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WITHDRAWAL SHEET **Ronald Reagan Library**

Collection: White House Office of Speechwriting: Records

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File Folder: President's Trip to Normandy (4) Box 17033

Date: 2/20/97

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
-1. annotated -agenda	for the President's Trip to Europe (10 pp., p. 8 was not in file). R 1/7/00 NLSF96-016	4/6/84	P1
2. note	on routing slip Don to Bud (2 pp.)	4/13/84	P5 12/20/00
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D-Day memories

WWII vets again invade Normandy, 40 years later

By Peter Almond THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BAYEUX, Normandy — It is being called the greatest historical re-enactment in modern times, the "last hurrah" for many veterans of World War II, the most poignant reminder of what the unity of the Western Alliance is all about.

For the next few days many people throughout North America and Western Europe will be reliving D-Day, June 6, 1944, the day the Allies invaded Normandy and began to liberate Europe.

Forty years later, after Korea, Vietnam, the collapse of empires and the arrival of cruise missiles, hundreds of thousands of people are this week becoming involved in scores of activities focused on the south coast of England and the Normandy coast of France. They are all remembering, or learning anew, of the largest and most complex military operation the world has ever seen.

President Reagan, Queen Elizabeth II, four other heads of state and representatives from six other countries will witness the climax of these celebrations and commemorations on the windswept sand dunes of Utah Beach on the afternoon of June 6, exactly 40. years after the world learned that the precarious D-Day landings were a success.

Some 30,000 D-Day veterans, including about 10,000 from the United States, are expected to visit. About 1.5 million men were landed in Normandy on D-Day and soon afterwards. There were 180,000 men in the first few waves and 4,125 ships and 11,500 aircraft involved in Operation Overlord itself. The magnitude of the operation alone would command the attention of perhaps the single largest group of allied veterans, but millions of others are using the occasion to pause and remember an era that now seems almost impossible.

For President Reagan, June 6

will be a chance to see for himself the site of some of America's most famous battles. He is scheduled to travel by helicopter from London to the Pointe du Hoc, Normandy, to see the site where a battalion of U.S. Rangers scaled the cliffs at great cost in lives to silence what was thought to be a German gun emplacement seriously threatening the Omaha Beach landing. The guns, however, had been removed.

The president will miss a reenactment of the scaling of thosecliffs tomorrow by about 60 active duty Rangers, but the widow of the battalion's 1944 commander, Col. James Earl Rudder, will be on the platform when Mr. Reagan unveils a memorial tablet.

The president and Mrs. Reagan then travel to the Omaha Beach American cemetery, containing more than 9,000 graves. He meets President François Mitterand of

see D-DAY, page 12A



American soldiers land at Normandy in June 1944.

D-DAY

From page 1A

France, makes a speech and helicopters to Utah Beach, where the main international ceremonies are to be held.

The Utah Beach observance, adjacent to a brand new U.S. government memorial dedicated just the day before (France is the host for the event and thus the memorial is diplomatically indelicate for the president to unveil) will be solemn and ceremonious.

With allied warships off the coast and military bands playing, the president will stand with President Mitterand, Queen Elizabeth, Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau of Canada, King Baudouin of Belgium, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, King Olav V of Norway and Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg. Also on hand will be the defense ministers of Denmark, Greece and Czechoslovakia, the minister of veterans affairs of Poland and the ambassadors of both West and East Germany.

German involvement has been perhaps the most difficult diplomatic problem for President Mitterand, who has recently been re-aligning French defense strategy in a Bonn-Paris axis. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who was only 14 when the war ended, reportedly sent out feelers to U.S., British and French officials seeking an invitation, apparently hoping the event could be seen as a reconciliation with Germany. He was politely rebuffed.

The only German ceremony will be on June 8 at the main German cemetery at La Cambe.

For the French government, the D-Day arrangements have been a nightmare. Each head of state wants to be where his or her own nationals were involved, and thus roads have been closed and complex plans made to crisscross them around the Normandy countryside. The king of Norway plans to unveil a memorial to Norwegian sailors and airmen at one location; Prime Minister Trudeau wants to be at the Canadian ceremony at Beny-sur-Mer; Queen Elizabeth doesn't like a travel by helicopter and so the

entire Caen-Cherbourg road is being closed so she can travel by car, although she may be persuaded there is no alternative to a helicopter.

The royal yacht Britannia won't fit under a bridge at Caen and so 1,000 flowers and 11,000 tons of sand are being used to make the Caen commercial dock look respectable. And President Reagan's security men reportedly nixed an invitation to have lunch on board the royal yacht with the queen and other heads of state, so in order not to leave him out the plans were changed to invite only the crowned heads of Europe.

But for most of the veterans in Normandy it is enough just to see the places where they fought and to visit the many museums along the "invasion coast." Many tour groups of U.S. vets are now here, but many more veterans have come as individuals.

If Normandy is the focus for ceremonies remembering the "first blooding" of hundreds of thousands of allied troops, then England this week is where veterans are recalling the enormous organization of D-Day and the spirit of World War II.

For the British it was the era of the "friendly invasion," when a total of 2 million young American soldiers followed their Air Force brethren into southwest England, packing every wood, every village, every seaport, every flat place which could hold a tent. An equally large number of British and Commonwealth troops packed southeastern England.

Only one small D-Day memorial tablet to dead American troops lies on these beaches — at Slapton Sands, Devon, off which 749 GI's lost their lives on April 28, 1944, when German E-boats slipped in to torpedo their landing craft as they were practicing night landings. A 32-ton Sherman tank that went down with them has just been recovered by a local hotelier who plans to restore it as a permanent memorial.

But with this singular exception the British celebrations this week focus on the "good times," evoking the World War II sense of military prowess and national pride, of total commitment, shared danger and personal discovery.

The town of Weymouth, for instance, from which hundreds of thousands of Americans set sail for Normandy, has planned a miniature re-enactment of the D-Day landings involving 200 Royal Engineers — complete with naval "support gunfire" and overflying Spitfires — a large parade including 40 World War II American military vehicles, and a ticker-tape send-off for some 800 American veterans and their wives who will "re-enact" their channel crossing via ferry to Cherbourg.

The Queen Mother will open a \$2 million D-Day Museum — Britain's first — in Portsmouth on June 3 which includes a 272-foot-long tapestry depicting the war from virtual defeat in 1940 to success on D-Day. The tapestry, which took 20 staff members of the Royal Scool of Needlework five years to complete, is not exactly England's answer to the 900-year-old Bayeux tapestry depicting William the Conqueror's invasion of England, but it is 41 feetlonger.

As a special event, because it is in the heart of a sensitive Royal Navy base, the map room at Southwick House, near Portsmouth, has been opened to pre-planned visits from the public. It was here that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his staff co-ordinated the entire Operation Overlord. The original wall map with its ship models and channel markers is still there.

Southampton, from where the "Millionth Yank" was photographed with the mayor before shipping out to Normandy and death near Cherbourg, is marking the occasion in a more personal way.

It has brought over Herb Miller, brother of the late Glenn Miller, to play the Glenn Miller sound. It has arranged for the "forces sweetheart"—Vera Lynn—to sing "We'll Meet Again." It has spruced up a wall near the Western Docks on which are scrawled the names of 18 American GI's, put there on Dec. 23, 1944, while they were waiting for shipment to Europe.

Now Allies, Meet on Their French Battlefield would break the ice with a man responsible But of all these reunions, possibly the announce solemnly: "After 40 years, it By Michael Dobbs 100

LA CAMBE, France, June 4—Alexander Uhlig, former commander of a crack German parachute company, clapped his old American prisoner on the back today for the first time in 40 years—just a few miles down the road from their old battlefield.

"Captain Spayde, I'm glad to see you again."

Paul Spayde, a retired Ohio school superintendent who had been wondering on the flight over from the United States how he

120

for killing and injuring many of his friends, smiled back.

"It's a pleasure, Mr. Uhlig."

As tens of thousands of veterans from the armies that fought World War II flood back into France for the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landings, there have been plenty of nostalgic encounters. Americans who took part in the battle for Normandy have been meeting once again with French families they helped liberate or Canadian and British soldiers alongside whom they once fought.

most unusual as well as one of the most moving took place this afternoon at the German war cemetery here when former members of the 90th U.S. Infantry Division came to pay their respects to the 20,000 enemy war dead. Waiting to greet them were veterans of the Sixth German Parachute Regiment against whom they battled for the same ditches and hedgerows.

Wives and children by their sides, the two groups of veterans listened to Mai. Bill Falvey, a former intelligence officer for the 90th. announce solemnly: "After 40 years, it is time to put away the bad feelings and be friends." Then, in another symbolic gesture of reconciliation that would have seemed inconceivable just a few years ago, many of the Americans saluted as Falvev's grandson James played the German national anthem. "Deutschland Ueber Alles" (Germany Above All), on a trumpet,

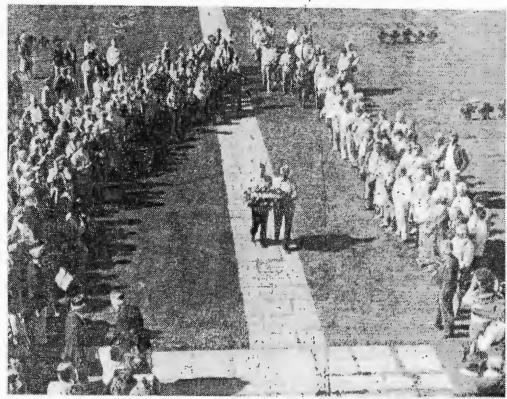
The reunion between Uhlig and Spayde. and some 200 comrades from both sides, was made possible largely by the persistence of a

See D-DAY, A10, Col. 4



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Veterans of U.S. 90th Division carry a wreath in a ceremony in the German cemetery at La Cambe, France.

40 Years After Their Battles, Americans and Germans Meet

D-DAY, From A1

French engineer with a passionate wish to know how his hometown of Periers was liberated a few weeks after D-day. Aged just 13 at the time of the invasion, Henri Levaufre has spent much of the last 20 years piecing together the story of one of the bloodiest battles in the Normandy campaign.

In order to build up as detailed a picture as possible, Levaufre traveled to Washington several times where he was given access to previously confidential papers in the Pentagon. By befriending both American and German veterans who came back to Normandy, he uncovered details about a long-forgotten incident that was to serve as a pretext for bringing the two sides together: a three-hour truce granted by the German parachutists at the request of two U.S. army chaplains to allow both sides to pick up their wounded.

In 1979, on the 35th anniversary of D-Day, Levaufre helped arrange a banquet for some 200 veterans from the 90th U.S. Division and the Sixth German Parachute Regiment in the West German town of Heidelberg. The occasion was so successful that it will be repeated later this month—complete with a 25-piece Luftwaffe band laid on by Uhlig.

Since the first banquet, the German and American veterans have exchanged visits with each other, in some cases becoming friends. Today, as they met each other again on the lawn of the German cemetery, they swapped addresses, autographs, and stories about life on their respective front lines.

Cherbourg

Cherbourg

Cherbourg

Cherbourg

Cherbourg

Cherbourg

Cherbourg

Cambe

Bayeux

Caen

St.-Lo

NORMANDY

Avranches

O

25

MILES

BRITAIN

BELG. W.

GER.

*Paris

Enlarged

Area

FRANCE

said Uhlig who flew 117 missions with the German Air Force as a navigator and was eventually captured when the Americans un-

By Dave Cook-The Washington I

After Hans Schneider told an anecdote about his good fortune in coming across a box of U.S. rations parachuted in for the American troops that included Lucky Strike cigarettes, Falvey joked: "Maybe if we had just dropped Lucky Strikes all over the place, we could have captured you all without a fight."

But there were also painful memories for both sides. In his opening address, Falvey recalled that 718 members of the 90th division—"many of them the buddies of those who are here today"—were buried in the nearby American cemetery above Omaha Beach.

Earlier in the day, as he picked his way across the battlefield a few miles north of Periers where the two sides agreed to the truce, Karl Bader, a former German medical officer, said: "I lost some of my best friends here. When you come back and look at a place like this, you understand that it could have been your graveyard. Your main feeling is to think how lucky you are to be alive."

Walking along a hedgerow in the peaceful Normandy countryside, he suddenly recalled that 40 years ago Americans had been shooting at him from the other side.

"It was us or them," he said.

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Bader, just 20 at the time, helped pick up dozens of American dead from the battlefield and carry them on stretchers back to the lines held by the 90th Divison. The American casualties came when a company of German parachutists commanded by Uhlig opened fire from cleverly concealed positions behind a hedgerow as the U.S. infantrymen crossed a stream.

It was in this same battle that Spayde and scores of other Americans were captured. In recognition of the part he played in what turned out to be the last victory for the German Army in Normandy, Uhlig was awarded the Knight's Cross, one of the highest Nazi awards for gallantry, which he wore proudly on his jacket.

"The Americans were much better supplied than we were, but we had more experience,"

der Gen. George Patton encircled the Germans in the Battle of the Falaise Pocket.

The fighting ability of the German parachute regiments, even after D-Day when ultimate defeat seemed certain, was praised by many of the 90th Division veterans today.

"They were damn good professionals. I would have hated to fight them man for man, ship for ship, and plane for plane," said Col. Edward Hamilton, conceding that the western allies enjoyed logistical superiority, particularly after the initial beachheads were established.

For the German veterans, like the Americans, returning to Normandy provides an opportunity to relive old memories and visit the graves of the fallen comrades. They try to ignore the fact that everybody else is busy celebrating their defeat.

The first act of the former parachutists on arriving at their hotel in the village of Les Veys, just down the road from the German cemetery, was to replace the American and British flags with a German flag. The entrance to the hotel is festooned with the emblem of the Sixth Parachute Regiment, an oval shape with a plane in it.

Unlike Uhlig, who has returned four times to Normandy, Spayde says he has spent most of the last 40 years "forgetting rather than remembering." Asked what he felt about meeting up with his former enemies, he replied: "I look at it philosophically. They had their job to do and we had ours."

While the Germans stay in their hotel, the Americans are spending the anniversary of D-Day in the homes of French families in Periers which was liberated July 27, some six weeks after the Normandy landings.

While keeping in touch with both sides, and attempting to maintain the impartiality of a historian, Levaufre makes clear that he regards the Americans differently from the Germans.

"The Germans I consider my friends; the Americans are part of my family," he said.



Associated Press

French soldiers watch re-creation of the D-Day plight of an American paratrooper caught on a church spire.

A SPECIAL REPORT, 40 YEARS ON







By Wesley Pruden

wo generations have passed since an armada of Allied ships set out in a roiling sea to assault an "impregnable" first line of defense of Adolf Hitler's evil empire.

Their targets were five beaches on the Normandy coast, girded with concrete and steel, and their moment in history — June 6, 1944 — was a day when, for an endless stretch of breathless hours, time as man measures time came to a full stop.

The day would be remembered with singular satisfaction — and sadness. If the other memorable date of World War II — December 7,4941 — would be remembered as a day of national humiliation, June 6, 1944 would be recalled as a day of enormous national pride, and gratitude.

Traffic dissolved on streets all across the nation, as Americans gathered inside around their radios to listen to the beginning of the long-awaited "crusade for Europe."

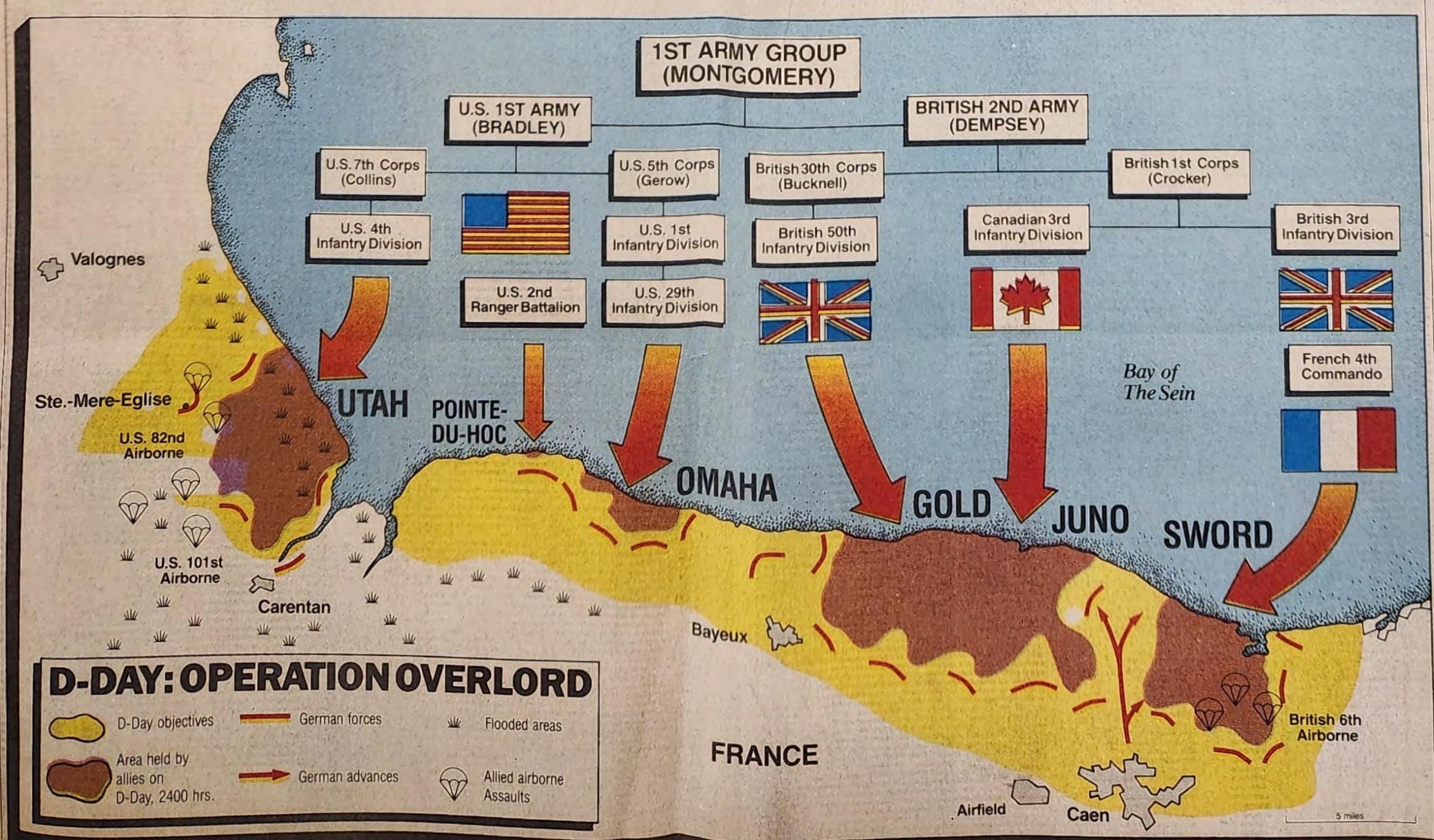
It was the moment of highest drama in "the good war," the war to make the world safe for democracy that is receding so swiftly now into the history books; Omar N. Bradley, the last of the commanders, died last year. Ronald Reagan is almost surely the last American president who will have a man's recollection of the war, and age is beginning to cast its shadow across even the

see D-DAY, page 2C



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, top left, gives the final order, "Full victory—nothing else," to paratroopers in England. Twenty years later, former President Eisenhower, top right, visits the American Military Cemetery at St. Laurent where 9,000 WWII soldiers are buried. American troops, left, land on Utah Beach. Right, an American soldier rests on a chalk cliff on the Normandy coast.

Map by Terry E. Smith / The Washington Times







D-DAY

From page 1C

youngest of the men who fought the greatest and most lethal of history's wars, the flower of which is arguably the best generation the nation would produce.

The invasion was no sure thing. If Hitler could throw the invasion force back upon the sea, there might never be a long-expected second front. The Fuehrer could turn his full attention to the Russian front, and if successful there he might negotiate a peace that would make of Europe a Nazi satrap.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower received the command and a commission just six months earlier: "Enter the continent of Europe," he was told, "and undertake operations aimed at the heart of Germany and the destruction of her armed forces."

On the eve of the invasion, Gen. Eisenhower visited the troops, making small talk and sharing their jokes. "You are about to embark on a great crusade," he told them, just before they sailed a ross the English Channel in 000 troop transports buffeted heavy seas and powerful winds.

"Good luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking."

D-Day might not have succeeded but for several extraordinary breaks, which nearly everyone called not luck — but the divine

Hitler had boasted that "No power on Earth can drive us out of this region against our will." Most Americans agreed; something more than the arms of mere men were at work on the beaches of Normandy.

providences of a benevolent God. Hitler had boasted that his "Fortress Europe" could not be breached: "No power on Earth can drive us out of this region against our will," he said. Most Americans agreed; something more than the arms of mere men were at work on the beaches of Normandy.

Hitler had lined 2,400 miles of coastline with a broad band of 20 million cubic yards of concrete, a million tons of steel, built over a two-year period by the German Ministry of Public Works. Hitler designed some of the installations himself, and Albert Speer, the genius of German construction, supervised it personally. When it was finished, more than 300,000 soldiers were assigned to 15,000 installations along the defense line that stretched from the Netherlands south to Le Havre on the Normandy coast.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who had been fully the equal of the British in North Africa and was now the commander of Germany's channel defenses, expected the invasion to land at Normandy and had at first privately expressed doubts that Hitler's "Atlantic Wall" could hold. It is, he told a trusted friend, "a figment of Hitler's 'cloud cuckoo land'."

When Hitler put Rommel in charge, he went about the task of making it work. He was ready in

early June for the invasion, which he expected at any moment. But, convinced that the heavy weather would delay the landings for at least a fortnight, he went to his home in the village of Obersalburg on June 5 to celebrate his wife's birthday.

Even after the first troops went ashore, an hour passed before an officer at Normandy telephoned Rommel with the news. He started back to Normandy at once. But, inexplicably, the German high command waited for two additional hours before they awakened Hitler—he was known to be cross when awakened from a deep sleep—to tell him of the landings, and to beg for the transfer of additional Panzer tank divisions to Normandy.

Hitler at first refused, a costly mistake.

By the time Rommel got the German high command to agree to his plan for a Panzer tank counterattack while the invaders were still pinned down on the beaches of Normandy, it was too late for the advance to be stopped.

With success, "Operation Overlord" put the allied armies — primarily American, British, and Canadian — on a bloody road through France and Belgium to Berlin, where the Nazis, with their fuehrer a suicide in his bunker, would capitulate eleven months later

"Overlord," requiring nearly 3 million soldiers fighting under the unified command of Eisenhower, began 15 minutes after midnight on June 6 when British planes began bombing the German coastal batteries.

An hour later, the first paratroopers, the "Screaming Eagles" of the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne Division — their faces blackened with burnt coal — floated through a thick cover of clouds onto Utah Beach — one of five invasion beaches, and, like Omaha, an American zone; Juno (Canadian), Sword (British) and Gold (British).

The actual landing force of 154,000 men, aided by an ingenious network of artificial harbors and protective breakwaters, went ashore in waves under a screen of fire and smoke and from 600 warships and 11,000 planes.

The first infantrymen stepped upon Omaha Beach at 6:30 a.m. The resistance, from concrete "pill-boxes" and particularly the gun positions on the bluffs above the beach, was vicious, relentless—and lethal.

Hundreds of men died in the water, either by drowning or when they were cut down by machine gun and mortar. The landing craft disgorged the infantrymen in three feet of water, necessarily leaving them exposed as they waded to the beach, arms extended skyward to keep their weapons dry, perfect targets for German gunners.

Other landing craft beached themselves to enable tanks, trucks, Jeeps and other machines of war to roll onto the sand, and were cast helplessly upon the shore until high tide refloated them. The beached ships, the wreckage of machinery, and floating bodies quickly created an obstacle course for the succeeding waves of infantrymen.

The bodies of dead and wounded quickly blackened the beach, which had been fortified with German barbed wire and land mines, buried in the sand so that even a footfall would explode them.

The shooting from the German gun positions intensified.

Ernest Hemingway, the novelist who was at D-Day as a correspondent, landed at the eastern end of Omaha; he described what he saw this way:

"On the beach on the left...the first, second, third, fourth and fifth waves lay where they had fallen, looking like so many heavily laden bundles on the flat, pebbly stretch between the sea and the first cover..."

"With the excitement, the fear, our knees buckled," recalls Thomas Turner, who was a staff sergeant of





American assault troops, top left, landing at Normandy. Troops on Utah Beach, top right, take shelter behind a sea wall. Above, enemy mortar fire pins down soldiers of the Seventh Army. American assault troops, left, move onto Omaha Beach. Below, an American medic with wounded troops on a narrow strip of land at Omaha Beach.



the 16th Infantry Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division, made up mostly of men who had been transferred from the 29th Infantry Division, "the Blue-Gray Division" of Maryland and Virginia National Guardsmen. Mr. Turner was wounded; his brother was killed.

"After some shots were fired, though, we were over that. We had confidence. We felt we could beat anyone, anyone," he recalls. "The first German division we met, we demolished them."

The battle, says Ray Skates, a history professor at Southern Mississippi University whose speciality is D-Day, was won the way battles are always won: "by the intiative and courage of corporals and sergeants and second lieutenants and captains on the beach."

One of these men was Col. George A. Taylor, commander of the 16th Infantry. Just after 11 a.m., he surveyed his men arrayed across the beach, many of them hunkered into hastily dug sand pits, and stood up.

"Two kinds of people are staying on this beach," he cried to his men. "The dead and those who are going to die. Let's get the hell out of here!"

With that, he led his regiment toward the German positions.

None contributed more to the legend of Herculean heroism of D-Day than the 225 men of the 2nd Ranger Battalion, who landed just below the cliffs of Pointe du Hoc, between Omaha and Utah, the westernmost of the five landing beaches. Six German 155mm howitzers, thought to be dug into the brow of the precipice, had been battering men and machines on the beach throughout the morning.

With small rockets, the Rangers propelled specially designed grappling hooks, with ropes attached, to the rocks at the top of the cliff and soon were clambering up the face of Pointe de Hoc.

Recalls one of the Rangers: "The Germans started picking us off the way you would swat flies off your bedroom window curtain."

But enough Rangers made it to the top to rout the Germans — and to find that the big guns were not atop the cliff at all, but a mile inland. Of the 225 who started up the cliff, only 90 remained to finish off the guns.

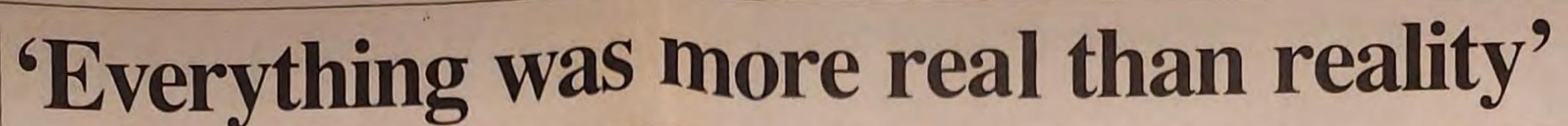
More than 3,000 men fell in a desperate advance from the beachfront; not until noon, nearly six hours after the first landing craft had hurled its cargo upon Europe, could the landing forces fight their way onto better positions just off

Inland, the paratroopers of the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions were taking similar casualties. One of the most spectacular fights liberated the crossroads village of Ste.-Mere-Eglise. Thirty paratroopers of the 82nd dropped into the town square; one landed on a church steeple to dangle helplessly by his harness, pretending to be dead. He was later cut down and

When the D-Day casualties were counted, the numbers were fierce—but actually lighter than had been expected: 10,000 for the allies, including about 2,500 dead. In the first week alone, 1,816 Americans were killed, 9,450 were wounded and 7,688 were listed as missing—many of them later determined to

In the dawn-to-dusk fighting in the days that followed, the allies moved slowly and painfully through Normandy's hedgerows; the toll of the dead and the maimed climbed steadily. Still ahead lay the fighting at the bridge at Arnhem, the Battle of the Bulge, the crossing of the Rhine.

But the costly success at Normandy dissolved any lingering doubts that Hitler's dreams of conquest were doomed. The death warrant for the 1,000-year Reich had been written large in blood on the beaches at Normandy.



By Coit Hendley
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Day is a misty part of my past that took place 40 years ago.

Actually, it was not one day but 10 months of my life, beginning when we arrived in England the previous October. It was an all time high, a continuous emotional binge that I never since have exper-

Everything was more real than reality. Friendships were intense. Whiskey tasted good. There was a grand purpose that the men who served in Vietnam many years later could not possibly have felt. Battered England was heroic. We believed in heroes.

One thought of death abstractly.
Getting killed was what happened to others, not to you.

I was 23 years old, a lieutenant (jg) in the United States Coast Guard and commanding officer of the LCI (L) 85. The ship carried four officers and a crew of 30.

We started out from Orange, Texas in February 1943, where the ships were built; went to North Africa before the Germans were defeated there; invaded Sicily and Salerno, Italy, from a base in Bizerte; then went into drydock in Tunis for an overhaul. By October 1943 we were headed for the port of Falmouth, England. That marked the beginning of the experience called D-Day.

Our flotilla set up headquarters in Greenway House, several miles up the Dart River from Dartmouth and near Dittisham. It was the home of the writer Agatha Christie, who moved into the gardener's house for the duration. The estate was at one time the home of Sir John Gilbert, half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh.

'Iraining began again. I met my wartime girlfriend, WREN Sylvia Grashoff, of the Women's Royal Naval Service, and a lot of other British types and began having a marvelous time. Those were good days.

The magnitude of what was happening was apparent. The southern part of England, by May of 1944, was an armed camp with more than 3,500,000 men from dozens of countries. Airstrips and ports were jammed with planes and ships. Air strikes against Germany were continuous.

Then, during the last week in May, the canvas bag arrived. It weighed 15 pounds, was sealed and marked top secret. An accompanying dispatch warned all commanding officers not to open the bag until ordered.

Several days later, a dispatch came through—"Open ONWEST/O. Open ONWEST /U". The seals were broken, to reveal the orders, three inches thick, containing the plan of attack. There were charts, maps and photographs of the beaches to be assaulted. D-Day was not named. The actual day was to be announced later.

All ships were sealed. Sealing a ship meant that no man could leave except on official business and then had to be accompanied by a commissioned officer. No officer could leave the vicinity of the docks without written permission of the base commander and that permission was not given often. The men working on the docks were not allowed to speak to the ship's crews nor go on board any ship.

Only the commanding officers knew the invasion had been set. For a week we studied the plans. One day, all commanding officers reported to the flag ship of our assault group for briefings.

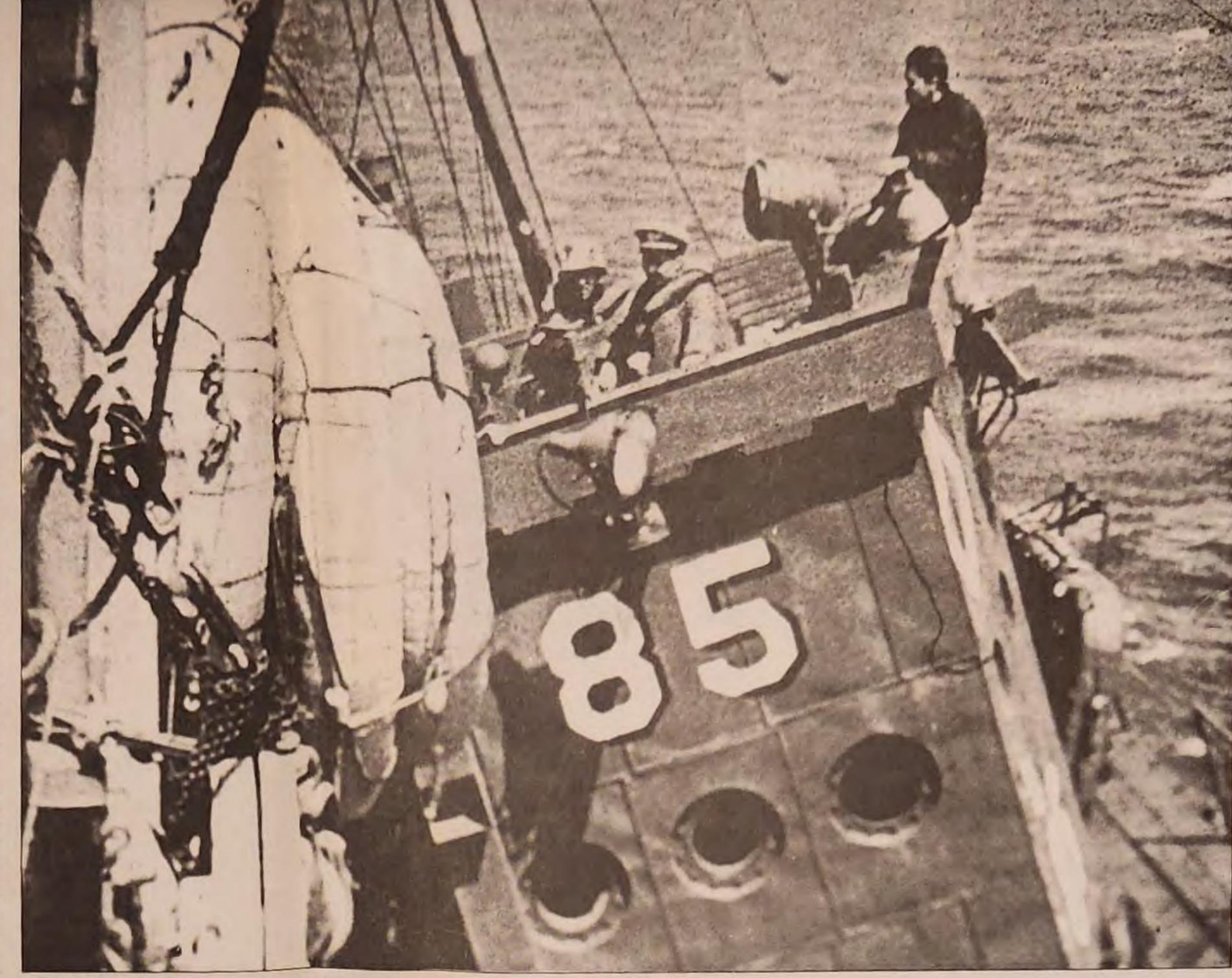
A compartment in the hole of the ship had been cleared. Before us lay Operation Overlord. At one end, a scale drawing of the area to be assaulted was painted on the wall, with the beach sectors and landmarks indicated. From the other end of the room it looked just as it would from 10 miles at sea on the day the force approached France. On the deck, the positions of all ships in the assault were painted in; the rendezvous areas for various assault groups were labeled. Courses to the beaches were marked. Even the buoys were painted in.

