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On the Path to the Past

Europe tip *we 6/7/82*
 Nancy Reagan at

Normandy on the D-Day Anniversary

By *Donnie Radcliffe*

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

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

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

"If my husband were here today, he would tell you how deeply he feels the responsibility of peace and freedom," she said. "He would tell you how we can best ensure that other young men on other beaches and other fields will not have to die



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

See NORMANDY, C4, Col. 1



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

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

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

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

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

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

Nancy Reagan's Visit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Versailles, France)

For Release at 12:00 P.M. Paris Time
and 6:00 P.M. EDT
Saturday, June 5, 1982

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
RECOGNIZING NORMANDY
D-DAY

THE PRESIDENT: I bring to France greetings and best wishes from the American people. I carry their hopes for continued Western unity to secure a prosperous and lasting peace, and I've come to express our commitment to policies that will renew economic growth.

But today touches French and American memories in a special way. It brings to mind thoughts quite apart from the pressing issues being discussed at the Economic Summit in Versailles. On this day, 38 years ago, our two peoples were united in an epic struggle against tyranny.

In 1944, as World War II raged, the allies were battling to regain their foothold in the continent. The French resistance fought valiantly on, disrupting communications and sabotaging supply lines. But the Nazis held Europe in a strangle hold, and Field Marshal Rommel was building his Atlantic wall along France's coast.

Late the night of June 5th, as fog enshrouded the Normandy coastline, over 2,000 planes took off from English fields to drop soldiers by parachute behind enemy lines. By the early hours of June 6th, the massive allied armada, 5,000 ships, had begun to move across the cold and choppy water of the English Channel. D-Day had begun.

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

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

By the end of World War II, more than 60,000 Americans had been buried in France. Today, we remember them, honor them and pray for them, but we also remember what they gave us.

D-Day was a success and the allies had breached Hitler's sea wall. They swept into Europe liberating towns and cities and countrysides until the axis powers were finally crushed. We remember D-Day because the French, British, Canadians and Americans fought shoulder-to-shoulder for democracy and freedom and won.

During the war, a gallant, French leader, Charles de Gaulle, inspired his countrymen organizing and leading the free French forces. He entered Paris in triumph liberating that city at the head of a column of allied troops, a victory made possible by the heroes of Normandy. "Nothing great will ever be achieved without great men, and men are great only if they're determined to be so," de Gaulle said.

MORE

Ours was a great alliance of free people determined to remain so. I believe it still is.

The invasion of Normandy was the second time in this century Americans fought in France to free it from an aggressor. We're pledged to do so again if we must.

The freedom we enjoy today was secured by great men and at great cost. Today, let us remember their courage and pray for the guidance and strength to do what we must so that no generation is ever asked to make so great a sacrifice again.

Thank you very much.

END

(NOTE: Taped May 31, 1982 at the White House for French Television)



The Associated Press

Nancy Reagan and Antoinette de Berenger, director of the Museum of Arromanches, which commemorates D-Day, standing on Omaha Beach, where Allied forces landed June 6, 1944.

PRESERVATION COPY

Mrs. Reagan Recalls D-Day at Omaha Beach

6/7/82 By Hebe Dorsey *Paris*
International Herald Tribune

ST. LAURENT-SUR-MER, France — Nancy Reagan ended her weekend in France on Sunday by marking the 38th anniversary of D-Day, the landing of Allied troops at Normandy.

With her were Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith and his wife, Mary. Mrs. Reagan stayed with them until Sunday night, when she went to Versailles to join President Reagan.

Standing under drizzling rain between Brig. Gen. Christian Patte and Brig. Gen. John Willson Donaldson, Mrs. Reagan, in a red raincoat and with hand on heart, listened solemnly to the French and American national anthems at the memorial site, where 9,386 Americans are buried. She faced acres of white crosses and stars of David, set in bright grass and flanked by two flags, a French one and an American one, at Omaha Beach.

Michel Hardelay, mayor of the nearby town Vierville, noted that it was the first time that an American president's wife had visited this historic part of France. "It is an honor and a pleasure to have you here representing the chief executive of the United States," he added.

'In Simple Terms'

Often close to tears, Mrs. Reagan then made a remarkably unstarved speech in simple terms of "gratitude" and "respect." Referring twice to her husband, she said, "If he was here, he would tell you how we can best ensure that other young men on other beaches and other fields will not have to die."

Mrs. Reagan also laid a wreath under a 22-foot statue titled "The Spirit of American Youth Rising From the Waves," took a look at the windswept beaches, then put a modest bouquet on the grave of an American Red Cross volunteer, Elizabeth Richardson, who died on July 25, 1945, in a plane crash af-

ter the invasion. She is one of only four women buried in the cemetery.

Mrs. Reagan had lunch in Mr. Hardelay's house, 50 yards from the beach, which had been used as a German outpost. It is one of only six houses that were not destroyed during the invasion. On Sunday the house, half Normandy chalet and half bunker, was a happy sight, with American and French flags floating in the wind and Calvados sherbet on the table.

The Subject of Painting

The mayor gave Mrs. Reagan a small painting of the beach — done by his father, an architect and Sunday painter.

Painting was also on the agenda Saturday at Claude Monet's house and gardens in Giverny, where Mrs. Reagan had gone because of her interest in the Impressionists and her friendship with the curator, Gerald Van der Kemp. The house and gardens were restored thanks to generous private donors — 80 percent of whom were American.

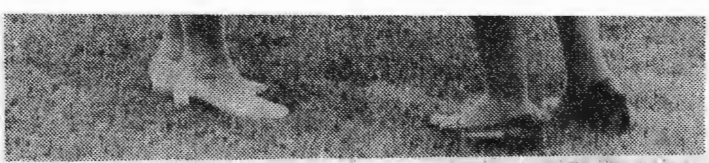
Among Mr. Van der Kemp's guests for lunch were Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Kidder of Washington, "who were the first donors," Mr. Van der Kemp said. Mrs. Kidder's large gift is commemorated by a plaque outside Monet's studio that reads: "Her donation permitted this house to be reborn and the garden to blossom again."

Water Lilies

Mrs. Reagan remarked that there is a Monet at the White House. She obviously enjoyed every minute of her tour, and when she stopped at the famous water lily pond, she said, "I feel like I'm looking at a Monet painting," then jokingly added, "Let's cancel the rest of the trip."

She then visited Monet's house, a rustic, low-slung, pink stucco and green-shuttered building, where she posed for photographers at several first-floor windows.

Mrs. Reagan went to the Paris Opera on Saturday to see "Romeo and Juliet," but as she came in quietly through a side door, her presence was hardly noticed.



The Associated Press

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All told, from the point of view of passing on the American message and upgrading her own image, the trip to Normandy was undoubtedly the most significant part of Mrs. Reagan's trip. Back in Paris, people may have forgotten, but here, with the immense cemetery and the hills dotted with pillboxes, the souvenir of the war is still very much around and Americans are still very much loved.

On Sunday, the local inns were draped with American flags as was an old bunker, converted into a monument, dedicated to La Garde Nationale des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. The monument is engraved with several quotations by chiefs of state, including De Gaulle and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The strongest one, by Eisenhower, opens with the words: "I hate war as only a soldier who has lived it can."



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May 27, 1982
3:00 p.m.

TAPING: D-DAY MESSAGE FOR FRENCH TELEVISION
JUNE 6, 1982

I bring to France this month greetings and best wishes from the American people. I carry their hopes for continued Western unity to secure a prosperous and lasting peace. I have come to express their commitment to policies that will renew economic growth.

But today touches French and American memories in a special way. It brings to mind thoughts quite apart from the pressing issues being discussed at the Economic Summit in Versailles. On this day 38 years ago, we were united in an epic struggle against tyranny.

In 1944, as World War II raged, the Allies had been pushed from the Continent. The French Resistance was fighting valiantly -- disrupting communications and sabotaging supply lines -- but the Nazi's held Europe in a stranglehold and Field Marshal Rommel was building his Atlantic Wall along France's coast.

Late the night of June 5, as fog enshrouded the Normandy coastline, more than a thousand planes took off from English fields to drop soldiers by parachute behind enemy lines. By the early hours of June 6, the massive Allied armada -- nearly 3,000 ships -- had begun to move across the cold and choppy water of the English Channel. D-Day had begun.

The code names Omaha, Utah, Gold, Juno and Sword are now indelibly etched in history by the blood spilt on that 100-mile stretch of beach. More than 150,000 Allied men and boys stormed Normandy that morning, and by dusk had established beachheads at each of the five invasion points. The toll was high: more than 10,500 of our young men were either dead, wounded or missing. The endless rows of simple white crosses that mark their seacoast graves, the rusty helmets still buried in the sand, and the ships and tanks still lying off the shore are testaments to their sacrifices.

By the end of World War II, more than 60,000 Americans had been buried in France. Today we remember them, honor them and pray for them. But we also remember what they gave us.

D-Day was a success -- and the Allies had breached Hitler's seawall. They swept into Europe, liberating towns and cities and countrysides until finally crushing the Axis powers. We remember D-Day because the French, British, Canadians and Americans fought shoulder to shoulder for democracy and freedom and won.

During the war a gallant French leader by the name of Charles de Gaulle inspired his countrymen, organizing and leading their resistance. He eventually rode into Paris in triumph, liberating that city at the head of a column of Allied troops -- a victory made possible by the heroes on the Normandy beaches.

"Nothing great will ever be achieved without great men, and men are great only if they are determined to be so," de Gaulle

said. Ours was a great alliance of free people determined to remain so. I believe it still is.

The freedom we enjoy today was secured by great men at a very high cost. Today let us remember their courage, and pray for the guidance and strength to do what we must so that no generation is ever asked to make so great a sacrifice again.

Thank you very much.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8215467

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 1, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Draft Remarks for Mrs. Reagan

Attached are draft remarks for Mrs. Reagan to make
at Normandy, France on June 6, 1982.

CEM Manaway
L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Draft Remarks.

*Normada
423* / *Clay Manaway
946-9698*

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
By *WJH* NARA, Date *8/4*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RDS-3 6/1/02

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

By WOK NARA Date 8/4/06

Remarks by Mrs. Ronald Reagan
June 6, 1982, Normandy, France

As I flew over this beautiful and peaceful Normandy countryside this morning it was hard for me to imagine that 38 years ago today on this very spot Allied forces were engaged in one of the most decisive battles of history. It was only fifteen minutes after midnight on June 6, 1944 when the first Allied soldiers came to Normandy. Simultaneously, the intrepid men and women of the Resistance moved to appointed tasks all over France. On the Channel the dawn's gathering light revealed an entire horizon alive with almost 5,000 ships, the largest armada the world has ever seen. The landings started on the beaches which would become known to the world as Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword. Across the broad beaches and up the steep bluffs grim faced men began to move inland to secure the beachhead. Allied losses were high, but at the end of that historic day 100,000 Allied troops had made it safely ashore. After more than two and a half years of Allied planning this sychronized operation of vast magnitude and incredible complexity succeeded. It was a testimony to the dedication and sacrifice of free men to preserve their way of life.

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- 2 -

From England the long awaited message went around the world; "Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France." In the United States the news came in the middle of the night, but here and there in sleepy towns lights nevertheless came on. People turned on their radios, went to the telephone and knelt in prayer as church bells rang. President Roosevelt called his people to prayer. "Almighty God--Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor..."

Those brave men who rest here in this serene and beautiful cemetery made the ultimate sacrifice to secure for us the peace and freedom which we have enjoyed for the past 38 years. As we honor these men and all who lost their lives during that long conflict I would ask that we all pledge to do our utmost to carry out what must have been their wish: that no other generation of young men will ever have to share their experience and repeat their sacrifice. It is to this unswerving quest for peace through strength that President Reagan and the American people are dedicated.

CONFIDENTIAL

36. *D-Day Prayer on the Invasion of Normandy*

Eaker; to Admirals Cunningham and Hewitt; and to all their brave officers and men.

May God bless them and watch over them and over all of our gallant, fighting men.

36 ☪ The President's D-Day Prayer on the Invasion of Normandy. June 6, 1944

My fellow Americans:

LAST night, when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far.

And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest — until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

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36. *D-Day Prayer on the Invasion of Normandy*

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home — fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas — whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them — help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the Nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too — strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us Faith. Give us Faith in Thee; Faith in our sons; Faith in each other; Faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment — let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogancies. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister Nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace — a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all of men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

Amen.

