Carstens** in the Schloss Augustusburg seemed a little dull with the most official guest list of

the visit.

The castle, despite its faux marble columns, Greek statues and elegant staircase, looked a bit run down with cobwebs hanging from the columns and yellow paint peeling off the walls. Nancy Reagan looked more sleek than usual in a black Galanos chiffon dress with light abstract swirls tied with a black satin cummerbund. She wore a black crescent-shaped necklace with flat triangular earrings. Today, Nancy will spend plenty of time on the Rhine, starting with a three-hour boatride for the wives, followed by a 90-minute dinner ride which will include the visiting heads of state.

— SUSAN WATTERS

PARTING SHOTS: Straw and grass swirled through the air as three West German helicopters for **Nancy Reagan** and her entourage landed on a field outside the 18th-century Castle Bornheim. Its residents, criminal offenders over 18 who opted for drug rehabilitation instead of prison, chanted a welcome as Nancy spent an hour visiting the center and questioned residents about their addiction. "I wish you everything good and lucky," said Nancy, in a cool lavender Adolfo suit and speaking a few words of German supplied by the center's director.

Next, the First Lady's chopper headed off to Oberwesel, about 60 miles from Bonn, safely away from the anti-Reagan demonstrations there. From the air, one could just spot the crowds gathered on the banks of the Rhine. "Thank God we didn't hear or see it," said **Helen Burns**, wife of the U.S. ambassador to West Germany. Burns accompanied Reagan on a 3½ hour boat tour up the Rhine, hosted by **Hannelore Schmidt**, wife of the German chancellor. On board, Nancy didn't venture a guess about how her visit had gone over in Europe.

"I don't know what impression I've left," she said. "You'd have to ask people." But there is little doubt that for the Reagan crowd, the stay in Windsor Castle was the tops. "We all got a leather-framed, autographed picture from the **Queen and Prince Philip**," said ecstatic presidential assistant **Ed Hickey**. Nancy's overwhelmed hairdresser, **Julius Bengtsson**, who stayed with the Reagans in Windsor Castle, said, "I won't be able to live anymore."

Meanwhile, the American Embassy in Bonn has detailed two staff people on full-time duty to receive all the gifts the Reagans have collected while there.

— SUSAN WATTERS

Trip Exposes Reagan's Weaknesses In Diplomacy

By Steve Neal
The Chicago Tribune

Analysis

LONDON — Six days after he set off on the first overseas journey of his presidency, Ronald Reagan's diplomatic offensive has been overtaken by events in which his foreign policy seems to be falling into disarray.

With high interest rates and a budget deadlock at home, Reagan's strategists were hopeful that his European tour would establish his credentials as a world leader and enhance his domestic political stock.

What the trip has done so far, however, is to expose Reagan's limitations and weaknesses in the field of international diplomacy. In the last few days, the president has watched helplessly as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Falkland Islands war overshadowed his debut on the world stage.

From the Versailles economic summit, he made an urgent appeal to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin Saturday night to end the fighting in Lebanon before it exploded into a full-scale war that would threaten the Camp David peace process.

Ignoring Reagan's plea, Begin sent 20,000

troops and tanks into Lebanon the next morning.

Under the circumstances, Reagan could do little more than summon his Middle East negotiator, special envoy Philip Habib, for advice on how to deal with Begin.

As for the Falklands, Reagan suffered major political embarrassment over the weekend when it was disclosed that Secretary of State Alexander Haig had switched the U.S. position on a key United Nations issue without bothering to tell the president.

Britain's leaders were outraged over the turnabout. Much to the astonishment of other allied diplomats, Reagan publicly admitted that he knew nothing about it.

Before Reagan's meeting last Friday with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, it had been suggested by some administration officials that Reagan would gently pressure Mrs. Thatcher to delay the battle of Stanley in a bid to achieve a cease-fire on the Falklands. Reagan, though, found himself on the defen-

sive with the strong-willed Mrs. Thatcher and took no such initiative.

Reagan's overall performance at the Versailles summit of the world's seven leading industrial democracies was considered lackluster. Although his genial manner still succeeds in charming some foreign leaders, there are growing suspicions there is little substance behind his smile.

Shortly before he was to have made a pitch for the U.S. position on international trade, Reagan dashed off to give a radio speech. Unlike the other heads of state who had made their own presentations, the president sent in a pinch hitter, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

The president found the Japanese unmovable in lifting trade barriers and had difficulty selling his monetary and East-West trade policies to skeptical Western allies, though he gained modest concessions on those issues.

At the end of the summit, French President Francois Mitterrand announced that each of the big-seven leaders would hold their own press conferences to discuss their weekend activities. Reagan was the only one who didn't

show. Throughout the conference, he was kept isolated from reporters.

By his own admission, Reagan is less interested in foreign affairs than in domestic matters. One day before his departure from the United States for his European tour, he appeared tense and ill at ease during a televised interview with a group of European reporters.

Reagan's exhausting schedule of ceremonial and state events has become a major concern to his aides at the halfway point of his tour. On Monday, the 71-year-old president closed his eyes, dropped his head, and appeared to fall asleep during his meeting with Pope John Paul II. Later, while attending a luncheon with Italian political leaders, he looked pale and tired.

During the 1980 political campaign, Reagan admitted several politically costly blunders at the end of a long day when he was tired. His aides still worry about possible political damage from an ill-chosen remark when the president may be caught off guard.

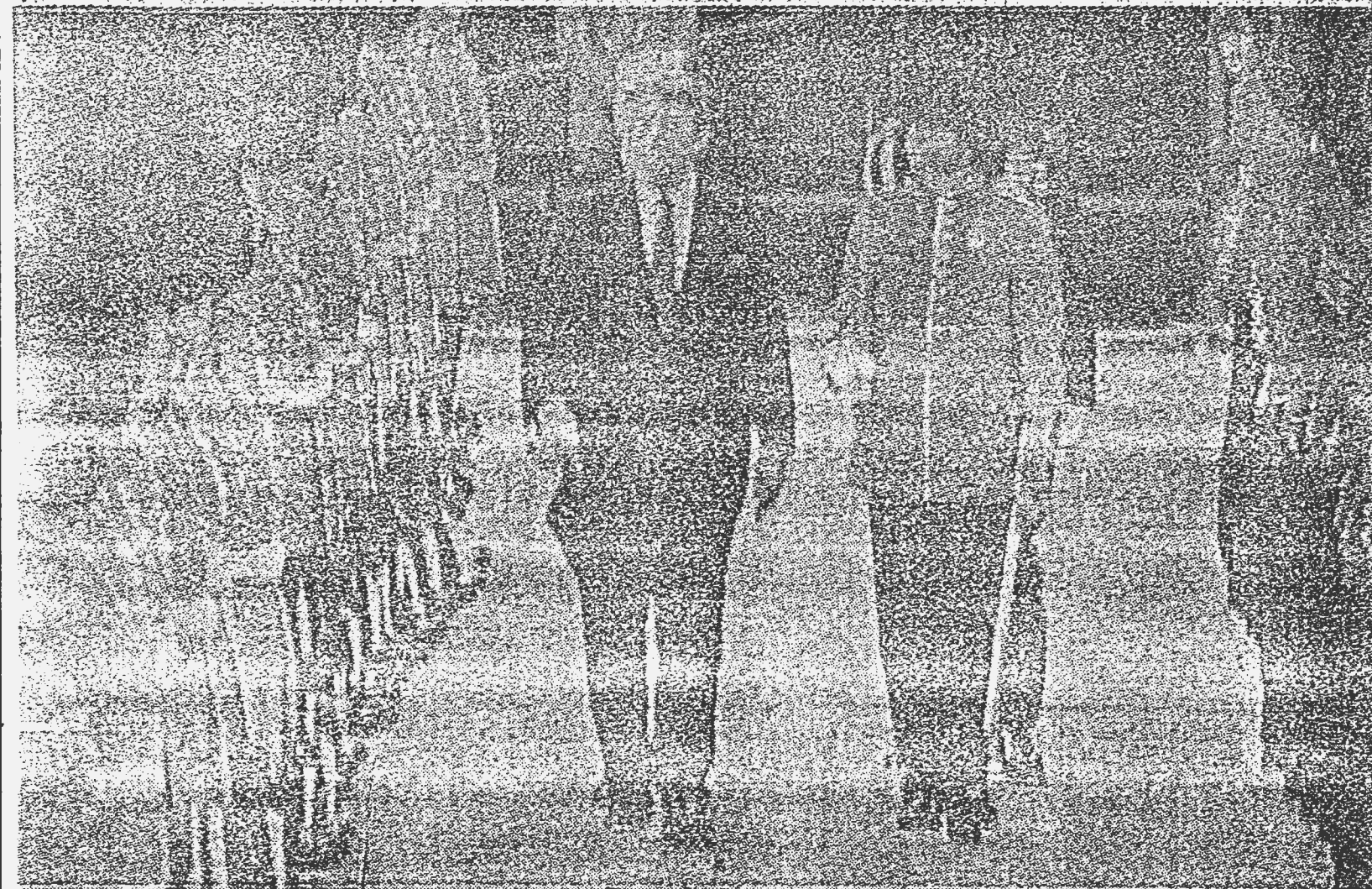
Reagan is expected to get a noisy reception from antinuclear activists here and in West Germany.



Associated Press Photo

HEAR REAGAN SPEAK TO BRITISH PARLIAMENT
Wife Nancy, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

Reagan reviews British guards



United Press International

President Reagan reviews the Coldstream Guards at Windsor Castle during a visit to Britain Monday.

Queen greets Reagan at Windsor

By Carl P. Leubsdorf
Washington Bureau of The News

LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II, accompanied by a display of British pageantry, welcomed President Reagan to Windsor Castle Monday night for a primarily ceremonial visit. Reagan earlier visited Pope John Paul II in Rome, where he showed he is

■ Reagan, Europeans meet halfway to forge accords. Page 11A.

feeling the pace of his 10-day European trip.

Reagan rose in Versailles, France, Monday, had lunch in Rome and dinner with the queen at Windsor Castle, with two 2-hour flights in between.

A top-ranking aide, Michael Deaver, said Sunday that Reagan "seems to be holding up fine." But Reagan, on a trip designed in part to demonstrate his stamina, seemed to be fighting off fatigue during his 7-hour visit to Rome Monday.

White House physician Dr. Daniel Ruge and a White House

spokesman acknowledged that Reagan was tired. "We're a bit tired," White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said.

Reagan flew Monday from Paris to Rome, where he met privately for 45 minutes with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

See QUEEN on Page 4A.

