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cc: EG  
Ahearn  
McCay

Document No. \_\_\_\_\_

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/24/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00 a.m. 5/25

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GALWAY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SPEECH  
(5/24 - 3:30 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TUTWILER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WIRTHLIN</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>HENKEL</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 10:00 a.m. tomorrow, May 25. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman  
Assistant to the President  
Ext. 2702

Received SS  
1984 MAY 24 PM 3:43

(Rohrabacher/BE)  
May 24, 1984  
3:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GALWAY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SPEECH  
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1984

A chairde gaeil [ah car-jah gale]. Thank you. I very much appreciate the honor you have paid me today. A degree, honorary though it may be, is a recognition of a certain understanding of culture and of the truths that are at the foundation of Western civilization. A degree from an Irish university, in this respect, is of even greater significance.

It was here in Ireland that monks and scholars preserved the theological and classical achievements of the Western World during a time of darkness on the Continent of Europe. With the triumph of St. Patrick and Christianity, Ireland emerged as the most learned country of Europe, attracting students from distant lands and known for centuries as "The Island of Saints and Scholars."

This veneration of knowledge is part of our heritage I am most proud to share. While tyrants in many nations stamped their populations into conformity and submission, our ancestors enjoyed heated exchanges of ideas as far back as in the court of Good King Brian Boru. It's part of our blood. That's what I keep telling myself every time I try to iron out my differences with the Speaker of our House of Representatives, a lad by the name of Tip O'Neill.

Well, Tip is a great son of Ireland and a great American as well. I can say that, knowing we have heartfelt differences of opinion. Yet, in free societies, differences are expected, indeed encouraged. It is this freedom to disagree, to question,

to state one's case even when in opposition to those in authority, that is the cornerstone of liberty and human progress.

When I arrived in Shannon yesterday, I mentioned that I was not only returning to my own roots, but also to those of my country's freedom. Historically, of course, no one can doubt Ireland's enormous contributions to American liberty. Nine of the signers of our Declaration of Independence were of Irish ancestry; four were born in Ireland. Twenty generals in our Revolutionary Army were of Irish ancestry. Generals Montgomery, Sullivan, Wayne, and others were in the thick of the battle. On Washington's personal staff were Generals Moyuland and Fitzgerald. And on the high seas, Commodore John Barry, the father of the United States Navy, was born in County Wexford.

As officers, and as soldiers, sailors, and Marines, Irish immigrants added fire to the American Revolution, a fire that ignited a flame of liberty as had never before been seen. This was not a result of uncontrollable historical forces, but the accomplishment of heroic individuals whose commitment and courage shook the foundations of empires. William Butler Yeats put it well:

"Whatever flames upon the night  
Man's own resinous heart has fed."

And I imagine the British weren't surprised to see just who was fanning those flames. Sir Henry Clinton wrote home to London that, "the emigrants from Ireland are our most serious opponents."

By the time of the American Revolution, Ireland was already a nation steeped in culture and historical traditions -- a fact

evidenced by your own city of Galway, which is celebrating its 500th anniversary. Permit me to congratulate all of your citizens on this august occasion.

This esteemed university, itself almost 100 years old, is only one part of the educational tradition of Galway. I'm told that as far back as 1580, Galway Mayor Dominick Lynch founded a free school here which became a well-known center of Catholic culture and nationalist activity, attracting pupils from near and far.

By 1627, so many were flocking here, many with no means of support, that the city ordered "foreign beggars and poor scholars" to be whipped out of town. Considering the degree you have just bestowed upon me, I can only hope that rule is no longer in effect.

I'm afraid we have no communities quite so venerable as Galway in the United States. But what we lack in years we try hard to make up for in spirit. From the time of our independence until the present moment, the mainspring of our national identity has been a common dedication to the principles of human liberty. Further, we believe there is a vital link between our freedom and the dramatic progress -- the increase in our material well-being -- that we've enjoyed over these last 200 years.

Freedom motivates people of courage and creativity to strive, to improve, and to push back the boundaries of knowledge. Here, too, the Irish character has contributed so much. Galway, a city Columbus is said to have visited on his way to the New World, is on a coast which for a thousand years was the Western Edge, the frontier of the known world.

This is the 1,500th anniversary of the birth of St. Brendan, who, legend tells us, sailed west into uncharted waters and discovered new lands. This man of God, a man of learning whose monasteries were part of Ireland's Golden Age, may, indeed, have been the first tie between Ireland and America. I understand much time and effort has gone into organizing what will be an annual trans-Atlantic yacht race between Ireland and the United States commemorating Brendan's voyage. I commend those making this effort to establish what could prove to be an exciting new link between our two countries.

Whether Brendan reached the American Continent or not, there is no doubt about the Irish role in taming the wilderness of the New World and turning America into an economic dynamo beyond imagination. The Irish came by the millions, seeking refuge from tyranny and deprivation -- from hunger of the body and of the soul. Irish-Americans worked in the factories, they built our railroads and, as with my family, settled and farmed the vast stretches of uncultivated prairie in the heartland of America. They filled the ranks in our military forces, they helped organize our labor unions, and they jumped into American politics with great vigor.

The dream of a better life brought these people to our shores, and millions of others from every corner of the world. Today, they and their descendants maintain great pride in their ancestry. And, today, I come to Ireland -- yes, to seek my roots -- but, also, to say thank you to your nation, and to your people for all you contributed to the spirit and well-being of the United States of America.

America in these last four decades has assumed a heavy burden of responsibility throughout the world. Sometimes, as is to be expected in all human endeavors, mistakes were made. Yet, overall, I believe the United States has an admirable record. I know, as of late, we have been the subject of some harsh, and what I consider to be unfair, criticism. I am happy that we have this opportunity to discuss some things.

First, let me assure you that the American people still hold dear those principles of liberty and justice for which our forefathers sacrificed so much. One need only visit America to understand this; and I hope that each of you will someday do just that. We are still the open and vibrant society that captured the imagination of the world. We are still a Nation composed of good and decent people whose fundamental values of tolerance, compassion, and fair-play guide and direct the decisions of our Government. We have not forgotten our roots.

Yet, today, the free world faces an enormously powerful adversary that has none of the democratic traditions about which we've been speaking. A visit to that country, or to its colonies, would reveal no public disagreement, no right of assembly, no independent unions. What we face is an awesome and aggressive military machine, directed by a totalitarian ideology that forbids freedom of speech, democratic elections, and that proclaims the worship of God to be an anti-social evil.

American policy is aimed at deterring aggression and helping our allies and friends protect themselves, while, at the same time, doing everything we can to reduce the risks of war. This is a perplexing and, in so many ways, a thankless task. Yet, in

face of the unrelenting Soviet arms buildup -- which we have been witnessing since the 1970's -- we must do what is necessary to maintain a military balance.

But there is a better alternative than upping the number of weapons -- and that is reducing the numbers on both sides to equal and verifiable levels. The United States has proposed about a 30-percent reduction in strategic-missile warheads, and the elimination of an entire class of missiles, the land-based, intermediate-range missiles. Unfortunately, we are at the bargaining table facing an empty chair.

The Soviet Union has not only walked away from the arms negotiations, it has embarked on a campaign of intimidation. I believe this a time to remain calm and remain firm; but it is also a time -- and I hope with all my heart that every citizen in the Soviet Union could hear these words -- it is time to return to the negotiating table, and to stay there until we reach an agreement to reduce these terrible weapons of war. And we must not stop there; we must not stop until the day we banish all these weapons from the face of the Earth.

But even success in arms reductions, as welcome as it would be, will not solve all the world's problems.

In our own hemisphere, during these last few years, massive amounts of Soviet military supplies have been shipped into Central America, accompanied by thousands of Cuban and Eastern Bloc military advisers. In Nicaragua, a democratic revolution was manipulated and subverted by the Sandinistas. Democratic freedoms have been suppressed, and the church attacked. When the



Pope visited last year, the Christian community was abused and the Pope himself was openly ridiculed.

