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THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

reading file

For Guidance Only

SUMMARY OF MRS. REAGAN'S SEPARATE SCHEDULE
FOR EUROPE

Note: Mrs. Reagan has no schedule independent from the President's on Wednesday and Thursday, June 2 and 3, and on Wednesday and Friday, June 9 and 11, 1982.

Friday, June 4, 1982 - Paris

pm Mrs. Reagan visits Institut National des Jeunes Aveugles (National Institute for Blind Youth).

pm Mrs. Reagan attends Reception for Americans Living In Paris hosted by Ambassador and Mrs. Galbraith at Petit Palais.

PM Remains overnight - Ambassador's residence
Luncheon at Elysee Palace with Mrs. Mitterrand

Saturday, June 5, 1982 - Paris

pm Mrs. Reagan arrives Giverny to tour the Monet gardens and home.

pm Mrs. Reagan attends Paris Opera for performance of Romeo & Juliet.

Remains overnight - Ambassador's residence

Sunday, June 6, 1982 - Normandy/Paris

am Arrives Normandy to attend Memorial Ceremony at Normandy American Cemetery. Following the ceremony, Mrs. Reagan will tour the cemetery.

pm Mrs. Reagan will attend a luncheon in the Normandy area.

pm Mrs. Reagan returns to Paris. Departs Paris later pm to join the President at Versailles for the dinner for Heads of Delegations in Hall of Mirrors.

Remains overnight - Grand Trianon

Mrs. Reagan's Separate Schedule
In Europe
Page Two

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pm Mrs. Reagan arrives Il Centro di Solidarieta (Solidarity Center), a drug rehabilitation center for young people, where she will join a discussion group.

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pm Mrs. Reagan will join other NATO wives for a boat trip on the Rhine River.

Remains overnight - Schloss Gymnich

#

UP029

R W

NANCY

BY HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- NANCY REAGAN WILL PLACE A WREATH AT THE AMERICAN CEMETERY AT NORMANDY; VISIT THE HOME OF ARTIST CLAUDE MONET AND RIDE IN A CARRIAGE WITH PRINCE PHILIP DURING HER TRIP TO EUROPE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

THE FIRST LADY HAS BEEN BRIEFED ON THE EVENTS AND THE PROTOCOL INVOLVED IN THE 10-DAY JOURNEY THAT WILL TAKE HER TO PARIS, ROME, LONDON, BONN AND BERLIN, WHERE THE REAGANS WILL HAVE AN AUDIENCE WITH POPE JOHN PAUL II.

MRS. REAGAN'S PRESS SECRETARY, SHEILA TATE, SAID THE FIRST LADY TELEPHONED HER DAUGHTER, ACTRESS PATTI DAVIS, AND SON, BALLET DANCER RONALD PRESCOTT REAGAN, TO SAY GOODBYE.

THURSDAY EVENING, THE REAGANS WILL HOST A DINNER PARTY IN HONOR OF FRENCH PRESIDENT AND MRS. FRANCOIS MITTERRAND AT THE U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE IN PARIS.

FRIDAY, MRS. REAGAN WILL BE HONORED AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE FIRST LADY OF FRANCE, WHO WILL ACCOMPANY HER ON A VISIT TO A SCHOOL FOR BLIND STUDENTS WHERE SHE WILL OBSERVE A GYMNASTICS CLASS AND ATTEND A PIANO RECITAL.

SHE WILL TOUR MONET'S HOME AND GARDENS AT GIVERNY ON SATURDAY AND IN THE EVENING WILL ATTEND THE PARIS OPERA, WHERE AMERICAN SINGER BARBARA HENDRICKS IS PERFORMING IN "ROMEO AND JULIET."

THE HIGHLIGHT OF HER TRIP WILL BE HER VISIT TO AMERICAN CEMETERY AT NORMANDY SUNDAY, TO ATTEND MEMORIAL CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY.

MRS. REAGAN WILL PLACE A WREATH AT THE CEMETERY, WITH ITS ROWS OF WHITE CROSSES OVER GRAVES OF THE AMERICAN DEAD. SHE ALSO WILL VISIT THE GRAVESITE OF ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKER WHO WAS KILLED DURING THE LANDINGS.

AFTERWARD, SHE WILL HAVE LUNCH AT THE HOME OF MAYOR MICHEL HARDELAY AT VIERVILLE-SUR-MER ON OMAHA BEACH. HIS HOME WAS ONE OF THE ONLY SIX THAT REMAINED STANDING FOLLOWING THE D-DAY INVASION.

SUNDAY EVENING, THE FIRST LADY WILL JOIN THE PRESIDENT AT THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT FOR A DINNER PARTY AND A DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

SHE WILL ACCOMPANY REAGAN TO SEE THE POPE AT THE VATICAN ON JUNE 7 AND THEN FLY WITH THE PRESIDENT TO LONDON, WHERE THEY WILL BE GREETED WITH FULL HONORS BY QUEEN ELIZABETH II AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

WHEN REAGAN GOES HORSEBACK RIDING WITH THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND JUNE 8, MRS. REAGAN WILL BE TAKEN FOR A CARRIAGE RIDE BY PRINCE PHILIP, AN EXPERT HORSEMAN HIMSELF.

UPI 06-02-82 11:15 AED

UP025

R W

REAGAN

UPDATE UP009

BY HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENT REAGAN WEDNESDAY DEPARTED ON A 10-DAY MISSION TO EUROPE TO SHORE UP SUPPORT AMONG U.S. ALLIES AND SHOW THAT HIS ADMINISTRATION IS READY TO ACCEPT AN INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP POSITION TO PROTECT "ALL THAT IS GOOD AND DECENT IN HUMANKIND."

"IF IT IS, AS IT APPEARS, THAT WE ARE DESTINED TO PLAY A LEADERSHIP ROLE, THEN WE SHALL DO SO WITH ONE PURPOSE IN MIND -- TO AFFIRM AND PROTECT THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUES OF OUR PEOPLE, AND OF THE PEOPLE IN THOSE COUNTRIES ALLIED WITH US IN THIS DETERMINATION TO BE FREE," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN A DEPARTURE ADDRESS.

"OUR SOCIETIES ARE A REFLECTION OF ALL THAT IS GOOD AND DECENT IN HUMANKIND," REAGAN SAID OF THE NATIONS THAT WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT IN FRANCE AND THE NATO SUMMIT IN BRUSSELS.

REAGAN SAID THE UNITED STATES "NEVER SOUGHT" THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP THAT IT INHERITED AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II. BUT HE SAID THAT IN HIS FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE, HIS ADMINISTRATION HAS REAFFIRMED "TO OUR FRIENDS ABROAD AND POSSIBLE ADVERSARIES THAT WE ACCEPT THAT RESPONSIBILITY."

REAGAN TOOK OFF FROM THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS IN HIS WHITE-TOPPED MARINE ONE HELICOPTER AT 10:03 A.M. EDT, SHORTLY AFTER DELIVERING HIS PREPARED REMARKS IN THE EAST ROOM.

HE LOOKED AROUND AT THE SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE -- INCLUDING CABINET OFFICERS, MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS -- AND JOKED, "WHO'S TENDING THE STORE?" HE ALSO QUIPPED, "I THINK WE'VE GOT EVERYTHING PACKED. NANCY'S UPSTAIRS UNPLUGGING THE TOASTER. I GUESS WE'RE READY TO GO."

IN ADDITION TO THE ECONOMIC AND NATO SUMMITS, REAGAN WILL VISIT QUEEN ELIZABETH II IN LONDON AND POPE JOHN PAUL II IN ROME BEFORE RETURNING TO WASHINGTON. IN BONN, REAGAN SAID HE WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES DETAILS OF HIS PLANS "TO ENGAGE THE SOVIET UNION IN REALISTIC ARMS REDUCTIONS TALKS."

HE SAID THAT AT THE VERSAILLES ECONOMIC TALKS, HE WILL PROPOSE "REGULAR AND CLOSER CONSULTATION" AMONG THE ALLIED NATIONS "SO WE CAN PURSUE ECONOMIC POLICIES THAT MOVE IN THE SAME DIRECTION."

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE WOULD ALSO SEEK METHODS OF STRENGTHENING THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING SYSTEM AND "TAKE A STAND AGAINST THE INCREASING DRIFT...TOWARDS PROTECTIONISM."

UPI 06-02-82 10:52 RED

THE EAR

HANDS ACROSS THE WATER

... Bid adieu, darlings, to Nancy Reagan's glossy-pink-claw and starlet-scarlet fingernails. Nancy, you see, has a new First Fingerperson, Jo Anne Casperson. Jo Anne has clipped and buffed the First Husband's Digits for over a year, while barber Milton Pitts snipped his hair. Quite suddenly, the Call came to do Nancy's nails *au naturel*, too. "First I clip. Then file, work on the cuticle, wipe the nails. Then I satin-buff and scrub, then massage," she explains. "No soaking. Soaking does no good at all." Jo Anne is a whiz with the satin-buffer, which gives Nature's Own Shine. She buffed Nancy yesterday a.m., and Ronnie in the p.m. All 20 First Fingernails are in spit-spot shape for the hand-shakin', Over There. Hooray.

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

DAILY READING FILE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1982

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

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Nation

TIME/JUNE 7, 1982

Ready for the Grand Tour

Pomp and uncertain circumstances greet Reagan on his trip to Europe



"It's a great world stage for him," said one of the French officials involved in planning Ronald Reagan's ten-day visit to Europe this week. Indeed, the pomp has been designed to match the circumstances of the President's first visit overseas since taking office. There will be a meeting with other Western leaders at Versailles, with a formal dinner in the fabled Hall of Mirrors and a king's bedroom for Reagan in the Grand Trianon. Then on to Rome to meet the Pope, as well as Italy's President and Prime Minister. In Britain the old celluloid trouper will canter with the Queen through Windsor Great Park before becoming the first U.S. President ever to address members of both houses of Parliament. Finally, after a NATO summit session in Bonn, there will be a pilgrimage to that oppressively ugly symbol of Communist tyranny, the Berlin Wall. The schedule is exhilarating and the pace exhausting: on one day of the trip, the President and Mrs. Reagan will have breakfast in Versailles, lunch at Rome's Quirinale Palace and dinner at Windsor Castle.

"I know better than to anticipate that I'm taking a leisurely trip," said Reagan

last week. At Versailles, where leaders of seven major industrialized nations will hold their annual economic summit, he will have to fend off criticism that high U.S. interest rates are largely responsible for the recession afflicting Western economies. The NATO meeting in Bonn will give the President, in company with other allied leaders, a chance to display the vitality of Western resolve in the face of a Soviet challenge and to celebrate Spain's accession to the organization.

But the importance of the tour far transcends whatever economic and security understandings may be reached in Versailles and Bonn. It offers Reagan the chance to conduct for the first time diplomacy on a grand scale, to exert the natural leadership of the American presidency within the Atlantic Alliance, and to continue his efforts to regain from the Soviets the propaganda initiative on disarmament. The ambitious goal: to show that there is still a fundamental unity among America, Western Europe and Japan that transcends the well-publicized strains within the alliance.

As a key part of this effort, the White House views the trip as a major opportunity for the President, whose most important political asset is his infectious person-

al charm, to dispel a still prevalent impression in Europe that the leadership of the Western alliance is in the uncertain hands of a trigger-happy cowboy. A growing mood of pacifism on the Continent suffused with latent anti-Americanism and guided in part by leftist forces, threatens NATO's plan to modernize its nuclear forces. The President will attempt to counter this attitude in a series of interviews with European newspapers and television stations as well as in his speeches to Britain's Parliament and West Germany's Bundestag. According to a ranking White House official, Reagan's address to Parliament will stress "the unity of the West and our common ground. In his Bonn speech, "the emphasis will be on peace through rational security measures and genuine arms reduction."