Queen welcomes Reagan with British pageantry

Continued from Page 1A.

discuss threats to world peace. Each then spoke briefly during a ceremony shown live on U.S. morning news shows, and Reagan seemed to doze off several times during the pope's 10-minute statement.

"He seemed to catch a wink here and there," an administration official said.

Reagan and his wife, Nancy, later received an enthusiastic greeting from 275 Americans, mainly seminarians and priests, in a larger Vatican chamber nearby. When the group broke into song, first *America the Beautiful* and then *God Bless America*, Reagan blinked away tears, and Mrs. Reagan dabbed at her eyes.

The colorful ceremonies welcoming Reagan to Great Britain Monday were on the quadrangle that adjoins the castle built by William the Conqueror.

Reagan arrived amid indications that the initial British display of anger concerning the switched U.S. vote at the United Nations on the Falkland Islands question had diminished considerably.

The anger seemed partly because of several statements in recent days by Secretary of State Alexander Haig reaffirming U.S. support for the British position in the Falklands dispute.

The British papers, which were full of suggestive headlines and stories Sunday about a perceived U.S. "double cross," were largely silent on the matter Monday. British officials said their government was convinced the Americans remain on their side.

Reagan, the first U.S. president to stay at

Windsor Castle since Woodrow Wilson, was welcomed earlier at Heathrow Airport near London by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Prince Philip before flying to Windsor by helicopter.

The Reagans attended a private dinner hosted by the queen Monday night. "It's only a small dinner, 38 in all," said Michael Shea, the queen's spokesman.

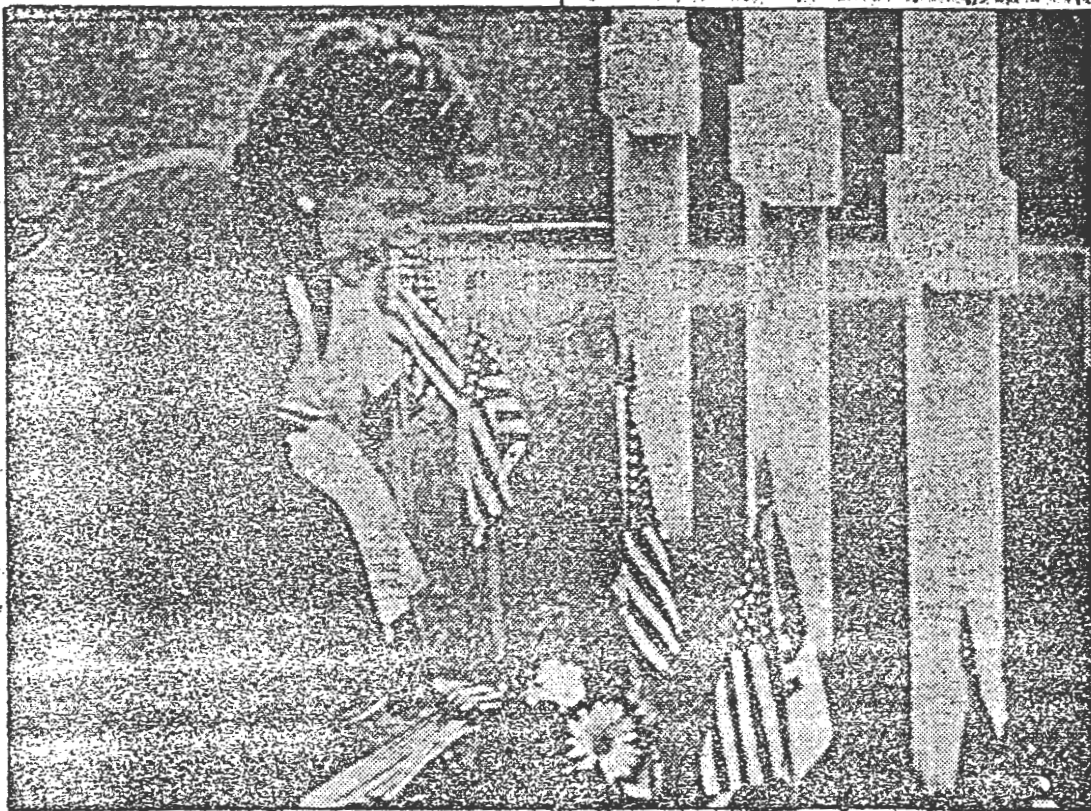
Meanwhile, an estimated 2,000 people protesting outside the U.S. Embassy denounced what they called Reagan's "nuclear madness."

At the Vatican, as the pope read his speech in English, Reagan's eyes were almost closed, and his head kept dropping to his chest, then snapping back up. Occasionally, he rubbed his hands across his face, and he shifted uncomfortably in his chair.

During a luncheon hosted later Monday by Italian President Alessandro Pertini at Quirinale Palace, Reagan's head again seemed to drop and then jerk back up as Pertini, 86, read a toast in Italian.

An administration official traveling with Reagan, called it "no big deal" and said Reagan had spent 25 hours during the weekend meeting with six other chiefs of government.

Reagan should get something of a respite during the 41 hours he will spend in Great Britain. Aside from a 20-minute speech Tuesday afternoon to members of Parliament and a 1-hour, 15-minute working breakfast meeting Wednesday with Mrs. Thatcher, the rest of the visit involves pageantry and recreation.



United Press International

Flower Ceremony in France

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 on the 38th anniversary of the 1944 invasion.

Reagan Hails Trip To Europe

(Column by Mary McGrory on page B-2.)

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Reagan, back from his whirlwind European trip — where he attended summit meetings, conferred with the pope and was confronted by cheering and jeering crowds — says "there is no place like home."

Exhausted from the 10-day journey, which took him to four capitals in the name of Western unity, Reagan today was to go to Camp David, Md., for rest. He declared his first trip to Europe as president "a success."

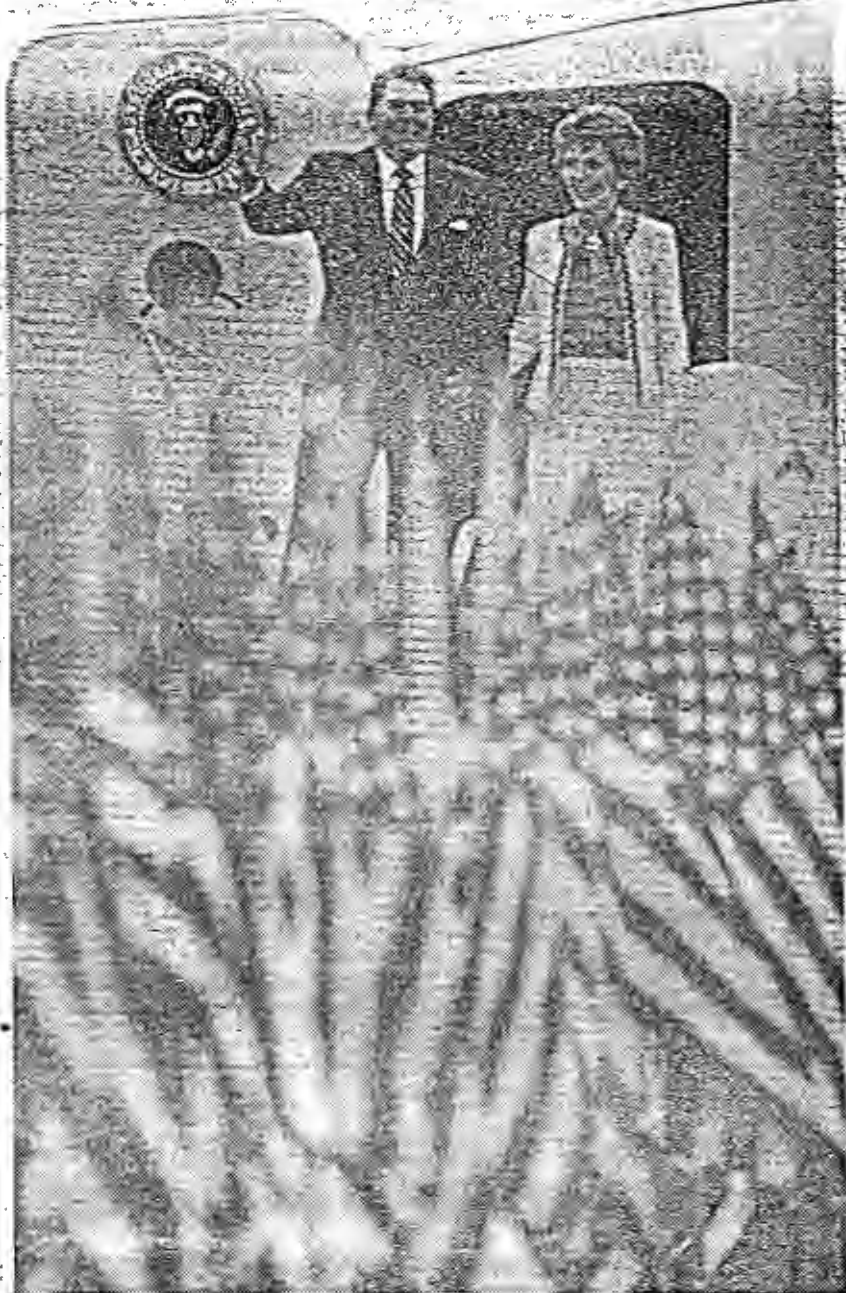
Today, before leaving for the presidential retreat, Reagan was to be briefed on the Middle East conflict.

For Reagan's return home yesterday, the White House orchestrated a hero's welcome at Andrews Air Force Base in suburban Maryland. The White House estimated the crowd at 50,000, but the figure appeared closer to 10,000.

Regardless, the flag-waving crowd was enthusiastic and warmly cheered the president. Reagan, with his wife Nancy at his side, told them, "It's good to be home and not have to get into a car and make another speech."

But speak he did, from a bunting-draped, red-carpeted platform.

Reagan said "We accomplished
(Continued on Page A-3, Column 6)



A-3

Pittsburgh Press, Sat., June 12, 1982

Reagan Hails Europe Trip

(Continued from Page A-1)

what we set out to do on this trip," which included an economic summit meeting in Versailles and a NATO arms meeting in Bonn.

"Our friendships are firm and America is once again respected by allies," and potential adversaries alike," he said.

Reagan's trip included stops in France, England, West Germany and the Vatican. In addition to the economic summit and NATO conference, it included an audience with Pope John Paul II and a meeting with England's Queen Elizabeth.