On one occasion, a Catholic priest, an opponent of communism, was stripped naked -- degraded and humiliated -- and paraded through the streets of Managua by Sandinista bullies. This violation of the dignity of a man of God is what the Nicaraguan people have come to expect.

On Good Friday they spoke out. Up to 100,000 Catholics in Managua demonstrated their opposition to communist dictatorship. You may not have heard about this courageous act of defiance or the brave words of Nicaraguan Archbishop Obando y Bravo.

"To those who say that the only course for Central American countries is Marxism-Leninism," he recently told his people, "we Christians must show another way. That is to follow Christ, whose path is that of truth and liberty."

The vast majority of those now struggling for freedom in Nicaragua -- contrary to what the Sandinista junta would have the world believe -- are good and worthy people who did not like the Somoza dictatorship, and who do not want the communist dictatorship. The tragedy is, they never had a chance to choose.

They want that chance. And what we in the United States are trying to do is help those struggling for freedom and democracy in that troubled region. Our aid is heavily weighted on the economic side, but, clearly, security assistance is part of the effort and essential to the safety of those under attack.

In El Salvador, we are supporting the people who are trying to establish democratic institutions, and who are under siege by both communist guerrillas and right-wing terrorists. They've had

free elections in which all, including the communist guerrillas, were invited to participate. But the guerrillas, armed by the Soviet Union and directed by Nicaraguans and Cubans, chose instead to threaten to cut the fingers off anyone who voted. Eighty percent of the people voted anyway.

Our program is not perfect, and I understand your "concerns about the Central American situation. But, I can assure you, we are trying to do what we believe is right, as God and our traditions permit us to see the right.

Edmund Burke, a great supporter of the American Revolution, and a great son of Ireland as well, once said, "There is but one law for all, namely, that law which governs all law, the law of our Creator, the law of humanity, justice, equity -- the law of nature and of nations."

Burke also lived in what his contemporaries thought to be confusing times. Yet he was able to see through the rhetoric and personalities to recognize that the American people were struggling not just for selfish ends, but for liberty and justice. Today, Ireland and the United States remain faithful to the law of our Creator. It is our way, because we are of the same seed. I know and respect Ireland's independent role in the world. Yet I hope in our hearts, we will always stand together. Brothers and sisters of Ireland, Dia libh golier [Dee-ah live Gah-lair]. Thank you.

CC: F...  
C...e

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/25/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00 A.M. TUESDAY, 5/2

SUBJECT: REMARKS: OMAHA BEACH MEMORIAL REMARKS  
(5/25 - 3:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ELLIOTT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTWILER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WIRTHLIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any edits directly to Ben Elliott by 10:00 a.m. Tuesday, May 29th, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman  
Assistant to the President  
Ext. 2702

(Dolan/BE)  
May 25, 1984  
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OMAHA BEACH MEMORIAL REMARKS  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1984

We stand today at a place of battle, one that 40 years ago saw the worst of war. Men bled and died here for a few feet or inches of sand as bullets and shellfire cut through their ranks. About them, General Omar Bradley later said: "Every man who set foot on Omaha Beach that day was a hero."

Words do not do them justice. Speeches cannot portray their suffering, their sacrifice, their heroism. President Lincoln once reminded us that -- through their deeds -- the dead of battle have spoken more eloquently for themselves than any of the living ever could, that we can only honor them by rededicating ourselves to the cause for which they gave a last full measure of devotion.

Today, we do rededicate ourselves to that cause. And in this place of honor, we are humbled by the realization of how much many have given to the cause of freedom and to their fellowman.

Some who survived the battle on June 6, 1944 are here today. Others who hoped to return never did so.

"Someday I'll go back," said Private First Class Peter Robert Zanatta of the 37th Engineer Combat Battalion of the first assault wave to hit Omaha Beach. "I'll go back and I'll see it all again. I'll see the beach, the barricades, and the graves. I'll put a flower on the graves of the guys I knew and on the grave of the unknown soldier -- all the guys I fought with."

Those words of Private Zanatta come to us from his daughter, Lisa Zanatta Henn, in an essay written about an event her father spoke of often: "the Normandy Invasion would change his life forever," she said.

She tells some of his stories of World War II, but says for her father "the story to end all stories was D-Day."

"He made me feel the fear of being on that boat waiting to land. I can smell the ocean and feel the seasickness. I can see the looks on his fellow soldiers' faces, the fear, the anguish, the uncertainty of what lay ahead. And when they landed, I can feel the strength and courage of the men who took those first steps through the tide to what must have surely looked like instant death."

Private Zanatta's daughter says: "I don't know how or why I can feel this emptiness, this fear, or this determination, but I do. Maybe its the bond I had with my father. (I was really lucky -- we never got tired of talking to each other.) All I know is that it brings tears to my eyes to think about my father as a 20 year old boy having to face that beach."

She went on to say how the anniversary of D-Day for her and her family was always special; she describes how, as she read more about it, she realized her own father's survival was a miracle.

"So many men died. I know that my father watched many of his friends be killed. I know that he must have died inside a little each time. But his explanation to me was 'You did what you had to do and you kept on going.'"

"My dad won his share of medals. He was a good soldier and fought hard for his country. He was just an ordinary guy, with immigrant Italian parents who never really had enough money. But he was a proud man. Proud of his heritage, proud of his country, proud that he fought in World War II and proud that he lived through D-Day."

"My dad is gone now. It's been eight years. He died fighting a war against cancer. Even then, the experience of D-Day was on his mind. When he was just about ready to go into surgery, I asked him how he was doing. He looked at me and said, "Lis, I fell just like I did at the Invasion of Normandy, I don't know if I'll live or die."

Lisa Zanatta Henn began the essay with a quote from her father about how he would return to Normandy. She ended the essay with a quote from herself, promising her father, who died eight years ago of cancer, that she would go in his place and see the graves and the flowers and the ceremonies honoring the veterans of D-Day. She vowed to him, ". . . I'll feel all the things you made me feel through your stories and your eyes."

"I will never forget what you went through, Dad, nor will I let anyone else forget -- and Dad, I'll always be proud."

Through the words his loving daughter -- who is with us today -- a D-Day veteran has described the meaning of this day far better than any President will today. It is enough for us to say about Private Zanatta and all the men of honor and courage who fought beside him that day 40 years ago: We will always remember. We will always be proud.

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

DATE: 5/31/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12:00 NOON TODAY

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: EUROPEAN TRIP (5/31-10:30 draft

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TUTWILER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WIRTHLIN</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>HENKEL</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<u>ROSEBUSH</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office by Noon TODAY. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman  
 Assistant to the President  
 Ext. 2702

(Elliott)  
May 31, 1984  
10:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: EUROPEAN TRIP  
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1984

My fellow Americans, top o' the mornin' to you. I'm speaking today from a small town named Cong, in western Ireland -- first stop on a 10-day trip that will also take Nancy and me to France and England. We're in an area of great beauty, looking out on a large lake filled with islands, bays, and coves.

Those of you who, like me, can claim the good fortune of Irish roots, may appreciate the tug I felt in my heart yesterday, when we saw the Emerald Isle from Air Force One. I thought of words from a poem about Ireland -- a place as kind as it is green, the greenest place I've ever seen. I told our welcoming hosts, that to stand with them, on the soil of my ancestors, was for this great-grandson of Ireland a very special moment. It was a moment of joy.

Earlier today, we were in Galway, a coastal city celebrating its 500th anniversary. Columbus is said to have visited there on his way to the New World. For a thousand years, the western coast of Ireland was considered the western edge of the new world. And Ireland was the place where monks and scholars preserved a reverence for learning during a time of darkness on the Continent of Europe. That reverence earned Ireland its reputation as "The Island of Saints and Scholars."

I was pleased to address the students of University College in Galway, to speak to them of the many contributions Ireland has



made to America, and to give thanks for those great forces of faith and love for liberty and justice that bind our peoples.

