

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Coordination Office, NSC: Records,
1983-1989

Folder Title: 157. To Geneva (11/16/1985-
11/21/1985) File 1 (1)

Box: RAC Box 10

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. talking points	re: Meeting with Chancellor Kohl. (1 p.)	n.d.	P1
2. talking points	Suggested Talking Points for the President's Meeting with Chancellor Kohl. (2 pp.)	n.d.	P1
3. outline	Outline NSC Tasker for Geneva. (3 pp)	n.d.	P1
4. outline	copy of first two pages of doc 3, with annotations. (2 pp.)	n.d.	P1
COLLECTION: Coordination Office, NSC: Records, 1981-88			rs
FILE FOLDER: 157 To Geneva (11/16-21/85) File 1 (1) [Box 90538]			11/3/95

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- 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-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(B)(6) of the FOIA]
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

October 29, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

FROM: W. ROBERT PEARSON *RP*

SUBJECT: Pre-Geneva Tasker

Attached at Tab I for your signature is a tasker to listing due dates for papers in preparation for the President's trip to Geneva.

JSM
Johnathan Miller and Ty Cobb concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I State Tasker

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

8707
VIA LDX

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Pre-Geneva Tasker

Following is a list of papers required from the Department of State in preparation for Presidential events, including interviews with the media, preceding the President's trip to Geneva, November 16-21:

<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Draft Due</u>
Wire Service Interview	11/5	11/1 Noon
Youth Event	11/7	11/5 (Fact sheet; Qs&As)
US News & World Report Interview	11/7	11/4
Medal of Freedom Presentation	11/8	11/5 (Presidential Remarks)
Veterans Day, Arlington Cemetery	11/11	11/4 (Presidential Remarks 10-12 min)
Foreign TV Interview	11/12	11/7
Presidential Address to Nation	11/14	11/12 (Fact Sheet; Qs&As)
Departure Remarks	11/16	11/7 (Brief Presidential Remarks)
Geneva Arrival Remarks	11/16	11/7 "
Radio Address	11/23	11/14

For the three interviews listed, please prepare in the form of thematic "bullets" limited to one page per topic. Please provide themes only for public remarks -- Presidential speechwriters and NSC staff will coordinate and put in final. With respect to the November 23 radio address, please provide remarks in the form of themes which sum up the meetings in Geneva and signal US-Soviet relations in the post-Geneva phase.

Thank you.

William F. Martin
Executive Secretary

October 29, 1985

TO SITUATION ROOM

Please LDX on a PRIORITY basis the attached to:

Ms. Debbie Graze
S/S-S
Department of State
Room 7241

with the following message:

"Per our telcon, attached are advance
copies of the "Pre-Geneva Tasker" and
"Briefing Book and Related Taskings".

Mary Wengrzynek
395-3440"

*Thank you!
Mary*

WASHFAX RECEIPT

THE WHITE HOUSE

C

RECEIVED

JS

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

MESSAGE NO. 905 CLASSIFICATION Confidential PAGES 9

FROM WILLIAM MARTIN / Wengaypak 156-2224/2440
(NAME) (EXTENSION) (ROOM NUMBER)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Pre-Honors Talks
LOG #: 8707

TO (NAME)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT./ROOM NO.	EXTENSION
<u>B</u>	<u>MS. Devine Graye</u>	<u>S/5-5</u>	<u>Rm 7241</u>

to be returned on advance

THREE for our Telecom, (to be used in)
copies of the "Pre-Honors Talks" and "Briefing"
to the P.O. and (reference)

35 OCT 29 P 7: 35

WASHFAX RECEIPT

THE WHITE HOUSE

C

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

PP

MESSAGE NO. 905 CLASSIFICATION Confidential PAGES 9
 FROM WILLIAM MARTIN / Wengszynek 456-2224 / 3440
 (NAME) (EXTENSION) (ROOM NUMBER)
 MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Pre-General Talks