The last stop of Reagan's trip took him to the divided city of Berlin where he pledged to propose new measures to the Soviet Union aimed at averting "the catastrophe of nuclear war."

Reagan was greeted by loud demonstrations in West Berlin, a hotbed of rapidly growing anti-nuclear sentiment in Europe.

Riot-equipped police used nightsticks, tear gas and water cannon to repulse an estimated 5,000 protesters who tried to march the three miles to the spot where Reagan spoke.

The protesters burned cars and American flags and ripped cobblestones from the streets to throw at police. One small group crashed a garden reception for Reagan, shouting anti-American slogans. They were removed by police.

A DRAMATIC WATERCOLOR portrait of Pope John Paul II is available in The Press public service department for only \$1.

Monday, June 7, 1982

THE SAN DIEGO UNION

A-2



The Associated Press

First Lady Nancy Reagan places a wreath on the grave of American Red Cross worker Elizabeth Richardson at the

U.S. Memorial Cemetery at Omaha Beach in Normandy, France, site of the D-Day invasion of Europe in 1944.



Flower power

United Press International

President Reagan gets a curtsy in Bonn from Christina Barbara Bachmann, 7, who ran through security guards to deliver a bouquet to the First Lady. Looking on is West German President Karl Carstens.

While in Bonn, Reagan had kind words for the peace movement and a proposal to reduce the size of the armies of that face each other across Europe. Stories, Page 6A.

Flowers breach Reagans' security

BONN — (AP) — The little girl with a bouquet of flowers for President and Mrs. Reagan got past a policeman, three West German guards and a U.S. Secret Service agent Wednesday. She was halfway up the palace steps when she halted, frozen in fear.

A German bodyguard had leaped into her path, blocking her from the Reagans only a few steps away.

The flowers tightly clenched in her fist, Christina Barbara Bachmann, 7, could see her big moment slipping away.

The Reagans, just arrived from London, were posing for photographers with West German President Karl Carstens and his wife at the entrance to Villa Hammerschmidt, the presidential palace.

They were just turning to go back inside when someone shouted "Mr. President" from the small crowd at the foot of the steps.

Reagan looked back. His wife, Nancy, realizing what was happening, threw out her arms toward the petrified child wearing a Swiss national costume.

Carstens' bodyguard stepped

back, and Christina gingerly approached the American leader. Mrs. Reagan stepped forward, knelt down and hugged the child as she accepted the flowers.

Reagan put out his hand. Christina took it and curtsied.

Then it was all over. The little girl who had dared to offer a surprise gift to the President of the United States brought unabashed tears to the eyes of those in the crowd — and of Mrs. Reagan as well.

"I wanted to please the President," Christina said afterward. It was her mother's idea.

Christina's father is Carstens' chief chauffeur.

Asked why she persuaded her daughter to do it, Mrs. Bachmann said, "Because I liked America."

In this West German capital city, where 17,000 policemen have been assigned to protect Reagan and other NATO summit leaders, hardly anybody can glimpse Reagan even from a distance without a special

pass.

Christina and her family live on the palace grounds, or she never would have been standing in the knot of people at the foot of the palace steps. The Secret Service agents weren't concerned for the Reagans' safety when the girl's mother pushed her toward the steps.

A uniformed German policeman let her break from the crowd, but a Secret Service agent held her back momentarily. He wasn't absolutely sure she wasn't part of the carefully planned schedule of ritual events surrounding Reagan's arrival.

The agent, with his hand on Christina's shoulder, looked for a signal from the three German guards in front of him. When one of them nodded approval, the agent let her go.

John Paul II, Reagan Join In Plea for World Peace

By JACK NELSON
Los Angeles Times

ROME — With war raging in the Middle East and British troops preparing for a final assault in the Falklands, President Reagan and Pope John Paul II joined Monday in a passionate plea for world peace.

The two leaders, both survivors of gunshot wounds by would-be assassins a little more than a year ago, met for the first time at the Vatican in a brief stop on Reagan's heavily scheduled 10-day European visit.

As television audiences in Italy and the United States looked on, they exchanged views on the world's trouble spots in a friendly, but somber session in the Vatican papal library.

The pope talked of acute tension in many parts of the world and singled out the Israeli attack on Lebanon, the Falklands crisis and the war between Iran and Iraq as being especially dangerous.

The Lebanon crisis, John Paul said, "merits the attention of the world because of the danger it contains of further provocation in the Middle East with immense conse-

quences for world peace."

For Reagan, the Lebanon crisis was of even more immediate concern as he received reports throughout the day of fast-breaking events there and consulted by telephone with Philip Habib, his special envoy to the Middle East, who had just talked with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

It was an especially hectic and tiring day for the 71-year-old president as he traveled from Paris to Rome and on to London, all the while struggling to meet his schedule and keep up with the situation in the Mideast and the Falkland Islands. He showed signs of extreme fatigue.

Reagan had remained awake until 1 a.m. Paris time, reading briefing books on the Lebanon crisis, and was awakened at 7 a.m. Monday for the trip to Rome, where he spent 6½ hours before going on to London.

In London, where he arrived 30 minutes late, the president and his wife, Nancy, were greeted by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II.

President and Mrs. Reagan went by helicopter to Windsor Castle, 40

miles west of London, where they were welcomed by the queen and Prince Charles and later were guests at a small dinner party.

Other guests included the Queen Mother, Charles and his wife, Princess Diana, and Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips.

The president was scheduled to go horseback riding with the queen through the castle grounds this morning and had another full day of events on tap, including an address to members of Parliament, a luncheon session with Thatcher and a state dinner at which he is scheduled to make a major address.

Before returning to Washington Friday, Reagan will attend a North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit meeting in Bonn, participate in several other events in the West German capital, and visit the Berlin Wall.

At the Vatican library, Reagan and the pope sat in similar high-backed armchairs about 4 feet apart to deliver their remarks.

The president, his voice hoarse, spoke first and read from a prepared text on index cards. He and the pontiff have exchanged several letters since the two gunshot inci-



Associated Press

Nancy Reagan dabs at her eye during an emotionally warm greeting given her, President Reagan, and Pope John Paul by an American community of

priests and seminarians at the Vatican Monday. Second from left is William Wilson, personal representative of the U.S. to the Vatican.

dents and Reagan, citing "certain common experiences," said, "the warm correspondence" they had carried on gave their meeting a special meaning.

An area of mutual concern, Reagan said, is Latin America. "We want to work closely with the church in that area to help promote peace, social justice and re-

form, and to prevent the spread of repression and godless tyranny," he said.

"Another special area of mutual concern," he continued, "is the martyred nation of Poland — your own homeland. Through centuries of adversity, Poland has been a brave bastion of faith and freedom in the hearts of her courageous

people, yet not in those who rule her."

Reagan said he will continue to call for an end to martial law in Poland, the freeing of all political prisoners, and the resumption of dialogue among the Polish government, the church and the Solidarity movement which he said "speaks for the vast majority of Poles."

Front Page

The Denver Post Tuesday, June 8, 1982



Associated Press

First Lady, Pope Greeted at Vatican

Nancy Reagan looks to Pope John Paul II as they are warmly greeted by applause during their appearance at Clementine Hall on Monday. President Reagan and the pope issued a passionate plea for world peace. During the hectic schedule Monday, Reagan traveled from Paris to Rome and on to London. Story on Page 12-A.

Fashion Notes

By Nina Hyde

The Republican cloth coat may be a thing of the past, but enter the fake jewels. Nancy Reagan has been buying them for years, according to Kenneth Jay Lane, master copier of the ritziest and the glitziest jewels around. He used to "knock off"—the trade lingo for copying—David Webb stuff. Now he seems to be specializing in Van Cleef and Arpels and Bulgari look-alikes. Some are so good he can't always be sure when she's wearing them, particularly when they are pearls.

He is sure that the ruby-looking necklaces Nancy Reagan wore in Europe were his. And just as Marella Agnelli wears her real ones from India two at a time, Mrs. Reagan screwed two necklaces together for the same effect.

Whenever Lane made a personal appearance with his jewels at I. Magnin in California, Mrs. Reagan stopped by and purchased a few things. The one time he sent her earrings as a gift, she wrote him a personal note, which Lane sent to his father in Detroit for his scrapbook. That scrapbook also has copies of checks from Mrs. Reagan and the duchess of Windsor—"duplicates made just before I cashed them," Lane says. "The duchess used to wear so much of my stuff she used to call herself Mrs. Kenneth Lane," he said. According to Lane, in the last official portrait of the duke and duchess, she is wearing KJL fakes.

Lane, who says his jewels are just like the originals, "minus a few zeroes in the price tags," buys in huge quantities but is constantly looking for new great fakes.

Another KJL collector is Barbara Bush, who was in the designer's New York showroom last week.

Reagans Return, Dinners Delayed

The Opera Ball Amid Embassy Row's Turmoil

By Lois Romano

Protocol and etiquette aside, when the president of the United States summons an audience, even Washington's most sparkling dinners have to wait.

Last night, some of Washington's glitter class of politicians, diplomats and socialites were somewhat distracted from the opera ball so they could high-tail it out to Andrews Air Force Base to meet the Reagans upon their arrival from their 11-day European sojourn. Tickets for Andrews were not hard to come by.

"I've been here eight years and this has never happened before," said Countess Ulla Wachtmeister, who postponed her pre-ball dinner one hour so that she could get out to Andrews. "They invited the entire staff [of the Swedish Embassy] too. It's very unique. We could have as many tickets as we want. It's a nice thought."

The Opera Ball is one of Washington's purely social grand events where shimmering silk and glistening emeralds are almost as important as yesterday's political business. But Washington being what it is, politics always interferes. The ball was originally scheduled to take place at the Peruvian Embassy, but due to the war in the Falkland Islands, the Peruvians canceled and the ball was held at the Malaysian Embassy. The crisis in the Mideast also posed a slight problem last night. Saudi Ambassador Faisal Alhegelan, was not able to host his own dinner, having been called back to Saudi Arabia for a conference.

At \$250 a ticket, the opera ball is the largest single fund-raiser the Washington Opera holds annually. The tickets are among the more expensive and coveted tickets in town.

About \$100,000 was reportedly raised last night.

About 500 people gathered at the Malaysian Embassy around 10 p.m. to waltz and boogie, following traditional dinners at 23 other embassies around town. As with most Washington parties, the fancier the guest list, the more prestigious the party.

Starting the evening with dinner at the Swedish Embassy was therefore a plum this year since the guest list of 22 included Attorney General William French Smith and his wife, Jean Smith, the ball chairman, Walter and Leonore Annenberg, and the Holmes Tutttles, close friends of the Reagans.