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AND ADDRESSES OF
FRANKLIN D.
ROOSEVELT

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SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN



1944-45 Volume

VICTORY AND THE THRESHOLD OF PEACE

HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISHERS
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CHAPTER I

D DAY

The Normandy Landings - My Report to the House of Commons, June 6 - Important News from Stalin - His Telegram of June 11 - Enemy Dispositions on the Atlantic Wall - The German Warning System is Paralysed - Rundstedt's Mistake - I Visit the Beaches and Lunch with Montgomery, June 10 - Cruise in H.M.S. "Kelvin" - General Marshall's Message - My Telegrams to Stalin and Roosevelt, June 14.

OUR long months of preparation and planning for the greatest amphibious operation in history ended on D Day, June 6, 1944. During the preceding night the great armadas of convoys and their escorts sailed, unknown to the enemy, along the swept channels from the Isle of Wight to the Normandy coast. Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked enemy coast-defence guns in their concrete emplacements, dropping 5,200 tons of bombs. When dawn broke the United States Air Force came on the scene to deal with other shore defences, followed by medium and fighter-bombers. In the twenty-four hours of June 6 the Allies flew over 14,600 sorties. So great was our superiority in the air that all the enemy could put up during daylight over the invasion beaches was a mere hundred sorties. From midnight three airborne divisions were alighting, the British 6th Airborne Division north-east of Caen to seize bridgeheads over the river between the town and the sea, and two American airborne divisions north of Carentan to assist the seaborne assault on the beaches and to check the movement of enemy reserves into the Cotentin peninsula. Although in places the airborne divisions were more widely scattered than had been intended, the object was in every case achieved.

THE TIDE OF VICTORY

As dawn came and the ships, great and small, began to file into their prearranged positions for the assault the scene might almost have been a review. Immediate opposition was limited to an attack by torpedo-boats, which sank a Norwegian destroyer. Even when the naval bombardment began the reply from the coastal batteries was desultory and ineffective. There was no doubt that we had achieved a tactical surprise. Landing and support craft with infantry, with tanks, with self-propelled artillery, and a great variety of weapons, and engineer demolition teams to deal with the beach obstacles, all formed up into groups and moved towards the beaches. Among them were the D.D. ("swimming") tanks, which made their first large-scale appearance in battle. It was still very rough from the bad weather of the day before, and a good many of the "swimming" tanks foundered on the way.

Destroyers and gun and rocket batteries mounted on landing-craft pounded the beach defences, while farther to seaward battleships and cruisers kept down the fire of the defending batteries. Ground opposition was slight until the first landing-craft were a mile from the shore, but then mortar and machine-gun fire grew. Surf and the partly submerged obstacles and mines made the landings hazardous, and many craft were wrecked after setting down their troops, but the advance went on.

As soon as the foremost infantry got ashore they dashed forward towards their objectives, and in every case except one made good progress. On "Omaha" beach, north-west of Bayeux, the Vth American Corps ran into severe resistance. By an unlucky chance the enemy defences in this sector had recently been taken over by a German division in full strength and on the alert. Our Allies had a very stiff fight all day to make any lodgment at all, and it was not until the 7th that, after losing several thousand men, they were able to force their way inland. Although we did not gain all we sought, and in particular Caen remained firmly in enemy hands, the progress made on the first two days of the assault was judged very satisfactory.

From the Biscay ports a stream of U-boats, facing all risks and moving on the surface at high speed, sought to break up the invasion. We were well prepared. The western approaches to the Channel were guarded by numerous aircraft, forming our first line of defence. Behind them were the naval forces covering the landings. Meeting the full blast of our defence, the U-boats fared

D DAY

badly. In the first crucial four days and a similar number damaged. They impression on the invasion convoys, to their objectives with trifling loss. cautious, but no more successful.

* * *

At noon on June 6 I asked the Ho formal cognisance of the liberation of I under the command of General Alex had been released the night before. Th about the landings in France, which progress at the moment. Nevertheless the campaign in Italy and in paying Armies there. After thus keeping them I said:

I have also to announce to the House th early hours of this morning the first of th upon the European continent has taken pla assault fell upon the coast of France. An ir of 4,000 ships, together with several thousa Channel. Massed airborne landings have behind the enemy lines, and landings on th various points at the present time. The fir been largely quelled. The obstacles that w have not proved so difficult as was apprehc Allies are sustained by about 11,000 first-d drawn upon as may be needed for the purp of course commit myself to any particular d in in rapid succession. So far the commande that everything is proceeding according in This vast operation is undoubtedly the mos that has ever taken place. It involves othe both from the air and the sea standpoint, a ment of land, air, and sea forces in the high in contact with conditions which could not seen.

There are already hopes that actual tactical and we hope to furnish the enemy with a ex the course of the fighting. The battle has constantly in scale and in intensity for many not attempt to speculate upon its course.

THE TIDE OF VICTORY

Complete unity prevails throughout the Allied Armies. There is a brotherhood in arms between us and our friends of the United States. There is complete confidence in the Supreme Commander, General Eisenhower, and his lieutenants, and also in the commander of the Expeditionary Force, General Montgomery. The ardour and spirit of the troops, as I saw myself, embarking in these last few days was splendid to witness. Nothing that equipment, science, or forethought could do has been neglected, and the whole process of opening this great new front will be pursued with the utmost resolution both by the commanders and by the United States and British Governments whom they serve.

By the afternoon I felt justified in reporting to Stalin.

6 June 44

Everything has started well. The mines, obstacles, and land batteries have been largely overcome. The air landings were very successful, and on a large scale. Infantry landings are proceeding rapidly, and many tanks and self-propelled guns are already ashore. Weather outlook moderate to good.

His answer was prompt, and contained welcome news of the highest importance.

Marshal Stalin to Prime Minister

6 June 44

I have received your communication about the success of the beginning of the "Overlord" operations. It gives joy to us all and hope of further successes.

The summer offensive of the Soviet forces, organised in accordance with the agreement at the Teheran Conference, will begin towards the middle of June on one of the important sectors of the front. The general offensive of the Soviet forces will develop by stages by means of the successive bringing of armies into offensive operations. At the end of June and during July offensive operations will become a general offensive of the Soviet forces.

I shall not fail to inform you in due course of the progress of the offensive operations.

I was actually sending Stalin a fuller account of our progress when his telegram arrived.

Prime Minister to Marshal Stalin

7 June 44

I am well satisfied with the situation up to noon to-day, 7th. Only at one American beach has there been serious difficulty, and that has now been cleared up. 20,000 airborne troops are safely landed behind the flanks of the enemy's lines, and have made contact in each case with the American and British seaborne forces. We got across with small

D DAY

losses. We had expected to lose about hope to have the best part of a quarter of a million tons of armour (including a considerable quantity of armour) by ships or swimming ashore by themselves. There have been a good many casualties on the front, owing to the waves overturning the landing craft. We now expect heavy counter-attacks, but we have plenty of armour, and of course overwhelming in lift.

2. There was a tank engagement of our fifty enemy tanks of the 21st Panzer-Grenadier Division towards Caen, as the result of which the British 7th Armoured Division is now enjoying a temporary superiority for a few days. The question is whether the weather against us in the next week? The weather does not seem to impose any prohibition on our operations. It seems more promising than before. All things that in the actual landing things have gone well.

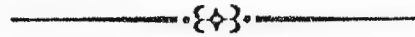
3. Most especially secret. We are planning to build up two large synthetic harbours on the beach at the mouth of the Seine estuary. Nothing like these has ever been built. Ocean liners will be able to discharge supplies to the fighting troops. This must be done in the face of the enemy, and will enable the build-up to be independent of weather conditions. We have an early point in the operations.

4. On the other hand, the enemy will be fighting heavily and the fighting will be continuous. Still, we hope to have by D plus 30 about 100,000 troops employed, with all their corps troops, with bases resting on the sea and possessed of at least 100,000 tons of stores. Cherbourg and the two synthetic harbours will be constantly nourished and expanded, and we hope to have the peninsula. But all this waits on the hazard of the weather. Stalin, you know so well.

5. We hope that this successful landing will be the beginning of which the fruits have still to be gathered. The divisions, will cheer your valiant soldiers and will have had to bear, which no one outside your country can understand.

6. Since dictating the above I have received news of the successful beginning of "Overlord", in which the Soviet forces. I thank you

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL



THE
SECOND WORLD WAR

VOLUME VI

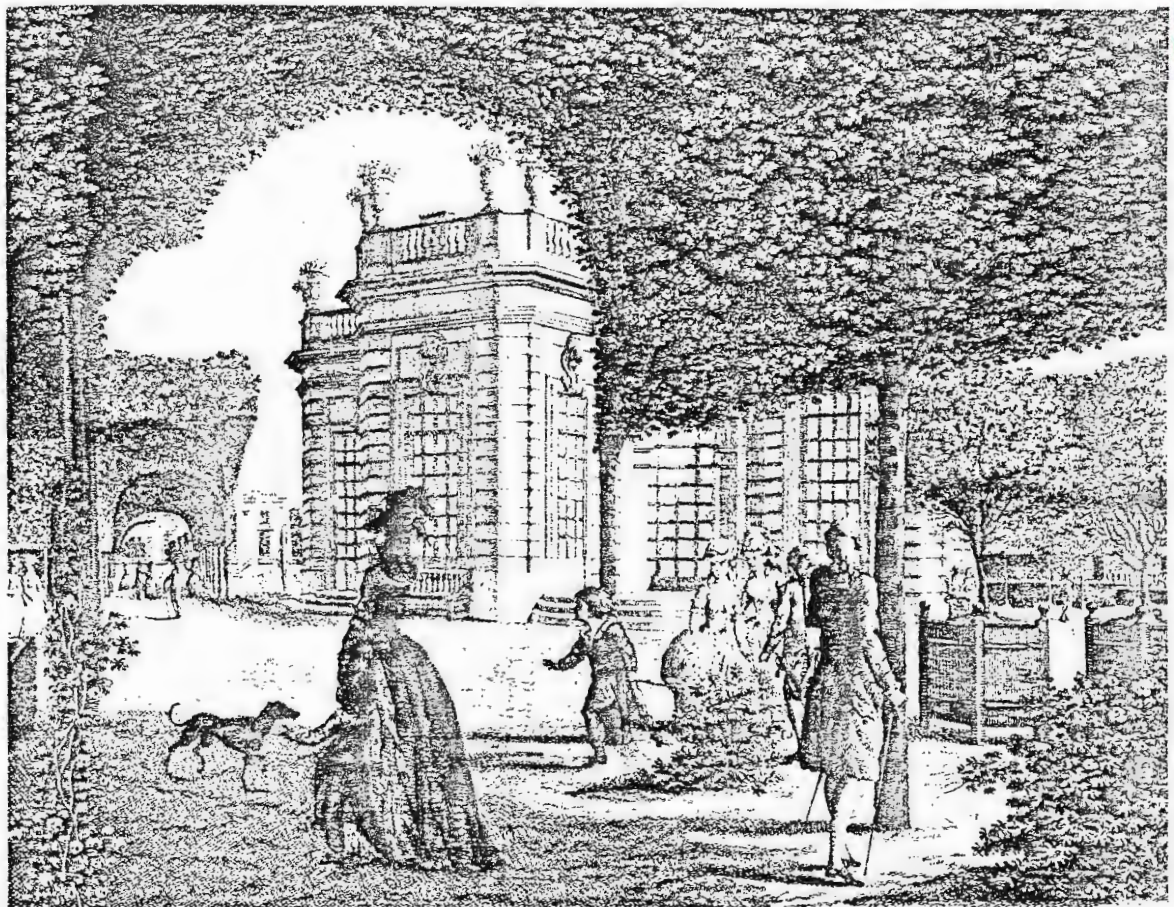
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THE PAVILION AND THE FRENCH GARDEN (DRAWING BY CHEVALIER DE LESPINASSE).

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE LAST QUEEN OF VERSAILLES

As soon as the King's illness became worse, and because of the risk of contagion, the Dauphin and Dauphine had been confined to their apartments on the other side of the Galerie des Glaces. On that Tuesday, May 10th, at half-past three in the afternoon they were clinging together and praying when they heard a tremendous noise like the roll of drums or a great crowd on the march. At the door of the Œil-de-Bœuf, the Duc de Bouillon, the Grand Chamberlain, had just appeared and pronounced the fateful words : "Gentlemen, the King is dead, long live the King !" The crowd of courtiers

immediately rushed across the Galerie des Glaces to pay homage to Louis XV's successor. This was the strange sound the young couple had heard.

