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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. themes	re road to Geneva	n.d.	P1
2. perceptions	re Geneva meeting	n.d.	P1
COLLECTION:			
THOMAS, W. DENNIS: Files			KDB
FILE FOLDER:			
Geneva Planning Meeting Agenda 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].
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- 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].

SECRET

GENEVA PLANNING MEETING AGENDA

- o Themes/Perceptions for Geneva
- o Events Run Up to Geneva
- o Geneva Schedule
- o UNGA Speech & Regional Initiatives
- o People to People Initiative

SECRET

DECLASSIFY: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4(b)
White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1983

BY Amf, NARA, Date 11/9/95

~~UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF
CLASSIFICATION~~

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 1-2 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

1400 October 7, 1985

DRAFT

PROPOSED MAJOR PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS ON THE ROAD TO GENEVA

- October 7-11: Short Presidential meeting with Prime Minister Blaize of Grenada (success of Grenada a good message to send to the world before Geneva).
- October 12: Radio Address - Middle East Peace Process
- Mid October: Interview Times of India (Theme: regional issues)
- Mid October: Off the record cocktails with selected White House Correspondents (40 minutes)
- Mid October: Off the record cocktails with principal Washington Bureaus
- October 15-18: 10 minute meeting/photo op with Jerzy Milewski of Poland's Solidarity Trade Union. Theme: American Respect for Freedom; Human Dignity
- October 16: Lunch or Dinner (proposed by Jim Rosebush) with visiting Soviet Women (Group from USSR. Part of Exchange Program touring US under sponsorship of Mrs. Dale Bumpers)
- October 19: Radio Address previewing Global Visions Theme of UNGA Speech
- October 21: First Lady's Drug Conference at the UN

October 23-25 Trip to New York for United Nations

- October 23: Bilaterals with President Zia and President Gandhi (Emphasis on U.S. concern for Third World; Afghanistan)
- Thirty minute Bilateral with Prime Minister Nakasone (Emphasis on close consultation with Allies prior to Geneva).
- Reception for visiting Heads of State/Government and short remarks (hosted by President and Mrs. Reagan); potential mini meetings with several leaders

DECLASSIFIED

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

White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1993

BT

NASA, Date

8/16/95

- October 24: Presidential Address before the United Nations General Assembly (Global Vision Theme; US-Soviet relations; including regional initiatives)
- Two hour Meeting with Thatcher, Kohl, Nakasone, Mulroney, Craxi at USUN at U.S. Mission (Emphasis on Close Allied Consultation)
- President attends 40th Anniversary ceremony at the U.N. Brief remarks
- Private Dinner, hosted by President in honor of Allied leaders. (optional)
- October 25: Mid morning bilaterals of 30 minutes each with P.M. Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl; Late morning departure from New York for Washington (and then Camp David)
- October 26: Radio Address from Camp David. Theme: Reemphasizing message of UN Speech and Consultations with Allies
- October 28: 15 minutes Statue of Liberty Anniversary Ceremony at the White House. Theme: Freedom and Open Societies
- Week of October 28: Rose Garden Ceremony with Afghan Resistance (or alternatively at the UN)
- SDI Event TBD
- November 2: Radio Address
- Working lunch with outside advisors at Camp David (such as former National Security Advisors)
- Early November: Lunch with four network anchors
- Early November: Televised Address to Youth Group emphasizing people-to-people initiatives; peace through people.
- November 5: Soviet Experts meet with President
- November 9: Radio Address. Theme: U.S. efforts to reduce nuclear danger
- President meets with U.S. arms negotiators at ~~Camp David~~ / W.H. - m. Sat.
- November 11: Veterans' Day Appearance at Arlington National Cemetery. Theme: The need to discourage the use of force

- November 12: Private lunch with religious leaders (Human Rights)
- November 13: Meeting with bipartisan Congressional Group (State Dinning Room or Cabinet Room). Theme: A United America goes to Geneva
- November 13 or 14: Taped interview with Foreign press representatives (State Dinning Room)
- November 14 or 15: Oval office (or Indian Treaty Room)
Presidential Address to the Nation. Integrated Vision of Future if Soviets are responsive (reiterate four main Themes: reduce force; eliminate nuclear weapons; improve human contact; defend human rights)
- November 16: Breakfast at the White House with former Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter. Theme: United America
- Predeparture remarks (East Room - 5 minutes) to be broadcast worldwide (Worldnet). Theme: Commitment to Century of Peace.
- Short arrival statement in Geneva (variation on predeparture statement of Commitment to Peace; Geneva's legacy in such efforts)
- November 21: Televised Address to Joint Session of Congress (helicopter directly to Capitol from Andrews)
Theme: Future Agenda for Peace