Dinner of roast duck was served at the Swedish Embassy in the dimly lit dining room bedecked with scarlet roses. It was an evening of many toasts.

Ambassador Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister toasted the Reagans upon return from their trip. The attorney general then toasted the king and queen of England. Wachtmeister then toasted former chief of protocol Leonore Annenberg, saying, "You are missed every day. You were greatly loved when you were here." At which point Annenberg said, "Oh, I think I'm going to start crying." After everyone sat down, Walter Annenberg proposed a toast to the Wachtmeisters in celebration of their 35th wedding anniversary. Ulla Wachtmeister then toasted her husband as "the most wonderful husband in the world." Leonore Annenberg toasted them as "the most ambassadorial couple in Washington." And when everyone had just about settled down with some Swedish caviar, Jean Smith toasted "the superb cuisine."

'Powerful Friendships Among Free Nations Shall Endure'

15,000 Welcome Returning President at Andrews

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan, arriving home last night to a star-spangled welcome from an estimated 15,000 well-wishers at Andrews Air Force Base, proclaimed his European trip a complete success and said the events of the past 10 days highlighted this country's role as a peacekeeper around the world.

"I can report that we accomplished what we set out to do," Reagan said a few moments after Air

Force One touched down. "Our alliances have never been stronger. The powerful friendships among free nations shall endure."

"As I listened to our European friends, yes, we have our differences, but our values and objectives are the same."

The president was greeted with a festive, flag-waving, band-playing reception that he professed to find a "complete surprise."

The remark drew laughter from the crowd, which was carefully assembled by the White House, State Department and Republican National Committee. Color-coded invitations were issued to the diplomatic corps, and dozens of buses were rented to transport government workers to Andrews.

Thousands who were to attend the ceremony never made it, as a massive traffic jam brought Suitland Parkway to a virtual standstill during the afternoon rush hour.

Reagan opened by praising the House for passing a budget on Thursday. "When I brought the

word [of the budget passage] to our allies, they were looking forward to this as much as I was," he said.

The president said that both the economic summit at Versailles, France, and the NATO meeting in Bonn had gone extremely well and served to cement this country's relations within the Western alliance.

"After visiting six major cities in Europe, one thing stands out clearly: America has a lot of friends," the president said. "Yes, there were demonstrations, but I can tell you that in every city we visited the streets were lined with people, many of them waving American flags."

During his remarks, made on the base's main airstrip, Reagan touched briefly on the two major troublespots in the globe—the fighting in the Falkland Islands and in the Middle East.

He said that, at such times, nations look to the United States to preserve freedom and maintain peace. "This is not a burden that we sought but it is one we shall not shirk," he said.

Reagan was formally welcomed back from his 10-day journey by Vice President Bush, who likened the president's European trip to that of Apollo 11 and quoted the astronauts: "We came in peace for all mankind."

The bulk of Reagan's brief comments were upbeat and positive, but there was one backhanded slight aimed at the Soviet bloc. The president noted that during the NATO meeting the alliance welcomed Spain as its 16th member. "When have you ever heard of a nation voluntarily requesting to be a member of the Warsaw Pact?" he asked.

The mood on Air Force One was joyous as the president's entourage left Bonn. Deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said the president toasted his staff with champagne upon completion of "a very successful trip." Added counselor Edwin Meese III, "This trip eclipsed any expectations the president had."

The trip was the president's longest period abroad and his first to Europe since his inauguration.

Reagan Invited To Visit China, Sen. Baker Says

KNOXVILLE, June 11 (UPI)—Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.), looking tired after a 10-day trip to China, said today that Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping had invited President Reagan to visit.

WHEELING ... A Reaganist
hotshot waited outside the Grand Trianon in Gay Paree, to slip the Divine Julius his security credentials as he tiptoed in to tidy Nancy's hair. A glittering motorcade snaked past him, through a rubbernecking throng. First through the great gates swam the ceremonial lead car; then the American ambassador's armored limo; then a baggage car and a folio low-up car, and six smart motorcycle outriders. The French jostled and craned to glimpse the head of state straddled in the limo's pillow'd depths. But no. Not 'til he stepped out with modest grace did they see the darling: Julius, Himself.

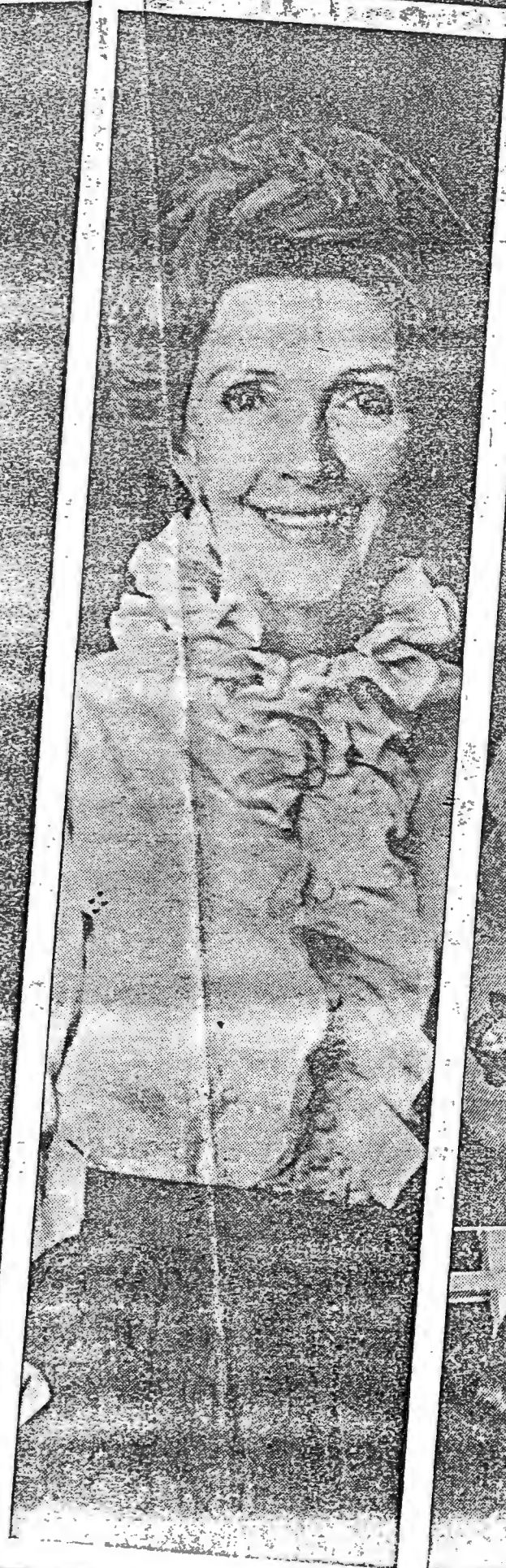
K2

Sunday, June 13, 1982

THE WASHINGTON POST

LOOK

Pictures (except Nancy Reagan) by courtesy of W.W.D.



Is Nancy a WWD fashion victim?

JOHN FAIRCHILD is tall, grey-haired and has a kindly face. But this benevolent-looking gentleman can strike fear into the hearts of even the most firmly established designers.

Mr Fairchild is publisher of the bible of the American fashion business, *Women's Wear Daily* (W.W.D for short), the daily newspaper which can bring a designer into the full fashion spot-light or kick him (or her) into the wings so quickly that he doesn't even realise that the curtain has come down.

The latest object of Mr Fairchild's ire is Italian designer Giorgio Armani. Long a favourite of the international press, Armani suddenly announced last season that he no longer agreed with the system and therefore was no longer going to show his collections to the press. J.F. agrees that everyone is entitled to buck the system if they want to but to go and give an exclusive cover story to *Time* magazine, as Armani did, was just not on. So as far as J.F. and W.W.D are concerned Armani is very much *persona non grata* and any events, such as the recent launch of Armani's perfume in America, go uncovered. It will be interesting to see what influence this snub will have on sales.

W.W.D. was not ever thus. When it was started in 1910 by J.F.'s grandfather and great uncle it very much catered solely for the fashion business and consisted of straight retail reports for the trade. When J.F. took over in 1960 from his father and an uncle, after a 10-year stint in the Paris bureau, he changed it drastically and today it is read by the public as well as those in the fashion business.

The paper is a curious mixture of fashion and trade reports and gossip. The latter is sometimes quite subtle and some of the publicity seekers who appear in the columns of W.W.D. don't seem to realise that they are being sent up.

J.F. writes a column in the magazine and in "W" (the twice-monthly colour version) under the name of Louise J. Esterhazy which allows him more latitude for the odd dig and twist at some of the F.V.s. Catch phrases reduced to initials are W.W.D.'s, and Fairchild's hallmark: F.V.'s fashion victims, those who

Ann Boyd on the power of the fashion bible, *Women's Wear Daily*



John Fairchild, taking pleasure in the dig and twist succumb totally to the whims of 'la mode.'

Otherwise he restrains himself and sticks to the send-up that can be taken either at face value—nice—or with a little bit of between-the-line-reading—not so nice.

The latest is a story on the "ladies who love to lunch." These ladies love to lunch at Le Cirque—the smart restaurant in the Mayfair Regent Hotel on Park Avenue. The poor waiters must get awfully mixed up with the orders (although probably they are all on low-calorie salads) because the ladies look iden-

tical. J.F. deplores the passing of the individually-chic international woman and, as he says, there they all are with "puffy, gilded heads that bob over heavy gossip and light lunches."

This is due entirely to what A.B. (that's me) calls the Great Californian Fault. The tiny, golden anorexic figure of First Lady Nancy Reagan has sent the tremors from the West coast to the Eastern seaboard, where the clones seem to multiply daily over their lettuce leaves.

Women's Wear Daily also has fairly serious views on designers. It runs previews before the collections, reports during them and does a round-up afterwards. There is a sort of Michelin Star System by which they grade each designer. But if you have been high one season, it doesn't follow that you will be high the next. The latest high stars in America are given to Ralph Lauren, Calvin Klein, Oscar de la Renta and Anne Klein. They got four each, whereas one of last season's favourites, Perry Ellis, slipped to a lowly two.

Mr Fairchild has a high regard for his home-grown designers: "Calvin Klein is a great designer," he says "and Ralph Lauren has made one of the biggest contributions to American fashion" — then rather mysteriously adds "and ask Norma Kamali what she thinks about bag ladies."

Yves Saint Laurent in France and Gianfranco Ferré in Italy are two of his favourite designers in Europe. He is hard put to think of anyone in England apart from Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes. Then, ashamedly, he admits behind his hand that he hasn't been here for 15 years. Should he come?