The President of that institution, Dr. Colm O'Heocha, is also President of a group called the New Ireland Forum. They're trying to foster a new spirit of tolerance and reconciliation in Northern Ireland, so the spiral of violence that has cost so many innocent lives there can finally be ended.

Ireland is a beautiful, proud, and independent land, with a young and talented population. But they have an unemployment problem; and I've made clear that, by the strength of our own economy, and by the presence of some 300 U.S. firms here, Americans can and will help our Irish cousins create new jobs and greater opportunities for the future.

Tomorrow, Nancy and I will travel to Ballyporeen for a nostalgic visit to the original home of the Reagan clan. On Monday, we'll be in Dublin, where I'll have the honor of addressing a joint session of the Irish Parliament, as John Kennedy did here 23 years ago.

When we leave Ireland, we'll be participating in two events that mark America's determination to help build a safer and more prosperous world. On June 6th, I'll join 62 former U.S. Army Rangers, and later President Mitterrand and other American veterans, at the historic battlefields of Pointe du Hoc, Omaha Beach, and Utah Beach on the Normandy coast of France.

Together, we'll commemorate the 40th anniversary of D-Day, the great allied invasion that not only rescued millions of imprisoned people, but liberty, democracy, and peace as well.

That great battle, and the war it helped bring to an end, marked the beginning of nearly 40 years of peace in Europe -- a peace preserved not by goodwill alone, but by the strength and moral courage of the NATO alliance.

On June 6th, I will reaffirm America's faithful commitment to NATO. If NATO remains strong and unified, Europe and America will remain free; if NATO can continue to deter war, Europe and America can continue to enjoy peace -- 40 more years of peace.

And let me make one thing very plain: A strong NATO is no threat to the Soviet Union. NATO never threatens, it defends. And we will continue trying to promote a better dialogue with the Soviet Union. The Soviets could gain much by helping us make the world safer, particularly through arms reductions. That would free them to devote more resources to their people and economy.

Growth and prosperity will occupy our attention when we return to London for the annual Economic Summit of the major industrialized countries. And we'll be marking another important anniversary. Fifty years ago, America's leaders had the vision to enact legislation known as the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934; it helped bring an end to a terrible era of protectionism that nearly destroyed the world's economies.

We'll talk about how best to maintain the recent progress that has lifted hopes for worldwide recovery -- for our common prosperity. You can be proud that the strength of the United States economy has led the way. I believe continued progress lies with freer trade and more open markets. Less protectionism

will mean more progress -- more growth, more jobs, a bigger slice of the pie for everyone.

As we meet in Normandy and London, we'll have much to be thankful for, much to be optimistic about, but still much to do.

Until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

Sent to (P) 5/24

(Noonan/BE)  
May 24, 1984  
1:30 p.m.

cc: Kuhn

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: POINTE DU HOC  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1984

We are here to mark that day in history when the Allied armies joined in battle to reclaim this continent to liberty. For 4 long years, much of Europe had been under a terrible shadow. Free nations had fallen, Jews cried out in the camps, millions cried out for liberation. Europe was enslaved, and the world waited for its rescue. Here, in Normandy, the rescue began. Here the West stood, and fought against tyranny in a giant undertaking unparalleled in human history.

We stand on a lonely, windswept point on the northern shore of France. As I speak, the air is soft and full of sunlight. But 40 years ago at this moment, the air was dense with smoke and the cries of men, the air was filled with the crack of rifle fire and the boom of cannons. At dawn on the morning of the 6th of June, 1944, 225 American Rangers jumped off a British landing craft and ran to the bottom of these cliffs. Their mission was one of the most difficult and daring of the Invasion: to climb these sheer and desolate cliffs and take out the enemy guns. The Allies had been told that the mightiest of those guns were here, and they would be trained on the beaches to stop the Allied advance. Removing the guns was pivotal to the Normandy Invasion, which itself was pivotal to the reclaiming of Europe and the end of the war.

The Rangers looked up and saw the enemy soldiers at the edge of the cliffs shooting down at them with machine guns and throwing grenades. And the American Rangers began to climb. They shot rope ladders over the face of these cliffs and they

began to pull themselves up. And when one Ranger would fall another would take his place, and when one rope was cut a Ranger would grab another and begin his climb again. They climbed and shot back and held their footing; and in time the enemy pulled back; in time the Rangers held the cliffs; and soon, one by one, the Rangers pulled themselves over the top -- and in seizing the firm land at the top of these cliffs they began to seize back the continent of Europe.

Forty years ago as I speak they were fighting to hold these cliffs. They had radioed back and asked for reinforcements. They were told: There aren't any. But they did not give up. It was not in them to give up. They would not be turned back; they held the cliffs.

Two-hundred twenty-five came here. After a day of fighting only 90 could still bear arms.

I stand here today before the survivors of that battle. These are the boys of Pointe du Hoc. These are the men who took the cliffs. These are the champions who helped free a continent; these are the heroes who helped end a war.

Gentlemen, I look at you, and I think I know what you're thinking. You're thinking, "But we were just part of a bigger effort, and everyone was brave that day."

Everyone was. The heroism of all the Allies of D-Day was boundless, but there was another quality to it, not only of size but of spirit.

Do you remember Bill Millin of the 51st Scottish Highlanders? Forty years ago today, British troops were pinned down near a bridge outside Caen. They were waiting desperately

for reinforcements, when suddenly they heard the sound of bagpipes wafting through the air. Some of them thought it was a dream. But they looked up, and there was Bill Millin with his bagpipes, marching at the head of the reinforcements, ignoring the smack of the bullets into the sand around him. Lord Lovat was with him -- Lord Lovat of England, leading his commandos. When he got to the bridge Lord Lovat calmly announced, "Sorry I'm a few minutes late." As if he'd been delayed by bad weather or a traffic jam. When in truth he'd just come from the bloody fighting on Sword Beach, which he and his men had just taken.

There was the young Frenchman, Michel de Vallavielle, who had been confined by the Germans in his home. When the Invasion began he defied the enemy patrols, broke the curfew, and ran to the beach to tell the Allied troops where the enemy guns were hidden.

There was Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Vandervoort of the All American 82nd Airborne, who broke his leg when he parachuted on to French soil. So he commandeered a small farm cart and ordered his men to wheel him on to the battlefield.

There was the impossible valor of the Poles, who threw themselves between the enemy and the rest of Europe as the Invasion took hold. And the unsurpassed courage of the Canadians, the only troops who knew exactly what they would face when they hit the beaches. Two years before, their countrymen had been slaughtered at Dieppe. They knew what awaited them here, but they would not be deterred, and once they hit Juno Beach they never looked back.

The men of Normandy were part of a roll call of honor, with

names that spoke of a pride as bright as the colors they bore: the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Poland's 24th Lancers, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Yeomen of England's armoured divisions, the forces of Free France, the Regiment de Chars de Combat, the 101st Airborne. These names are written forever on this sand and on this wind, for truly these are men who "in their lives fought for life . . . and left the vivid air signed with their honor."

What inspired the men of the armies that met here? What impelled them to put all thought of self-preservation behind, and risk their lives to take these beaches and hold these cliffs?

It was faith and belief; it was loyalty and love. It was faith that what they were doing was right, faith that they fought for all humanity, faith that a just God would grant them mercy on this beachhead -- or the next. It was the deep knowledge (and pray God we have not lost it) that there is a profound moral difference between the use of force for liberation and the use of force for conquest. They were here to liberate, not to conquer, and so they did not doubt their cause. And they were right not to doubt.

They knew that some things are worth dying for -- that one's country is worth dying for and that democracy is worth dying for, because it is the most deeply honorable form of Government ever devised by man. They loved liberty and they were happy to fight tyranny. And they knew the people of their countries were behind them.