LOG #: 8707

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	EXTENSION
<u>B</u>	<u>MS. Devine Graze</u>	<u>S/S-S</u>	<u>Rm 7241</u>

REMARKS "Per our telcon, attached are advance copies of the "Pre-General Tasker" and "Briefing Book and Related Taskings"

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

8707
VIA LDX

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

*Advance
Copy*

SUBJECT: Pre-Geneva Tasker

Following is a list of papers required from the Department of State in preparation for Presidential events, including interviews with the media, preceding the President's trip to Geneva, November 16-21:

<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Draft Due</u>
Wire Service Interview	11/5	11/1 Noon
Youth Event	11/7	11/5 (Fact sheet; Qs&As)
US News & World Report Interview	11/7	11/4
Medal of Freedom Presentation	11/8	11/5 (Presidential Remarks)
Veterans Day, Arlington Cemetery	11/11	11/4 (Presidential Remarks 10-12 min)
Foreign TV Interview	11/12	11/7
Presidential Address to Nation	11/14	11/12 (Fact Sheet; Qs&As)
Departure Remarks	11/16	11/7 (Brief Presidential Remarks)
Geneva Arrival Remarks	11/16	11/7 "
Radio Address	11/23	11/14

For the three interviews listed, please prepare in the form of thematic "bullets" limited to one page per topic. Please provide themes only for public remarks -- Presidential speechwriters and NSC staff will coordinate and put in final. With respect to the November 23 radio address, please provide remarks in the form of themes which sum up the meetings in Geneva and signal US-Soviet relations in the post-Geneva phase.

Thank you.

William F. Martin
Executive Secretary

*Advance
Copy*

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Briefing Book and Related Taskings

The following briefing books and related taskings are in preparation for the President's trip to Geneva, November 16-21, and his stop in Brussels:

- For the President, please prepare two comprehensive briefing books; the first to contain scope papers, an annotated agenda, and talking points for all meetings; the second to contain background papers. Please also prepare individual day books.
- For the First Lady, please prepare a comprehensive briefing book. There is no requirement to prepare day books.

We hope to coordinate the production of papers for the comprehensive briefing books in a way which will allow us to break down the comprehensive briefing book papers for easy insertion into the day books. Thus we hope that the comprehensive briefing book and the day books will contain essentially the same tabs. However, the day books will contain some material not found in the comprehensive briefing book, e.g., a day-to-day schedule and a scene-setter for each meeting.

The due dates for receipt of the briefing books and associated materials are as follows:

	<u>Due Date</u>
-- Comprehensive Briefing Book for the President	11/7
-- Comprehensive Briefing Book for the First Lady	11/7
°Secretary Shultz Overview Memo	11/7
°Annotated Agenda	
°Talking Points and 3x5 Cards	
°Public Diplomacy Themes	
-- Background Materials Briefing Book	11/7
-- Public Statements	11/4
°Toast for Dinner Hosted by Soviets	
°Toast for Dinner Hosted by President	
°Remarks at Signing Ceremony	
-- Summary of Agreements to be Concluded	11/7
-- Day Book	11/12
°Scene-Setter for Each Session	

October 29, 1985

TO SITUATION ROOM

Please LDX on a PRIORITY basis the attached to:

Ms. Debbie Graze
S/S-S
Department of State
Room 7241

with the following message:

"Per our telcon, attached are advance
copies of the "Pre-Geneva Tasker" and
"Briefing Book and Related Taskings".