The door of Marie-Antoinette's chamber opened. Mme de Noailles was the first to enter and greet the King and Queen. They rose to their feet. Marie-Antoinette, a handkerchief in hand, appeared unable to restrain her tears.

"Oh God," she murmured, almost fainting, "we are too young to reign." Louis XVI was twenty-one, and the Queen nineteen. Their reign had already begun...

However, since her marriage celebrations four years previously the Dauphine had asserted her authority at Court. In the first place she showed her independence where Louis XV himself was concerned in refusing to speak to the Barry, as she described the favourite when writing to her mother. It needed all the Empress Maria Theresa's powers of persuasion to make the Dauphine agree on New Year's Day, 1772, to pronounce this short and often quoted phrase: "There are a great many people at Versailles today, Madame." These few words staggered the Court, enchanted the King, displeased the grumbling aunts and strengthened the Austrian Alliance!

In spite of the advice of the Ambassador or the Abbé Vermond, the Dauphine was not so anxious to influence the Court or the King in any way, as to enjoy herself with gaming, entertainments and pleasure. She set about having more intimate apartments near the great halls of state prepared for herself, and complained to Marigny, the Superintendent of Buildings, because the work did not go fast enough for her liking.

Marie-Antoinette was not yet twenty and it was natural that she should like distractions. But it is in her intimate life as a woman that the real reasons for her conduct must be sought. Why keep silent over what Pierre de Nolhac, her most deferential historian, has acknowledged? Why, above all, deny what appears to be an established fact? The day following the sumptuous



LOUIS XVI, DRAWING BY FRÉDON.

wedding festivities of May 16th, 1770, the Dauphin wrote in his Journal this simple word : " Nothing. " He wrote the same word on the evening of July 14th, 1789, and this only meant in the mind of this indefatigable hunter that on that day he had not been able to indulge in his favourite sport. Evil-minded persons have tried to find in these words other meanings as unjust as they are unfortunate.

But when Mercy d'Argenteau blamed Marie-Antoinette for the mad way she lived, she replied : " What do you expect ? I am afraid of being bored. " Neither gaming nor the chase, nor the theatre, nor balls, nor travel can remove that boredom which inexorably dominates the hearts of queens when their natural destiny as women has not been fulfilled.

For seven years, the first seven years of her marriage, Marie-Antoinette was an unhappy woman and a disappointed Queen. We know that Joseph II had to intervene discreetly with his brother-in-law to put an end to the infirmity which risked depriving the monarchy of an heir. Seven years ! How many habits were acquired during that long period. Henceforth Marie-Antoinette's character was weighed down by them.

Yet never had a queen received more adulation on her arrival. When she appeared for the first time in Paris, acclaimed by an immense crowd :

" Madame, " said the Duc de Brissac, governor of the city, " you have before you thousands of lovers. "

Disenchantment came soon : too many costly festivities and useless pleasures. The Queen went in disguise to the ball

MARIE-ANTOINETTE, BY JOSEPH DUCREUX.
MARIE-ANTOINETTE IN THE TEMPLE PRISON,
BY KUCHARSKY.



at the Opera—Did she imagine she would be unrecognized? In private she played for high stakes. The King complained about the debts his wife contracted. Her entourage was badly chosen; her friends, who were also the friends of the Comte d'Arbois, were crazy, irresponsible young people, like Besenval or Vaudreuil, who misused to their own and their friends' advantage the credit they acquired.

Marie-Antoinette was thoughtless. We must not be too severe on the child-queen who needed a firm and tactful husband to control her and prevent her from falling into bad ways. It would certainly be unjust to blame Louis XVI. The King was conscientiousness and honesty itself. To think of him only as the locksmith at his bench, or perpetually hunting, is to lessen his stature and reduce him to a few characteristics which the Queen herself helped to make known. "I have married a Vulcan, whose Venus I have no wish to be," she said (or words to that effect). And again—"the poor man," she wrote, before 1777, when speaking of the King to her mother, who severely took her to task for it. Louis XVI did not deserve this disdainful condescension. He lacked authority in his home as well as in his government. He was diligent and each day worked for long hours in his bureau. He read all the

ENTERTAINMENT AT NIGHT IN
THE TEMPLE DE L'AMOUR, FROM
AN ANCIENT ENGRAVING.



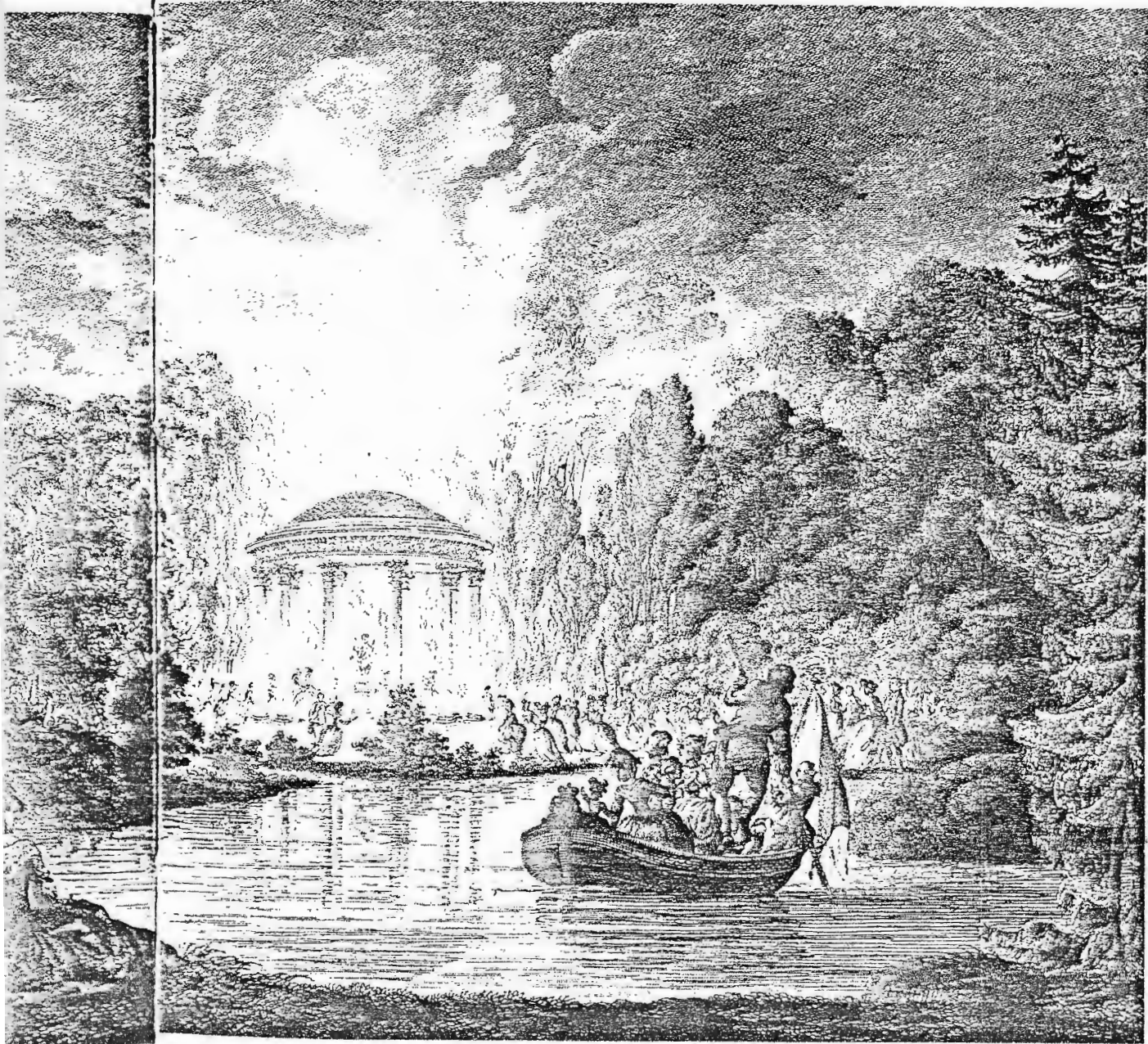
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Ambassadors' dispatches, and talked with his Minister. But he was open to influence; he listened to advice and could not make decisions. When he did decide, his choice was often bad.

The King worked and the Queen amused herself. When she was the



Dauphine she had suffered from the rigid etiquette. She had decided to free herself from it in future. While the small apartments were being transformed and decorated, she took refuge at Trianon. The King had pleased her greatly in giving her this little *château* as a country house. "Madame," he is reputed to have said, "these lovely places have always been the resort of the King's favourites, so they must belong to you." True or false, this remark illustrates Louis XVI's wish to be agreeable to the Queen. From now on this was her own home where she was free to do as she liked and to receive whom she wished. The King himself had to be invited to Trianon!

The gift was made in 1774. As soon as the period of Court mourning was over, Marie-Antoinette gave supper parties and organized entertainments. Le Trianon was her country house. She spent entire afternoons there. Her architect Mique, who had also been Marie Leczinska's architect and had built, for her, the Couvent des Dames Augustines at Versailles (now the Lycée Hoche), was ordered to embellish the *château*, while the Comte de Caraman designed an English garden for the park worthy of Hubert Robert.

These were the new attractions of Trianon. Later, they were to be completed by the creation of the Hameau and the Theatre where *Le Barbier de Séville*, *Rose et Colas* or *Le Devin de Village* were acted. Marie-Antoinette was Rosine and the Comte d'Artois played the part of Figaro.

The most delicious hours of her life, until the tragic days of 1789, were passed at Trianon.

However, it was at the Château of Versailles and not at Trianon that in 1778 Marie-Antoinette received Benjamin Franklin, Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary of the Thirteen United Provinces. This visit, which caused such enthusiasm at the Court as well as in the town, must surely be reckoned one of the great moments of the palace. Franklin had been in France for several weeks. On February 13th, the Treaty was signed in Paris recognizing the new state and pledging the French monarchy to help the young American republic financially. After that the Ambassador Extraordinary could be received by the King. He appeared at Versailles in town clothes. A vain attempt had been made to supply him with a wig, as indispensable as a sword for the presentation. No wig could be found to fit him. His head was too big! There was nothing to be done about it, so he appeared in a suit of brown velvet, his white hair carefully brushed, his stout cane in his hand, like a real pilgrim of liberty. After all, perhaps he was not so sorry to break with etiquette in this way, and to show himself a true representative of the new epoch.

On this day of March 20th, the park was awaking to spring. It was a delicious day, the air was soft and the sun shone. An immense crowd had gathered. Franklin first called on Vergennes who awaited him in his vast office at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two men had worked hard for the futures of their two countries.

Then the Ambassador mounted the palace steps. The King was waiting

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for Franklin in his own apartments. The doors opened and the major of the Cent Suisses announced : "The Ambassadors of the Thirteen United Provinces."

Louis XVI took Franklin's hand affectionately, pressed it, and addressing all the delegation, declared : "Gentlemen, I wish you to assure the Congress of my entire friendship. I beg you also to let them know that I am very satisfied with your conduct during your stay in my Kingdom."

Almost overcome with emotion, Franklin thanked the King. He then called on the Ministers. He was applauded everywhere he went. In the evening the Ambassador attended a great banquet given by Vergennes in his honour. Then he joined the Queen at her gaming-table. Marie-Antoinette welcomed Franklin graciously. The Alliance between France and the United States was sealed.

The year 1778 seemed a happy one for the monarchy. The disgrace of the *Traité de Paris* was wiped out. France was once more the first power in Europe, and Marie-Antoinette was about to give an heir—who turned out to be an heiress, Madame Royale—to the dynasty.