The Americans who fought here that morning knew that word of the Invasion was spreading through the darkness back home. And they knew in their hearts, though they could not know in fact,

that in Georgia they were filling the churches at 4 a.m., and in Kansas they were kneeling on their porches and praying, and in Philadelphia they were ringing the Liberty Bell.

Something else helped the men of D-Day. It was the rockhard belief that Providence would have a great hand in the events that would unfold here; that God was an ally in this great cause. And, so, the night before the Invasion, when Colonel Wolverton asked his parachute troops to kneel with him in prayer he told them: Do not bow your heads but look up so you can see God and ask His blessing in what we are about to do. And in another part of England that night General Mathew Ridgeway tossed on his cot and talked to his God and listened for the promise made to Joshua: "I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee."

These are the things that impelled them; these are the things that shaped the unity of the West. And with that unity the West could not be stopped.

When the war was over there were lives to be rebuilt and governments to be returned to the people -- there were nations to be reborn and above all, there was a new peace to be assured. These were huge and daunting tasks. But the Allies summoned strength from the faith and belief and loyalty and love of those who fell here. And they rebuilt a new Europe together.

There was first a great reconciliation, not only of those who had been enemies in the war, but also of those nations which had been torn for centuries by rivalries of territory and religion and power. Those rivalries died on these beaches.

Inspired by the gallantry of the men who fought the war, the United States created the Marshall Plan to help rebuild our



allies and our former enemies. The Marshall Plan led to the Atlantic Alliance -- a great alliance that functions to this day as a shield for democracy and for prosperity.

In spite of our great efforts and our great successes, not all of what followed the end of the war was happy, or planned. Some of the countries that had been liberated were lost. The great sadness of that fact echoes down to our own time in the streets of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The Soviet troops that came to the center of this continent did not leave when peace came. They are there to this day, uninvited, unwanted, and unyielding almost 40 years after the war.

Because of this, Allied forces still stand on this continent. But our armies are here only to protect and defend democracy -- and never to take land that is not ours. The only land we hold is the graveyards where our heroes rest.

We in America have learned the bitter lessons of two world wars: that it is better to be here and ready to preserve and protect the peace, than to take blind shelter in our homes across the sea, rushing to respond only after freedom is threatened. We have learned that isolationism never was and never will be an acceptable response to tyrannical governments with expansionist intent.

But we try always to prepare for peace. That is why we maintain our defenses and that is why we have tried to negotiate the control of arms.

In truth there is no reconciliation we would welcome more than a reconciliation with the Soviet Union, so that together we can lessen the chance of conflict, now and forever.

I tell you from my heart that we in the United States do not want war. We want to wipe from the face of the Earth the terrible weapons man now has in his hands. I tell you we are ready to seize that beachhead -- but there must be some sign from the Soviet Union that they are willing to move forward, that they share our desire and love for peace, that they will give up the ways of conquest. There must be a changing there that will allow us to turn our hope into action.

We will pray on forever that some day that changing will come. But for now -- and particularly today -- it is good and fitting for us to renew our commitment to each other, to our freedom, and to the alliance that protects it.

We are bound still by what bound us 40 years ago, bound by the same loyalties, traditions and beliefs. We are bound by reality: The strength of America's allies is still vital to the future of the United States. And the American security guarantee is still essential to the continued freedom of Europe's democracies. The Allies of 40 years ago are allies still. Your destiny is our destiny, and your hopes are our hopes.

Here, in this place where the West stood together, let us make a vow to our dead. Let us show them by our actions that we understand what they died for; let us say to them through our actions the words for which Mathew Ridgeway listened: "I will not fail thee nor forsake thee."

Strengthened by their courage, heartened by their valor and borne by their memory, let us continue to stand for the ideals for which they lived and died.

Thank you all very much.

dated to (P) 5/25 3<sup>30</sup>p.

(Rohrabacher/BE)

May 25, 1984

3:00 p.m.

cc: Ahearn  
McCoy

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GALWAY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SPEECH  
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1984

A chairde gaeil [ah car-jah gale]. Thank you. I very much appreciate the honor you have paid me today. A degree, honorary though it may be, is a recognition of a certain understanding of culture and of the truths that are at the foundation of Western civilization. A degree from an Irish university, in this respect, is of even greater significance.

I hope you won't mind if I use this occasion to share a bit of news with you which I think you'll be pleased to hear. I am delighted today to be able to announce that the United States and Ireland have agreed to expand significantly our cultural and educational exchange program. This effort underscores the high value we both place on education and mutual understanding. It includes six full-year Fulbright lecturers, ten grants for Irish scholars, scholarships for Irish students, and funds for an American studies conference. Our two countries have a long tradition of academic cooperation; and we're determined not only to maintain that tradition, but to strengthen it as much as we can.

It was here in Ireland that monks and scholars preserved the theological and classical achievements of the Western World during a time of darkness on the Continent of Europe. With the triumph of St. Patrick and Christianity, Ireland emerged as the most learned country of Europe, attracting students from distant lands and known for centuries as "The Island of Saints and

Scholars."

This veneration of knowledge is part of our heritage I am most proud to share. While tyrants in many nations stamped their populations into conformity and submission, our ancestors enjoyed heated exchanges of ideas as far back as in the court of Good King Brian Boru. It's part of our blood. That's what I keep telling myself every time I try to iron out my differences with the Speaker of our House of Representatives, a lad by the name of Tip O'Neill.

Well, Tip is a great son of Ireland and a great American as well. I can say that, knowing we have heartfelt differences of opinion. Yet, in free societies, differences are expected, indeed encouraged. It is this freedom to disagree, to question, to state one's case even when in opposition to those in authority, that is the cornerstone of liberty and human progress.

When I arrived in Shannon yesterday, I mentioned that I was not only returning to my own roots, but also to those of my country's freedom. Historically, of course, no one can doubt Ireland's enormous contributions to American liberty. Nine of the signers of our Declaration of Independence were of Irish ancestry; four were born in Ireland. Twenty generals in our Revolutionary Army were of Irish ancestry. Generals Montgomery, Sullivan, Wayne, and others were in the thick of the battle. On Washington's personal staff were Generals Moyuland and Fitzgerald. And on the high seas, Commodore John Barry, the father of the United States Navy, was born in County Wexford.

As officers, and as soldiers, sailors, and Marines, Irish immigrants added fire to the American Revolution, a fire that

ignited a flame of liberty as had never before been seen. This was not a result of uncontrollable historical forces, but the accomplishment of heroic individuals whose commitment and courage shook the foundations of empires. William Butler Yeats put it well:

"Whatever flames upon the night  
Man's own resinous heart has fed."

And I imagine the British weren't surprised to see just who was fanning those flames. Sir Henry Clinton wrote home to London that, "the emigrants from Ireland are our most serious opponents."

By the time of the American Revolution, Ireland was already a nation steeped in culture and historical traditions -- a fact evidenced by your own city of Galway, which is celebrating its 500th anniversary. Permit me to congratulate all of your citizens on this august occasion.

This esteemed university, itself almost 100 years old, is only one part of the educational tradition of Galway. I'm told that as far back as 1580, Galway Mayor Dominick Lynch founded a free school here which became a well-known center of Catholic culture and nationalist activity, attracting pupils from near and far.

By 1627, so many were flocking here, many with no means of support, that the city ordered "foreign beggars and poor scholars" to be whipped out of town. Considering the degree you have just bestowed upon me, I can only hope that rule is no longer in effect.

I'm afraid we have no communities quite so venerable as

Galway in the United States. But what we lack in years we try hard to make up for in spirit. From the time of our independence until the present moment, the mainspring of our national identity has been a common dedication to the principles of human liberty. Further, we believe there is a vital link between our freedom and the dramatic progress -- the increase in our material well-being -- that we've enjoyed over these last 200 years.

Freedom motivates people of courage and creativity to strive, to improve, and to push back the boundaries of knowledge. Here, too, the Irish character has contributed so much. Galway, a city Columbus is said to have visited on his way to the New World, is on a coast which for a thousand years was the Western Edge, the frontier of the known world.