Mary Wengrzynek
395-3440"

*Thank you!
Mary*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Pre-Geneva Tasker

Following is a list of papers required from the Department of State in preparation for Presidential events, including interviews with the media, preceding the President's trip to Geneva, November 16-21:

<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Draft Due</u>
Wire Service Interview	11/5	11/1 Noon
Youth Event	11/7	11/5 (Fact sheet; Qs&As)
US News & World Report Interview	11/7	11/4
Medal of Freedom Presentation	11/8	11/5 (Presidential Remarks)
Veterans Day, Arlington Cemetery	11/11	11/4 (Presidential Remarks 10-12 min)
Foreign TV Interview	11/12	11/7
Presidential Address to Nation	11/14	11/12 (Fact Sheet; Qs&As)
Departure Remarks	11/16	11/7 (Brief Presidential Remarks)
Geneva Arrival Remarks	11/16	11/7 "
Radio Address	11/23	11/14

For the three interviews listed, please prepare in the form of thematic "bullets" limited to one page per topic. Please provide themes only for public remarks -- Presidential speechwriters and NSC staff will coordinate and put in final. With respect to the November 23 radio address, please provide remarks in the form of themes which sum up the meetings in Geneva and signal US-Soviet relations in the post-Geneva phase.

Thank you.

William F. Martin
Executive Secretary

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Briefing Book and Related Taskings

The following briefing books and related taskings are in preparation for the President's trip to Geneva, November 16-21, and his stop in Brussels:

- For the President, please prepare two comprehensive briefing books; the first to contain scope papers, an annotated agenda, and talking points for all meetings; the second to contain background papers. Please also prepare individual day books.
- For the First Lady, please prepare a comprehensive briefing book. There is no requirement to prepare day books.

We hope to coordinate the production of papers for the comprehensive briefing books in a way which will allow us to break down the comprehensive briefing book papers for easy insertion into the day books. Thus we hope that the comprehensive briefing book and the day books will contain essentially the same tabs. However, the day books will contain some material not found in the comprehensive briefing book, e.g., a day-to-day schedule and a scene-setter for each meeting.

The due dates for receipt of the briefing books and associated materials are as follows:

	<u>Due Date</u>
-- Comprehensive Briefing Book for the President	11/7
-- Comprehensive Briefing Book for the First Lady	11/7
°Secretary Shultz Overview Memo	11/7
°Annotated Agenda	
°Talking Points and 3x5 Cards	
°Public Diplomacy Themes	
-- Background Materials Briefing Book	11/7
-- Public Statements	11/4
°Toast for Dinner Hosted by Soviets	
°Toast for Dinner Hosted by President	
°Remarks at Signing Ceremony	
-- Summary of Agreements to be Concluded	11/7
-- Day Book	11/12
°Scene-Setter for Each Session	

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

Attached for your guidance are draft tables of contents for the President's and First Lady's comprehensive briefing books. Also attached for your guidance is a sample of a scene-setter and talking points.

Many thanks.

William F. Martin
Executive Secretary

Attachments

Tab A Tables of Contents
 B Scene-Setter & Talking Points

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

DRAFT TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE PRESIDENT'S BOOK

OVERVIEW PAPERS

- I. McFarlane Overview Paper
- II. Shultz Overview Paper

SCHEDULE

Annotated Agenda

Monday, November 18

- Swiss President Furgler
- Scene-Setter
- Arrival Remarks
- Talking Points
- Bio

Tuesday, November 19

- General Secretary Gorbachev
- Initial Meeting
- Scene-setter
- Talking Points
- Bio

- Morning Plenary Session
- Scene-Setter
- (emphasis on broad arms control & regional issues)

- Afternoon Plenary Session
- Scene-Setter
- (detailed discussion of arms control)

- Late Afternoon Tete-a-Tete Walk
- Scene-Setter
- (human rights)

- Dinner at Soviet Mission
- Toast
- (people-to-people themes)

Wednesday, November 20

Morning Plenary Session
Scene-Setter
(regional issues)

Afternoon Final Plenary Session
Scene-Setter
(bilateral agreements & wrapup)

Dinner hosted by President & Mrs. Reagan
Toast
(outline of future)

Thursday, November 21

Signing Ceremony
Remarks
North Atlantic Council Meeting (Brussels)
Scene-Setter
Remarks
"Report to Nation" Address

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY THEMES

BACKGROUND PAPERS (one-page maximum)