Nancy Reagan, the inspiration, and her clones at Le Cirque, where the ladies love to lunch. Top, Lee Annenberg and Harriet Deutsch; centre, an anonymous clone (sporting "Le Cirque Locks") and Barbara Sinatra; bottom, Jean French Smith and Fran Stark. A Life in the Day of Mrs Reagan appears on p. 86 of the Colour Magazine.

How President's Trip Played on TV

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 11 — President Reagan had barely left Bonn for home yesterday before the capital's politicians, polltakers and assorted political operatives began assessing his nine days abroad, not in terms of diplomatic successes or economic quarrels but as a television special and domestic political event.

Ever since the satellite-beamed television coverage of President Nixon's trips to China and Russia in 1972, the Presidential Progress through foreign countries has been viewed by political professionals as a major opportunity to catch the nation's attention and make a strong "Presidential" impression.

Despite the failure of many foreign trips, such as Mr. Nixon's own Watergate era journeys to the Middle East and the Soviet Union in 1974, to make much real difference in public attitudes, their potential still tantalizes Presidents and especially their staffs. Foreign travel has loomed as the magic distractor, a route to renewed popularity.

Expectations as High as Ever

This time the expectations were as high as ever, at least among Republicans. Richard Richards, the Republican national chairman, even predicted that the scenes of Mr. Reagan talking disarmament abroad would solve the Republican Party's problem with women and their fears that Mr. Reagan is too enamored of nuclear weapons, too ready to risk war.

Eleven days and 72 pages of the White House news summary later, the advisers remain hopeful. But their enthusiasm is tempered by the realization that Mr. Reagan's presentation of himself as a man of peace was overshadowed, electronically, by coverage of three wars, especially the Israeli attack on Lebanon, that seemed to be timed to take advantage of the United States Government's being on the road. They also acknowledge that the images they sought were occasionally deflected by Mr. Reagan himself, as when he was shown dozing while the Pope was making a speech, and when he cheerfully said he had not been briefed about the confusion surrounding a United States vote in the United Nations.

Richard N. Bond, deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee, said he thought that the composite message of the television coverage had been "pretty positive" and had filled one gap, because "one thing that his leadership dimension was lacking was a real determination about his leadership in foreign affairs." That gap, Mr. Bond said, was filled as the public saw Mr. Reagan "touch all the right bases, showing coolness and

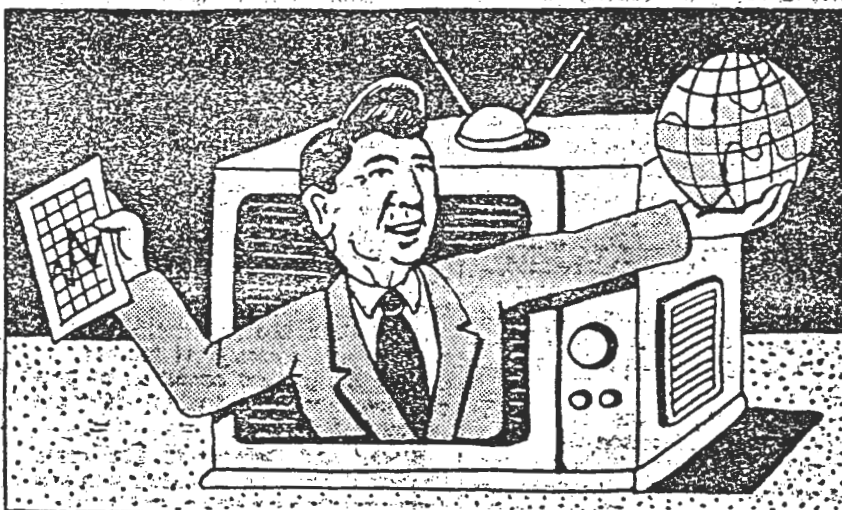
moderation on the war-peace business."

And he dismissed the argument offered by others that Mr. Reagan, troubled at home by a perception of caring too much for the rich and the good life, was seen too often in black tie, under too many ornate chandeliers. Mr. Bond called that merely a function of "the diplomatic protocol of Europe" that American viewers would accept.

Richard B. Wirthlin, the President's polltaker, expects to conduct a survey on the issue next week, but said he felt sure that the trip had been "a plus" for Mr. Reagan. "Those kinds of trips give a lot of exposure and put a President in a leadership context," he said. He said that rather than providing a sudden bump upward in popularity, the impact of the impressions gained

Mr. Squier, a producer of Democratic campaign commercials, also said that pictures of "the old relics of royalty" had a sumptuous air irrelevant to the economic suffering at home. He continued: "When Marie Antoinette said 'Let them eat cake,' at least there was some nutritional value to cake. Reagan seemed to be saying, 'Let them eat postcards.'"

A different kind of professional view was offered by Edward Fohy, a vice president of CBS News, who will soon become ABC News's Washington bureau chief. He said he felt that coverage of the trip had "clearly been overshadowed by the Israeli invasion" and that the "image-making" possibilities for a President of such journeys were overdone, with excessive attention to backdrops and schedules in the hope



Drawings by Charles Walker

Overshadowed, electronically, by images of 3 wars

through television is often subtle and firms up existing favorable impressions that may be subject to erosion.

But, he conceded, the image of Mr. Reagan as the man who could bring peace was somewhat "put in the shadow by other, noncontrollable events," meaning the three wars.

A Democrat skilled in the use of television offered a scornful contradictory view. Robert Squier, the filmmaker and political consultant, said the images were "disconnected" and added, "What he sent back to the United States was an image of Rip Van Reagan," because he slept, not only for the Pope but also when the dispute over the United Nations vote on the Falklands developed.

of good television pictures.

An apparently disinterested observer tended to agree more with Mr. Bond and Mr. Wirthlin, however. Michael D. Robinson, associate professor of politics at Catholic University here, an authority on television news coverage and its impact, said that the trip's awkward moments "would wash away" in the public mind.

Just as the thoroughly reported difficulties President Carter had at the 1980 Democratic National Convention did not prevent a sharp rise in his standing in the polls, Mr. Robinson said, neither would Mr. Reagan's European foibles. The public will recall "the President's giving good talks to all of these leaders," he predicted. "The backdrop of Europe and the good humor of the President will stay."

It is not that Mr. Robinson expected any fundamental change in the way Mr. Reagan would seem to the public. Unlike the 1972 Nixon journeys, he said, trips like this one lack real substance, and all Mr. Reagan can count on from a sated public is "an ephemeral boomlet."

Reagans, Back Home, Cheered by Thousands

By HOWELL RAINES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 11 — President Reagan, arriving here shortly before 7 P.M. from his nine-day tour of Europe, declared that the trip had reminded him anew of America's mission to keep peace in the world.

"This is not a burden that we sought, but it is one we shall never shirk," Mr. Reagan told a crowd of several thousand who turned out to meet him at Andrews Air Force Base on a cool, gloomy afternoon.

Mr. Reagan's mood and that of his staff was described as joyous during the trip aboard Air Force One from Bonn, where he had concluded the major diplomatic journey of his Presidency by attending a meeting of the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, said that the President had toasted his staff with champagne during the flight and praised them for their work on "a very successful trip."

In addition to the enthusiastic crowd that turned out at the Air Force base, thousands more were caught in traffic jams that stretched along the 13-mile route from downtown. The normal 30-minute drive was turned into a two-and-a-half-hour ordeal by the enthusiastic response to an effort by the White House and the Republican National Committee to stage a festive homecoming for Mr. Reagan.

The Administration distributed 50,000 color-coded invitations to the welcoming ceremony and ran shuttle buses

from the White House and the Executive Office Building.

"It's been a great trip, but there really is no place like home," Mr. Reagan said in his brief remarks at the airport.

He expressed pleasure that the House of Representatives on Thursday passed a Republican-sponsored budget resolution. He went on to say that both the economic summit conference in Versailles that he attended at the start of the trip and North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting were equally successful.

He did not comment directly on the course of the military confrontations in the South Atlantic and the Middle East, events that cast a shadow over his trip and detracted somewhat from the attention paid it.

But Mr. Reagan did mention those two regions, saying the events there reminded the United States of its global responsibilities in keeping the peace.

"Our alliances have never been stronger," the President said. "The powerful friendships among nations will endure."

Immediately after his speech, Mr. Reagan quipped that he and his wife had to get back to "the store on Pennsylvania Avenue" and they left by helicopter for the White House.

Administration officials denied that Government employees were pressed to attend the welcoming ceremonies today, although workers in the White House Executive Office Building were informed by memorandum of the free bus transportation to the event.

Festive Crowd Welcomes Reagan Home

By BUDY ABRAMSON, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Saying there is "no place like home," President Reagan wound up his 10-day European trip Friday with thousands of flag-waving supporters pouring out to welcome him back to the nation's capital.

Obviously tired, but seemingly pleased with what he accomplished in two major summit meetings with Allied leaders, the President alluded briefly to the fighting in the South Atlantic and the Middle East that clouded the tour to the very end.

"It reminds us of our responsibility" as a world leader, he said of the two conflicts. "This is not a burden that we sought, but it is one which we will never shirk."

The President insisted that despite tensions brought on by the Falkland Islands and Lebanon wars, the United States' "alliances have never been stronger."

Bush Leads Delegation

Vice President George Bush led a large official delegation greeting Reagan and his wife Nancy, when Air Force One landed at Andrews Air Force Base near here at 6:30 p.m.

"Your trip and your leadership were especially reassuring," Bush told the President. "As a nation, we are very grateful and proud."

White House officials estimated the crowd beside the building

where Reagan's plane came to a stop at 20,000. The organizers of the welcoming ceremony had passed out 50,000 tickets to government workers to encourage a huge turnout. The President's arrival was the final media event of a carefully orchestrated plan to give him maximum television exposure throughout the journey.

The arrival here was carefully timed to make the evening network news programs.

To Diplomats and Workers

Special invitations to the homecoming went to all foreign diplomats based in Washington, plus members of Congress as well as work-a-day government employees.

The buildup created a massive traffic jam when the surge of politicians, diplomats and office workers joined the afternoon traffic rush into suburban Maryland.

When Reagan's plane touched down, cars and buses were still backed up for four miles around the huge Air Force base. The traffic was thrown into chaos when scores of drivers, realizing they would never make it to the welcoming ceremony, tried to turn around and return to Washington.

A caravan of buses carrying White House employees made it on to the military reservation just in time to see Reagan's helicopter depart.

Diplomatic limousines took to the shoulders of the parkway in a mad rush for the air base entrance.