This is the 1,500th anniversary of the birth of St. Brendan, who, legend tells us, sailed west into uncharted waters and discovered new lands. This man of God, a man of learning whose monasteries were part of Ireland's Golden Age, may, indeed, have been the first tie between Ireland and America. I understand much time and effort has gone into organizing what will be an annual trans-Atlantic yacht race between Ireland and the United States commemorating Brendan's voyage. I commend those making this effort to establish what could prove to be an exciting new link between our two countries.

Whether Brendan reached the American Continent or not, there is no doubt about the Irish role in taming the wilderness of the New World and turning America into an economic dynamo beyond imagination. The Irish came by the millions, seeking refuge from tyranny and deprivation -- from hunger of the body and of the

soul. Irish-Americans worked in the factories, they built our railroads and, as with my family, settled and farmed the vast stretches of uncultivated prairie in the heartland of America. They filled the ranks in our military forces, they helped organize our labor unions, and they jumped into American politics with great vigor.

The dream of a better life brought these people to our shores, and millions of others from every corner of the world. Today, they and their descendants maintain great pride in their ancestry. And, today, I come to Ireland -- yes, to seek my roots -- but, also, to say, thank you, to your nation, and to your people for all you contributed to the spirit and well-being of the United States of America.

America in these last four decades has assumed a heavy burden of responsibility to help preserve peace, and promote economic development and human dignity throughout the world. Sometimes, as is to be expected in all human endeavors, mistakes were made. Yet, overall, I believe the United States has an admirable record.

There is something very important I want you to know: The American people still hold dear those principles of liberty and justice for which our forefathers sacrificed so much. You need only visit America to understand this; and I hope that each of you will someday be able to visit us. We are still the open and vibrant society that captured the imagination of the world. We are still a Nation composed of good and decent people whose fundamental values of tolerance, compassion, and fair-play guide and direct the decisions of our Government. We have not

forgotten our roots.

Today, the free world faces an enormously powerful adversary that has none of the democratic traditions about which we've been speaking. A visit to that country, or to its colonies, would reveal no public disagreement, no right of assembly, no independent unions. What we face is an awesome and aggressive military machine, directed by a totalitarian ideology that forbids freedom of speech, democratic elections, and that proclaims the worship of God to be an anti-social evil.

American policy is aimed at deterring aggression and helping our allies and other friends protect themselves, while, at the same time, doing everything we can to reduce the risks of war. This is a perplexing and, in so many ways, a thankless task.

If history teaches us anything it is that peace and democracy do not come easy. I'd like to take this moment to congratulate your distinguished President of University College Galway, Dr. O'Heocha [o huck ah] for all he has done and is doing to overcome the spiral of violence which has plagued Northern Ireland. As president of the "Forum for a New Ireland" you are helping to open doors of opportunity for peace and reconciliation.

Progress will depend on other responsible leaders, in both parts of Ireland and in Great Britain, following your example. As far as the United States is concerned, we applaud all those who strive for constructive political cooperation and renounce violence. We pray that men and women of good will in all parts of this land can, through mutual consent and consultation, find a way of bringing peace and harmony to this island that means so



much to us.

We know how difficult your task is. One of the most important ways we are trying to reduce the risks of war is through a nuclear arms reduction agreement with the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, we are having difficulty reaching such an agreement, because right now we are at the bargaining table facing an empty chair. I will be speaking more on this during my speech to your Parliament, but let me affirm one thing for you today: Being in the position I am in, and living with the responsibility that is incumbent in this job, there is nothing I want more than to find a way to reduce these terrible weapons of war; and, indeed, we must not rest until the day we can banish them entirely from the face of the Earth. We have proposed decreasing nuclear and conventional weapons on both sides to equal and verifiable numbers. Although Soviet intransigence has stalled progress as of late, in the long run I remain optimistic.

But even success in arms reduction, as welcome as it would be, will not solve all the world's problems.

The United States faces serious challenges close to home. In Central America we are doing our best, under very trying circumstances, to support those struggling for democracy and economic development. The Nicaraguan people, after freeing themselves from the Somoza dictatorship, are now fighting to prevent the establishment of a communist dictatorship. Democratic freedoms have been suppressed and the church is under attack. Priests have been abused and even the Pope was ridiculed during his visit.

In El Salvador brave individuals, under siege by

Soviet-armed guerrillas and right-wing terrorists, are doing their best to build the foundation of a free society. They've managed to conduct free elections in which all, including the communist guerrillas, were invited to participate. But the guerrillas, armed by the Soviet Union and directed by Nicaraguans and Cubans, chose instead to threaten to cut the fingers off anyone who voted. Eighty percent of the people voted anyway.

Our program is not perfect, and I understand your concerns about the Central American situation. But, I can assure you, we are trying to do what we believe is right, as God and our traditions permit us to see the right.

Edmund Burke, a great supporter of the American Revolution, and a great son of Ireland as well, once said, "There is but one law for all, namely, that law which governs all law, the law of our Creator, the law of humanity, justice, equity -- the law of nature and of nations."

Burke also lived in what his contemporaries thought to be confusing times. Yet he was able to see through the rhetoric and personalities to recognize that the American people were struggling not just for selfish ends, but for liberty and justice. Today, Ireland and the United States remain faithful to the law of our Creator. It is our way, because we are of the same seed. I know and respect Ireland's independent role in the world. Yet I hope in our hearts, we will always stand together. Brothers and sisters of Ireland, Dia libh golier [Dee-ah live Gah-lair]. Thank you.

May 29, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM HENKEL

FROM KAREN GROOMES

SUBJECT STATUS OF REMARKS FOR EUROPE

Following are the latest versions of remarks as Sarah Emery has them. The only one not included is the Irish Parliament speech which is still being worked on.

The following have been returned from TP:

- Shannon Airport Arrival
- Dublin State Dinner Toast
- Ballyporeen
- Departure from Ireland
- Deerfield Luncheon Toast
- Omaha Beach Memorial Remarks
- US Embassy Personnel in London

The following have been sent to TP, but have not come back from him yet:

- Galway University
- Pointe du Hoc

For some reason, still circulating among Sr. Staff are: Toast for British State Dinner and Toast for Luncheon with QE and Prince P. I'm not even bothering to dacom these to you. I reiterated at Martin Luncheon today (Elliott was present) that neither of these are necessary.

cc: Ahearn  
Kremer  
McCay  
Wiles  
Gartland  
Hooley  
Kuhn

The President has seen \_\_\_\_\_

(Elliott)  
May 25, 1984  
3:00 p.m.

cc: AHEARN  
Kremel

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SHANNON ARRIVAL STATEMENT  
FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1984

Oh

President and Mrs. Hillery, Prime Minister and Mrs. FitzGerald, Foreign Minister and Mrs. Barry, and I want to add with the greatest of pleasure: A chairde gaeil (Ah-car-jah gale -- My Irish friends):

On behalf of Nancy and myself, thank you very much for your warm and wonderful Irish welcome. We are beginning a mission to strengthen historic ties of friendship and cooperation among the world's leading democracies. It is our deepest hope, and our earnest conviction, that we can make genuine progress together toward a safer world, a more prosperous world, a far better world.

To be able to begin our journey on this isle of wondrous beauty, with a countryside green as no other place seems to be, to be able to stand on the soil of my ancestors among all of you, is, for me, a very special gift. I want you to know that, for this great grandson of Ireland, this is a moment of joy.

And I am returning not only to my own roots, I am returning to America's roots. So much of what America means and stands for we owe to you -- to your indomitable spirit and generosity, and to your impassioned love for liberty and independence.

There are few people on Earth whose hearts burn more with the flame of freedom than the Irish. George Washington said, "When our friendless standard was first unfurled for

resistance, who were the strangers who first mustered around our staff? And when it reeled in fight, who more bravely sustained it than Erin's generous sons?"

