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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo	James L. Hooley to William Henkel, re Geneva (page 3)	11/08/85 12:30	F7 B7
2. themes	re post Geneva	n.d.	F7 B1
3. draft manifest	re Geneva (page 2)	11/08/85 5:30	F7 B7
4. manifest	AF1, AAFB to Geneva	n.d.	F7 B7
5. manifest	back-up plane, AAFB to Bonn	n.d.	F7 B7
			<i>CB 12/29/00</i>
COLLECTION:			
THOMAS, W. DENNIS: Files			KDB
FILE FOLDER:			
Geneva Oversight Group - Dennis Thomas [5 of 5] CFOA 582			11/8/95

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-5 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(5) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

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FILE FOLDER: Geneva Oversight Group - Dennis Thomas [5 of 5] CFOA 582			11/8/95

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(e)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(e)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(e)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(e)(3) of the PRA].
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- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
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~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

1300 November 13, 1985

MAJOR PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS AND THEMES ON THE ROAD TO GENEVA

- November 13: Cabinet Meeting
NSC Meeting: Geneva
- November 14: President meets with U.S. arms negotiators in Roosevelt Room/Cabinet Room.
* Presidential Address to the Nation (Oval office) Focus on People to People Initiative
NSC Meeting: Geneva
- November 15: NSC Meeting: Geneva
- November 16: Departure from South Lawn
* Short arrival statement in Geneva
- November 16-21 * Meeting in Geneva (See separate schedule)
- November 21: * Consult with NATO Allies in Brussels
* Televised Address to Joint Session of Congress
Theme: Future Agenda for Peace
- November 22: *T Meeting with selected U.S. Press. Theme: Future Agenda for Peace, and what we Accomplished in Geneva.
- December 5: * Speech at Plaza Hotel in New York City, National Review Anniversary.
- December 9: * Youth Event at Fallston, Maryland

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 1.4(b)

Authority: 68 FR 51200, Oct. 24, 2003

BY , NARA, Date 8/26/95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR GENEVA, SWITZERLAND EVENTS

November 16 - November 21, 1985

Saturday, 11/16/85, Official U.S Delegation for
Swiss Arrival Ceremony

THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Secretary Shultz
Ambassador Whittlesey
Ambassador Carmen
Mrs. Carmen
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Patrick Buchanan
Larry Speakes
Dennis Thomas
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Jack Matlock

Sunday, 11/17/85 (1:30 p.m.), Briefing

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Larry Speakes
Dennis Thomas
Fred Ikle
Ambassador Hartman
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Paul Nitze
Jack Matlock
Robert Linhard
Kenneth Adelman

Monday, 11/18/85 (11:15 a.m.), Briefing

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Larry Speakes
Dennis Thomas
Fred Ikle
Ambassador Hartman
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Paul Nitze
Jack Matlock
Robert Linhard
Ambassador Rowny

SENSITIVE

11/11/85 8:30 a.m.

Monday, 11/18/85 (12:15 p.m.) Working Lunch

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Larry Speakes
Dennis Thomas
Fred Ikle
Ambassador Hartman
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Paul Nitze
Jack Matlock
Tyrus Cobb
Robert Linhard
Ambassador Rowny

Monday, 11/18/85, (2:00 p.m.), Arrival Ceremony and Bilateral Meeting with President Furgler

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Ambassador Whittlesey
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Tyrus Cobb (notetaker)

Tuesday, 11/19/85 (9:10 a.m.), Briefing

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Larry Speakes
Dennis Thomas
William Henkel (scheduling/logistics only)
Fred Ikle
Ambassador Hartman
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Paul Nitze
Jack Matlock
Robert Linhard

Tuesday, 11/19/85 (10:20 a.m.), Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Ambassador Hartman
Assistant Secretary Ridgway

Jack Matlock (notetaker)
Mark Palmer (2nd notetaker - not seated
at table)

Interpreter

Tuesday, 11/19/85 (12:40 p.m.), Working Lunch

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Larry Speakes
Dennis Thomas
Fred Ikle
Ambassador Hartman
Paul Nitze
Jack Matlock
Robert Linhard
Kenneth Adelman
Ambassador Rowny

Tuesday, 11/19/85 (2:30 p.m.), Plenary Meeting with
General Secretary Gorbachev

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Ambassador Hartman
Jack Matlock (notetaker)
Paul Nitze
Robert Linhard (2nd notetaker - not
seated at table)
Interpreter

Tuesday, 11/19/85 (8:00 p.m.), Soviet Hosted Dinner

THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Ambassador Hartman

Wednesday, 11/20/85 (9:10 a.m.), Briefing

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Larry Speakes
Dennis Thomas
Fred Ikle

William Henkel (scheduling/logistics
only)
Ambassador Hartman
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Jack Matlock

Wednesday, 11/20/85 (10:00 a.m.), Plenary Meeting with
General Secretary Gorbachev

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Ambassador Hartman
Jack Matlock (notetaker)
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Mark Palmer (2nd notetaker)
Interpreter

Wednesday, 11/20/85 (12:40 p.m.), Working Lunch

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Larry Speakes
Dennis Thomas
Fred Ikle
Ambassador Hartman
Jack Matlock
Assistant Secretary Ridgway

Wednesday, 11/20/85 (2:30 p.m.), Plenary Meeting

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Ambassador Hartman
Jack Matlock
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Mark Palmer/Robert Linhard (second
notetaker not seated at table)
Interpreter

Wednesday, 11/20/85 (8:15 p.m.), U.S. Hosted Dinner

THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Secretary Shultz
Donald Regan
Robert McFarlane
Ambassador Hartman

Thursday, 11/21/85, Departure Ceremony

Same as arrival ceremony participants

- 5 -
SENSITIVE

11/11/85 8:30 a.m.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 2 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

Dennis Thomas

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

TALKING POINTS ON THE GENEVA MEETING

The attached Talking Points on U.S.-Soviet Relations and our four agenda items for the Geneva meeting (Human Rights, Regional Issues, Bilateral Matters and Arms Control), while not classified, are not intended for public distribution. Officials addressing these issues are encouraged to use these points as a reference and guidance aid.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

Key Message: President Reagan wants to build the foundation for peaceful and constructive relations with the Soviet Union. The U.S. does not seek to impose its political or economic system on others, but we insist that the Soviet Union also refrain from attempts to dominate others. The President is determined to defend the interests of the U.S. and our Allies, and to preserve peace through deterrence; but he also wants to lower arms levels, reduce tensions and create a more cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union. This will only be possible if Soviet leaders respond constructively. We have no illusions about the profound differences in our philosophies and societies, but the President will go to Geneva intent on addressing and seeking to manage our differences on human rights, regional issues, bilateral matters and arms control. Our efforts to achieve an enduring peace will not end in Geneva; we want a more stable relationship sustainable over the long term.

Background: Since the 1917 Russian Revolution, the U.S.-Soviet relationship has evolved through several phases, including a period of minimal contact, a wartime alliance, "containment," and an intense cold war rivalry. Since the 1970s, our adversarial relationship has led to a reassessment of "detente" and a deflation of the high hopes which it generated. Despite our differences, there are strong incentives for U.S.-Soviet cooperation; foremost is the need to avoid war. The U.S., therefore, has sought to engage the Soviet Union in constructive dialogue on vital issues affecting our two nations and the world.

Points to Make:

- Arms control is an important part of our overall relationship with the Soviet Union -- but it is only one of many US-Soviet issues.
- Our differences with the Soviet Union are profound, stemming from fundamentally different values, history, and degrees of individual freedom.
- We believe we can and must work together to reduce the risk of war. But Soviet leaders must recognize that cooperation is a two-way street: they must be prepared to address our concerns as we have theirs.
- The new Soviet leader Gorbachev has expressed his desire for better relations with the United States. We hope that sentiment will be translated into deeds.
- We are prepared to meet the Soviets halfway at the negotiating table. If they show flexibility and reasonableness, the prospects for arms reductions and progress on other issues will be enhanced.
- The meeting in Geneva is not the end but part of the process by which we hope to build a more constructive relationship.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Key Message: Respect for the individual and the rule of law is as fundamental to peace as arms control. A government which does not respect its citizens' rights and its international commitments to protect those rights is not likely to respect its other international undertakings. We are determined to press for greater Soviet adherence to international agreements such as the Helsinki Accords. We believe human rights are integral to the peace-seeking process since countries which respect human rights are unlikely to unleash war.

Background: The Soviet Union is a signatory to and claims to comply with a number of international agreements concerning human rights. In spite of these public commitments, the Soviet human rights situation remains bleak. Violations of human rights inside the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union's failure to live up to its international commitments are matters of deep concern to the American people.

Points to Make:

- President Reagan is approaching the Geneva meeting representing a free and open society with deep respect for human rights.
- Freedom and democracy are the best guarantors of peace: people who enjoy freedom and human rights will not encourage their governments to commit aggression against others. History has shown that democratic nations do not start wars.
- In the Soviet Union, Andrey Sakharov remains forcibly exiled in Gorky. Shcharansky remains imprisoned. Religious believers are a major target of persecution. Jewish and other emigration in 1984 was the lowest in twenty years and continues to be low in 1985. Soviet authorities have begun a major internal crackdown against Hebrew teachers and other Jewish cultural activists.
- At Geneva we will press the Soviets to adhere to their Helsinki and other international commitments on human rights. In particular we will seek greater emigration, more reunification of divided families, and release of prisoners of conscience.
- We have stressed to the Soviets at all levels that progress on human rights can have an important, beneficial effect on our overall relationship.

REGIONAL ISSUES

Key Message: Soviet adventurism in various regions of the world is a fundamental source of global tension. We want the Soviets to stop trying to expand their influence through armed intervention and subversion. To avoid misunderstandings and miscalculations, we have expanded the scope of our dialogue with the Soviet Union on regional issues. We are proposing negotiated settlements, withdrawal of outside forces, and international efforts to build economies and meet human needs.

Background: The Soviet Union, directly and/or through proxies, is intervening in Afghanistan, Angola, Central America, Ethiopia, Indochina, and other countries and regions, and is obstructing efforts by the U.S. and our Allies to work toward peaceful resolutions in the Middle East. Tensions created by Soviet actions in various parts of the world naturally affect our overall relationship. Recent bilateral meetings with the Soviets on several regional issues will serve as the basis for our discussions on this topic in Geneva.

Points to Make:

- The U.S. and our Allies are determined to maintain the economic and military strength necessary to deter Soviet aggression and defend our interests.
- We believe that only a political solution is possible in Afghanistan. The Soviets say that they too believe in a negotiated settlement, but they have refused to address the withdrawal of the more than 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.
- The Soviets are substantially intervening in southern Africa and Southeast Asia through their provision of military equipment and their close support for several countries of these regions.
- We continue to oppose Soviet and Cuban sponsorship of armed insurgency in Central America, especially their support for Nicaragua's military buildup.
- In the Middle East the Soviets could help reduce tensions by working among its friends to reduce arms supplies to Iran, and by stopping the supply of materials to destabilizing groups in Lebanon.
- We will continue to insist that regional problems be solved not through armed violence, but through peaceful social and economic development.
- The President's UN proposal for a regional peace process is bold and realistic.

BILATERAL MATTERS

Key Message: True peace requires openness, honest communications and opportunities for our peoples to get to know one another directly. We have made proposals to remove barriers at all levels.

Background: We have had many exchanges this year at the cabinet level. Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze have met often and Shultz and National Security Advisor McFarlane met with General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow. Agriculture Secretary Block and HUD Secretary Pierce both visited Moscow. Commerce Secretary Baldrige's visit to the Soviet Union improved prospects for U.S.-Soviet trade. We reached agreements with the Soviets on upgrading and expanding the use of the HOTLINE.

Points to Make:

On bilateral matters, we are making some progress in the area of improving communications to reduce the risk of misunderstanding or miscalculation:

- we recently began operation of the upgraded hotline;
- we have been discussing opening consulates in Kiev and New York;
- an agreement with the Soviet Union and Japan can be an important step towards improving air safety in the Northern Pacific, and preventing incidents such as the KAL shutdown;
- finally, we want to greatly increase people to people exchanges, programs to share information, and enhanced cooperation in meeting human needs.

ARMS CONTROL

Key Message: Our goal is to get equitable and verifiable agreements on deep reductions in offensive nuclear arsenals. We also want to discuss how we and the Soviets might manage a transition over the long term from today's situation, in which deterrence rests on the threat of nuclear retaliation, to one in which greater reliance is placed on defenses that threaten no one. We want to reduce the danger of nuclear war.