It was an immemorial custom for the birth of royal children to take place in public. The courtiers immediately rushed to Marie-Antoinette's bedroom. There was such a crowd, Mme Campan wrote, that the bustle nearly killed the Queen. Even Verniaud, the doctor attending her confinement, could hardly move. There is every reason to be surprised at the freedom with which anybody could enter the royal mansion. The truth is, as has been noted, that nothing was easier than access to the royal apartments. People circulated in the palace "as in a mill". This remark of Georges Lenôtre's is hardly an exaggeration ! To assist at the *Grand Couvert* one only had to be decently dressed. Men of course were obliged to wear a sword, but as the lodge-keeper always kept a supply for the use of those who had forgotten theirs, or did not possess one, it was not difficult to procure this accessory. It was much easier to get into Versailles than it is nowadays to enter the Elysée. It was an old tradition of the French monarchy. From St Louis to Louis XVI the Kings were always approachable, or, more exactly, the palace where they lived was accessible to all their subjects. The King lived in public from the time he arose to the time he went to bed.

That being so, how well one understands that Marie-Antoinette was sometimes tired of these perpetual restrictions. How one understands why she loved to take refuge in those little apartments which in 1783 Mique decorated so elegantly. There the Queen received her children and her intimates, and there she posed for Mme Vigée-Lebrun. There she received Rose Bertin who showed her the latest creations of fashion, the materials and dresses with which the Queen adorned herself. The *Petits Appartements* were reached through two doors in the alcove of her bedroom, hidden behind tapestry. One of these doors communicated with "the King's corridor," that long, narrow passage between the first floor and ground floor connecting

Louis XVI's bed-chamber directly with that of Marie-Antoinette, avoiding the Galerie des Glaces and the Grands Appartements.

That year 1778, which saw the Queen "possessed of that happiness which meant most to her in life," was also a significant one in her private life. It was in August, 1778, that she saw Axel Fersen for the first time. He was attractive and rather reserved; Marie-Antoinette was drawn at once to this handsome Swedish dragoon. He was not indifferent to the Queen's charms; but he was honest and conscious of his unworthiness. Volunteers for the war with America were called for and he took flight.

Axel Fersen was away for five years. The end of hostilities brought him back to Court. This time he remained. Were they lovers? This has been discussed for more than a hundred and fifty years. Those historians most hostile to the Queen now admit that in the precise meaning of the term it is still doubtful. They carried on an amorous friendship of tenderness and mutual confidence. Fersen's gallantry, his discretion and his generosity never failed, and the efforts he made to save the Queen still further ennobled his character. As Pierre de Nolhac says, "are the women who wear a crown like other women?" Let us respect their private lives.

In spite of slander the relationship between Fersen and Marie-Antoinette would not have damaged the Queen's reputation. The *Affaire du Collier*, which took place a year after the noble Swede's return, cast a slur upon her which soon spread to the monarchy itself. Recent research has thrown conclusive light on that painful intrigue in which a French Cardinal, a too frivolous Queen, a weak King and some crooks were involved.

The Cardinal de Rohan? He was not as stupid as is commonly supposed. He was certainly vain and proud of belonging to that family of the

LOUIS XVII, BY KUCHARSKY.

LOUIS XVII, BY G.-J. DROUAI.

LOUIS XVII (ANONYMOUS).



G. VAN DER KEMP - J. LEVRON

VERSAILLES AND THE TRIANONS

Translated by ETHEL WHITEHORN

Cover design by CHAPELAIN-MIDY

184 *heliogravure* illustrations

"Les Beaux Pays"

NICHOLAS KAYE
LONDON

Chaplain Midy

Normandy Invasion, also known as **Operation Overlord**, name given to the Allied invasion of Europe on June 6, 1944. As the trend of World War II began to swing in favour of the Allies, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was charged with the task of forming the largest invasion fleet in history. While plans were being formed in England, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was building his "Atlantic Wall" on the coastline of France.

After being delayed 24 hours by the worst channel weather in 25 years, the invasion began on D-Day with units of the U.S. 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions landing near the town of Saint-Mère-Eglise, while British commando units captured key bridges and knocked out Nazi communications. In the morning, the assault troops of the combined Allied armies, including the **French, Canadian, British, and the United States** landed at five beaches along the Normandy coast, code named **Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword**. While four beaches were taken early, **Omaha** turned out to be the stiffest test, being nicknamed "Bloody Omaha." By nightfall, sizable beachheads were in control on all five landing areas and the final campaign to defeat Germany was under way.

- Eisenhower's leadership and force size 6:515a
- logistics of World War II 11:83b
- strategy of World War II 19:593c
- World War II history 19:1001d; map

Norman Empire: see Angevin Empire.

Norman French, the divergent dialect of the French language spoken by the Normans of early medieval times—especially that dialect as spoken by the Normans who invaded England in 1066.

- influences on English 6:881c

Normanichthyidae, family of mail-cheeked fish of the order Scorpaeniformes.

- classification and general features 16:400h

Normans, originally **NORMANNI**, also **NORTHMEN**, a term used generally in medieval western Europe to denote the barbarian heathen pirates (Vikings) from Scandinavia, who between about 800 and 1050 pillaged or occupied many coastal areas. More particularly, and in modern usage, it refers to those Vikings who settled in what later became the duchy of Normandy in northern France. Late in the 9th century a number of Scandinavians, probably Danes, had secured a foothold on the lower Seine River. In about 911 this group, under a leader, Hrólfr (Rollo), himself probably a Norwegian, gained from the Frankish king Charles III the Simple, formal recognition of their occupation of a north coast area bounded to the east, south, and west by the rivers Bresle, Epte, and Dives (the so-called Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte). By 933 they had extended their control westward over the Bessin, Avranchin, and Cotentin.

Adopting Christianity and the French language, the Normans nevertheless retained many typically Viking traits, remaining savage and unbridled and never contributing substantially to the arts. Bands from Normandy achieved the conquest (early 11th century) of southern Italy and Sicily; in the mid-11th century William, duke of Normandy, conquered England, and the Normans spread thence to Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

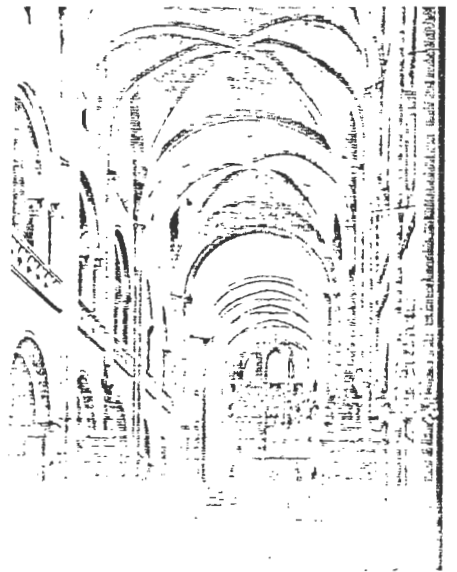
With a genius for adaptation, and usually producing strong rulers, they systematized feudalism, employing it to the benefit of central authority. They developed cavalry warfare and excelled in castle building. They contributed notably to the growth of medieval governmental institutions and by their conquests and settlements in the 11th and 12th centuries, they introduced their language and culture into many parts of Europe.

climate of political anarchy they provided good and firm government, both in church and state.

- Alexis I Comnenus' defense against penetration 1:462c
- Byzantine military rivalry 3:564c
- Carolingian territorial incursion 11:929h
- common law development in England 4:998b
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- English Bible translation interruption 2:889h
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- Welsh urbanizing influence 19:526e

Normanskill Shale Formation, Middle Ordovician (Champlainian) dark shale unit found in eastern New York, Vermont, and Massachusetts (the Ordovician Period began about 500,000,000 years ago and lasted about 70,000,000 years). The Normanskill Shale Formation was named by R. Ruedemann in 1901 for exposures that he studied in the region of the Normans Kill, a tributary of the Hudson River, near Albany, N.Y. The formation consists of about 300 metres (1,000 feet) of blue to gray, sandy shales with many bands of black, pyrite-bearing shales that contain a rich graptolite (class of extinct colonial marine animals) fauna. The Normanskill Formation is a northward extension of a dark-shale depositional environment that existed during Champlainian time all the way from Alabama to New York. The dark shales represent the fine muds that were eroded from an Appalachian landmass during Champlainian time and deposited near the shore; limestones were simultaneously deposited farther to the west.

Norman style, Romanesque architectural style developed in Normandy and England between the 11th and 12th centuries and the time of the general adoption of Gothic (see Gothic art) architecture in both countries. Since it was only shortly before the Norman



Gouvernement de Normandie en 1789

During the Hundred Years' War (1337 to 1453), Normandy was twice invaded by the English and was under their control from 1418 until French reconquest in 1450.

In the 16th century Protestantism made substantial gains in Normandy, and the province was torn by wars between the Catholics and Huguenots (1562-63 and 1574-76). The 17th century witnessed the growth of royal power in Normandy: the Charte was allowed to be abolished, and the provincial assembly was abolished in 1666. The province was divided into *généralités* of Rouen, Caen, and Alençon. After its division into *départements* in 1790, Normandy was the centre of a major political movement of the French Revolution: the federalist revolt against Parisian domination in the summer of 1793.

A battle occurred in the history of World War II as the site of the Allied invasion of Germany-occupied France in June of 1944.

- consolidation and expansion-19:828h
- English medieval territorial claims 3:206a
- English claim and seizure from English 3:206a
- 1666a; map 620

... and loss 10:236h

... in Black D... 19:275

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of Days (Hatch)

JUNE 6

candidates attended. Opening music by the Rose Festival concert orchestra was followed by an introduction and welcome by the master of ceremonies and homage by the Royal Rosarian Honor Guard. After the presentation of the individual princesses, the judges chose the queen to rule the Realm of Rosaria in the coming year. Ceremonially invested with her jewel-studded crown, golden scepter, and robe, the new monarch was given the key to the city, delivered a proclamation to her "subjects," and departed majestically with her court to the strains of the recessional.

The schedule of events for Wednesday included the arrival of several Canadian ships, traditionally part of the "Rose Festival Fleet," which sailed under Portland's bridges and tied up for viewing at the Willamette's West Side Seawall. US naval vessels made their own impressive arrival at the same hour on the following afternoon.

Highlighting Thursday's events and dominating much of the festival's final three days was the opening of the Rose Show, at Portland's Masonic Temple. The oldest and largest rose show in the United States and one of the world's best, this exhibition draws up to 20,000 individual blossoms, an array of entries requiring a space the size of a football field. It includes roses of every variety, brought to Portland from all parts of Oregon and from as far away as Vancouver, and Boise. The emphasis on roses continued on Friday, with the Royal Rosarians' "knighting" ceremony for new nobles, and the Junior Rose Festival parade — one of the nation's largest parades of youngsters, with over 10,000 participants. It was followed by the queen's ball in the evening.

The spectacular climax of the Portland Rose Festival is the grand floral parade on the festival's last Saturday. In 1970 the 11 divisions of the parade included 46 floats interspersed with marching bands and colorful foot and mounted units. Each year many outside communities and many organizations and companies participate by entering floats. Whether professional or amateur, the exhibitors work for weeks preparing their models, which must be completely decorated with fresh flowers only.

After the floats have completed the parade route through downtown Portland, they are taken to an area near the heart of the city, where the public is invited to admire the intricate craft.

In addition to the finals of the Rose Cup sports car races at Delta Park on June 14, the closing day of the festival also saw the finals of the Rose Festival tennis tournament at the Irvington Tennis Club. A chief attraction of the day was the Golden Rose ski tournament, held on the slopes of 11,245-foot Mt. Hood. A traditional event, the

ski tournament draws national champions and expert collegiate skiers. Timberline Lodge is the site of the closing banquet ceremonies, after the winners have received their cups from the Portland Rose Festival queen.

JUNE 6

D Day, World War II

In the early hours of June 6, 1944, forces of the World War II Allies — American, British, Canadian, and French — set sail from England to launch an invasion of continental Europe. Across the cold waters of the English Channel, the greatest armada ever assembled made its way toward the beaches of Normandy in France. This D day assault, the product of three years of planning, broke the Nazi stranglehold on the Continent and led to the eventual surrender of Germany and its Axis partners.

British strategists had begun planning for an invasion of Europe after Germany's conquest of France in 1940 had driven the Allies from the Continent. At the Atlantic Conference of August 1941 the British outlined their strategy to the Americans. They envisioned the operation as a *coup de grâce* to be administered to the Nazis only after blockade, air bombardment, and internal subversive action had severely weakened Germany. Britain deeply wished to avoid repetition of the bloody infantry contests of World War I.