But the day — D-Day — was not yet revealed. It all depended on the weather and the tides. The plan admitted that the operation might be postponed from day to day. If we received a signal reading "Post Mike One", the invasion would be held for 24 hours. "Post Mike Two" meant an indefinite delay.

On June 2, we began loading troops at the docks in the harbor of Weymouth.

The LCI(L) was one of the many amphibious vessels designed especially for beach assaults; one of the more successful designs, suggested by Winston Churchill in a memo to the U.S. Navy. They were 158 feet long; could travel 4,000 miles without refueling; weighed 380 tons when loaded; and had a top speed of 16 knots.

We could accommodate 250 troops for several days and we could land them on a beach in less than three feet of water. We were carrying units of a beach battalion, a mixture of about 220 Army and Navy men who were to go ashore right



U.S. Coast Guard ship LCI (L) 85 sinks during the Allied invasion of Normandy. The 23-year-old commanding officer Coit Hendley is seen at upper right.

after the first assault waves. Their job was to organize the beaches for the massive amounts of men and cargo that would be coming.

The men jammed on board, loaded with equipment, dressed in impregnated clothing (protection against gas). They were rather grim about the whole thing. We knew these men as we had been working with them in the last two practice operations off Slapton Sands in Devon.

The plan called for us to leave
Weymouth 13 hours before H hour.
That meant we would sail right
after supper and arrive off the Normandy beaches before breakfast
the next morning.

On June 3 about four in the afternoon the message finally came through — "D-Day set for June 5."

The wind began blowing up that night. By the next morning the English Channel was a choppy sea with gale force winds. All that day the men waited on the ships for the sailing hour to arrive, watching the weather and discussing the weather. Never have so many men applied their minds to the subject before. The whole invasion depended on a good break in the weather.

The morning of June 4 came and the weather was no better. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower had agonized all night. A dispatch came to all ships—"Post Mike One". The invasion was delayed 24 hours. Gen. Eisenhower had decided that the weather was too bad to make a try.

But newspapers all over the world falsely reported the invasion had begun, due to the slip-up of one newswoman

The consternation this caused was considerable. This is what the troops and sailors waiting to make the assault read in the Stars and Stripes that morning:

"New York, June 4 — A false announcement of a false landing in France turned the 48 states upside down yesterday and created a hoax rivaling Orson Welles' Martian invasion.

"Millions of radio listeners throughout the nation heard and believed a flash — 'Eisenhower's headquarters announced allied landings in France.'

"Typical of the news impact on the country was the reaction of the 10,000 baseball fans at the Polo Grounds. Hearing the flash on the stadium's public address system, they cheered wildly then stood in silent prayer while the game was halted for one minute.

"Then urgent messages to withhold publication of the flash and finally to kill it came in rapid succession from London

"Steady, reliable A.P. explained: 23 year old teleprinter operator who had been practicing the form of the message to be sent out when the invasion starts thought she had destroyed all the tape containing the punched out message.

"Before sending the first part of a Russian communique however, she inadvertently ran through the transmitter a part of the tape she had thrown away."

Commander E.C. Carusi, commanding officer of a U.S. Navy Battalion, made the classic comment on the incident:

"Add to the list of obstacles -Element A.P."



Washington Times Associate Editor Coit Hendley, as commander of the LCI (L) 85, landed troops on Omaha Beach during D-Day. He witnessed the sinking of his ship and the death of our troops. He earned the Silver Star and the French Croix de Guerre for his role there. Here he vividly recalls the battle that left him reported as dead.

The troops settled back in their crowded quarters and waited for the next day. The weather was still the main topic — next to the false invasion report.

through the afternoon of June 5 although the wind was still blowing and the channel was still choppy.

...

"Intend sailing convoy in accordance with previous plans. Flag will slip at 1600 and lead out."

D-Day was June 6.
Dusk in England came around 11
p.m. during that week. This meant
the major part of the journey
across the channel was to be made
in light. Only from 11 p.m. until the
transports arrived off the beaches
around 3 a.m. would the darkness
be of help.

As we plodded through the rough water, into the evening and night, we waited for the air attacks, the E-Boat attacks or the submarines. On the last invasion exercise held off Slapton Sands, German E-Boats had slipped in and sunk two U.S.

Some 750 Americans were lost.

Nothing happened, Shortly after

Nothing happened. Shortly after 3 a.m. the transports reached the area off the beach where they were to anchor. We formed into assault groups and circled slowly waiting for the time to break off and make a run into the beach.

H hour on Omaha Beach was 6:30 a.m. This was at half tide and most of the beach obstacles would be exposed on sand.

The attack plan called for the DD tanks (swimming tanks) to be on the beach at H minus 10 minutes. These tanks were the allies' secret weapon, as they had not been used in any previous assault. They were regular tanks with rubber flotation devices attached. We had trained the men in these tanks in elementary seamanship.

Even earlier, 1,162 planes and 512 gliders were to drop 15,500 men of the 82nd and 101st U.S. Airborne Divisions near the town of Ste-Mere-Eglise.

The Americans were to land 23,250 men at Utah Beach and 34,350 at Omaha Beach, a total of

57,600. The British and Canadians would land 24,970 on Gold Beach, 21,400 on Juno Beach and 28,845 on Sword Beach for a total of 75,215. In addition, the British would use 733 planes and 355 gliders to drop 7,990 men behind the lines.

On Omaha Beach at H hour exactly, LCTs would deposit another group of tanks, this time regular land tanks.

Also at H hour, 225 Rangers were to land on the beach under Pointe du Hoc, a 100-foot-high cliff separating Omaha and Utah beaches. They fired grappling hooks to the top, and used ladders borrowed from the London Fire Department to climb the sheer rocks. The Germans fired into their faces, cut some of the ropes but eventually were driven back. Only 90 of the Rangers came through alive and unwounded.

The gun batteries they were to capture had been removed days earlier. One of the young lieutenants killed in that assault was the fiance of a girl I married some years later. I didn't know either of them then.

At H plus one minute the first of the Regimental Combat Teams would hit the beach.

At H plus three minutes, the Navy demolition party would land. Their job was to clear a number of channels through the obstacles and mark them with flags so the succeeding waves of larger landing craft could get in without trouble.

At H plus 15 more Rangers were to hit the beach to flank Pointe du Hoc, or if that was unnecessary, to go inland to other objectives.

From then on, Regimental Combat Teams would land in sections until all were ashore, some 34,350 men the first day.

y ship, the LCI (L) 85, was to beach at H plus 120 — two hours after the initial assault.

As we approached, there was no immediate sign of trouble. There were flashes from the various warships shelling the shore, plus a few black puffs of shell fire at the water's edge.

Closer to the beach we saw signs that the landing was not going to be easy. A great number of small craft were drifting, out of control and shot to pieces. The entire beach area was covered with heavy smoke. The sector where we were to land was blocked by sunken LCTs and by a confused mess of small craft which were abandoned, broached or hung up on obstacles covered with mines.

The control vessel for Easy Red Beach hailed us as we approached the point of departure (10 minutes from the beach) and directed us to go in.

I was on the conning tower with Ensign Harold C. Mersheimer and an enlisted man, but I can't remember who he was. It might have been George Lott. Charles O. McWhirter, chief quartermaster, was below me in the pilot house with several other crew members. McWhirter was at

My executive officer, Lt. (jg)
Arthur Farrar, was on the bow. He
was responsible for the ramps and
the forward winches and was in

see HENDLEY, page 6C

Desert Fox's last battle

By Philip Williams

TUTTGART, West Germany — Erwin Rommel picked up the regulation black tele-phone at 7:30 a.m. on June 6, 1944, in his study near the bedrooms in his modest family home. His 15-year-old son, Manfred, sat by his side.

Rommel's bronzed face was impassive as his chief of staff in Normandy, Hans Speidel, read the first sketchy reports of Allied landings. Speidel clearly did not believe they were true.

Rommel knew that if they were true, they spelled the end of the 11year-old Nazi Third Reich that Adolf Hitler had promised would stand the ravages of 1,000 years.

Forty years later, Manfred Rommel remembers clearly how he and his father, then commander of Hitler's Channel defenses, quietly debated the appalling ramifications of Speidel's news as they awaited confirmation.

"He didn't go white. He didn't gasp. He was a mathematician of the odds," Manfred said in an interview.

At 10 a.m., the field marshal the world had come to know as the Desert Fox for his legendary exploits as commander of Hitler's Afrika Korps, became impatient. He called back, only to learn a nightmare finally was reality.

The Allies were ashore and had caught the German conquerors of Europe with their pants down.

"His driver was already called," Manfred recalled. "Within half an hour he was gone in a black Horch convertible. When I saw my father again, he said the war was finished, bar the shouting."

For Rommel, the long drive back to France from Herrlingen, near Stuttgart, must have lasted an eter-

Two days before, he had left his troops on the French coast to celebrate his wife's birthday at home, calmed by navy and meteorological reports that adverse tides and bad weather made an Allied landing "impossible" for 14 days.

For months he had streaked up and down the coast from Holland to the Bay of Biscay, bullying for better fixed defenses to back his plan to throw the invading Allies back into the sea before they could fix a bridgehead.

But the Germans were battling the advancing Red Army on their crumbling Eastern Front and the Eastern Front always got priority for war supplies.

Rommel demanded 100 million land mines from Berlin, but got a scant 6 million to sow around his inadequate forces. Massive bunkerbuilding programs never rose higher than the foundations.

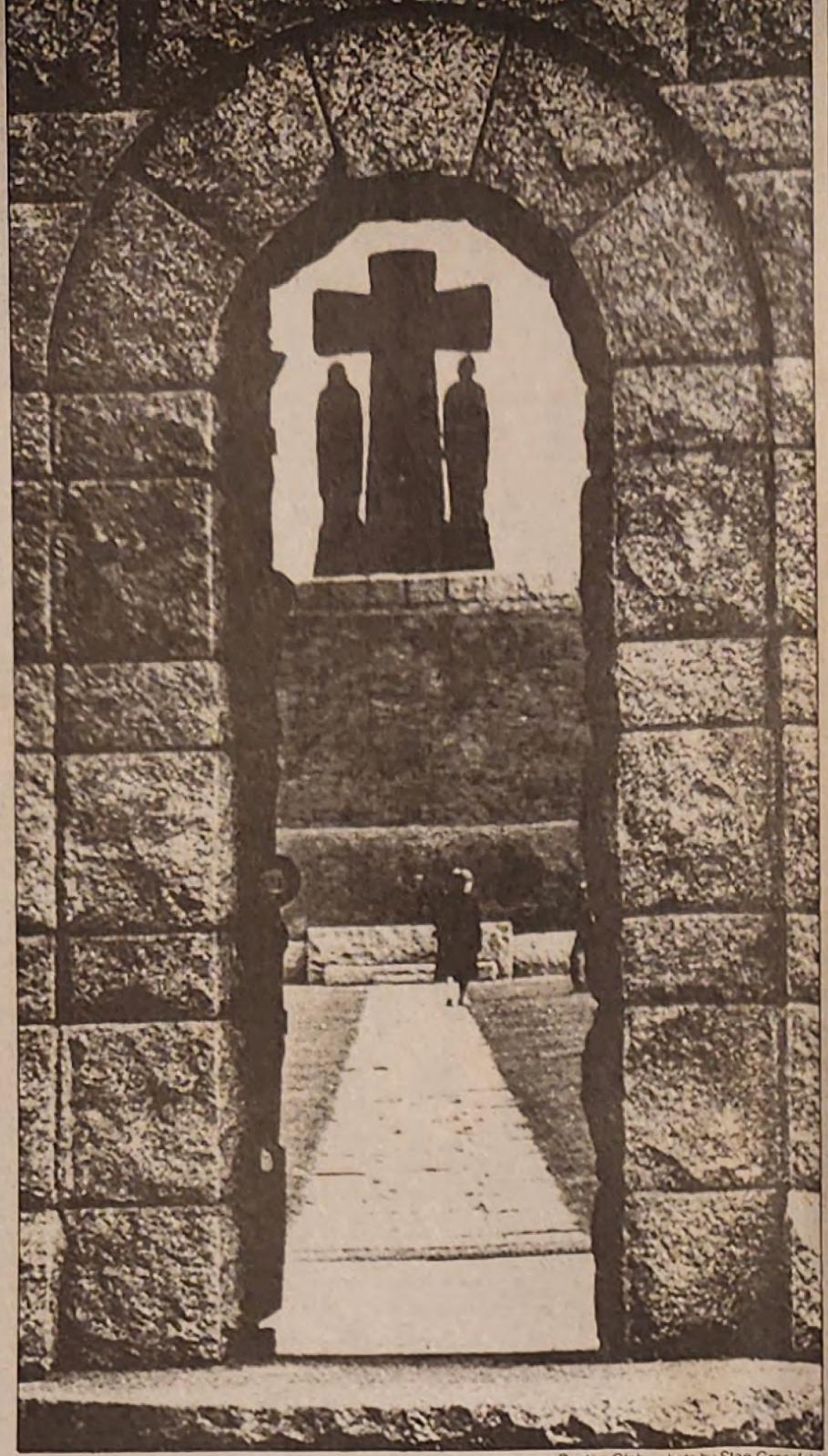
Worse, neither the general staff around Hitler nor Rommel's nominal superior in the West accepted Rommel's key thesis. They preferred a mobile defense using armored reserves held away from the coast.

But Rommel believed the total superiority of the Allies made this approach nonsense, and he argued the German forces would be beaten badly by fighter planes before they could be committed. Events proved him correct.

His repeated demands for seven Panzer tank divisions to be pulled close up to the beaches were junked. Five of those divisions stayed 156 miles from where they eventually were needed.

"The result was that the defense of the coast was a shabby compromise," said Manfred, now 55 and Christian Democrat mayor of Stuttgart.

When Rommel arrived in Normandy at 5 p.m. June 6, the Allies already were ashore in force. He hoped they might stumble over supply problems, but the next morning



The German Military Cemetery at La Cambem, Normandy.

he saw the artificial harbors the Allies had stationed off the beaches. They eliminated many difficulties.

"That was a terrible shock - a complete surprise," Manfred said.

Battling universal reluctance to commit the Panzer reserves, Rommel - by this time a personality of pop-star stature to the German propaganda machine - eventually obtained permission to throw them against the invaders.

It was too little, too late. He contained the enemy for a time, but a breakout from the beachheads was inevitable.

He begged Hitler to consider the political consequences of collapse in France as the Germans reeled before bitter Soviet determination in the east.

"The troops are fighting everywhere with heroic bravery, but this unequal struggle is nearing its end," Rommel reported. "It is necessary to draw conclusions from this situation."

Titler refused and began issuing a stream of Stalingrad-style orders for "no retreat." Rommel, already drawn into the growing circle of conspirators plotting the dictator's downfall, secretly passed them word that the Western Front could be held only three weeks.

"He came home to visit Hitler and swore and cursed. He said Hitler had the military competence of a sergeant. He told me, 'He is going to destroy us all. Is he going to wait until the Russians are in Berlin?" Manfred recalled.

"He said he was not in favor of killing Hitler. He kept saying, 'A dead Hitler martyr would be more dangerous than the living man.'

"His agreement with the opposition was that when the Allied breakout came, he and his troops would be prepared to surrender. That would be the psychological moment to strike to obtain a negotiated peace in the west and then stop the Russians short of the German borders."

On July 17, Rommel's car was strafed in France by British fighter planes. He was hospitalized, seri-

ously wounded. Three days later, the plotters struck with an extraordinary bomb

headquarters. They were desperate to kill him before the Allies sensed victory was theirs and peace could be dictated on their terms.

Hitler survived to order a horrific revenge. A wounded conspirator's delirium and appalling torture of the plotters by the Gestapo threw up Rommel's name.

"There was no doubt he was Hitler's favorite - to Hitler a blond. blue-eyed warrior of the Reich. War propaganda had made him the most celebrated general in the field. Hitler knew he had to be careful and my father knew in turn he could

never be put on trial," Manfred said. "I suppose you could say with hindsight that he was politically naive," Manfred Rommel said of what historians now see as Rommel's 10-year-long flirtation with the Nazis.

"He was never a Nazi. A patriot, yes. He always said he cooperated with the propaganda and kept close to Hitler to get what he wanted -

supplies, guns, tanks and gasoline." Some historians differ. But there is little doubt that on Oct. 14, Rommel paid the price of rebellion.

Manfred said he came home on leave that morning from his post with a nearby anti-aircraft battery to see his convalescent father, recently allowed home from the hospital.

"The atmosphere was dreadful, My mother was distraught. There were Gestapo all over outside and two staff generals in the house talking with my father. They asked to see him alone and went into his

study. "When they came out he told my mother and then me in turn that he had 20 minutes to live. He said the Fuehrer would allow him, in recognition of services in North Africa. to take poison and would not move against his family and staff. He said there would be a big state funeral and the public would be told," Manfred said.

"Then they took him away."

Twenty minutes later, the telephone rang as it had on D-Day. It was a doctor from a hospital in nearby Ulm. As instructed by the Gestapo, he passed on the cruelly ironic fiction that Rommel had died there of war wounds - suffered in Normandy.

- United Press International





German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, lett, speaking to troops near the infamous "Atlantic Wall" along the Normandy

coast, and his son Manfred Rommel today.

A soldier's date with destiny

By Jeremiah O'Leary

s I look back over the years, it seems that perhaps it was always the destiny of Bernie Tomardy to fight German soldiers on the Normandy beachhead 40 years ago

He was a Washington boy who grew up in the old Southwest section where condominiums and shopping centers have replaced the old houses where whites and blacks lived together in harmony long before the nation's laws mandated an end to segregation.

Bernie was my classmate at St. John's College High School, class of 1937. We had the distinction of being 21 years old when Pearl Harbor plunged the United States allout into World War II. He was one of the first to go in the prewar draft and, like most Washington boys, ended up in the 29th (Blue and Gray) National Guard Division at Fort Meade, Md. The 29th was, at first, manned by men from Washington, Maryland and Virginia, as America mobilized for the coming conflict.

In the beginning, Bernie's regiment, the 115th Infantry, trained with broomsticks and trucks marked "tank." After the United States entered the war, the 115th Infantry was sent to Philadelphia for the tedious duty of guarding the gas company against saboteurs.

Bernie was everybody's image of the typical GI Joe. His Hungarianborn father had fought the Rainbow Division in World War I. His mother was born in Galway, Ireland.

Bernie was a clerk in a wholesale goods store in the three short years before he became a soldier. His pride and joy was an ancient Model A Ford truck which was the only transportation Bernie and his friends had for the joys of courtship. We would chip in our small change to buy a gallon of gas for 15 cents before going out at night, sharing the truck with a dog named Bozo, whose home it was.

Bernie chafed at the boredom of guarding a public utility but not at being a soldier. It was not like Vietnam at all. We all wanted to serve. The nation was united, as it never has been before or since, to put an end to the misery caused in the world by the Axis powers.

For Bernie's twin brother, Paul, and younger brother, Vincent, it was the Navy. For me, it was the Marines. But Bernie did not like guarding the Philadelphia gas company and within the year volunteered for the newly formed 82nd Airborne Division.

After his training jumps at Fort Bragg, N.C., he was sent to North Africa, where his regiment, the 505th Parachute Infantry, made their first combat jump in Tunisia at the end of 1942. The next combat jump was at Gela, Sicily, where nervous Navy gunners fired on the planes flying Bernie's unit into action. His third was at Avellino, Italy, where the 82nd was trying to break the impasse at the Anzio Beachhead.

We wrote each other by V-mail from our censored locations, his in Europe and mine in the West Indies and then the South Pacific. He wrote about his girl, Betty, and we focused on what lay ahead and what we would do when the war was won.

I was somewhere in the South Pacific when I heard that the 82nd Airborne had made a pre-dawn landing June 6, 1944, behind the German lines at Carentan, France, inland from Omaha and Utah beaches.

Bernie, by now a sergeant, survived all those battles, as I survived mine in New Guinea, New Britain and Guam. It dawned on me much later that it must have been Bernie's fate to fight in Normandy, because his old outfit, the 29th Division, was one of the first three divisions sent ashore in France by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, along with the 82nd and the Rangers - the 1st "Big Red One" Division and the 4th "Ivy" Division.

Most of us were great believers in luck and fate in those days and, as with most foot soldiers, believed in our own immortality. It was other guys who caught bullets and were given GI blankets for shrouds

where they fell. Bernie's luck ran out before mine, in September 1944 in the feckless airborne assault against Nijmegen and Arnhem in the Netherlands. His parachute landed him in a residential section of Nijmegen amid a maze of head-high anchor fences, and a German machine gunner stitched him across the stomach with five bullets that tore him up inside. A sergeant Bernie did not even know, a man named Kelly, carried Bernie on his back over six of these high fences to an aid station.

I took a flesh wound at Peleliu less than a month later, but Bernie Was seriously hurt and his recovery was something of a miracle. At hospitals in France, England and then at Walter Reed, they put his insides back together again. For a year, he had to live with pain and a total

For all this, a grateful nation gave colostomy. him a Bronze Star, a Purple Heart, four battle stars, an honorable discharge at the end of 1945 and the magnificent disability pension of \$13.80 a month.



everybody's image of the typical GI Joe. His Hungarian-born father had fought the Rainbow Division in World War I. His mother was born in Galway, Ireland. He was one of the first to go in the prewar draft and, like most Washington boys, ended up in the 29th (Blue and Gray) National Guard Division at Fort Meade, Md.

Bernie also got a "Dear John" letter from his girl the day he landed at Charleston, S.C., on his way home. He was a proud man and never spoke of the colostomy, the "Dear John" or the pension. Instead, he began to build his new life as best he could. To his dying day he worked as a troubleshooter for the Washington Gas Co.

e married a beautiful girl named Helen Doonis, half-Greek, half-Irish. who was from Swampoodle and they moved to Vienna, Va. He named his only son Paul, after his twin brother, and his only daughter, Linda. He always intended to name one of his children Kelly after the man who saved his life. Linda kept that promise for him by naming her first-born daughter Kelly King.

Bernie and I lost track of one another after the war. But I know he never fully recovered from the awesome damage done to his body amongst the anchor fences of the place known now as "The Bridge Too Far."

He had his first heart attack in July 1968. The second one killed him in January 1972 at the age of 54.

Bernie was a light-hearted man who had always worked with his hands and was not given to introspection. He would not have known what to say if anyone had told him that he had an appointment in Samara on D-Day, or that the Ger-

man machine gunner finally killed him long after his last battle.

There was no bitterness in him that five bullet holes in the abdomen rated him no more than 10 percent disabled. From the day of his birth he was meant to be the sort of average American who always pays the highest price in his country's wars.

Bernie was always ready to pay that price and he did it as he did everything, with a smile. He never thought of himself as a hero nor was he ever treated as one.

There were precious few parades for World War II veterans, and the 16 million who served in that longago war were not treated notably better than those who served in Vietnam.

It always seemed to us that the years from 1940 to 1945 were the best years of our lives, and that is because we were very young, with our lives ahead of us and a unified nation behind us.

Bernie Tomardy was destined to end up in Normandy no matter what he did, and the things that happened to him in World War II contributed to his early death. But Bernie would never have had it any other way, because he believed in an America that may not exist any longer as he knew it.

Forty years after D-Day, I still think of him as we were as 21-yearolds when no adversity was too great and we knew exactly where our duty lay.

Return of the fighting men

By Peter Almond
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

OINTE DU HOC, Normandy

The storm was blowing itself out. The cold wind had dropped and the low cloud was beginning to break up. Through the slit of the restored German pillbox the wide expanse of sea appeared choppy and empty.

It was just such a day in 1944 that the Allies found a hole in the weather and launched the greatest armada of ships and men the world has ever seen, against exactly this place.

At Pointe Du Hoc on a chilly day in May, 1984, a group of giggling French schoolchildren were playing over the undulating and now grassed-over bomb craters that lay between the ugly, wrecked concrete and steel bunkers. An American television craw was checking to see its best positing for filming the reenactment of cliff-climb by the U.S. Rang

Standi ma pathway next to his wife, his pointing to Omaha les away, an elderly man wes classes and a raincoat was talk to reporter, talking about that day to years ago when the ramp on his landing craft went down and he dropped into the water.

"There was so much noise and you just swam through that water. I tell you it was right over my head," said the man, who said he came from New Jersey.

"Then how did you get to the beach?" asked the reporter. "Your pack was, what, 60, 90 pounds? Wasn't your weapon soaked? Did you lose your weapon?"

The man looked down and said nothing. He looked up again and in an almost inaudible voice he said: "Yes."

"I don't know where it went. I lost most of my pack too."

"You never told me that," she said.

The man started to walk away, his eyes glistening from the chill wind or from something else. His wife looked at the reporter — this assassin of pride — and walked after the man. It was not the time to get his

For many D-Day veterans visiting Normandy this is the time and the place to face the truth, to check legend against fact. Some units on D-Day lost up to 60% of their personal equipment as they struggled out of the water.

How many 60 and 70-year-old men are there in America who have spent the last 40 years parading with the VFW, standing to attention every Memorial Day never admitting that they lost their weapon, or didn't do those heroic deeds which their generation expected of them?

For other D-Day veterans Normandy, 1984, is a place to try to recapture the most thrilling and most important thing that has ever happened to them.

Marvin Hoffmeyer, 58, of Holland, Mich., was sitting with his wife at a restaurant in Bayeux when he was asked what he remembered about D-Day.

"I was 18. I was with the 26th Regiment of the First Infantry Division and we hit EZ Red on Omaha Beach at 5:30 pm on D-Day," he said. "I saw the Augusta cruiser and there were a lot of ships sunk. Every ship had a balloon over them. I remember the winch going down and a few shells coming in and then I remember going into the water.

"I had a life preserver on. You squeezed it and it held you up. I remember running across a railway line. The whole thing was fantastic."

Forty-year-old memories came rushing back, including ones of injured soldiers trying to carry back to England scores of "liberated" bottles of wine. But what of the bad times. Did he kill anyone? Did he see buddies hit? At the restaurant in Bayeux, Normandy, Mr. Marvin Hoffmeyer of Holland, Mich., who went home after World War II to spend the next 40 years as a men's hairdresser, stopped smiling. He started to cry.

He did so unobtrusively but he could only nod when he was asked if, perhaps, he had lost a good friend in Normandy. His wife, Cora, held his hand and told what she thought.

"I'm glad I came. I always felt sort of shut out before, when he talked about it, but now I understand, I think, It has more meaning," she said.

Mr. Hoffmeyer recovered and apologized. He said that although it was 40 years ago the experience had never left him.

"Little things remind you. Every time I hear the national anthem when they sing 'bombs bursting in air' it reminds me of an ammo dump blowing up," he said.

Supposedly, the average age of D-Day veterans is 64, an age when





A street in Caen, Normandy, top, in July 1944, following the Allied invasion, and above, as it looks today. Right: an unidentified French veteran reacts to a recent World War II memorial ceremony.

most are now retired but not yet old

"They have time on their hands and they are not sure if they will be around to travel when the 50th anniversary comes up in ten years," said Charles Barbier, director of tourism for the Department of Calvados in Caen. "That's why this 40th anniversary is so important; the 'last hurrah' as somebody has said.

"Most of them are coming here to recapture that peak they reached when they were still just young men. It's always very emotional. Even the English, who don't show much, they feel it too."

"They see World War II as the last great good war: good against evil; clean cut. I don't think the world has been like that since."

At Sainte Mere Eglise, Philippe Jutras is the part-time curator of the airborne museum. A Normandy veteran himself, he has seen thousands of American vets in the 12 years since he returned to Normandy and married the widow of the family in whose house he had stayed for several months in 1944.

cry without shame," he said under the museum's parachute-shaped roof. "You build it up inside you for 40 years and you let it out here.

"I know Hemingway used to talk about the 'lost generation' of World War I, well, this is another lost generation.

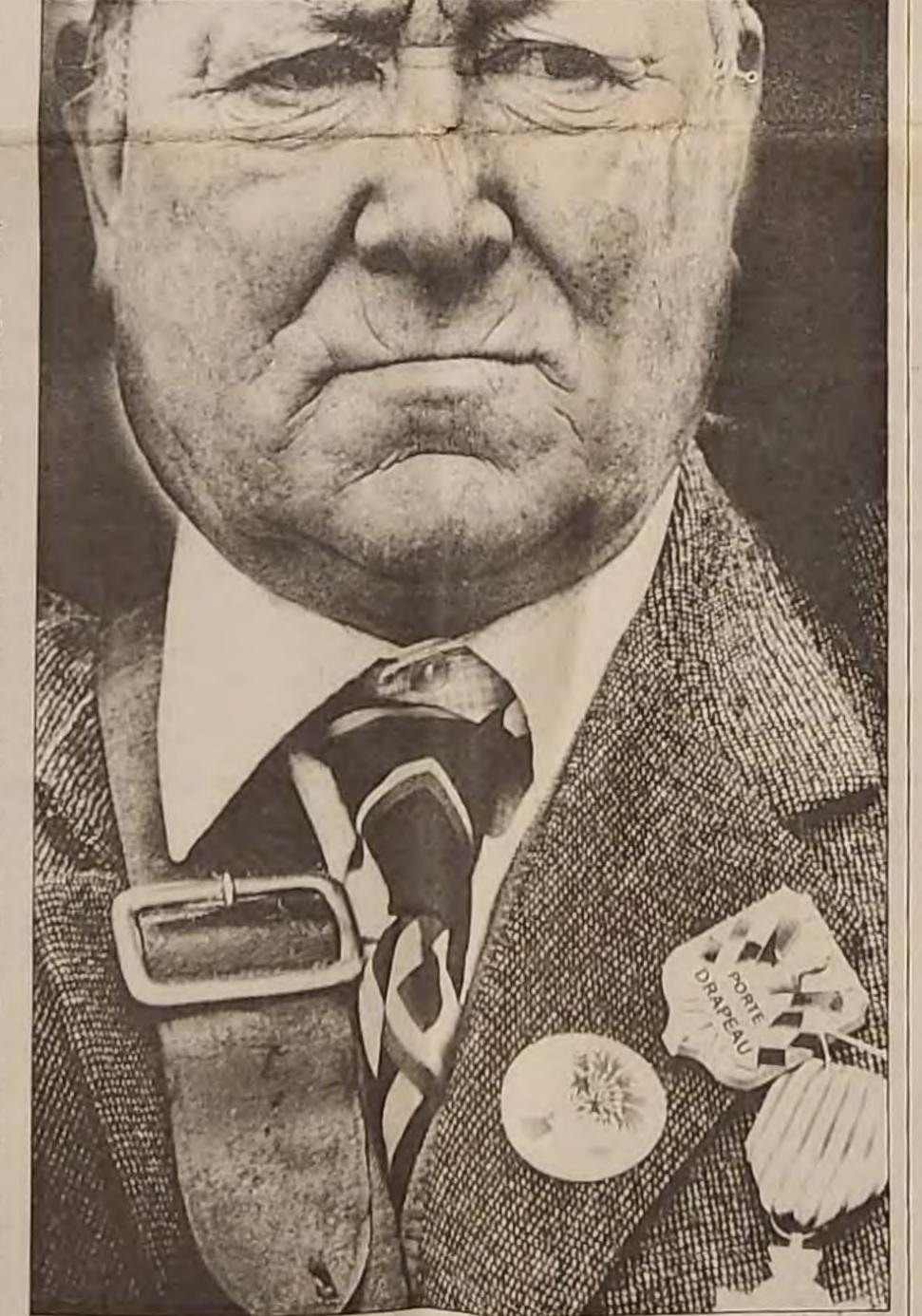
"Look at me. I got yanked out of college and came here as a quarter-master in '44. I went back. I got married. I stayed in the Army. I've been programmed all my life. Where was my youth? It's the same for many people."

ans. In increasing numbers former German soldiers who fought in Normandy are returning. Mr. Jutras said he has heard from George Vetter, a German who was in charge of the Todt Organization, building blockhouses on the Cotentin Peninsula, that he plans to return to visit the area for the first time since 1944.