Background: The U.S. and the Soviet Union resumed this year negotiations, which the Soviets broke off in 1983, aimed at reducing existing nuclear arsenals of both sides and preventing an arms race in space. These talks are divided into three areas: strategic arms, intermediate range nuclear forces, and defense and space issues. The U.S. has proposed radical, verifiable and balanced reductions of offensive nuclear weapons. We are also seeking to discuss the relationship between offense and defense, and we have a number of other initiatives underway.

Points to Make:

- We are focusing on reductions in offensive nuclear weapons because they are the source of the greatest instability and most immediate concern to both sides.
- At long last, the Soviets have tabled a detailed counterproposal at the Geneva talks. While it is flawed, it contains positive seeds. Building on these positive elements, we have tabled a new proposal in Geneva to reduce strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons by 50%.
- Our ultimate objective is the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons.
- Our SDI research program is consistent with the ABM Treaty. We would consult with our Allies and discuss and negotiate as appropriate with the Soviets before deployment.
- Effective verification of and compliance with arms control agreements are essential elements of arms control. Soviet violations of existing agreements undermine the confidence necessary for a sound arms control process.
- We have invited the Soviet Union to send experts to observe and measure a U.S. nuclear test as part of our continuing efforts to work with the Soviets on improving verification of nuclear testing limitations.
- The U.S. has proposed a complete and verifiable global ban on all chemical weapons.
- We are ready for progress at other arms control meetings, such as the MBFR talks in Vienna and the CDE in Stockholm.

AIR FORCE ONE/
BACKUP PLANE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PROPOSED TRAVELERS ON AF1 and 26000

TO

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1985

AIR FORCE ONE MANIFEST - DRAFT

THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Secretary Shultz
Under Secretary F. Ikle
D. Regan
R. McFarlane
P. Buchanan
L. Speakes
D. Thomas
P. Nitze
T. Dawson
W. Henkel
J. Kuhn
J. Matlock
C. Hill
K. Osborne
W. Hall
B. Hayward
Dr. Smith
Mil. Aide
Ofcl. Photographer
J. Bengtsson
A. Castello

26000 MANIFEST - DRAFT

R. Ridgway
K. Adelman
E. Rowny
B. Kalb
W. Martin
D. Chew
B. Elliott
J. Rosebush
K. Small

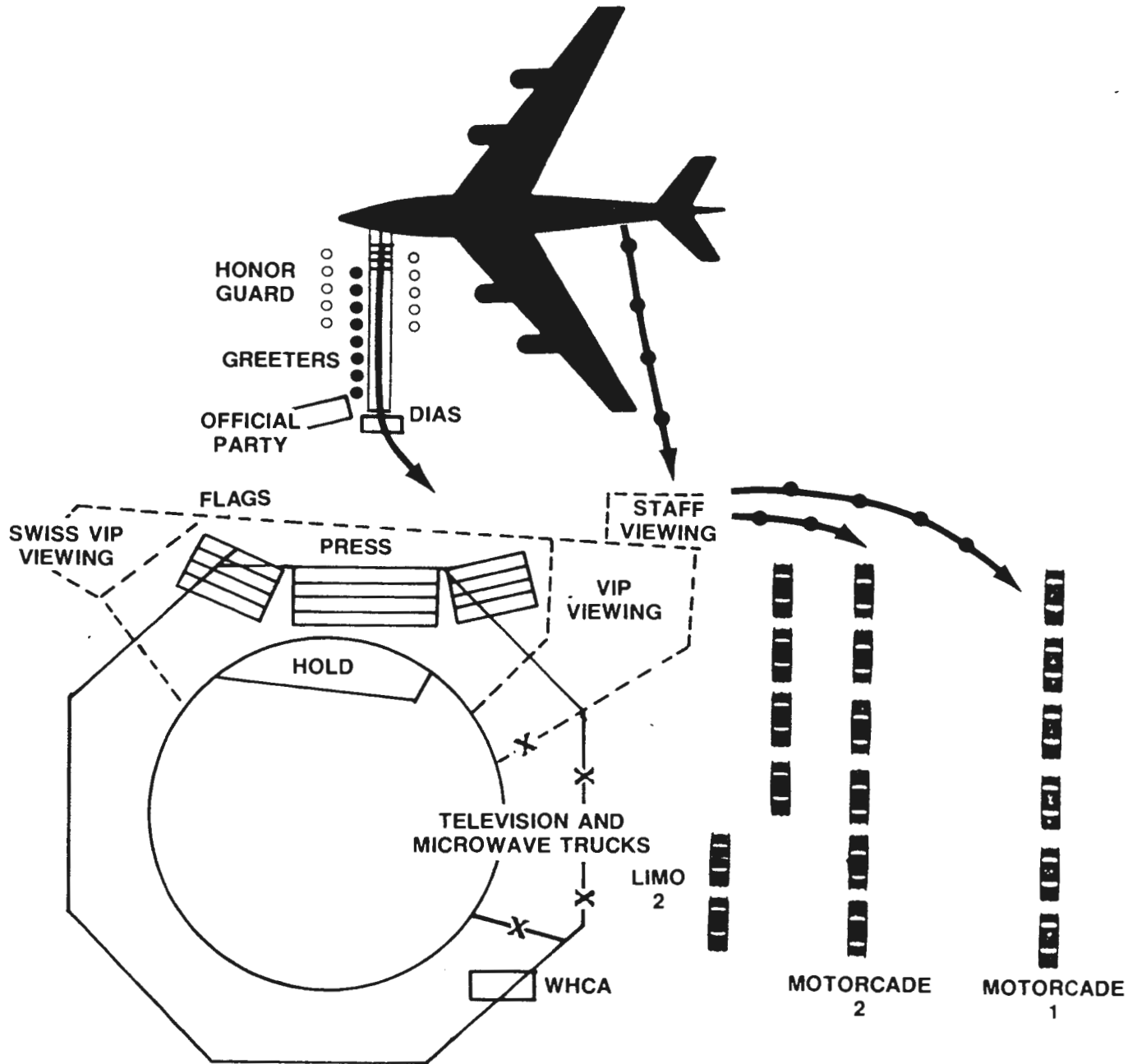
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

COINTRIN AIRPORT ARRIVAL CEREMONY

Geneva, Switzerland

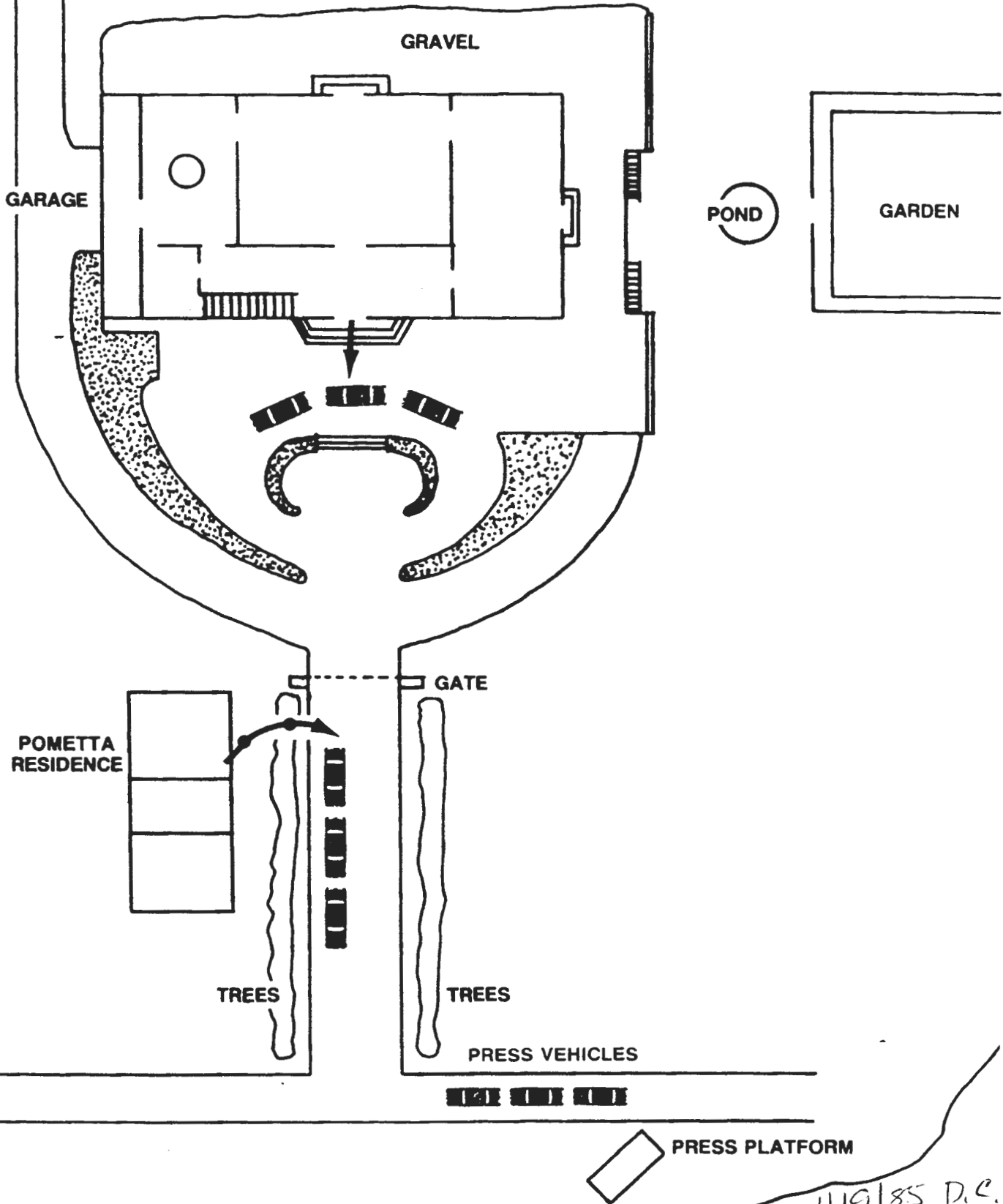
Saturday, November 16, 1985



11/9/85/D.C

MAISON DE SAUSSURE ARRIVAL

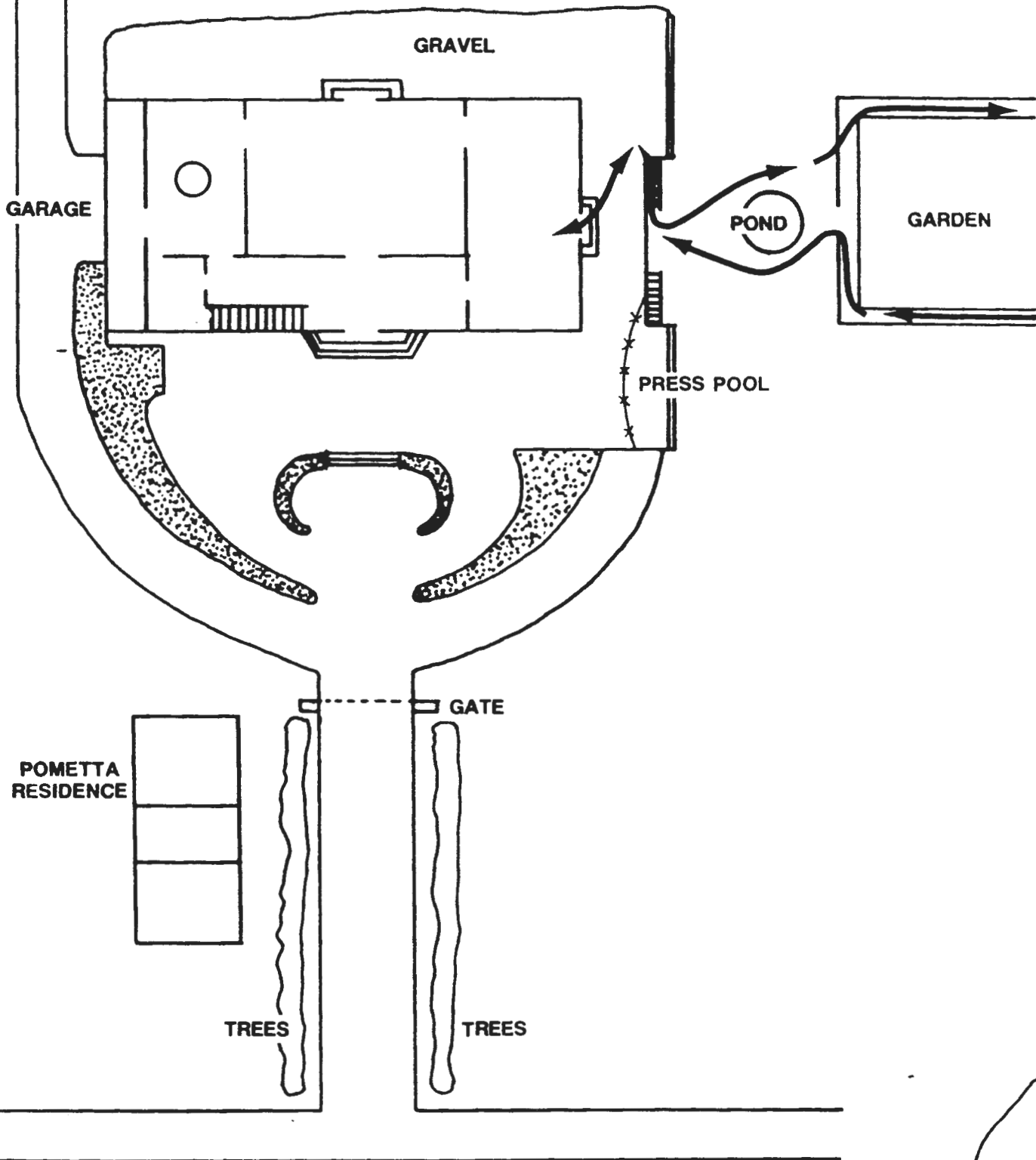
Geneva, Switzerland
November 16-20, 1985



11/9/85 D.C.