En route to Washington, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. portrayed Reagan's first major plunge into international diplomacy as "a total success."

"The President opened a lot of eyes," Haig told reporters. "They did not understand where he was coming from. They saw him as a cold warrior, a hip-shooting cowboy. But when they heard his views firsthand, they knew better."

Throughout the economic summit and the meetings with leaders of the Atlantic Alliance, Haig said, the President put his imprint on the proceedings.

"He did not compromise one iota on his basic values," Haig said. "In his spare time, he managed two international crises. He comes home with a deep sense of satisfaction."

In fact, Haig said, "This trip eclipsed any expectations the President had."

White House aide Michael K. Deaver told reporters on the way home from Europe that Reagan wants the next summit—hosted by the United States—to be held in the West, in either Idaho, California or Alaska. The specific location is due to be chosen by September, and Deaver said Reagan favors the West because of its natural beauty.

2-A The Denver Post Wednesday, June 9, 1982

Day Was a Royal Mess

It was just one dad-burned thing after another for Queen Mother Elizabeth on Tuesday.

The big blowout for President and Mrs. Reagan had gone long at Windsor Castle Monday, so the Queen Mother decided to stay overnight at the castle before returning Tuesday morning to her home at Clarence House in London.

The helicopter took off from Windsor Castle with the 81-year-old matriarch aboard

when the chopper developed a "technical fault" which caused the pilot to land on a polo field.

She was rescued from that and continued her day's schedule, but had to cancel two morning engagements.

In all the fuss, nothing was said as to whether she was carrying the silver-gilt basket decorated with violet enamel flowers that the Reagans gave her at the party.

Tired Reagan Feels Good About 'Successful' Trip

By TED KNAP
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is back in the United States and is feeling good about his 10-day European trip, in which he used peace and freedom to launch a new psychological offensive against the Soviet Union.

After being briefed in Washington on the fighting in the Middle East and Falkland Islands, the president, accompanied by Mrs. Reagan, flew to Camp David for a long weekend to recuperate from the grueling trip. They'll stay at the retreat through tomorrow.

Although sometimes upstaged by more dramatic events in the Middle East and South Atlantic, Reagan's first European trip and most ambitious venture in personal diplomacy was clearly a success.

He reaffirmed U.S. leadership of the Western alliance, challenged Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to fight it out with plowshares and television speeches, and ad-

ressed the concerns of the mostly young Europeans who think of him as a "nuclear cowboy."

"These trips, these meetings have been arduous, long and tiring, but I think they've been successful," Reagan said before boarding Air Force One in Bonn, West Germany, for the flight to Washington on Friday.

"Tiring" is what caused the only embarrassing incident. Reagan was suffering from jet lag and lack of sleep when he was seen on live television throughout Europe dozing off while Pope John Paul spoke just a few feet away. To his credit, the White House did not try to claim Reagan was deep in prayer.

"Yes, he's tired. We're all tired," said Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes.

Looking back at Paris, Versailles, Rome, London, Bonn and Berlin, Reagan scored primarily in his public appearances, although he apparently also did well in the economic and NATO summit conferences.

In the Vatican, Reagan expressed "solidarity"

with the heads of the Catholic Church in their belief that freedoms are "God-given" and therefore cannot be taken away by man.

In London, before members of the British Parliament, Reagan urged the democracies to cast aside their "shyness" and take on the Soviet Union in a campaign for the minds and hearts of people throughout the world.

In the most provocative passage of that most memorable speech, Reagan said "the march of freedom and democracy will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history."

Reagan passed up no opportunity to remind the world that Soviet communists, not the Western democracies, were using force to suppress freedom in Poland, Afghanistan, Berlin and within the Soviet Union itself. At the Berlin Wall, Reagan pointed out that Soviet guns were pointed at their own people.

In his peace offensive, Reagan got NATO to adopt his three proposals for reducing

nuclear weapons and conventional forces if agreed to by the Soviets, and he appealed to the peace demonstrators in Western Europe to listen to reason.

"To those who march for peace, I am with you," he said in a televised appearance before the West German Bundestag. "I would be at the head of your parade if I believed marching alone could bring about a more secure world."

He did not budge, however, in his opposition to a freeze or unilateral reduction, arguing that either would set Soviet superiority and increase the danger of war.

At the economic summit in Versailles and the NATO summit in Bonn, Reagan persuaded U.S. allies to increase the economic and military pressure on the Soviets. The seven economic partners agreed to limit, although not necessarily reduce, low-interest credits in trade with communist countries.

The 16 NATO partners agreed to strengthen their military forces.

While showing a bigger stick to the

Soviets, Reagan also offered a carrot.

"A united, resolute Western alliance stands ready to defend itself if necessary, but we also are ready to work with the Soviet bloc in peaceful cooperation if the leaders of the East are willing to respond in kind," he said.

The Soviets would have to show restraint and responsibility in deeds, not just words, he added.

Reagan reaffirmed the "steady and strong" U.S. commitment to mutual defense of Western Europe, telling the West German legislature that "Europe's shores are our shores. Europe's borders are our borders."

Mrs. Reagan contributed her share, visiting hospitals and drug rehabilitation centers, and generally appearing first lady-like alongside Queen Elizabeth II and other women of honor in Europe.

She canceled one hospital visit in London for dubious reasons and appeared in knickers that were controversial, although smartly up-to-date.

Tiring Trip No Public Relations Bonanza

Reagan Comes Home to Mixed Reviews

By JACK NELSON and GEORGE SKELTON, Times Staff Writers

WASHINGTON—"Gee, I was just fighting it all the time," President Reagan told an aide in explaining how he had struggled to stay awake while Pope John Paul II, seated only a few feet away, made a speech appealing for world peace.

In Italy and the United States, television audiences watched Reagan nod off during the Pope's talk at the Vatican. And reporters and guests watched as the President dozed off again at the next event—a luncheon with Italian President Sandro Pertini. The day before, Reagan fought off sleep during a speech by French President Francois Mitterrand at the Versailles economic summit.

Not only Reagan but also presidential aides and reporters found themselves dozing off during his arduous 10-day European trip. During a closed-door meeting in Bonn between Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was scheduled to brief report-

ers on their conversation, fell asleep.

"Al Haig went sound asleep in the Schmidt bilateral (talks) just as the President was making a great speech," a Reagan aide told The Times.

That did not stop Haig from briefing reporters, however.

"I think there was an invaluable

discussion between the two men in which its philosophic depth exceeded anything that I've heard between the two leaders thus far," Haig said in the briefing.

Fatigue was only one of several problems plaguing a trip that had been designed to play to huge television audiences, boost the President's popularity, convince people at home and abroad that he is on top of the job and persuade Europeans that he is a man of peace rather than a warmonger or Cold War warrior.

Although Reagan and Haig have termed the trip highly successful, it is too early to assess whether the President succeeded in meeting any of his main goals. But two things are clear: The trip was not the public relations bonanza that Reagan's aides had anticipated and it disproved the theory of a top Reagan aide that the trip would have no "political downside."

Because of the Falklands crisis

Please see REAGAN, Page 7

WEATHER

U.S. Weather Service forecast: Low clouds night and morning hours and partly sunny in the afternoons through Monday.

Temperatures	High	Low
Saturday	68	59
Today's forecast	70	mid-50s
Monday's forecast	70	mid-50s
June-12 last year	82	68
Record high June 12, 1979	100	
Record low June 12, 1894	47	

Complete details, Part III, Page 17.

REAGAN: He Receives Mixed Reviews

Continued from First Page

and Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the trip never reaped the "tons and tons" of television coverage that a top Reagan aide had anticipated. Moreover, the White House hardly welcomed some of the coverage it did receive, such as the President dozing off; Haig and U.N. Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick involved in a foul-up over a United States vote on a U.N. resolution calling for a cease-fire in the Falklands, and a controversial speech by Kirkpatrick that called U.S. diplomacy in the U.N. "inept."

One presidential adviser, called the U.N. vote snafu the "low point" of the trip and lamented that the Kirkpatrick speech only kept alive the controversy as it was starting to die down. He made it clear the White House was angered by Kirkpatrick's remarks.

'Lapse on Her Part'

"The speech was unfortunate and ill-conceived," he said. "Even her best friends wish she'd had some second thoughts about it. It was a lapse on her part." He added, "I don't think that's put a cloud over her future—no additional cloud."

Despite such problems, Reagan, returning to Washington on Air Force One at the end of the trip Friday night, toasted his staff with champagne and called his journey "very successful." And Haig, briefing reporters aboard the plane, said that on the East-West issue, Reagan "opened a lot of minds."

"They did not understand where he was coming from," Haig said. "They saw him as a Cold Warrior, a hip-shooting cowboy. But when they heard him firsthand, they knew better."

Reagan did receive generally favorable mention in the European press and made two major speeches that were well-received: one before members of the British Parliament calling for Western democracies to engage the Soviets in a battle of ideas and principles and another before the Bundestag (Parliament) in Bonn calling for the Warsaw Pact to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in agreeing to a ceiling of 900,000 military personnel for each side in Europe.

Top Aides Upbeat

While Reagan's top aides concede the trip had its down side, they insist that overall it was a success. Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff, said, "The American public saw him talking with the Pope, addressing Parliament and the Bundestag, meeting at Versailles and at the NATO conference and all this accomplished a lot in establishing him as a leader in foreign affairs."

Despite Reagan's exhausting schedule and the problems the trip encountered, aides said he felt good about the fact he had endured 30 hours of summit meetings, attended several bilateral meetings, made numerous toasts and speeches, and attended a number of ceremonial events.

"It got to be a complicated trip," said one aide, "but the President had enough 'highs' to make it uplifting for him."

Reagan reportedly was keenly interested in the response he was getting and remarked to an aide that members of the British Parliament seemed to be "studying every word" of his speech, while members of the Bundestag, if less attentive, were more demonstrative.

"Two of the main reasons for this trip were for the President to be able to have the European allies hear him firsthand on foreign policy and defense and to give him an opportunity to see firsthand their reaction to his positions," said Deaver, who planned the presidential itinerary. "And he got that done on their soil and he has profited from their reaction."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who called Reagan's speech at Westminster Palace a "triumph," told the President that the speech reached one of the largest audiences ever to watch a British television program. It was carried live on BBC-TV and BBC-radio.

Reagan achieved one relatively modest but significant victory at the economic summit, held in the historic, grandiose Chateau de Versailles near Paris. The President went to France bent on persuading the seven-nation summit conference to officially go on record favoring tighter trade restrictions against the Soviet Union. And the conference went along but only because of Reagan's tenacity and willingness to play a little political hardball.