Arms Control

1. Geneva Talks
2. Compliance/Interim Restraint
3. CDE
4. Chemical Weapons
5. Non-Proliferation
6. Nuclear Testing
7. MBFR
8. Soviet Declaratory Arms Control Proposals
9. Soviet UNGA Proposal on Space
10. ABM Treaty Interpretation

Regional Issues

1. President's Regional Initiative
2. Afghanistan
3. Middle East/Persian Gulf
4. East Asia
5. Central America
6. Southern Africa
7. Europe: US-Soviet Issues in Germany
8. Terrorism

Bilateral Issues

1. Human Rights
2. North Pacific Air Safety/Civil Aviation
3. Economic Relations
4. Exchange of Consulates Kiev & New York
5. General Exchanges Agreement
6. Maritime Boundary
7. New Exchange Initiatives

DRAFT TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR MRS. REAGAN'S BOOK

OVERVIEW PAPERS

1. McFarlane Overview Paper
2. Shultz Overview Paper

SCHEDULE

Annotated Agenda
The President's Annotated Agenda

Monday, November 18

Tea with Mrs. Furgler
Scene-Setter
Participants
Talking Points
Bio

Tuesday, November 19

First Coffee with Mrs. Gorbacheva
Scene-Setter
One-on-One
Talking Points
Bio

Dinner at Soviet Mission
Talking Points

Wednesday, November 20

Second Coffee with Mrs. Gorbacheva
Scene-Setter
One-on-One
Talking Points

International Committee for the Red Cross Dedication
Remarks

Dinner hosted by President & Mrs. Reagan
Remarks

Date TBD

Greet US employees at US Mission, Geneva
Remarks

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY THEMES

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.

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



WHITE HOUSE SITROOM:
PLEASE NOTIFY ADDRESSEES
UPON ARRIVAL.

Thanks

urgent

B

S/S #

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

85 OCT 28 A10: 08

urgent

002300

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL No. Pages 3
FROM: S/S - S DEBI GRAZE 632-8338 7241
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)
MESSAGE DESCRIPTION DRAFT TASKER FOR PRESIDENTIAL
PAPERS FOR GENEVA

TO: (Agency)	DELIVERTO:	Extension	Room No.
<u>NSC</u>	<u>BILL MARTIN.</u>		
	<u>BOB PEARSON</u>		
	<u>JONATHAN <u>MILLER</u></u>		
	<u>NSC/S</u>		

FOR: CLEARANCE INFORMATION PER REQUEST COMMENT

REMARKS: The attached draft tasker represents the Department's
view of what the book should look like. Please give
us your comments soon.

S/S Officer: Fomck 24

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 3 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 4 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT

To: Officer-in-Charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on Tuesday, Oct 29, 1985
for WILLIAM F. MARTIN of WHITE HOUSE :
(Name of Person to be Visited) (Agency)

State

Brunson McKinley
Debbie Graze
Mark Parris
Lynn Pascoe

NSC

Bill Martin
Bob Pearson
Jonathan Miller
Jack Matlock
Ty Cobb
~~Doug Deane~~
~~Judy Mandel~~
~~Steve Steiner~~
Peter Sommer
Bob Linhard
~~Steve Sestanovich~~
~~John Purnell~~
Mary Wengrzynek

WH

David Chew
Jim Hooley
Jim Rosebush

MEETING LOCATION

Building WHITE HOUSE Requested by DONA PROCTOR
Room No. WEST BASEMENT Room No. WB Telephone 2224
Time of Meeting ABOVE Date of Request Oct 28, 1985

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to five (5) names or less

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

→ May

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 28, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WILLIAM V. BOGART

FROM:

WILLIAM F. MARTIN *WFM*

SUBJECT:

Direct SCI Displaywriter Support for the NSC
to Communicate from Washington to Geneva

We are in urgent need of direct SCI Displaywriter capability which can provide letter-quality documents by the quickest and most efficient means to support the President during the upcoming Geneva trip. We anticipate a heavy volume of document traffic between Washington and Geneva and need the capability to produce and edit original documents in Geneva on short notice 24 hours a day.