MAISON DE SAUSSURE WALK IN GARDEN

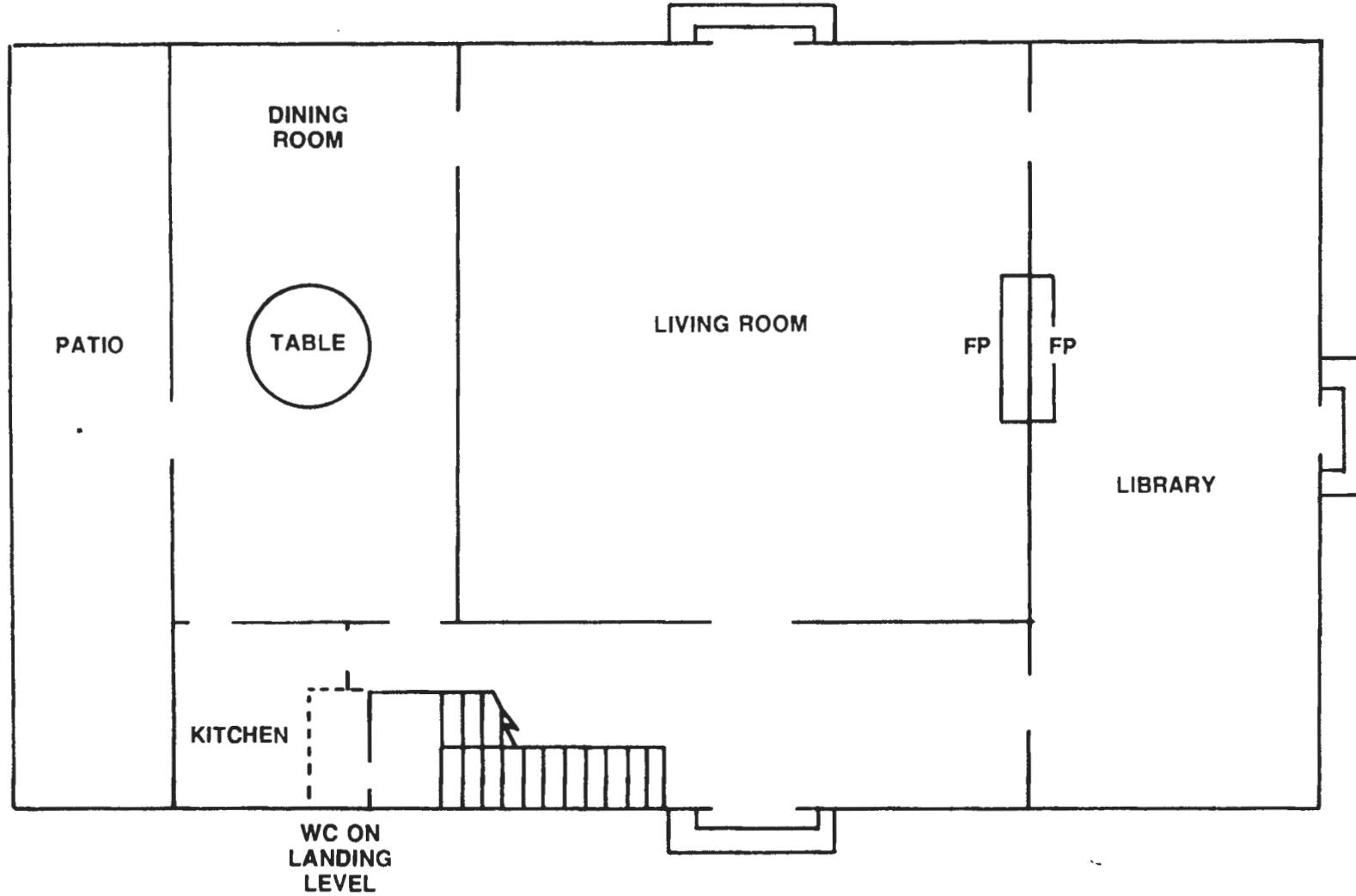
Geneva, Switzerland
Sunday, November 17, 1985



11/19/85 D.C.

MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GROUND FLOOR
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

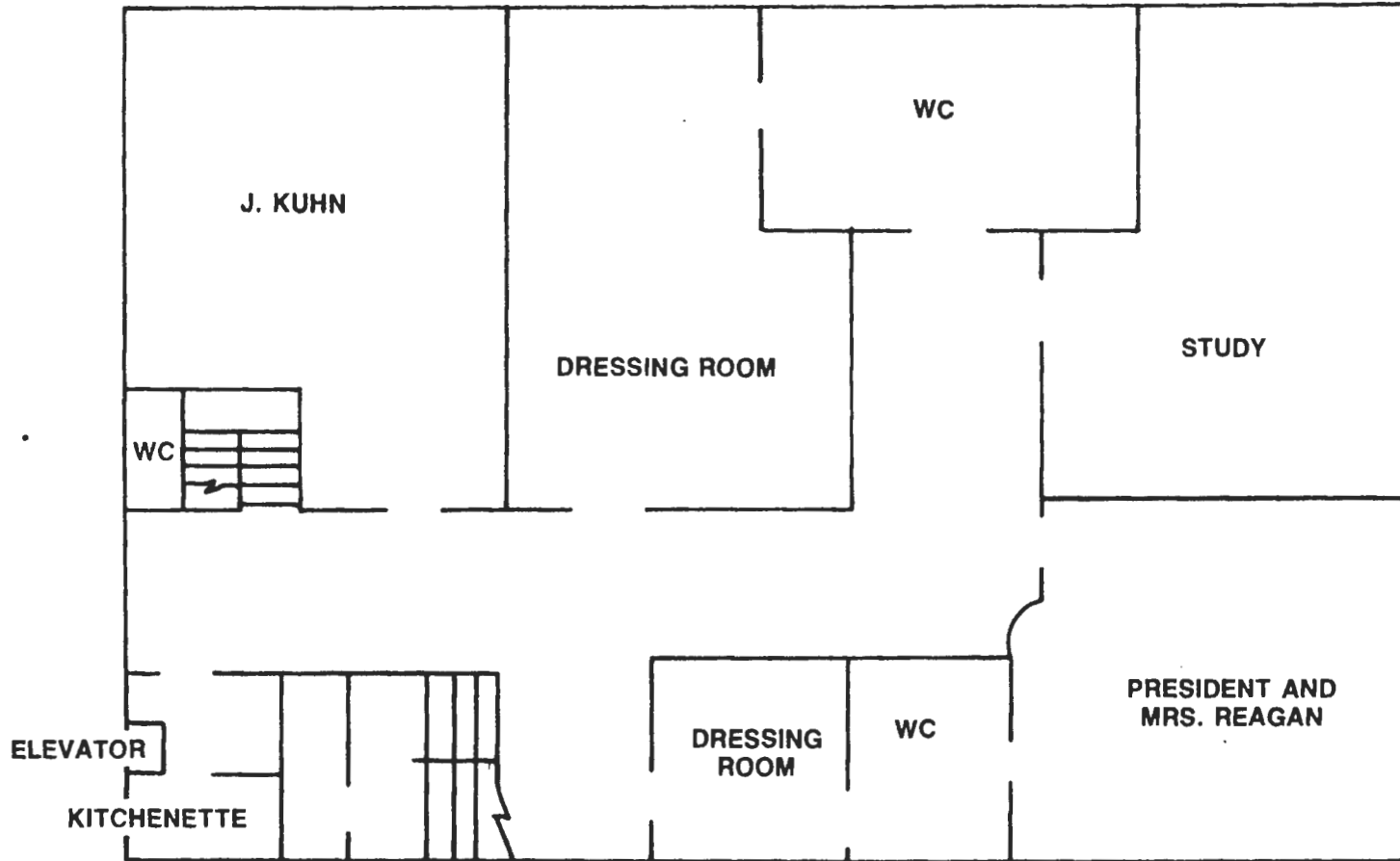
11/9/85 D.C.



MAISON D SAUSSURE

FIRST FLOOR
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

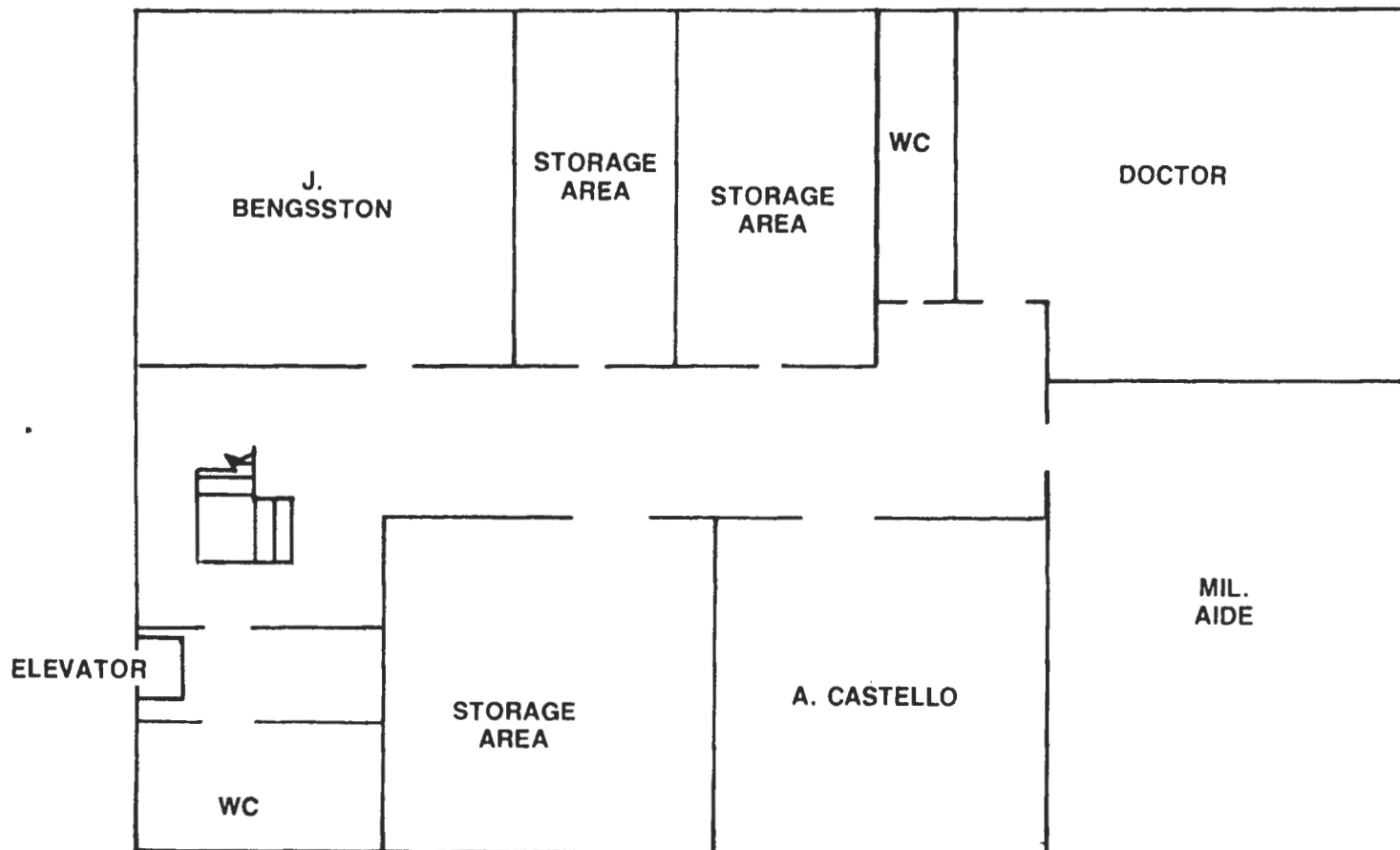
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D.C.