At the Arromanches Museum on that May day in 1984 a tour bus arrived with about 35 elderly Germans and their wives. One of the men walked with a bad limp. They were approached by a reporter and asked if anyone spoke English. None responded. They were then addressed in German. They walked on, anxious not to speak.

"There are two who speak English, but they would rather not. You understand? Please?" said their young woman guide. "They don't

One of the elderly fraus put her finger to her lips as they all silently entered the museum.



"Ah, that would be the group from the 12th SS Panzer Division," said tourism director Barbier later, "I heard they were around." The German tank division had been refitting near Caen on D-Day and was one of those which held off the

British for many days.

But for most veterans, Normandy and England in 1984 are places to confirm or deny memories of the most traumatic parts of their lives, to check on stories that have become legends over the past

At the airborne museum in Sainte Mere Eglise, for instance, they now even sell postcards depicting Pvt. John M. Steele of the 82nd Airborne Division hanging from his parachute from the roof of the local church. In the film "The Longest Day," Steele, played by Red Buttons, was shot in the foot and left to dangle for hours while he watched 12 of his comrades shot down even before they hit the town

Mr. Jutras, however, has statements from those who saw the trooper on the church who question whether it was Pvt. Steele, who died in 1969. The statements tell of a body almost cut in half by German machine gun bullets, a body that could not have survived. "I call him

square.

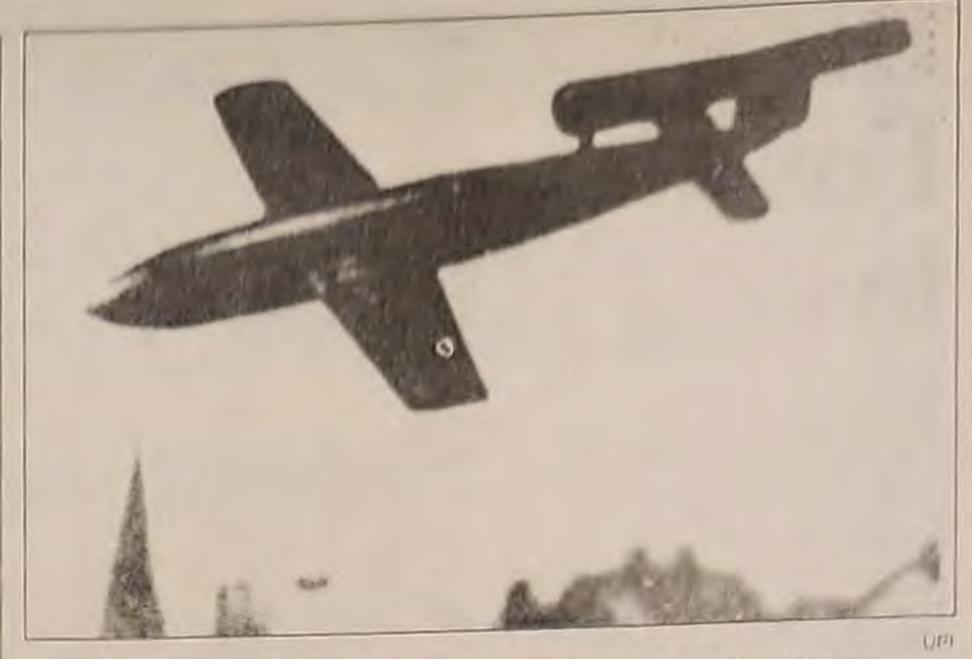
the 'legendary' private Steele. He makes for a good story," said Mr. Jutras. But even for those who never even saw combat 40-year-old memories have become faded.

Navy corpsman Bob Organ, who is being brought from Lodi, California, to Southampton to croon the way he used to at public dances in the evenings, has tried not to think much about the war, mostly, he admits, because he spent six months in a hospital suffering from burns after his ship hit a mine off Okinawa. What he did in England before that pales in comparison with his later memory, and only now has he begun to think about it.

"The newspapers in Southampton say I was a blue-eyed hunk of man the girls swooned over. And Burt Osborne says I used to sing with his 12-piece orchestra in the town's Guildhall," said Mr. Organ, 70, a retired industrial chemical salesman.

"Well, all I remember is that I thought I sang with a jazz combo in a tea-room. The strongest memory I have of that time is of the blackout. So dark you would not believe. It was total. And I never remember being a hit with the ladies.

"I tell you, though, I have made more friends over there today than I ever had then."



A 1944 photo of a German buzz bomb, a secret weapon unleashed on London a week after D-day.

Double agent reveals Buzz bomb strategy

By Robert Musel

ONDON — Eddie Chapman, one of the most daring double agents of World War II, was in Berlin on D-Day and now can explain what he was doing there and why the Allied landing in Normandy caused dismay but not despair in the German capital

Eddie, actually a British spy, was in Berlin as a trusted British "traitor." His test assignment, to sabotage important installations near London, had been proved successful by German aerial reconnaissance — the "damage" was arranged by British camouflage experts.

Decorated with the Nazi Iron Cross, he now was summoned for what he was informed was an assignment of supreme importance.

All of Eddie's war story now can be told, since he no longer is covered by the Official Secrets Act. It is a story hard to believe under any circumstances — and particularly as it emerges from the lips of the brand new grandfather who runs the Shenley Lodge Club in suburban London.

A renegade member of the elite Brigade of Guards and a prominent underworld figure, Eddie was in jail in the Channel Islands when the Germans captured them early in the war

He was also a plausible storyteller and convinced the Germans he wanted nothing more than revenge on the British who had committed him to jail. He was sent to the continent for training as a German spy, parachuted into Britain and promptly made contact with Scotland Yard.

After "bombing" an aircraft plant, as directed by his German masters, he returned to the Reich, living on a knife's edge. Discovery would have meant, at the least, hideous torture.

A few days before D-Day in 1944, he was called to Berlin to receive instructions for his part in the plan he says Adolf Hitler believed would force the United States and Britain to accept less than unconditional surrender.

"They knew the Americans and

the British would manage to land somewhere," Eddie said. "But they were convinced their two new secret weapons — the buzz bombs, or V-I, and the rockets, or V-2 — would devastate and demoralize the British home front and there would be demands for peace at any price."

Eddie's assignment was to return to London and report back where the buzz bombs landed. He was told it was vitally important for the German command to know exactly where the buzz bombs struck so they could adjust their guidance systems to pulverize the heart of the city — Parliament, Buckingham Palace, 10 Downing Street included.

On the morning of June 13, exactly one week after D-Day, the battle of the V-weapons (V for Victory) was joined. From the roof of the United Press building, just off Fleet Street, we saw what appeared to be a small airplane, flame spurting from its tail, suddenly dive to Earth a mile away. There was a tremendous explosion as though a German plane, as we thought, had crashed with its bombs.

A few minutes later we discovered the plane itself was the bomb.

Over the teleprinter from the Ministry of Information came the instruction that we were not to mention "pilotless planes" in connection with the incident.

But the public quickly learned

In the next three months Germany launched more than 8,000 of the self-propelled bombs at the capital. They traveled at 400 mph and only the fastest planes of the time could overtake them. But the war-hardened RAF fighter pilots, on 24-hour-a-day alert, and vast batteries of anti-aircraft guns saw to it

All of Eddie's war story can finally be told. He trained as a German spy, but remained loyal to Britain, coming through in the final hour. Discovery would have meant, at the least, hideous torture.

that only 2,300 got through the defensive screen.

And Eddie, instructed by British intelligence, was busy sending back to Germany the wrong coordinates of those that landed.

One buzz bomb blew up part of the brick wall of Buckingham Palace. More than 23,000 other buildings were destroyed, most outside the center of town. Total casualties in killed and wounded soared into the thousands. More than 300,000 of the young, old and disabled were hurriedly evacuated to country areas.

The rest discovered that when the motorcycle-like putt-putt of the bomb's engine stopped, it would dive and explode. There were extraordinary scenes in busy streets as pedestrians threw themselves to the ground, as instructed, elbows tucked under abdomens to protect the body from shock.

On Aug. 28, 1944, only four bombs got through against 97 shot down, and shortly thereafter the government announced a conditional victory.

Not only was London saved, but the successful anti-buzz bomb tactics worked out at the time diminished Germany's chances of winning "the last gamble" — the Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes that winter.

The Nazi high command had planned to knock out Antwerp, the key supply base for the allied invasion forces, with a ground attack combined with V-weapons.

Hitler reasoned that if he could make the allies realize they had another costly and bloody year or two of war ahead, they still might waver.

After the armistice, Eddie briefly went back into his old career and was convicted of a currency offense. There was a surprise in court — the head of the secretive Special Branch of Scotland Yard pleaded for clemency for "one of the bravest men of the war."

- United Press International

LOCAL D-DAY EVENTS

wo major events today will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

An armed forces review will be held on the Ellipse at noon and a special Normandy art exhibit will open at the National Academy of Sciences.

The review will be hosted by Maj. Gen. John L. Ballantyne III, Commander of the U.S. Army Military District of Washington. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who will be given a 19-gun salute, will inspect the troops and speak.

The U.S. Army Band's "Pershing's Own" will open the ceremony at 11 a.m. andOld Guard of the Third U.S. Infantry will be on hand, along with a fife and drum corps and an honor guard.

Seventy pieces of art work, painted for the Navy by artists who

participated in the Normandy invasion, will be on view at the National

Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Disabled American Veterans will hold its 40th annual convention in Ocean City beginning at 9:30 a.m. Friday at the Carousel Hotel.

On Sunday, June 10, at 2 p.m. Gov. Harry Hughes is scheduled to dedicate a monument to the World War II 29th Infantry Division,

D-Day in Baltimore at the 5th Regiment Armory.

A final gathering for communion before the assault on Utah Beach

Tim Temerario on serving as a U.S. Navy beachmaster on Utah Beach. Normandy, France, on D-Day.

C.A. "Tim" Temerario took time out from a long career as a college football coach and personnel specialist to serve in the Navy during World War II, and was a beachmaster at Utah Beach on D-Day. June 6, 1944. He now is retired after spending 15 seasons with the Washington Redskins in a number of capacities, including director of player personnel and executive assistant to the general manager under George Allen.

Mr. Temerario discussed his mission during the invasion of Normandy with Tom Yorke, Q&A People editor of The Washington Times.

Q: How long ahead of the actual invasion were you aware of what your D-Day mission would be?

A: Well, I started out in the Navy in 1941 as a physical training officer in the aviation program. They wanted aviators. They got them so quickly they had to get rid of some of us. So here it is in 1943 and I'm still in that program. Most of us had asked for sea duty. I was sent to beachmaster school in Florida, was trained as a beachmaster and then sent to England to join the 2nd Beach Battalion that was going to be one of three battalions that was going to take part in the Normandy invasion.

Q: What does a beachmaster do? A: He is a naval officer that goes ashore during the landing and supervises one section of the beach that's about 1,000 yards long. He's in charge up to the dune line, which is where the vegetation starts. From there on in during the early stages of the invasion a captain is in charge. I was a lieutenant at the time. So I'm on the water side of the dune line and he's on the vegetation side of the dune line. He's on the foxhole side and whatever he needs he tells me, and I send a message out to the ships offshore and they bring in whatever

troops are landing. The beachmaster goes in on the third wave. These waves are seven boats, five men in each boat - that's the initial wave. You think of an invasion of thousands of thousands of men. But when you start out, it's just a couple of hundred.

Q: Where were you leading up to D-Day?

he wants. In the meanwhile waves of

A: We were on an LST [Landing Ship, Tank] for three because our pushing off was delayed. They delayed our landing because of the storm. In England, the training to leading up to the invasion took from February until June 1944. We trained with many practice landings in various areas around Plymouth, England.

Q: When you were finally on Utah Beach, and landing supplies along with troops, what supplies were asked for on the beach?

A: Gasoline, ammunition, C-rations, even shelling, according to the requests from the troops already ashore. If they wanted various kinds of shelling . . . a battleship was out there and they had their own spotters ashore at that time. Anything you wanted to get to the admiral out there would go through us on the beach. We had an overall commander, an overall beachmaster for the American beaches.

Q: How many American beaches were

there at Normandy? A: Two, Omaha and Utah beaches. We never activated a third beach called Sugar Green. We - the group I landed with were actually supposed to be Sugar Green, but they put us down on Sugar Red. It was the wrong place and so we just went on ahead and went on in. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt died of natural causes about a month later, but on on D-Day he was on that beach and said, "We'll just go from here."

Q: What were some of the problems encountered going onto your landing area on D-Day? You mentioned everything seemed to be so well-organized at Utah Beach.

A: The beaches there were so high that first morning. The frogmen had gone ashore and put up bamboo poles with signs on them. They didn't put signs on them until the initial waves of troops went

"We are going to have this meeting because if anything is going to happen so that we have to take you off the beaches, you people are the last ones to leave. You will be directing traffic on the beaches and off." So that made me think a little bit.

in, although to begin with they had marked the beach. A little red light on one side and a little red light on the other side. That meant that as you approached the beach the red was on your right so you knew you had to be to the left of the red. It was, as boaters know, "Red right returning." Red right returns. So if you saw the red flicker on your right, you had to be to the left of that. You had to be between those two lights.

O: How many troops did an LST carry? A: Each one carried about about 400 soldiers, and wave after wave came in. There would be one wave, and then there would be another wave, another and another wave. They knew where to come. [Official records show that of the initial launching of eight LCTs - Landing Craft, Tank — each carrying four amphibious tanks, two sank after hitting mines, depriving the initial assault of eight of 32 tanks. The other 24 tanks are believed to reached the beach, and participated in the assault.]

Q: You were in the initial landing on Utah Beach?

A: Right at the start.

Q: And what was going through your mind at this point?

A: You had a fatalistic attitude. When we were in England they got us together—the soldiers who would be in the initial forces of the invasion. They got them all out in a big wide field and had dozens of priests out there, and gathered all of them together and had them all kneel down and said, "We know some of you are not Catholic and some are Catholic but you all can take communion. So kneel down, we want all of you to take communion. We did. There were priests all over the place. There were probably other ministers, too. But I felt good about that. I felt everything was all set, that no matter what happens it doesn't matter.

We got aboard the LST for three days and then finally we get to where we are going to go and we heard [Gen. Dwight] Eisenhower's talk over the radio. It was like a pre-game talk. It was just like a pre-

game Q: What do you remember about Gen. Eisenhower's talk?

A: I've forgotten what the words he used were but it was a pep talk and he said that we were well-prepared. I remember that before we left England they got together all the beachmasters who were going to be involved on both beaches, and some general I didn't know said "We are going to have this meeting because if anything is going to happen so that we have to take you off the beaches, you people are the last ones to leave. You will be directing traffic on the beaches and off." So that made me think a little bit. Fortunately, we all seemed wellprepared. I know I was.

Q: The feeling was one of confidence? A: That's right. And we did lose one beachmaster, but it was his own fault. Everyone had to be in a foxhole.

Q: How many beachmasters were there?

A: Maybe 15 to 18 of us, I've forgotten. It was a substantial number because you were supposed to serve a four-hour shift but you really served 8, 10, 12 hours; eventually you got to standing there all day. It was a long day, a 20-hour day. But the thing I remember so well was that if anything was going to go wrong, I was going to have to stay there.

Q: Another beachmaster worked the other part of the beach ...

A; We moved around, Most of the other young men were junior to me. I was a full lieutenant, and the other beachmasters were lieutenants junior grade. As senior lieutenant, I was in charge of that particular part of Sugar Red beach.

Q: Describe the procedure you were involved in. Things seemed to be so well organized, you said.

A: There would be big signs on the beach. A white canvas sign about 10 feet long with a half-moon on it meant food. Any boat coming in with food would see that sign and head toward it. Another was a big white sign with three gold-colored shells on it; any ammunition ship would go to that place. One was with a yel low funnel and that was for fuel. Another had a green five-gallon can on it and that was water. Any boat that was filled with water would head for it.

I had about 70 sailors under me and



Tim Temerario and mementoes of being a beachmaster on D-Day.

Utah Beach?

each one had his job. And they all did them. There were two officers under me. Our platoon was divided up. One was hydrographic — these were the people that swept the sea for obstacles, found them and blew them up. We had corpsmen who were aid men for the wounded.

Q: You mention the great organization that went into this. What about the disorganization?

A: We never had any disorganization. Never had it.

Q: How about shelling and that sort of thing?

A: We were shelled for three weeks.

Q: How long were you there? A: I was there for a few months.

Q: So for about three weeks of those months you were shelled?

A: As we went in and toward Cherbourg, across the Cotentin Peninsula and it took a while to get across the peninsula - we were shelled at different points by German artillery. I think they were firing 77mms, the kind they fired at us on Utah Beach.

Q: Was there heavy shelling as U.S. troops and supplies were being landed on Utah Beach?

A: No, we were fortunate. The Germans would shell us only three times a day, almost like clockwork - at 8 a.m., noon and about 6 p.m. They were back in the hills, and all of our ships were out there with these big huge balloons over them. The Germans could see those balloons and nothing else, so they were firing in the area of the balloons. We had this long causeway out there, and the shells would drop on either side of it, but they never hit it.

But I'll tell you that was an experience. The people working with us on the causeway were Seabees, because I didn't have enough people to help me. They sent me down about eight or 10 of these guys, all older guys who didn't seem to give a darn. Nothing bothered them. Some didn't even wear their helmets. They were there and these shells were coming in, and we

would do our work until it was for the German shells to start comment, and we'd all go off to the dune line and get in our foxholes, and dig in there.

Q: Were there a lot of casualties? A: Acually they never hit anything. Most of the casualties came as the land-

ing craft headed for the beaches, and some of them hit mines in the water. Q: What else do you remember about

A: They unloaded Gen. Patton's army on

our beach. That was after the infantry had gone ashore.

Q: The situation was changing by the minute.

A: Right. The infantry from the 4th Division was the first in, They knew what they were supposed to do, we knew what they were supposed to do, so we didn't have to pay any attention. They did their job and we did ours. Then later it was the armor - the tanks - coming ashore, And here at one point I remember was this officer just walking around for a few minutes, not saying much. He had pearlhandled pistols. Then it dawned on me that this was Gen. Patton and the Third Army.

Within three or four days after D-Day we started getting German prisoners back, and we had to fix up prisoner pens to put them in. Right behind us was a dry reservoir, so we put some of them in there. When our army started toward Cherbourg, we took a lot of prisoners.

Q: What was your feeling about your mission?

A: When I was in training, I really didn't care, I didn't worry, I didn't think about the danger. My feeling was not to worry about it, that whatever was going to happen was going to happen.

Q: Have you ever gone back to visit Normandy and the invasion beaches?

A: Several times, including for the 20th anniversary in 1964, and again for the 40th. In 1964 I saw a lot of old friends. I hope to see them again this time.

HENDLEY

From page 3C

charge of getting the troops off the ship.

The engineering officer, Paul M. Petit, was on the stern in charge of the stern anchor, designed to be dropped as we ran in to the beach and used in helping us get off again. I spotted an opening and headed

in. But we grounded some distance from the beach.

Four tanks were on the sand directly in front of us. Three of them were burning and the fourth seemed to have been hit. Every now and then the fourth fired, but at long intervals. A thin line of troops was stretched out face down at the water line firing at the Germans.

Now there is a nice little thing about an LCI (L) that occurs at this point. It has to do with the man rope.

The idea was that as the ramps go down, a member of the crew dashes off the ship, carrying a small anchor attached to a rope (or line as the Coast Guard called it). He makes it to the beach and plants the anchor and the soldiers have the line to help them wade through the water. They were carrying up to 50 pounds of gear and men had been lost in other invasions when they stepped into holes and couldn't get back to their feet with all that weight on their backs.

Well, Seaman Gene Oxley had volunteered for that duty. Oxley went down the ramp and stepped into water over his head. The ship was stuck on some sort of obstacle. It was impossible to disembark troops at this point on the beach.

Oxley was hauled aboard and the

ramps taken in.

As the ship was backing away from the beach, a shell hit amidships and went into number three

troop compartment. "We could hear the screams of

the men through the voice tube," Quartermaster McWhirter recalled.

That was the only hit we suffered on this beaching, but we didn't have time to make a count of casualties. The beach battalion doctors went to work.

The engineering officer managed to get the stern anchor in but the winch sputtered out and he never got it going again.

We went down the beach about 100 yards and there seemed to be one spot clear of debris. We beached again, this time without a stern anchor.

As the bow hit the sand, a mine went off just under the bow, splitting a forward compartment. We got the port ramp over and Seaman Oxley again took the man rope to the beach. This time the water was about chest deep. He crawled through the obstacles and hauled on the line until there was a strain on it. Several soldiers on the water's edge stopped firing to help him steady the line. One soldier with a bazooka was right under the bow of the ship firing rockets at a pillbox

up further on the beach. The troops began to disembark. Shells had been bouncing near the ship the whole time we were coming into the beach. There was heavy machine fire. We were unable to get the starboard ramp down because of the heavy fire on that side. Then shells began hitting the ship.

I remember waving to two friends - an Army officer and a Navy lieutenant - who were standing on the deck just below the pilot house. A shell hit, killing them both and wounding a number of other men.

About two thirds of the troops managed to make it to the beach before a shell finished off the ramp. It went over the side taking all the men with it.

Lt. (jg) Farrar was on the tamp

helping the soldiers when a shell grazed his left thigh resulting in a large flesh wound.

"When I was hit I looked back and saw a hole the size of my head in the hull where the shell had gone through the ship without exploding.

"The ramp began to turn over," he continued. "I pulled a wounded man up on the ramp and held on to him. We could not climb the ramp and got ducked several times. By this time another wounded man was clinging to the ramp. I tried to pull a third man up, but he had a death grip on a lower stanchion and couldn't break his hold. After it was apparent that he couldn't be saved I let him go. When the ship stopped I crawled up and Hesselgren (Boatswain's Mate Rudolph D. Hessel gren) helped me get them on deck One of the men was dead when we

brought him on board," I had backed the LCI (L) off the beach again after the ramp went overboard. Small boats came along side and took off the remaining troops.

Fires had started in three forward compartments. Our damage control party put them out. The ship was listing from the water coming in through the shell holes and the damage done by the mine.

I went down on the deck and made a quick check of casualties with Simon Mauro, our pharmacist's mate. We had 15 dead and 30 wounded aboard. Only four of the ship's crew were wounded. The other casualties were all from the beach battalion.

Our radio man was in the worst shape. His name was Gordon R. Arneberg. A shell exploded in the radio shack, wrecking everything and cutting Arneberg's leg off. The crew dragged him out. I found his leg lying on the deck and kept walking around it. Finally, one of the crew with more guts than I had kicked it over the side.

I decided to get the wounded to a

hospital ship and we slowly made our way to the transport area and went along side the USS Samuel Chase. We got the wounded aboard and the officer of the deck on Chase said I would have to take the dead

back to the shore for burial. I told him we would never make it and we would never know who these dead men were. He relented

and took the dead also. We backed away from the Chase and a salvage tug (AT 89) came along side to help us. We tried to pump the compartments but the water was coming in too fast. She slowly settled by the bow and began turning over on her side. We scrambled up on the tug.

The ship floated for a short while with just her stern showing. The tug sent over a small boat with demolition charges to finish her off. That was the end of the LCI (L) 85.

he crew huddled together in one place on the deck of the tug. I sat down away from them. I found myself crying and a great feeling of guilt came over me. I felt that I was to blame for the deaths and wounding of all those men. It was several years before those feelings faded.

Gene Oxley, the seaman who had taken the man rope down the ramp, was left on the beach when we backed off the second time. He dug into the sand for a while and then climbed aboard an LCT which had Unloaded and was backing out.

As the LCT got clear of the beach, one of her gunners turned his 20 mm gun on a pillbox up the slope a short distance. This pillbox came right back at him and in three minutes the LCT was sinking.

Oxley jumped over the stern and Was picked up by a small boat that delivered him to the LCI (L) 93, another ship in the Coast Guard Flotilla commanded by Lieut. (JG) Budd B. Bornhoft.

Bornhoft told me that his ship had landed at 10 a.m. and unloaded troops without being hit, possibly because he went into an area where several ships were burning and the heavy smoke provided cover.

He went out to the transport area and got another load of soldiers. This time he ran into trouble. When he was on the beach, 16 men from LCL (L) 487 came aboard after the soldiers were off. The 487 was burning a short distance away. Lt. Bornhoft said the men run-

ning up the ramps must have attracted shore batteries. The guns found the range and 10 direct hits later, one man was killed and eleven wounded. They abandoned the 93 and she burned on the beach.

Oxley jumped off the stern, once again, and was picked up by a small boat from the Destroyer Doyle, which was close in firing at beach defenses.

We all made it back to a survivors camp in Plymouth within a few days, including Oxley.

I wandered around Plymouth that night but all the pubs were closed. I found a British guy who dealt in the black market and he sold me a bottle of scotch.

I caught a train and went to see Sylvia, my English girl friend who was in the British Navy. She and her mother were home when I knocked on the door. The two of them burst into tears when they saw me. It was then I realized that somehow I had been reported killed. She was assigned to a communications unit and could track my ship and the erroneous report was filed that when my ship wend down, all hands were lost.

My father back in South Carolina was at a movie and saw a newsreel of my ship sinking and the announcer also said all hands were lost. My father was stunned and spent a week trying to get information from Coast Guard headquarters.

I had worked for the Washington Star before the war, and sent them an eye-witness report about D-Day immediately after the landings. When the story arrived in Washington, the managing editor Herb Corn called my father to tell him I was

I went up to Weymouth and found Lt. (jg) Henry K. (Bunny) Rigg was short an officer. One of his watch officers had been wounded so I joined the LCI (L) 88 and went back to Omaha Beach where we worked for several weeks unloading ships and doing other things.

I later joined the Flotilla Commanders staff and some months later came back to the United States to stations in Charleston, Baltimore and Washington before the war ended.

I joined the Washington Star in 1945. I hadn't thought much about D-Day until last month.

One of the men in the crew, Eugene S. Swiech, of Berkeley, Illinois, wrote me several weeks ago. He happened to see me on a television program on C-Span.

I haven't heard from him for 40 years. In fact I have seen only one other member of the crew in all that time, and that was some years ago.

Gene Swiech is a construction foreman and moves around the country on jobs. He wrote me:

"Everywhere I've travelled have tried to find members of the LCI(L) 85 without success so it was gratifying to know there is at least two of us still around."

Then he called me last week.

"Why don't we have a reunion and what day is more logical than June 6?," he asked.

He's coming to Washington today

COMMENIARY

Normandy's lessons and legacies

SMITH HEMPSTONE

Germans guessed wrong

ot since those legendary days when the face of a maiden launched a thousand ships that burned the topless towers of Ilium had such an armada been assembled.

All through the night of June 5-6, 1944, more than 4,000 ships of every sort and configuration — great battlewagons, sleek destroyers and dumpy troop transports — made their way through heavy weather down the mine-swept channels from the Isle of Wight towards the beaches of Normandy.

As this great armada approached its destination undetected, American and British planes from a flotilla of 11,000 aircraft hammered German radar stations, V-1 sites and communications arteries.

Fortuitous forecast shaped history GWYNNE DYER

shaking and shuddering

to be traveling in

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ricane proportions and the

accompanying rain seemed

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Gen. Eisenhower's

go ahead with the attack on

- Gen. Dwight D.

decision launched the big-gest seaborne invasion in history, the D-Day landings in Normandy in 1944. As Queen Elizabeth, President Reagan and Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher and Pierre Trudeau visit the beaches where their coundicted) that by the following trymen stormed ashore exactly 40 years ago, they might reflect for a moment that if Gen. Eisenhower had postponed the invasion in the hope of better weather. they would probably now be the guests of the People's Eisenhower

Republic of France. When two American, one Canadian and two British divisions landed in Normandy on June 6, 1944, the Soviet armies were still fighting on Russian soil. But two weeks later the Russians began a great advance that was to carry them all the way west to Berlin in 11 months. As it turned out, that was approximately where they met the Anglo-American forces advancing eastward from Normandy — but only because the Normandy landings succeeded.

History does not run on rails. If the landings had

failed, it would have been Soviet armies alone that conquered Germany, with immense consequences for the present day. And the Normandy invasion could have failed: in the end it all turned on Gen. Eisenhower's decision to risk landing in doubtful weather conditions on June 6.

The Germans could not have stopped the D-Day invasion by military means alone: the Allied forces had total control of the air and sea, and a crushing superiority in troops and machines — if they could get them ashore in France.

see FORECAST, page &C



Field Marshal Erwin Rommel

They called it Operation Overlord, and, in Winston Churchill's words, "the history of warfare knows no other like undertaking from the point of view of its scale, its vast conception and its masterly execution."

see HEMPSTONE, page 8C

PATRICK BUCHANAN

Moscow calls it a sideshow

Tith President Reagan about to visit Normandy to commemorate the 40th anniversary of D-Day, the Soviet propaganda machines are cranking overtime.

Normandy was a sideshow, Moscow proclaims. The Allies did not open "the second front" until the Red Army had turned the tide. and the war's outcome was no longer in doubt. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of August 1939 was a distasteful necessity, engi-neered by a brilliant Joseph see BUCHANAN, page 8C

An unsettling message that lingers on

he visions and folk memories of D-Day are vivid; movies and television and books have made them so. Exhausted young men, speaking English in various accents, with rifles at high port, combat fatigues sodden with the frigid water of the English Channel, staggering through surf and wet sand, up toward the cliffs only a few hundred

yards behind the beaches. Barbed wire, odd angular fortifications whose precise purpose is not clear to the untutored eye but which obviously make things difficult for landing craft and tanks and trucks, jut up out of the beaches. Dead and wounded sprawl in the sand. Yet a splendid victory, an indisputable example of democratic nations united

ROBERT L. GOLDRICH in a military venture against totalitarianism.

What happened on June 7? June 8? What was it like in Normandy as summer dragged on and ground into early fall? What took place between D-Day and the exhilarating pursuit of a beaten German army across Northern France and Belgium all the way to the German border in late August and early September 1944?

The dignitaries assembled near the beaches for today's 40th anniversary ceremonies will not dwell on these questions, or their answers, because they are unsettling to the citizens of the democratic west.

The American and British generals commanding the Allied forces that had established precarious and shallow toeholds along the Normandy coast had no opportunity for elegant maneuver in the months immediately following June 6. They had to expand the beachhead to provide enough room for reinforcements from Great Britain and the United States. The only way to do so was to batter head-on against the superbly led and tactically skilled formations of the Wehrmacht.

The cost of doing so was monstrous. American casualties during the first

three years of World War II had been comparatively light. The furnace of ground combat - in which men as well as equipment are a consumable item had been stoked with few American lives, as we had not yet secured a major lodgment on the Continent from which to exploy our massive Army.

After June 6, 1944, this changed rapidly. More than 90,000 American battle casualties were sustained in the European Theater of Operations in June and July 1944. Twelve divisions of the First U.S. Army sustained 40,000 casualties during 21/2 weeks of attacks see MESSAGE, page 8C



BUCHANAN From page 7C

Stalin to buy the Soviet Union time to arm herself for the Great Patriotic War.

A needed antidote to these revisionist lies is Stalin's Secret War, a 1981 masterpiece by Nikolai Tolstoy, praised by Alexander Solzhenitsyn as "magnificent" and by the London Sunday Mirror as a "book of which Leo Tolstoy would be proud."

"National Socialism was Bolshevism's blood brother," writes Mr. Tolstoy. Stalin, a physical coward, was terrified of Hitler, but also deeply attracted by his Third Reich. Hitler was always Stalin's "preferred" ally. During the 1930s all Stalin's diplomatic energies were bent on cutting a deal with Hitler which would keep the Soviet Union out of the coming war between the smaller nations of East Europe. Even before the Hitler-Stalin Pact, a defecting Soviet intelligence agent reported: "Stalin's whole international policy during the last six years has been a series of maneuvers designed to place him in a favorable position for a deal with Hitler."