You did. America has always been a haven of opportunity for the World's destitute and oppressed. They, in turn, have given to us, shaped us, enriched us. And, from the beginning, when that first large party of your ancestors arrived at Newport News in 1621, your Irish blood has enriched America.

With courage and determination, you helped our struggling colony break free. Then, day-by-day, by the sweat of your brow and with an ache in your back you helped turn our small, undeveloped country into a great and mighty Nation; your hearts and minds shaped our literary and cultural history; your smiles, mirth, and song lifted our spirits with laughter and music; and always, you reminded us by your deep faith that wisdom and truth, love and beauty, grace and glory begin in Him -- our Father, our Creator, our loving God.

No wonder we have been blessed all these years by what some call "the luck of the Irish."

Today, the sons and daughters of our first Irish settlers number 40 million strong. Speaking for them, and even for those not so fortunate, may I say: We are still part of you; we have and will remain true to your values; long live Irish-American friendship.

The challenges to peace and freedom that we face today are neither easy nor free from danger. But face them we must, and surmount them we can, providing that we remember the rights of

individual liberty, and of government resting on the consent of the governed, are more than the sole possession of a chosen few; they are universal rights, gifts from God to men and women everywhere. And those rights are a crucial anchor for stability in a troubled world -- a world where peace is threatened by counterfeit revolutions that oppress their citizens, renounce God, and prey on their neighbors. Edmund Burke's warning of nearly two centuries ago holds true today, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

Ireland today is undertaking important responsibilities in international councils, and through your peacekeeping forces, to help reduce the risks of war. The United States bears a heavy burden for strengthening economic development and preserving peace, and we are deeply grateful for Ireland's contributions.

Americans are people of peace. We have known and suffered the trauma of war, including the terrible tragedy of civil war. That is why we pray tolerance and reconciliation will one day unite Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland in a spirit of communion and community; and that is why those who advocate violence or engage in terrorism in Northern Ireland will never be welcome in the United States.

Looking to the future, I believe there is reason for optimism and confidence. America's economic expansion can and should bring more jobs and opportunities to your people. And the more than 300 U.S. companies based here demonstrate our clear commitment to a future of peace and well-being for all the people of Ireland, North and South.

Page 4

Thank you, again, for making Nancy and me feel so welcome.  
And may I speak for so many of your families and friends in  
America when I say the words:

"Ireland, oh Ireland . . . Country of my fathers . . .  
Mother of my yearning, love of all my longings,  
home of my heart . . ."

God bless you all.

(Rohrabacher/BE)  
May 24, 1984  
2:00 p.m.

cc: Ahearn  
Wiles

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: **BALLYPOREEN**  
**SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1984**

*pk*

Nancy and I are most grateful to be with you today; to be with ah wing-cher nah-hair-in (the family of Ireland). It is difficult to express my appreciation to all of you. I feel like I am about to drown everyone in a bath of nostalgia.

Of all the honors and gifts afforded me as President, this visit is one I will cherish dearly. You see, I didn't know much about my family background. Not because of a lack of interest, but because my father <sup>WAS ORPHANED BEFORE HE WAS 6 YRS. OLD.</sup> ~~died at an early age without telling me about our roots.~~ Now, thanks to you and efforts of good people who have dug into the history of a poor immigrant family, I know, at last, whence I came. This has given my soul a new contentment; and it is a joyous feeling; it is like coming home after a long journey.

Robert Frost, a reknowned American author, once said, "Home is the only place you go where they have to take you in." Well, it's been so long since my great grandfather set out, that you don't have to take me in; so I'm certainly thankful for this wonderful homecoming today.

You know, I've been doing a little studying about Ballyporeen and County Tipperary. My . . . this doesn't look like such "small potatoes" to me.

I can't think of a place on this planet I would rather claim as my roots more than Ballyporeen, County Tipperary. My great grandfather left here, seeking to better himself and his family.



From what I'm told, we were a poor family. But my ancestors took with them a treasure, an indomitable spirit that was cultivated in the rich soil of this County.

And today I come back to you, as a descendant of people who are buried here in paupers' graves. Perhaps this is God's way of reminding us that we must always treat every individual, no matter what his or her station in life, with dignity and respect. And who knows? Someday that person's child or grandchild might grow up to become Prime Minister of Ireland, or President of the United States.

Looking around town today, I was struck by the similarity between Ballyporeen and <sup>TAMPICO</sup> ~~Dixon~~, the small town in Illinois ~~in~~ <sup>WHERE</sup> ~~which~~ I was <sup>BORN.</sup> ~~raised~~. Of course, there is one thing you have that we didn't have in <sup>TAMPICO</sup> ~~Dixon~~: We didn't have a Ronald Reagan lounge in our town. But the spirit is the same, this spirit of warmth, friendliness, and openness in <sup>TAMPICO</sup> ~~Dixon~~ and Ballyporeen, and you make me feel very much at home.

What unites us is our shared heritage, and the common values of our two peoples. So many Irish men and women, from every walk of life, played a role in creating the dream of America. I'm certainly proud to be part of that great Irish-American tradition. From the time of our revolution when Irishmen filled the ranks of the Continental Army, to the building of the railroads, to the cultural contributions of individuals like the magnificent tenor John McKormak, and the athletic achievements of the great heavyweight boxing champion, John L. Sullivan . . . all of them are part of a great legacy.

Speaking of sports, I'd like to take this opportunity to congratulate an organization of which all Irishmen and women can be proud, an organization that this year is celebrating its 100th anniversary: The Gaelic Athletic Association. I understand it was formed 100 years ago in Tipperary to foster the dance, culture, and games of traditional Ireland. Some of you may be aware that I began my career as a sports broadcaster, so I had an early appreciation for sporting competition. Congratulations to all of you during this G.A.A. centennial celebration.

I also understand that not too far from here is the home of the great Irish journalist and songwriter, Charles Joseph Kickham, who is remembered by so many for his serial character Nellie Leahy [lah-he]. Those were back in the days when tales like that of poor Nellie and organizations like the G.A.A. were expressions of an Irish personality seeking its own identity.

This Irish identity flourished in the United States. Irish men and women, proud of their heritage, can be found in every walk of life. I even have some of them in my Cabinet. One of them almost has the same name -- Secretary of the Treasury, Don Regan. He spells it R-E-G-A-N. We're all of the same clan, all cousins. I tried to tell the Secretary one day that his branch of the family just couldn't handle as many letters as ours. Then I received a paper from Ireland that told me that in the clan to which we belong, those who said Regan and spelled it that way were the professional people and the educators, and only the common laborers called it Reagan. So meet a common laborer.

The bond between our two countries runs deep and strong, and I am proud to be here in recognition and celebration of the tie that binds. My roots in Ballyporeen, County Tipperary, are little different than millions of other Americans who find their roots in towns and counties all over the Isle of Erin. I just feel exceptionally lucky to have this chance to visit you.

Last year a member of my staff came through town and recorded some messages from you. It was quite a tape, and I was moved deeply by the sentiments you expressed. One of your townsmen sang me a bit of a tune about Shawn Tracy and a few lines stuck in my mind. They went like this: And I'll never more roam, from my own native home, in Tipperary so far away.

Well, the Reagans roamed to America, but we're back. Nancy and I thank you from the bottom of our hearts for coming out to welcome us.

And one last thing, I'm not referring to a certain Irish politician back in the States when I say this: UP TIP!! God bless you all.

(Noonan/BE)  
May 25, 1984  
2:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE FROM IRELAND  
MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1984

cc: Ahearn  
Gartland

President and Mrs. Hillery, Prime Minister and Mrs. FitzGerald, all my new friends: What a wonderful visit this has been for us, what a wonderful homecoming. Your country has given us a whole world of memories and images, from the gentle beauty of Galway to the busy hum of Dublin, from the peacefulness of Ballyporeen to the loveliness of sweet Shannon. You gave us "a hundred thousand welcomes." I won't try to say that in Gaelic, but I've mastered at least a bit of your native tongue. I now call Nancy "mavourneen." (Irish for "my darling -- a very well-known term in Ireland.)