MAISON DE SAUSSURE

2nd FLOOR (ATTIC)
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

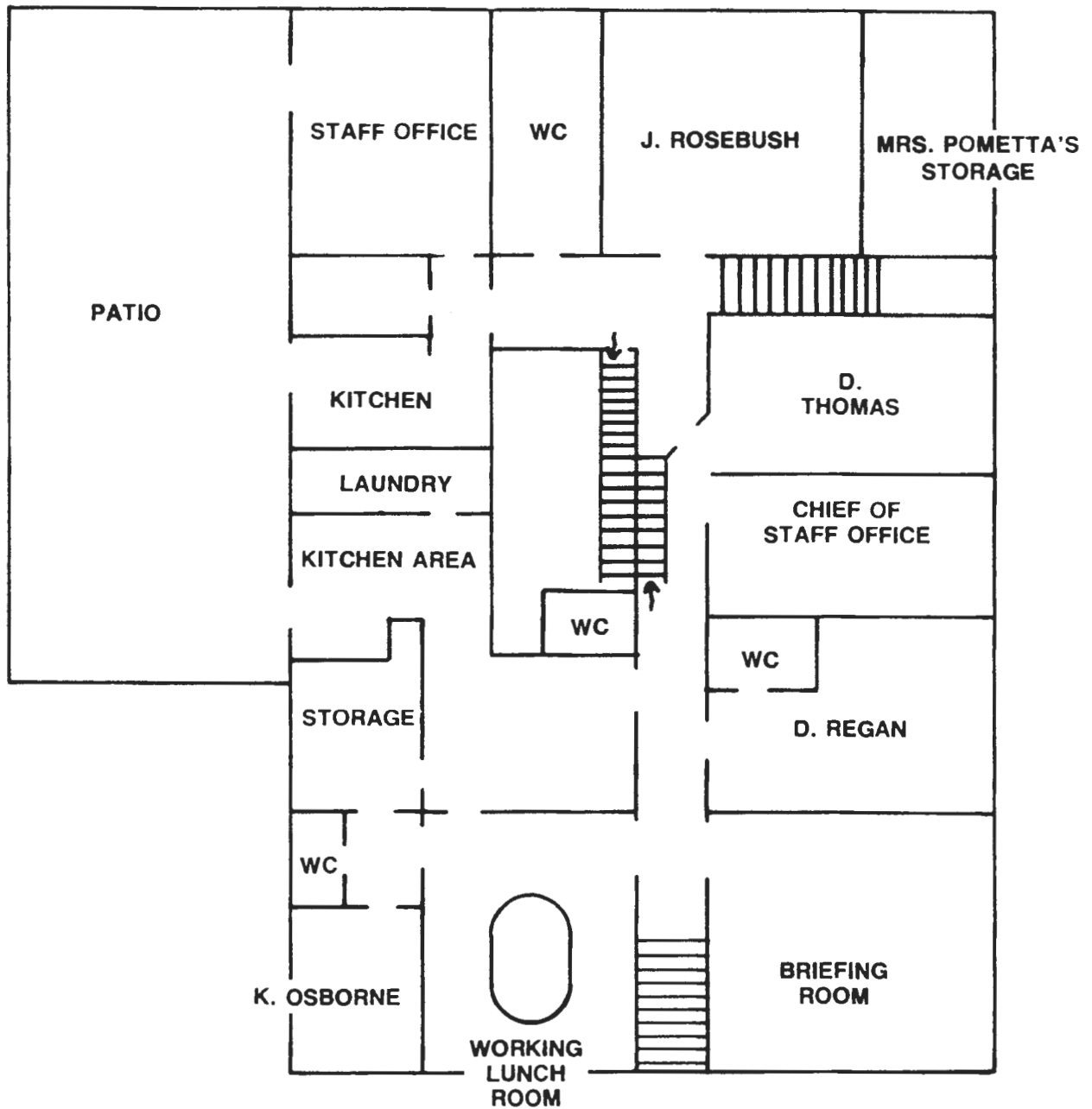
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D.R.



POMETTA RESIDENCE

FIRST FLOOR

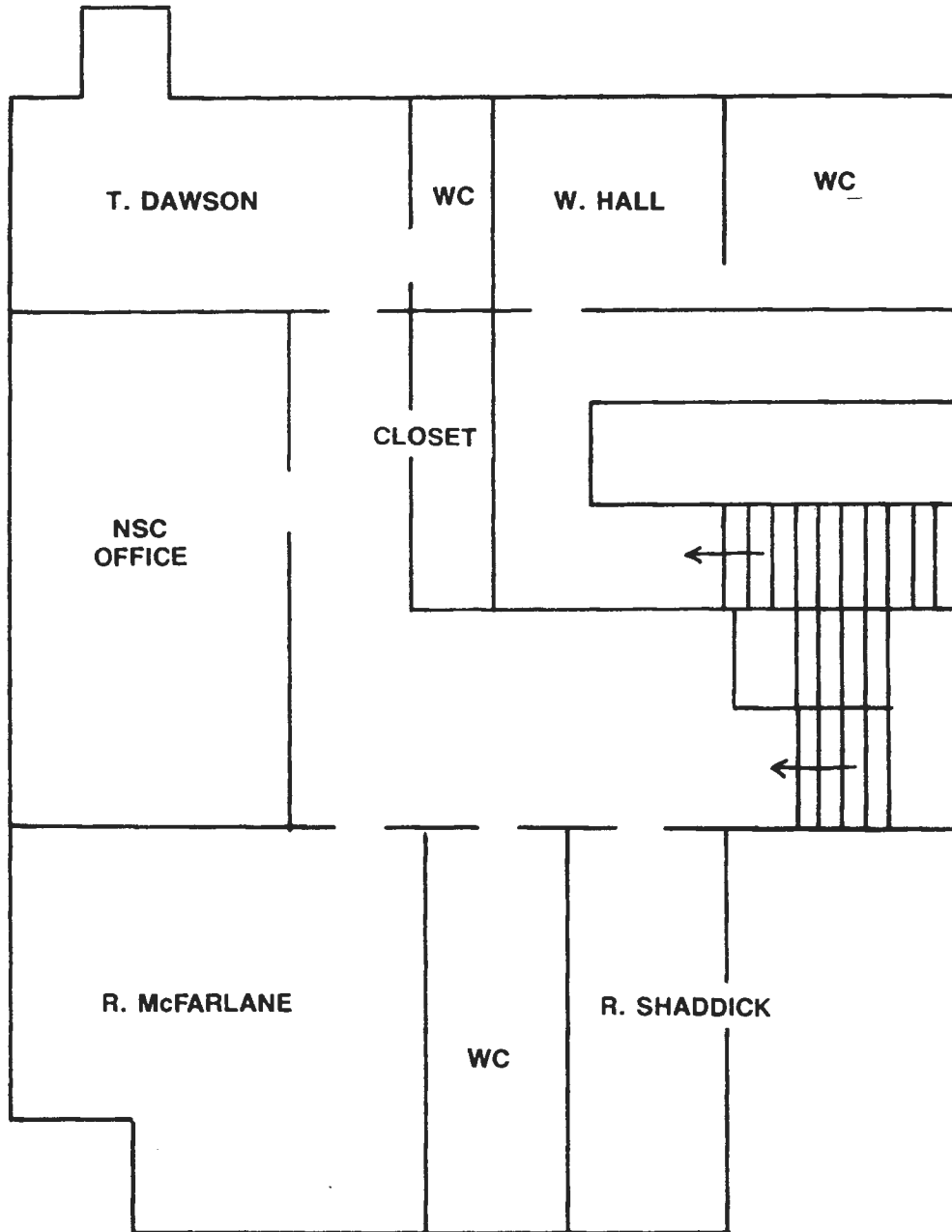
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11/9/85 W.D.C.

POMETTA. RESIDENCE

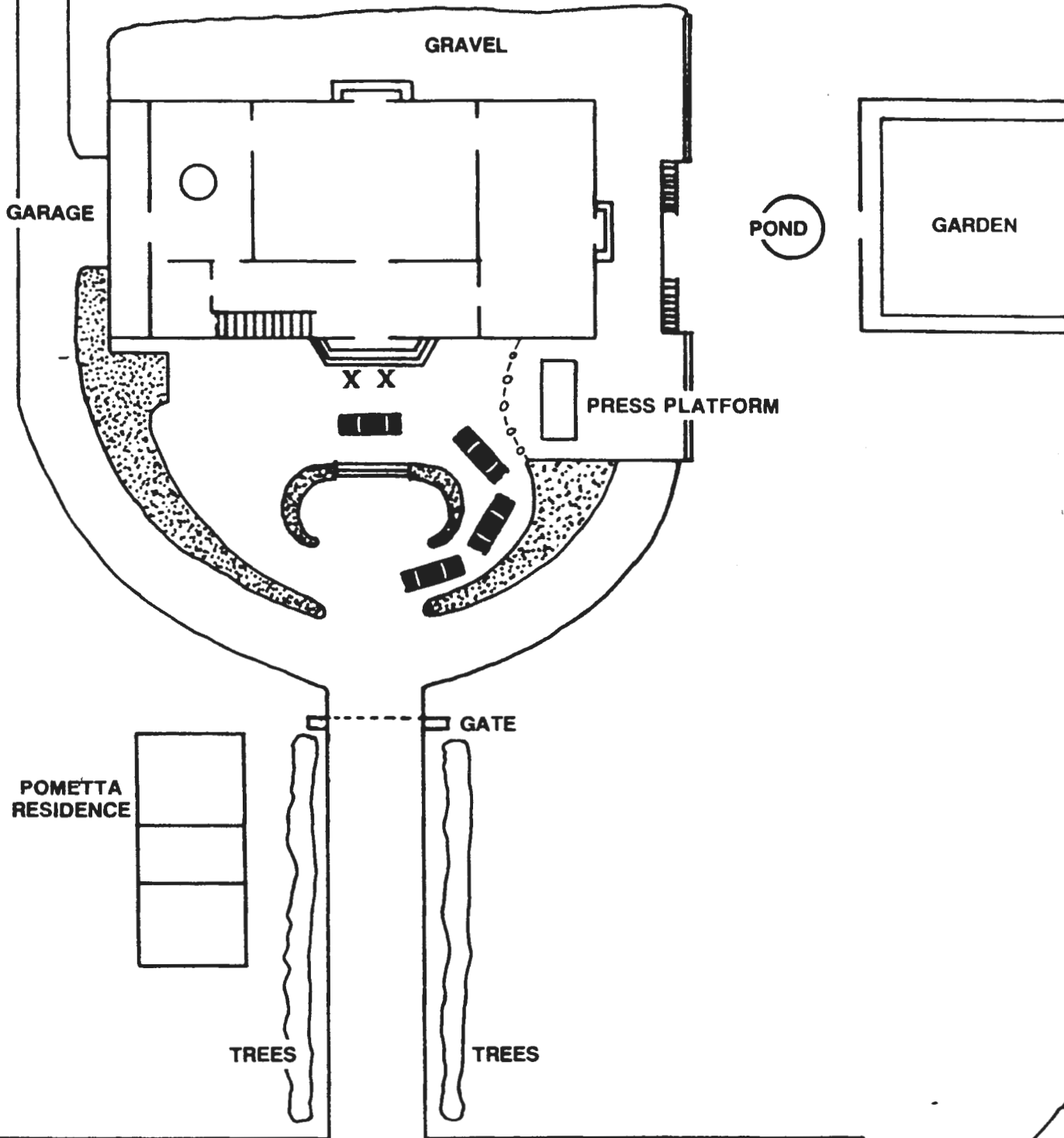
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GENEVA, SWITZERLAND



11/9/85 D.C.