Under the secret protocols of their pact. Stalin and Hitler were to divide Poland between them; Stalin was given a free hand to rape Finland and the three tiny Baltic republics; and to carve Bessarabia out of Romania. Hitler, in return, would get limitless access to the indispensable resources of the Soviet Union, particularly petroleum, to launch his war against the West. Brothers in crime.

When Hitler attacked Poland, Stalin, fearful of the allies and worried over the outcome, hung back, until Poland's army was crushed. Then, emulating Mussolini's jackal attack on France a year later, Stalin leaped upon crushed Poland, and turned his conquered province over to the killing squads of Boria's NKVD.

"Altogether, it is estimated," writes Mr. Tolstoy, "that between a million and a million and a half Poles (including prisoners of war) were deported to the Soviet Union between 1939 and 1941. Within two years, 270,000 were dead from murder, malnutrition, disease, and starvation."

Eastern Poland digested, Stalin began making bullying demands upon Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, beginning with the smallest first. By early 1940, the Red Army was looting all three.

Then, Stalin turned to Finland, a nation with one-fiftieth the Soviet population, making identical demands. The Finns resisted. So Stalin hurled an army of 600,000 men, with 3,000 planes, into the country on four fronts. As in Afghanistan, Soviet invaders had already selected the Quisling who

HEMPSTONE

That the Normandy landings suc-

ceeded to the great degree they did,

however, was a function of many

factors, not the least of which was

without tactical surprise, but the

cost in blood would have been tre-

mendous. Tactical surprise was

achieved, because the Germans did

not think the Allies were coming on

June 6, and did not believe they

would strike Normandy when they

Their reasons for believing this

were not entirely irrational. There

had been 18 days during May when

weather conditions had been ideal

for a landing and Gen. Dwight D.

Eisenhower had held his hand. On

June 4, Luftwaffe headquarters in

Paris had advised Berlin that

weather conditions in the Channel

would preclude an Allied landing

for at least two weeks. Rough

weather had kept German recon-

naissance ships in port, and Allied

air superiority had prevented Ger-

man flights over the south coast of

England where the armada was

assembled. While Allied air attacks

on the radar and V-1 sites were

fierce, these had been going on

coming was Field Marshal Erwin

Rommel, commanding the 15th and

7th Armies on a front stretching

from the Dutch frontier to the

Loire, that he left by car for his

home at Herrlingen in Germany on

June 5. Gen. Friedrich Dollmann,

commander of the 7th Army in Nor-

mandy, relaxed the standing alert

and ordered his senior officers to

Rennes, 125 miles from the

Germans noted that the British

were broadcasting an unusually

large number of coded messages to

the French resistance, and that 47

Nazi radar stations between Cher-

bourg and Le Havre were under

heavy attack (Churchill claimed

that five out of every six of them

were knocked out). The 15th Army

was alerted at 10 p.m. on June 5, but

both Field Marshal Rommel and the

German commander in chief in the

West, Field Marshal Gerd von

Rundstedt, were so convinced the

Allied attack would come in the Pas

de Calais area, where the Channel

is narrowest, that the 7th Army in

Normandy was not included in the

sel, chief of staff of the 7th Army

(Gen. Dollmann had not yet

Even when Major Gen. Max Pem-

alert.

During the night of June 5-6, the

beaches, for a map exercise.

So sure that the Allies weren't

around the clock for weeks.

Overlord might have succeeded

From page 7C

luck.

did come.

would head the new communist regime, a repugnant thug named Otto Ruusinen. The outcome, however, was otherwise than planned. The Red Army was decimated, with Russian dead estimated at 200,000 troops. Hitler's partner was then expelled for this barbarity from the League of Nations.

Today, Finlandization is a pejorative term, describing a country whose sovereignty has been circumscribed by the Soviet Union. The reverse should be true, with Finlandization designating that measure of freedom and liberty that can be retained by a small people with an extraordinary measure

of national courage. Terrified that Britain and France might strike him through Norway and Finland, or torch the Baku oil fields fueling the Wehrmacht, Stalin started welshing on his deal with Hitler. The Nazi occupation of Norway, however, calmed his fears. Immediately Stalin went about guaranteeing that the restive, captive Poles would not lead a revolt against his criminal empire - by ordering the interned 15,000-man Polish officer corps murdered. Some 4,000 were executed over three weeks at the NKVD killing ground. When their bodies were unearthed, three years later, by occupying German troops, Franklin Roosevelt harrumphed "German progaganda" and Winston Churchill grunted, "The less said about that the better."

Extending his collaboration, Stalin ordered communists in the West to support Hitler's post-Poland peace offensive, and sow discord and defeatism in allied ranks. When France was crushed in the late spring of 1940, French Communists Duclos and Thorez rejoiced openly in Moscow. And in occupied Paris, the French Communist Party hailed "the greatest defeat in history [for]... French imperialism."

It "should not be forgotten" writes Mr. Tolstoy, that "Guderian's tanks operated largely on Soviet petrol as they dashed for the sea at Abbeville, the bombs that leveled Rotterdam contained Soviet guncotton, and the bullets that strafed British Tommies wading to the boats at Dunkirk were sheathed by Soviet cupro-nickel."

Congratulating Hitler on his triumph in the West, Stalin went to work in earnest on the Baltic republics; the crimes and atrocities committed against these peoples are almost indescribable. Small wonder East Europe rejoiced when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union.

When Hitler attacked in June 1941, the "Man of Steel" turned to jelly, disappeared for days. The groveling appeaser had actually placed his faith in the Reichschancellor. Even at war's end in 1946, Stalin would say nostalgically of his early partner: "Ech, together with the Germans we would have been invincible."

returned from Rennes), sounded the general alarm at 1:30 a.m. and reported that 20,000 paratroopers of two American and one British airborne divisions were landing behind his lines, Gen. von Rundstedt viewed the Normandy opera-

tion as a diversion. Marshal Rommel had been alerted and was on his way back to his command by car (because of Allied air superiority, Hitler would not allow his senior generals to fly). But it was not until late in the afternoon of June 6, by which time thousands of Allied troops had landed on three beaches and pushed inland as much as six miles, that the German high command recognized the Normandy landing as the major thrust it was (to give the devil his due, Hitler had always suspected that the invasion might come in Normandy rather than the

Pas de Calais).

The one chance the Germans had of destroying or at least containing the Allied beachheads was an immediate counterattack in force by all their available Panzer divisions. But Hitler, who had imagined himself a military genius, had scattered the 10 Panzer divisions on the Western front from Belgium to Bordeaux. And not even Marshal von Rundstedt was allowed to deploy his Panzers without the specific permission of the Fuehrer.

when the German generals early in the morning of June 6 had pleaded for permission to commit the Panzer Lehr and the 12th S.S. Panzer Divisions to the fighting in Normandy, they were told Hitler had gone to bed and could not be awakened until 3 p.m. For eight crucial hours, Gen. Dollmann, with only the 21st Panzer Division and nine infantry divisions, was left to fight it out alone against the growing forces of Overlord.

Meanwhile, the Allied navies had brushed aside an attack by torpedo boats and U-boats, sinking six of the latter and damaging as many more. The Luftwaffe had been able to launch only 100 sorties (one flight by one plane) over the invasion beaches, to 14,600 sorties for the Allies. The beachhead was secure, and the issue was no longer in doubt.

By June 17, Marshal Rommel had correctly concluded the war was lost and told Hitler so. The men of Overlord had fought valiantly and effectively. But their victory would have been neither as certain nor as quick had it not been for Marshal von Rundstedt's conviction the landing would come at the Pas de Calais, Marshal Rommel's desire to see his family, and Hitler's drowsy megalomania in the matter of Panzers.

BOOK REVIEW / Colin Walters

What 'Overlord' should teach us



The postwar generation," Max Hastings begins, "grew up with the legend of the Allied campaign in 1944-45 as a triumphal progress across Europe, somehow unrelated to the terrible but misty struggle that had taken place in the east." In Overlord, Mr. Hastings sets out not exactly to debunk the legend, but to qualify it seriously. His book, released to coincide with this 40th anniversary of D-Day, should provide good and provocative grist for military history students for some time to come.

Especially provocative is the closing warning by Mr. Hastings that in any future European land war against the Soviets, American and British forces would need to fight more like the Germans did in 1944 to have much chance of winning.

Why, Mr. Hastings began by asking himself, did the German army, with some 2 million of its men and most of its best units having already been destroyed on the Russian front, do so well in Normandy? He concludes, in sum: that the German soldier fought with more ruthlessness and imagination than his American or British adversary; that the Allied troops went into battle, for all the industrial might backing them, with ground equipment inferior to that of the Germans in every department

Overlord: D-Day, June 6, 1944

By Max Hastings

Simon & Schuster, \$17.95

Illus., 368 pages

except that of artillery; that Allied air power, though obviously important, seldom stopped the German formations from getting to where they absolutely needed to be; and that victory was won in the end by overwhelming the enemy with fire-power and our inexhaustible reserves of tanks, guns and other matériel.

"Normandy," says Mr. Hastings.

"was a campaign which perfectly exemplified the strengths and weaknesses of the democracies," The Allies had the equipment and the firepower, which was found to have its limits on the battlefield, limits that could only be overcome by human endeavor. But the British commanders worried about incurring heavy casualties. And the Americans had an army of civilians in uniform. The desperate Germans, fighting off the specter of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "unconditional surrender," were often more than a match for either.

Underlying the warning about any future war is the fact that much of the conflict on the Eastern front was between infantry — conflict in which the Germans were driven back by the fighting qualities and overwhelming numbers of men that the Soviets were able to put into the field. Still, I don't think we can more than half accept Mr. Hastings' awesome homily, since by his own admission the Allies were never less than splendid fighting in defense in Normandy. It was in attack (admittedly the business of the Allies in 1944) and counterattack that the German soldier was so impressive.

As readers of Mr. Hastings' earlier books—The Battle for the Falklands (coauthor), Das Reich, and Bomber Command — would expect, the new book is intensely readable and gripping, if necessarily sketchy on account of the chosen form, and occasionally repetitive. There are plenty of good maps, a

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fascinating selection of photographs and, at the end, ample notes, bibliography and (of particular pleasure to the military history buff) the Allied Order of Battle.

In "trying to examine much less closely studied aspects of the armies' tactics and performances, and to consider some of the unpalatable truths," Mr. Hastings has complemented his predictable recourse to official historians and other well-known authors by seeking out and interviewing a good number of surviving veterans of the Normandy battles, including Germans. Their recollections, bolstered by correspondence, diaries and reports written at the time, are of great value in both lending credibility to the arguments presented and in conveying, after 40 years, the sights, smells, and fears of the intense battles that raged throughout the months of June, July, and August. The technique makes for touches of detail that are sometimes farcical, sometimes very moving, and often both, as when late in July, "The tank crews cursed the ripened apples that cascaded into their turrets as they crashed through the orchards, jamming the traverses, while the shock of repeated impacts on banks and ditches threw their radios off net.

The familiar controversies, such as Gen. Bernard Montgomery's leadership at the eastern end of the Normandy front, get a good working out in the book. Interestingly, in Monty's case, Mr. Hastings blames the Britisher's tendency to promise too much and his lack of truthfulness in the more modest aftermath, rather than poor generalship, for the serious damage done to his prestige by failure to take Caen sooner, by the disastrous operation Goodwood, and by not closing the Falaise gap and trapping what remained of the retreating German army. (Note, however, that it was Monty who wanted to go ahead with the invasion on June 5 in spite of the dreadful weather that day - as if matters didn't turn out chancy

Both British and American armies were dogged by ineffectual commanders at the divisional level and below, and many of them were sacked. Then-Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and other senior U.S. officers were quite aware of the shortcomings of some American units, and especially of their commanders. In March, Gen. George C. Marshall had written, "... we

Marshall had written, couldn't relieve any more without a serious loss of prestige. What seemed to be lacking in each case was aggressive qualities." At the same time, Mr. Hastings maintains of the fire-eating Lt. Gen. George S. Patton that when, later in the campaign, his army "met serious German resistance, the American divisions under his command fought no better and no worse with his leadership than under that of any other commander."

So, the arguments about the battle for Normandy go on, and Mr. Hastings (his father covered the campaign as a war correspondent for Picture Post magazine) has now added materially to his own post-War generation's contribution. For loday, suffice to recall, through Mr. Hastings' words, the feelings of those troops on the beach who had the luck to make it through that first terrible day: " ... nothing could dampen the exhilaration of those who had survived, sitting as Wondering sightseers on ground that over four long years had attained for them the alien and mysterious status of the dark side of the

MESSAGE From page 7C

in July 1944, moving forward an average five miles in the process. One regiment of the 82nd Airborne Division which jumped into Normandy on June 6 had only 997 men one month later, compared to its authorized strength of almost 3,000. The 83rd Infantry Division, new to battle, lost 1,400 men on its first day of combat, Independence Day, 1944; by July 15, it had lost 5,000 men, or 90 percent of its combat infantry soldiers. The 4th Infantry Division, which lost 5,400 men in the month after it landed on Utah Beach on D-Day, was recommitted to the front lines on July 6. It was relieved from battle 10 days later, after another 2,300 casualties. Conditions were similar on the British Commonwealth section of the Allied front.

As for the Germans, fighting defensively in rough terrain, they actually lost fewer men than the Allies until catastrophe overtook them in mid- and late August 1944. By mid-August, they had lost "only" 160,000 men compared to American and British losses of about 180,000. Nonetheless, it was awful enough for Generalleutnant Dietrich von Choltitz, a corps commander opposite the Americans, to call the battle "a monstrous bloodbath, the likes of which he had not seen in 11 years of war," including four years of World War I combat, two years of the Spanish Civil War, and five years on the Eastern Front of World War II.

There was little fundamental hesitation among Allied commanders in proceeding with this kind of fighting. They knew that the attrition warfare of the Normandy hedgerows could not be superseded by fast-moving armored/mechhanized maneuver warfare until the German defenses in Normandy, human and material, had been ground down in exhausting battles of position.

When Allied forces finally broke out of the Normandy beachhead in late July, and eventually gathered enough momentum to pursue a beaten German army across Northern France and Belgium in the last weeks of August 1944, it was only because the Germans had been so battered in Normandy that they had nothing left in Western Europe to resist with. The instrument of that battering had been hundreds of thousands of young Americans, Britons, and Canadi-

The battle for Normandy illustrates some unpleasant truths that the Western democracies in the post-World War II era — and the United States throughout its history - have been unwilling to absorb and act on. These include the importance of quantity over quality of manpower, the basic nature of protracted ground warfare between combatants of roughly equal competence and cohesion as a conflict of endurance and attrition, and the limited utility of tactical elegance (which the German army in Normandy displayed frequently) in the face of strategic clarity and ruthlessness (which was found in even greater quantity behind the mild visage and winning smile of Eisenhower, and the British-tailored egalitarianism of

Montgomery).

I suspect, however, that none of this will be discussed at today's rites and celebrations. To do so would suggest that the United States would be better served by ground forces which were quantitatively much larger, backed up by much larger reserves of trained military manpower able to replace casualties, and intellectually aware of the importance of sheer mass and numbers in ground combat rather than exquisitely fine-tuned doctrinal subtlety focused on

Nobody — liberals or conservatives, military "traditionalists" or military "reformers" — wants to hear this.

"maneuver" rather than "attri-

Conservatives, not too fond of certain elements of modern life — organized, highly interrelated, dynamic, ill-disposed toward abstract thought, and permeated with mass institutions as it is — are reluctant to come to grips with



large-scale modern war, where entire societies struggle for existence amidst a prodigious expenditure of lives and material.

Liberals often wish to minimize the competitive and violent elements in the nature of man; they are ill-disposed toward recognizing, funding, and building on these elements in structuring American institutions. Supporters of the All-Volunteer Force do not wish to absorb the lessons of Normandy and similar battles that raw numbers of soldiers - numbers that can only be raised through conscription - are important. Many military "reformers" resolutely turn their eyes and minds away from the lesson that successful performance in sustained ground combat is less a matter of tactical elegance than of the strength of will - among soldiers, their commanders, and their supporting national societies - to endure enormous losses and keep fighting.

All this suggests that American society in general and American military thinkers in particular have not reached a level of sophistication and insight commensurate with our strategic and geopolitical responsibilities as the world's greatest democracy, on which democracies around the world depend. Too many Americans in positions of political or intellectual responsibility for military affairs have been spending their time searching for technological or doctrinal panaceas for the gross bloodshed of armed conflict.

It is time for Americans to come to grips with the harsh reality that battles — both nuclear and conventional — in which gains are small and costs are high are the norm rather than the exception.

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FORECAST From page 7C

But an amphibious landing is the riskiest of all military operations, and nobody can command the weather to cooperate.

As Gen. Eisenhower recalled: "Some soldier once said, 'The weather is always neutral.' Nothing could be more untrue." If a major storm had struck the fragile landing craft in the congested beach approaches during the critical first days of the landing, then everything could have gone wrong. The relatively few Allied troops who managed to struggle ashore would have been cut off, surprise would have been lost, and the invading forces could have been forced to surrender.

That is exactly what would have happened if Gen. Eisenhower had chosen the path of caution, rejected the 36-hour window of relatively calm weather as too narrow and doubtful, and waited for the next opportunity. The invasion could only take place when a precise combination of moon and tides prevailed, so the next available opportunity to land would have been June 19-21, 1944.

Gen. Eisenhower would have had to go then, for it would have been impossible to keep the operation secret any longer. Over a million men had already been briefed for the landing and confined to their barracks by June 5.

But on June 19, just when the Allied forces would have been irrevocably committed to the post-poned landing, a mighty storm burst unexpectedly out of the Atlantic and raged for four days. The invasion of Northwest Europe could have failed — probably would have failed — if Gen. Eisenhower had guessed wrong.

The probable consequences of that disaster are easy to predict. It would not have slowed the Soviet advance from the East substantially, for the Germans still would have had to keep troops in the West to deal with further Allied landing attempts. And the landings would have come eventually — but not for many months, and probably not in

northern France.

There were always many Allied commanders who preferred operations in the Mediterranean — Churchill himself was only a late convert to the Normandy invasion — and in the aftermath of a catastrophe on D-Day they certainly would have won. Allied forces in Italy would have been reinforced, and by late 1944 there would have been landings in southern France and perhaps Greece.

But it would have been Soviet forces alone that overran Germany, and took the surrender of German forces in the Low Countries and northern France—perhaps even in northern Italy and Scandinavia.



Postwar Europe, instead of being divided along a border between East and West Germany, as it is today, would have been a block of solidly communist countries all the way down to the bristling frontier between North and South France, and perhaps also to the border between North and South Italy. The Soviet Union would have been in posession of all the heavily industrialized parts of Europe except Britain, and the balance of power in the world today would be drastically different.

It is an apocalyptic vision — and yet, if Gen. Eisenhower had decided differently, we would now regard it as being just as inevitable as the world we actually inhabit instead. The Western world has no idea how much it owes to Group Captain J.M. Stagg, the Scottish meteorological officer who staked his reputation on a promise to Gen. Eisenhower of 36 hours of decent weather in the English Channel, one blustery morning 40 years ago.

Gwynne Dyer is a London-based columnist.

D-Day plus 40 years – adventure, loss relived

By Peter Almond
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

STE MERE EGLISE, Normandy — Just as they were 40 years ago, British and U.S. paratroopers yesterday became the first Allied units to launch the D-Day commemoration — almost 300 men floating silently to earth in separate scenes that brought tears of remembrance to thousands of World War II veterans watching them from the ground.

As President Reagan, Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, President Francois Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada, and several other European heads of state prepared to gather for today's commemoration, Normandy was a chaotic spectacle of color and imagery, of contrast and long-suppressed emotion.

Modern guided-missile destroyers off Utah Beach contrasted with the hundreds of World War II jeeps and trucks driven up and down the coast roads. Young active-duty troops and bands from several countries mixed curiously with hundreds of men in World War II uniforms. Scores of military helicopters clattered overhead, sometimes obtrusively, as 65-year-old veterans tried to let their wives know what it was all like back then in 1944.

It was almost as if yesterday's two parachute drops — and a cliff climb at Pointe du Hoc by about 60 U.S. Rangers were an interruption to a gigantic party that had been going on anyway along the 50-mile length of the beaches and deep inland, where every town and village displayed Allied flags and where there was barely a spare room to be found.

A combination of tide conditions and high winds actually made the U.S. Rangers the first to "set foot on enemy soil" in yesterday's D-Day reenactment, but that took nothing away from the airborne troops, whose landings themselves were a study in contrast.

First to jump was the 2nd Batallion of the British Parachute Regiment, 68 men representing the 6th Airborne Division which held the eastern flank of the landing near Caen. As they landed near the British cemetery near Ranville, Prince Charles, commander-in-chief of the regiment, was there to take the salute.

Sixty miles to the west at Ste Mere Eglise, the scene was much less solemn but perhaps no less memorable. Some 150 members of the 82nd Airborne Division, who had already dropped into England following a direct flight from the United States joined with 30 men of their hosts—the 1st Battalion of the British Parachute Regiment—to jump in three waves from six Starlifter aircraft.

Under a warm and breezy sky, the 82nd Airborne drifted into the nearby fields of the LaLonde farm, exactly the same fields where it

see D-DAY, page 12A

The longest day

A day of enormous pride. Page 1C
'... more real than reality.' Page 3C
Soldier's date with destiny. Page 4C
Return of the fighting men. Page 5C
Communion before assault. Page 6C
Lessons and legacies. Page 7C



Special to The Washington Times

The 172-acre American Military Cemetery on the cliff above Omaha Beach near Ste Laurent-Sur-Mer contains the bodies of 9,386 servicemen.

D-DAY

From page 1A

had landed 40 years ago. Mme Werje, daughter of the owner who is now an invalid in Florida, fingered her brooch and watched the young men land without serious incident.

In the church square of Ste Mere Eglise, thousands of heads also looked up to see what the German army might have seen that night 40 years ago. For those with little imagination, the villagers had even dressed a dummy in 82nd Airborne gear, wrapped part of a parachute around the church steeple and left the "body" to dangle there, just as the legendary Pvt. John Steele had done on the night of June 5, 1944.

In front of the church, about 30 World War II U.S. military vehicles of all kinds were lined up with their

soldierly looking owners.

The vehicles, a testament to the vast amount of equipment the U.S. -Army donated to the public after the war, came from France, Italy, Germany, Holland and Belgium, Some 250 old U.S. military vehicles had crossed the channel from England just the night before, making Portsmouth docks look something like they must have 40 years ago.

· On the British side of the chan-

nel, too, this has been a major week for D-Day activities and even for some new surprises. Journalists and historians have been working overtime to find new angles on the D-Day story. While nothing has come out to compare with the "Illtra" secret — that the British had read all top-secret German radio transmissions throughout the war - one new D-Day hero has been found and brought to London. He is Juan Pugol Garcia, 72, a Spanjard who worked in Lisbon as a double agent, feeding the Germans false information until the British brought him to London where he told the Germans the Normandy invasion was a diversion for a bigger one at Calais. He was believed.

Thought to be dead for the last 40 years, he was found by a writer in South America, and returned to London, where last weekend he had a private audience with Prince Phillip at Buckingham Palace.

The huge amount of D-Day publicity brought a stong reaction from Moscow, where the Soviets have declared in increasingly strident tones that it was not the D-Day effort but the Red Army in the east that destroyed Hitler.

Yesterday, according to at least one report from Moscow, Soviet historians went further to claim that the war was already won by June 6.

1944, and that the West only invaded when it seemed that the Soviets would sweep the whole of Europe.

Soviet officials are not taking part in the Normandy commemoration. Neither are the Germans, but while some Allied veterans apparently do not think a German presence is appropriate, some Germans, like Alexander Uhlig, of Essen, disagreed.

Mr. Uhlig, a former patrol leader with the German 6th Parachute Regiment, had fought Allied troops in the Carentan area, a few miles south of Ste Mere Eglise.

On Monday, at the German cemeterv at LaCambe, he made his own contribution to the D-Day celebrations.

"About 50 veterans from our division were there," he said as he walked between a hot dog stand and the crowd around the Damascus. Md., High School Band in the main square of Ste Mere Eglise.

"And there were about 170 men from the American 90th Division for half an hour, over the tombs of our comrades, we came together.

"I don't say this D-Day anniversary is wrong, but we Germans and Americans are allies now. We have a new enemy in the East. I wish after 40 years we could look forward together."

20p

THE COMPLETE DIECASTING SERVICE TO BRITISH INDUSTRY BLETCHLEY MILTON KEYNES

PEACE CALL ON D-DAY BEACHES

Queen and Reagan pay homage

HOMAGE was paid yesterday by the Queen and President Reagan to the men who died on the Normandy beaches on D-Day, June 6, 1944, and the Queen noted that it was one of the few occasions in history when the course of human destiny had depended on the events of a single day.

Mr Reagan recalled the great losses suffered in the war, including those by the Russians. He called for reconciliation with the Soviet leadership, but added: "There must be some sign that they share our love of peace and that they will give up ways of conquest."

The ceremonies commemorating D-Day were also attended by President Mitterrand, King Baudouin of Belgium, King Olaf of Norway, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, and by veterans of the Allied invasion. Other D-Day anniversary reports and pictures-Pp 2 & 3.

Destiny depended on that day's events'

By GUY RAIS in Arromanches, Normandy

THE QUEEN paid tribute to the young men who I fought and died on the Normandy beaches on June 6, 1944, when she visited Arromanches yesterday for the last ceremony of a crowded day commemorating the D - Day anniversary, Duke of Normandy," the Queen

she agreed to four separate

flights during the day to keep on

This time she flew from

Bayeux to Utah Beach for a

and later to the Canadian ceme-

helicopter to Caen airport for

However, despite the use of

An official explained that in

PRINCESS ON

TWO-DAY VISIT

TO ULSTER

By Our Belfast Staff

BILL VOCE DIES

land cricketer who formed the

legendary fast bowling opening

partnership with Harold

Bill Voce, the Notts and Eng-

helicopters the programme for

minutes behind schedule.

Visit to 4,000

saying: "There are only a went on. few occasions in history She also said they honoured the memories of all men and when the course of human women of the allies "the Free destiny has depended on the events of a single day." France and the world."

She told several hundred challenge for the future, saying Normandy veterans drawn up that however painful the lessons in the Place de 6 Juin "None were of the past they had of these young men wished taught nations of the need to to die, but they knew that live in harmony with their unless they established a neighbours. bridgehead on the shores of like of flying by helicopter when France there was no prospect of an end to Hitler's war."

Arromanches, a small seaside time for the ceremonies. resort, became, through the It was only the second time Mulberry Harbour, the supply she had travelled by helicopter, port for all the fighting forces having flown once before in in the first few weeks of the Ulster. campaign. meeting with President Reagan

Greatest amphibious

operation

The Queen and Prince Philip her return flight to London. ended their crowded schedule on a fitting note-speaking to many of the veterans drawn up in the Place, who were proudly wearing the medals they had British graves won during the campaign.

She left to three resounding cheers from the veterans. In her speech she thanked the people of Arromanches for the welcome they had given her -" the same you gave to our

forces in June, 1944.' Recalling that during her anything." short stay in Normandy she had Earlier the Queen and Prince the couple and the child are taken part in four ceremonies Philip, together with President similar to those of Louise's commemorating "the deeds and the heroism of those who crossed the Channel 40 years ago," the Queen said they had reinforced the friendship be-

tween France and Britain. And she thanked President Mitterrand-himself a veteran of the Resistance-for having made possible the ceremonies involving French, American, Canadian and British veterans.

that by the end of the day on cautions, paid her first visit to terday. Sterling gained June 6, 1944, 156,000 British, Northern Ireland for 17 years points to close at \$1.404. Canadian and American troops yesterday, to begin a busy two- Share prices also continued greater reliance on oil by the had landed in Normandy "in day round of official engage- to regain ground. The Financial the greatest amphibious opera- ments. tion in military history, and the present the Queen's Award for Allies had regained a foothold export achievement to Short on the mainland of Europe." and missiles manufacturing

Painful lessons

of the past

The Queen paid tribute to the RAF and Royal Navy, the air- firm's managing director, reborne forces and the courage ceived the award, the 13th to British be won by Shorts. On this occasoldiers who broke through sion it went to the firm's miscoastal defences. She also siles systems division, whose referred to Mulberry Harbour sales rose from £9.8 million in INDEX TO as the creation of British 1981 to £23.4 million last year.

engineering genius. "But battles are not won without casualties and together with our partners in that vast and courageous enterprise we have paid homage to the sailors and airmen who gave Larwood in the 1920s and their lives on the beaches and 1930s, has died, aged 74, after in the fields and villages of our a long illness.

E. W. Swanton-P33 ancient conqueror, William

Reagan's plea to Russia

By RICHARD BEESTON

PRESIDENT REAGAN, in two poignant speeches from the Normandy beaches, paid tribute to the Allies who liberated Europe from tyranny, and called for reconciliation.

"We would welcome more than a reconciliation with the Soviet Union, so together we can lessen the risks of war, now and forever," he said in his message to mark the 40th Anniversary of D-Day.

He also expressed sorrow for the countries where Soviet troops remained "uninvited, unwanted, unyielding, almost 40 years after the war."

Because of this, he said Allied forces still stood on the continent of Europe, ready to deter aggression, but also "prepared to reach out again in the spirit of reconciliation." Speaking in the same spirit to Germany, Mr Reagan stressed that the Allied forces had swept across Europe as

"When our forces marched into Germany, they came not to prey on a brave and defeated people, but to nurture the seed of democracy among those yearning to be free again," he said.

Soviet domination

Speaking at Pointe du Hoc and Omaha Beaches in two of the most moving speeches since he became president, he maintained the conciliatory tone he has adopted towards the Soviet Union since he began his European tour. But he pulled no punches about the loss of countries of Eastern Europe to Soviet domi-

"The great sadness of this loss echoes down to our time in the streets of Warsaw, Prague, and East Berlin," he

The Soviet troops that came to the centre of this continent did not leave when peace came. They are still there, uninvited, unwanted, unyielding, almost 40 years after the war.

Russian losses

"The only territories we hold," said Mr Reagan at Pointe du Hoc, are memorials like this one and the graveyards where our heroes rest."

was fitting to remember the One constable was detained in great losses suffered by the hospital after losing conscious-

we in the United States do not stripper. want war," he said. French and Resistance who had died restoring freedom to face of the earth the terrible miners' president, who was ar-She ended with a message of

seize that beachhead, but there day's events is also being must be some sign from the examined. Soviet Union that they share our desire and love of peace. The Queen overcame her dis- Continued on Back P, Col 3

MISSING BABY'S PARENTS SEE POLICE AGAIN

By Our Crime Staff The parents of Louise Brown, of two surges towards police the 15-day-old Downs Syndrome ranks followed. manches. Finally she went by baby who disappeared after The paint stripper throwing years, and the owner before the being driven off in the back of was a quite separate incident

> common-law wife Susan Pullen, istant chief constable, described following his marriage 12 days 29, will be interviewed by Det as "an appalling incident in ago because of the build-up to Chief Insp William Forman, which my men could have been who is leading the hunt for the blinded.

The interview follows the her visit fell more than 40 discovery of two further witnesses who saw a couple accompanied by a young child get off such a crowded timetable a No. 44 Mitcham to Aldgate 'timings often go astray and bus within yards of the spot in the Queen did not want to miss Battersea where Louise was driven off. The description of Continued on Back P, Col 4 parents and their other daugh-

SHARES AND £ GAIN GROUND

By Our Financial Correspondent The risk of escalation of the Gulf War created a precaution-Princess Margaret, sur- ary demand for sterling on the In her speech the Queen said rounded by strict security pre- foreign exchange markets yes-Times 30 share index ended 6.4

Her first function was to higher at 846.5.

Brothers, the Belfast aircraft £40m PRETORIA ISSUE

By Our City Staff firm. The Princess was the first South Africa is making an member of the Royal Family to international bond issue in at Crystal Palace last night in fly into Belfast Harbour Airsterling, it emerged yesterday. 8mins 40.22sec - just outside port, which is owned by Shorts The £40 million issue is to be the British record. Sir Philip Foreman, the sold through London. City Details-P21



bearings and a smoke bomb were hurled at police yesterday as fresh violence flared at the Orgreave coking plant in Staffordshire.

Police were last night examining video film and other evidence to establish whether individuals were responsible for

SON PIPS

FATHER AT

DERBY POST

By COLIN GIBSON

Sports Correspondent

DAVID O'BRIEN became

a Derby winner and denied

his father Vincent O'Brien

a seventh Epsom success

when 14-1 chance Secreto

beat odds-on favourite El

Gran Senor to win by a

In one of the tightest Derby

There was a nervous wait for

Mr O'Brien, 27, his jockey

Christy Roche, who has now

won the French, Irish and Eng-

lish Derbys in the past three

by Pat Eddery, who rode El

a chance to have a honeymoon

afterwards. His father said: "It

is a great day for the O'Briens.