While in New York for the UNGA, the NSC had to retype a number of long memoranda that were 'DAYCOM'd' to New York. We became aware of the impressive direct Displaywriter capability from Washington that WHCA provides to White House Staff Secretary's office.

We need this support to be in place before the President departs for Geneva. If you have any questions or problems, please contact Bob Pearson on ext. 3044.

Thank you for your assistance.

President's Television Address
Pre-Geneva November 1985
Thematic Outline

Looking Ahead to Geneva

-- In a few days, will be meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. I see meeting as a stepping stone to the kind of future both our peoples want:

- o to reduce and eventually eliminate the danger of nuclear destruction;
- o to relax regional tensions which can spread and engulf both our countries in conflict;
- o to respect the dignity of each human being;
- o to remove the barriers between our people.

-- Historic opportunity to set a course for the future, address the fundamental differences between us in a frank, open way.

-- We have prepared carefully and extensively for this moment: want to share my thoughts and vision of the future that I will present to Gorbachev.

A Historic Opportunity

-- Americans have reason to be satisfied: economy flourishing, alliances strong, military might second to none, and we enjoy individual freedoms about which much of the world can only dream.

-- But what about the future?

-- US-Soviet relationship holds key to world's future: whether there is peace or war, progress in solving mankind's problems depends on what we do in coming months and years.

-- Differences between us are profound -- our history, economic systems, and the amount of freedom our citizens enjoy.

-- But we have a common interest -- and mankind has a common interest -- in dealing with these differences peacefully, and finding ways to cooperate wherever possible.

-- The most important task for General Secretary Gorbachev and me is to chart a course for the future that will ensure a safer and better world for all our citizens and for mankind.

- Our goals:
- not just to avoid war, but to strengthen peace;
 - not just to prevent confrontation, but to remove the sources of tension;
 - not just to paper over differences but to address them;
 - not just to talk about what our citizens

want, but to let them talk to each other.

Peace is Indivisible

-- History has shown that peace is indivisible. Ensuring a safe future requires addressing the complex of problems we see, not just focusing on one or two issues, important as they may be. Thus our agenda for Geneva includes:

Putting the Nuclear Genie Back...

-- Since the dawn of the nuclear age, every American President has sought to limit and end the dangerous competition in nuclear arms. I have no higher priority than to finally realize that dream.

-- We have gone the extra mile in arms control:
(Recap US arms control proposals)

-- Last month's Soviet counteroffer still very one-sided, but we are willing to hear them out, to work with them.

-- Soviet Union has so far not given our proposals the same attention, unwilling to explore our offer unless we agree in advance to give up our research and testing program on defenses.

-- Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has for many years been intensively pursuing its own research and more on defenses: has the world's only anti-ballistic missile defense system in place around Moscow, only proven anti-satellite weapon.

-- Wouldn't it be better for both our countries and for the world for us to concentrate on reducing the weapons that exist today?

-- And wouldn't the world benefit if we could mutually find a way to render nuclear ballistic missiles obsolete and useless?

-- Wouldn't it be better if Mr. Gorbachev and I could discuss this, without artificial preconceptions and pretense?

Sources of Tension

-- Reducing the levels of nuclear arms is not the whole answer:

since World War II, about twenty million people have died in regional wars, not one involving nuclear weapons.

-- Soviet Union's use of force or threat of force to intervene directly or through proxies in in Afganistan, Poland, Angola, Nicaragua has made world more dangerous.

-- We cannot isolate these activities from other aspects of our relationship. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan killed any hope of ratification of SALT II.

-- That is why I proposed a plan for resolving regional conflicts that have taken such a heavy toll on the people involved, which threaten to engulf their neighbors and draw in outside powers which includes:

(Recap regional initiative)

Peace Depends on People

-- 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.

-- Freedom and democracy are the best guarantors of peace: democractic nations do not start wars. Where citizens rule, there is a no need or desire to take up arms for conquest or political gain.