MAISON DE SAUSSURE ARRIVAL GREETING OF GENERAL SEC. AND MRS. GORBACHEV

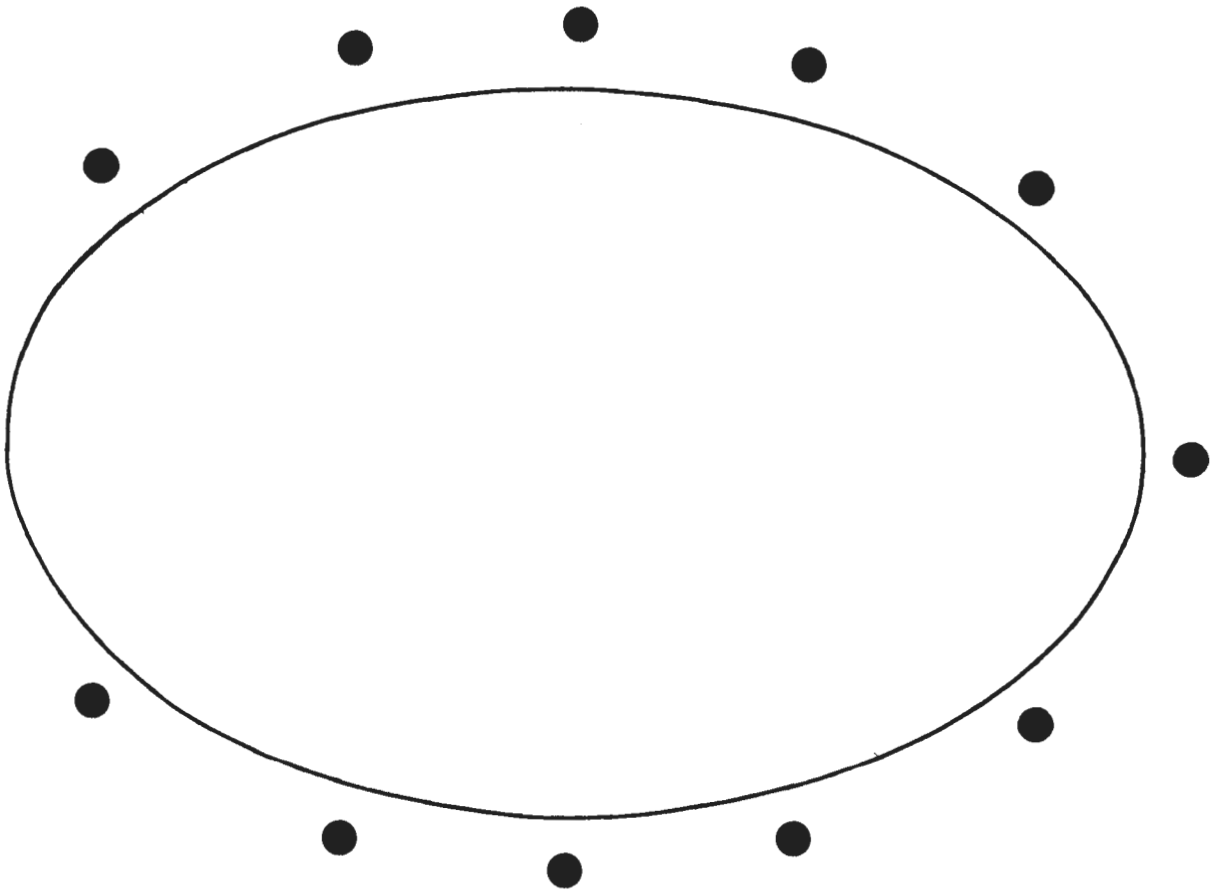
Geneva, Switzerland
Wednesday, November 20, 1985



11/9/85 D.C.

**MAISON DE SAUSSURE
SEATING - PRIVATE DINNER**

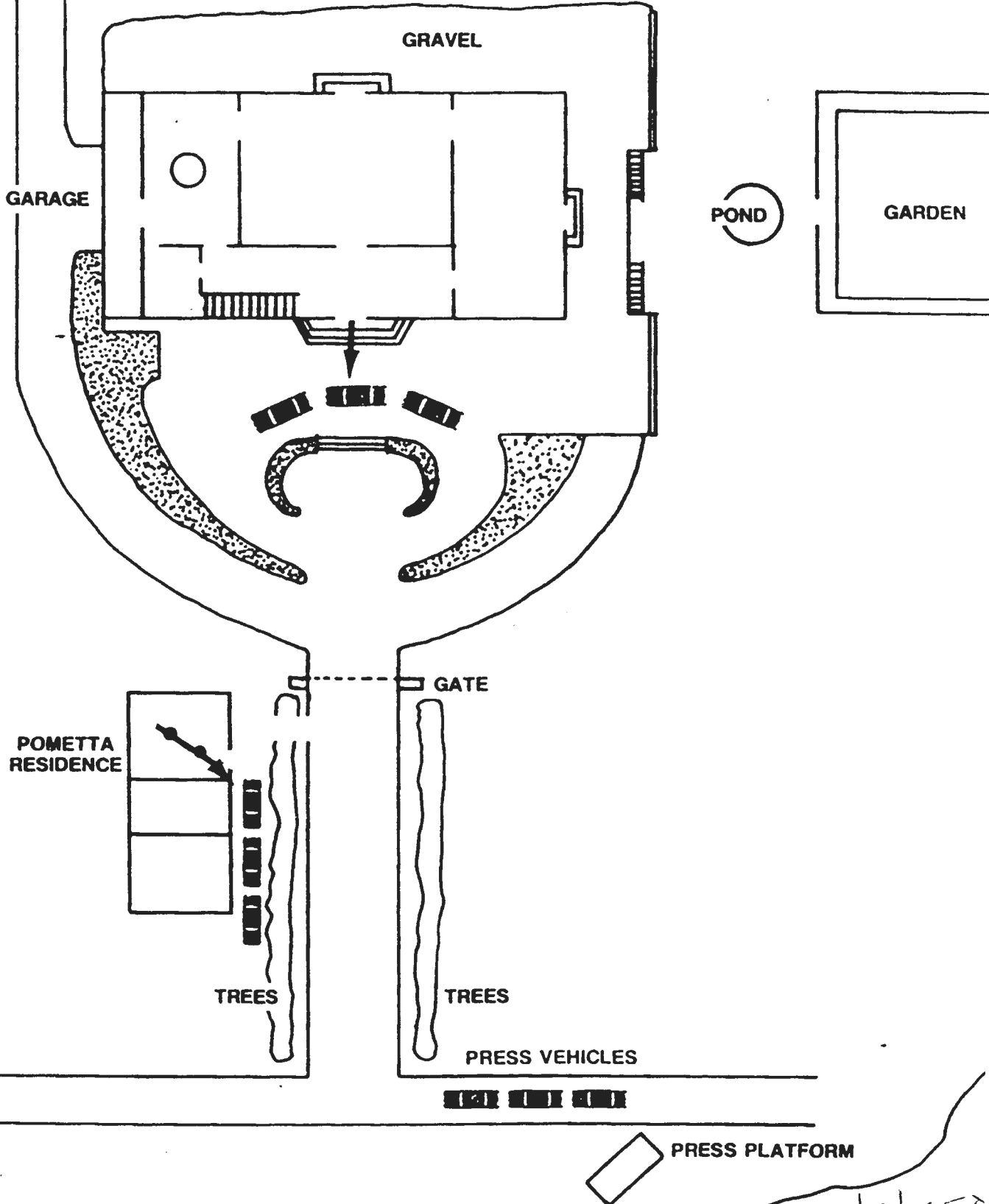
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Wednesday, November 20, 1985