The attack by Japan, Germany's Far Eastern ally, on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 brought the United States into the war against the Axis powers and introduced a new trend into the military planning; American strategists stressed the need to defeat Germany's ground forces in order to break the will to fight and did not want to delay the invasion of Europe until the Nazis were moribund. German successes on the eastern front against the USSR, which had been brought into the war on the Allied side in the summer of 1941, increased the necessity of striking early.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, appointed on March 9, 1942, by US Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall to be head of the Operations Division of the War Department, strongly advocated an early cross-Channel invasion of Europe from England. For reasons of communications and logistics, England was best located to serve as the base of operations and it already had airfields from which to bombard Germany. Eisenhower considered the cross-Channel assault so vital that he argued that the United States should shift its focus of operations from the At-

lantic to the Pacific theater if the Allies did not agree to the plan.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved the plans of the War Department and sent Marshall and presidential assistant Harry Hopkins to England to present arguments in favor of the cross-Channel invasion. The American envoys also impressed upon the British Chiefs of Staff the importance of allowing the American forces time to gain combat experience. The mission was a success: on April 14, 1942, the British endorsed the American plan for an invasion, and the Allies agreed to 1943 as the target date.

Meanwhile, British strategists suggested campaigns in North Africa or the Middle East to divert the Germans' attention from the hard-pressed Russians. Although American military men feared that such Mediterranean adventures might upset the scheduling of the main invasion, they reluctantly accepted the plan for a North African landing. However, execution of the African operation and initiation of the Italian campaign along with increased activity in the Southwest Pacific indeed delayed preparations for the European invasion: planners soon realized that the assault could not come until 1944.

In January 1943 at the Casablanca Conference, the British and American Combined Chiefs of Staff created an office to prepare for the invasion of northern Europe. Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan of Britain became the Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander, who had not yet been named. COSSAC, as Morgan's office became known, immediately began planning and chose the beaches of Normandy as the landing site for the invasion. The Quadrant Conference of August 1943 approved Morgan's work, and the Teheran Conference in November gave the final approval to a May 1944 cross-Channel assault.

Most observers expected General Marshall to command the European invasion, but in December 1943 General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then the head of ETOUSA, the European Theater of Operations for the United States Army, received the appointment. Eisenhower had been battle-tested in the Mediterranean campaigns and had the personality necessary to keep the Anglo-American military alliance operating smoothly. Marshall continued as chief of staff, a post in which his strategic and organizational abilities were most valuable.

On January 17, 1944, Eisenhower took command of SHAEF, the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, which replaced COSSAC. British Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder became deputy supreme commander and American General Walter Bedell Smith became chief of staff. Admiral Sir Bertram

Ramsay and Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory commanded the naval and air elements of the Expeditionary Forces.

SHAEF devised plans for a Normandy landing to be followed by an advance across a wide front. After driving the Germans back across the Rhine River, the Allies would then envelop the industrialized Ruhr region. The final assault would thrust deep into Germany to destroy the Nazis in their homeland.

May 1944 was the month originally set for the invasion, but Eisenhower rescheduled it for June because this made it possible to increase the strike force from three to five divisions. Allied air forces made use of the delay and the good flying weather to attack Axis transportation centers and coastal defenses throughout the month of May. During the final month the Allied forces practiced their beach landing techniques.

SHAEF established three landing zones for the Allied armies. The British Second Army, composed of English and Canadian troops and commanded by Lieutenant General M. C. Dempsey, was to strike between Bayeux and Caen at beaches designated Sword, Juno, and Gold. Lieutenant General Omar Bradley's US First Army had two landing sites to the right (or west) of the British: the V Corps under Major General Leonard T. Gerow was to invade at Omaha Beach and the VII Corps under Major General J. Lawton Collins had Utah Beach on the right flank as its objective.

German defenses in Normandy were strong, but several factors favored the Allies. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the German commander in chief for the west, expected that the Allied invasion would strike at Pas de Calais, near Belgium, where the Channel was narrowest, and not in Normandy. Hitler guessed that Normandy was the target, but his orders to strengthen defenses in that area came too late. Von Rundstedt thought that the enemy should be allowed to land and then be destroyed by well-placed mechanized reserves. Fortunately for the Allies, the Nazis accepted the belief of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander of German Army Group B in the Netherlands-Loire district, that the Germans must stop the invaders at the coast. Consequently, the Germans spread their defense along the coast and failed to keep a sufficient reserve force to counter penetration of their front lines. Allied air superiority further limited the Nazis' defensive capabilities.

Eisenhower's burden increased as D day approached. Plans called for the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions of the US Army to drop behind German lines, but Leigh-Mallory continued to argue that the jumps would bring excessive

JUNE 6

casualties. Omar Bradley argued that the airborne phase was absolutely necessary to prevent disaster at Utah Beach, and Eisenhower decided to follow his advice.

Factors of the moon, tide, and time of sunrise limited D day to June 5, 6, or 7. Early on the morning of June 4, Group Captain J. M. Stagg, chief Allied meteorologist, informed General Eisenhower that the weather on June 5 would be unfavorable because of 45-mile-per-hour winds expected to hit the Normandy beaches. Although June 4 was a beautiful day, with no visible hint of what the morrow held, Eisenhower took Stagg's advice and postponed the invasion for 24 hours. As Stagg had predicted, June 5 was stormy. But on the morning of the 5th the group captain was able to forecast acceptable weather for June 6. Eisenhower again accepted his word and set the assault for the following morning.

Late on the night of June 5, more than 900 planes and 100 gliders of the US Ninth Air Force took off from British fields with the parachute jumpers of the 82nd and 101st Divisions. Fog and heavy antiaircraft fire awaited them at the coast of France and caused the soldiers to land in groups scattered over a much larger area than planned. Yet Leigh-Mallory's fears proved unfounded, and the paratroopers, fighting in small groups, managed to secure bridges and access roads to Utah Beach. Their efforts contributed greatly to the battle's outcome.

In the early hours of June 6 the huge armada began to move across the Channel: 1,796 vessels carried the three British divisions and 931 ships the two American divisions. About halfway across the Channel, the faster combat vessels moved ahead to their predesignated positions while the transport vessels bearing the troops and equipment moved behind them.

An hour and one half before sunrise, the preliminary naval bombardment began. Ten minutes later, 480 B-24s dropped 1,285 tons of bombs on the mainland; but, unfortunately for the invaders, the projectiles landed behind, rather than on, the beach defenses. As the naval and air attack began, the transports, standing 11 miles offshore out of range of the German batteries, unloaded troops and equipment into smaller Landing Craft Transports (LCTs). The landing craft then undertook the hazardous run to the beaches.

Tanks comprised the first assault wave heading for Omaha Beach. The commander of the LCTs in the western sector of the beach recognized that the seas were too rough for normal procedures and brought even the amphibious tanks to the shoreline. An army captain in the eastern sector was not so prudent and lost 27 of

his 32 amphibious tanks when he launched the tracked vehicles 5,000 yards from the beach.

Eight waves of infantrymen and one of artillery followed the tanks onto Omaha Beach. German defenses were even stronger than expected because Allied intelligence had missed the presence of the 352nd Infantry Division in the area. American casualties ran as high as 66 percent in some sectors of the beach, but the troops gradually pushed inland.

Utah Beach, unprotected by cliffs like those overlooking Omaha, posed fewer problems for the attacking Americans. The reservists and foreign volunteers comprising the Nazis' defending 709th Regiment lacked the martial qualities of the units encountered elsewhere. Moreover, poor communications made the Germans' situation worse; General Friedrich Dollman of the Seventh Army did not even learn of the attack until hours after it began.

In other D day landings British, Canadian, and French soldiers meanwhile successfully stormed Gold, Juno, and Sword beaches. Their experiences paralleled those of the Americans at Utah, rather than Omaha, Beach. By the end of the first day the Allies had established bases at each of the five invasion points.

The Normandy struggle continued until July. The American V Corps took Isigny, and on June 12 the VII Corps took the key city of Carentan. Then General Joseph ("Lightning Joe") Lawton Collins began a drive across the Cotentin Peninsula to capture the port city of Cherbourg. Obeying Hitler's orders to fight until the end, the Germans withstood a terrific pounding, but the battle came to a close on June 26 with the capture of the city and a large number of its defenders, including General Karl Wilhelm von Schlieben.

Approximately 130,000 men landed at Normandy during D day; 72,215 were British and Canadian, and 57,300 were American. The British dropped 7,900 paratroopers and the Americans 15,000. British and Canadian forces suffered more than 4,000 casualties, and about 6,000 Americans were killed or wounded.

A free Europe and unending rows of crosses in Normandy cemeteries are D day's most meaningful memorials. Each year simple D day ceremonies at the burial grounds commemorate the men who fell in the invasion. Along the Normandy coast, the hulks of half-submerged craft still protrude from Channel waters in mute witness to the day's losses. Surrounding beaches also provide sporadic reminders of the awesome battle as their sands occasionally surrender rusted rifles and helmets.

Special ceremonies marked the 20th anniversary of D day in 1964. Official representatives of

Kim
Hollen
DOD Hist
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the United States, Britain, Canada, and France laid wreaths and participated in services at cemeteries and seaside towns. From across the seas, survivors of the battle returned to the now peaceful scenes; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President of the United States, was perhaps the most famous of these visitors. He reminisced for the Columbia Broadcasting System as he returned to famous battlefield sites, including the column at Pointe du Hoc honoring the American rangers who scaled its sheer cliffs.

Britain's Royal Navy now uses Southwick House, in which Eisenhower made the final decision to launch the invasion, as its school of navigation and aircraft direction. The war map room in the building, located near Portsmouth, England, looks exactly as it did in 1944. Two clocks in the room read 6:25 A.M., the hour and minute of Eisenhower's approval of June 6 as D day.

General Eisenhower in June 1967 dedicated an 8-by-24-foot mural in the World War II Room of the museum at his alma mater, the US Military Academy at West Point. William Linzee Prescott, an army paratrooper with the 82nd Division on D day, created the painting, which West Point's class of 1944 commissioned. General J. Lawton Collins praised the mural, which depicts 7,000 yards of invasion beach, as giving an accurate impression of the confusion of the battle and the gallantry of the soldiers.

Among other ceremonies in 1969 marking the 25th anniversary of the D day invasion was one at the Eisenhower Center in Abilene, Kansas, opening a display of artifacts connected with the landing. Both the library and the nearby museum displayed weapons and other equipment. Among the items exhibited was a map of possible invasion points conceived by General Alfred Jodl, the German commander.

Confederate Memorial Day in Winchester, Virginia

The Civil War divided the nation into two armed camps, but the North and South shared a common grief in the staggering loss of life that both sides suffered during the conflict. No war in the history of the United States ever produced more casualties in proportion to the number of combatants involved; the Confederate army counted approximately 258,000 soldiers killed, while the Union dead numbered more than 359,000. Sorrow was so intense in the last days of the war and in the years that followed that a number of places in both the North and the South held special ceremonies to honor those who had fallen in battle. These services gradually became traditional. Today most of the coun-

try observes the national Memorial Day and most southern states take note of special Confederate memorial days. A number of these observances take place on the anniversary of events of special significance to particular localities. Of these, one notable example takes place in Winchester, Virginia, where June 6 has been commemorated each year since 1866.

During the Civil War the Shenandoah Valley, in which Winchester is located, was important to the Confederacy both as a source of provisions and as a possible route for an invasion of the North. Six major battles were fought in the vicinity of Winchester; the town changed hands more than 70 times as Confederate and Union forces alternately exercised control of the region. The extensive fighting that took place in the valley resulted in a large number of casualties: estimates of the number of Northern and Southern soldiers who died in the area of Winchester are generally placed at about 7,500.

Because of the exigencies of war, many of the battle dead were buried in hastily dug graves, and soon after the fighting ended the inappropriateness of these final resting places became apparent. As early as the spring of 1865 — only weeks after Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox — farmers preparing to plant their fields in the area unearthed the bodies of several Confederate soldiers. The likelihood that such desecration would recur greatly disturbed one citizen of Winchester, Mrs. Philip Williams, who had headed the town's women's relief corps during the war, and she determined to secure a proper resting place for the Southern war dead.