Whether these statesmanlike proclamations will quell the antinuclear protests that are scheduled to greet Reagan at each stop is unclear. A disarmament rally in London's Hyde Park on the day before Reagan arrives is expected to draw 200,000 people. In Bonn, a demonstration that has been planned since March may attract as many as 300,000.



White House also hopes that the help revive Reagan's falling ratings in U.S. polls. Said White House Deputy of Staff Michael Deaver, who has traveled to Europe twice this spring to coordinate logistical arrangements for the trip, "I knew it offered fine opportunities for the President, if we managed to set it up." Indeed, the trip is part of a carefully orchestrated campaign to dispel the notion that Reagan has failed to involve himself personally in the development of a coherent foreign policy. It coincides with Reagan's proposal last week for a summit meeting with Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev and his visit to Illinois' Eureka College—his alma mater—outlining proposals for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) with the Soviet Union. Reagan's address was expected to be a growing grass-roots effort for a freeze on nuclear weapons. Days after he returns from Europe, the President will visit the United Nations in New York City to address a General Assembly session on disarmament.

Though Reagan is still not comfortable dealing with foreign policy, his aides are not particularly like arduous tasks. One of his top aides insists: "He's not particularly like arduous tasks. He knows that it will be a physical strain, and he will be in some complicated stuff. He's working hard and really working over his head. I think he's up for this."

The adventure promises to be a colorful one. The economic meeting in Versailles will be followed by a special performance of the opera and a *son et lumière* fireworks display. The President will meet with the Pope in the Vatican's Papal Apartments, and after the Pontiff's return from his

trip to Britain, and then fly by helicopter to meet with President Sandro Pertini at the Quirinale Palace, built in 1574 as a summer residence for Pope Gregory VIII. At the invitation of Queen Elizabeth, Reagan will be the first U.S. President since Woodrow Wilson to be a royal house guest. Another first will be a televised white-tie dinner for 160 guests in the castle's 185-ft.-long St. George's Hall.

Logistical preparations for these spectacles were almost as complex, and delicate, as the substantive spadework for the summits. "Listen, tell the Queen to go off to the left a bit," insisted one American as a group of photographers and palace aides discussed possible camera angles for the ride through Windsor's 1,800 acres by the two famous equestrians. "One does not tell the Queen anything," replied a palace aide tartly. A White House advance man had a request on behalf of National Security Adviser William Clark, who will be among Reagan's total retinue of about 300. "Judge Clark likes to ride too," he said pointedly. The Palace pointedly said no. Her Majesty would not ride with a posse.

"And then came the worst bit," said one royal staffer. Prince Philip, who prides himself on his skill with the reins, had volunteered to drive the First Lady in a carriage. According to the British, one of her aides naively objected: "She couldn't possibly do that. People might say she was trying to be queen." Prince Philip's offer was eventually accepted. The British briskly refused an American request to allow photographs of Mrs. Reagan with the Queen in Her Majesty's private quarters. "No, that is not the way we do it," a royal aide starchy explained.

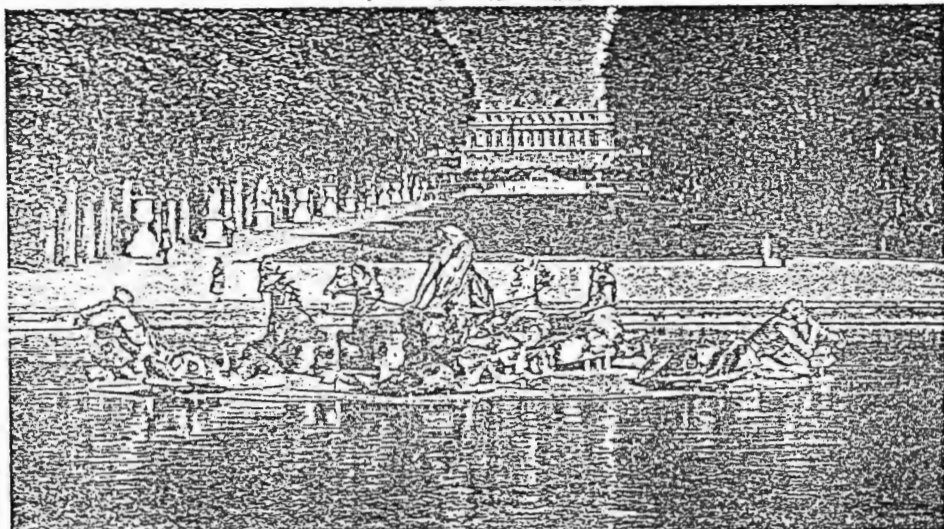
After the President's Versailles trip had been expanded to include "unoffi-

cial" stops in Italy and Britain, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made it clear that his government would feel slighted if Reagan bypassed Bonn. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was not only sensitive to Schmidt's concerns, he was anxious to have Reagan attend a NATO meeting. Haig helped arrange the shift of a proposed NATO summit from Brussels to Bonn and persuaded the White House to add the Federal Republic's capital to the President's itinerary.

After that, it was all but inevitable that Reagan would include a visit to Berlin, to peer over the 10-ft. masonry wall that separates the Eastern and Western sectors of that city. Reagan's trip may suffer by a comparison: 19 years ago, John Kennedy mesmerized a crowd of 150,000 with his famed "*Ich bin ein Berliner*" speech. This time, by contrast, police are braced for anti-American rallies, including a "welcoming concert" for Reagan of blaring sirens by leftist peace protesters.

Unlike Kennedy's address, delivered from the balcony of West Berlin's city hall, Reagan's speech will be given at an invitation-only reception on the elegant, and secure, grounds of an 18th century palace, the Schloss Charlottenburg. Indeed, the President's advance team, understandably, has been very careful about where Reagan will appear publicly throughout the trip. As one French political adviser put it: "The Americans are super security conscious—ooh-la-la—and they are not about to let him dive into a crowd to shake hands."

Grand as the scope of Reagan's tour is, it will be tempered by the serious disputes within the Western alliance. The most complex of these will involve the economic issues confronting the leaders of



Sculptured steeds in Basin of Apollo at Versailles, with palace in the background



Restoring a painting of Napoleon

the seven industrialized nations who will meet at Versailles.* The first Western economic summit was held in 1975 in Rambouillet, France, to grapple with worldwide inflation and soaring energy costs; not since then have so many economic problems seemed so difficult to control. Diplomats—known as “sherpas,” after the Tibetan guides who lead the way to the summits of the Himalayas—have been trying to work out tentative agreements on the major issues. Said Assistant Secretary of State Robert Hormats, who has been involved in all previous economic summits and is now the chief American sherpa: “This summit takes place in a more complex international environment than we have ever faced. It may be a crossroads for the world economy. Do we strengthen cooperation or do we begin to move in opposite directions?”

French President François Mitterrand, who has been carefully preparing for the summit for a year, hopes that the seven nations will work toward similar policies for fighting inflation and unem-

*The U.S., Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.



French soldiers searching for bombs in the chateau's waterways

“The Americans are super security conscious—ooh-la-la.”

ployment. “We need to better coordinate among ourselves what kind of growth we want,” he told reporters last week. Mitterrand is particularly concerned that, during the current recession, countries have been pursuing domestic policies without regard for how they will affect the world economy. Said he: “It is difficult to have a military alliance if you are going to wage economic war on each other. We have to find a minimum of consensus.”

Well aware that differences on some major short-term issues may be too wide to be bridged in a brief summit, the French would prefer that discussions at Versailles be freewheeling, and the final communiqué be very short and limited to generalities. One U.S. official who has been involved in the preparations disagrees with this bland long-term attitude. Said he: “If it’s just going to be a general discussion without conclusions, why have a summit at all?” Adds a European sherpa: “Watch out, or they will say that you are throwing parties at Versailles while the world economy is burning.”

Whether or not meaningful agreements are reached, a number of substantive issues will be aired. Among them:

U.S. Interest Rates. With varying degrees of intensity, the European leaders will argue that high interest rates in America serve as a barrier to business investment throughout the West. As Britain’s Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe argued at the annual meeting of Western finance ministers in Paris three weeks ago, “The impact is felt not only in the U.S., not only in the industrialized world, but also among the less developed countries.” U.S. officials will answer that they fully recognize the severity of the problem, and argue that congressional dithering over budget deficits is largely to blame. But even if interest rates come down, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has warned, the industrialized West still has problems to face. Said he: “Correcting high interest rates will not be a panacea.”

Trade. Recessions tend to spur the rise of protectionist sentiment. A consistent proponent of free trade, the U.S. will urge that the summit endorse an expansion of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as a prelude to a special 22-nation meeting of Western trade ministers in November. Much of the trade talk will be aimed at Japan, which has kept its severely restrictive import policies despite a trade surplus with Europe and the U.S. that is expected to be more than \$22 billion this year. In order to head off what some members call the “Jap-bashers,” the government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki last week pledged to reduce tariffs on computers and other high-technology products. Suzuki urged the Japanese to reject mounting protectionist sentiment. Said he: “What is necessary is the attitude to welcome foreign manufactured goods.” U.S. officials praised Tokyo’s move but expressed dis-

t there were few concess-
ural imports.

rtly to inject an upbeat
oking note, Mitterrand
the importance of high-
ufacturing as a way to
out of its stagnation. The
t feels that investment in
ology has been allowed to
st week he said he would
ustrial nations pool their
. In preliminary discus-
officials have insisted
ivate industry in making
s must be emphasized.

ations. The U.S. has
attempts to scuttle the
e European-financed So-
at will pump natural gas
o Western Europe. But
ill putting strong pressure
ghten credit and end the
rest rates offered to East-
. The Soviets and their cli-
80 billion in debt to the
ecretary Regan last week:
to tell [the allies] that it is
interest to be dependent
f a debtor runs up enough
e creditor where he wants
s will counter that the
osition to lecture, since it
o sustain a grain trade em-
ne Soviets. Admits Regan:
e with clean hands. True,
re cash and carry. But it is
we ask the allies to cut
f we're not going to?"

y and diplomatic aspects
lations will be the subject
iders meet in Bonn three
ew strains within the alli-
d by Reagan's "zero op-
of last November to re-
ate-range nuclear missiles
nd by the resumption in
Soviet negotiations on the
uclear forces in Europe.
mbers, West Germany in
ressed concern last year
istration was not fully
ATO's "double track" poli-
e deployment of new Per-
ruise missiles in Western
genuine pursuit of arms
resident's Eureka College
in START with the Soviets
ly welcomed by NATO. So
s announcement this week
s decided to continue hon-
t parts of previous arms
ch as the expired SALT I
ed SALT II—as long as the
he same.

differences remain within
est to deal with the Soviet

be government leaders from the
ada, West Germany, Belgium,
land, Luxembourg, The Nether-
ugal, Greece, Turkey and Spain.
mal withdrawal from NATO's
in 1966, its President does not
tings. Mitterrand, however, will
dinner. Premier Pierre Mauroy
ce at the summit.

Union. Reagan and Haig will stress the
need for increased defense spending to
counter the Soviet military threat. The
West Germans will attempt to couple any
such declaration with one that empha-
sizes the need to reduce East-West ten-
sions. The final result may be a statement
similar to one worked out last month by
NATO foreign ministers at a meeting in
Luxembourg: "The allies will persevere in
their efforts to establish a more construc-
tive East-West relationship aiming at
genuine détente. . . Arms control and dis-
armament, together with deterrence and
defense, are integral parts of alliance se-
curity and policy." This compromise, first
proposed by Denmark, was pleasing to
Bonn because it explicitly mentioned
détente, while Washington could argue
that the stress was on "genuine."