11/9/85 D.C

MAISON DE SAUSSURE DEPARTURE

Geneva, Switzerland
November 17-21, 1985

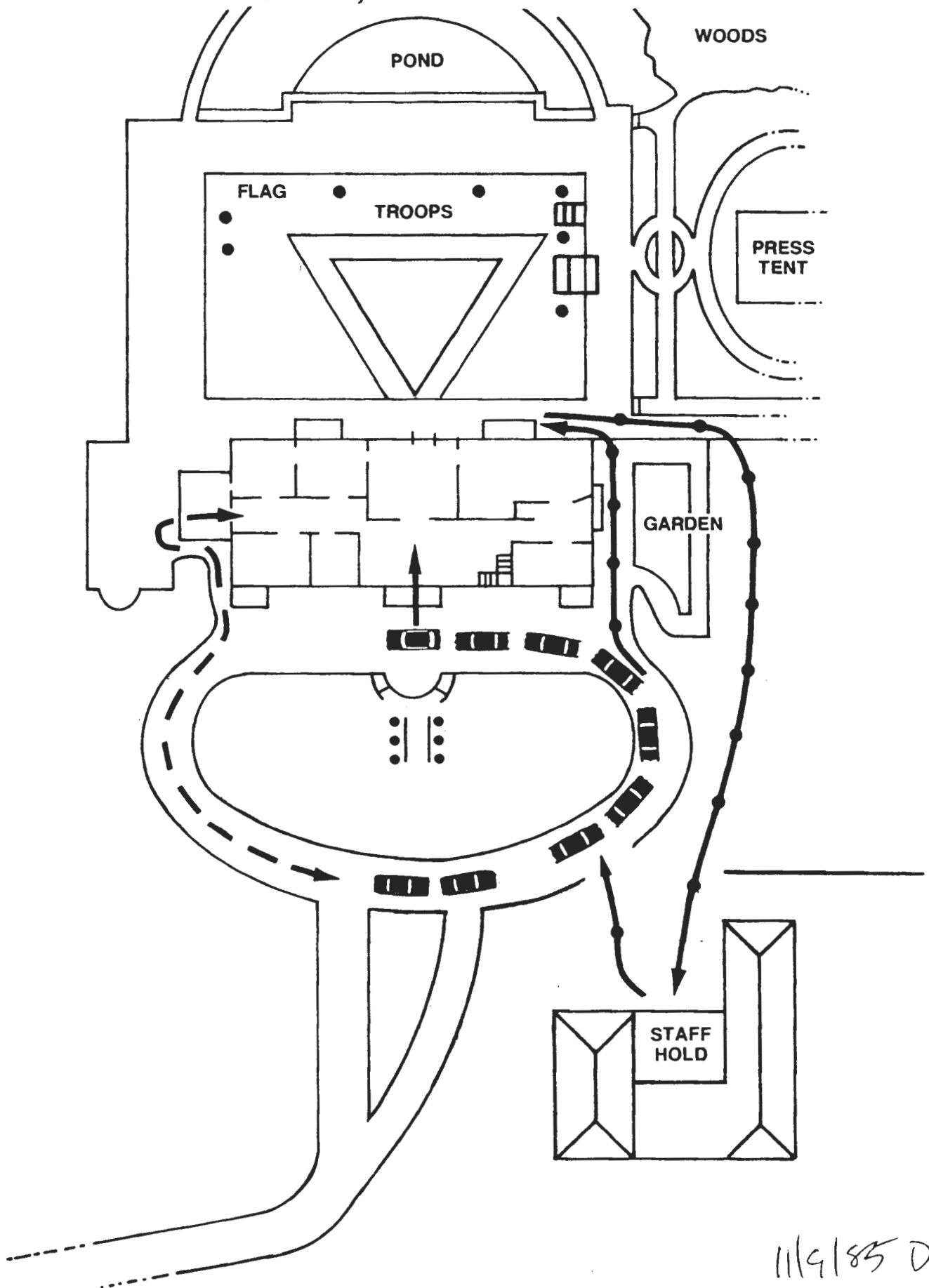


11/9/85

LE REPOSOIR

ARRIVAL CEREMONY

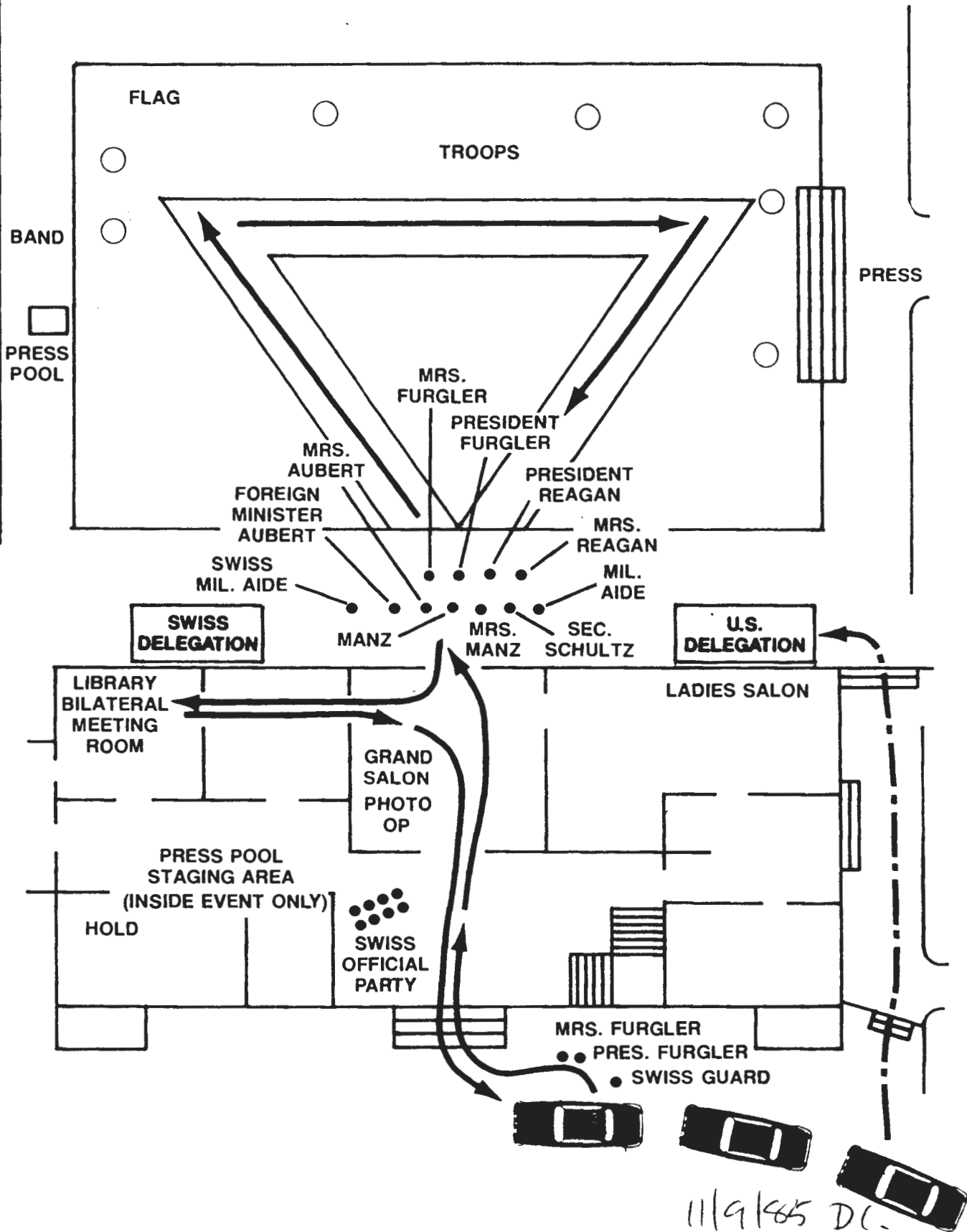
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND



11/9/85 D.C.

LE REPOSOIR ARRIVAL CEREMONY

Geneva, Switzerland



LE REPOSOIR ARRIVAL CEREMONY

Geneva, Switzerland

MRS.
FURGLER



PRESIDENT
FURGLER



PRESIDENT
REAGAN



MRS.
REAGAN



SWISS
MIL. AIDE



FOREIGN
MINISTER
AUBERT



MRS.
AUBER



AMB.
MANZ



MRS.
MANZ



SEC.
SCHULTZ



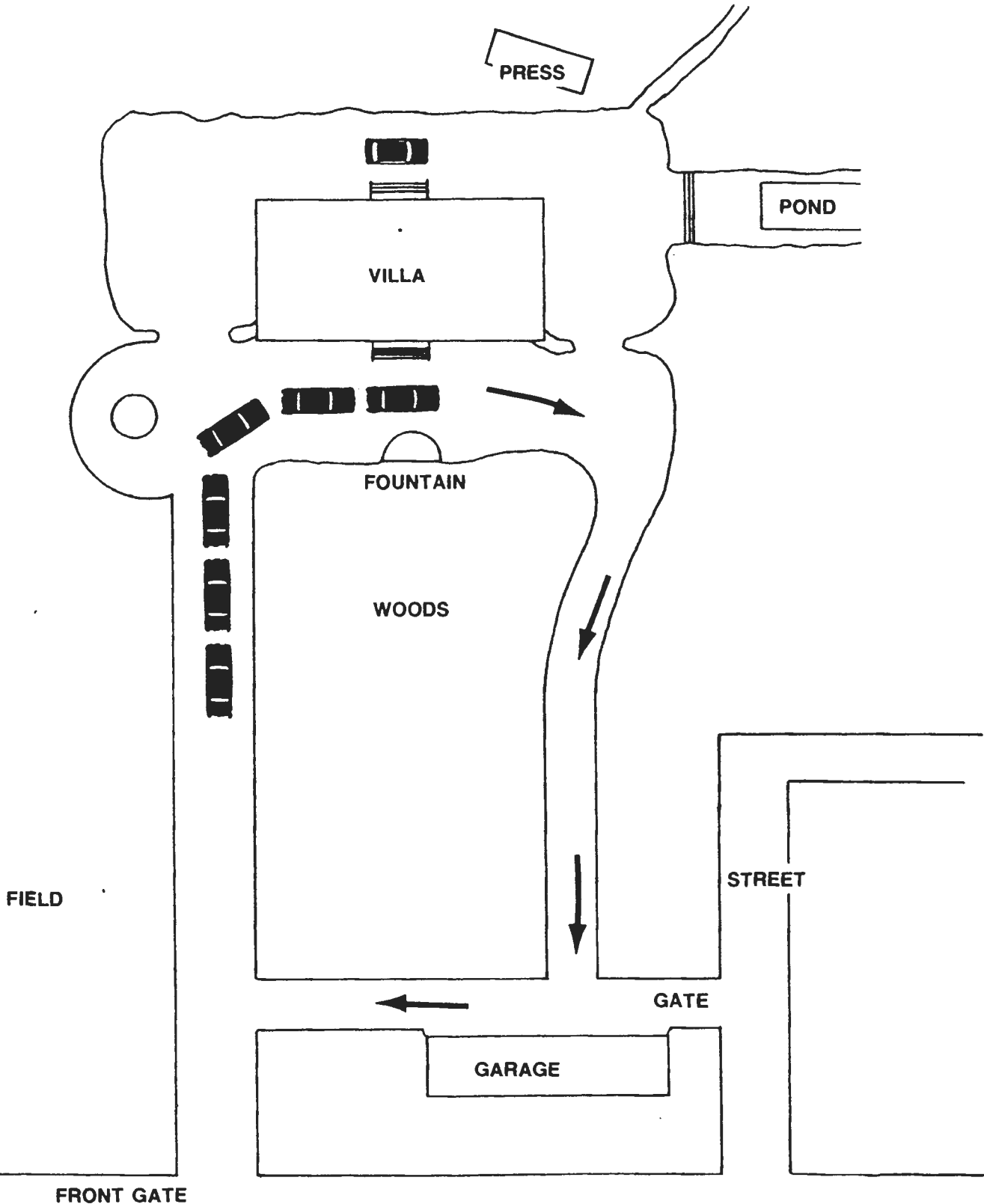
MIL.
AIDE



11/9/85 D&C

FLEUR D'EAU FRONT GROUNDS ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

Geneva, Switzerland

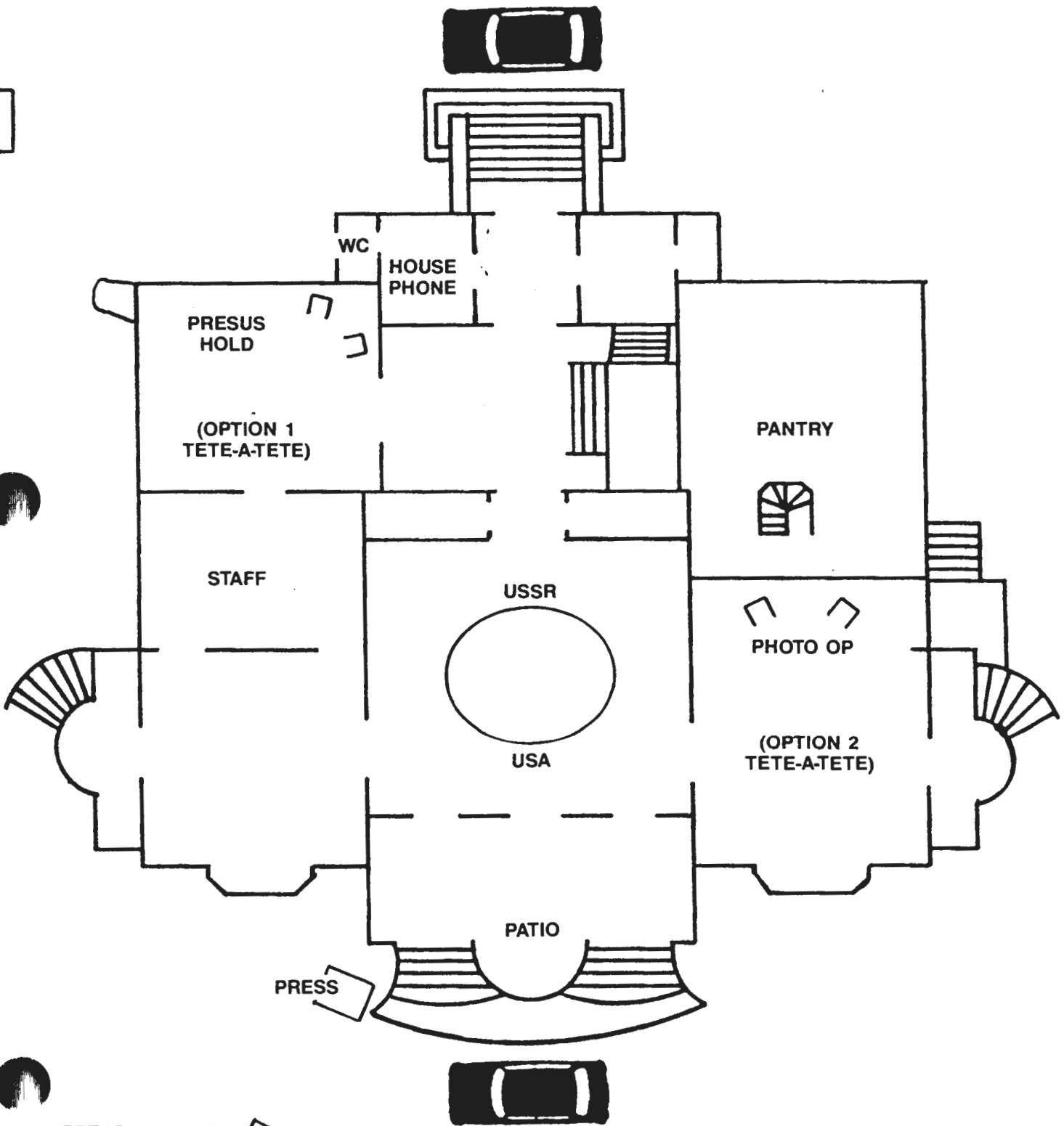


11/9/85 D.C.

FLEUR D'EAU

GROUND FLOOR - MEETING SITE

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND



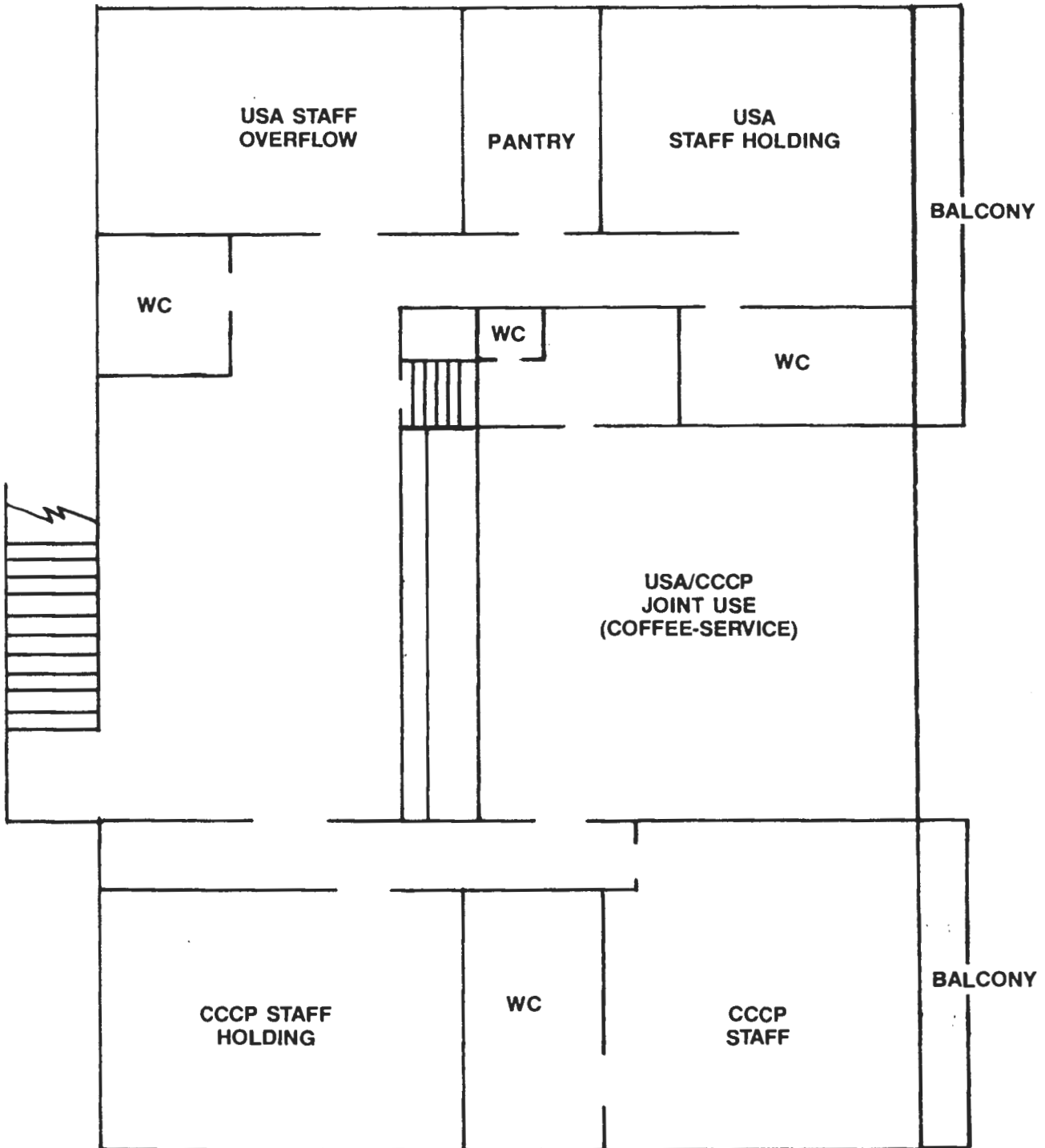
PRESS PLATFORM

11/9/85 D.C.