Hotspur and Marlborough-P31

SHELL PRICE UP 2p

panies are expected to follow.

LATE NEWS

Phone: 01-353 4242

Classified Advertisements

01-583 3939

Gran Senor.

short head yesterday.

the youngest trainer of

inciting violence. Twenty-three pickets were arrested and 10 people, eight of At the same time he said, it them policemen, were injured. Russian people during the 1939- ness when pickets charged the police, and three were treated "I tell you from my heart, for burns caused by the paint

At the centre of attention "We want to wipe from the yesterday was Mr Scargill the weapons man now has in his rested at Orgreave last week and charged with obstructing "I tell you we are ready to the highway. His role in yester-

Two surges Mr Scargill could be heard and seen marshalling pickets on to the roadway outside the plant, and calling them off a finishes Secreto, owned by Mr field where they usually Luigi Miglitti, 54, snatched the at convoys taking coke to from the 11-8 on El Gran Senor British Steel's Scunthorpe in the last few yards. Mighty Flutter, 66-1, was third. works.

Wearing his baseball cap Mr Scargill urged pickets to link arms and "press up." The first

a car 10 days ago, will be inter- earlier in the morning.

viewed again by detectives The three policemen were splashed in what Mr Tony Paul Brown, 30, and his Clement, South Yorkshire ass-

> Skin was burned from their faces. All three were released Continued on Back P, Col 3

UNION TALKS ON BLOCKING OIL SUPPLIES

Leaders of the two main rail unions and the mineworkers are to discuss ways of stopping oil supplies reaching power stations. Mr Arthur Scargill, miners

union president, is to meet Mr Jimmy Knapp, NUR general secretary, and Mr Ray Buckton, his Aslef counterpart, in London The threat to coke supplies and the possibility of a ban on moving stock by rail has led to Board and power stations.

ZOLA BUDD WINS

By Our Sports Staff Zola Budd, the barefoot runner, won the 3,000 metres race

Zola Budd-P19;

Ken Mays-P34

Art Sales 16 Births, Marriages and Deaths 36 City News 21, 22 and 23 City Prices 20 Court and Social 16 Entertainments Guide ... 35

PAGE

Leader Page Obituaries16 Parliamentary Report ... 8 Personal 16 Sport 31, 32, 33, and 34 TV and Radio Programmes Way of the World 18 Wonsin's Page

accused yesterday by Mr Kinnock and Mr Steel of misleading the Commons over the degree of government involvement in the miners' dispute.

- Earlier, "leaked" documents had indicated that she had approved an increased pay offer to railwaymen to avert a parallel strike in that industry disclosures, made in the MAILY Mirror, by ordering an inquiry into how the documents, include yesterday. private secretaries to the Patiala, 22 people were Department of Transport, had reported dead.

reached the paper. Secretary, pressed unsuccess- 300 lives. fully for an emergency debate on what he claimed was evid- religious and political concesence of "direct Government sions. intervention" in British Rail

pay negotiations. 'Breach of trust'

Embarrassment stems not only from the content of the "leaked" papers but from a the militant Sikh leader. further breach of security so soon after the jailing of the temple was not damaged. gather in large numbers to jeer richest prize in British racing Foreign Office clerk, Sarah Tisdall, for passing a sensitive ministerial memorandum to the Indian Brigade of Guards, the State in the Punjab. GUARDIAN.

The Prime Minister is understood to be incensed by a further "breach of trust," and the Cabinet Office is mounting an investigation in all departments from where the "leak" could have come.

Mr Kinnock maintained in a Mr O'Brien, who has not had statement that the "leak" proved that Mrs Thatcher had "not been honest" in stating in the Commons that she had the Derby, watched the race not intervened in the coal dispute. Mr Steel said she had from the grandstand and was congratulated by his father "personally misled the House."

'Leaked' Documents and Parliamentary Report-P8; Commons Sketch-Back Page

Today's Weather

Shell is following Esso today GENERAL SITUATION: Pressure low with an average 2p a gallon to S.E., high in N.W., mainrise in petrol taking the price taining N.E. flow over most of to around 186p. Other com-

LONDON: Outbreaks of rain, some sunny spells. Winds N., mod. or fresh. Max. 68F (20C). S.E. ENGLAND, E. ANGLIA. Out. breaks of rain, some sunny spells. N. mod. or fresh. 64F (18C). Cooler on coasts. CENT. S. & S.W. ENGLAND: Out-

breaks of rain at first, becoming dry, sunny spells. N.E. light or mod. 70F (2IC). E. ENGLAND: Sunny spells, coastal fog patches. N.E., mod. 68F (20C). Cooler on coasts. W. MIDLANDS, WALES: Sunny

spells. N.E. light or mod. 72F S. NORTH SEA, STRAIT OF DOVER: Winds N.E. 4 or 5. Sea slight to mod.

ENG. CH. (E.) ST. GEORGE'S CH., IRISH SEA: N. 1-3 to 4. slight. OUTLOOK: Mainly dry, sunny spells. Cloudy at first in E coastal fog. Warm or v. warm cooler in E.

Weather Maps-P34 HUMIDITY FORECAST

70(85) 65(60) 95(95 Birminghm 65(60) 55(60) 95(95 Manchester 65(70) 55(80) 95(95)

Newcastle 75(95) 65(90) 100(100)

Yesterday's figures in brackets.

POLLEN COUNT

The National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau issued the following pollen forecasts for today. Figures are peak times except during rain. Exeter: medium. 12-00-1500: Isle of Wight: high. 1500-1800; Southampton: high. 1500-1800; London: low, 1500-1800; Basildon: low, 1500-1800; Dudley: medium. 1500-1800; Warwick: medium. 1500-1800; Tewkeabury: medium. 1500-1800. Bath: medium. 1500-1800; Maidstone: medium. 1500-1800; Norwich: medium. 1500-1800; Norwich: medium. 1500-1800; Norwich: medium. 1500-1800; All other sites in U.K. low.

shrine, in Amritsar, last night after a day-long battle in which at least 298 people

The fighting ended when the last 20 armed Sikh extremists surrendered in the gold-leaf-covered Golden Temple. ported by armoured vehicles.

Other members of the Border Soldiers were reported to Mrs Thatcher reacted to the have stormed 38 other Sikh Security Force, the para-military shrines in the Punjab At another ing a letter from one of her temple, in the town of volved.

The attacks were ordered In the Commons, Mr John after six months of sectarian Prescott, Shadow Transport violence, which cost more than

Among the dead in Amritsar were 48 troops. The Press Trust of India said 160 people were There was no news of Sant streets.

Jarneil Singh Bhandranwale

Gurkhas, and the Rajputs, sup-

Central Reserve Police, and the Punjab Armed Police, took part. Some Sikh troops were in-Inside the temple were an estimated 2,000 Sikhs, including some armed women.

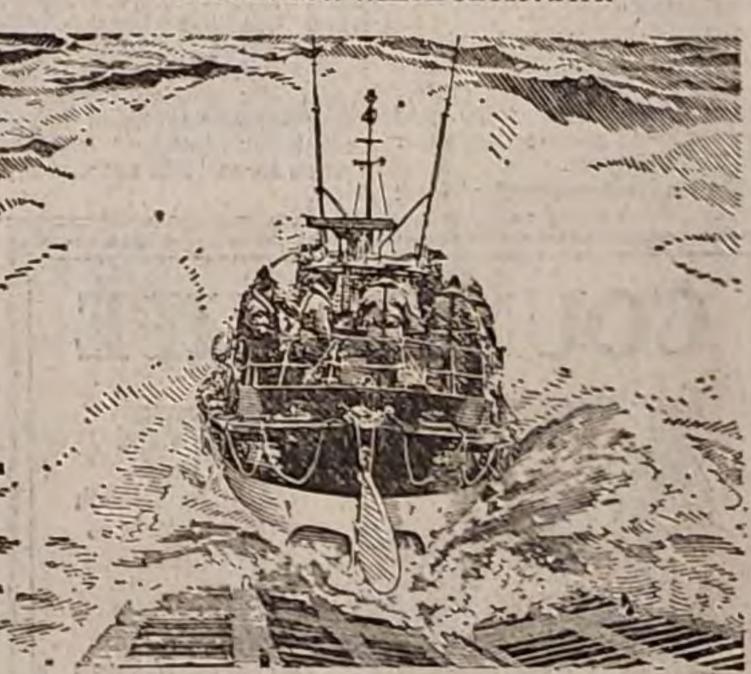
Throughout Punjab State, where most of the country's influential 13 million Sikhs live, The Sikhs are demanding thousands of troops were placed on full alert. At least 700 Sikhs were arrested overnight. In Northern India and Kash-

mir, 12 people died in protests. In London, a Sikh leader warned of bloodshed on the "There are over 40,000 Sikhs

in this country, and they are all Government officials said the furious," said Mr Davinder Singh Parma, leader of the Dal The assault, fust after dawn, Khalsar movement, which was led by troops from the demands an independent Sikh Resistance Ends-P5

£10 can help

1 hour's fuel (slipway launched lifeboat): £10. Firing of maroons to alert crew: £40. Cost of new winch cable: £400.



A lifeboat needs to be launched, on average, every 3 hours somewhere around our coasts. We depend on volunteer crews, we receive no government grants and, to continue our service, we need your help-in the form of a membership subscription, dona-

tion or legacy—as desperately as someone in distress needs ours. And we can promise you that every contribution's welcome. Whether it's a tenner to help send an existing lifeboat down the slipway for the umpteenth time, or several thousand to help a

new lifeboat down the slipway for the first time. To: The Director, R.N.L.L. West Quay Road, Poole, Dorset BIRT HIZ. I wish to join Shoreline. Here is my subscription. Member 65 or more p.a. [] Family Membership 17.50 or more p.a. \(\square\) Member & Governor \$15 or more p.a. \(\square\) Life Member & Governor £150 or more (Or) I enclose a donation of £

Name	
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A STATE OF THE STA	Royal National Line
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Postcode	Institution DT4/9

By VALERIE ELLIOTT on Utah Beach

NORMANDY beach was the unlikely meeting place yesterday for several heads of state when the Queen joined Britain's Allies to pay tribute to the thousands of soldiers who lost their lives for freedom 40 years ago.

It was an occasion steeped in pathos and pageantry, but it also provided President Mitterrand, as host, with the opportunity to call for reconciliation between Bast and West.

demonstrated the true spirit sibl of Alliance, the very bond of friendship between nations.

With the Queen were Presidents Reagan and Mterrand, Mr Trudeau, from Canada, King Beudoun of Belgium, Kng Olaf of Norway and Queen

Beatrix of Holland. President Mitterrand stressed hat the presence of the Allies was the guarantee of he trus Marseillaise died away, the

well as in their future. tion ceremony was really an French Air Force. occasion for the thousands of their memories and recall their

youthful dopes and deeds. President Mitterrand paid what we are today, and some Normandy beaches. times I wonder if we paid back al that we owe them."

Skill and discipline

by today's troops

by the Allied troops on D-Day, the First and Second Bns. 8 men was all-pervasive, but it was east of target, where they met also a time for today's troops to relatively few defence walls. display their skill, their discipline and their professionalism. Mistake puts units The dignified, orderly col-

umns from seven countries out of touch stretched out along the beach. stern glance from the Queen opposite Saint Martin de Vane- "The enemies are now reconwhen he turned to talk to some- ville was lined with blockhouses. one behind him while the Resistance was weak over most freedom," British colour party, from the of the beach. 1st Bn, the Light Infantry, was Amphibious tanks swept in marching along the beach.

and stood to attention, with his landing by mistake two kilo- Embarrassment fear right hand across his heart, as metres out consequently found Our Staff Correspondent in Bonn after D-Day. "God Save the Queen" was themselves out of range of the writes: West Germans watched

seven warships anchored in a casualties.

The dazzling line-up of air crews whose air supremacy dignitaries along Utah Beach made the D-Day landings pos-

drawn in sky

As the last notes of the and confidence in ther past as colours of the French flag were re-created in the sky by smoke The hour-long commemora- trails from five planes of the It is particularly symbolic

veterans who returned to relive that Utah Beach was selected for the main Allied ceremony. For it was here, 40 years ago, that American troops led the them homage: "We one them landing assaults of the

At the beach head a pink marker stone now hails the beginning of "O" milestone or "00" kilometres, dubbed universally the start of "Liberty Highway."

By VALERIE ELLIOTT

TRIBUTES to fallen Rus-

iers were paid during the

Utah Beach ceremony by

saluted," he said, "for their

struggles against the Nazis in

On Germany, he said that the

wartime enemy was not Ger-

many, but the power and

killed in battle" he said.

country.

many Germans.

Post newspaper that an invita-

"Hitler's abuse of the name

it said. "For 40 years this

country has borne the bitter

consequences of his insane

'OWN GOAL' BY U.S.

"The Russians should be

President Mitterrand.

sian and German sold-

Much of the operation's suc-The ceremony of thanksgiv- cess was due to a fortunate ing and remembrance was in mistake. Four feet waves, rain stark contrast to the violent, squalls and an 18-knot wind, speedy and powerful invasion forced the assault infantry of Nostalgia and sorrow for lost Infantry Regt, some 1,500 yards

President Reagan attracted a The intended landing beach in the demand for a new era. ciled and building a Europe of

cleaning the beach up with the OBJECTIVE REPORTS But he quickly turned back help of infantry. The units German batteries.

There was just a poignant 21- Of the 23,250 troops landed of the anniversary ceremony. Pegasus Bridge gun salute fired from one of the on Utah, there were just 197 In newspapers and magazines line off-shore and the nall eyes Soon an exit from the beach the "Greatest armada in his France by the ship canal at were on the fly-past by a Spit- was opened and the 4th Divn tory," that landed troops on Ouistreham, scene of some of

fire, Hurricane, Lancaster and swarmed through and in the what the Nazis had called the Sworfish of the 1939-45 War. early hours of the morning met "European Fortress." They crossed an almost cloud- up with 101st Parachute Divn. So objective was a West Ger-

Echoes of Monty's team spirit speech

By VALERIE ELLIOTT

COUNTRYLIFE

are of international importance for wintering

Preview of the International Ceramics Fair

Frank Davis previews the Fair and Seminar

that will be held at the Dorchester from

Sèvres porcelain from Firle Place, Sussex.

Developing Success in

Development Commission

on halting rural depopulation by

creating job opportunities.

Gordon Winter assesses its influence

the Countryside The

celebrates its 75th

ON SALE NOW

birthday this month.

June 15 to June 18 where Country Life

is sponsoring the exhibition of the

area is threatened by drainage.

wildfowl, but, as Arthur Gilpin relates, part of the

Rutland: Survival on a Small Scale Formerly

England's smallest county, Rutland

The river Derwent's ings and carrs

has retained its individuality and

A LLIED solidarity was a key emphasis of Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein in his final address to senior officers on the eve of the D-Day invasion.

dence in each other.

and petty jeolousies. Let us have throughout complete parade were: 1st Bn, Light In- By NIGEL WADE in Moscow local people. mutual confidence and good will all put in together as one great team."

military forces.

A dazzling fleet of ships Marine Regt. provided the memorable back-

Scott (8,140 tons). The nuclear-powered aircraft Band.

carrier Eisenhower could also in an editorial in Duesseldorf's Cemetery.

The Fife, a County class tion could have been embarrasguided missile destroyed (5,000 sing for the other powers and tons), the French anti-sub- West Germany. marine frigate Montcalm Recorded at St Paul's School, (4,170 tons), the French deshe said: "We are a great team troyer Maille Breze (3.470 of allies. There must be tons), the French Navy vessel throughout this team a friendly Aviso (1,250 tons), the Royal spirit. We must have confi- Norwegian frigate Narvik, and the Dutch Navy frigate Callen-

The spirit of Montgomery's Cantigny United States Army, mentary said vesterday about There were shouts of "Vive to the Normandy beaches in a word was re-lived yesterday in Europe, Band and Chorus, next week's visit to the Penta- La Reine" and prolonged Dakota. a spectacular array of Allied French 2nd Marine Infantry gon by Chang Ai-ping, the applause as the Queen, in a As an RAF flying officer, he

drop to yesterday's commemor- Marine Infantry Band; 1st Regt, weaponry self-sufficiency. Royal Canadian Horse Artil-From the United States lery; Canadian Forces Stadathe nuclear-powered cona Band; 2nd Belgian Com cruiser mando Bn; Belgian Air Force Mississippi (10,400 tons) and Band; Norwegian Royal Guard the guided missile destroyer and Band; Dutch "Fusiliers Prinses Irene" Rgt and Cavalry

charm. It has much

to offer visitors, as

Threatened Wetlands

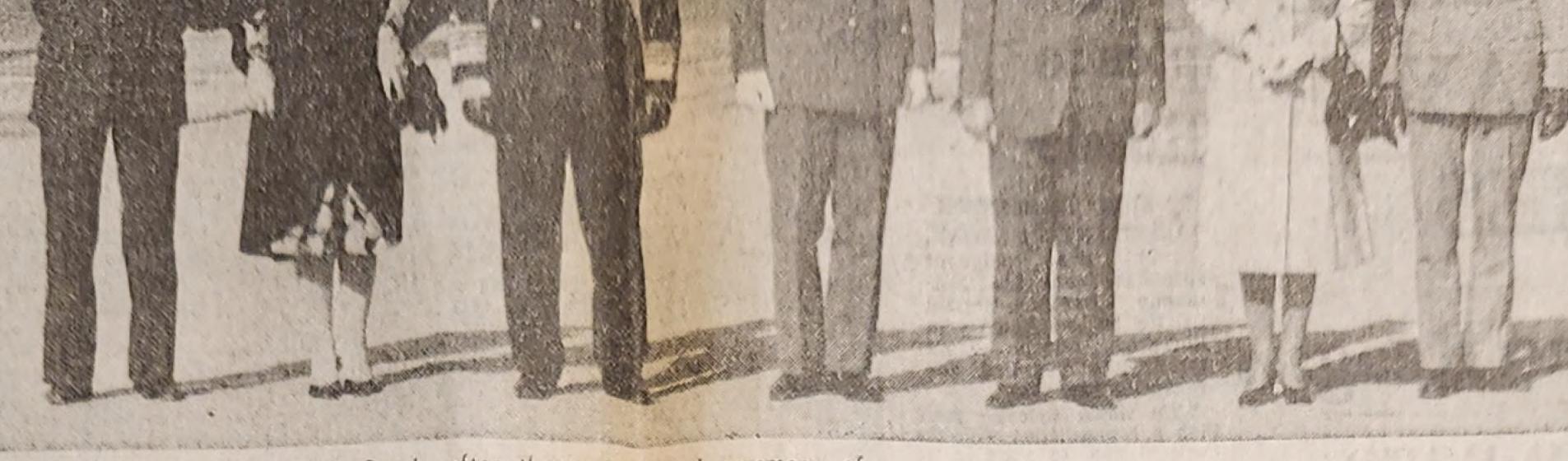
Roy Christian

explains.

Yorkshire's

be seen on the horizon.

"Let us have no suspicion burgh were also precent, The battalions and bands on fantry; Band 1st Bn Light In- Washington was storing up fantry; United States 2nd Bn, trouble for itself by supplying marksmen were strategically 28th Infantry Regt; Lions of arms to China, a Soviet com- placed along roof-tops.



An historic line-up on Utah Beach after the main Allied ceremony of remembrance. With the Queen are (from left) Mr Trudeau, Canadian Prime Minister Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, King Olav of Norway, King Baudouin of the Belgians, President Mitterrand, Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and President Reagan

TRIBUTES Wreath in the tide off SURPASSED TO ABSENT Sword beach at dawn

By GUY RAIS in Caen

WREATH laid on the sea at dawn yesterday by A Commando veterans, not long after the Royal yacht Britannia sailed by, heralded the start of the D-Day anniversary ceremonies which brought together queens, kings, with a bouquet of pink roses princes and presidents, and white fresias. paying homage to the To the delight of the crowd thousands of Allied of officials on the steps the Queen thanked her in French. soldiers killed or wounded as they opened Lunch on board the Second Front in Then she was taken to Abbaye Europe 40 years ago.

ideology which gripped the The wreath was laid on minutes to a history in French "Let us also salute those a calm sea off Sword beach of how the first William the Naval Home Command, Admiral Germans who died, who were Their sons had later joined theh British force waded there. ashore under heavy German Among the official guests was

Britannia, carrying the ter, who is chairman of the Queen and Prince Philip and Commonwealth War Graves escorted by the frigate Torquay, Commission. Also present was sailed a few miles off the coast, Field Marshal Sir Edwin Brampassing Courseulles, where all, Chief of the General Staff, King George VI set foot on and the only D-Day veteran still Normandy's shores 10 days serving in the British Army.

they read factual accounts of The royal yacht came into the toughest fighting in the British brideghead, passing Pegasus Bridge, which was taken by airborne troops landman television commentary on ing at dead of night several the Normandy ceremony that it hours before the main invasion, could have been broadcast in For reasons of protocol and the United States, France or bickering between France's Left-wing government and It treated the invasion more Caen's Right-wing council, the as an act of liberation for Queen's two-hour visit to the Germans than as a threatening town was treated as a private ROAD AFTER VC military action that meant engagement. death and destruction for

Her visit to Normandy did Most people appeared to agree with the view expressed Bayeux at the British War of the landings by naming a Jaruzelski came to power more safer place." He stressed that pro-Government RHEIMISCHE

No bouquets

Some 7,000 townspeople carrying Union flags and Tricolours, lined the route into the of Germany cannot be undone," centre of Caen. Security was rigid around the dock area where Britannia berthed, and no movement was allowed within half a mile of the basin. Gendarmes even stopped deliveries of bouquets sent by

Regt; French Infantry Chars de Chinese Defence Minister. The turquoise suit with matching piloted a Dakota towing a official Novosti Press Agency brimmed hat, was greeted by glider across the Channel on Alsa present were the French said China would exploit Amerithe Mayor, M. Jean-Maire D-Day, He was among 26 pascan technology to achieve Girault, whose grand-daughter sengers on yesterday's cross-

TURN-OUT

THOUSANDS turned out to watch a D-Day parade of 1,200 men and women-contingents from the British, American and French armed forces as well as British and Free French veterans - through Portsmouth.

More people packed into the city's Guildhall Square than for the Falklands victory parade. Among them were American veterans of the Second Armoured Division Association in their white baseball caps.

Leading the parade were the in place of rifles, others using Aux Hommes, where she lis-

The commander in chief. Mr Heseltine, Defence Miniswho attended.

> A Frenchman's ashes Out in the Solent, the ashes of a former commando in the Free French Navy were commit-

arranged by the Navy. There were more cheering Fernand Garrabos, 65, holder kind's highest ideals. crowds as the Queen and Prince Philip left by car to return to of the Military Medal, died at

ing residents. Norway, Queen Beatrix of the mitted to English waters." Netherlands, King Baudouin of Belgium and Prince Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

CEAUSESCU ON WIDOW NAMES POLISH VISIT By Our Diplomatic Staff

The widow of a sergeant who street after her husband. than two-and-a-half years ago.

tened appreciatively for several

Mrs Alice Hollis, 73, unveiled a plaque yesterday and named apart from President Chernenki, Hollis Crescent at Strensall Bar-Soviet leader to visit Poland racks, near York, as a memorial since martial law was imposed to her husband, a company sergeant major with the Green Howards who died in 1972. first military ruler.

COMIC RELIVES **D-DAY MISSION**

Jimmy Edwards, the come-Helicopters kept watch, and dian was reunited with his 217 Squadron comrades yesterday for a D-Day anniversary flight

Reagan real world more sate

THE determination of the United States to seek co-operation with Russia to make the world a safer place, was reiterated yester-

day by President to the preservation of peace and freedom. With wisdom and courage, peace and freedom Reagan.

He was addressing a will not be lost again." group of 29 Conservative

old soldiers from the British with a letter expressing "We remember with gratitude and Free French organisations, gratitude for the United your country's sacrifices and some marching with umbrellas States's support of Nato "as staunch friendship for us in the both our nations."

The ceremony took place out- peace and freedom. at Ouistreham, where part of Conqueror came to be buried Sir Desmond Cassidi, took the side the American ambassador's salute. The ambassadors of official residence, Winfield Czechoslovakia, Poland and House, Regent's Park, just Greece were among diplomats before Mr and Mrs Reagan left by helicopter for the Normandy beaches.

Shining example

Mr Reagan said D-Day stood TURKEY TOP U.S. as a shining example of what ted to the waters in a service free nations could do when united and inspired by man-

the royal yacht. All streets lead his home in Mont de Marsan generation than you who lived of military sales orders from ing back to the docks were in the south of France last year, as adults through the most America. During the first lined with flag-waving, cheer- A colleague said: "Fernand severe test in history for free quarter of this fiscal year, the was in Britain during the war dom. I am gratified that those value of its orders was £3,059.8 The Queen and Prince Philip and had a great attachment to vital lessons learned by my were hosts to a private lunch on this country. It was his wish generation about collective board attended by King Olaf of that his ashes should be com- strength and unity to defend Saudi Arabia at £1,227-2 free institutions have been learned as well by all of you.

we must always be ready for place with £134.2 million reconciliation and ready to re- worth. solve differences with our adversaries, and resolve them peacefully at the negotiating FRANCE IN ARMS

"The United States is seek-President Ceausescu of ing, and will continue to seek, not begin officially until she won a Victoria Cross on D-Day Rumania vesterday paid his first co-operation with the Soviet met President Mitterrand at celebrated the 40th anniversary visit to Poland since Gen. Union to make our world a continued public support for collective security in all Nato He is the last East bloc leader, countries was essential.

Need for defences

MUSCLE STRESS ... TENSION

in December 1981 and thus give Turning to the MPs, he said: Holland has depended tradihis approval to Eastern Europe's "There has never been in his-tionally on America for military tory such an alliance dedicated supplies.

Mr Peter Viggers MP for Gosport and Chairman of the Tory Campaign for Defence They had presented him and Multilateral Disarmament, a basis of strong security for past. Today we are conscious of the need for proper defences and deterrents to maintain "For this reason we welcome

your efforts to strengthen Western defence and your country's strong support for Nato as the basis for strong security of both our nations."

ARMS BUYER

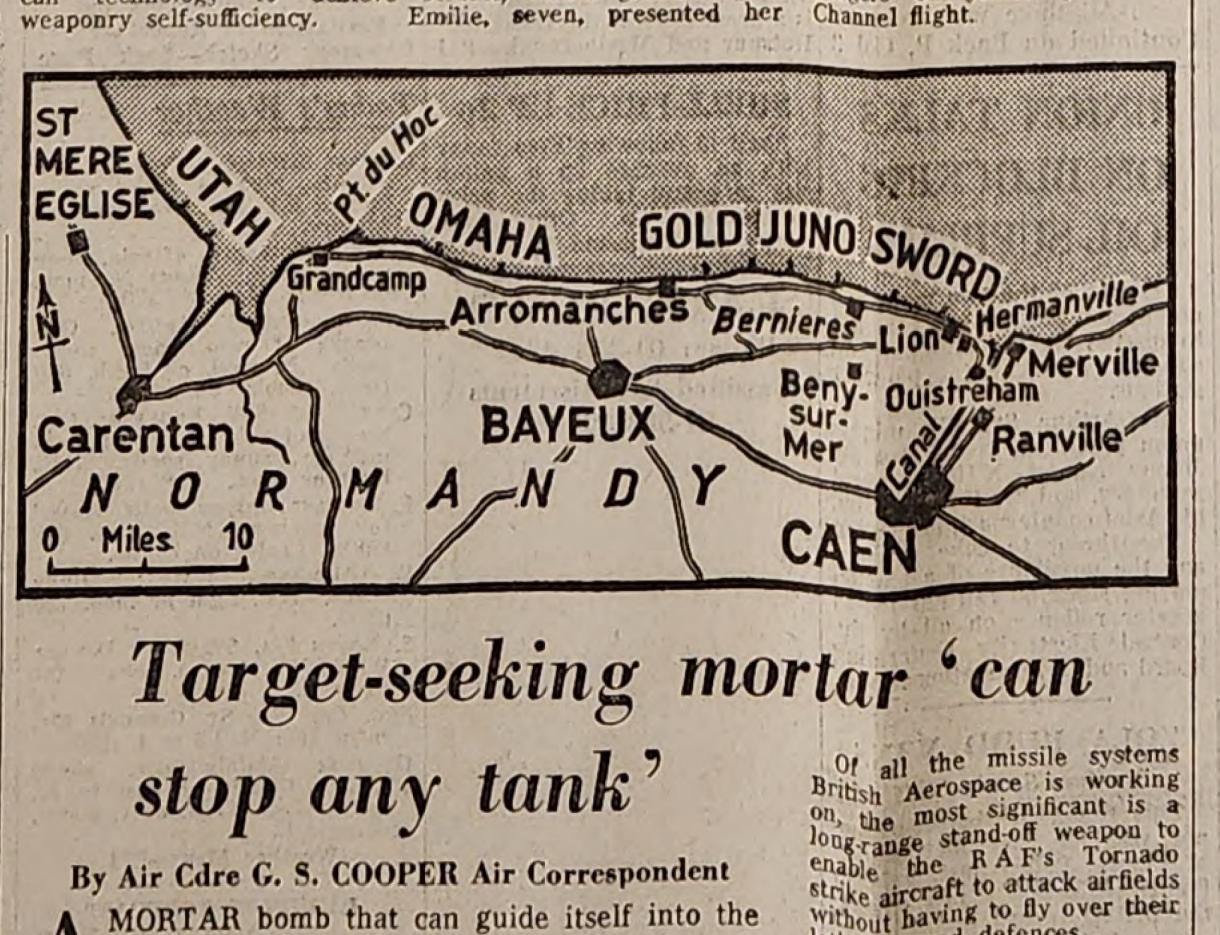
By Our Defence Correspondent "I come from a slightly older Turkey now leads the league

Second, third and fourth were million, Egypt at £189-5 million and Australia at £182 million "While we remain strong, respectively. Britain is in fifth

PACT WITH DUTCH

By Our Paris Correspondent France and Holland have signed a military co-operation agreement on conventional weapons, it was disclosed yesterday.

French sources emphasised the importance of the pact since



A top of a tank has won its makers, British Aerospace, a Defence Ministry joint-funding development

The 13lb Merlin bomb is fired from a conventional advanced technology weapon and space products contributing 81mm mortar,

It will steer itself with milli- to a record turnover for British metric wave guidance into the Aerospace Dynamics, of over top of an armoured vehicle £835 million a year.

current or predicted top armour that exports account for employ hundreds more enginwill be able to resist the pene- nearly half the sales.

without having to fly over their lethal ground defences.

Rosy vision

British Aerospace and Marcontract worth more than tration of Merlin's shaped- coni are studying an air-launch charge warhead.

British Aerospace air-launch coni are studying an air-launch charge warhead.

Cruise missile solution with charge warhead. Boeing and two West German firms, MBB and AEG.

One cloud over B Ae's rosy of recruiting qualified engineers.

within a target search area of Mr Hugh Metcalfe the does not work in phase with 330 square yards.

British Aerospace says no yesterday at Hatfield, Herts, Mr demands of industry," said the demands of westerday at Hatfield, Herts, Mr demands of westerday westerday at Hatfield, Herts, Mr demands of westerday westerday at Hatfield, Herts, Mr demands of westerday wester eers if we could find them."