-- We hold these beliefs deeply, but are not trying to impose them on others. We do ask, however, that countries live up to their freely undertaken international commitments.

Removing the Barriers

-- Finally, enduring peace requires openness, contacts and honest communications in all areas:

o to reduce the risk of war by accident or miscalculation, freedom of travel and inspection essential to arms control process;

o no secret treaties, surreptitious arms shipments, support for regional conflicts;

o citizens listening to all sides of the case, making up their own minds.

-- The US has always stood for openness: in 1955, President Eisenhower, preparing for his first meeting with the then Soviet leader, made his Open Skies proposal (quote.....). His dream of educational, cultural exchanges.

-- Today, thirty years later, we have not even begun to realize the vast potential which science and technology offer to facilitate communications, contacts that could dispel stereotypes, and enable our people to better understand and learn from each other:

o Imagine if Joe Smith in Poughkeepsie could meet and visit Sergei Ivanov in Sverdlovsk, if Sergei's son or daughter could spend a year, or even three months living with the Smith family, going to summer camp or classes at Poughkeepsie High, while Smith's son or daughter went to school in Sverdlovsk? Soviet young people could learn first hand what spirit of freedom rules our land, and that we do not wish the peoples of the Soviet Union any harm. Our young people would get first hand knowledge of life in the USSR, learn about their culture and suffering in World War II?

o Imagine if people in Minneapolis could see the Kirov ballet live, while citizens in Mkhatchkala could see an American play or hear Duke Ellington's band? And how about Soviet children watching Sesame Street?

o Great things achieved in joint scientific research -- Apollo-Soyuz, development of mechanical heart -- imagine how much more we could do if we worked together?

-- Our open society is our greatest strength, believe the only way to break down barriers of mistrust is through more information, communication and contact between our people. That is part of my vision of the future, and what I want to discuss further with Soviet leader Gorbachev in Geneva.

-- Differences between our two countries are substantial, but now is time to get programs like these underway. They will not solve our problems overnight, but can move us in the right direction. And if we must compete, let it be in the sports arena, rather than arms factories, in sweatsuits rather than military uniforms.

Not An Impossible Dream

-- It is not an impossible dream that we can begin to reduce nuclear arsenals, reduce the risk of war and build a solid foundation for peace. It is not an impossible dream that our children and grandchildren can some day travel freely back and forth between American and the Soviet Union, visit each other's homes, work and study together, enjoy and discuss plays, music, television, and even root for each other's soccer teams.

-- The American people are ready for this. I have confidence in their ability to sift fact from fiction, propaganda from honest proposals. The people of the Soviet Union should have the same opportunity.

-- But governments can only do so much: once they get the ball rolling, they should step out of the way and let the people get together to share, enjoy, help, listen and learn from each other, especially the young people.

-- Peace involves everyone. It is built on the daily actions of citizens, especially in a democracy.

-- History has shown us that peace is indivisible. Addressing all the problems we face together is the only way to develop a healthy, sound relationship based on equality, mutual trust and fairness:

o no matter how good an arms control agreement may be, its chances of being approved are diminished if Soviet behavior in other areas is unacceptable;

o similarly, the prospects for more trade and other bilateral exchanges are improved when governments treat their people with respect;

o and the chances for reaching an arms control agreement are improved if the barriers between people are lowered, and regional tensions not exploited.

-- Our peoples want nothing so much as peace, a better life for themselves and their children. We can have a more cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union only if the Soviet leaders also want it.

-- Real problems are hunger, disease, poverty. Soviets have made important contributions to music, literature, science, as have Americans.... If we pool our resources, what could we not achieve?

-- That is the dream I am taking to Geneva. It is not an impossible dream.

-- As the poet Robert Frost said ".... and many miles to go before we sleep."

-- But our meeting in Geneva need not be an end: it could be the beginning of a renewed commitment to working together to shape a safer future for both our countries and the world. History will not forgive us if we do not make a start.