FLEUR D'EAU

FIRST FLOOR

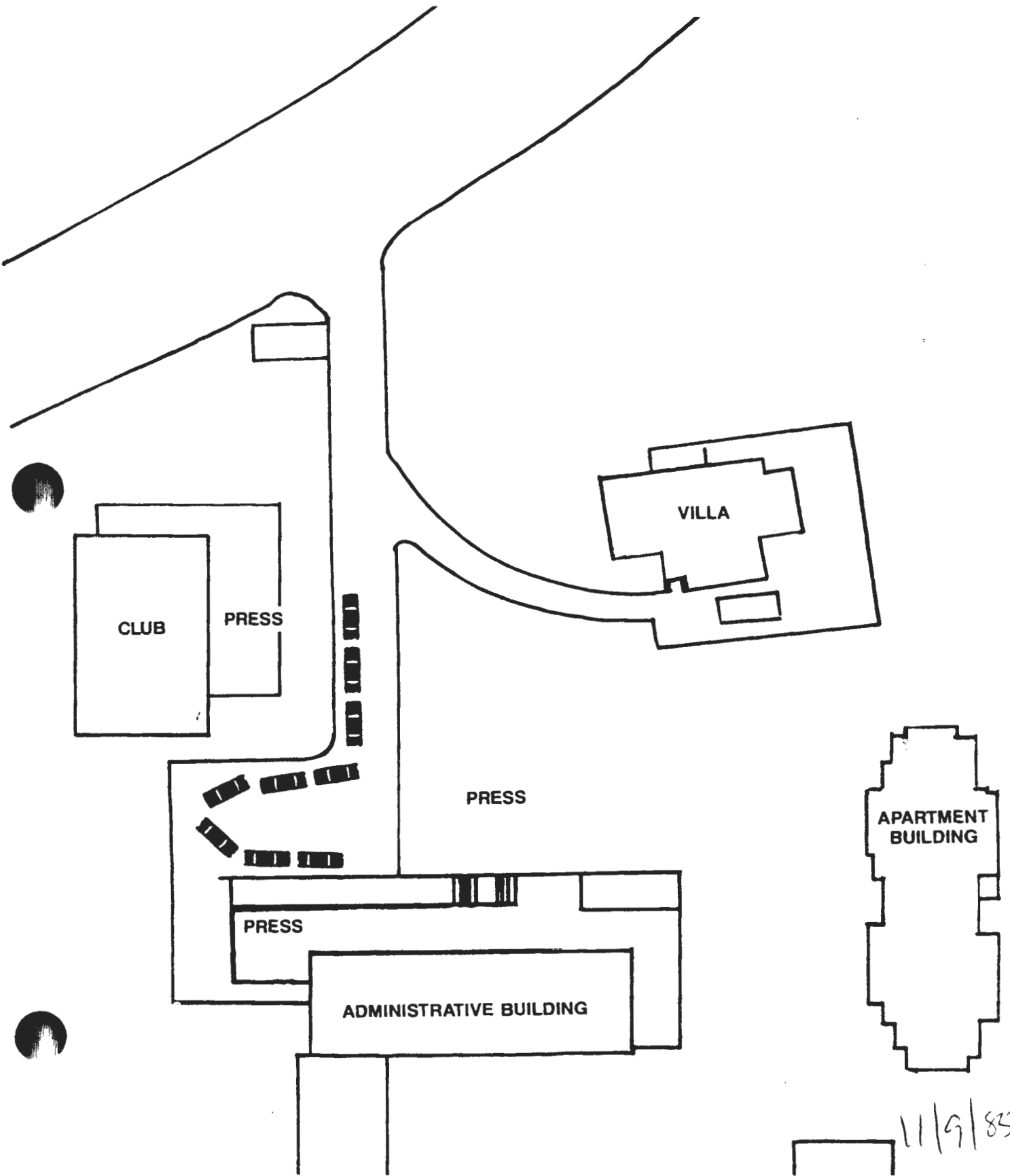
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND



11/9/85 D.C.

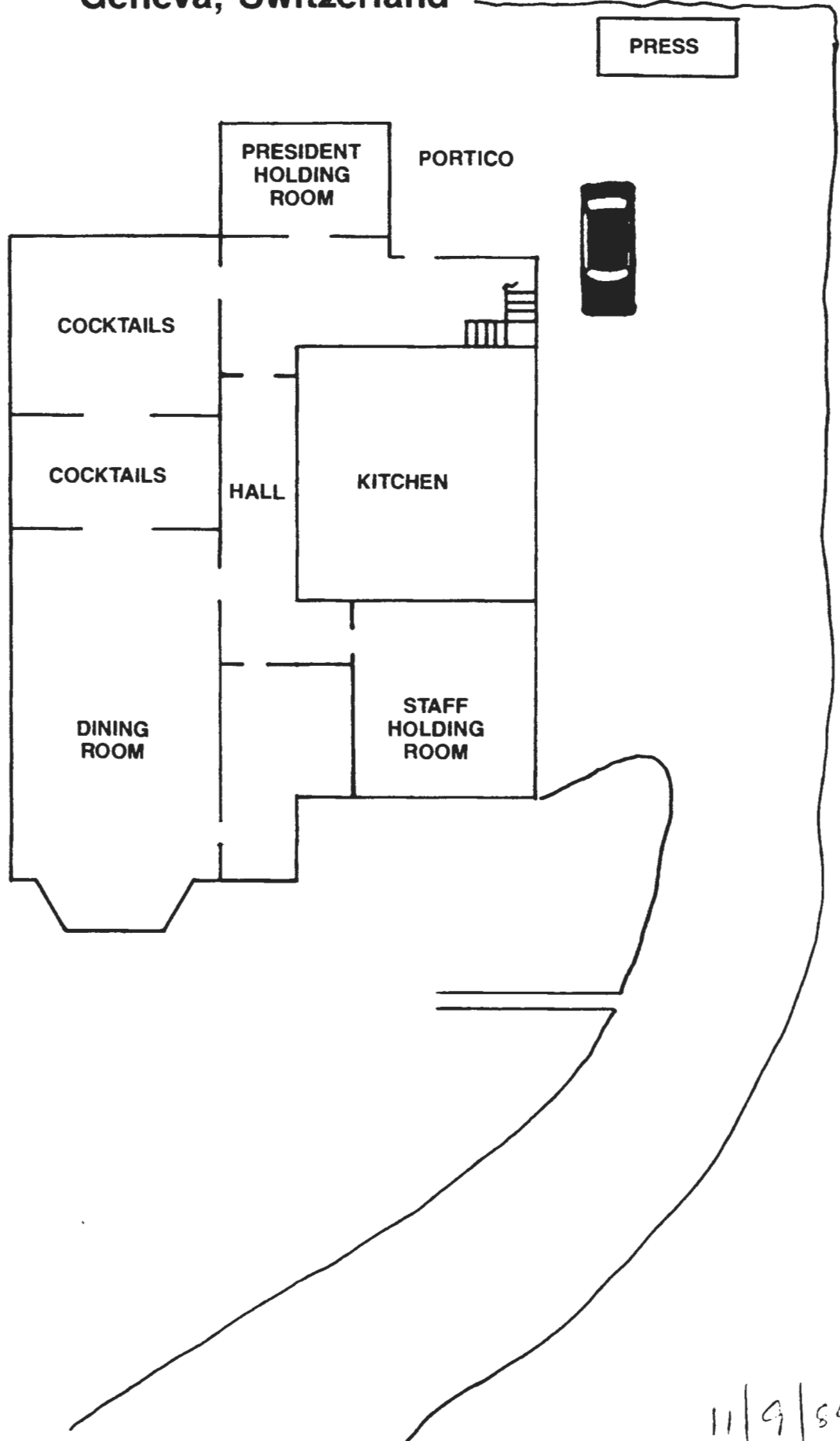
SOVIET MISSION GROUNDS

Geneva, Switzerland



SOVIET MISSION SOVIET HOSTED DINNER - (VILLA OPTION)