Together with her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. H. H. Boyd, Mrs. Williams organized the women who had nursed and otherwise assisted the soldiers who had fought in the vicinity of Winchester into the Ladies Confederate Memorial Association. The avowed purposes of the association were to reinter in one graveyard all those who had died for the Confederate cause within a 12-or-15-mile radius of Winchester; and to encourage people of the region to come to the proposed cemetery each year to decorate the grave sites with flowers and evergreens. To finance the purchase of land for the cemetery, the association and a committee of town representatives appealed to the citizens of the South. The economic plight of the former Confederate states after the war was desperate, but the Winchester appeal received an overwhelmingly favorable response. By the spring of 1866 sufficient funds were accumulated so that the association could buy land for the cemetery and begin the arduous task of reinterment.

The work of removing to a single graveyard the bodies of the 2,494 Confederate dead who

JUNE 6

private corporations should be paid in whatever currency was legal tender notwithstanding provisions in the bonds that they should be paid in gold. The resolution declared that these provisions for gold payment obstructed "the power of Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States." Following the signing of the resolution the President ordered that all gold coin and all gold certificates should be surrendered by their owners in exchange for other forms of currency, with penalties for disobedience. The constitutionality of the resolution was disputed and the issue was taken to the Supreme Court. That court held that Congress had power to invalidate the gold clause in private bonds but that the invalidation in government bonds was unconstitutional.

The resolution changed the policy of the government laid down after the free-silver presidential campaign of 1896 when Congress provided that all national currency should be redeemable in specie, that is, in gold. There was no question about the payment of Government bonds in gold. The gold content of the dollar had been the same for about a hundred years. The same Congress which repealed the gold clause in bonds authorized the President to reduce the gold content of the dollar by not more than 50 per cent. In accordance with this authority he reduced it a fraction more than 40 per cent.

JUNE SIXTH

D-DAY

On June 6, 1944, the greatest amphibious force in history, composed of American, British, Canadian and Allied troops, landed in Normandy, starting the final campaign against Germany in World War II which led to her unconditional surrender on May 8, 1945. Thousands of troops from an armada of warships and parachutes covered a stretch of more than a hundred miles of beaches from Le Havre to Cherbourg. The main landings were made in the Bay of Cherbourg, at Bernieres, north of Caen, and near Le Havre on the Seine estuary. The first forty-nine days were passed in securing and enlarging the beachhead, prior to the smashing offensives which later swept across France to the Westwall and on to Berlin, the whole operation of the invasion being an extraordinary and spectacular military feat.

The first report of the long-awaited event reached the United States through the German news agency Transocean, in a broadcast announcing that the Allies were landing at Havre and a naval battle was in progress in the English Channel. There was no Allied confirmation, but the New York Times of June 6 departed from its usual conservative format with a three-line, eight-column display of "scareheads" repeating the Transocean broadcast. The national radio networks stood by to confirm the

JUNE 7

report, all programs, even those sponsoring the highest-paid comedians and other performers, being subject to interruption without warning. Throughout America people talked of little else, in the homes, on the street, in stores, and in offices, where business was disrupted by the day-long suspense. Led by President Roosevelt over the radio at ten that evening, the entire country joined in a solemn prayer for the success of the invasion. General Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique from London was the first official announcement and gave the brief facts of the landings with no details, but it was greeted with a triumphant burst of sirens and whistles, and a general public demonstration. The Liberty Bell in Philadelphia was rung six times, and the New York Times of June 7 again displayed scareheads proclaiming that Hitler's seawall had been breached and the invaders were fighting inland while the Nazis expected still further landings.

More than four thousand ships, exclusive of smaller landing craft, participated in the tremendous undertaking, and the largest airborne force ever employed was landed with remarkably low losses. Radar was used by the Allies to counterfeit the approach of ships and planes at false locations and the Germans were thus confused, the actual landings taking them completely by surprise. Allied short wave radio stations in the United States, England, North Africa and Italy were coordinated early on the morning of June 6 for an unprecedented propaganda campaign directed at Germany and the occupied countries. At the hour of invasion the broadcasting facilities were linked together in an international chain to insure a maximum audience for General Eisenhower's statement to the people of Western Europe. Subsequently transmissions were made in twenty-two languages on a twenty-four-hour basis.

In comparison with the D-Day invasion, Philip of Spain's armada, which struck terror to the hearts of Elizabethan Englishmen before its destruction by a providential storm, was a puny force. The operation by which the continent of Europe was successfully invaded in the teeth of a formidable and strongly entrenched enemy will probably remain unique in the annals of history for a long time to come.

JUNE SEVENTH

BOONE DAY

The Kentucky State Historical Society has for many years celebrated June 7, the anniversary of the day when Daniel Boone "first saw the beautiful level of Kentucky" in 1769. He had been preceded by Dr. Thomas Walker (see Kentucky Statehood Day, June 1). He entered the state by the Cumberland Gap which Dr. Walker had named for the Duke of Cumberland.

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AMERICAN BOOK OF DAYS

A COMPENDIUM OF INFORMATION ABOUT
HOLIDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE ANNIVER-
SARIES AND CHRISTIAN AND JEWISH HOLY
DAYS WITH NOTES ON OTHER AMERICAN
ANNIVERSARIES WORTHY OF REMEMBRANCE

By

GEORGE WILLIAM DOUGLAS, A.M., Litt.D.
MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Revised by

HELEN DOUGLAS COMPTON

*As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find
game in a wild wood, so it is no imputation if
he hath not caught all.—Plato*



THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK - - - NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY - EIGHT

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Kim
Holien
DOD - Historical
272-0314*

May 27, 1982

TO: Mari
FROM: Julie *[Signature]*
RE: D-Day Information

*Casualties on D-day: (includes dead, wounded, missing)

American 6603
Canadian 946
British 3000
10549

*Troops that landed on D-day: (6 a.m. to midnight)

American 70,500 (57,000 by land, 13,000 by air)
Brit., incl. 83,115
Canadian 153,615

*Americans buried in French soil:

WWI 30,084
WWII 30,425
TOTAL: 60,509

*American Battle Monuments in France:

WWII: Normandy Cemetery (9,386 Americans buried)
Brittany Cemetery (4,410)
Lorraine (10,489)
etc.

*Quote: to come.....

*Col Ryan
272-0537
Am Battle
Monuments
Commission*

*Life
500 to m*

55 miles

*517
355
872 gliders
1200*

*fighters - 7000
bombers 2500
troop transports - 500*

*1400 @ 1200
700 3500*

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 03 PARIS 0582
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By mlj

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 2460

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
By mlj NARA, Date 8/14/00

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ SECTION 01 OF 02 PARIS 10582

E. O. 12065: GDS 3/24/88 (MARESCA, JOHN J) OR-M
TAGS: OVIP (REAGAN, RONALD) FR
SUBJ: VERSAILLES SUMMIT: PUBLIC STATEMENT THEMES
REF: STATE 73562

1. (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.)

2. SUGGESTED THEMES FOR PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT IN FRANCE DURING VERSAILLES SUMMIT FOLLOW:

- A. AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
- -- THERE IS A LEGEND THAT WHEN BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO THE FIRST CITIZEN OF VERSAILLES IN 1779 THE COURTIER OF KING LOUIS XVI FELL BACK IN DISMAY. IT WAS NOT BECAUSE OF FRANKLIN'S ATTIRE OF HOMESPUN SUIT AND COONSKIN CAP BUT BECAUSE IT WAS THE FIRST TIME ANY FOREIGN AMBASSADOR HAD EVER ADDRESSED THE KING OF FRANCE IN ANY LANGUAGE BUT FRENCH.
- -- VERSAILLES HOLDS GREAT MEANING FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS IT DOES FOR THE FRENCH. THIS MONUMENT TO MAN'S CREATIVITY HAS STRONG LINKS WITH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE; WITHIN THESE WALLS LOUIS XVI AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONCLUDED THE FRANCO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE, WITHOUT WHICH
THE FINAL MILITARY VICTORY AT YORKTOWN WOULD BE DIFFICULT
TO CONCEIVE; HERE LAFAYETTE SPOKE IN SUPPORT OF THE
AMERICAN CAUSE AND BEAUMARCHAIS AND VERGENNES PLOTTED THE
SECRET ARMS SHIPMENTS TO WASHINGTON'S ARMIES; AND IN
1783 THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES WAS SIGNED HERE AND FORMALLY
CONSECRATED AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE. I UNDERSTAND THAT
THE TABLE ON WHICH THE TREATY WAS SIGNED IS STILL PRE-
SERVED IN THE CHATEAU.

- B. VERSAILLES PEACE CONFERENCE 1919 - 1920
-- THE FIRST AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO LEAVE THE
UNITED STATES WHILE IN OFFICE, WOODROW WILSON, WENT TO
VERSAILLES. THE VERSAILLES PEACE CONFERENCE, AT WHICH
WILSON SHARED THE SPOTLIGHT WITH CLEMENCEAU AND LLOYD
GEORGE, CONSECRATED AMERICA'S EMERGENCE AS A WORLD POWER.
THE RESULTS OF THAT CONFERENCE HAVE SHAPED MANY OF THE
EVENTS OF OUR TIMES.

- C. SUMMIT SETTING
-- WE MEET AT A TIME THAT IS CRITICAL FOR THE
ECONOMIC FUTURE, AND IN THE LONGER RUN THE POLITICAL
FUTURE AS WELL, OF OUR SOCIETIES. WE ARE NOT IN THE
HANDS OF DESTINY. RATHER, THE SUMMIT IS AN OPPORTUNITY
TO SEIZE AND HOLD OUR COMMON DESTINY. IN DOING SO WE
MUST EACH OF US BE TRUE TO HIMSELF. MY ADMINISTRATION HAS
EMBARKED UPON A BOLD PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONING
OF OUR MARKET-ORIENTED ECONOMY. WE ARE AWARE THAT OTHER
DEMOCRATIC NATIONS MAY PURSUE OTHER ROADS TO THE COMMON
GOALS OF STABILITY, GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT. WE RESPECT
THEIR SELF-DETERMINATION AND THEIR RIGHT TO CHOICE. WE
WILL WORK TOGETHER WITH THEM TO FIND A COMMON UNDERSTAND-
ING OF THE DANGERS AND CHALLENGES THAT FACE US AND TO
RESPOND TO THESE CHALLENGES WITH WORKABLE AND MEANINGFUL
POLICIES.

- D. U.S. APPROACH TO SUMMIT ISSUES

-- THE AMERICAN FREE-MARKET ORIENTATION WILL BE
THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR APPROACH TO THE ISSUES OF THE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10:30 staff meeting

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Proposed Remarks for Your Use
At D-Day Ceremony, June 6

Attached are short remarks for your use at the D-Day ceremony you will attend on June 6 while the President is at Versailles. They quote from the President's speech at Arlington Cemetery on Memorial Day, and go on to give a personal observation on the President's dedication to peace. You may wish to "personalize" them; remarks by you along these lines would reinforce the messages the President is conveying on his trip.

Attachment:
As stated

MRS. REAGAN'S REMARKS AT D-DAY CEREMONY

IT IS AN HONOR FOR ME TO BE ABLE TO ATTEND THIS CEREMONY, IN WHICH WE REMEMBER THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THE NORMANDY INVASION, AND MORE ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES HERE ON NORMANDY'S BEACHES.

MY HUSBAND AND I ARE PAYING A VISIT TO FRANCE AS GUESTS OF THIS COUNTRY, -- A VISIT TO FRIENDS WHEN WE WILL TALK AND LAUGH AND GET TO KNOW ONE ANOTHER BETTER. AS AN AMERICAN MOTHER, I CANNOT HELP BUT THINK HOW DIFFERENT WERE THE CONDITIONS FOR THE AMERICANS WHO ARE BURIED HERE IN NORMANDY WHEN THEY CAME TO FRANCE. MOST OF THEM WERE YOUNG AND MOST OF THEM PROBABLY FRIGHTENED. FOR MANY OF THEM IT WAS PROBABLY THEIR FIRST TRIP OUT OF THE UNITED STATES. BUT COME THEY DID, AS THEIR DOUGHBOY FATHERS HAD COME A GENERATION EARLIER. WE WHO SURVIVED ARE FOREVER IN THEIR DEBT.

MY HUSBAND SPOKE OF THIS DEBT IN HIS REMARKS AT OUR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY LAST WEEK ON THE DAY WHEN WE HONOR ALL THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN IN BATTLE: "FREEDOM IS NOT BOUGHT CHEAPLY; IT HAS A COST, IT IMPOSES A BURDEN. AND JUST AS THEY WHOM WE COMMEMORATE WERE WILLING TO SACRIFICE, SO TOO MUST WE, IN A LESS FINAL, LESS HEROIC WAY, BE WILLING TO GIVE OF OURSELVES."