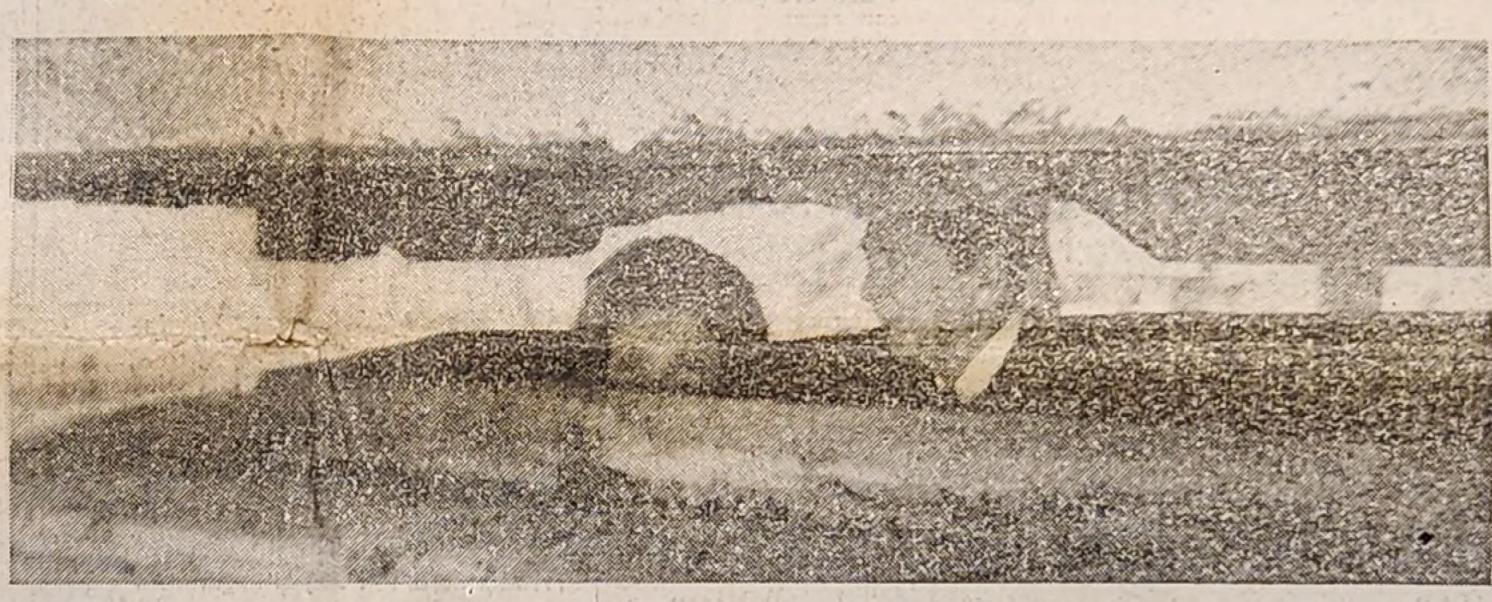


Heads of State lead pilgrimage to the Normandy cemeteries





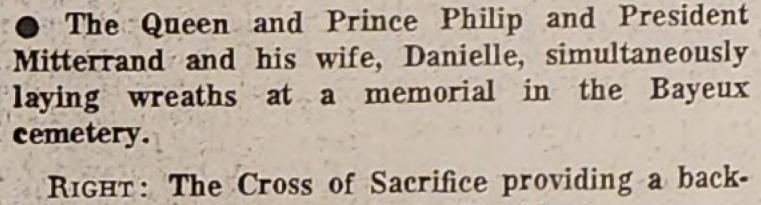
The Queen talking to be medalled veterans after a simple service of remembrance at the War Graves Cemetery at Bayeux yesterday during 40th anniversary commemoration ceremonies in Normandy.



Reagan walking among the graves of Americans who died during the storming of Omaha Beach against intense German fire.

In the foreground is the grave of Brig.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the former President, who, at 57, was the oldest officer to land with the assault troops.

A German bunker providing an observation point as the President and his wife peered across the Channel from Pointe du Hoc, where the American Rangers scaled the sheer cliffs with the aid of grappling irons on D-Day.



RIGHT: The Cross of Sacrifice providing a backdrop as the Queen greeted the President.



The Mayor of Caen, Senator Jean-Marie Girault, presenting the Queen with a medal commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Allied landings.

BROADCASTS AND REPORTS FROM BBC

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D-DAN REGULATES

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SPECIAL AND INCHARM

Good news from Datapost: business as usual!

Datapost services, which were suspended earlier this week because of an industrial dispute, are now operating normally.

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The Post Office very much regrets the inconvenience caused by this temporary disruption of service.



MONDALE 'WINS' NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT

By DAVID SHEARS in Washington

MR WALTER MONDALE claimed yesterday to have won the gruelling contest to become the Democratic party candidate to oust President Reagan from the White House in November.

"The race for the majority is now over," he proclaimed to supporters in St Paul, Minnesota. " Today

Mondale claimed he had a total

221 uncommitted

nomination "in the bag."

to the convention floor.

that the rules have unfairly

kept his delegate total well

Thus the storm signals are

RAIN IN SPAIN

news organisation

I am pleased to claim the nomination."

of 2,000 delegates. Others put But Senator Gary Hart, the figure slightly lower, but still above the level needed to buoyed by a triumphant victory in the California give him a majority on the first primary on Tuesday, was still vowing to take this challenge to the party convention that meets in San Francisco on July 16.

"We must go forward and 1,212 for Senator Hart and we will," the senator told a for the Rev Jesse Jackson, the Press conference. But at the third contender in the race. It same time such Democratic said that a further 221 deleparty chieftains as Mr Thomas gates were still uncommitted to O'Neill, speaker of the House any contestant. of Representatives, were declaring Mr Mondale the victor and urging Mr Hart not to speel party unity.

Energetic woolng

Mr Mondale's boast was based on a combination of his gains from Tuesday's five state primaries and some energetic wooing of uncommitted delezates.

To win the coveted nomination the successful contender must secure 1,967 delegates at the party convention-a clear majority.

Although Mr Mondaie lost California heavily to Mr Hart. he still picked up enough delegates in New Jersey, West flying and to many Americans elections on Tuesday to come is an unedifying spectacle. within about a dozen votes of

this magic number. Yesterday be and his lieutenents went to work to close the Mondale bandwagon.

figure had been reached. Mr been snowing on high ground one.-Reuter.

Refugees in U.S. face deportation

By DAVID SHEARS in Washington

THOUSANDS of foreigners living in America, including citizens of Communist countries, are affected by a new Supreme Court ruling that upholds the Government's power to deport aliens who fear persecution in their home-

The tribunal found that mere fear of political detention at home is not enough to justily the continued stay of aliens in the United States.

To be eligible to remain, refugees must provide evidence that persecution is "more likely than not" and a "reasonable possibility," the court said. More than 100,000 refugees

who fear returning home The case concerned a Jugoglav citizen, Predrag Stevic, 32, who lives in Chicago.

Jall threat

Mr Mondala with He wanted to avoid deports tion because his activity in an anti-Communist organisation in America, and his father-in-law's imprisonment in Jugoslavia for belonging to the same group, meant he was liable to be jailed if he went home.

But political analysts said it The Supreme Court over was still too early to conclude turned an earlier ruling in his that Mr Mondale had the favour and insisted that an alien seeking political refugee Neither Mr Hart nor Mr Jack- status must demonstrate a son was conceding defeat. Both "clear probability" of persecuhave promised to carry the fight tion to escape deportation.

Amnesty International told For Mr Hart has charged that the court that an applicant many Mondale delegates are would have to prove "by "tainted" by election irregu. objective evidence that there is larities and he may challenge a prison cell or a bullet reserved" for him to meet the their credentials. The Rev Jesse Jackson has angrily protested

below his share of the popular JAPAN TO LAUNCH DIGITAL TV

The first digital television set Virginia and the other primary the internal party squabbling in which the picture is formed on the basis of digital signals, is to be launched on the market treatment could set a danger- proportions and food is short in next week by Matsushita, the ous precedent with Argentina some areas because of floods or Japanese electronics giant.

Spain is suffering from its The set, to be sold in Japan action,



Soviet physicist, meeting Mr Rifkind, Minister of State, Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office yesterday when she appealed for help in discovering the fate of her parents in Russia.

Bolivia puts West banks on spot

to send a team to the Olympics,

Air France offers up to 130 flights

per week between the UK and

Experience French style on direct

flights to eleven destinations,

Manchester to Paris, or Heathrow

to Biarritz, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons,

Marseilles, Montpellier, Nantes,

Nice, Toulouse, Strasbourg and, of

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By TONY ALLEN-MILLS in La Paz

BOLIVIA'S recent decision to suspend payments on its foreign debt has posed Western bankers a problem far in excess of

the money involved. Whatever measures the banks \$977 million. adopt to deal with the crisis Adding to the gloom, inflation will be scrutinised intently by is officially running at 600 per other Latin-American debtors cent. although reliable unofficial for signs of leniency or weak- estimates put it anywhere

"The banks are in a very cent. difficult position," said a senior Western diplomat in La Paz yesterday. Any "special case" and others demanding similar droughts. Bolivia cannot afford

Esp. wreng uncommitted dele- coldest and wettest June on at £770, has a 20in screen and The trouble for the banks is while in a small sweet shop an have," commented an Amerigates to climb aboard the record. Along the coasts, the viewers can watch two pro- that they have little option but imported tube of Smartles costs can banker. sun has been behind the clouds grammes at once, one on a six to be lenient. Bolivia has the local equivalent of £3.60. Within hours, the critical most days while inland it has inch screen inset in the larger plumbed such appalling depths Furthermore, Bolivia's finance and we're still ready only this of financial disaster that its minister resigned in despair two

creditors have almost no weeks ago and he has not so choice but to help bail it out. far been replaced because no German journalists at a work- Luanda felt threatened. The crisis is best explained one wants the Job. The Left-wing ing breakfast in Bonn yesterday Mr Pik Botha said that by elementary mathematics, government is tottering, but that he and Mr Pik Botha, Namibia was not the mineral-Bolivian ministers claim the according to a diplomat, "the Foreign Minister, had been dis- rich nation it was made out to country will earn no more than alternatives to the present appointed with the reaction to be. The territory's uranium \$850 million from its exports regime are too horrible to con- the offer so far. (mostly tin) this year. But it is

due to repay Western creditors Even by Bolivia's standards of upheaval (there have been 190 coups in the last 125 years) sent crisis is very grave. So it was all the more galling

for American banks that between 1,000 and 2,000 per Bolivia should upset the applecart while inevitable negotiations on restructuring interest Minister's despair payments were actually under Strikes have reached epidemic way. "Of course we knew the

country was in a mess and of course we knew they couldn't pay any money they didn't

But we were ready to talk time the whole world is looking over our shoulders."

Ironically, the Bolivian technocrats who had been handling the debt were still prepared to negotiate with Western banks, but President Hernan Siles Zuazo finally bowed to pressure from militant Left-wing trades unions and announced the suspension of interest repayments pending further negotiation with the banks.

Americans confident

The Americans are confident that negotiations will resume shortly and that the suspension of repayments will prove short-

The total Bolivian foreign debt is small by South American standards (\$5 billion in total, \$3.6 billion actually received by La Paz) so financially speaking the banks are not suffering

At present Bolivia is offering to pay its creditors 25 per cent. of its export revenues this year, an arrangement that would leave around \$700 million worth of debts unpaid.

Aid for Mexico and Brazil

By CON COUGHLIN in New York

THE world's leading inter-national banks are to enter negotiations to ease repayment terms on loans to Mexico and Brazil, it was reported yesterday.

are expected to result in sub-stantial reductions in interest have been.

banks will be repaid. tive by commercial bankers to of the two countries.

markets.

delphia for the annual Ameri- diate matters. Brazil.

Jacques Delarosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund earlier this week, for the banks to give time to repay their loans.

For Latin American countries, which owe Western banks an estimated £300 billion in outstanding loans, it represents a breakthrough in their battle to protect themselves from rising American interest rates.

BEIRUT GUNMEN KILL FRENCH **OBSERVER**

By Our Beirut Correspondent

A French ceasefire observer Beirut's port yesterday, as the Lebanese Parliament debated a Cabinet policy and blueprint for peace.

Botha disappointed over reaction to Namibia offer

By CHRISTOPHER MUNNION in Johannesburg

SOUTH AFRICA has offered to withdraw completely from South West Africa (Namibia) within two months if any one or more of the five Western "contact group" nations will take over the administration and defence of the dis-

puted territory. This surprising offer was disclosed by Mr F. W. Botha

in Bonn yesterday. It has been hawked by the South African Prime Minister and his team during their current European tour. According to diplomatic sources, the suggestion is likely to be considered informally in include the Western group Britain, France, West Germany, the United States and Canada. But the response is not ex- be financed for South Africa's pected to be enthusiastic as needy farmers, he said.

was conditional on the with- of a withdrawal of the 25,000 drawal of Cuban troops from Cuban troops from Angola, Mr remains the main hurdle to about the Cubans leaving." He Namibian independence.

Bluff called

"We have called their bluff OFFER DISMISSED most observers agree the pre and now they won't come out "Propaganda exercise" sent crisis is very grave of the corner," he said. The "Propaganda exercise" South African position had MICHAEL FARR in Bonn writes: been set out clearly in talks West German government with the British, Portugese, sources vesterday were quick to Swiss and German leaders, he pour cold water on the South

> Thatcher at Chequers that Western governments took over South Africa would withdraw its administration and footed from Namibia if someone would the bill. take over its administration, its Bonn did not consider it a defence and the £370 million serious offer, but rather a propaa year in economic assistance, ganda exercise. It is understood she had advised "you are an that Mr P. W. Botha made the

> Germany to take over the ter, but it was not taken up. territory, as it was a former A Foreign Ministry official German colony South Africa said: "We would not dream of would be glad if Europe could assuming any administrative or take over the interim adminis- financial responsibility for tration and become the Namibia before independence." of Namibian guarantor independence.

> up with this load. We are Sam Nujoma, leader of the capita rate in the world."

of good irrigation land could Reuter.



Mr Botha made it clear the offer Asked about the possibilities Angola - a pre-condition that Botha said: "I am pessimistic felt the Cubans would remain Mr Botha told a group of West as long as the government in

and diamond mines were being heavily subsidised

African offer to withdraw from When he had told Mrs South West Africa (Namibia) if

offer several times during his Mr Botha said his govern- talks with Chancellor Kohl and ment would prefer West Herr Genscher, Foreign Minis-

"All South Africans are fed Independence demand

shouted at on one hand and South West Africa People's oron the other we have to tax organisation (SWAPO) vesterour own people to subsidise the day rejected the South African territory at the highest per offer over Namibia. He told journalists in Stockholm: "We At half the cost of South demand independence now, we Africa's subsidy of Namibia, are ready to manage or mishundreds of thousands of acres manage our own affairs." -

Black African states tour planned

By NICHOLAS COMFORT Political Staff

TAR P. W. BOTHA, South African Prime Minister. is preparing to follow his controversial visit to Europe, including last weekend's talks with Mrs Thatcher, with a tour of black African states.

He is expected later this year to visit four or five such nations, including both French-speaking African states and members of the

Commonwealth. His itinerary will be designed to demonstrate that nations "respectable" in the "Third World" are as ready to receive In both cases the negotiations him as Britain, Switzerland,

received by the banks from Mr Botha has paid brief these countries and in a length- visits already to a handful of ening of the time over which the neighbouring black-ruled states. and recently met the President

than a series of meetings to life.

said the new approach reflected take Mr Botha to States such two years." the substantial economic pro- as the Ivory Coast, Zaire, gress being made by Mexico and Zambia and Malawi. He is unlikely to visit Zimbabwe and Karajan at Saltzburg this week-This follows an appeal by Mr is certain not to be asked to

'Shopping list'

Office ministers met Mr Botha Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. at Chequers on Saturday, they had with them an informal "shopping list" of points black-ruled states had asked Berlin philharmonic to send a

notified that the talks were The cable said: "We must planned, there were objections state that your demeanour in from just two of the 45 contacted: Nigeria and Ethiopia. The latter state did lodge its protest in the name of the Organisation of African Unity, artistic director.

would like raised with Mr Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra On Monday, Mr Rifkind,

Foreign Office minister, held a Political sources said that "report back" meeting with Mr Rashid Karami's Cabinet of High Commissioners of Com- A Russian Orthodox priest warlords was assured a vote of monwealth states to brief them had been jailed for two years confidence with a healthy on what the South African for "hooliganism" involving

KARAJAN'S PLEA TO MAYOR

By Our Vienna Correspondent

HERBERT von Karajan, the conductor, has asked Herr Eberhard Diegger, the Lord Mayor of Berlin, to intervene in his dispute with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

While recording Verdi's The move marks a new initia- of Mozambique on the border "Requiem" in Vienna Von Karajan sent a letter to the tackle the Latin American debt However, the tour envisaged mayor requesting an official crisis and their determination to would be more in the nature of definition of the "rights and defuse the situation which has a "progress" to demonstrate duties" of the Artistic Director created an atmosphere of un- South Africa's growing links of the Berlin Philharmonic, a certainty in American money with States throughout Africa, position bestowed on him for

Bankers meeting in Phila- conclude agreements on imme- The letter demanded that Herr Diegger's findings should be can bankers' conference on While arrangements are far made "in line with the conduct international monetary policy from complete, the tour might of the orchestra during the past

It was disclosed that the end in order to end the dispute which has so far culminated in the conductor cancelling the Berlin orchestra's engagement It emerged yesterday that in Salzburg on June 11 and Third World countries more when Mrs Thatcher and Foreign instead contracting with the

Cable demand

cable to Von Karajan demand-When African nations were ing clarification.

A number of the others . "In the interests of our years' responded once they were long and successful co-operation assured there was no change in we appeal to you to re-examine British policy on apartheid that, the position of an artistic direcif the meeting were to take tor of our orchestra bestowed was shot dead by snipers and place, there were points they on you in the resolution of the of Dec. 13, 1954,"

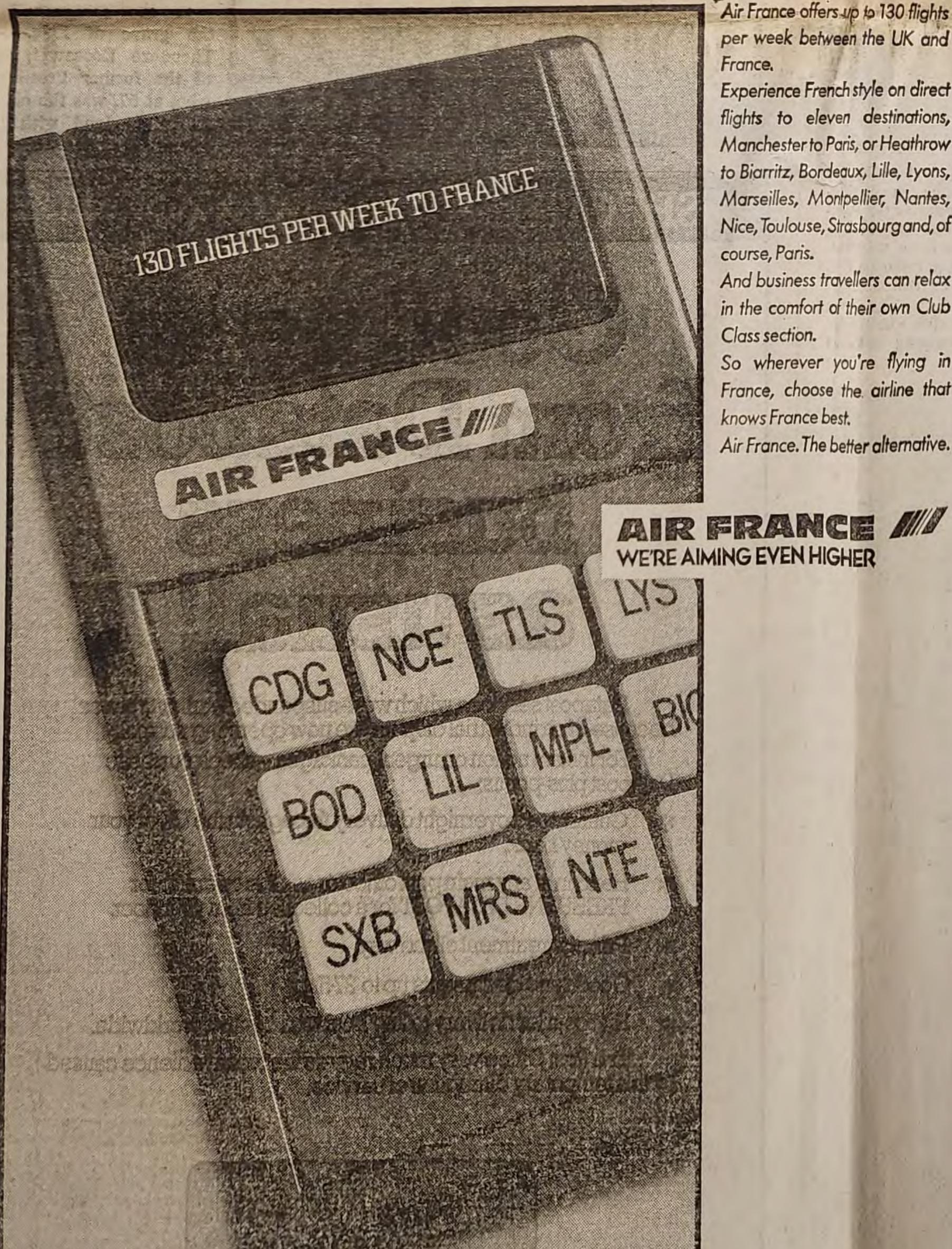
'HOOLIGAN' PRIEST

margin.

A bomb exploded outside the British Council's Beirut building yesterday, damaging the main gate and smashing windows. Another exploded at the American University of Beirut,

In the case of states in the southern half of Africa, their main concern was the prospect of Nikolai Temirbayev, 35, of Krasnovodsk, Turkmenia, was to force worshippers to bow 300 times in penitence.—Reuter.

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MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION Appeals Office, 9 Belgrave Mews South, London SW1X 8BW.

BIRTHS

BENTALL .- On June 5, in Norwich. to LALAGE (nee Clarke) and Will, a son, a brother for Nicholas. (nee Irwin-Clark) and ADAM, twin daughters (Sophle and Georgina). CHESHER .- On June 4, at Bedford General Hospital, to Jill (nee Andrews) COOKE .- On March 28, at B.M.H., to ALISON (nee Edwards) and Dr Rogen for James (Thomas Jan), brother Hospital, Bebington, Wirral, Inquiries, for James, Kathryn and Edward. Beach, California, to MARNIE (nee ASHER.—On Ju-Teesdale) argi Davio, a son (Toby Peter Radeliffe, Oxford, to Anne (née Baring) And Hugh, a son (Thomas Arthur).

DAVIDSON.—On June 5, to Fignal take place at Stourbridge Crematorium.

James Cole), brother for Rosannah and nowers by request Denations; if the National Trust will

DOBIE -- On May 30, 1984, at Dumfries, to Susan (nee Leslie) and Bill, a son (Euan William), a brother FABER. On June 5, at The West-minster Hospital, to EMMA and Bonny, Versity College Hospital, to KATY (nee Monday, June 11, 2 p.m. at St Peter a Beney) and MARTIN, a daughter as set Church, Twerton, Family Bowers only, Donations to St Peter's Greenman GIBBS. On May 31, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Josephine thes Fell) and Vicary, a daughter (Jessica). MASON. -On May 29, to INGRID (nee EDWARD WENTON, much laved lather, Avery) and Bills a son (Rupert James), presidenther and organ-production and MAYBERY.—On June 6, at H.M. Stanley Hospital, St Asanh. to HILEN Family Rough only Dennitors. (Raty Grey). MILLET .- On June 5, at The Ports land Hospital, to DELPHINE (nee Scott) and DAVID, a son Uccathan Doron). house in New Mines, Hairs, NORAH, (nee Stanley) and Pries, a see (Physical roles and a dearly loved mother and OGLE, - On Jone 4, at Ronkmand Hospital, Worderen to Jana (nee Stark) and GERARD, a ava. PACK. - On June 6. at Neather wood Hospital. Asont to July the Minjor) and GRAMAN. a son Clames Hountal, Maldeahead, Marionie Annie. PRIEST. -On June 3, 1984, at The Mount Materney Hospital, Northalter ton North Parketire, on Jan and ALAN, a non (Chicholas Estimos Charles). a brother to Carryline and Bonna. SEAMAN .- On June 5 at John Radeliffe Hospital, Oxford to Sarak free Barker) and Cours, a see (Thereas). brother for Germa and Annabel SHERWIN, -On tope I at & Helen couplted to RACRYZ (tole Deat) and DAVID, a despite (Fmil) Francis. SMITH - On June & all The John Rachille Hospital Current to Locuse (nee Williams) and Chairrowers, a 10 a.m., followed by private cremation.

Terms & Houseled Witnesday, to Ticky Ode Taiti and Alastrais, a son (Samuel STARK - See Coin STEININER, -On June 1, at Kingston Mospetal, to CRESTINE INCO Cooks and Ermano, a drophter (Rachel A KNOT FOR Jonethan. TILLMAN .- On June 5. at Kingtion South, Sales, to Shella inte Opprises and RACKIAD, a son Clames Edwards a brother for Flona and VENUE-On Jose 4, et Kingston loopetal to KokeMary (noe Dean) and

and From, 197th arabeful thanks to

Westminson Nosewitzi sent, and cours

Dates a see (Thomas Henry), a brother for James Howard. MARRIAGES

BUSS-TOUNG .- On May 26, 1984, et All Serors' Church, Cranbam, Essex, ANDREW PRILIP to ELAINE ELIZABETH. Now at 118, Warier Hill, Brentwood,

16th WEDDING ANNIVERSARY FORMSTON-JAMES -- On June 7, 1988, JOHN to ROBERTA. " I love thee with the breath, smiles, tears, of all my

SILVER WEDDING REPCE-BISHOP. -- On June 6, 1958, Exerage Lane, Heisby, Cheshire. COLDEN WEDDING

BOSTOCK-SMALE .- On June 1934, at St Marnaret's, Lothbury, E C.2, EDWARD, of Hampstead, to ALICE, of Richmond Hill. Richmond. Tayistock House North, Tayistock DIAMOND WEDDINGS

HARRIS-THOMPSON .- On June 7. 1924, et Bondonte Church, Alnwick, THEE to EMILY. Now residing at of Burobclere, very dearly loved husband HOWELL-ATTOE .- On June 1924, at Christ Church, New Malden, ALFRED E. HOWELL to PHYLLIS M. ATTOE. Still at Worcester Park.

THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE Dientry Brig. 47 East Lanca-Fire Division T.F.-Died of wounds Garagoli. June 1915. Also his nephew ROGER COMPTON-SMITH, 5th Battallon Machester Regiment T.F., killed

DEATHS

ALEXANDER -On June 6, 1984. In hospital, David, of The Channel, Kings CAPRON. On June 4, to Polly Park, Wallasey, Merseyade, beloved husband of the late Virginia and dearly loved brother of Phyllis and the late Donath, Funeral service at Landican Crematorium, Birkenhead, Wednesday, June 13. at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, may be sent to St John's Hospice, c/o Clatterbrone please, Charles Stephens, funeral direc-ASHER. -On June 3, soddenis at home. Dong EVELYN, aged 78 years,

of Rockingham Hall, Hapley, West Midlands, beloved wife of Stanles sired, for the National Trust will be accepted by H. Porter & Sous, 80 South Road, Scoutbridge. BARDRICK, much loved busband of loan.

BENNETT. On June 5, 1984, at

380. Orked Street, Loudon, WIN ODY. BORLEE On June 4, 1984, at her News Comption Bournemonth, on to have done." Monday, June 11, at 2.15 p.m. Plawers to Moody's Puperal Directors, 39, Old Milton Road, New Milton.

aged 5% ridekt daughter of the late Mr Sidmouth, Devon, Service 11 a.m., Tuesday, June 12, at St Michael's, Bray, tollowed by interment at Bray Cemelery. flowers to fromm and Sons, Moorbridge BROUGH. - On June 5, in hospital,

ARTECER HENRY ERIC, (Eric), very dear during the whole of his long professional life with, and was for many years Senior Partner in Sparling Benham & Brooch. Funeral service at Frinton Parish Church, on Friday, June 15, at Family flowers only, please, but dons-SMITH. To Jame 3, see TAL time House, if desired, to Hewitt House, clo Lambered and Joses, God's are of a P. G. Oxley Ltd., 47, High Street. security and the town the Louise Walton-on-Noze.

RROWNE. - On May 30, 1984, at GLADY'S FLORENCE, nged 79, of 59, rantock Road. Catford, S.E.6., late Headmistress Urbourne School, a areat Funeral at St Lawrence's Church, Catford, Friday, June 8, 10,15 a.m., to be
followed by cremation at Hither Green.
Flowers to home before 10 a.m. or unionists did not materialise.

The state of that the expected 10,000 trade particularly in central London.

Mr Tuffin said he now expected

Political Affairs, agreed that

The state of the puts the miner pay offer in a poor light." denations to Friends of Orpington Hospital, Orpington, Kent. BUTTS. - On Mar 30, 1984, suddenly in Greece, Robert, beloved by Penclope, Christopher and Katherine.

denly at home, Phythas Monica, of 47, Mayfair Road, Ipplepen, Devon, dear needed. sister of Alison. Funeral service Monday. June 11. 2.30 p.m. Ipplepen Parish church, followed by cremation. No lowers by request. CLIFTON-CRICK .- On June 5, suddealy at home, MARY LOUISE (Molly), Merton Court, Sutton Place,

Bexhill-on Sea and formerly of Petts Kent, President of Bexhill C.W. and founder member of Petts Wood and District Operatic Society beloved wife of Lawrence, dear mother of Laurie and Rosemans and a much loved prandmother. Cremation at Eastbourne, Tuesday, June 12, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers to Mummery F.D., COX .- On June 6, peacefully after at Chie's Church, Stafford, George a long strungle fought with dignity and Monday, June 11, St Mary's Church, Harefield, Middlesex. Family flowers only please, but donations if desired,

Tayistock House North, Tayistock

Square London W.C.1 for their work

on Emphysema.

NICHOLAS SMITH CRAIG, M.C., M.D. of Molly and beloved father of Virginia. Alastair and Rodney and a dear grand father. Cremation privte. No flowers or letters, please CRONEY .- On June 5, 1984, peacefully in a Tumbridge Wells nursing home, IVY PETRONELLA, wife of the late Frank Edward Samuel, of New Milton, Hants, Inquiries 0732 833377. CULLEN. - On June 6, 1984, Tvy Church of the Holy Cross, Woodlingdean, nguirles to E. Carter & Son, tel-

Brighton 33467. (Continued on Column Seven)

No. 18,162 ACROSS

7 & 8 Does it advise labourers to move at a snail's pace? (9, 5)

10 The sort of address that nominally isn't handled (8) 11 From where the preaching fraternity gives advice on what to do with trashy

literature (6) 12 Party official can be a cat 13 All rounders swing it (4-4)

15 Try putting a stop-gap pool worker into a dry environment (7)

17 A walk between locks distributing pot, what? (7)

20 Seaman despatched to points should be (8) 22 Blast part of a dotty signal

25 Don't accept that it ought

to be thrown away (6) 26 Three wise men Enid fancied 19 Joyous son of

27 Moulder, or machine part? 21 Bound and drawn (4)

28 Defensive cover for corres-

DOWN 1 Loud row got France started

2 In movement of Rhine many add to wealth (6) 3 The seed of man's downfall?

4 To nose around one dog looking tricky can make a child wonder (7) 5 It used to be the mark of sion; the Royal Scots Fusiliers; a paper that rang many

6 The diligence shown by

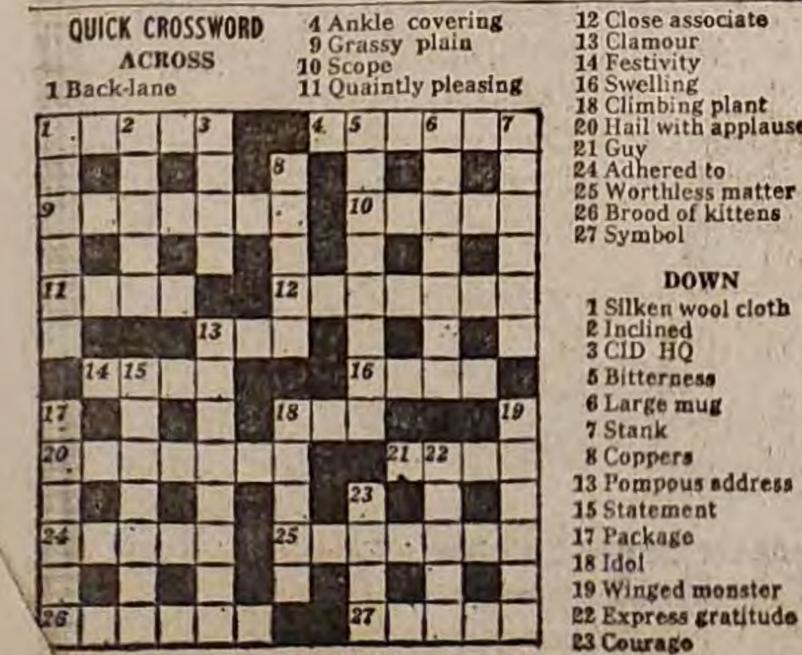
in Fleet isn't where he 14 A steady lad but might be engaging the enemy inside your good for a tip (6, 3) 16 He should carry out late in- Resistance."

structions willingly (8) 18 Perhaps just a mannerism, but one gets accustomed to putting it on (3, 5)

lumière? (7) 23 A stain of disgraceful charac-

ter (6)

pondence that proliferates 24 Jean's material was dug up without end? (54)



12 Close associate 13 Clamour 14 Festivity 16 Swelling 18 Climbing plant 20 Hail with applause 21 Guy 24 Adhered to 25 Worthless matter

27 Symbol DOWN 1 Silken wool cloth 2 Inclined 3 CID HQ 5 Bitterness 6 Large mug 7 Stank 8 Coppers 13 Pompous address 15 Statement 17 Package

26 Brood of kittens

19 Winged monster

POST OFFICE 5.2 pc OFFER BRINGS PEACE

By MAURICE WEAVER Industrial Staff

THE threat of industrial action in the postal service was lifted yesterday

when the national executive of the Union of Communication Workers decided to recommend acceptance of a 5.2 per cent. pay offer.