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

NOVEMBER 16 - NOVEMBER 21, 1985

OUTLINE SCHEDULE

Saturday, November 16, 1985

* Departure Remarks from South Lawn
Depart The White House (8:30 am)
Depart Andrews Air Force Base (8:45 am)
Arrive Cointrin Airport, Geneva Switzerland (10:25 pm)
* Brief Remarks
Arrive Residence (10:50 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT: MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Sunday, November 17, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Briefing with Senior Advisors at Residence (1:30 pm)
Walk in Garden of Residence with Mrs. Reagan (2:45 pm)
(T)Optional Tour of Meeting Facilities and Grounds of Fleur d'Eau
(3:30 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Monday, November 18, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Briefing with Senior Advisors at Pometta Residence (11:15 am)
Working Lunch at Pometta Residence (12:15 pm)
PRIVATE TIME (1:20 pm - 30 mins)
Arrive Le Reposoir (2:00 p.m. **)
* Arrival Ceremony (2:00 pm)
* Meeting with President Furgler (2:20 pm)
(T)Possible Event TBD, Location TBD
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

** Subject to confirmation (GOS)

Tuesday, November 19, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)

OPTION 1:

Briefing with Senior Advisors at Pometta Residence (8:55 am)

Tour of Fleur d'Eau Meeting Facilities (9:50 am)

OPTION 2:

Briefing with Senior Advisors at Pometta Residence (9:10 am)

Tete-a-tete with General Secretary Gorbachev at Fleur d'Eau
(10:00 am)

Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at Fleur
d'Eau (10:20 am)

Working Lunch at Pometta Residence (12:35 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (1:20 pm - 55 mins.)

Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at Fleur
d'Eau (2:30 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (4:40 pm - 3 hrs. 5 mins.)

Small Dinner hosted by Soviets at Soviet Mission Villa (8:00 pm)

Arrive Residence (10:15 pm)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Wednesday, November 20, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)

Briefing with Senior Advisors at Pometta Residence (9:10 am)

Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at Soviet
Mission (10:00 am)

Working Lunch at Pometta Residence (12:40 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (1:25 pm - 45 mins.)

Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at Soviet
Mission (2:30 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (4:45 pm - 2 hrs. 35 mins.)

Reception hosted by Swiss Government at La Gandole (7:00 pm)

Small Dinner hosted by U.S. at Maison de Saussure (8:15 pm)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Thursday, November 21, 1985

EVENTS TBD

Depart en route Andrews Air Force Base (12:00 pm *)

Arrive Andrews Air Force Base (3:00 pm *)

Arrive The White House (3:15 pm *)

* Denotes approximate time

3 October

President's UNGA Address, 1985
Basic Outline

Introduction on UN

-- On UN anniversary, should not only evaluate its record, but ask what kind of world we seek. Not just, does the UN work? But, what do we want it to work for? And how to make it happen?

-- We don't overlook successes of UN: Korean War, Non-Proliferation Treaty, decolonization, UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

-- ...Or its low moments: Inability to deal with real security issues, Zionism-is-Racism resolution of 1975, politicization of many agencies, misuse of resources.

-- UN is a political institution, and in politics one often settles for second-best. But also have to remind ourselves of the real meaning of the UN's goals: peace and growth. Won't attain either unless we recall their relationship to freedom and human rights. America's policies based on this relationship.

Our Record

-- Recall Charter principle: to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

-- In the past 40 years, a new world war has been averted; US has contributed by

- maintaining a secure military balance, by helping friends in trouble, by negotiating settlements and agreements where we can, by making sure our adversaries know where we stand.

-- We take pride in [short elaboration of each item]:

- NATO and other alliance commitments
- Camp David agreements, peace process
- Protecting El Salvador
- Answering the appeal of our Caribbean friends in Grenada
- Support for Pakistan since invasion of Afghanistan
- Proposals for deep, fair, verifiable arms reductions, but also unilateral steps (like cutting nuclear stockpiles)
- Other US initiatives, including CW ban, conventional force reductions, CDE
- Steps to reduce the danger of misunderstanding; e.g., hot-line upgrade, but also meeting with Gorbachev

Looking Ahead to Geneva: Goals...

-- General approach to meeting. First between US-Soviet leaders in over six years; will review the many areas in which we have disagreements.

-- We seek to deal with differences peacefully. In Geneva, will search for signs of Soviet willingness to engage in real give-and-take. Fuller statement of arms proposals.

-- Success in this and other efforts described above can contribute to building peace, to guaranteeing a safe path into the 21st century. But have to do more than that: try to lay the foundation for peace in a broader, fuller sense.

... And Obstacles

-- Much stands in our way, but we shouldn't settle for second-best in seeking peace. The UN's founders saw the source of peace in self-determination -- in both national independence and democracy. To live up to this vision, need to change our thinking in four ways:

- ° Peace based on partition is not true peace. Years after World War II, nothing justifies permanent division of European continent. [Foreshadow exchanges proposals] This pattern must not spread to other continents through intervention and interference.

- ° Peace based on repression is not true peace. To make peace secure, and to enjoy its blessings, individuals must be free to direct their own governments.

- ° Peace based on quarantine is not true peace. World community can't avert its eyes from the tragic consequences of conflict, just because contained within one country.

- ° Finally, peace based on mutual insecurity, on fear, is not true peace. Sketch rationale for SDI. After signing ABM treaty, US thought deep reductions possible, but Soviets haven't responded. Reiterate hope for a nuclear weapons-free future. Hope Soviets will see this serves their interests.