Although the U.S. would prefer what
Haig calls a more "robust" affirmation of
the need for a military buildup, any varia-
tion of this formula will satisfy Washing-
ton. The Administration had considered

the leaders of his host countries. His re-
ception in all four capitals should be cor-
dial. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher
will surely express her gratitude that
Washington has come down firmly on
Britain's side in the war with Argentina.
Mitterrand will restate his support for
NATO's plan to modernize its nuclear
forces. His enthusiasm has pleased the
Reagan Administration, which initially
had been wary of the Socialist President.
West German Chancellor Schmidt finds
himself more sympathetic to the Reagan
Administration now that it has suspended
its efforts to block the Siberian natural gas
pipeline and begun to pursue arms control
negotiations. Italian President Pertini,
whose country is constructing NATO's first
cruise missile base, has no substantial
problems to raise with Reagan and is ea-
ger to repay the warm welcome he re-
ceived in Washington last March.

Homer said of Odysseus: "He saw the
cities of many men and knew their man-
ners." Reagan's pilgrimage to modern cit-



Presidential Aide Deaver touring Windsor Castle prior to Reagan's visit

calling on its allies to renew a collective
pledge, first made in 1979, to increase de-
fense spending by 3% per year. Haig,
however, opposed such a numerical target
because he believed it would be an unfair
way to gauge the relative contributions of
member nations, and over the past three
years has led only to fruitless finger point-
ing. Washington dropped the idea. Be-
sides, noted one high State Department
official, "an attempt to reaffirm the 3%
would have failed."

There will be virtually no debate on
these issues at the Bonn summit,
which is largely ceremonial. Each
head of state will have about
twelve minutes to present a speech before
the four-hour meeting recesses. The final
communiqué, which may be split into two
sections to accommodate France's reluc-
tance to agree to any military statement,
is being worked out in advance.

In addition to the two summits, Rea-
gan will hold bilateral discussions with

ies of other men will help him better under-
stand European attitudes. "I have never
found him closed to talking about any given
question," Mitterrand said last week of
Reagan. The allies hope that he will return
home with a better appreciation of the
need to frame economic and strategic poli-
cies with greater attention to their effects
on America's Atlantic partners.

The summits should put the much dis-
cussed strains within the Western alliance
in proper perspective. The grandiose dis-
plays of unity at Versailles and Bonn will
remind all of the participants, as well as
the rest of the world, that the allies
still share a good deal of common ground.
While the Soviets have found it necessary
to quash dissent within the Warsaw Pact
by brute force and intimidation, dis-
putes within the Western alliance, how-
ever deep they may seem, are testaments
to what is clearly a more genuine
cohesion. —By Walter Isaacson. Reported by
Laurence L. Barrett/Washington and Lawrence
Malkin/Paris, with European bureaus

Interview With the First Lady

Nancy Reagan: How Parents Can Help Teenage Drug Users

After talking with the experts—and troubled children themselves—the First Lady speaks out on a problem reaching into many American homes.

Q Mrs. Reagan, you have devoted a lot of time in recent months to campaigning against drug abuse among teenagers. Just how widespread is the problem?

A It is extremely widespread. It crosses all lines—economic, social and racial.

An estimated 4 million young people between the ages of 12 and 17 use marijuana at least once a month. People in the same age group make over 100,000 drug-related visits to medical facilities each year.

And the latest report from the surgeon general indicates that persons between 15 and 24 have a higher death rate than 20 years ago—the result of drugs and alcohol and a very high suicide rate.

Q Why do you think so many teenagers are getting involved with drugs?

A If you go out and listen to groups of young people who have had this problem, as I have been doing, you find they are very vocal about the causes. I think it is a combination of peer pressure and low self-esteem. And sometimes unhappiness at home is part of the problem—the weakening of the family unit, parents who are occupied with their own lives and not really tuned in to their children's needs.

A lot of kids will tell you, if you ask them how they were turned on, that they were turned on by teachers, by baby-



sitters, by older brothers or by sisters—sometimes even by their parents. But it happens in happy homes, too, where the parents have really tried to do what's best.

Q Are drug use by celebrities and what some have called the glamorization of drugs by some elements of the entertainment industry influencing young people?

A I haven't brought this up during my trips, but I'm suddenly starting to hear this from the kids. They ask me, "Why does the entertainment business glamorize drugs?" They ask, "Now that I know where drugs lead a kid, why do they glamorize them and tempt more kids into using them?"

I don't have an answer for that question. It wasn't that way when I was in the entertainment business, but that was a hundred years ago and the problem didn't exist as it does today.

However, now a joke about drugs is used much more than it should be, and it's a cheap laugh. But it's a very expensive laugh, and it's just not funny. They are playing with the lives of our kids.

Q Which drugs do you see as the greatest threat to young people today?

A All drugs are bad.

Too many kids have the idea that there are hard drugs and soft drugs, dangerous drugs and safe drugs. There is no such thing as a safe drug. Kids get lulled into thinking that, but it isn't so. That report years ago that said marijuana was harmless did more harm than anything else. Kids refer to that first report and ignore all the other reports that have come out since then proving that marijuana is harmful.

Q What are the signs of drug use that parents should be watching for?

A I can't tell you the number of kids who have told me that they have sat at the dining-room table stoned and their parents never knew it. Other kids have told me that they've hidden drugs under their parents' mattress because their parents would never look there.

But there are a lot of signs when a young person is on drugs. Children get very laid-back and cool. They undergo a personality change, become combative, secretive, unable to get along with the family. Their grades in school fall and their friends usually change.

Q Aren't there also physical changes?

A Yes. They become messy about the way they dress. Their eyes are different—the pupils become dilated. That's why so many of them wear dark glasses.

Q What should parents who discover their child is on drugs do about it?

A First, admit to themselves there is a problem and sit down and talk to the child. Then, if it were me, I would go to a pediatrician. I would go to the school and talk to the principal and teacher, and then I would seek out an anti-

The First Lady being interviewed in the White House library by staff members of *U.S. News & World Report*.



drug parents group or form one myself. It's important to realize you're not alone—there are many parents in the same position as you with the same anxieties, frustration and heartache.

Q What do parents groups do?

A They help in every way they can. They are very active in the schools. Members of the parents group exchange information constantly and give each other support.

If Johnny comes home from school and says, "Jim is giving a party next Saturday night," that parent will call Jim's parents and ask: "Is Jim giving a party? Who's going to be there? Who is going to chaperone?" They have been effective in helping to promote change in schools and in making them more aware of the very real problem.

Parents groups are very active in Texas and Florida and in a number of other states. They also have been marvelous in getting drug-paraphernalia shops closed down.

What's more, in some schools there now are groups of students who make a point of not using drugs. This is another kind of peer pressure—an antipressure group. These groups have their own parties, and they won't let drug users in. The idea is just starting. I hope it's effective.

Q What should be the role of teachers in combatting this problem of drug abuse?

A Here we have a double problem. First, there is the problem of the teachers who, according to the kids I have talked to, are turning their students on to drugs. Second, there are the teachers who don't recognize the signs of drug use.

Some of the drugs being used in schools today many adults have never heard of. For example, some kids grind up leaves and soak them in embalming fluid. Have you ever heard of that? They soak a cloth in this mixture, stuff it into a soft-drink bottle and walk down the hall of the school supposedly drinking a soft drink, but actually they're inhaling the fumes.

Teachers have to be alert. When they see a kid walking down the corridor supposedly drinking a soft drink, they should watch to see whether that boy or girl acts strangely in the classroom. The teacher has to be willing to take a position, to call in the parents and the child, sit down and talk and cooperate with the parents to make sure the child gets help.

I think everybody has gotten very lax. In the 1960s and 1970s, we went through a permissive stage that we can't afford any more.

Q How strict should parents be with a child who has a drug problem?

A Every child is different. I think you must state your positions very clearly and definitely have free and open discussions about the dangers of drugs, and make rules and stick to them. It is lovely to say "Yes," but sometimes you've got to say "No."

The "tough love" technique is one kind of strict discipline parents can use. This is where parents unite to enforce rules about curfews and supervision of social occasions—such as school dances or rock concerts—where

drugs may be present. The rules are presented clearly to the children, and parents support each other in enforcing the rules.

Q You mentioned the problem of alcohol earlier. Just how big a problem is this among teenagers?

A A very big problem.

Kids see their parents drinking, and they believe there is no difference between marijuana and alcohol—which is just not true. If you have a drink, you're not having it to get drunk. But if you smoke a joint, you're smoking it to get high. Your body does everything to throw off the effects of alcohol. Yet marijuana is stored in the fatty tissues of your body.

Many kids today are on both alcohol and drugs at the same time—and they are driving a car. The statistics are staggering on this subject. An estimated 8.6 million young people consume alcohol monthly, and, according to the National Association of Independent Insurers, an estimated 40 percent of all teenagers at some time have driven under the influence of marijuana.

According to the same group, another study showed that 75 percent of high-school students admitted to drinking and driving on a regular basis. And approximately 14 percent of fatally injured drivers—between April, 1978, and March, 1979—were found to have a combination of alcohol and other drugs in their bodies at the time of death. Marijuana was the most frequent other drug, and the victims were most frequently males under 24.

Q Federal drug-treatment programs have been cut about 30 percent under the Reagan administration. Do you have any evidence to show that private groups are in fact taking up the slack, as you have urged them to do?

A Yes. The number of antidrug parents groups has grown from about 1,000 to over 3,000 in the last year and a half.

I have never believed that money solves everything, because money does not buy parent involvement, parent concern, parent knowledge. Programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous—which is totally self-supporting—have done a marvelous job.

Q How is it you have developed so strong an interest in this particular social problem?

A All of us have had friends with children who have become deeply involved with drugs—sometimes tragically so. In our case, Art Linkletter's child, Ray Milland's son, Carol Burnett's daughter and other people who aren't well-known.

So it has been that, plus reading about the problem. Just the other day here in Washington, a 12-year-old girl was arrested for pushing heroin. When you read things like that in the paper, you know something has to be wrong.

Q Is your message to parents getting through? Are you satisfied that you are making headway?

A Yes. The fact is the parents groups are growing. And it is very touching when parents come up to me when I'm visiting a group, put their arms around me and say, "I want to thank you for what you're doing for mothers and fathers." It's very rewarding. □



Mrs. Reagan and other adults listen to teenagers at a Narcotics Anonymous meeting in Atlanta.

NORTHERN ● ●
VIRGINIAN
NEWCOMER'S ISSUE 1982



The Foster Grandparent Story

*"To love a child - you start with a smile - and after a while - a hug
and a kiss; it takes no more than this - to love a child."*

Guest Editorial by First Lady, Nancy Reagan

One small boy was the reason I was first drawn to the Foster Grandparent Program. If it hadn't been for him, I might never have become involved in the program.

Here was this adorable boy, George, who needed love and attention.

And here also was Roscoe, his devoted foster grandparent. Roscoe had driven a propane gas truck for a living before he retired. Roscoe had grown children of his own. And then he found this program — and George — and his life changed.

It was a beautiful thing to see. Each giving to the other what the other needed. It's impossible to determine who benefits more.

It was fifteen years ago when George entered my life — the first time I observed the Foster Grandparent Program at work at the Pacific State Hospital in Pomona, California, when my husband was governor in 1967. Ever since, I have worked to expand this beautiful program. That first day when I met George, it was instant love. He held my hand and followed me everywhere throughout the day. When it was time to leave, neither one of us wanted to let go and we both cried. That was my introduction to the Foster Grandparent Program.

Last summer, Mike Douglas invited me to go on his television program. This gave me the wonderful opportunity to talk about the Foster Grandparent Program for one whole hour. Roscoe joined us on that show. He gave us a report on George and told us about his new foster grandsons. Roscoe is still active and involved fifteen years later.