I KNOW THAT MY HUSBAND AND THE OTHER AMERICANS IN OUR GOVERNMENT ARE CARRYING THAT BURDEN AS THEY GO ABOUT THEIR

DUTIES EVERY DAY. MY HUSBAND FEELS DEEPLY HIS RESPONSIBILITY TO
PEACE AND THE PROTECTION OF THE FREEDOM ENJOYED BY THE UNITED
STATES AND ITS ALLIES. AN IMPORTANT PART OF HIS GOALS FOR THIS
TRIP IS TO REINFORCE THE UNITY AND DETERMINATION WITHIN THE
ALLIANCE THAT WILL ENSURE THAT OUR MILITARY POWER DOES NOT HAVE
TO BE USED, AND YOUNG MEN DO NOT HAVE TO DIE.

I PRAY AS A MOTHER, WIFE AND AMERICAN THAT HE AND ALL THOSE
WORKING WITH HIM IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN OTHERS WILL HAVE THE
WISDOM AND STRENGTH TO SUCCEED.

41-262

I BRING TO FRANCE
GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
I CARRY THEIR HOPES FOR
CONTINUED WESTERN UNITY
TO SECURE A PROSPEROUS
AND LASTING PEACE AND I
HAVE COME TO EXPRESS OUR
COMMITMENT TO POLICIES
THAT WILL RENEW ECONOMIC
GROWTH.

BUT TODAY TOUCHES
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
MEMORIES IN A SPECIAL
WAY. IT BRINGS TO MIND
THOUGHTS QUITE APART FROM
THE PRESSING ISSUES BEING
DISCUSSED AT THE ECONOMIC
SUMMIT IN VERSAILLES. ON
THIS DAY 38 YEARS AGO,
OUR TWO PEOPLES WERE
UNITED IN AN EPIC
STRUGGLE AGAINST TYRANNY.

IN 1944, AS WORLD
WAR II RAGED, THE ALLIES

*Enc Brit. (micro)
V. VII - P 391
June 6, 1944 - D-Day 1982
44
✓38*

WERE BATTLING TO REGAIN
THEIR FOOHOLD ON THE
CONTINENT, THE FRENCH
RESISTANCE FOUGHT
VALIANTLY ON --
DISRUPTING COMMUNICATIONS
AND SABOTAGING SUPPLY
LINES -- BUT THE NAZIS
HELD EUROPE IN A
STRANGLEHOLD AND FIELD
MARSHAL ROMMEL WAS
BUILDING HIS ATLANTIC
WALL ALONG FRANCE'S
COAST.

LATE THE NIGHT OF
JUNE 5, AS FOG ENSHROUDED
THE NORMANDY COASTLINE,
OVER TWO THOUSAND PLANES
TOOK OFF FROM ENGLISH
FIELDS TO DROP SOLDIERS
BY PARACHUTE BEHIND ENEMY
LINES. BY THE EARLY
HOURS OF JUNE 6, THE
MASSIVE ALLIED ARMADA --
FIVE THOUSAND SHIPS --
HAD BEGUN TO MOVE ACROSS
THE COLD AND CHOPPY WATER

Enc. Am. - v. 29 - p 400

Enc. Brit - (micro) v. VII p 391

*Enc. Brit. (micro) - v. VII - p 391
("worst channel weather in 25 yrs.")*

*Kim Holien - DOD - Army Historical
Office (602) 272-0314*

*872 gliders
12-1400 troop transports
2,000 +*

*Enc. Am. v. 29 - p 402
5000 ships and craft
confirmed DOD - Army Hist.
Kim Holien
(602) 272 0314*

OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.
D-DAY HAD BEGUN.

THE CODE NAMES
OMAHA, UTAH, GOLD, JUNO
AND SWORD ARE NOW
INDELIBLY ETCHED IN
HISTORY BY THE BLOOD
SPILLED ON THAT 100-MILE
STRETCH OF BEACH. MORE
THAN 150,000 ALLIED
TROOPS STORMED NORMANDY
THAT DAY, AND BY DUSK
THEY HAD ESTABLISHED
BEACHHEADS AT EACH OF THE
FIVE INVASION POINTS.
THE TOLL WAS HIGH: MORE
THAN 10,500 OF OUR YOUNG
MEN WERE EITHER DEAD,
WOUNDED OR MISSING.
TODAY ENDLESS ROWS OF
SIMPLE WHITE CROSSES MARK
THEIR SEACOAST GRAVES.
THE RUSTY HELMETS STILL
BURIED IN THE SAND, AND
THE SHIPS AND TANKS STILL
LYING OFF THE SHORE ARE

Enc. Brit - v. VII - p 391
(micro)

Amer. Bk of Days - p 327
George Wm. Douglas
Le Havre - Cherbourg
= 100 mi

DOD Army Histor Office - Kim Holien
(202) 272-0314
Troops that landed (6 AM - Midnt)

Amer. 70,500
Brit (incl. Canad) 83,115
153,615 TOTAL

Enc. Brit - v. VII - p 391
(micro)

DOD Army Historical Office -
Kim Holien (202) 272-0314
casualties (D-Day-June 6)

Amer. 6603
Brit. 946
Can. 3000
10,549

Amer Bk of Days - p 529 - Third
Ed. (Janet M. Hatch)

TESTAMENTS TO THEIR
SACRIFICES.

BY THE END OF WORLD
WAR II, MORE THAN 60,000
AMERICANS HAD BEEN BURIED
IN FRANCE. TODAY WE
REMEMBER THEM, HONOR THEM
AND PRAY FOR THEM. BUT
WE ALSO REMEMBER WHAT
THEY GAVE US.

D-DAY WAS A
SUCCESS -- AND THE ALLIES
HAD BREACHED HITLER'S
SEAWALL. THEY SWEEP INTO
EUROPE, LIBERATING TOWNS
AND CITIES AND
COUNTRYSIDES UNTIL THE
AXIS POWERS WERE FINALLY
CRUSHED. WE REMEMBER
D-DAY BECAUSE THE FRENCH,
BRITISH, CANADIANS AND
AMERICANS FOUGHT SHOULDER
TO SHOULDER FOR DEMOCRACY
AND FREEDOM AND WON.

DURING THE WAR A
GALLANT FRENCH LEADER,
CHARLES DE GAULLE,

*DOD Army Historical Office -
Kim Holden
(202) 272-0314
WWI 30,084
WWII 30,425
60,509 TOTAL*

*DOD Hist Office -
Kim Holden 272-0314*

*Enc
Att. - V.29 - p.399*

INSPIRED HIS COUNTRYMEN,
ORGANIZING AND LEADING
THE FREE FRENCH FORCES.
HE ENTERED PARIS IN
TRIUMPH, LIBERATING THAT
CITY AT THE HEAD OF A
COLUMN OF ALLIED
TROOPS -- A VICTORY MADE
POSSIBLE BY THE HEROES OF
NORMANDY.

"NOTHING GREAT WILL
EVER BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT
GREAT MEN, AND MEN ARE
GREAT ONLY IF THEY ARE
DETERMINED TO BE SO,"
DE GAULLE SAID. OURS WAS
A GREAT ALLIANCE OF FREE
PEOPLE DETERMINED TO
REMAIN SO. I BELIEVE IT
STILL IS.

THE INVASION OF
NORMANDY WAS THE SECOND
TIME THIS CENTURY
AMERICANS FOUGHT IN
FRANCE TO FREE IT FROM AN
AGGRESSOR. WE ARE

Enc. Am - v. 8 p. 636
Enc. Am v. 29 - p. 525

*(Gen. Leclerc
led French division
actually)*

*De Gaulle - Le Fil de l'Épée
(1934)*
Barnett - p 815

Dennis Blair
188
x 5732

PLEGGED TO DO SO AGAIN IF
WE MUST.

THE FREEDOM WE ENJOY
TODAY WAS SECURED BY
GREAT MEN AND AT GREAT
COST. TODAY LET US
REMEMBER THEIR COURAGE,
AND PRAY FOR THE GUIDANCE
AND STRENGTH TO DO WHAT
WE MUST SO THAT NO
GENERATION IS EVER ASKED
TO MAKE SO GREAT A
SACRIFICE AGAIN.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

#

JUNE 6

candidates attended. Opening music by the Rose Festival concert orchestra was followed by an introduction and welcome by the master of ceremonies and homage by the Royal Rosarian Honor Guard. After the presentation of the individual princesses, the judges chose the queen to rule the Realm of Rosaria in the coming year. Ceremonially invested with her jewel-studded crown, golden scepter, and robe, the new monarch was given the key to the city, delivered a proclamation to her "subjects," and departed majestically with her court to the strains of the recessional.

The schedule of events for Wednesday included the arrival of several Canadian ships, traditionally part of the "Rose Festival Fleet," which sailed under Portland's bridges and tied up for viewing at the Willamette's West Side Seawall. US naval vessels made their own impressive arrival at the same hour on the following afternoon.

Highlighting Thursday's events and dominating much of the festival's final three days was the opening of the Rose Show, at Portland's Masonic Temple. The oldest and largest rose show in the United States and one of the world's best, this exhibition draws up to 20,000 individual blossoms, an array of entries requiring a space the size of a football field. It includes roses of every variety, brought to Portland from all parts of Oregon and from as far away as Vancouver, and Boise. The emphasis on roses continued on Friday, with the Royal Rosarians' "knighting" ceremony for new nobles, and the Junior Rose Festival parade — one of the nation's largest parades of youngsters, with over 10,000 participants. It was followed by the queen's ball in the evening.

The spectacular climax of the Portland Rose Festival is the grand floral parade on the festival's last Saturday. In 1970 the 11 divisions of the parade included 46 floats interspersed with marching bands and colorful foot and mounted units. Each year many outside communities and many organizations and companies participate by entering floats. Whether professional or amateur, the exhibitors work for weeks preparing their models, which must be completely decorated with fresh flowers only.

After the floats have completed the parade route through downtown Portland, they are taken to an area near the heart of the city, where the public is invited to admire the intricate craft.

In addition to the finals of the Rose Cup sports car races at Delta Park on June 14, the closing day of the festival also saw the finals of the Rose Festival tennis tournament at the Irvington Tennis Club. A chief attraction of the day was the Golden Rose ski tournament, held on the slopes of 11,245-foot Mt. Hood. A traditional event, the

ski tournament draws national champions and expert collegiate skiers. Timberline Lodge is the site of the closing banquet ceremonies, after the winners have received their cups from the Portland Rose Festival queen.

JUNE 6

D Day, World War II

In the early hours of June 6, 1944, forces of the World War II Allies — American, British, Canadian, and French — set sail from England to launch an invasion of continental Europe. Across the cold waters of the English Channel, the greatest armada ever assembled made its way toward the beaches of Normandy in France. This D day assault, the product of three years of planning, broke the Nazi stranglehold on the Continent and led to the eventual surrender of Germany and its Axis partners.

British strategists had begun planning for an invasion of Europe after Germany's conquest of France in 1940 had driven the Allies from the Continent. At the Atlantic Conference of August 1941 the British outlined their strategy to the Americans. They envisioned the operation as a *coup de grâce* to be administered to the Nazis only after blockade, air bombardment, and internal subversive action had severely weakened Germany. Britain deeply wished to avoid repetition of the bloody infantry contests of World War I.

The attack by Japan, Germany's Far Eastern ally, on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 brought the United States into the war against the Axis powers and introduced a new trend into the military planning; American strategists stressed the need to defeat Germany's ground forces in order to break the will to fight and did not want to delay the invasion of Europe until the Nazis were moribund. German successes on the eastern front against the USSR, which had been brought into the war on the Allied side in the summer of 1941, increased the necessity of striking early.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, appointed on March 9, 1942, by US Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall to be head of the Operations Division of the War Department, strongly advocated an early cross-Channel invasion of Europe from England. For reasons of communications and logistics, England was best located to serve as the base of operations and it already had airfields from which to bombard Germany. Eisenhower considered the cross-Channel assault so vital that he argued that the United States should shift its focus of operations from the At-

JUNE 6

lantic to the Pacific theater if the Allies did not agree to the plan.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved the plans of the War Department and sent Marshall and presidential assistant Harry Hopkins to England to present arguments in favor of the cross-Channel invasion. The American envoys also impressed upon the British Chiefs of Staff the importance of allowing the American forces time to gain combat experience. The mission was a success: on April 14, 1942, the British endorsed the American plan for an invasion, and the Allies agreed to 1943 as the target date.