-- In place of partition, then, we need policies that expand communication. In place of repression, policies that enhance reform. In place of quarantine, engagement. In place of fear and insecurity, increased safety.

-- Always hard to find practical ways to bring these closer. Today want to present an American approach on one of the most important areas on the Geneva agenda.

Initiative on Regional Conflicts

-- A plan for dealing with a series of conflicts that have taken a heavy toll on the people involved, have expanded to draw in outside powers, and created extreme concern in my country and among friends about the conduct of the Soviet Union. Builds on proposal for US-Soviet discussions made at 1984 UNGA.

-- Among the most brutal wars being fought today: those in which popular resistance forces battle Communist regimes, in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Angola. In all these cases: people refusing to accept imposed regimes; conflicts spilling over borders, threatening neighboring states and more dangerous confrontation; external involvements prolonging the fighting.

-- A three-part American proposal:

° First, ceasefire and negotiations among the warring parties in countries I've mentioned.

° Second, once these negotiations open, a separate set of Soviet-American talks on how to eliminate external military presence in the country and to cut off the external flow of arms into the area of conflict.

° These talks would lay the basis for the third-element of a long-term solution -- reintegration of these countries into the world economy. US would participate generously.

-- To succeed, such a proposal has to address the underlying conflicts that have drawn others in, but also to find a formula for keeping them out in the future. Plan is not meant to replace but to complement existing efforts at mediation, peace-making. One reason other efforts haven't succeeded is that Communist governments' refusal to negotiate with representatives of the people.

-- Ask careful thought before rejecting this proposal: to reject is to take responsibility for perpetuating violence. Benefits of proposal should be clear, for the US and USSR, but most of all for the peoples of these regions. Creates a basis for internal reconciliation, and for beginning economic growth.

Economic Growth and Human Rights

-- Recall Charter principle: "promoting social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom." Scientific achievement, technological advance today promise revolutionary improvements in lives of ordinary people.

-- The countries to which initiative applies have become increasingly isolated from the world economy, a formula that has meant increasing hardship for their people.

-- Proud of American record of helping others, from Marshall Plan to Mexican and African relief. Cite 40-year foreign aid totals.

-- But the real energy of economic growth comes from assuring individual freedom, depends on governments staying out of the way. Nations cannot exploit their promise to the fullest, cannot enjoy the blessings of peace, without also protecting human rights to the fullest.

-- Those who doubt the link between peace, growth and freedom should consider the regions that have been denied them: e.g., Eastern Europe, Indochina, southern Africa, Nicaragua, Cuba.

-- Always a heavy price where governments don't trust the people. They keep their countries from enjoying material well-being, from keeping promises of revolutionary betterment, from living in peace.

-- Sakharov quote: international trust, mutual understanding, disarmament and security inconceivable without an open society.

For the Future -- How Can We Do Better?

-- We're practical: look problems in the face, develop fair and balanced solutions. Understand what works, what doesn't.

-- No country can ignore its responsibility to contribute.

° At present, we're pursuing improved relations with the Soviet Union. Given importance of these two powers, people everywhere would benefit from results.

° Need for serious negotiations at the talks in Geneva. Why can't we move forward now?

-- Consider what would be possible if Soviet side ready to work with us.

° Less likelihood of confrontations arising from regional conflicts. The confidence that can help us to lessen reliance on nuclear weapons, and in the future eliminate altogether.

° Relief for the Soviet people of major burdens; benefits for ourselves. Confidence that facilitates unfettered economic cooperation.

-- Emphasize: we don't exaggerate what greater Soviet-American agreement on this or that issue can accomplish. The real revolution of our time cannot be made by the great powers; it will be made by free people who can show what peace really means.

-- As for the UN's future, plainly it too is only a part of securing peace, because its members -- governments -- are themselves only a part of it. But won't begin to play the role it could unless we understand the true meaning, and real requirements, of its high goals.

EXCHANGES INITIATIVES FOR GENEVA

- - People to People Exchanges

- - exchange of undergraduate students - to begin, at least 5,000 each way for one year of study
- - youth exchange - at least 5,000 secondary school age youngsters to live with host family and attend school or summer camp
- - sister cities - expansion of sister city relationships
- - Soviet-American scholarship program - ten top college students to study for a year

- - Increased Consultations

- - regular bilateral consultations to combat terrorism and
- - to combat alcoholism, drug abuse, and drug trafficking

- - Wider Information Exchanges

- - establishment of cultural centers and libraries
- - regular media exchanges
- - mutual satellite program transmissions
- - increased publication and distribution of books, to include establishing a book store in each country
- - increased language study - two educators, one American one Soviet, to study ways of improving understanding through language study

- - Cooperation in Science and Space

- - exchange of astronauts to participate in space flight (pending NASA clearance)
- - jointly staffed medical research institutes in each country (pending HHS clearance)
- - joint development of microcomputer educational software

- - Sports Cooperation and Exchanges

- - increased athletic exchanges
- - joint sponsorship of annual "great race" (auto, bicycle, etc.) between Moscow and Washington
- - greater binational sporting competition