With us also during that hour was Isabelle, a foster grandmother. She brought Terry, her 19-year-old, blind foster grandson. It was an incredible relationship to witness. I had never met them before. She didn't have to say a word to him. And he didn't have to see her to know that she loved him. She touched his

hand and they saw each other with their hearts. Isabelle, a retired department store clerk, learned braille because of Terry and she reads him the newspapers every morning to keep him up on current events. It was an extraordinary meeting of love between "grammie" — as he calls her — and child.

This is what the Foster Grandparent Program is all about.

I hope, as First Lady, to be able to bring this program to the attention of every community across the country. The Foster Grandparent Program is an idea which combines the participation of older Americans who have time and love to give, and children with special needs who thrive on that love. These children may be mentally or physically handicapped, from broken homes or juvenile delinquents. I think it's just the greatest program ever. It's a wonderful two-way street. So many programs benefit only one side. This one benefits both.

On one side, there are the children whose needs are obvious. These special children need a tremendous amount of attention and all the love they can get — more than any hospital can possibly provide.

On the other side, you have the elderly, who are at a point in their lives where their children are grown and have left home. They often feel lonely, unneeded and unwanted after leading active lives with families and jobs. They have so much to give somebody — a great deal of love and a great deal of experience mainly. Plus, they have those special traits that only come as one gets older. They are more patient, more tolerant, more aware of little changes in their grandchild. Children always sense this warmth and immediately respond to it.

Bring these two groups together and each gives what the other needs.

Recently, I visited St. Ann's Infant Home In Hyattsville, Maryland, which is a

good example of the Foster Grandparent Program. The children at St. Ann's are placed in the home because, for a variety of reasons, they are not able to live in their own homes. For these children to be placed in a strange atmosphere without the loving one-on-one attention that the Foster Grandparent Program can provide would not be ideal. Most institutions are just not able to provide individual attention to every child, but through the Foster Grandparent Program, almost any child can have a grandparent.

There are certain requirements, of course, to be a part of the program. You have to be sixty years or older and below a certain income level. At the same time, the foster grandparents are given some money, hot meals, and medical examinations. However, love is the real motivation. I almost think the grandparents would do it for nothing because it means so much to them. What happens between these two groups is a wonderful thing to see. It gives the grandparents a whole new life, a purpose, a reason for getting up in the morning. They have a new person to care about who wants and needs their love. That child becomes their child. I am talking about severely retarded children. With such pride and love a grandparent will say, "I want you to meet my grandson or granddaughter."

The hours that I have spent with the participants in this program have enriched my life many times over. Visiting Foster Grandparent Programs, I see a mutual sense of trust and uncomplicated love. You see children reaching out with their arms and older people reaching out with their hearts. It's a chance for the grandparents to hug a child — perhaps indulge a child — and love a child. I'm sure that these children need a constant in their lives. Someone they see frequently that they can depend on.

The grandparent-child relationship is a special one and today, sadly, a rare one.



Mrs. Reagan talks with a foster grandparent while visiting St. Ann's Infant Home in Hyattsville, Maryland. The children at St. Ann's are fortunate to have the one-on-one attention the program affords them.

The grandparents are with "their" children four hours a day, five days a week. Many of these children are so starved for affection that they form strong bonds immediately.

For fifteen years, I have tried to focus public attention on the Foster Grandparent Program. When my husband was governor of California and I was out traveling with him, I would visit any Foster Grandparent Program that happened to be around, to see how they were working. I even interested the Australian government with the idea on one trip to that country with my husband. One of my last official luncheons in Sacramento was to honor these "grandparents."

I continued these visits during the campaigns and spoke on the subject every chance I got. As First Lady, I have made the program one of my two special projects and have taped public service announcements to encourage the business community and private citizens to become actively involved. Right now, I am actively involved in uncovering new ways to expand the program and to seek private funding. Last summer, I visited an English childcare program in London and suggested they incorporate the Foster Grandparent Program into their plans. And I am continuing to work to spread the program across the country.

When I first got interested in this program, there were only 63 projects in existence. Since then it has spread to every state. There are now 233 projects involving more than 18,000 foster grandparents and 54,000 children in 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. I would like to see these numbers keep increasing.

I am exploring other ways to make this beautiful program known. I was extremely touched when a song was written by composer Joe Raposo and lyricist Hal David and dedicated to me to benefit the Foster Grandparent Program. Frank Sinatra has just recorded the song. I love the words which are so simple and clear. They really say what the program is all about — "To love a child — you start with a smile — and after a while — a hug and a kiss; it takes no more than this — to love a child." The song's title, "To Love a Child," is the same as a book I am writing about foster grandparents which will be published by Bobbs-Merrill this fall. I'm really excited about writing it and I'm digging in now to outline it. The book will explore ten or twelve remarkable relationships between foster grandparents and their "children." I feel this is a good way to get people interested in the program. Profits from my book and the song will go to the Foster Grandparent Program.

And what wonderful letters I get. One woman wrote to me: "You told us we were important, so we sat back and grinned at ourselves, since we were being useful at 60 or 80."

When I first got started with the program, it was basically only for mentally retarded children. Over the years, I have been so happy to see the program expand and open its doors to blind and deaf children and also juvenile delinquents, so many of whom have never known what a grandparent is.

It's a wonderful program — one of the best I know and really based on love — just love. The love of one human being for another and the desire to help. That's what life is truly about, isn't it? Someone once said life begins when you begin to serve. There are a lot of grandparents who have discovered this now. I hope there will be many more in the days ahead.

If you want to be a foster grandparent and you need more information, or if there is not a Foster Grandparent Program in your community and you'd like to help start one, please write to:

ACTION
Foster Grandparent Program
Washington, D.C. 20525

INTELLIGENCER

Reagan's Fare Deal

PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS quietly made an exception to his federal cost-cutting policies. Guests on Air Force One now fly on the nation's most prestigious plane for coach fares instead



Air Force One: A bargain.

of the former "first-class plus a dollar."

"We felt [first-class] was arbitrary," said White House press aide Robin Gray. "We thought coach was enough."

The new fare—a dollar more than a commercial

carrier would charge on any particular route—includes free liquor, food, and baggage handling. Air Force One costs \$5,566 an hour to operate, but Gray said he couldn't estimate how much the reduced rates—introduced without fanfare last October—are costing taxpayers. They apply to such passengers as Republican-party officials, the press, presidential friends, congressmen, and the families of White House staffers.

One person who is unaffected by the change, however, is Julius Bengtsson, Nancy Reagan's California hairdresser. On each of the flights (as many as eight, according to one count) that he has taken with the First Lady, he has been part of the president's "official delegation," so he's gone for free, a White House aide told *New York*.

That's apparently at least something of a break with tradition: Gerald Ford paid his barber's Air Force One fare out of his own pocket, according to the aide.

Citicorp: Sign of the 'Times'

BARELY A MONTH AFTER THE *Wall Street Journal* questioned the use of Citibank's logo on 200,000 copies of a *New York Times* book about tax law, the *Times* has consented to its name's being employed in television ads for the bank's parent company, Citicorp.

"The *New York Times* gives its foreign correspondents Citicorp traveler's checks because who knows where they might end up. Accepted around the world," says the voice-over in the spots, which show a reporter buying a plane ticket to Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.

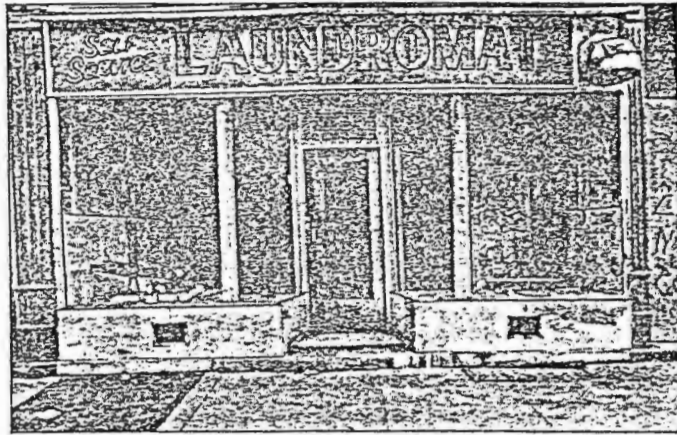
The *Times* had "strenuously" denied that it was endorsing Citibank by allowing the logo to appear on books for distribution to the

bank's customers. How about the new ads? "Some people certainly will see them as an endorsement, some people as [stating] a fact," said a *Times* spokesman. "The fact is that we issue their checks to correspondents at home and abroad, and that is what they have been authorized to say."

One problem, though: Miriana Komaretsky, the *Times* representative at its bureau in Yugoslavia, told *New York* that the paper sends her cash, rather than traveler's checks. What brand does she buy when she's traveling? "American Express," she said. "I don't think people in Yugoslavia would know Citicorp."

BY SHARON CHURCHER

Stalking the Wild South Bronx



Tourist attraction? Typical Mott Haven street scene.

FOR TOURISTS WHO WANT TO "return to the elegant and urbane world of the 19th Century," the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau has a suggestion: the South Bronx.

Visitors will find this ambience in the Mott Haven Historic District, says a travel guide that the bureau recently sent *New York*. "Notice the coal chute covers bearing the date 1874," it adds.

The district actually features a burned-out laundry and decaying townhouses, and adjoins rubble-strewn lots and a park that's said to be a hangout for dope dealers. How safe is it for tourists? "In the daytime, for a group of, say, eight people, it should be no problem. A

couple, I'd be a little skeptical," said a detective at the 40th Precinct. He was puzzled by the guide's reference to "specialty shops," suggesting that might mean the local "methadone clinic and policy joints."

The guide also urges sightseers to ride the subway to any stop between 161st and 205th Streets on the Grand Concourse, in the Bronx's 44th Precinct—maybe the most violent in the city last year, with 73 murders and 2,201 robberies.

"I've visited the [South Bronx] on the subway by myself and nothing has ever happened," countered the Visitors Bureau's Jack MacBean. "We'd never point out that an area was unsafe. It would be prejudicial."

Sing Sing Guard Finally Ousted

INDICTED SING SING GUARD William Atkinson, who allegedly was involved in the 1979 shooting of a New York City cop ("*Intelligencer*," May 24), has been pulled off the job.

A law-enforcement source said Atkinson was removed from the prison a day after *New York* went to press with a story revealing that instead of being tried for the three-year-old crime, he was being used in a state sting operation.

"He was taken out of

there because we didn't want anyone killing him," said the source. Atkinson had continued as a guard after his indictment, and had been trying to finger fellow correction officers who were suspected of selling drugs.

The source said Atkinson, still free, is preparing to testify at a grand-jury hearing the state hopes will lead to a dozen indictments against corrupt Sing Sing staff. "But we're watching him, and as soon as he's testified I think he'll have to settle the [1979] case," the source added.

BONUS BOOK

EAR ON WASHINGTON

by Diana McLellan

"Sometimes it seems to me that Washington is one gigantic ear," remarked President Ronald Reagan. Journalist Diana McLellan, accepting the dubious accolade, admits to having made a career out of satisfying the capital's craving for gossip in "The Ear," her spicy, four-times-a-week column in the Washington Post. "Gossip is a perfect spectator sport," says McLellan, 44, who stands on the sidelines at parties whenever she is not on the phone chasing down hot tips. The British-born daughter of an RAF air commodore, she came to the banks of the Potomac at 19 when her father was transferred

to the British embassy. Dropping out of Portsmouth art school in England, she made the Washington diplomatic party scene before turning society reporter for the Washington Star (where "The Ear" column, co-authored by Louise Lague, now an associate editor of PEOPLE, originated). The wife of historian Richard McLellan, 48, she has a daughter, Fiona, 23, and a 20-month-old granddaughter. McLellan recently turned her passion for gossip into a book, *Ear on Washington* (Arbor House, \$14.95). In the following excerpt, Diana McLellan wickedly drops a salvo of Tidal Basin bombshells:

The Image Game



The Carters: smiles and a face peel

In Washington your most important possession is not your Mercedes. Toss away your diamonds; abandon hope of love. Here, you cultivate your Image. But be warned. Fashions in Image change. Fat is always out of fashion; wit always in. It was considered extremely poor taste to be old in Washington during the Carter Administration. Rosalynn Carter, before going into the White House, had a 10-day face wrap and chemical peel at the International Skin Clinic in Miami Beach, according to the owner of the salon, Sylvester Stallone's mother, Jacqueline. Jimmy Carter looked quite youthful before his election. Shirley MacLaine even called him "Howdy Doody." Getting the candidate to look "presidential" was his Image man's first chore. Later the challenge was to give him a vigorous young man's Image, presumed to be in striking contrast to Ronald Reagan.