Geneva, Switzerland

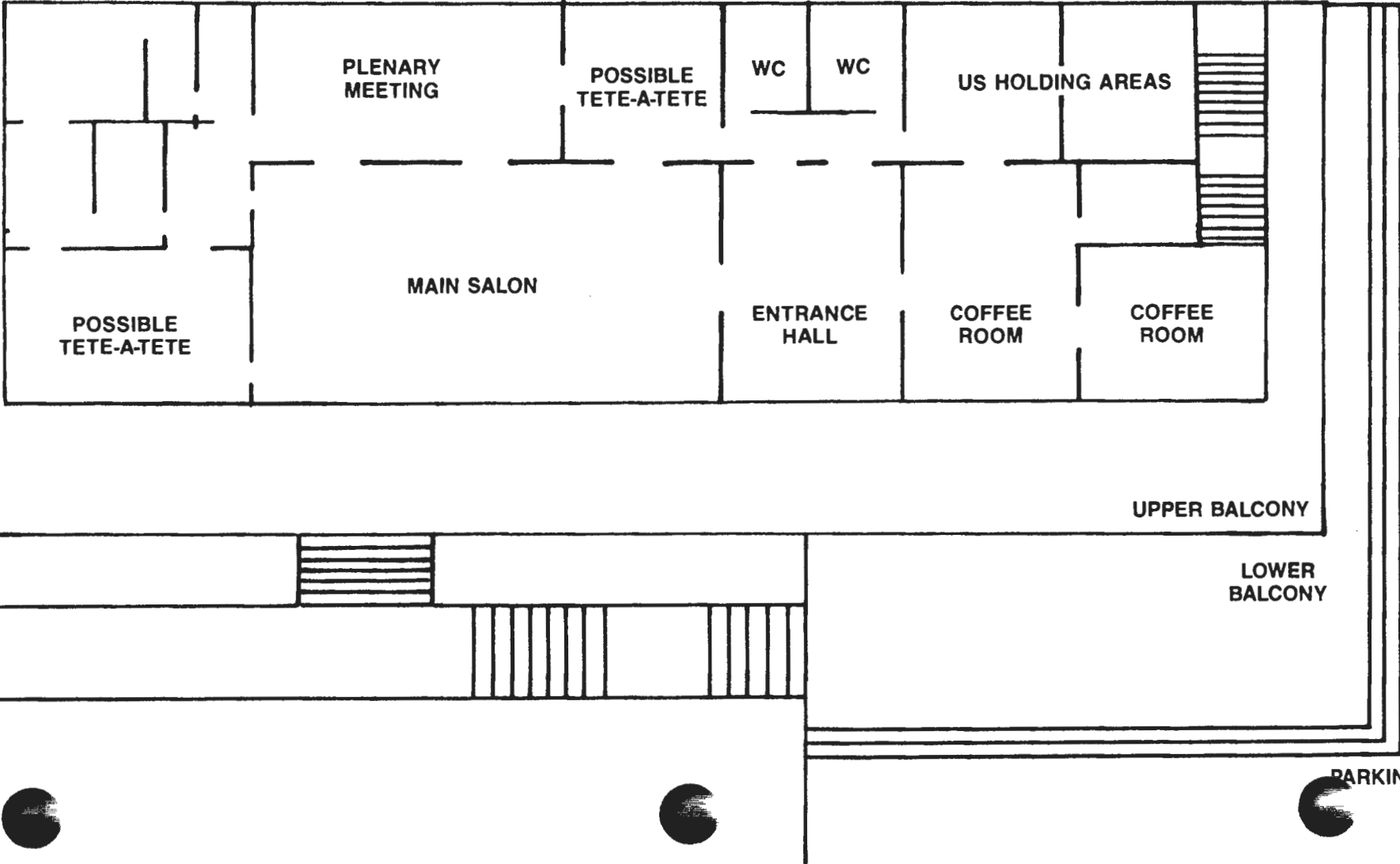


11/9/55 D.C

SOVIET MISSION MEETING SITE

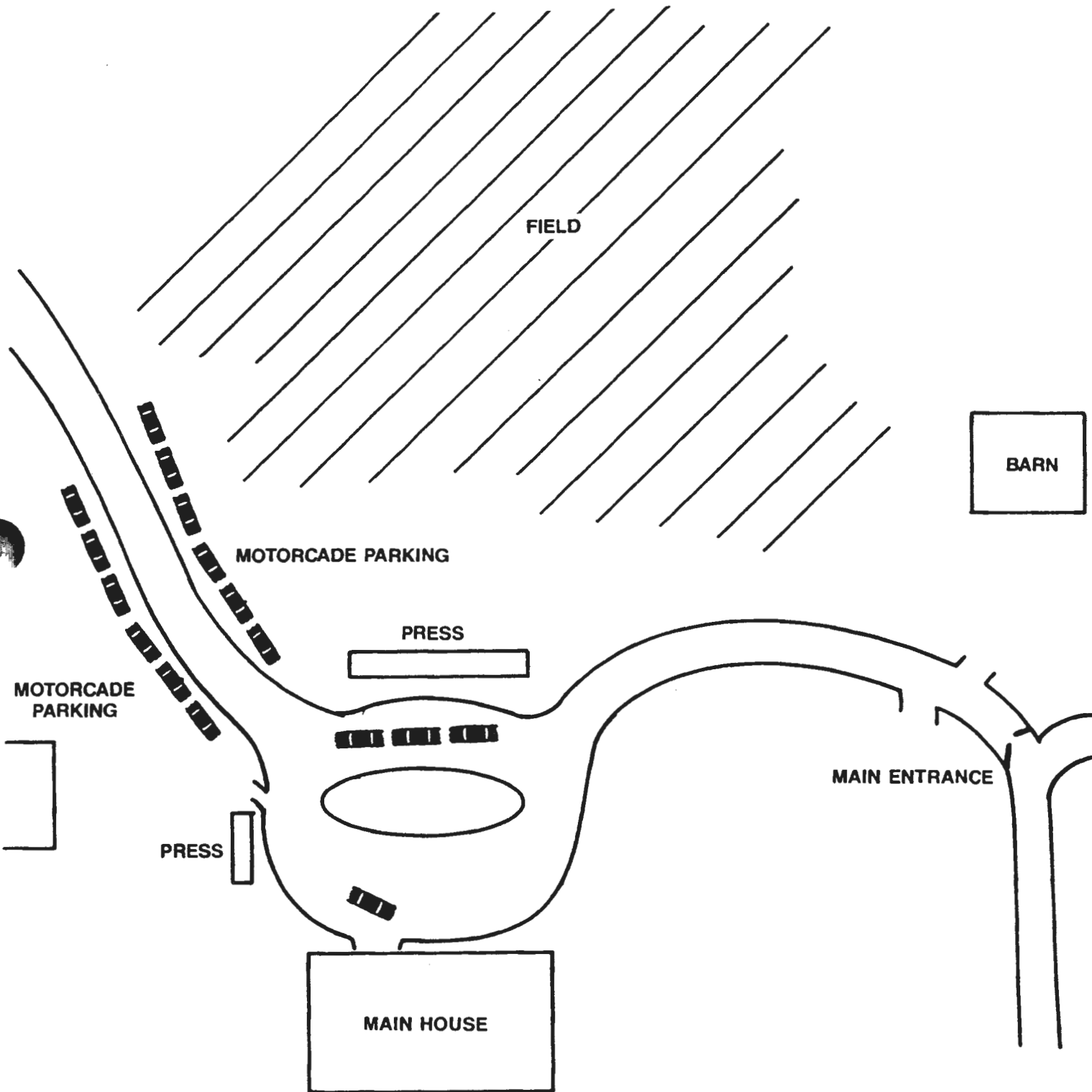
Geneva, Switzerland

11/9/85 D.C.



LA GONDOLE ARRIVAL

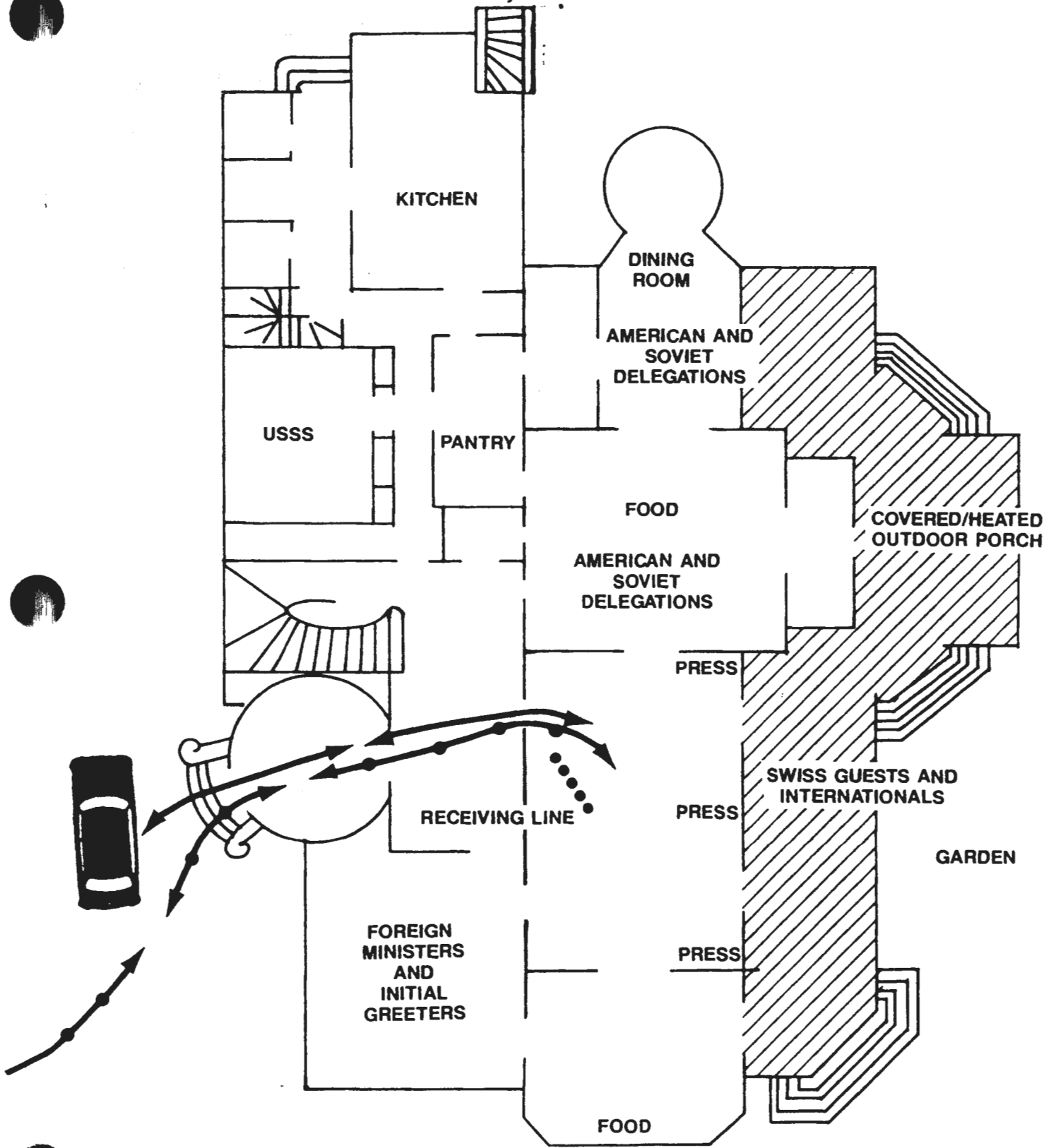
Geneva, Switzerland



11/9/85
D.C.

LA GONDOLE - GROUND FLOOR SWISS HOSTED RECEPTION

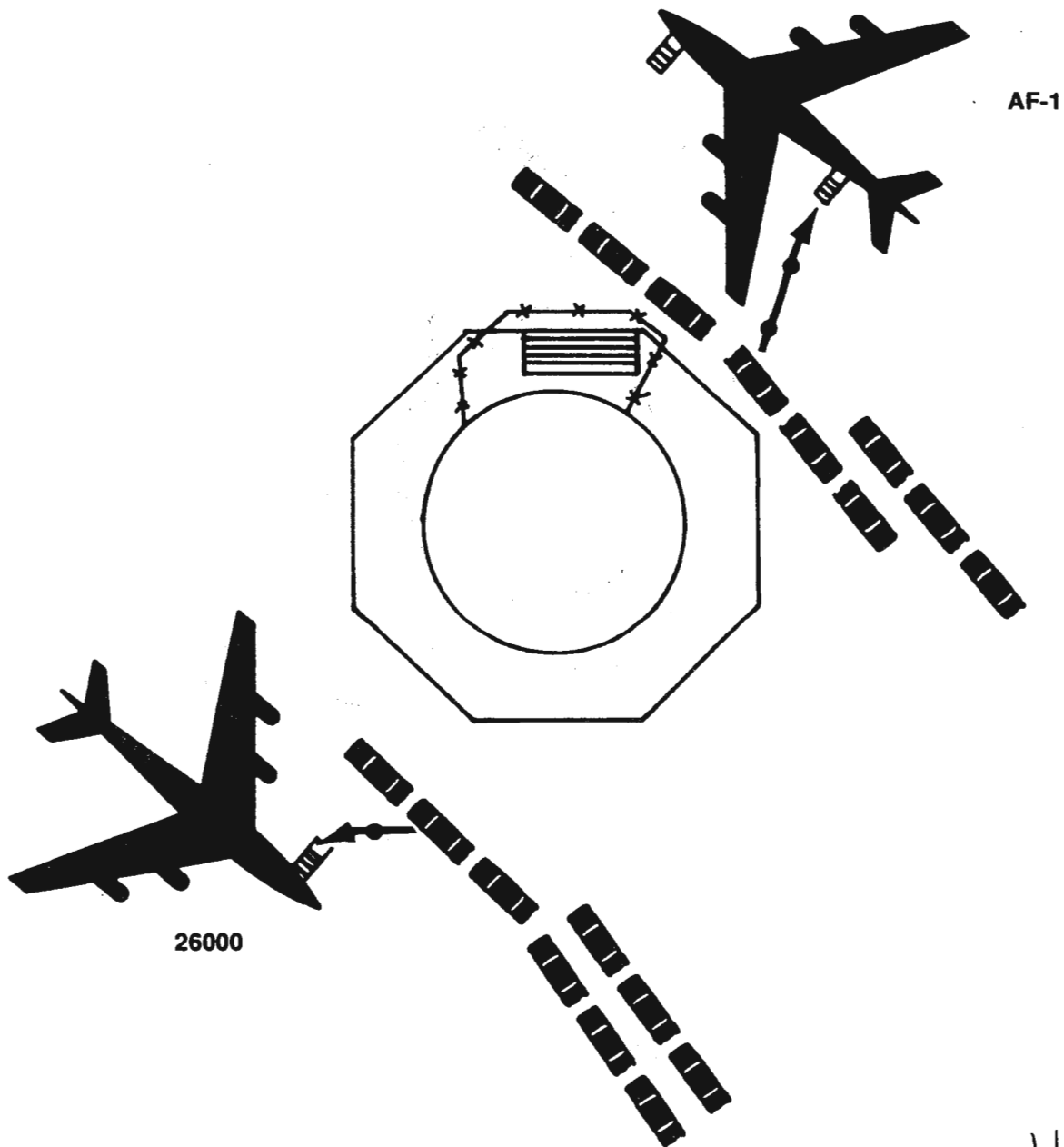
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COINTRIN AIRPORT DEPARTURE

Geneva, Switzerland
Thursday, November 21, 1985



11/9/85 D.C