It would give the 150,000 postal workers a percentage rise at the top end of the public sector league table.

The Post Office emphasised,

The union will now carry out

Successful conclusion

FILM STUDY

By KENNETH CLARKE

Continued from Page One after hospital treatment and that level. one of the two most seriously Pc Michael Matthews however, that it will add only be no permanent damage but cost-saving adjustment to the aircraft missiles to Saudi "Time and again. . . . Mrs That-

In a warning to anyone found in possession of any a postal ballot of its 1,100 caustic liquid, such as paint branches on whether to accept stripper, on the picket lines, the offer, which is back-dated to the deal, Senator Bob Kasten, the assistant chief constable April 1. said. "People should know that they will face heavy terms of imprisonment. This is a new weapon and I take a very general secretary, yesterday serious view of it."

Dog handlers and mounted "highly successful conclusion

concerned with organising the tory settlement is reached. Sheffield Trades Council. He level has already caused displayed by the level has already caused by the

present at any one time. Up to what it asked for-a pay rise to "take another look" at the buying off the railwaymen to Market, Norfolk. CHOPE. - On June 4, 1984, sid- in the event far fewer were index,

'Miners winning'

miners were winning.

one stage further towards £350 a year more to a new week to unload his cargo of empty (Derby day). Upon it lay winter." Miners, he said, would maximum of £7,085. Drange Now at Heatherstone, Courage Lavinta Marianna, of Hare never again get into the situa- Lower paid workers, like from Redditch, Worcestershire, House, his ear to a microphone. tion where such big coal stocks cleaners, doorkeepers and on board the 16,000-ton Teviot Sopple and Andrew. Service. 2 p.m. had been built up around the catering staff, get marginally Bar, said: "Whatever the

far cost the Government £2,250 | an extra 456-50p a week above almost nightly."

'SPIRIT LIVES'

Continued from P1

the general level.

By RICHARD BEESTON Continued from Page One and that they will give up ways of conquest."

In the meantime, the Allies were bound "by what bound us 40 years ago." It was a fitting day to renew the commitment to

freedom and the alliance pro-"We were with you then: We are with you now. Your hopes are our hopes, and your destiny is our destiny," he said. Addressing Allied ex-service-

men at Pointe du Hoc, he praised the American Rangers who scaled the steep cliffs to reach the German gun emplacements; the 51st Highland Divithe British armoured divisions; the Canadians, and the Poles.

At an American-French cereeleven splitting a silly tax mony attended by President Mitterrand, and at Omaha 9 Look up Dad in Stone - it Beach, Mr Reagan told M. Mitcould be worth something! terrand: "We salute those who, like yourself, were already beloved country: The French

Among those at the ceremony was the senior surviving American Army general who commanded D-Day operations an old hero at Utah Beach, General Lawton

"Lightning Joe" Collins. He said: "I voted for him (Reagan) once. And I'm going to do it again very soon,"

Election platform

At Omaha Beach, Mr Reagan killed in Normandy in July day,

After participating in a joint ceremony with President Mitterrand at Omaha Beach, he flew to Utah Beach with Mrs Reagan to join the Queen and the other heads of state.

The Normandy beaches provided Mr Reagan with another dramatic presidential election year platform to promote his prospects for re-election in November and publicise his new efforts to bring the Soviet Union back to the negotiating

Today continues bilateral meetings In London with visiting heads of state, in advance of the opening on Friday of the London economic summit.

SOLUTION No. 18,161

SMALLCHANGE SEAFERARESGA FOOTHILLS HEZEFETEUNEEDOES OVERLOADS NURSE OMMERICAN LIGHTS INFAMOUS 5 G ADVOCATESTEASER SEEORRSW THORNAINTHESOUP REEDORGANDAWAKE ADDRESSBOOK

Yesterday's Quick Solution ACROSS: 1 Martial, 5 Neigh, 8 Notes, 9 Vehicle, 10 Maelstrom, 12 Uri, 13 Repose, 14 Raging, 17 Pad, 18 Archangel, 20 Elector, 21 Alarm, 23 Satyr, 24 Entreat, DOWN: 1 Minim, 2 Rat, 3 Insists, 4 Livery, 5 Nahum, 6 Including, 7 Heeding, 11 Expedient, 13 Repress, 15 Adamant, 16 Scarce, 18 Actor, 19 Limit, 22 Axe.

For a change on Sunday try your skill with THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH prize crossword.

in Washington acknowledged yesterday that they were preparing for a new battle with Congress over policy in the Gulf War, Same said privately that they feared a repeat of the brutsing

Bobt with Capitol Hill which contributed to the United States' ignominious withdrawal through letterboxes he front from Lebanon earlier this year, page black with startling scan-Members of Congress from dal headlines "No. 10 Sensa- or invited. Cremation private. Thereboth the Republican and Demo- tion "! cratic parties are fearful that the air battle on Tuesday be Aaargh! In Whitehall strong the air Tranian Phantom jets men shook in the dim twilight The water workers are by American AWACs and refying Government-shaker, considering a similar offer, fuelling planens could lead to No. 10 "has been secretly

U.S. fear of

Gulf 'war'

in Congress

By FRANK TAYLOR in Washington

OVERNMENT officials

employees have accepted at War. Concern over the wider impli- it"! "Obscured the truth"! cations of entanglement has . Alongside the awesome by-

'Serious risk'

At a committee hearing on these pages today, .. " a Republican customarily loval to Reagan, declared angrily Wow! There, in glorious, exthat the manouevre had put clusive leak on coat-of-armed 10 hilly, Georgina (Jean). Service at the Administration's goodwill Down leak on coat-of-armed 10 hilly, Georgina (Jean). Service at the St Anselm's Church, Hatch End, on the St Anselm's Church Burnet by attributed what he termed a

lice were, as usual, in serve yesterday but were not to the decision of his union's supplying the Saudis, who supplying the Saudis, who support Iraq, there was a risk of provoking the Iranians into trying to involve the United strike action unless a satisfactory settlement is reached.

Mr Scargill seemed much organising the settlement is reached.

Mr Scargill seemed much organising the strike action unless a satisfactory settlement is reached.

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M police were, as usual, in to the protracted negotiations condemning only Iranian stry). police were, as usual, in to the protracted negotiations actions and at the same time reserve yesterday but were not to the decision of his union's supplying the Saudis, who sup-

Police estimated that there was a maximum of 2,500 The union has in fact got the Administration would have buying off the railwayman to th

settling the three-month dispute 22,000 sorters get an extra captain of a British-owned was in firing position in the were going "very well" but he £5.77 to a new figure of cargo ship was anchored off Commons. repeated his claim that the £116-70 and 24.000 counter Bahrain reporting engine She who must be obeyed was clerks and clerical workers trouble

steel, Capt. Peter Hampton, Mr John Biffen, leader of the higher percentage rises of up Iranians are saying, there He said the dispute had so to 5.7 per cent.—giving them seemed to be Iraqi air attacks

Editorial Comment-P18

The Queen's homage

Mitterrand, attended a simple Violet Butler, of Chiswick but moving service of remem- whose husband Pte William brance in Bayeux cemetery Butler of the Devon Regiment where some 10,000 people was killed on D-Day, that it gathered among the 4,000 was a "very moving service." immaculately-kept graves of British servicemen.

Pride of place was given to not give her long enough to war widows, including 53 who visit her husband's grave a few had been flown in from RAF miles away. Northolt after last minute change-of-mind by the Ministry

The Oueen, who had changed from her morning outfit to a pale green coat and matching hat spent some 20 minutes with Prince Philip talking to war widows and veterans.

She asked Mrs Elizabeth Jenkins, 55, of Southampton, how her husband Robert, 26, a medical orderly had died. "I told Her Majesty he was killed a few days after D-Day when he went to tend men in a glider crash," Mrs Jenkins

Meeting with

Two Chelsea Pensioners

attracted the Queen's attention. To one of them, George An Iranian emissary to management to get on with the McKenzie, 66, of Edinburgh Moscow yesterday handed Mr job. she said: "I'm told you are an Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minis-

and the grave of General beaches and being wounded, Sayyid Mohammed Sadr, direction of the Captured but escaping after tor for Europe and America in Rodney Road, Cheltenham, GLSO 1HX. former president, who was killing a guard, all on the same Iran's Foreign Ministry, would

The Queen agreed with Mrs supplies to Iraq.

But one woman complained to the Queen that her visit did

the Queen paused at the grave killed on August 8, 1944, and but I'm sure your're wrong). posthumously awarded the VC. He withered flames over "the

approaching helicopters. looked to the sky, but as she against the miners." did so, frantic messages were passed by radio to the helicopters from the ground control and they turned away.

Other D.Day anniversary reports and pictures-Pp2 and 3 port Secretary, on April 9.

IRANIAN MESSAGE TO MOSCOW

By NIGEL WADE in Moscow

ask Moscow to reduce its arms deputises.



The more we starve this woman of help, the more we feed the problem.

Already many people have died in the Ethiopian Famine Disaster. Now over a million people, like the woman in the picture, are victims of one of the most crippling droughts on record.

Without help, many more will die from malnutrition and other related diseases. Your donations are urgently needed to help provide food, medical equipment and other essential supplies, to bring relief to the starving. Please help today, because for some, tomorrow may be too late. be too late.

To: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Project 40152, FREEPOST, London EC1B 1BD. (no stamp needed) I enclose my cheque/postal order for £

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss)

Address -

Postcode_

Commons Sketch

THATCHER FACES BARRAGE

By GODFREY BARKER

IN the dark early dawn of D-Day yesterday, Labour's secret, longmatured offensive against the hated Frau Thatcher was launched.

Silently, as the country slept, party agants slid shorte horror

the miners have rejected American personnel becoming masterminding the handling of one and electricity supply directly involved in the Gulf the miners' strike "! "In it up to its neck"! Thatcher "denied

been spurred by Congresisonal line of the Mon. Paul Foot, the at her son's home, Eithen, aged 78, of Old Watch House, Swaninge, beloved anger at the Administration's Mirror's mole inside the Sloane mother of Oliver and Rober. Finieral cher has denied intervening in the coal strike. . . .

"The evidence is published on

Glorious leak

Another Republican, Senator old Andrew Turnbull to lovable Finchley Road, N.W.11. Alfonse D'Amato, said that by Henry Derwent (Transport Mini-

3,000 police were available, but in line with the retail price requirements of the War Powers isolate the miners," stormed the Hon, Paul in one of his much- Kings Avenue, Morpeth, dearly loved It will give senior personnel Under the Act, Congress must loved trapeze jumps of logic. (over 19 years of age) among give its approval for American The day wore on. The Governthe 100,000 postmen a rise of forces to engage in combat or ment shook. Mr Kinnock, red-Before he left Orgreave Mr £5.02 a week to a new basic of if they are faced with hostilies, eyed, attempted several beach. Peters, FID, Salop House, Morpeth. Scargill said talks aimed at £101.47. Seniors among the Last night in the Gulf the heads on TV. At 3.30 p.m. he

nowhere to be seen. The "Every single day takes us who are monthly-paid, get Waiting at Kharg Island last Treasury Bench was all but

Second front

On the stroke of Big Ben like a panzer regiment. A mass broke out.

distracting Labour Second Front against his anti-fascist ruling of 79, beloved husband of Nell and dearly Tuesday. This was fronted by the Shore Brigade.

ing. In the main charge, the lowers, please. expendable Mr "Dave" Nellist was in the suicidal "van" position, hurling the full Militant Light Tendency at the absent Mrs Thatcher.

Leading from behind came honest John Prescott, Shadow Transport spokesman, firing on Mr Speaker for an emergency Before leaving the cemetery debate. As he raved, Mr Kinnock and Mr Shore lay open- and by all his children and grandchildren. of Corporal Sidney Bats, 23 of mouthed with hysteria (you may the Royal Norfolk Regiment, have thought it was giggling p.m. Flowers to Francis Chappell & Sons,

The minute's silence observed | clearly exposed Government at the cemetery was nearly strategy to obstruct settlement broken by the noise of two in the rail industry" (by putting up the pay offer, you follow?) The Queen momentarily "and to pursue a vendetta

Task for Biffen

Grimly he quoted a "We never intervene " written answer by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Trans-

He could, more embassingly have chosen the P M on April 26 or May 3. There she rambled innocently that she sets objectives and finance limits in the nationalised industries but that "broadly speaking, we leave

Oh Ho! Perhaps that's being old hero and know of your ter, a message from Mr Vela- saved for P M's Questions today. yati, Iran's Foreign Minister, Unhappily, by some horrifying dearly loved mother of Robert, Deborah, This was a reference to his It was reported from Teheran Major Thatcher will not be and Rose. Funeral Major Thatcher will not be a street of St Mary and St arrival on D-Day on the earlier this week that Mr Anguaring for Thatcher will not be Bartholomow, Hampton - in - Arden,

Somehow, suspects, we will find enough room to maneouvre within Mrs T's smal print as to see off the bombardment.

Parliament - P8

LATIN AMERICAN DEBT PLEA

By Our Washington Staff

Seven Latin American countries called on Western industrialised nations yesterday to declare their readiness to help of Mary and beloved father of Colin (in to resolve the massive debt problems plaguing their econo-

In a letter addressed to President Reagan, the leaders of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, said the problem could not be solved only through banks and internation- Margaret's Church, Hothneid, Ashford. al financial organisations. The isue must be discussed at the London economic summit.

Bolivia Crisis-P4

£6,000 FINE FOR EL CORDOBES

By Our Madrid Correspondent El Cordobes, the former star STANLEY ERNEST, aged 82 years, recent matador who is now a multi- father and grandfather of Ann. Michael Sunday, June 3. 1984. Sadly miss millionaire bull breeder, was and Romola and their children. Crema- and forever remembered by his family fined almost £6,000 yesterday in London. Harrow Road. Inquiries to a crackdown by the Spanish Government on bullfight mal-

practices. Manuel Benitez was fined for shaving bulls' horns before a fight in Madrid last year. The fight in Madrid last year. The fight in Madrid last year. The oxford, Sons, 144, Kingston Road. practice disorientates the bulls and makes them less dangerous for the matadors.



DEATHS (Continued)

boins Mass, and 82 years, beloved mother on Moirs and grandmother of DIXON .- On June I, at her home, Old Down Cottage, Swedling Ropley, Hampshire, CATHERINE) som, and 63 years, Funeral at The lowers only, but in memory, dona-Illiness, at Disches Rockey, 35, Portland Place, ROBEMARY Dr. FF .- On June 9, anddenly at her. Negtorth Avenue, Annan, private, No flowers or letters, by romew. Family flowers only. fully in Worthful Hosestral, William CALBERT KATH, Singer, in his 100th year. abort illness, Mansauer Jean (Pedgy), beloved wife of Angilony Pactand, "uneral at Ht Mary's, Charling, at p.m., on Juna II. No flowers.

Editha. Inquiries Caergwele 160200. Reading, helpred himburge of florothy from Durham, said: "The description of Stinger anti- Mirror Comment of Oliver and Roger, Fineral attempt to by-pass Congress on Sloane Rangers, the Mighty Thesday, June 12, at 2.30 p.m. Family Care and skill in Addenbrookes the deal includes a the supply of Stinger anti- Mirror Comment of Oliver and Roger, Fineral attempt to by-pass Congress on Sloane Rangers, the Mighty Thesday, June 12, at 2.30 p.m. Family Care and skill in Addenbrookes the supply of Stinger anti- Mirror Comment of Oliver and Roger, Fineral attempt to by-pass Congress on Sloane Rangers, the Mighty Thesday, June 12, at 2.30 p.m. Family Care and skill in Addenbrookes the deal of the Storage and skill in Addenbrookes the supply of Stinger anti- Mirror Comment of Oliver and Roger, Fineral attempt to by-pass Congress on the Storage and skill in Addenbrookes the deal of the Storage and skill in Addenbrookes the supply of Stinger anti- Mirror Comment of Oliver and Roger, Fineral attempt to by-pass Congress on the Storage and skill in Addenbrookes the supply of Stinger anti- Mirror Comment of Oliver and Roger, Fineral attempt to by-pass Congress on the Storage atte doctors have told me there will bill because the deal includes a the supply of Stinger anti- be no permanent damage but be no permanent damage but be no permanent damage but cost-saving adjustment to the aircraft missiles to Saudi "Time and sull in Addenurous and skill FRANKAU. - On June 4, 1984, grandchilldren, Nigel Reberra, Johnson peacefully in a Hove nursing home, and Wendy, her family and friends. of Gunna, aged 81 years, widow Cremation private. Thanksqiving service of Gilbert Frankatt. May she rest at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, June 27, of The Requiem Mass at the Church at St Mark's Church, Sarton Read, The Sacred Heart, Norton Road, Cambridge, No flowers, Donations may Hove. Sumer, on Wednesday, June 13, be offered to Professor Mitchell's Cancer Hove Complete by interment at Research fund, Addenbrookes Hospital,

Portsinde, tel. 0273 418464.

GRAY,-On June 5, ROBERT husband of Alleen Sarah and father of Rietbok Road, Randburg 2194, South Africa, HOOK TALMARSH, formerly of HALL .- On June 5, 1984, peacefully in hospital, FREDERICK BATTERSEA. aged 82 years, of Peuralit Bungalow,

lowers to the Church, please. Inquiries: Gwyn Williams, F.D., HALL .- On June 2, at Cheltenham, aged 76, much loved mother of to J. & M. Humphris, Banbory. Annette and Andrew, grandmother of Flone, John, Dawn, hilippa and Edward. Funeral at St. some 45 Labour MPs leap up Mary's Church, Plisley, Chesterfield, Monday, June 11, at 2.30 p.m. chan t of "Point of Order" fully at Walton-on-Thames, NASCY Southampton Crematorium, (East Many (nee Fenn), in her 95th year, Chapen, on Tuesday, June 12. beloved by her son Allan, daughter-in- 17 a.m. The first ones wearily called law Susan, grandsons Simon, Nicol and Skipmone On Toesday, June David and many friends, Funeral pri-By GUY RAIS by Mr Speaker proved to be a vale. No flowers, please, as she wiebed. HAMMOND -On June 4. peacefully hospital. CHRISTOPHER (Kit), aged

> ving grandfather of Peter, Ellen, Mandy, and Liesl. Service at United Reformed Church, Henley-on-Thames, 12 But this was mere skirmish- noon, June 11, followed by cremation Reading Crematorium, 12.45 p.m. No HAMMOND .- On June 4 suddenly, aged 63 years, of Claygate, held later. Inquiries to George Lightfoot, Witton Mews, Northwich, tel 2011. HEATH. -On June 3, 1984, HILARY Wednesday, June 20, at 3 p.m. Flowers GRACE STUART (née Salter), widow of may be sent to Hanningtons, 4/6, Capt. J. M. HEATH, R.N., and mother Monteflore Road, Hove.

> > fully at home, Euro O'NEILL, aged 91 years, of 143, Copers Cope Road, Becknham, much loved by his wife Alma Funeral at Beckenham Crematorium, on June 14, service commencing at 2.20 SW1. HULLAND.-On May 26, suddenly n hospital after long years of illness, Richard J. B. (George), dear husband of Peggy, a selfless, devoted schoolaster at St Paul's Cathedral Choir School, Rossall Junior School, Headmaster of The Cathedral School, landaff, 1957-75. Please, no letters. TARVIS .- On June 6, 1984, in Newcastle - upon - Tyne, SANDRA VAUGHAN

Anvis, M.B., Ch.B., aged 45 years, beloved wife of Ted, mother of Anna, lessica and Sally. Funeral service at St. Oswin's Church, Wylam, on Monday, June 11 at 11.15 a.m Family flowers only. Donations may be sent to North of England Cancer Campaign, 17A. Saville Row, Newcastle JONES. - On June 5, 1984, in nospital at Chester, MARY VERONICA. ned 74 years, of 25A, Eaton Road, Handbridge, Chester, widow of Exic BERTRAM JONES and mother of Robin

Church, Handbridge, on Saturday, June | a.m., Tuesday, June 12. at 11 a.m., followed by interment Eccleston Churchyard. Inquiries to George Pettit & Son, funeral directors, KEECH. - On June 5, 1984. Cambridge, after a short liness, bravely and selflessly borne, MARY ALLAN, loved wife of John, and mother of Gillian and Rodney, dearly loved grandma to Steven. Lisa, Michael and Annabel Funeral Thursday, June 7, 3 p.m., All Saints' Church, Little Shelford, Camoridge. Donations, if desired, to Cancer Hescarch, Cambridge. LAWRENCE, -On June 6, at home, dearly loved mother of Robert, Debornh, Barbara and Sharon. No flowers, but planted, or a donation to your many LEWORTHY. - On June 4. peacefully at a nursing home. RUBY EVELYN. Funeral, St Stephen's Church, Bexhill-on-Sea, on Wednesday, June 13, at 2.45 p.m., followed by cremation. No flowers

LYMINGTON. — On Tuesday, June 1984, suddenly at Basingstoke Hospital, Viscount OLIVER KINZING WALLOP, much loved husband of Julia, devoted and much loved father of Quentin, Lucinda and Emma and stepfather of Jennifer, Antonia, Charles and Laura, Funeral private, McDONALD. - On May 31, 1984. JOHN RANKINE McDoNALD. B.Sc. (Eng.) C.England, F.I.E.E., M.B.I M., aged 65 Operations. Plessey Telecommunications Limited. ex Japanese P.O.W. Malaysia and Burma, most dearly loved husband Jamaica). Private funeral has taken MATHEZ.—On June 2, 1984, sud-denly but peacefully. ROLAND GASTON, beloved husband of Ruth and dearly loved father of Christine, Service at Christ Church, Brent Street, Hendon, ondon, N.W.4. on Thursday, June ' at 3 p.m., followed by cremation at Golders Green Crematorium. Donations. If desired, to Save the Children Fund.

of the late Doctor CHARLES PVE OLIVER nrandmother of Harriet. Private crema-Margaret's Church, Hothfield, Ashford, at A p.m., Monday, June 11, No flowers. Denations, if desired, would be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, St Margaret's Church, Home Farm, Hothfield.

The late Arthur John Divon Business for Reginal Bosanouer will be held at All Souts', Language on Wed-Business for Reginal Business for Reginal Bu peacefully away in hospital, Manjonie, of 16. Cranmore Way, N.10. Funeral

OLIVER,-On June 3, AUDREY, wife

Service at St Marylebone Crematorium.

East End Road, N.2. on Tuesday, June

12. at 2.30 p.m. Floral tributes to
Cooksey and Son Ltd, 190, Fortis Green

Road, N.10.

Remembered with love and pratitude.

Joan. PENN .- On June 3, at home. peacefully at his home, Glengarriff.

Wednesday, June 13, at All Saints Church, Old Heathfield, followed by Church, Uremation, Inquiries to Fuller & Scott, The Wakelyns, Uckfield 3241. fully, CLADYS, much loved sister of the late Guy, aunt of Janet and great-aune No flowers, please, but donations to the National Trust. Treluke Hospital, Truro, BROADY Maggie, Finneral service at Old Town

Describe, old Professor P. Department of Hoemsterry; Uction), Anno Boad, Observatory, Capa at life lummy fore William, aged 71 genra, of at, Butte Hill Hoad, Woodley. fully after a courageous ages, in loving Jack, dearly loved by her children Veronica, Gillian and

to Baker & Sons. 52. Station Road, ROBINSON. -On June ROBINSON .- On June 4, 1984, after a long lliness bravely borne, Willenin, Mr Alan Tuffin, the UCW's the Administration's goodwill general secretary, yesterday general secretary, yesterday Another Republican, Senator old Androw Towns of the Administration's goodwill Downing Street paper, has a Friday, June 8. Cremation at Goldens tautly-worded issive from dear of the Congress at serious risk.

Another Republican, Senator old Androw Towns of the Green (West Chapel), 5 p.m. Donations preferred to Cancer Research, 871, T. A. Ellement & Son. 21. Bridge Street. Muner, or donations to the friends of Michael Sobell House, Mount Vernon

must have been disappointed ruption of postal services, tioning Mr Michael Armacost, a level which puts the miners' David and Peter and much loved London. Under Secretary of State for David and Peter and much loved London Scottish Regiment and for over the miners' David and Alison. So years with Convile and Calus College. Chapel, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, and interment in the grave of his beloved June 15, at 2 p.m. Reunited. Flowers may be sent to Messrs Harry Williams and Sons, funeral directors, 7 and 9, Victoria Park, Cambridge. ton. Shropshire, a fortnight after her husband, BETTY KATE, aged 76, wife of William Logan, mother of Andrew, Frenk and Stuart and grandmother of clott, Inquiries to 42, Church Street, Broseley, Salop. SEWELL .- On June 6. peacefully at

Glenmuir, Branksome Road,

Leonards-on-Sea, MARJORDE, Cremetton,

at Hastings. Wednesday, June 13, as 12 noon. Inquiries to Hinkley Funeral Service, Hastings 431461. SHIELLS .- On Wednesday, Jufe 6. seloved husband of Phyllis Joy. Service peacefully at Horton Hospital. Banbury. the Rev. R. T. (Robin) SHIELLS, M.Sc., at St Mary's Church, Llanaber, on riday. June 8, at 1 p.m., followed by beloved husband of Kathleen, father of Margaret and grandfather of Stephen, Jonathon and Joanna. Funeral service at St Peter's Church, Hook Norton, on Tuesday, June 12, at 11 e.m. followed by private cremation. No flowers, please Donations, if desired, for Cancer Relief. SHUCKBURGH. - On June 1, 1984, at Little Haven, Dibden Purlies, Hampvoongest daughter of the late Commander George Stewkley Shuckburgh and loving

oved father of Peter and Andrey and Bhickheath, elder son of the late EDWARD Kiff and Edward Smalley and a very loving uncle. Funeral wereles at St on Friday. June 3. Private burial service Family flowers only. Francis Chappell & Sons, 4, Lee High

HOGBEN. -On June 4, 1984, pence- Great Comberton, AUDREY MAY (mee Marklew), aged 78, sadly missed by five children and thirteen grandchildren. Funeral, June 12. Donations, 1 Foundation, 9, Belgrute Mews, London TAPPER,-On June 5. 1984, peacefully at Christchurch Hospital, EMMA MAY, the beloved widow of The Rev. WILLIAM TAPPER, Of Queens Park,

> service on Tuesday, June 12, at the Bournemouth Crematorium, at 11.15 a.m. Family flowers only, please. Inquiries to H. B. & E. Mudge, Bournes mouth 36401 THORBURN. On June 4, 1984, In ALEXANDER LENNOX THORBURN, M.D., aged 74 years of Altrincham, Cheshire, band of May and father of Heather and Douglas. Funeral service at Eastbourne rematorium, on Monday, June 11, at .30 p.m. Family flowers only, Donations if desired to British Heart Foundation, c/o J. K. Scott, 3, Rowsley Road, Eastbourne.

South Drive, Bournemouth. Funeral

TOLPUTT.-On June 5, 1984. peacefully at Wokingham, PRISCILL BLANCHE EDITH, agod 95 years. Funeral and Peter. Funeral service at St Mary's at Tunbridge Wells Cometery, 11.30 TULLY .- On June 6. peacefully, SLIZABETH MARY, widow of Dr THOMAS TULLY, of 136. Dover Road, Walmer, and formerly of Spondon, Derby, Puneral service at St Thomas of Centerbury. Sevenoaks, Kent, on Tuesday, June 12 10 s.m. Donations it desired R.N.I.B. or Cancer Research. Inquiries to Francia Chappell, 3, London Road Sevenoaks, Kent. WALSH .- On June 4, percefully at home. PERCY C. aged 84, Order of St. John. Memorial service at 8t Luke's Church, West Norwood, on Tuesday, June 12, at 1/2.45 p.m., followed by cremation at Norwood Crematorium,

1.30 p.m. "We thank God upon every remembrance of him." Donations, I desired, to B.H.H.I. Crown Lane, WALTER .- On June 2, 1984, suddealy at home, ROGER MAXWELL, aged father of Stephen, Julie and Oliver. Cremation at The City of London Cremafully in hospital in South Laguna, torium, Aldersbrook Road, E.12, on California, HAZEL N. LAVVIELD, wife Monday, June 11, at 3:20 p.m. No of Elwood and mother to Jim, Pam, Bowers. WARNER .- On June 6. peacefully she would have liked something beau- at home in France, Geoffney, loved by WASE-ROGERS .- On June 5, 1984, peacefully at home, JOHN ALISTAIR, much loved husband, father and grandfarther. Funeral service at St Cassians. Chaddesley Corbett, on Friday, June 8. at 12.45 p.m. Private cremation after-Family flowers only, but donations. It desired, to N.S.P.C.C., or R.S.P.C.A. No mourning by request.

YOUNG .- On June 5, 1984, peace fully. in hospital, Lt-Col R. A. A. (Dick) Young, Royal Tank Reot. (Retd.). of Bowfell Storrs Park, Bowness-on-Windermere, husband of the late Gundred Young and father of Penelone and Peter. The fimeral service will take place at St Martin's Church, Bowness years, of Glengarry. Wall Rake, Heswull, on-Windermere, on Director, June 12, Wirral, retired Director of Overseas at 2 p.m., followed by private interment in Bowness Cometers, Family flowers only please, but donations, if desired, to the Cumbria Red Cross cla Woodpack Yard, Kenetal, Cambria. require, no letters, please, YOUNG .- On June 2. peacefully, be bospital, WILLIAM JOHN (RHD, In 70th year, dearly loved husband of Norah, father of Thehna and Jean.

57, Portland Place, London, WIN 4AR.

father-in-law of Enhyard and John and

granddad of John and Christian. Funeral

at Rawdon Crematorium, near Leeds,

follows June 8, at 1.50 p.m. Family flowers only, please. Donations, if de-

sired, to R.A.F. Benevolent Association,

the late ARTHUR JOHN DIMOND RUCKNEY L PAGE, On June 5, 1984, peacefully formerly of Purley, Berks, will be held at a Bournemouth nursing home. Hill.EN at St Mary's Church. Purley. Reading. (nee Parkinson), and 84 years, widow Rerks. on Saturday, July 7, at 3 p.m. of ALGIE PAGE, a beloved aunt. Ser-vice was held at the Bournemouth RIANCA ROSOFF, will be held at the Brompton Oratory, 11 a.m., Wednesday,

BRIMS, IAN, of Hove and London .-Missing at sea north of Bermuda in the widower of Marjorie and beloved tragic sinking of the S.V. Margnes, tion June 11, at 2.15 p.m., West in Toronto, Canada, and the U.S.A. H. Kenyon, 83, Westbourne Grove.

PERRIMAN. — On June 5, 1984.

Reacefully at his home, Glengarriff.

With so much love on her Birthday, Steeple Aston. Oxford. KENNETH, much today and always. Trd and children loved husband of Alyson and father of LAKE. K. W. J., died June 7, 1983.

Printed and Published by THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

135, Fleet Street, London, ECAP 4BL, and at Withy Grove, Manchester, M60 4BS.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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April 10, 1984

ACTION

cc: Deave

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM:

WILLIAM F. MARTINUPW

SUBJECT:

Annotated Agenda for Europe

Attached at Tab I for your signature is a memorandum for the President forwarding an annotated agenda for his trip to Europe (Tab A). This agenda was closely coordinated with the Speechwriters, Advance Office, and the Department of State. It has also benefited from an extensive review by the NSC staff, particularly Peter Sommer, Ty Cobb, Roger Robinson, and Doug McMinn.

While we are currently in the midst of preparing for China, we should not lose sight of the fact that the European visit is less than two months away. As we have experienced with the President's recent visits to Japan and Korea, and now with his forthcoming trip to China, an annotated agenda is a critical coordinating tool in ensuring effective preparations by all agencies involved. Once the President has approved the approach, we will prepare a Kimmitt-Hill memorandum for transmission to State. This should be done prior to the trip to China.

Peter Sommer, Ty Cobb, Roger Robinson, Doug McMinn, and Gasty RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum for the President at Tab I.

Approve

Disapprove

Attachments

Tab. I . . Memorandum for the President Tab A Annotated Agenda

Declassify on: OADR

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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April 16, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT:

Your Trip to Europe -- Annotated Agenda

Issue

To acquaint you at an early stage with the themes and objectives of the major events of your visit to Europe in June.

Facts

During the recent advance trip to Europe, the NSC staff working closely with Mike Deaver's people, the Speechwriters, and State Department prepared an annotated agenda for your forthcoming trip to Europe, which is attached at Tab A for your review.