The Reagans' elderly-vigor Image is a masterpiece. And no wonder. In one of Amy Carter's old rooms, a temple of exercise equipment awaits its daily worshippers. The First Bodies stay trim with brisk strolls to nowhere aboard a treadmill and

long rides astride the exercise bicycle; they pump iron on a pressing bench and wield dumbbells; when need be, they go and jump on the trampoline.

The finished product is then groomed to the teeth. Immediately after the election, Nancy's California manicurist flew to Washington and showed the staff at Lord & Taylor how to do the First Nails. Battles between Monsieur Marc and the divine Julius for the privilege of crimping and coloring Nancy's hair make headlines. Reagan himself avers that "all I do for my hair is bake it in the sun, boil it under the shower, comb with water and use a little dab of Brylcreem to hold it down." Regardless of what it takes to make it so, the shady side of 60 is now chic.

Teddy Kennedy is constantly on guard against his unwelcome Image as a womanizer. Around Capitol Hill, he is known as "Wynken." Blynken and Nod, the other stars of the nursery poem, are Senator Jeremiah Denton—who, as a prisoner of war, blinked out the word "torture" in Morse code to a television camera—and Senator Sam Hayakawa, known for dozing fitfully on the Senate floor.

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CONTINUED

Sex and Sensibility



The Potomac passion of John and Liz

"Before you meet the handsome Prince, you have to kiss a lot of toads."—Ethel Kennedy's T-shirt

In Washington, romance in high places means one thing: trouble. Romantic people don't get the job done. They run away with each other's mates. There are tears and fights and divisions of friends. Love affairs, as they are known in other capitals of the world, have a high casualty rate in this noisiest of cities.

Extramarital sex among the powerful is snatched on the wing, often in depressing and cramped quarters—in cars, in executive toilets, on sticky black leather sofas in the Congressman's office, even, on one memorable occasion, in the private sauna of a Cabinet officer. (It was switched off at the time, which detracts somewhat from the daring of the undertaking.)

A bachelor Congressman or Senator can lead a happy and discreet life with consenting adults from his own or others' staffs. However, there are risks. One Congressman who spent a blissful night at his paramour's pad gratefully gulped a glass of water that his charmer had thoughtfully placed beside the bed, showered and left for his office bright and early one morning. Then at 8:30 his phone rang: "You have drunk my contact lenses," she said. He had.

Wedlock is not only an honorable state; it's almost obligatory. But any wife won't do. When Carter aide Greg Schneiders' star was on the rise, columnist Rowland Evans called him on the phone. (This is done before all Serious Dinner Parties to drop the names of other guests. Nobody must feel as though he's wasting his time at what is unfortunately called CSE, a Chicken Shit Event.) After the great Roll

of the Mighty was called, Rowly asked Schneiders, "So, would you like to come?"

"Sure," said Greg, an unspoiled soul.

Enquired Rowly: "By the way, do you have a wife?"

"Well, yes. As a matter of fact I do."

"And is she Presentable?" asked Evans, quite unself-consciously.

Jimmy Carter, who did not understand what Washington wives are for at all—he'd eschewed the pleasures of the Georgetown dinner party from the beginning—foolishly proceeded to make all his aides marry. When his Federal Trade Commissioner, Mike Pertschuk, came for his first interview, Carter asked him finally, "Well, Mike, when are you planning on getting married?" "I was thinking of waiting until the azaleas are in bloom," said Mike. "Where I come from, Mike," said Jimmy Carter softly, "the azaleas are in bloom right now." [In April 1977, Pertschuk dutifully conformed.]

As for divorce in Washington, if you have to do it, do it in August—a non-month in the capital. The House and Senate are out. Even the gossip columns close down; theoretically, nobody is left in town to gossip about Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens made the mistake of fleeing his nuptial nest completely out of season—to wed a woman who had also shed her mate. He was furious that anybody noticed.

Of all the Washington romances, probably the most dramatic was Elizabeth Taylor's with John Warner. "He looks like he has combat fatigue," one of John's friends confided gleefully after John and Liz's first weeks of love. "John's over-mounted again," nudged a member of the Warrenton Hunt. (John is famed for choosing horses used to better riders.)

The original challenge of helping him

become elected Senator must have been dazzling, although after it was all over Liz swore never to do it again. She was so romantic a figure to worshiping, star-starved Washingtonians that even her X-rays were stolen from a local hospital. John was swept away too.

"What's it like being married to Elizabeth Taylor?" a child asked him.

"Well, it's like this," he said. "Ben Franklin was walking down a street in Philadelphia and met a pretty lady. Immediately, he fell in love. And, my dear, it was only after he fell in love that he discovered...Electricity!"

Right about then, Elizabeth was discovering more than Electricity; she discovered what a Washington Marriage means to the wife of a politician—playing a thankless supporting role with minimal applause and low billing. "You're gonna have to learn to change in gas-station rest rooms if you're going campaigning with John," she was told by a pol's wife. As the horrors of campaigning sank in, the Romance died. Liz began to tell friends in Europe that she'd had it up to here with the chicken dinners.

It finally became clear at a gala Elizabeth chaired for the Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts that her notion of Romance and Washington's did not jibe. Dizzy with the freedom and camaraderie of showbiz people after the strangling restrictions of politics, Liz greeted John's arrival backstage with a merry, "Well, well! Here comes Senator Asshole!"

Soon afterward, plans were laid for Elizabeth's performance in *The Little Foxes*—her Declaration of Independence. After the show had had its premiere in Washington, the Senator said, "There are three things in my life—my marriage, the Senate and squash." Squash! What had happened to Electricity?

The Capital Feedbag



The Lucullan standards now expected in Washington are set by the vast buffets provided by lobbyists on Capitol Hill. Unfortunately, they can be unpredictable. At the Soy Bean Fiesta, the industry plies astonished freeloaders with a cornucopia of soybean sausages, soybean shish kebabs, fruit-flavored soy beverage, soy "clam" dips, mysterious soy Polynesian tidbits, soy bacon look-alike strips and soy chicken roll.

Man bites hot dog

CONTINUED

BONUS BOOK

Upon this scene one day burst a well-known Washington feaster, who loaded up a heaping plateful of the soy provender, began wolfing away happily, and suddenly looked as though she had been poleaxed.

"What's with this stuff?" she asked of a grazing Congressman from a soy state.

"Soy," he beamed.

Without a word, she spat out a mouth-

ful into her soy-laden plate, slid the plate under the buffet table and stalked from the room in search of greener pastures.

Perhaps because of the usual richness of the on-the-circuit Washington diet, longtime residents develop uncontrollable hankerings for simple foods. Jerry Ford, for example, favored two-gigantic slices of Bermuda onion with horseradish slathered in the middle after church each

Sunday. Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin and Mrs. Dobrynin have been sighted at a suburban shopping center, gorging shamelessly on kosher hot dogs. Nancy Kissinger fights a constant private war against a yearning for potato chips. King Hussein, when he's in town, sends the Blair House limo bowling down to McDonald's to retrieve burgers, fries and a shake.

Pets on the Potomac

Men of frozen logic and glacial calculation turn into warm slop around their dogs. Tyler, who owns Henry and Nancy Kissinger, is a lolloping Labrador retriever. The couple beamed indulgently as Nelson Rockefeller learned Tyler's favorite game—having a milk carton tossed for him to retrieve. The carton turned out to be half-full; Rocky's \$800 suit ended up sopping in Grade A Homogenized; the pair still beamed.

Washington's golden retrievers must live up, visually, to imposing Republican names. The Jerry Fords still play with their golden, Liberty, in Rancho Mirage. The current First Dog—and the Reagans' favorite among many, even though on one occasion he bowled the First Lady

completely off her feet in front of prying cameras—is Victory.

Democratic dogs have more ordinary names. Ethel Kennedy's rowdy pack is only halfheartedly house-trained and includes two huge Newfoundlands, Buckwheat and Kubla; Spanky, Blarney and Loco, who are yappy little cocker spaniels; and two rather grand King Charles spaniels, Pumpkin and Soufflé, who reportedly occasionally enter into sexual liaisons with Thomas Babington Macaulay. (Mr. Macaulay is the King Charles spaniel of Jack Valenti. Jack, being a former LBJ aide who is now president of the Motion Picture Association, probably calls his King Charles spaniel "Tom" when no one is listening.)



Ethel Kennedy and Pumpkin

Prayer and Propriety

Washington is, of course, a very pious city. In the Reagan Administration, despite the local wisdom that Nancy Reagan's faith is "Christian Dior," prayer is extremely important. Interior Secretary

James Watt, for instance, is a profoundly religious man, given to glossolalia, or praying in tongues.

Still, people are not necessarily more truthful in Washington than they are elsewhere. In a city whose citizens are constantly called to account, the truth has to stay, well, slippery on the outside. To cope with this, Washingtonians do not

fib; they forget. They forget the first two wives of a Congressman, who suddenly vanish from his biography. They forget old political alliances, now embarrassing. Who, except Richard Nixon's first press secretary, remembers that Jack Kennedy, in his father's name, gave Richard Nixon \$1,000 to boost his Senate campaign against Helen Gahagan Douglas?



Rostropovich bear-hugs a fellow artist

Mind Your Manners, Please

In Washington, a typical greeting is not "How do you do?" It is "What do you do?" Foreigners are embarrassed by this. They make up funny answers: "I am an anchovy curler at the British embassy." "I stick the little worm in bottles of Mexican booze." Washington is not amused. It

cares deeply what you do. The entire future relationship between the querter and the questioned, over the next three minutes and the next several years, is based on your answer.

On the circuit you will probably be greeted in one of three ways: with a two-

CONTINUED

BONUS BOOK

cheek kiss (if you are a woman); with a Rostropovich bear hug (if you are a man—it was introduced by the maestro); or with the Elephant Hug. That is Nancy Reagan's favorite greeting. It involves her arms around your neck and your arms around her waist. Everyone in Georgetown can now do it perfectly.

Washington manners are totally rank-dependent. It's considered normal, even rather charming, for a high-ranking White House staffer to leap to his feet with no explanation halfway through a dinner party and bolt. Everything a White House staffer does is charming, you see. Senators no longer RSVP to invitations. ("Hardly anybody does," mournfully interjects a social secretary.) Maybe they'll come, maybe they won't. They almost certainly won't be on time.