Your warmth has touched our hearts. You have made this traveller feel like one of the family. But now it is time to say goodbye. And as I leave I feel such a tug, and I want to stay with you and laugh and talk some more. There is something in your country that makes the American Irish feel like exiles when they leave, as if they're leaving a part of themselves behind. Now I think I know why Bernard Shaw said the immigrants who left here turned the Atlantic into "a bowl of tears."

This is my third visit to your country. I remember my first, 35 years ago. I walked the streets of Dublin, and I went by the Abbey Theatre and the Gresham Hotel, and I strolled down O'Connell Street and saw the bullet marks on the old Post Office. And that night, I followed the sound of music to the entrance of a ballroom and peered in at a Dublin university dance. I saw the

young men dressed in white tie and tails, and the young women in flowing gowns, and I watched them do a graceful waltz and I wished the world would just slow down a little and make more room for such graciousness.

That's how Nancy and I feel today. We wish the world would just slow down so we could have more time with you.

When I came back to Ireland a few years ago, I went out to the West and saw the ruins of the chapel where St. Patrick raised the first cross on Irish soil. And nearby there was a well fed by underground springs from a hill far away -- and they told me it was a wishing well, so Nancy and I threw in some coins and made a wish -- and a few days ago, when we landed in Shannon again, our wish came true.

I want you to know Nancy and I made another wish this morning. We want to come back when my work is done in Washington. ~~By my calculations~~ that will be in January of 1989, though I understand there is some disagreement on that. But when I come back I'll be able to stay longer, and I hope I can see you all again . . .

[Now I know that some of you have expressed concern at some of the events of the past few days, some of the demonstrations and such. But please understand: I don't mind. It's in the nature of politics that sometimes we'll have profound disagreements on things -- and if you mean to play a part in the affairs of the world you've got to get used to the smack and flow of contending opinions. And it's a paradox, but it's because our two countries are so close that we can express our feelings with

such passion and vigor. And that's as it should be. It's an expression of closeness.] We will never be far apart, Ireland and America. We're tied by ties of blood, ties of history -- and by a natural affinity and affection.

America loves the Irish. I hope the Irish always love America. You are in our hearts forever, and as I leave this place I think of the words of a poem by one of your exiled sons.

Pearly are the skies in the country of my fathers,  
Purple are thy mountains, home of my heart.  
Mother of my yearning, love of all my longings,  
Keep me in remembrance, long leagues apart.

I will keep you in my remembrance, long leagues apart -- and I will remember your warmth and your kindness forever.

Thank you and God bless you.

In staffing  
process. (P)  
has not seen

*In staffing*

(Rohrabacher/BE)

May 23, 1984

3:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR BRITISH STATE DINNER  
SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1984

Your Majesty, President Mitterand, Prime Ministers:

Having been in the position of host myself, I know the long hours of preparation that have gone into each of the meetings we've held. And I would like to thank Your Majesty's government for the gracious welcome, the splendid arrangements, and the outstanding leadership of Prime Minister Thatcher.

Our discussions over the past two days have been fruitful and rewarding, and they testify to the spirit of cooperation that characterizes our relationship. Through our traditions of unity and strength, and because of our real dedication to peace, the continent of Europe has not seen war for almost 40 years. That is as good a reflection as any of the worth, importance, and success of the countries represented here in peace.

We still have much to accomplish. We all want to strengthen our economies to assure a better life for our people; we want to inject new vitality into international trade; and we want to approach the problems of the developing world with good sense and unity.

These are big tasks, but I think we can be pleased with the progress we've made:

-- We have reached a new recognition of the need for effective economic adjustment in sustaining and spreading economic recovery;



-- We have agreed to develop longer-term improvements in the financial situation;

-- We have decided to consolidate and strengthen the open international trading system; and

-- We have taken the first steps toward better cooperation in confronting international terrorism.

During these past few days, as we have met together in the splendor of this magnificent city, my thoughts turned not to ancient history, but to the more recent past.

I thought of some other leaders who have met to talk of mutual problems. I thought of Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt, and how they were more than allies in a war -- they were friends. They admired and respected each other, and they looked forward to each other's letters and stories. And I thought of Harold MacMillan and John Kennedy, and how they, too, started out as statesmen and wound up as friends.

I hope historians of the future take note that part of the reason our relationship has flourished is that we had a mutual respect and affection for each other, and that we translated our sentiments into a diplomatic alliance that is among the most outstanding and enduring in the history of the world.

Of course there will always be times when we have disagreements, but this should not discourage us. I've been making quite a study of the Normandy invasion these past few weeks, and I've been struck again by the fact that Field Marshall Montgomery, and Generals Eisenhower, DeGaulle, and Leclerc did not always see eye-to-eye. In fact, on occasion they disagreed a

great deal. But somehow they managed to launch together one of the greatest military undertakings in human history.

I want to toast all of you this evening. And I toast you in friendship and in the memory of all the great men who led us in Europe. To Churchill and Montgomery and DeGaulle and Roosevelt -- and to a brave and good man, King George the 6th; and Your Majesty, to his daughter. To the Queen.

*In staffing*

Received  
1984 MAY 22 PM 1:07

(Robinson/BE)  
May 22, 1984  
10:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST FOR LUNCHEON WITH QUEEN ELIZABETH  
AND PRINCE PHILLIP  
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1984

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highnesses, noble lords, ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Reagan and I are honored to join you today. We have fond memories of your hospitality at Windsor 2 years ago, and we hope that your memories of California are pleasant -- now that they have had a chance to dry out.

Your Majesty, our two countries are bound together by innumerable ties of ancient history and present friendship. Our language, our law, our democratic system of government, and, most important, our fierce belief in the God-given right of all men to be free -- all these the United States owes to this Kingdom. We have traded with one another, to our mutual benefit, in all the decades since my country was founded. We have stood together through two great world conflicts. Forty years ago this week, Americans and Englishmen joined forces to launch from this Island an invasion that would inflict the final defeat on the gravest threat our civilization had ever faced. Today, we remain joined in an alliance to go on protecting the democracies that, just four decades ago, so many gave their lives on the beaches of Normandy to defend.

In an address before the United States Congress, Sir Winston Churchill looked forward to our times. "It is not given to us to peer into the mysteries of the future. Still I avow my hope and faith, sure and inviolate, that in the days to come the British and American people will for their own safety

and for the good of all walk together in majesty, in justice, and in peace." Today, we have turned that fervent hope into a reality.

Permit me to add, Your Majesty, that in the hearts of my countrymen, you and your family hold a place of the deepest affection and respect. You have uplifted us with your grace, and inspired us with your dignity. So it is on behalf of all Americans that I offer this toast: The Queen.

(Robinson/BE)  
May 25, 1984  
2:00 p.m.

cc: Ahearn  
Gartland

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEERFIELD LUNCHEON TOAST  
MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1984



President and Mrs. Hillery, Prime Minister and  
Mrs. FitzGerald, ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Reagan and I are delighted to welcome you here this  
afternoon. We hope to return the kind hospitality that has been  
extended to us from the moment we set foot on this Emerald Isle.  
By the way, I noticed that this house has a blue room, a coral  
room, and a gold room -- that reminds me of the White House back  
in Washington. As you may have seen when you visited Washington,  
Mr. Prime Minister, the White House is a good home for an  
Irishman. Every March 17th, I can honor St. Patrick by spending  
all day in the Green Room.

For Americans, the very mention of Ireland holds a magical  
sense of allure. It brings to mind images of green pastures  
overlooked by rugged mountains; of wide lakes like Lake Conn and  
the Lake of Killarney; of busy village squares; of the graceful  
Georgian architecture here in Dublin.

Perhaps what strikes Americans most is this island's ancient  
history. More than eight centuries before Columbus discovered  
the New World, Irish monasteries were great centers of faith and  
learning. Scholars from all over Europe came to Ireland to study  
theology, philosophy, Greek, and Latin; and Irishmen created  
stunning illuminated manuscripts, including a book many consider  
the most beautiful ever made, the Book of Kells.