President's Television Address
Pre-Geneva November 1985
Thematic Outline

Looking Ahead to Geneva

-- In a few days, will be meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. I see meeting as a stepping stone to the kind of future both our peoples want:

- o to reduce and eventually eliminate the danger of nuclear destruction;
- o to relax regional tensions which can spread and engulf both our countries in conflict;
- o to respect the dignity of each human being;
- o to remove the barriers between our people.

-- Historic opportunity to set a course for the future, address the fundamental differences between us in a frank, open way.

-- We have prepared carefully and extensively for this moment: want to share my thoughts and vision of the future that I will present to Gorbachev.

A Historic Opportunity

-- Americans have reason to be satisfied: economy flourishing, alliances strong, military might second to none, and we enjoy individual freedoms about which much of the world can only dream.

-- But what about the future?

-- US-Soviet relationship holds key to world's future: whether there is peace or war, progress in solving mankind's problems depends on what we do in coming months and years.

-- Differences between us are profound -- our history, economic systems, and the amount of freedom our citizens enjoy.

-- But we have a common interest -- and mankind has a common interest -- in dealing with these differences peacefully, and finding ways to cooperate wherever possible.

-- The most important task for General Secretary Gorbachev and me is to chart a course for the future that will ensure a safer and better world for all our citizens and for mankind.

- Our goals:
- not just to avoid war, but to strengthen peace;
 - not just to prevent confrontation, but to remove the sources of tension;
 - not just to paper over differences but to address them;
 - not just to talk about what our citizens

want, but to let them talk to each other.

Peace is Indivisible

-- History has shown that peace is indivisible. Ensuring a safe future requires addressing the complex of problems we see, not just focusing on one or two issues, important as they may be. Thus our agenda for Geneva includes:

Putting the Nuclear Genie Back...

-- Since the dawn of the nuclear age, every American President has sought to limit and end the dangerous competition in nuclear arms. I have no higher priority than to finally realize that dream.

-- We have gone the extra mile in arms control:
(Recap US arms control proposals)

-- Last month's Soviet counteroffer still very one-sided, but we are willing to hear them out, to work with them.

-- Soviet Union has so far not given our proposals the same attention, unwilling to explore our offer unless we agree in advance to give up our research and testing program on defenses.

-- Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has for many years been intensively pursuing its own research and more on defenses: has the world's only anti-ballistic missile defense system in place around Moscow, only proven anti-satellite weapon.

-- Wouldn't it be better for both our countries and for the world for us to concentrate on reducing the weapons that exist today?

-- And wouldn't the world benefit if we could mutually find a way to render nuclear ballistic missiles obsolete and useless?

-- Wouldn't it be better if Mr. Gorbachev and I could discuss this, without artificial preconceptions and pretense?

Sources of Tension

-- Reducing the levels of nuclear arms is not the whole answer:

since World War II, about twenty million people have died in regional wars, not one involving nuclear weapons.

-- Soviet Union's use of force or threat of force to intervene directly or through proxies in in Afganistan, Poland, Angola, Nicaragua has made world more dangerous.

-- We cannot isolate these activities from other aspects of our relationship. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan killed any hope of ratification of SALT II.

-- That is why I proposed a plan for resolving regional conflicts that have taken such a heavy toll on the people involved, which threaten to engulf their neighbors and draw in outside powers which includes:

(Recap regional initiative)

Peace Depends on People

-- 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.

-- Freedom and democracy are the best guarantors of peace: democratic nations do not start wars. Where citizens rule, there is a no need or desire to take up arms for conquest or political gain.

-- We hold these beliefs deeply, but are not trying to impose them on others. We do ask, however, that countries live up to their freely undertaken international commitments.

Removing the Barriers

-- Finally, enduring peace requires openness, contacts and honest communications in all areas:

o to reduce the risk of war by accident or miscalculation, freedom of travel and inspection essential to arms control process;

o no secret treaties, surreptitious arms shipments, support for regional conflicts;

o citizens listening to all sides of the case, making up their own minds.