One Washington hostess made the tragic mistake of inviting a half-dozen Senators to a dinner party. Two of the Senators did not arrive. One Senator came on time. One Senator was two hours late. And South Dakota's Jim Abourezk arrived announcing that his wife had de-

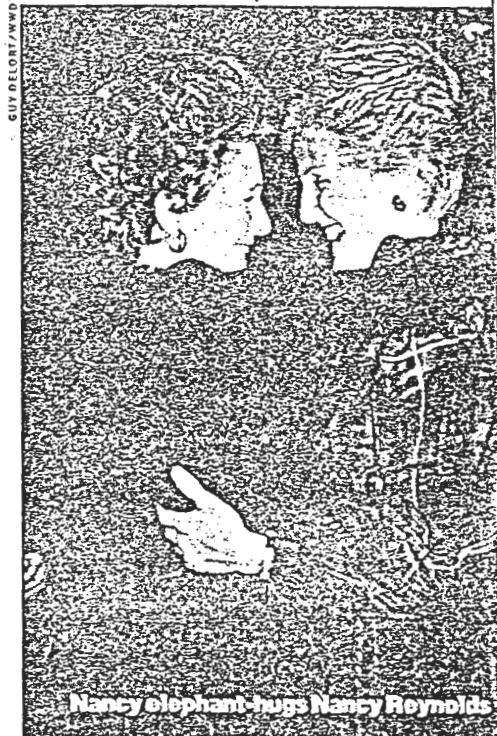
ecided to paint the basement instead.

An important point to master at parties is current table manners. These vary sharply from Administration to Administration. Washington had to learn finger-bowl-doily-juggling under the Kennedys and how to gnaw barbecued ribs under Lyndon Johnson. It had to jump back to cuisine ordinaire under Nixon and Ford, gobble grits with a grin during the Carter Era and now nibbles nouvelle veal-and-raspberries under the Reagans.

All Yankee eyes were glued to Jimmy Carter the night of the Georgia state dinner as the catfish were served. How should one ingest the bony delicacy? They learned that it is properly chewed with the mouth open, to allow for sudden rejection of parts. Then, at the end, you pick little bits out from between your teeth with your thumbnail.

Certain eccentricities in personal matters of the distinguished are accepted without comment by the Circuit. Teddy Kennedy's staffers hide food from his sight constantly during campaigns to prevent his eating in public. Nelson

Rockefeller always stirred his coffee with the tortoiseshell earpiece of his glasses. He then shook the glasses briskly. He did not wipe the stem before replacing it behind his ear.



Nancy Elephant-hugs Nancy Reynolds

Money Matters

Ronald Reagan's California crowd is, to old-line Washingtonians, almost comically generous—with its own money. Most rich Easterners would never dream of such a thing. In 1953 young Jackie Kennedy, as the bride of Senator John Kennedy, found that she had far too many wedding presents she did not care for. Did she give them to charity? Certainly not. We are talking here about a woman who was later to give her maid a uniform for Christmas. She bundled them all up in Jack's old winter underwear—all 300 items, including Steuben ashtrays, bar accessories, silver traveling clocks, picture frames, the silver box with all the autographs of the Cabinet, bookends, linens, a lacquer tray with sterling inlay engraved JBK. Then she toted them off to the Walter Reed Antique Shop run by the late Jack Traten in Bethesda. "She got top dollar for them all," Traten's daughter, Caryl Fisher, says. Caryl kept Jack's labeled underwear for sentimental reasons.

The Carters didn't like to throw money around at all. A model housewife for an inflationary age, Rosalynn Carter kept a watchful eye on nickels. Her White House domestic staff was embarrassed to shop from her grocery lists, as she always requested the very cheapest brands. Rosalynn made her own clothes, sometimes with fabrics from Washington's G Street Remnant Shop. She did her Christmas



Jackie gift wrapped with JFK's long Johns

shopping at discount stores.

Jimmy, too, tried to project a public economical image. For his first trip abroad, in May of '77, Carter reserved 70 rooms at Claridge's, the fashionable and expensive London hotel. After a little thought, and pondering their leader's image as a man who carried his own garment bag, his aides canceled the reservations. Instead, they went to the cheaper Britannia Hotel. (With the exception of Alex Haig, who was along on the ride and who always stays at Claridge's.)

The Savoy group, which owns Claridge's, found itself suddenly stuck with 70 empty rooms. Quietly and tastefully, it asked for, and received, \$10,000 from the U.S. government. The U.S. taxpayer, who was told none of this, ended up forking over for two hotels instead of one.

The Status Chase

"This shows what happens to a politician who tries to be a good sport with the press! From now on I'm going to be a stuffy s.o.b.!" said Texas Senator John Tower, a short man, who was photographed at a party in a Superman suit and attracted media attention.

The most gratifying sign of Status in Washington is the evidence of desire in high places that you stay alive. That is why you have Secret Service men swarming around you. That is why members of the Cabinet must submit to tiresome but prestigious nuclear-attack drills periodically, during which they are whisked away by helicopter to the bowels of a nearby mountain.

The second most gratifying sign is the way you get around. Absolutely A-Status, of course, is the motorcade. You cannot beat the howling sirens, uniformed outriders, a dignified line of limos nosing down the wide Washington, D.C. avenues like great proud black beetles, the security and press wagons, the gapers standing on the sidewalk. When President Jimmy Carter was planning a trip to Italy in 1980, an advance staffer wired a



Even Ron gets Mom's standard embrace

Nancy Through the Looking Glass

Her friends contend that Nancy Reagan is "fun and relaxed" under the right circumstances. They also enjoy some fun at her expense. One California tradition holds that her most endearing trait is what is called the "Nancified joke." "What's the definition of a nymphomaniac?" one jokester asked. The answer is, "A woman who gets screwed an hour after she gets her hair done."

Retold by Nancy later, the whole thing gained a flavor both genteel and surreal: "What do you call a woman who makes love right after she's had her hair done?" asked Mrs. Reagan, and demurely supplied her answer: "A hypochondriac."

When Nancy Reagan decided to take on drug abuse as her crusade, she did not know what awaited her. At a Florida drug center, she listened for two and a half hours as kids in a free-floating rap session told what their lives on drugs were really

like. The accounts of how they had lied, cheated, fought, hated and run away—how they had overdosed; how they had smoked and popped and sniffed and mainlined pot, cocaine, uppers, downers, PCP, acid, hash, hash oil, mushrooms, insecticides, gasoline—they formed a moving and horrifying litany. Nancy was stirred beyond anything she had expected. She "puddled up." Her voice trembling, she looked around at the group and said that her heart was full—"so many things I'd like to say to you, if I can only get through them... We only make this trip once and that once you ought to make as wonderful, as full, as interesting as you possibly can." (The choice of the word "trip" was unfortunate, but the emotion, powerful and genuine, was undeniable.) In Dallas, she called drug abuse "the most democratic of diseases"—certainly intending a small *d* on the adjective.

consul there: "ARRANGE GOOD MOTORCADE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ARRIVAL IN VENICE." The consul protested. Venice was built on canals, he noted. How about a gondola-cade instead? Furious word came back: Stop trying to be smart. This is an election year. Get cracking on that motorcade.

Status in the capital is distressingly habit-forming. When Henry Kissinger returned to the State Department after his exit from office, he arrived at a party both late and flushed. "I was lost!" he explained. Never before had he been in the building without bodyguards or entourage; alone, he found himself wandering around the seventh-floor kitchen. Once, when a reporter had asked him his Georgetown address, he simply didn't know. Nancy had picked out the house, he said. Henry just got out of his limousine when it stopped; the Secret Service took him from there. And when he walked Tyler, the dog led him back without fail.

Within the White House, nowadays, another show of status is to decorate one's offices with large model ships borrowed from the Navy. Ed Meese, for example, picked a neatly rigged ship of the line, the U.S.S. *Ohio*; George Bush has two warships, the sloop *Enterprise* and a Revolutionary War privateer.

Talk of the Town



FDR: "I murdered my grandmother"

Franklin Delano Roosevelt decided that, on the whole, it did not much matter what words were exchanged on Washington's social front. After greeting dozens of guests at White House functions with "Very kind of you to come" and "How good to see you," he would, just to alleviate the boredom, occasionally lapse into murmuring, "I murdered my grandmother this morning." The response was

usually "Wonderful, Mr. President," or "Thank you so much, sir." The only man to actually listen, said FDR, was a diplomat. He nodded gravely and replied, "I'm sure she had it coming to her."

Some people in Washington go to a lot of trouble to make Quotable Remarks. Here are a few from different eras of recent history to get you in the mood:

"One of the ways I save energy is by asking my servants not to turn on the self-cleaning oven until after 7 in the evening."—Betsy Bloomingdale, Nancy Reagan's First Friend

"Democrats give away their old clothes; Republicans wear theirs. Republicans employ exterminators; Democrats step on the bugs. Democrats eat the fish they catch; Republicans stuff 'em and hang 'em on the wall."—Sean Donlon, who was Ambassador from Ireland in Carter's Administration

"It was stupid—like General Motors breaking in to steal Edsel plans."—Former Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, about the Watergate burglary

"Making foreign policy is a little bit like making pornographic movies. It's more fun doing it than watching it."—William D. Rogers, being sworn in as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

BONUS BOOK

Attired for the Fray



Eunice Shriver's torn mink

"We do not wear pants. We do not wear clogs. We represent our country," Muffie Brandon, Mrs. Reagan's social secretary, has said. Certainly, Washington is a town of uniforms. The uniform changes chameleon-style from Administration to Administration, but it is always there. During the Ford-Carter transition, sensible women like author Barbara Howar covered all bases by adopting jeans-with-mink. During the Carter-Reagan transition, the women's uniform was black with pearls, or a certain Oscar de la Renta long, full taffeta skirt, which was once seen on six women at one party.

Eunice Shriver, Teddy Kennedy's sister, favors a white mink. This was seen all over town with a long rip in the back one year. (Eunice is beloved among friends and family for what the poet called a "sweet disorder in the dress.")

The Washington Uniform Mink for about five years has been very dark, in the Blackglama range. Sadly, by the time everyone rich enough to afford the Uniform

Mink had actually acquired it, along came Nancy Reagan with a brand-new Maximilian mink of Lunaraine, a disturbingly different—mid-chestnutty-brown—hue. Ronald Reagan had bought it for her just before the Inauguration. The true impact of this traumatic event will not be felt for a couple of winters.

The current prototypical Washington Daytime Woman's Uniform is an Adolfo suit. The genteel no-pants-for-women rule at the Reagan White House is explained to the lowliest typist. "By the way," one applicant for a typing pool job was told, "something you should know. We all wear Supp-hose here."

Congressional wives, through thick and thin, must wear Good Tailored Outfits—preferably a dress and jacket. Clothes must be modest and photogenic, preferably in clear colors. Most politicians agree with Lyndon Johnson, who forbade Lady Bird to wear "old muley colors." Liz Taylor, of course, dressed like a madam, but everyone rather liked that.

Is There Life After Power?



Jody Powell's Amazing Grace

The pain of making an exit from the world of the Washington In to the world of the Washington Out can be devastating. Out of the blue, White House telephone operators do not recognize the names of the people still toiling in the White House. ("Jody who? I'm sorry, she's busy.") Henry Kissinger, calling Washington barber Milton Pitts' shop after his tenure as Secretary of State, was told, "Please be on time for your haircut. I have a VIP coming in 15 minutes later."

The end of an Administration presents the last chance for a grateful departing President to do small favors for his staff. Carter permitted his Vice-President, Fritz Mondale, to bring his wife and spend the night in the Lincoln bedroom at the White House. Clearly, he thought he'd done his duty. Fritz's friends could not help noticing that Carter grandly presented the Medal of Freedom to his consumer aide, Esther Peterson and National Security Affairs Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, but did not give it to Fritz.

A certain bitterness sometimes colors the proceedings. The Carters' last press Christmas party ended with the hard core

singing carols round the piano, tears and Jody Powell crooning *Amazing Grace* and *Goodnight Irene*. He gasped at the end of the latter, "Ah want you to know this is the last time that song will be sung in this house for four years—damn their eyes!"

The unwilling exit takes its toll. One recently exiting Administration member, shortly after the loss of the election, inexplicably treated himself to a vasectomy. A Ford staffer, before leaving, tiptoed into the Rose Garden and planted marijuana seeds. The seedlings, spotted that spring by sharp-eyed White House gardeners, were uprooted before they could do any harm, or good.