Meanwhile, British strategists suggested campaigns in North Africa or the Middle East to divert the Germans' attention from the hard-pressed Russians. Although American military men feared that such Mediterranean adventures might upset the scheduling of the main invasion, they reluctantly accepted the plan for a North African landing. However, execution of the African operation and initiation of the Italian campaign along with increased activity in the Southwest Pacific indeed delayed preparations for the European invasion: planners soon realized that the assault could not come until 1944.

In January 1943 at the Casablanca Conference, the British and American Combined Chiefs of Staff created an office to prepare for the invasion of northern Europe. Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan of Britain became the Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander, who had not yet been named. COSSAC, as Morgan's office became known, immediately began planning and chose the beaches of Normandy as the landing site for the invasion. The Quadrant Conference of August 1943 approved Morgan's work, and the Teheran Conference in November gave the final approval to a May 1944 cross-Channel assault.

Most observers expected General Marshall to command the European invasion, but in December 1943 General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then the head of ETOUSA, the European Theater of Operations for the United States Army, received the appointment. Eisenhower had been battle-tested in the Mediterranean campaigns and had the personality necessary to keep the Anglo-American military alliance operating smoothly. Marshall continued as chief of staff, a post in which his strategic and organizational abilities were most valuable.

On January 17, 1944, Eisenhower took command of SHAEF, the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, which replaced COSSAC. British Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder became deputy supreme commander and American General Walter Bedell Smith became chief of staff. Admiral Sir Bertram

Ramsay and Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory commanded the naval and air elements of the Expeditionary Forces.

SHAEF devised plans for a Normandy landing to be followed by an advance across a wide front. After driving the Germans back across the Rhine River, the Allies would then envelop the industrialized Ruhr region. The final assault would thrust deep into Germany to destroy the Nazis in their homeland.

May 1944 was the month originally set for the invasion, but Eisenhower rescheduled it for June because this made it possible to increase the strike force from three to five divisions. Allied air forces made use of the delay and the good flying weather to attack Axis transportation centers and coastal defenses throughout the month of May. During the final month the Allied forces practiced their beach landing techniques.

SHAEF established three landing zones for the Allied armies. The British Second Army, composed of English and Canadian troops and commanded by Lieutenant General M. C. Dempsey, was to strike between Bayeux and Caen at beaches designated Sword, Juno, and Gold. Lieutenant General Omar Bradley's US First Army had two landing sites to the right (or west) of the British: the V Corps under Major General Leonard T. Gerow was to invade at Omaha Beach and the VII Corps under Major General J. Lawton Collins had Utah Beach on the right flank as its objective.

German defenses in Normandy were strong, but several factors favored the Allies. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the German commander in chief for the west, expected that the Allied invasion would strike at Pas de Calais, near Belgium, where the Channel was narrowest, and not in Normandy. Hitler guessed that Normandy was the target, but his orders to strengthen defenses in that area came too late. Von Rundstedt thought that the enemy should be allowed to land and then be destroyed by well-placed mechanized reserves. Fortunately for the Allies, the Nazis accepted the belief of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander of German Army Group B in the Netherlands-Loire district, that the Germans must stop the invaders at the coast. Consequently, the Germans spread their defense along the coast and failed to keep a sufficient reserve force to counter penetration of their front lines. Allied air superiority further limited the Nazis' defensive capabilities.

Eisenhower's burden increased as D day approached. Plans called for the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions of the US Army to drop behind German lines, but Leigh-Mallory continued to argue that the jumps would bring excessive

casualties. Omar Bradley argued that the airborne phase was absolutely necessary to prevent disaster at Utah Beach, and Eisenhower decided to follow his advice.

Factors of the moon, tide, and time of sunrise limited D day to June 5, 6, or 7. Early on the morning of June 4, Group Captain J. M. Stagg, chief Allied meteorologist, informed General Eisenhower that the weather on June 5 would be unfavorable because of 45-mile-per-hour winds expected to hit the Normandy beaches. Although June 4 was a beautiful day, with no visible hint of what the morrow held, Eisenhower took Stagg's advice and postponed the invasion for 24 hours. As Stagg had predicted, June 5 was stormy. But on the morning of the 5th the group captain was able to forecast acceptable weather for June 6. Eisenhower again accepted his word and set the assault for the following morning.

Late on the night of June 5, more than 900 planes and 100 gliders of the US Ninth Air Force took off from British fields with the parachute jumpers of the 82nd and 101st Divisions. Fog and heavy antiaircraft fire awaited them at the coast of France and caused the soldiers to land in groups scattered over a much larger area than planned. Yet Leigh-Mallory's fears proved unfounded, and the paratroopers, fighting in small groups, managed to secure bridges and access roads to Utah Beach. Their efforts contributed greatly to the battle's outcome.

In the early hours of June 6 the huge armada began to move across the Channel: 1,796 vessels carried the three British divisions and 931 ships the two American divisions. About halfway across the Channel, the faster combat vessels moved ahead to their predesignated positions while the transport vessels bearing the troops and equipment moved behind them.

An hour and one half before sunrise, the preliminary naval bombardment began. Ten minutes later, 480 B-24s dropped 1,285 tons of bombs on the mainland; but, unfortunately for the invaders, the projectiles landed behind, rather than on, the beach defenses. As the naval and air attack began, the transports, standing 11 miles offshore out of range of the German batteries, unloaded troops and equipment into smaller Landing Craft Transports (LCTs). The landing craft then undertook the hazardous run to the beaches.

Tanks comprised the first assault wave heading for Omaha Beach. The commander of the LCTs in the western sector of the beach recognized that the seas were too rough for normal procedures and brought even the amphibious tanks to the shoreline. An army captain in the eastern sector was not so prudent and lost 27 of

his 32 amphibious tanks when he launched the tracked vehicles 5,000 yards from the beach.

Eight waves of infantrymen and one of artillery followed the tanks onto Omaha Beach. German defenses were even stronger than expected because Allied intelligence had missed the presence of the 352nd Infantry Division in the area. American casualties ran as high as 66 percent in some sectors of the beach, but the troops gradually pushed inland.

Utah Beach, unprotected by cliffs like those overlooking Omaha, posed fewer problems for the attacking Americans. The reservists and foreign volunteers comprising the Nazis' defending 709th Regiment lacked the martial qualities of the units encountered elsewhere. Moreover, poor communications made the Germans' situation worse; General Friedrich Dollman of the Seventh Army did not even learn of the attack until hours after it began.

In other D day landings British, Canadian, and French soldiers meanwhile successfully stormed Gold, Juno, and Sword beaches. Their experiences paralleled those of the Americans at Utah, rather than Omaha, Beach. By the end of the first day the Allies had established bases at each of the five invasion points.

The Normandy struggle continued until July. The American V Corps took Isigny, and on June 12 the VII Corps took the key city of Carentan. Then General Joseph ("Lightning Joe") Lawton Collins began a drive across the Cotentin Peninsula to capture the port city of Cherbourg. Obeying Hitler's orders to fight until the end, the Germans withstood a terrific pounding, but the battle came to a close on June 26 with the capture of the city and a large number of its defenders, including General Karl Wilhelm von Schüftben.

Approximately 130,000 men landed at Normandy during D day; 72,215 were British and Canadian, and 57,300 were American. The British dropped 7,900 paratroopers and the Americans 15,000. British and Canadian forces suffered more than 4,000 casualties, and about 6,000 Americans were killed or wounded.

A free Europe and unending rows of crosses in Normandy cemeteries are D day's most meaningful memorials. Each year simple D day ceremonies at the burial grounds commemorate the men who fell in the invasion. Along the Normandy coast, the hulks of half-submerged craft still protrude from Channel waters in mute witness to the day's losses. Surrounding beaches also provide sporadic reminders of the awesome battle as their sands occasionally surrender rusted rifles and helmets.

Special ceremonies marked the 20th anniversary of D day in 1961. Official representatives of

Kim
Holmes
2001/1/15
272-0293

the United States, Britain, Canada, and France laid wreaths and participated in services at cemeteries and seaside towns. From across the seas, survivors of the battle returned to the now peaceful scenes; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President of the United States, was perhaps the most famous of these visitors. He reminisced for the Columbia Broadcasting System as he returned to famous battlefield sites, including the column at Pointe du Hoc honoring the American rangers who scaled its sheer cliffs.

Britain's Royal Navy now uses Southwick House, in which Eisenhower made the final decision to launch the invasion, as its school of navigation and aircraft direction. The war map room in the building, located near Portsmouth, England, looks exactly as it did in 1944. Two clocks in the room read 6:25 A.M., the hour and minute of Eisenhower's approval of June 6 as D day.

General Eisenhower in June 1967 dedicated an 8-by-24-foot mural in the World War II Room of the museum at his alma mater, the US Military Academy at West Point. William Linzee Prescott, an army paratrooper with the 82nd Division on D day, created the painting, which West Point's class of 1944 commissioned. General J. Lawton Collins praised the mural, which depicts 7,000 yards of invasion beach, as giving an accurate impression of the confusion of the battle and the gallantry of the soldiers.

Among other ceremonies in 1969 marking the 25th anniversary of the D day invasion was one at the Eisenhower Center in Abilene, Kansas, opening a display of artifacts connected with the landing. Both the library and the nearby museum displayed weapons and other equipment. Among the items exhibited was a map of possible invasion points conceived by General Alfred Jodl, the German commander.

Confederate Memorial Day in Winchester, Virginia

The Civil War divided the nation into two armed camps, but the North and South shared a common grief in the staggering loss of life that both sides suffered during the conflict. No war in the history of the United States ever produced more casualties in proportion to the number of combatants involved; the Confederate army counted approximately 258,000 soldiers killed, while the Union dead numbered more than 359,000. Sorrow was so intense in the last days of the war and in the years that followed that a number of places in both the North and the South held special ceremonies to honor those who had fallen in battle. These services gradually became traditional. Today most of the coun-

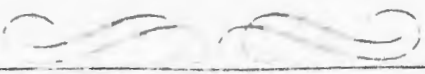
try observes the national Memorial Day and most southern states take note of special Confederate memorial days. A number of these observances take place on the anniversary of events of special significance to particular localities. Of these, one notable example takes place in Winchester, Virginia, where June 6 has been commemorated each year since 1866.

During the Civil War the Shenandoah Valley, in which Winchester is located, was important to the Confederacy both as a source of provisions and as a possible route for an invasion of the North. Six major battles were fought in the vicinity of Winchester; the town changed hands more than 70 times as Confederate and Union forces alternately exercised control of the region. The extensive fighting that took place in the valley resulted in a large number of casualties: estimates of the number of Northern and Southern soldiers who died in the area of Winchester are generally placed at about 7,500.

Because of the exigencies of war, many of the battle dead were buried in hastily dug graves, and soon after the fighting ended the inappropriateness of these final resting places became apparent. As early as the spring of 1865 — only weeks after Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox — farmers preparing to plant their fields in the area unearthed the bodies of several Confederate soldiers. The likelihood that such desecration would recur greatly disturbed one citizen of Winchester, Mrs. Philip Williams, who had headed the town's women's relief corps during the war, and she determined to secure a proper resting place for the Southern war dead.

Together with her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. H. H. Boyd, Mrs. Williams organized the women who had nursed and otherwise assisted the soldiers who had fought in the vicinity of Winchester into the Ladies Confederate Memorial Association. The avowed purposes of the association were to reinter in one graveyard all those who had died for the Confederate cause within a 12-or-15-mile radius of Winchester; and to encourage people of the region to come to the proposed cemetery each year to decorate the grave sites with flowers and evergreens. To finance the purchase of land for the cemetery, the association and a committee of town representatives appealed to the citizens of the South. The economic plight of the former Confederate states after the war was desperate, but the Winchester appeal received an overwhelmingly favorable response. By the spring of 1866 sufficient funds were accumulated so that the association could buy land for the cemetery and begin the arduous task of reinterment.

The work of removing to a single graveyard the bodies of the 2,494 Confederate dead who



The
t American
Book of Days

THIRD EDITION

Compiled and Edited by

JANE M. HATCH

"



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