Reagan's Position

It is Reagan's argument that when Western European nations allow the Soviets to buy their goods at below-market interest rates, this credit subsidization helps to prop up the depressed Soviet economy and permits the enemy to finance its huge military buildup. But the leaders of other nations, particularly those in closer proximity to the Soviet Bloc, view Russian trade as an economic opportunity.

Mitterrand, who chaired the conference, felt that the Soviet trade issue—in diplomatic parlance referred to as East-West relations—should not have even been the summit agenda. Reagan made his pitch about Soviet credits during a general discussion on free trade, but no other leader supported him, according to sources in attendance. A brief discussion ended without agreement on a communique reference to tightening up on export credits for the Kremlin.

Reagan and his advisers had anticipated this probably would happen, and the President knew what to do. The next agenda item involved what is called North-South relations—how the industrialized democracies of the Northern Hemisphere can help the developing nations of the Southern Hemisphere.

This is an issue particularly dear to such leaders as the Socialist Mitterrand and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. For the past year they have been pushing for "global negotiations," which means permitting Third World nations more say in international decision-making, something the Reagan Administration is not enthusiastic about.

Sudden Opposition

Toward the end of the North-South discussion, Reagan suddenly announced his opposition to a communique on the subject until the summit again reconsidered East-West relations. He said North-South and East-West really are linked. In effect, he thus blocked any agreement on global negotiations until he got his way on Soviet trade.

After 90 minutes of sometimes heated discussion, the summit adopted communique language which put the leaders on record as agreeing to:

—"Pursue a prudent and diversified economic approach to the USSR and Eastern Europe, consistent with our political and security interests."

—"Improve the international system for controlling exports of strategic goods to these countries. . . ."

—"Handle cautiously financial relations with the USSR and other Eastern European countries, in such a way as to ensure that they are conducted on a sound economic basis, including also the need for commercial prudence in limiting export credits."

Administration officials said they expect this diplomatic language to result in ratification by the nations of a proposed new international trade policy recommended last month by the European-based Organization for

on Europe Trip

Economic Cooperation and Development. Among other things, this policy would force the Soviet Union to pay higher interest rates for loans.

"It was a cliff-hanger," one Administration official noted of the summit bargaining.

Haig said, "We got less than we wanted on (loan) credits, but it was more than anyone thought we could get." He said it was the first time the allies had agreed on "a framework" for trading with the Soviet Bloc.

"We know there will be continuing resistance from France," he said, "but we have moved them substantially in our direction."

The secretary of state added, "We didn't give a damn thing on North-South that we didn't intend to. In fact, we came out better than we thought we would."

The North-South communique language said "the launching of global negotiations is a major political objective," provided they do not interfere with the independence of such international agencies as the World Bank. In the United States' view, the global negotiations then would provide a forum but not much real influence.

Reagan resisted an attempt by the other leaders to adopt communique language, in effect, asking the United States to "intervene" in international currency markets in order to stabilize now-fluctuating dollars. This could have the effect of weakening the dollar. Besides, Reagan is a free-market man and philosophically opposed to the idea.

The President agreed to intervene only when the currency market is "disorderly." No American official could provide a definition of "disorderly." Reagan also agreed on a commission to study the issue, although nobody knew when the study would be completed. Still, this seemed to partially satisfy the allies.

Reassures NATO Allies

Satisfying the allies was one of Reagan's principal missions. In London, he sought to reassure the British that the United States stands firmly behind them on the Falklands crisis. In West Berlin, where he visited the Berlin Wall, he reassured the Germans that they are not alone, that the United States remains committed to defend them from any Soviet threat. Judging from press reaction, he succeeded in both cases.

In Bonn, the President reassured the NATO allies that the United States is committed not only to a military buildup in an attempt to equal the Soviets' military strength, but would press for arms reductions and new measures designed to prevent a nuclear accident or a confrontation with the Soviets through a misunderstanding.

As one Reagan aide put it, "The main issue in Europe regarding the President had been 'Is the United States more bellicose now?'"

"I think he did address that," the aide said. "And he did not go over there and just give a bland statement."

It is virtually certain that never again will Reagan agree to such an ambitious trip, nor will his advisers plan one. It covered two summit conferences, three major speeches, four countries and 10,700 miles in just 10 days.

While publicly his aides say they would do it all over again the same way—but without the Falklands and Mideast wars to contend with—many privately admit it was too much not only for the 71-year-old President, but for themselves. Some even were seen nodding off while seated in the handsome Royal Gallery of Westminster Palace as Reagan addressed both houses of Parliament on live television.

"We left a margin for 1½ wars, but didn't expect 2½," one aide quipped.

On the Continent, Nodding Off and Fending Off the Press

For the first time since Ronald Reagan was elected, other members of the White House staff are openly criticizing the performance of Michael K. Deaver, the soft-spoken deputy chief of staff, who is the president's favorite assistant.

Deaver, an aide since the early days of Reagan's first term as governor in California, is credited with understanding the president's needs and limitations better than anyone in the White House, except Nancy Reagan. For this reason, other staff members can't understand why Deaver came up with a European trip schedule that tired the 71-year-old president so badly he nearly blew one of his best media events.

"The wonder of it is not that the president nodded off while listening to the pope," said one official. "It's that he didn't fall fast asleep and really embarrass himself."

Another White House aide observed that Deaver, more than anyone, should have realized that Reagan, who has always liked his sleep, needed more rest than the schedule allowed.

Deaver says that it was the president who made the decision.

"I showed him the schedule and said it was going to be very tough," Deaver said. "He signed off on it. Sure, he gets tired."

Who doesn't? But in the long run it's going to be seen as a very successful trip.

Successful or not, the European trip left many strains between the White House and the press corps traveling with the president. Reagan was even less accessible than usual, and so were top White House advisers who took their wives with them to Europe and spent the evenings at social functions. The press was deposited in isolated press centers where reporters were supposed to write the official story without asking troublesome questions.

Resentment of reporters was compounded by haphazard and excessive "security," much of which seemed to have more to do with managing the press corps than protecting the president. Reporters were awakened five or six hours before the day's events so they could be searched before entering press rooms and planes. They were told that the precaution was necessary because someone might have placed bombs in their luggage when no one was looking. But White House staff members whose luggage was similarly unguarded were not searched, leaving the distinct impression that something other than security was in mind.

"It was misplaced security," said NBC

correspondent Judy Woodruff, summing up the feelings of many others. "They were protecting the president from people who were no danger to him."

The problems were compounded by an advance operation that seemed overwhelmed by the complex logistical details of moving several hundred people through Europe on a clockwork schedule. "This is my 14th trip abroad with presidents, and

Lou Cannon
REAGAN & CO.

it's far and away the most ineptly organized," complained veteran Newsweek correspondent Tom DeFrank.

White House officials have promised to make some changes "next time," which some are betting will be a Reagan trip to the People's Republic of China (not Taiwan) in 1983.

At Templehof Airport, the president launched into his standard pitch about the Berlin Wall, saying that he wanted to ask the Soviets why "they are so afraid of free-

dom" that they built it. But even on this serious subject Reagan couldn't resist a quip. "In fact, I may stuff the question in a bottle and throw it over the wall when I go there today," he said. . . . Best description of the private meeting between Reagan and Pope John Paul II was by United Press International's Helen Thomas, after the pope assumed a commanding position behind a desk with the visiting president seated respectfully across from him. "You could tell who was asking for the loan," Thomas said. . . . Best dissociation from a previous non-event, by White House counselor Edwin Meese III, when he was asked why the president was the only economic summit participant not to meet the press. "It didn't happen on my watch," said Meese, who replaced White House chief of staff James A. Baker III on the second half of the 10-day trip.

White House strategy is not to make too big a deal about House approval of the "revised recovery budget" last week despite the president's happiness that it passed while he was still in Europe. Some advisers remember the big ballyhoo of 1981, when budget approval was supposed to be followed by a market resurgence based on the prospects of better times ahead. Instead,

the market accurately anticipated the growing federal deficit and responded to the "market forces" Reagan sometimes defies, rather than the exhortations of the administration.

This time, the Reagan White House will try hard not to overpromise.

"We know now that the markets will want to wait and see whether the spending cuts are actually made," said a White House official.

So while the president will continue to "express pride" in a budget far removed in content from the one he introduced last February, the hope of his advisers is that everyone will be more cautious this time.

White House advisers are very pleased with the results of last week's primaries in New Jersey and California, even though Reagan made a point, as he usually does, of not taking sides in the Republican primaries. But the White House priority for 1982 is keeping control of the Senate and the view among the Reaganites is that this will probably be a lot easier with winners such as New Jersey's Millicent Fenwick and California's Pete Wilson than it would have been with losers such as Jeff Bell (a one-time Reagan speechwriter) or Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr.

Aides Keeping Tabs On Image During Reagan's Europe Trip

By DAVID LIGHTMAN

WASHINGTON — While President Reagan travels around Europe, a new kind of White House nerve center has emerged, one keeping close tabs on how he looks in the U.S. media.

"It's what's played and how it's played that is important," says William Hart, director of the trip-tracking office.

Twenty-four hours a day, members of this newly expanded and mobilized "news summary" outfit keep an intense eye on the nation's television networks, newspapers and wire services to see what they say about Reagan's first trip to Europe since taking office 17 months ago.

"Remember," Hart explained, "what happens on the trip itself is not news to them (the newsmakers). But it is important to see what Bill Plante (CBS) says versus what Lesley Stahl (also CBS) says. If someone would be on the wrong track, this would be an opportunity to point it out."

The White House is vitally concerned with the image the president projects as he visits four European capitals and West Berlin during his 10-day visit. The executive branch's top officials have come with him, including the secretaries of state and the Treasury and all four of his top aides. Also on board are all the ranking press spokesmen.

At home, there are Hart and his troops. Normally, he commands a squad of four that puts out one product a day, a "White House News Summary" detailing how newspapers, television and wires report the day's events. It is usually ready for the president and about 120 others around 6 a.m.

For the trip, though, the team has swelled to 11 and its mission has grown. Since Reagan left for his history- and image-making trip last Wednesday, there have been four to six different editions of the office's work flying off the presses every day.

A 9:30 p.m. package, for instance, explains how the network news shows covered the trip and, often in lesser detail, how they reported the rest of the day's news. A midnight update usually tells what the first edition of The Washington Post, as well as the national wires, are saying.

The activity in this unspectacular, first-floor corridor of the Old Executive Office Building, across the driveway from the White House, is about the only place the executive complex has its usual air of frenzy these days.