Still, Mary Hoyt, Mrs. Carter's press secretary, was gracious enough to send a welcome note to Sheila Patton Tate, Mrs. Reagan's press secretary. "Always remember that your time is short in the sweep of history," wrote Mrs. Hoyt, pointing out what Washingtonians rarely pause to recognize in their rush for power and status. "So take time to smell the roses," she went on to add, "and nod to the portraits of those who were privileged also to be here." □

UP029

R W

NANCY

BY HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- NANCY REAGAN WILL PLACE A WREATH AT THE AMERICAN CEMETERY AT NORMANDY, VISIT THE HOME OF ARTIST CLAUDE MONET AND RIDE IN A CARRIAGE WITH PRINCE PHILIP DURING HER TRIP TO EUROPE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

THE FIRST LADY HAS BEEN BRIEFED ON THE EVENTS AND THE PROTOCOL INVOLVED IN THE 10-DAY JOURNEY THAT WILL TAKE HER TO PARIS, ROME, LONDON, BONN AND BERLIN, WHERE THE REAGANS WILL HAVE AN AUDIENCE WITH POPE JOHN PAUL II.

MRS. REAGAN'S PRESS SECRETARY, SHEILA TATE, SAID THE FIRST LADY TELEPHONED HER DAUGHTER, ACTRESS PATTI DAVIS, AND SON, BALLET DANCER RONALD PRESCOTT REAGAN, TO SAY GOODBYE.

THURSDAY EVENING, THE REAGANS WILL HOST A DINNER PARTY IN HONOR OF FRENCH PRESIDENT AND MRS. FRANCOIS MITTERRAND AT THE U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE IN PARIS.

FRIDAY, MRS. REAGAN WILL BE HONORED AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE FIRST LADY OF FRANCE, WHO WILL ACCOMPANY HER ON A VISIT TO A SCHOOL FOR BLIND STUDENTS WHERE SHE WILL OBSERVE A GYMNASTICS CLASS AND ATTEND A PIANO RECITAL.

SHE WILL TOUR MONET'S HOME AND GARDENS AT GIVERNY ON SATURDAY AND IN THE EVENING WILL ATTEND THE PARIS OPERA, WHERE AMERICAN SINGER BARBARA HENDRICKS IS PERFORMING IN "ROMEO AND JULIET."

THE HIGHLIGHT OF HER TRIP WILL BE HER VISIT TO AMERICAN CEMETERY AT NORMANDY SUNDAY, TO ATTEND MEMORIAL CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY.

MRS. REAGAN WILL PLACE A WREATH AT THE CEMETERY, WITH ITS ROWS OF WHITE CROSSES OVER GRAVES OF THE AMERICAN DEAD. SHE ALSO WILL VISIT THE GRAVESITE OF ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKER WHO WAS KILLED DURING THE LANDINGS.

AFTERWARD, SHE WILL HAVE LUNCH AT THE HOME OF MAYOR MICHEL HARDELAY AT VIERVILLE-SUR-MER ON OMAHA BEACH. HIS HOME WAS ONE OF THE ONLY SIX THAT REMAINED STANDING FOLLOWING THE D-DAY INVASION.

SUNDAY EVENING, THE FIRST LADY WILL JOIN THE PRESIDENT AT THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT FOR A DINNER PARTY AND A DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

SHE WILL ACCOMPANY REAGAN TO SEE THE POPE AT THE VATICAN ON JUNE 7 AND THEN FLY WITH THE PRESIDENT TO LONDON, WHERE THEY WILL BE GREETED WITH FULL HONORS BY QUEEN ELIZABETH II AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

WHEN REAGAN GOES HORSEBACK RIDING WITH THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND JUNE 8, MRS. REAGAN WILL BE TAKEN FOR A CARRIAGE RIDE BY PRINCE PHILIP, AN EXPERT HORSEMAN HIMSELF.

UPI 06-02-82 11:15 AED

UP025

R W

REAGAN

UPDATE UP009

BY HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENT REAGAN WEDNESDAY DEPARTED ON A 10-DAY MISSION TO EUROPE TO SHORE UP SUPPORT AMONG U.S. ALLIES AND SHOW THAT HIS ADMINISTRATION IS READY TO ACCEPT AN INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP POSITION TO PROTECT "ALL THAT IS GOOD AND DECENT IN HUMANKIND."

"IF IT IS, AS IT APPEARS, THAT WE ARE DESTINED TO PLAY A LEADERSHIP ROLE, THEN WE SHALL DO SO WITH ONE PURPOSE IN MIND -- TO AFFIRM AND PROTECT THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUES OF OUR PEOPLE, AND OF THE PEOPLE IN THOSE COUNTRIES ALLIED WITH US IN THIS DETERMINATION TO BE FREE," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN A DEPARTURE ADDRESS.

"OUR SOCIETIES ARE A REFLECTION OF ALL THAT IS GOOD AND DECENT IN HUMANKIND," REAGAN SAID OF THE NATIONS THAT WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT IN FRANCE AND THE NATO SUMMIT IN BRUSSELS.

REAGAN SAID THE UNITED STATES "NEVER SOUGHT" THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP THAT IT INHERITED AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II, BUT HE SAID THAT IN HIS FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE, HIS ADMINISTRATION HAS REAFFIRMED "TO OUR FRIENDS ABROAD AND POSSIBLE ADVERSARIES THAT WE ACCEPT THAT RESPONSIBILITY."

REAGAN TOOK OFF FROM THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS IN HIS WHITE-TOPPED MARINE ONE HELICOPTER AT 10:03 A.M. EDT, SHORTLY AFTER DELIVERING HIS PREPARED REMARKS IN THE EAST ROOM.

HE LOOKED AROUND AT THE SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE -- INCLUDING CABINET OFFICERS, MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS -- AND JOKED, "WHO'S TENDING THE STORE?" HE ALSO QUIPPED, "I THINK WE'VE GOT EVERYTHING PACKED, NANCY'S UPSTAIRS UNPLUGGING THE TOASTER. I GUESS WE'RE READY TO GO."

IN ADDITION TO THE ECONOMIC AND NATO SUMMITS, REAGAN WILL VISIT QUEEN ELIZABETH II IN LONDON AND POPE JOHN PAUL II IN ROME BEFORE RETURNING TO WASHINGTON. IN BONN, REAGAN SAID HE WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES DETAILS OF HIS PLANS "TO ENGAGE THE SOVIET UNION IN REALISTIC ARMS REDUCTIONS TALKS."

HE SAID THAT AT THE VERSAILLES ECONOMIC TALKS, HE WILL PROPOSE "REGULAR AND CLOSER CONSULTATION" AMONG THE ALLIED NATIONS "SO WE CAN PURSUE ECONOMIC POLICIES THAT MOVE IN THE SAME DIRECTION."

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE WOULD ALSO SEEK METHODS OF STRENGTHENING THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING SYSTEM AND "TAKE A STAND AGAINST THE INCREASING DRIFT...TOWARDS PROTECTIONISM."

UPI 06-02-82 10:52 RED

THE EAR

HANDS ACROSS THE WATER

... Bid adieu, darlings, to Nancy Reagan's glossy pink-claw and starlet-scarlet fingernails. Nancy, you see, has a new First Fingerperson, Jo Anne Casperson. Jo Anne has clipped and buffed the First Husband's Digits for over a year, while barber Milton Pitts snipped his hair. Quite suddenly, the Call came to do Nancy's nails *au naturel*, too. "First I clip. Then file, work on the cuticle, wipe the nails. Then I satin-buff and scrub, then massage," she explains. "No soaking. Soaking does no good at all." Jo Anne is a whiz with the satin-buffer, which gives Nature's Own Shine. She buffed Nancy yesterday a.m., and Ronnie in the p.m. All 20 First Fingernails are in spit-spot shape for the hand-shakin', Over There. Hooray.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

DAILY READING FILE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 4, 1982

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

MRS. REAGAN'S ACTIVITIES

MAY, 1982

RECEPTIONS (WHITE HOUSE) (3)

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

OUTSIDE LUNCHEONS & ACTIVITIES (6)

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

PHOTOS ((4)

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

STATE ARRIVALS & DINNER (1)

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

MEETINGS (1)

TLAC Meeting, May 6, 1982 (Foster Grandparents)

TAPING (1)

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

ACTIVITIES (1) (WH)

Tree Planting, May 13, 1982

INTERVIEWS (4)

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

WITH PRESIDENT (WHITE HOUSE) (4)

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

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

WITH THE PRESIDENT (OUTSIDE) (1)

House, Senate Dinner, May 4, 1982

TRIPS (5)

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

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

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

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

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



Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON BUREAU

May 26, 1982

Dear Mrs. Reagan and Sheila,

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

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

Sincerely,
Betty Curiberti

Personal

✓ cc: Sheila
Reading file

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

U.S. News & World Report

Lester Tanzer
Managing Editor

May 21, 1982

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

My dear Mrs. Reagan:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Les Tanzer

LT:m

*Reading
File*



BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Box 6337 • Waco, Texas 76706
Telephone (817) 755-1961

May 26, 1982

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

Dear Mrs. Tate,

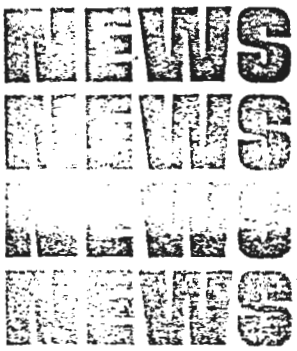
Enclosed is a news release disseminated locally from the Baylor Office of Public Relations about an upcoming "Foster Grandparents Jamboree" to be held on our campus.

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

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Teresa J. Boyce
Assistant News Coordinator



JAMBOREE

TBU/TR-1

052682

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JAMBOREE PARTICIPANTS 'SPECIAL' TO FIRST LADY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Front Page

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1982



Associated Press

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

Page 3

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Friday, June 4, 1982



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

UPI/AFB photo

President Launches European Tour With Booster Shots of Jests, Politics

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reagan said the United States