America, by contrast, is a young Nation. Only a few centuries have passed since the first settlers landed on our eastern shores. These hardy men and women, and those who followed them, came from virtually every nation on Earth. By 1900, nearly 4 million had come from Ireland alone. As those immigrants cleared land, built towns, and established legislatures, they created a new and distinctly American way of life -- yet they continued to cherish memories of their homelands. Today, Ireland and the United States therefore share a living bond: the many Irish people who have cousins in America, and the more than 13 million Americans of Irish descent who have a special place for this island in their hearts.

Our two countries share a second bond -- a bond of fundamental beliefs. Both our peoples esteem human liberty. Both cherish the blessing of peace. As Ireland works to foster international understanding in this troubled world, you have our admiration and support. We, in turn, pledge our unremitting efforts in the name of world peace and freedom.

Permit me to close on a personal note. My own family left Ireland for the United States more than 100 years ago. This return to the land of my ancestors -- the island where for so many centuries my people lived and worked and worshipped -- has moved me more deeply than I can say. As we draw our visit to a close, I know that many Irish-Americans who can't be here today are watching at home, and I want to try to express their deep affection for the people of this Island. Permit me to quote your great poet William Butler Yeats:

??  
40 million

Wine comes in at the mouth  
And love comes in at the eye;  
That's all we shall know for truth  
Before we grow old and die.  
I lift the glass to my mouth,  
I look at you, and I sigh.

President Hillery, Prime Minister FitzGerald, ladies and  
gentlemen: to the Republic of Ireland.

(Dolan/BF)  
May 25, 1984  
3:00 p.m.

*(Handwritten initials)*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OMAHA BEACH MEMORIAL REMARKS  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1984

*cc: Kuhn*

We stand today at a place of battle, one that 40 years ago saw the worst of war. Men bled and died here for a few feet or inches of sand as bullets and shellfire cut through their ranks. About them, General Omar Bradley later said: "Every man who set foot on Omaha Beach that day was a hero."

Words do not do them justice. Speeches cannot portray their suffering, their sacrifice, their heroism. President Lincoln once reminded us that -- through their deeds -- the dead of battle have spoken more eloquently for themselves than any of the living ever could, that we can only honor them by rededicating ourselves to the cause for which they gave a last full measure of devotion.

Today, we do rededicate ourselves to that cause. And in this place of honor, we are humbled by the realization of how much many have given to the cause of freedom and to their fellowman.

Some who survived the battle on June 6, 1944 are here today. Others who hoped to return never did so.

"Someday I'll go back," said Private First Class Peter Robert Zanatta of the 37th Engineer Combat Battalion of the first assault wave to hit Omaha Beach. "I'll go back and I'll see it all again. I'll see the beach, the barricades, and the graves. I'll put a flower on the graves of the guys I knew and on the grave of the unknown soldier -- all the guys I fought with."



Those words of Private Zanatta come to us from his daughter, Lisa Zanatta Henn, in an essay written about an event her father spoke of often: "the Normandy Invasion would change his life forever," she said.

She tells some of his stories of World War II, but says for her father "the story to end all stories was D-Day."

"He made me feel the fear of being on that boat waiting to land. I can smell the ocean and feel the seasickness. I can see the looks on his fellow soldiers' faces, the fear, the anguish, the uncertainty of what lay ahead. And when they landed, I can feel the strength and courage of the men who took those first steps through the tide to what must have surely looked like instant death."

Private Zanatta's daughter says: "I don't know how or why I can feel this emptiness, this fear, or this determination, but I do. Maybe its the bond I had with my father. (I was really lucky -- we never got tired of talking to each other.) All I know is that it brings tears to my eyes to think about my father as a 20 year old boy having to face that beach."

She went on to say how the anniversary of D-Day for her and her family was always special; she describes how, as she read more about it, she realized her own father's survival was a miracle.

"So many men died. I know that my father watched many of his friends be killed. I know that he must have died inside a little each time. But his explanation to me was 'You did what you had to do and you kept on going.'

"My dad won his share of medals. He was a good soldier and fought hard for his country. He was just an ordinary guy, with immigrant Italian parents who never really had enough money. But he was a proud man. Proud of his heritage, proud of his country, proud that he fought in World War II and proud that he lived through D-Day."

"My dad is gone now. It's been eight years. He died fighting a war against cancer. Even then, the experience of D-Day was on his mind. When he was just about ready to go into surgery, I asked him how he was doing. He looked at me and said, "Lis, I feel just like I did at the Invasion of Normandy, I don't know if I'll live or die."

Lisa Zanatta Henn began the essay with a quote from her father about how he would return to Normandy. She ended the essay with a quote from herself, promising her father, who died eight years ago of cancer, that she would go in his place and see the graves and the flowers and the ceremonies honoring the veterans of D-Day. She vowed to him, ". . . I'll feel all the things you made me feel through your stories and your eyes."

"I will never forget what you went through, Dad, nor will I let anyone else forget -- and Dad, I'll always be proud."

Through the words his loving daughter -- who is with us today -- a D-Day veteran has described the meaning of this day far better than any President will today. It is enough for us to say about Private Zanatta and all the men of honor and courage who fought beside him that day 40 years ago: We will always remember. We will always be proud.



(Myer/BE)  
May 25, 1984  
2:00 p.m.

cc: Hooley

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. EMBASSY PERSONNEL IN LONDON  
SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1984

Mr. Secretary and Mrs. Shultz Mr. Ambassador and Mrs. Price, and members of the Embassy: Nancy and I are grateful that so many of you could be here today. We want to express our heartfelt thanks for your warm welcome and for all you have done to make our visit a success.

I know that the number of official visits to London is almost overwhelming, but this Embassy always rises to the challenge. Your good work and cheerful hospitality are well-known to Washingtonians, and I'm sure that helps explain why you see so many of us so frequently.

Great Britain and the United States are kindred nations of like-minded people. We defend the same causes, face the same dangers, and value the same friendships. These bonds between trusted friends are very special and must never be broken.

You play a vital role in all of this, and I'm delighted that Anglo-American cooperation and consultation have never been closer. We are grateful for your many efforts.

This has been a particularly busy year for the Atlantic Alliance -- and a successful one. Despite unprecedented Soviet propaganda and attempts at political intimidation, the Alliance has remained steadfast in its determination to defend Europe and preserve peace. There is no doubt that NATO will continue to meet its responsibilities.

The Summit we just concluded exemplified the unity of the Western industrialized nations and of our resolve to advance our common interests. Today, I am more convinced than ever of the importance of an open international trading system, and confident of the prospects for full Western economic recovery.

If I may, I'd like to speak for a moment on a subject that concerns me greatly. With tragic frequency, your colleagues have given their lives in the service of our Nation. The lists of names on the memorial plaques in the State Department and other agencies grow longer. The bombing of our Embassy in Beirut remains a vivid memory. Last month, two American officers in southern Africa, working for peace and freedom, paid the ultimate sacrifice. And more recently, you witnessed terrorism right here in London.

Your jobs are not easy. And more than ever, we look to the men and women of the Foreign Service, and the many other agencies that serve us abroad. The hard work of diplomacy is the work of peacemakers -- work that often takes place in difficult and dangerous settings. I want to assure you that we are doing everything possible to provide for your safety. And I want to tell you that the American people deeply appreciate your dedication and selfless service.

Finally, I would like to thank our Foreign Service nationals who serve us so well. Ambassadors and other American officials come and go, and it's your continuity that keeps everything running smoothly. Your important contributions to the Anglo-American partnership are sincerely appreciated.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are indebted to you. Thank you for a tough job extremely well-done. It has been a truly outstanding visit, and one which I know has required much work from all of you. I am grateful for this opportunity to be able to say hello and thank each one of you.

God bless you all.