Reagan, whose entourage is said to number about 250, is to return to Washington tomorrow after stops in Paris, Rome, London, Bonn and Berlin.

Those who remain say they are carrying out business as usual, although with a difference. When Vice

President George Bush was chairman of two Special Situation Group meetings to discuss the explosive Mideast events Saturday and Monday, the household names were missing. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel subbed for Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.; Deputy Robert C. McFarlane took the place of national security adviser William P. Clark.

On the domestic front, counselor Edwin Meese III was the only one of Reagan's three top advisers to stay in town last week. He has since joined the presidential party.

Chief of Staff James A. Baker is the White House's chief legislative strategist, and there's been a need for some serious strategy this week as the House nears another potentially climactic vote on the fiscal 1983 budget.

Baker is now back from Europe. Budget Director David A. Stockman has been on Capitol Hill immersing himself in drafting a refurbished Republican budget proposal.

Without Reagan, Baker, Meese and other aides in town, though, the urgency over the budget vote, the economy, indeed in coming to grips with the many problems that spin through these halls each day, seems to have been drained.

Everything is on hold, says T. Kenneth Cribb Jr., assistant counselor to the president. "This is catch-up time," he says. "This is where you work on certain things that are weighty but aren't necessarily timely."

"You find there are fewer people around to handle the same number of routine problems," adds James E. Jenkins, Meese's deputy.

Bush, of course, is the ranking official left, but Peter Teeley, his press secretary, finds little has changed.

The White House Communications Agency, an arm of the executive's military detail, has set up a special phone system allowing people such as Bush instant phone access to the president. Bush may talk to him as many as five or 10 times daily, Teeley said, or not at all.

But otherwise, "We go about our schedule in the way we always do," Teeley says. "Just because the president leaves town doesn't mean things come to a standstill."

But it is not business as usual in the news summary office. Hart has the look of someone who has not slept well in days. There's a cafeteria tray with two dirty dishes on one coffee table, thick unstacked piles of magazines on another.

The reason Hart's office is under so much pressure is the president's determination to project an image on this 10-day visit as a world statesman, a peacemaker. He is vitally concerned with how all this appears in the press.

Hart's army has thus been bolstered and readied like never be-



UPI Telephoto

PRESENTATIONS such as this one offer a lighter image of President and Mrs. Reagan on their visit to Bonn.

fore. He's borrowed people from public affairs offices at the Department of Education, Veterans Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission and elsewhere.

Besides the presidential image, the office's main concern is the time difference — Paris and Bonn are six hours ahead of Washington, London five. Thus, anything produced at 6 a.m. in Washington won't reach the president until early afternoon and could be rather useless. By getting a first edition out at 9:30 p.m., the office ensures delivery to the mobile White House by dawn.

The Sunday night effort covered five pages, four of which were about the trip. Like all news summaries, there was no interpretation, just data. Forty copies were made and quickly sent to Europe, where the packages were ready for delivery by 11:30 p.m., Washington time.

The next edition came at mid-

night, a "Special European Edition," six pages of data from the wires and The Washington Post. At 6 a.m. EDT, or noon European time, there was the third update, this one seven pages with highlights from the Los Angeles Times, Baltimore Sun, Chicago Sun-Times, and a special section called "The Washington Post at a Glance."

Apparently, even all that was not enough for the presidential party. The president and Pope John Paul II met around 6:30 a.m. Washington time, and around 7:10 a.m., Lyndon K. "Mort" Allin, deputy White House press secretary, was on the phone to Hart wanting to know if the networks were covering the event live. Yes, he was told, it's on NBC and ABC and it looks good.

Within hours, Hart's team had yet another five-page update, the fourth on this cycle, ready to go.

The Hartford Courant

Reagan Visits Pope, Queen In A Long Day

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

LONDON — President Reagan, weary from a day of travel that took him from a palace to the Vatican to a castle, arrived here last 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 tomorrow with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

At the castle, as evening fell, the queen, in a bright yellow dress, and Prince Philip greeted the presidential couple as they alighted from their helicopter.

(Continued on A-10, Col. 1)



The Associated Press

Nancy Reagan attends to a tear during emotional greeting given her, President

Reagan and Pope John Paul II by American priests and seminarians at the Vatican.

FRANCE TO ROME TO LONDON

Reagan Visits Pope, Then Queen

(Continued from A-1)

The 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.

Mr. Reagan, the first president since Woodrow Wilson to be a guest of the British crown, arrived here at a moment of some tension over the Falkland Islands war.

British newspapers and commentators reported strained Anglo-American relations as a result of an attempt by the United States to change its vote on a U.N. cease-fire resolution. There were reports here that the United States and Britain

disagree over war tactics and the future of the Falklands.

But British spokesmen here minimized the differences and noted that Thatcher had termed relations between the United States and Britain "excellent."

Mr. Reagan was clearly tired yesterday.

As he sat in a wingback chair in the hot and quiet papal library at the Vatican listening to the Pope speak in English, but with a sing-song liturgical rhythm, the President struggled to remain awake and was seen to doze off for a moment.

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes, when asked if

the President had nodded off, avoided a direct answer. "Are you asking if the President is tired? Yes, we're all tired," Speakes said.

Mr. Reagan got an overwhelming greeting from a group of American seminarians, studying in Rome, and their families. He and First Lady Nancy Reagan wiped tears from their eyes as the students and priests cheered for them and the Pope and sang "America the Beautiful."

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

The President, 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."

Mr. 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...."

The Pope, reading from a prepared text, 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 Mr. 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 pontiff and the President met alone for about 45 minutes before emerging for their speeches, which were carried on Italian television.

Mr. Reagan was joined at the Vatican by administration officials, including Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., national security adviser

William Clark and deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver, all of whom brought their wives.

Major Factor in Primary Defeat

Name a 2-Edged Sword for Maureen Reagan

By JEAN MERL, Times Staff Writer

When Maureen Reagan announced last fall that she would run for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senate, she immediately drew a lot of recognition from potential voters—and press attention—because she is the President's daughter.

But, as election returns last week confirmed what public opinion polls had indicated all along, it was clear that her familial connection had boomeranged. Political analysts believe it was a major factor in her disappointing fifth-place finish.

"We knew from the start her father would be a two-edged sword," said the Dolphin Group's Lee Stitzenberger, who ran her campaign until fund-raising difficulties forced her to give up professional help last January.

"Her major problem was very clearly not being able to raise sufficient funds to take her case to the voters," he said. "If she had had the funds to be seen as her own person, the name identification would have been a giant asset."

'A Giant Negative'

"Otherwise, being the President's daughter is a giant negative. There was the perception that she was capitalizing on that."

I. A. Lewis, director of the Los Angeles Times Poll, said that being the President's daughter presented both "a real problem and an opportunity—she took advantage of the opportunity, but she was not able to overcome the problem."

Thanks to the man she frequently referred to as "my relative who lives in government housing in the East," Maureen Reagan had high name recognition even in the earliest polls. But she also had a surprisingly high negative rating, and that remained throughout the campaign, Lewis said.

Maureen Reagan, a former actress, talk show hostess and businesswoman, spent 22 years working

for Republican causes and candidates before making her first bid for office in the crowded Senate primary. Observers gave her high marks for her witty and articulate stump speeches and energetic campaigning.

But she lacked the money to mount the extensive television advertising campaign crucial in so large a state so most voters never learned anything about her. And they resented her trying for such a high office right off the bat, the polls indicated.

If she had run for a congressional or an assembly seat, (as some of her supporters had urged), where she

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could have reached a larger proportion of voters, she probably would have done much better, said Mervin Field, director of the California Poll. "But her problem was that her main claim to fame was that she was her father's daughter, and a lot of voters immediately formed a view that she was riding his coattails. She was seen as opportunistic," Field said.

Other Senate candidates with famous fathers—Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. and Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr. of Woodland Hills—did not suffer from the coattails charge because they held other offices, Field added.

Reagan pulled only about 114,000 votes—just 5% of the ballots cast. In the Los Angeles Times Poll taken in May, she had the highest negative rating of any of the major GOP contenders, higher even than the controversial state Sen. John G. Schmitz of Corona del Mar, an ultra-conservative who had attacked pro-abortion advocates as "hard, Jewish and arguably female."

The Times Poll showed that the President's daughter was regarded favorably by just 34% of the Republicans surveyed, while 59% viewed her unfavorably. (The same group gave her father an 85% to 14% favorable-to-unfavorable rating.)

By contrast, the ratings for her competitors were as follows:

San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, the winner, 84% to 12%; Rep. Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey Jr. of Menlo Park, 62% to 31%; Goldwater, 81% to 17%; Rep. Robert K. Dornan of Santa Monica, 63% to 24%, and Schmitz, 46% to 46%.

Her relatively late entry into a field already crowded with well-financed, better-known candidates did not help. She was able to raise only about \$100,000, according to federal reports filed shortly before the June 8 primary.

Her famous father probably hampered her fund-raising efforts, too, because his neutrality was perceived as disapproval of her candidacy.

"People felt her father was not

Contributing to this article was Times Staff Writer Jan Klunder.

really behind her," said William Schneider, The Times' political consultant. "Her father's indifference, his failure to support her indicated she was running against her father's wishes; his friends didn't help her."

Stitzenberger said Maureen Reagan was hurt by early press reports that her father did not want her to run. Those reports were later denied, but the damage had already been done.

"The politically astute know that her father has always maintained the strictest neutrality" in the primaries, Stitzenberger said. "But some early reporting that her father

was not terribly interested (in her candidacy) gave her opponents something to hit on."

Wilson made the most of the situation when Neil Reagan, the President's brother, repeated the coattails charge and actively campaigned for the San Diego mayor, even making a radio commercial that said "we Reagans" were backing Wilson.

Former Rep. Alphonso Bell, who had endorsed McCloskey before Reagan entered the race, then gave money to her because he felt she was "an outstanding candidate," said that "word had gotten out that either her father or those around her father were antagonistic to her candidacy. So this affected the organized political support she might have received, as well as the money."

Maureen Reagan was not available to give her own assessment of the effect her father had on her candidacy. Her election night "victory" party was closed to the press, and she failed to keep a promise—made by her husband and campaign manager, Dennis Revell—that she would talk to reporters that night. Nor did she or Revell return several telephone calls throughout the rest of the week.

But some observers think she will be back on the political scene.

For example, Mary Stanley of Fresno, a Republican activist and one of Maureen Reagan's most ardent supporters, said she is proud of "the whole context of Maureen's campaign" and thinks she will run again some day.