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

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

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

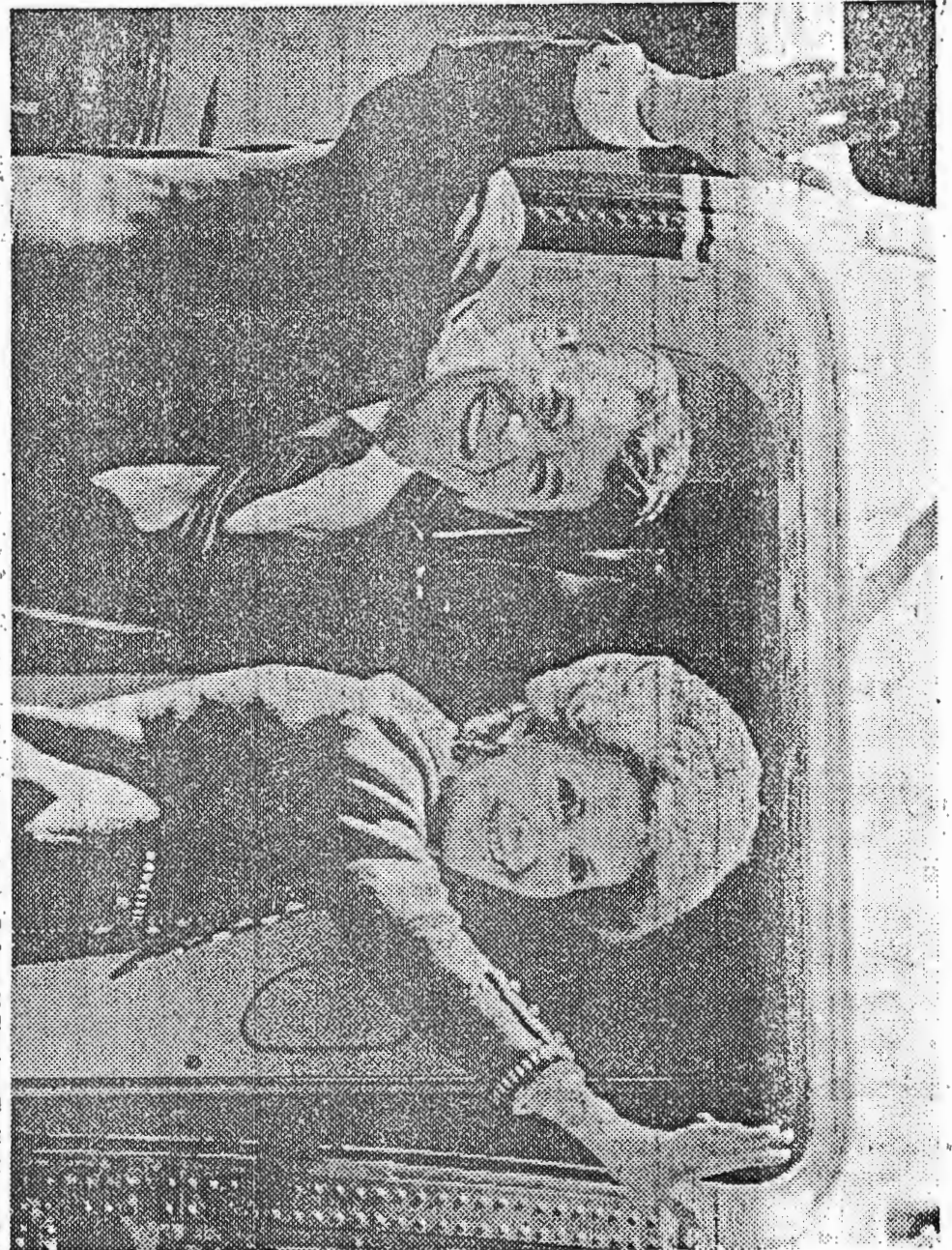
Reagan seemed less sanguine, however, on what he could tell Europeans about U.S. economic conditions. The Europeans are frustrated by continuing high U.S. interest rates that encourage a flight of capital from their countries to higher-yielding investments in this one.

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

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

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

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





Lady first.

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

AP



UPI Photo

President and Mrs. Reagan at Orly Airport outside Paris

Reagan Arrives In France to Start Series of Summits

Combined News Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

West Germany has mobilized 17,000 police-

Editorial, Page 76

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Ron goes forth to slay econ dragon

By **BRUCE DRAKE**
Of The News Washington Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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REAGAN

UPDATE UP016

BY JIM ANDERSON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UPI 06-03-82 12:28 PED

Next Page



AP Laserphoto

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

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

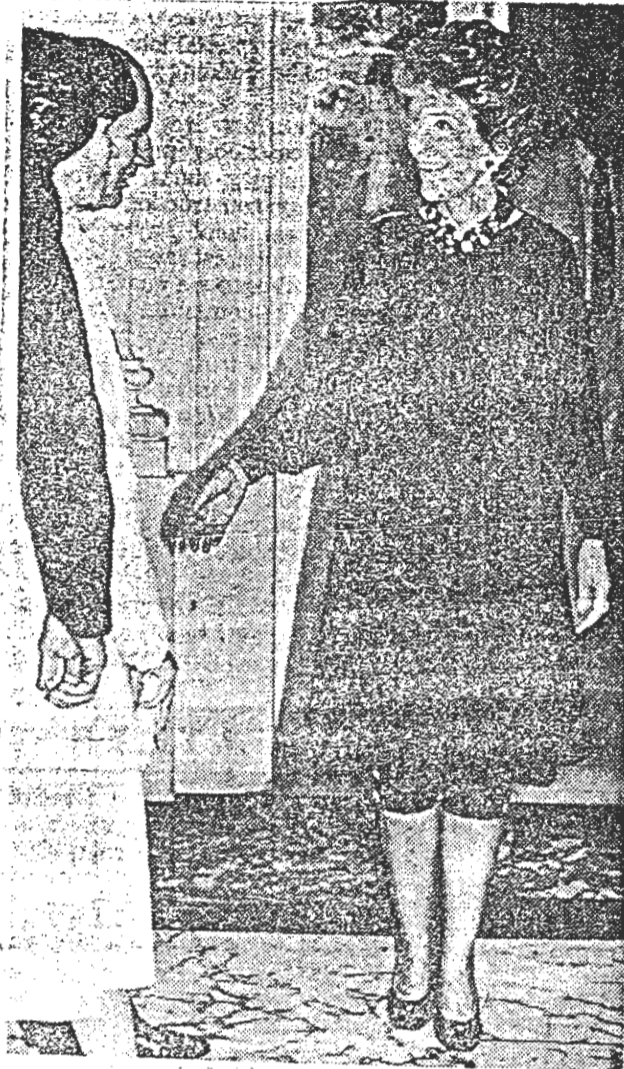
The Washington Times

PAGE 10A / THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1982



AP

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



Associated Press

Nancy Reagan in black satin knickers by Galanos.

Newsmakers

First Lady Knee-Deep in Fashion

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

Front Page

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1982



United Press International

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

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AP-THIS MORNING-TAKE 3

TOPIC: PEOPLE

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



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

United Press International

Reporter's Notebook: A Sartorial Surprise in Paris

By ENID NEMY

Special to The New York Times

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Whatever she has on is hers."

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

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

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

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

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

"It's customary," he said.

Would he bring his own water to Versailles?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

UPI



Nancy Reagan last night, by AP

Paris Match

The Elite Meet to Eat With the Reagans

By Donnie Radcliffe

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

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

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

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

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

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

REAGANS, From D1

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

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

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

Earlier Sheila Tate told reporters

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

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

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

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

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



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

Paris Match

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

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

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

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

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

ference in Bonn as "symbolism" and tonight's dinner as some necessary fluff. It gives the Reagans one last chance to be together before the president heads off to Louis XIV's old spread west of here. The president will be sleeping in the same bed as emperors and kings have before him in the pink marble Grand Trianon, and Mrs. Reagan will not join him until Sunday night when Mitterrand entertains summit leaders at a glittering gala dinner in the palace's historic Hall of Mirrors.

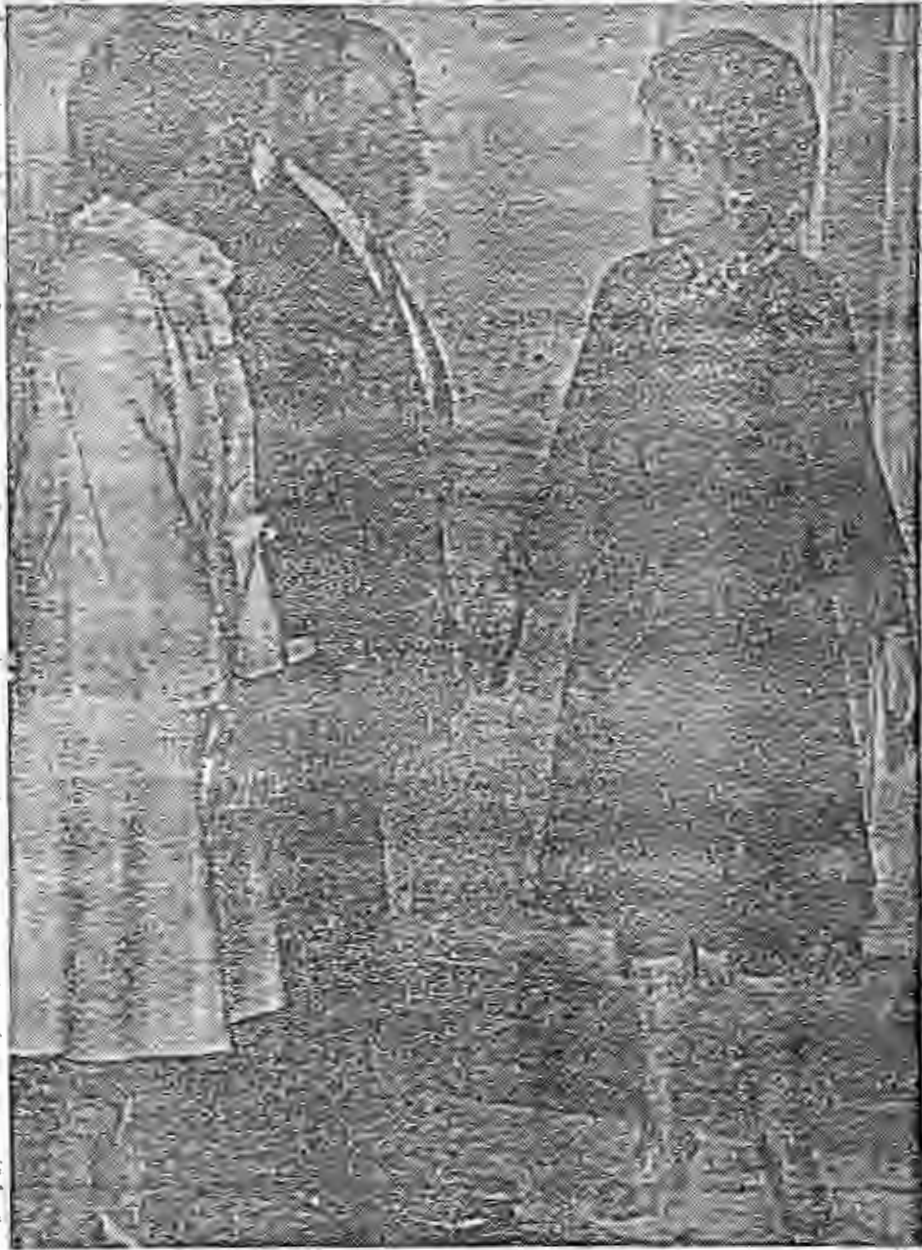
The French have not disclosed the cost of their summit house party, although published reports range as high as \$13 million.

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

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

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

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



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

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NANCY REAGAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AP-WX-06-04-82 1139EDT

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

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

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

GREAT EXPECTATIONS:

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

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

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

R W

NIXON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nixon rips media on First Lady stories

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

Over the years, Nixon said, reporters have created "myths" about first ladies, characterizing Lady Bird Johnson as "much too public," his own wife as "Plastic Pat" because of her privacy, Rosalynn Carter as "much too aggressive" and Nancy Reagan as "First Mannequin" because of her clothes and lifestyle.

Once reporters create these images, the former President said, "they have to perpetuate them."

"It's like the savages," said Nixon. "The savages, over the years and times past, they would build their idols and then worship them. The media creates a myth, then they have to perpetuate them."

NIXON, INTERVIEWED by correspondent Diane Sawyer on the CBS "Morning News," said he bears none of the outward antagonism toward the media that marked the stormier years of his tenure in the White House.

However, he noted with a chuckle that one of his aides used to look into the White House press room and remark, "There you have the vultures and the witches."

He singled out women reporters for special criticism.

"Let's talk about some of the ladies of the press for a moment," Nixon said. "We have to realize that men reporters can be tough, but women reporters think they have to be tougher. They've got to prove something. And they particularly think they have to be tough with other women."

"Women can be very tough in the questioning and so

forth and so on. I want them to do that. But I don't think they have to demonstrate that they can be as crude and as ruthless and as vulgar as men are."

NIXON DENIED that a sexist attitude motivated his comments. He admitted he was "a bit old-fashioned," but he said he applauded the entry of women into traditionally male fields and predicted that "before the end of this century, there will certainly be a woman vice president, possibly a woman president, and that is good."

"But they're going to do that not because they're like men but because they're like women."

Nixon said the media "didn't agree with" many of the things he said and did as President, but "it's now live and let live."