While we are still in the midst of heavy briefing for China, we thought you might wish to get a quick review of some of the themes of your European trip, which will take place one month following your trip to China.

The Department of State concurs with this package.

Recommendation

NC NC

KRR

That you review the attached annotated agenda and approve the themes identified.

Attachment:

Tab A

Annotated Agenda

Prepared by: William F. Martin

Catherine A. Torgerson

White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1983 BY , NARA, Date 2/20

SECRET

Declassify on: OADR

cc Vice President Mike Deaver DECLASSIFIED

NLS F96-016 #3

BY MARA, DATE 1/7/00

SECRET

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE

THE SETTING

- The President's leadership in the Summit process has grown steadily since Ottawa in 1981. He has exhibited consistency and resolve in advancing a common Allied approach to key economic, trade, financial and security objectives and transformed the uncertain atmosphere surrounding Versailles into a display of unity at Williamsburg.
 - By June, the President will also have made two trips to East Asia within a period of six months visiting Japan, Korea and China. This represents a dramatic demonstration of our interest in strengthening our overall relations with the Pacific community of nations, opening new avenues of cooperation with a new center of global economic activity, and enhancing the prospects for peace and prosperity in the region.
 - Thus the stage is set for a very successful trip by the President to Europe. It signifies a return to our roots and a reassertion of US interest in a strong and viable Europe. In addition, the President can use this opportunity to explain further the importance he attaches to improving ties with the Soviet Union.
 - The settings for the visits are colorful and dramatic.
 The return home to Ireland, the remembrance of Allied sacrifices forty years before in Normandy, and the historic splendor of London provide the President with an ideal backdrop for his themes of peace and prosperity and the importance of Allied support and cooperation in the achievement of both.
 - Despite optimism about continued world economic recovery and Allied relations in general, the President will again face questions and some criticism of US policies. The deficit, interest and exchange rates, trade disputes and protectionism, the US stance on the Middle East and Central America, relations with the Soviet Union and arms control, will be on the minds of his seven Summit counterparts. At the same time, there has been over the past year an important convergence of US and European views on economic policies, on East-West issues, and on basic Summit issues to which we should point and on which we want to build.

OBJECTIVES

- Advance American foreign policy objectives. Reconfirm our commitment to close Allied cooperation on political and economic issues throughout the world, including European economic recovery, a strong NATO, a democratic Central America, broader relations among Pacific Basin countries, and enhanced cooperation between the democracies of the Pacific, Europe and the Americas.
- Recommitment to the "spirit of Williamsburg." Build upon the momentum of past Summits to achieve sustained non-inflationary growth, reduce trade barriers, move toward a new trade round, and strengthen the consensus on East-West economic relations.
- Reaffirmation of the role of the United States in leading world recovery. Call attention to the strength of the American economy and its positive impact in spreading economic growth to the rest of the free world.
 - Bolster Allied cooperation in key areas. Pledge to work for the continued strengthening-of the Alliance and be prepared, if there is an Allied consensus, to broaden cooperative efforts with initiatives such as counterterrorism, the manned-space program and the development of an approach to deal with a crisis in the Persian Gulf.
 - Reaffirmation of close relations with Ireland. Stress
 American-Irish cultural and historical ties, mutual
 support of freedom and democracy, the importance of
 European integration (Ireland will assume the EC
 Presidency less than a month after the visit), Atlantic
 solidarity, and the necessity for a peaceful, democratic
 solution to the problem of Northern Ireland.

Focus on Normandy as a landmark in the transatlantic relationship. Pay tribute to the Americans and other Allies who gave their lives in the fight for liberation and link the events at Normandy forty years ago with the reconciliation of former adversaries and the establishment of the current period of unprecedented peace and prosperity to Europe, based on the continued and continuing US commitment to the security of Europe.

AGENDA

Friday, June 1

8:20 p.m.

Remarks on Arrival. (Shannon Airport; met by Prime Minister Fitzgerald -- five minutes highlighting close bonds between Ireland and the US)

Saturday, June 2

4:30 p.m.

Speech at University College in Galway. (Tenminute remarks. Audience will be representational
cross-section of community.) Focus should be on
Galway, an historic port village celebrating its
500th anniversary. The President will be made an
honorary citizen, receive the keys to the city and
be presented with an honorary doctorate from the
University. The speech should emphasize the important bonds between the US and Ireland from the
micro to the macro. Recommended themes:

- Tribute to West Ireland: Highlight 500th
 anniversary of Galway. The University
 College's founding in the mid-1800's coincides
 with the potato famine and the first wave of
 emigration whereby people sought new lives in
 the New World, including the President's
 great-grandfather.
 - Importance of Immigration: Emphasize the economic and cultural ties and personal bonds between the President and other Irish Americans and Ireland; importance of Irish Americans to United States and the importance of Americans to Ireland today through tourism, investment, technology flow, and job creation.

 Emphasize cultural ties with Irish authors, poets, and playwrights; songs and musicians and friendships between citizens.
 - -- Importance of Shared Values: Reaffirm democracy; religious freedom and rights of man; common aspirations for world peace and prosperity; importance of tolerance and rejection of violence.

Sunday, June 3

1:10 p.m.

Ballyporeen: (Reagan ancestoral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman, visit the Ronald Reagan Pub, view a cultural performance, and make short remarks.) Remarks should focus on returning to his roots and importance 42 million Americans attach to their ancestry, and shared values such as self-reliance, private initiative, and hard work. President could say he wants his grandchildren and great-grandchildren to visit Ballyporeen in a free and prosperous Europe.

4:20 p.m.

Arrive Dublin

Courtesy Call on President Hillary: (30 minutes) Once an active politician and former Prime Minister, Hillary now serves as a constitutional president with no governmental responsibilities. He was instrumental in getting Ireland to join the EC and has recently visited China.

State Dinner in Dublin Castle: (3-minute toast to Hillary. In addition to being the formal venue for State visits, Dublin Castle is also the site of the New Ireland Forum.) Theme of toast could be tribute to all people of good will who are trying to find peaceful solutions to world problems. The President should call attention to Ireland's cultural, religious, political, and economic contributions. Ireland's involvement with international organizations, such as EC and UN; Ireland's unique position between Europe and the United States.

Monday, June 4

Meeting with Fitzgerald: The major topic will likely be the implications of the New Ireland Forum Report (on future of Northern Ireland), which will likely be released in April. Fitzgerald may ask about US foreign policy positions and raise current European economic issues and concerns with an eye to the Summit. Ireland assumes the EC Presidency on July 1, and Fitzgerald may want to review US-EC trade problems as preparation for that responsibility.

Speech to Joint Session of the Parliament. (20 minutes; about 200 people will attend.) The President's most important speech in Europe; should be a major foreign policy address. It should be upbeat. Irish are most concerned about the state of US-Soviet relations and their vulnerable position in East-West relations. The speech should emphasize broader East-West relations, peace, arms control, and the robust nature and promise of the economic recovery. In addition, the President can present his views on present US-European relations and prospects, and look forward to the future with a sense of purpose and confidence. Some major themes should include:

- US-Ireland: An important relationship in the past and a thriving future together. Given the youth of Irish population (average age is 25), place emphasis on reaching out to post-WWII generation. Key contribution of Ireland—its youth and vigor. One-way flow of the last century has developed into a healthy two-way flow today—in investment, trade, and tourism. Importance of values which we share from our common experience: democracy, freedom of the individual, free enterprise, and the family. Importance of finding peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflicts, including the Northern Ireland issue.
 - US-Europe: The problems facing Europe are not easy: unemployment, particularly among the young; industrial restructuring which is necessary for 21st century economic prosperity. It is essential that we honor the commitment made at Williamsburg and stay the course of free trade and break down barriers to open trade. America is contributing by getting our own economic house in order leading to robust economic recovery worldwide. The Atlantic Alliance is alive and well; the economic and military strength of the West provides a basis for improved relations with the East. The need for closer cooperation among industrialized nations (including Japan) to maintain deterrence, combat protectionism, promote regional order, and cope with global debt/development problems.

Fast-West Relationship: Stress our readiness for improved East-West relations and what we have done/offered to bring this about. We are willing to do our part to build a realistic relationship — which will benefit not only those in the US and USSR, but people everywhere. Note Irish role with the United States in the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1963. We share these views today. The arms control policy of the US is not window dressing — we are deeply dedicated not only to stopping the increase, but to total elimination of nuclear

Reciprocal Lunch: (US Ambassador's residence; three-minute toast). The President will host this event as a thank you for the State Dinner the previous night.

Departure Statement: (brief remarks) A summary of his visit.

3:00 p.m.

Leave for London

Tuesday, June 5

Television Interview: (Could be either one interviewer or questions from a cross-section of British public.)

Key economic questions may include the US budget deficit, unemployment levels in OECD economies, cooperative actions needed by Summit countries to sustain non-inflationary growth; trade issues, particularly what do do about rising protectionism; and how to continue successfully to manage international debt problems, based on the Williamsburg understandings. Cite strong US economic recovery which is leading the world out of recession. Recall the Williamsburg Summit as a benchmark in the turnaround of world economic performance. On trade, urge continued resistance to protectionist tendencies and support for a new round of multilateral trade talks.

- -- Politically, paramount attention will be focused on East-West relations, the Middle East, and Central America. On East-West relations, the President should emphasize his effective defense posture which has allowed the US to negotiate from a position of equality on these crucial arms control negotiations. Stress importance of Western arms control initiatives and readiness for improved East-West relations.
- on Middle East issues, stress that America remains firm in its search for progress between the Arabs and the Israelis.

 Accordingly, we are continuing our efforts aimed at negotiations on the West Bank. At the same time the response should emphasize the commitment to Israel, affirm that we have pursued, contrary to our critics' claims, a balanced approach between Israel and the Arab states, as reflected in the very large annual aid program for Egypt and our military cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and others.
 - On Central America, stress our support for moderate center, against extremes of right or left, aimed at establishing democratic societies able to foster sustained economic growth. Note the importance of the CBI/ Jackson Plan to deal on a fresh and innovative basis with the problems which plague Central/ Caribbean region. Point toward the strategic importance in that 50 percent of manpower to reinforce Europe would have to pass through US Gulf ports:
 - On Transatlantic Opportunities: (Poll data shows that only about 1/3 of the British feel confident about US leadership and there remains widespread antipathy towards deployment of INF.) Stress substantial majority in US approve of your efforts to rebuild America's economy and strengthen the nation's defenses. Our sustained recovery and growth is an essential anchor of prosperity for the West and makes easier the economic recovery

-- Summit: Thatcher's objective is to achieve a personal success as chairwoman of the proceedings. For her own domestic purposes, she will want to spotlight prospects for growth, and will be touting the UK budget adopted this year, which has a strong emphasis on the supply side, including significant tax reductions. Otherwise, we expect her to be supportive of our broad Summit objectives, in line with her past participation in these gatherings.

Wednesday, June 6

Visit to Normandy: (Three sites: Point du Hock the American cemetery memorial and Utah Beach.)

Normandy symbolizes the US commitment to Europe, which led directly to the Atlantic Alliance. The President will make brief (10-15 minutes) remarks at the Point du Hock ceremony to about 500 people, including veteran groups. This should be emotional, stirring, and personal. The themes include reconciliation of former adversaries, how postwar cooperation has kept the peace for the longest period in modern European history, Alliance solidarity, and the strength of the American commitment to Europe.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 7-9

The London Economic Summit. (Same format and length as Williamsburg.) Main focus of meetings will be economic issues; political issues will be discussed at meals. Thatcher will again stress informality. The objective of the President will be to highlight US economic recovery and to continue to be forceful on Williamsburg themes:

- Achieve world non-inflationary growth. Ensure that non-inflationary growth is sustained through compatible macro-economic policies, a continued commitment to open markets, and a reduction of domestic economic rigidities.
- -- Urge further trade liberalization. Seek Allied agreement to begin planning for a multilateral round of trade-liberalizing negotiations.

- -- Stabilize world finance/debt situation.

 Obtain reiteration of the Williamsburg approach. Review the current status of the international debt crisis, including the delicate balance between economic adjustment and the political/social stability of debtor countries.
- -- Initiate international manned space station program. Provide the political framework for future detailed, technical negotiations. Seek public announcement.
- -- Political Issues. Meals and other informal occasions will be used to exchange views on global political issues; such as East-West, Middle East, Persian Gulf(including energy preparedness should Gulf oil be curtailed), etc.
- Counter-Terrorism. Commitment to enhanced struggle against terrorism could be announced, assuming agreement to common action in the interim in negotiations between the governments which have begun outside the Summit process.

Bilaterals. As at past Summits, there may be opportunities for the President to meet privately with some of the leaders. The major topics would include:

Germany. Chancellor Kohl may feel a bit bruised by the Normandy commemoration, despite its emphasis on reconciliation. He will likely continue his push for an American gesture to improve the East-West political climate, with a particular focus on a US-Soviet Summit, and progressive arms control. Continuation and support of German economic recovery produced by the more market-oriented policies adopted by Kohl may also be discussed.

- France. President Mitterrand may reiterate his support for the US role in the defense of Europe, including our firm position on arms negotiations. The leaders may also emphasize the importance of continued US-French cooperation and coordination on key regional issues, such as Lebanon, Chad, and the Gulf. While Mitterrand will highlight the health of our relations, he may also voice disagreement with US policy in Central America and continuing high interest rates and deficits.
- Japan. During the President's state visit to Japan, Nakasone and the President discussed issues involving trade, finance, energy, security assistance, and defense. Officials from both sides have been working since November, and the two leaders will review their progress in these areas. The meeting also provides an opportunity to encourage continued movement by Japan toward an enhanced contribution to Western defense.

Sunday, June 10

10:00 a.m.

Embassy Greeting. This event will provide the President with the occasion to express his gratitude to the members of the American Foreign Service for their contribution to the life of the nation. Stress admiration for the dedication of Foreign Service officers, some of whom have tragically given their lives for their country in recent years in terrorist and other hostile acts, and the sacrifices made by wives and children of officers.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	- WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
·		1	First drafts of Vrish/ Normandy Major Speeches from State Video Script from CIA	3	4	5
6	Other Public Statements from State (to be edited by Speechwriters)	8	9	10	Bilateral Briefing Book from State	12
13	7 Pres. Mtg. w/Sherpa Team Provide Public Statements for Agency Review	Book from State	16	NSC Revised Briefing Books (Bilateral, Summit) to McFarlane	NSC Revised Briefing Books to Pres/Sr. Staff Agency Comments on Public Statements Due	President Reviews Brfg. Books
20	Speechwriters provide Public Statements to Pres.	Briefing Video from CIA	23	24	Final Form Briefing Materials from State 60 min. NSC Briefing on Ireland/ Normandy (film shown)	Pres. completes review of public statements
27	Video Available for Sr. Staff Review	7 3 hr. NSC Brfg. on Political/Economic agendas London Summit	30	7 60 min. NSC Brfg on Mtgs w/Thatcher and Nakasone NSC Distributes Final Brfg. Books to Pres./Sr. Staff		

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURÓAY
			TERMINA WALL	111011111	9:00 AF1 departs Andrews AFB 8:20 AF1 arrives Shannon, Ireland, Arrival Ceremony with Brief Remarks 9:15 Arrive Ashford Castle	3:15 Arrive Galway 3:30 University Colleg Ceremony, Rem. 5:15 Arrive Ashford Castle
3 1:10 Arrive Ballyporeen. Visit Church, Pub, and Town Center 3:00 Depart Ballyporeen for Dublin 4:40 Private Mtg. with Pres. Hillary 7:55 Dublin Castle for State Dinner, Toasts	Deerfield, Toasts 3:10 Depart Dublin, Cere. and Remarks 4:30 AF1 Arrives London 6:00 Welcoming Cere. & Tea	5 1:00 Private Lunch w/Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip Afternoon:TV Interview 6:00 Thatcher Bilateral at Downing Street 7:30 Working Dinner with Thatcher	Morning: Possible Nakasone Mtg. 12:00 Depart Normandy 2:40 Remarks at Point du Hoc 4:05 Omaha Beach Ceremony w/Mitterrand, Remarks 4:55 Utah Beach Heads Ceremony., Brief Remarks 6:10 Depart Normandy 6:30 Arrive Winfield House; London	7 Morning: Summit Briefing Afternoon: Bilaterals 7:30 Summit Leaders Recpt. at St. James 8:00 Leaders Working Dinner at Downing Street	8 10:00 Meet with Leaders at Lancaster House 1:00 Working Luncheon 2:30 Plenary Session 8:00 Working Dinner at National Portrait Gallery	9:30 Mtg. with Head Lancaster House 1:00 Working Lunch 3:40 Reception at Go Hall, Joint Press Statement 8:00 State Dinner at Buckingham Pa
10:00 Remarks to Embassy Personnel 10:30 Depart London 1:40 (EDT) AF1 Arrive Andrews AFB	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1984

POINTE DU HOC

WE ARE HERE TO MARK THAT DAY IN HISTORY WHEN THE ALLIED ARMIES JOINED IN BATTLE TO RECLAIM THIS CONTINENT TO LIBERTY. FOR 4 LONG YEARS, MUCH OF EUROPE HAD BEEN UNDER A TERRIBLE SHADOW. FREE NATIONS HAD FALLEN, JEWS CRIED OUT IN THE CAMPS, MILLIONS CRIED OUT FOR LIBERATION. EUROPE WAS ENSLAVED, AND THE WORLD PRAYED FOR ITS RESCUE. HERE, IN NORMANDY, THE RESCUE BEGAN. HERE THE ALLIES STOOD, AND FOUGHT AGAINST TYRANNY IN A GIANT UNDERTAKING UNPARALLELED IN HUMAN HISTORY.

WE STAND ON A LONELY, WINDSWEPT POINT ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF FRANCE. THE AIR IS SOFT, BUT, 40 YEARS AGO AT THIS MOMENT, THE AIR WAS DENSE WITH SMOKE AND THE CRIES OF MEN; THE AIR WAS FILLED WITH THE CRACK OF RIFLE FIRE AND THE ROAR OF CANNON.

AT DAWN ON THE MORNING OF THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1944, 225 AMERICAN RANGERS JUMPED OFF THE BRITISH LANDING CRAFT AND RAN TO THE BOTTOM OF THESE CLIFFS. THEIR MISSION WAS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT AND DARING OF THE INVASION: TO CLIMB THESE SHEER AND DESOLATE CLIFFS AND TAKE OUT THE ENEMY GUNS. THE ALLIES HAD BEEN TOLD THAT SOME OF THE MIGHTIEST OF THOSE GUNS WERE HERE, AND THEY WOULD BE TRAINED ON THE BEACHES TO STOP THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

THE RANGERS LOOKED UP AND SAW THE ENEMY SOLDIERS AT THE EDGE OF THE CLIFFS SHOOTING DOWN AT THEM WITH MACHINE GUNS AND THROWING GRENADES. AND THE AMERICAN RANGERS BEGAN TO CLIMB. THEY SHOT ROPE LADDERS OVER THE FACE OF THESE CLIFFS AND BEGAN TO PULL THEMSELVES UP. WHEN ONE RANGER FELL, ANOTHER WOULD TAKE HIS PLACE; WHEN ONE ROPE WAS CUT, A RANGER WOULD GRAB ANOTHER AND BEGIN HIS CLIMB AGAIN.

THEY CLIMBED, SHOT BACK, AND HELD THEIR FOOTING; SOON, ONE BY ONE, THE RANGERS PULLED THEMSELVES OVER THE TOP -- AND IN SEIZING THE FIRM LAND AT THE TOP OF THESE CLIFFS THEY BEGAN TO SEIZE BACK THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

225 CAME HERE. AFTER TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING, ONLY 90 COULD STILL BEAR ARMS.

BEHIND ME IS A MEMORIAL THAT SYMBOLIZES
THE RANGER DAGGERS THAT WERE THRUST INTO THE
TOP OF THESE CLIFFS. AND BEFORE ME ARE THE
MEN WHO PUT THEM THERE.

THESE ARE THE BOYS OF POINTE DU HOC.

THESE ARE THE MEN WHO TOOK THE CLIFFS.

THESE ARE THE CHAMPIONS WHO HELPED FREE A

CONTINENT; THESE ARE THE HEROES WHO HELPED

END A WAR.

GENTLEMEN, I LOOK AT YOU AND I THINK OF THE WORDS OF STEPHEN SPENDER'S POEM. YOU ARE MEN WHO IN YOUR "LIVES FOUGHT FOR LIFE...AND LEFT THE VIVID AIR SIGNED WITH YOUR HONOR."

I THINK'I KNOW WHAT YOU MAY BE THINKING RIGHT NOW: "WE WERE JUST PART OF A BIGGER EFFORT; EVERYONE WAS BRAVE THAT DAY."

EVERYONE WAS. DO YOU REMEMBER THE STORY OF BILL MILLIN OF THE 51st HIGHLANDERS? FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY, BRITISH TROOPS WERE PINNED DOWN NEAR A BRIDGE, WAITING DESPERATELY FOR HELP. SUDDENLY, THEY HEARD THE SOUND OF BAGPIPES, AND SOME THOUGHT IT WAS A DREAM. IT WASN'T. THEY LOOKED UP AND SAW BILL MILLIN WITH HIS BAGPIPES, LEADING THE REINFORCEMENTS, AND IGNORING THE SMACK OF THE BULLETS INTO THE GROUND AROUND HIM.

LORD LOVAT WAS WITH HIM -- LORD LOVAT OF SCOTLAND, WHO CALMLY ANNOUNCED WHEN HE GOT TO THE BRIDGE: SORRY I'M A FEW MINUTES LATE, AS IF HE'D BEEN DELAYED BY A TRAFFIC JAM -- WHEN IN TRUTH HE'D JUST COME FROM THE BLOODY FIGHTING ON SWORD BEACH, WHICH HE AND HIS MEN HAD JUST TAKEN.

THERE WAS THE IMPOSSIBLE VALOR OF THE POLES, WHO THREW THEMSELVES BETWEEN THE ENEMY AND THE REST OF EUROPE AS THE INVASION TOOK HOLD. AND THE UNSURPASSED COURAGE OF THE CANADIANS, WHO HAD ALREADY SEEN THE HORRORS OF WAR ON THIS COAST. THEY KNEW WHAT AWAITED THEM HERE, BUT THEY WOULD NOT BE DETERRED; ONCE THEY HIT JUNO BEACH, THEY NEVER LOOKED BACK.

ALL OF THESE MEN WERE PART OF A
ROLLCALL OF HONOR, WITH NAMES THAT SPOKE OF
A PRIDE AS BRIGHT AS THE COLORS THEY BORE:
THE ROYAL WINNIPEG RIFLES, POLAND'S 24TH
LANCERS, THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS,
THE SCREAMING EAGLES, THE YEOMEN OF
ENGLAND'S ARMOURED DIVISIONS, THE FORCES OF
FREE FRANCE, THE COAST GUARD'S "MATCHBOX
FLEET" ...AND YOU, THE AMERICAN RANGERS.

FORTY SUMMERS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE
BATTLE YOU FOUGHT HERE. YOU WERE YOUNG THE
DAY YOU TOOK THESE CLIFFS -- SOME OF YOU
WERE HARDLY MORE THAN BOYS, WITH THE DEEPEST
JOYS OF LIFE BEFORE YOU. YET YOU RISKED
EVERYTHING HERE. WHY? WHY DID YOU DO IT?
WHAT IMPELLED YOU TO PUT ASIDE THE INSTINCT
FOR SELF-PRESERVATION AND RISK YOUR LIVES TO
TAKE THESE CLIFFS? WHAT INSPIRED ALL THE
MEN OF THE ARMIES THAT MET HERE?

WE LOOK AT YOU, AND SOMEHOW WE KNOW THE ANSWER.

IT WAS FAITH AND BELIEF; IT WAS LOYALTY AND LOVE.

THE MEN OF NORMANDY HAD FAITH THAT WHAT
THEY WERE DOING WAS RIGHT, FAITH THAT THEY
FOUGHT FOR ALL HUMANITY, FAITH THAT A JUST
GOD WOULD GRANT THEM MERCY ON THIS
BEACHHEAD -- OR ON THE NEXT. IT WAS THE
DEEP KNOWLEDGE -- AND PRAY GOD WE HAVE NOT
LOST IT -- THAT THERE IS A PROFOUND, MORAL
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE USE OF FORCE FOR
LIBERATION AND THE USE OF FORCE FOR
CONQUEST. THEY WERE HERE TO LIBERATE,
NOT TO CONQUER, AND SO THEY DID NOT DOUBT
THEIR CAUSE. AND THEY WERE RIGHT NOT TO
DOUBT.

THEY KNEW SOME THINGS ARE WORTH DYING

FOR: ONE'S COUNTRY IS WORTH DYING FOR; AND

DEMOCRACY IS WORTH DYING FOR, BECAUSE IT IS

THE MOST DEEPLY HONORABLE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

EVER DEVISED BY MAN. THEY LOVED LIBERTY;

THEY WERE WILLING TO FIGHT TYRANNY;

THEY KNEW THE PEOPLE OF THEIR COUNTRIES WERE

BEHIND THEM.

THE AMERICANS WHO FOUGHT HERE THAT
MORNING KNEW WORD OF THE INVASION WAS
SPREADING THROUGH THE DARKNESS BACK HOME.
THEY FELT IN THEIR HEARTS, THOUGH THEY COULD
NOT KNOW IN FACT, THAT IN GEORGIA THEY WERE
FILLING THE CHURCHES AT 4 A.M., IN KANSAS
THEY WERE KNEELING ON THEIR PORCHES AND
PRAYING, AND IN PHILADELPHIA THEY WERE
RINGING THE LIBERTY BELL.

SOMETHING ELSE HELPED THE MEN OF D-DAY:
THEIR ROCKHARD BELIEF THAT PROVIDENCE WOULD
HAVE A GREAT HAND IN THE EVENTS THAT WOULD
UNFOLD HERE; THAT GOD WAS AN ALLY IN THIS
GREAT CAUSE. AND, SO, THE NIGHT BEFORE THE
INVASION, WHEN COLONEL WOLVERTON ASKED HIS
PARACHUTE TROOPS TO KNEEL WITH HIM IN PRAYER
HE TOLD THEM: DO NOT BOW YOUR HEADS BUT
LOOK UP SO YOU CAN SEE GOD AND ASK HIS
BLESSING IN WHAT WE ARE ABOUT TO DO.
ALSO THAT NIGHT, GENERAL MATTHEW RIDGWAY LAY
ON HIS COT, LISTENING IN THE DARKNESS FOR
THE PROMISE GOD MADE TO JOSHUA: "I WILL NOT
FAIL THEE NOR FORSAKE THEE."

THESE ARE THE THINGS THAT IMPELLED
THEM; THESE ARE THE THINGS THAT SHAPED THE
UNITY OF THE ALLIES.

WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER, THERE WERE LIVES TO BE REBUILT AND GOVERNMENTS TO BE RETURNED TO THE PEOPLE. THERE WERE NATIONS TO BE REBORN.

ABOVE ALL, THERE WAS A NEW PEACE TO BE ASSURED. THESE WERE HUGE AND DAUNTING TASKS. BUT THE ALLIES SUMMONED STRENGTH FROM THE FAITH, BELIEF, LOYALTY AND LOVE OF THOSE WHO FELL HERE. THEY REBUILT A NEW EUROPE TOGETHER.

THERE WAS FIRST A GREAT RECONCILIATION AMONG THOSE WHO HAD BEEN ENEMIES, ALL OF WHOM HAD SUFFERED SO GREATLY. THE UNITED STATES DID ITS PART, CREATING THE MARSHALL PLAN TO HELP REBUILD OUR ALLIES AND OUR FORMER ENEMIES. THE MARSHALL PLAN LED TO THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE -- A GREAT ALLIANCE THAT SERVES TO THIS DAY AS OUR SHIELD FOR FREEDOM, FOR PROSPERITY, AND FOR PEACE.

IN SPITE OF OUR GREAT EFFORTS AND SUCCESSES, NOT ALL THAT FOLLOWED THE END OF THE WAR WAS HAPPY, OR PLANNED. SOME LIBERATED COUNTRIES WERE LOST.

THE GREAT SADNESS OF THIS LOSS ECHOES DOWN TO OUR OWN TIME IN THE STREETS OF WARSAW, PRAGUE, AND EAST BERLIN. THE SOVIET TROOPS THAT CAME TO THE CENTER OF THIS CONTINENT DID NOT LEAVE WHEN PEACE CAME. THEY ARE STILL THERE, UNINVITED, UNWANTED, UNYIELDING, ALMOST 40 YEARS AFTER THE WAR.

BECAUSE OF THIS, ALLIED FORCES STILL
STAND ON THIS CONTINENT. TODAY, AS 40 YEARS
AGO, OUR ARMIES ARE HERE FOR ONLY ONE
PURPOSE -- TO PROTECT AND DEFEND DEMOCRACY.
THE ONLY TERRITORIES WE HOLD ARE MEMORIALS
LIKE THIS ONE AND THE GRAVEYARDS WHERE OUR
HEROES REST.

WE IN AMERICA HAVE LEARNED BITTER
LESSONS FROM TWO WORLD WARS: IT IS BETTER
TO BE HERE, READY TO PROTECT THE PEACE, THAN
TO TAKE BLIND SHELTER ACROSS THE SEA,
RUSHING TO RESPOND ONLY AFTER FREEDOM IS
LOST.

WE HAVE LEARNED THAT ISOLATIONISM NEVER WAS AND NEVER WILL BE AN ACCEPTABLE RESPONSE TO TYRANNICAL GOVERNMENTS WITH EXPANSIONIST INTENT.

BUT WE TRY ALWAYS TO BE PREPARED FOR PEACE; PREPARED TO DETER AGGRESSION; PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE THE REDUCTION OF ARMS; AND, YES, PREPARED TO REACH OUT AGAIN IN THE SPIRIT OF RECONCILIATION.

IN TRUTH, THERE IS NO RECONCILIATION WE WOULD WELCOME MORE THAN A RECONCILIATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION, SO, TOGETHER, WE CAN LESSEN THE RISKS OF WAR, NOW AND FOREVER.

IT IS FITTING TO REMEMBER HERE THE GREAT LOSSES ALSO SUFFERED BY THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE DURING WORLD WAR II: 20 MILLION PERISHED, A TERRIBLE PRICE THAT TESTIFIES TO ALL THE WORLD THE NECESSITY OF AVOIDING WAR.

I TELL YOU FROM MY HEART THAT WE IN THE UNITED STATES DO NOT WANT WAR. WE WANT TO WIPE FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH THE TERRIBLE WEAPONS MAN NOW HAS IN HIS HANDS. I TELL YOU WE ARE READY TO SEIZE THAT BEACHHEAD --BUT THERE MUST BE SOME SIGN FROM THE SOVIET UNION THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO MOVE FORWARD, THAT THEY SHARE OUR DESIRE AND LOVE FOR PEACE, THAT THEY WILL GIVE UP THE WAYS OF CONQUEST. THERE MUST BE A CHANGING THERE THAT WILL ALLOW US TO TURN OUR HOPE INTO ACTION.

WE WILL PRAY FOREVER THAT SOME DAY THAT CHANGING WILL COME. BUT FOR NOW,
PARTICULARLY TODAY, IT IS GOOD AND FITTING
TO RENEW OUR COMMITMENT TO EACH OTHER,
TO OUR FREEDOM, AND TO THE ALLIANCE THAT
PROTECTS IT.

WE ARE BOUND TODAY BY WHAT BOUND US 40 YEARS AGO, THE SAME LOYALTIES, TRADITIONS, AND BELIEFS.

AND WE ARE BOUND BY REALITY: THE STRENGTH OF AMERICA'S ALLIES IS VITAL TO THE UNITED STATES, AND THE AMERICAN SECURITY GUARANTEE IS ESSENTIAL TO THE CONTINUED FREEDOM OF EUROPE'S DEMOCRACIES. WE WERE WITH YOU THEN; WE ARE WITH YOU NOW. YOUR HOPES ARE OUR HOPES, AND YOUR DESTINY IS OUR DESTINY.

HERE, IN THIS PLACE WHERE THE WEST HELD TOGETHER, LET US MAKE A VOW TO OUR DEAD.

LET US SHOW THEM BY OUR ACTIONS THAT WE UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY DIED FOR; LET OUR ACTIONS SAY TO THEM THE WORDS FOR WHICH MATTHEW RIDGWAY LISTENED: "I WILL NOT FAIL THEE NOR FORSAKE THEE."

STRENGTHENED BY THEIR COURAGE,
HEARTENED BY THEIR VALOR, AND BORNE BY THEIR
MEMORY, LET US CONTINUE TO STAND FOR THE
IDEALS FOR WHICH THEY LIVED AND DIED.
THANK YOU ALL VERY MUCH.

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