-- The US has always stood for openness: in 1955, President Eisenhower, preparing for his first meeting with the then Soviet leader, made his Open Skies proposal (quote.....). His dream of educational, cultural exchanges.

-- Today, thirty years later, we have not even begun to realize the vast potential which science and technology offer to facilitate communications, contacts that could dispel stereotypes, and enable our people to better understand and learn from each other:

o Imagine if Joe Smith in Poughkeepsie could meet and visit Sergei Ivanov in Sverdlovsk, if Sergei's son or daughter could spend a year, or even three months living with the Smith family, going to summer camp or classes at Poughkeepsie High, while Smith's son or daughter went to school in Sverdlovsk? Soviet young people could learn first hand what spirit of freedom rules our land, and that we do not wish the peoples of the Soviet Union any harm. Our young people would get first hand knowledge of life in the USSR, learn about their culture and suffering in World War II?

o Imagine if people in Minneapolis could see the Kirov ballet live, while citizens in Mkhatchkala could see an American play or hear Duke Ellington's band? And how about Soviet children watching Sesame Street?

o Great things achieved in joint scientific research -- Apollo-Soyuz, development of mechanical heart -- imagine how much more we could do if we worked together?

-- Our open society is our greatest strength, believe the only way to break down barriers of mistrust is through more information, communication and contact between our people. That is part of my vision of the future, and what I want to discuss further with Soviet leader Gorbachev in Geneva.

-- Differences between our two countries are substantial, but now is time to get programs like these underway. They will not solve our problems overnight, but can move us in the right direction. And if we must compete, let it be in the sports arena, rather than arms factories, in sweatsuits rather than military uniforms.

Not An Impossible Dream

-- It is not an impossible dream that we can begin to reduce nuclear arsenals, reduce the risk of war and build a solid foundation for peace. It is not an impossible dream that our children and grandchildren can some day travel freely back and forth between American and the Soviet Union, visit each other's homes, work and study together, enjoy and discuss plays, music, television, and even root for each other's soccer teams.

-- The American people are ready for this. I have confidence in their ability to sift fact from fiction, propaganda from honest proposals. The people of the Soviet Union should have the same opportunity.

-- But governments can only do so much: once they get the ball rolling, they should step out of the way and let the people get together to share, enjoy, help, listen and learn from each other, especially the young people.

-- Peace involves everyone. It is built on the daily actions of citizens, especially in a democracy.

-- History has shown us that peace is indivisible. Addressing all the problems we face together is the only way to develop a healthy, sound relationship based on equality, mutual trust and fairness:

o no matter how good an arms control agreement may be, its chances of being approved are diminished if Soviet behavior in other areas is unacceptable;

o similarly, the prospects for more trade and other bilateral exchanges are improved when governments treat their people with respect;

o and the chances for reaching an arms control agreement are improved if the barriers between people are lowered, and regional tensions not exploited.

-- Our peoples want nothing so much as peace, a better life for themselves and their children. We can have a more cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union only if the Soviet leaders also want it.

-- Real problems are hunger, disease, poverty. Soviets have made important contributions to music, literature, science, as have Americans.... If we pool our resources, what could we not achieve?

-- That is the dream I am taking to Geneva. It is not an impossible dream.

-- As the poet Robert Frost said ".... and many miles to go before we sleep."

-- But our meeting in Geneva need not be an end: it could be the beginning of a renewed commitment to working together to shape a safer future for both our countries and the world. History will not forgive us if we do not make a start.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

NOVEMBER 16 - NOVEMBER 21, 1985

Saturday, November 16, 1985

- Departure Remarks from East Room (8:20 am)
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 Maison de Saussure (Residence) (10:50 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Sunday, November 17, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Private Lunch at Residence (pm)
Meet Senior Advisors at Residence (1:30 pm)
Walk to Pometta Residence * for Briefing with Advisors
Optional Walk in Garden of Residence with Mrs. Reagan
(2:45 pm)
Tour of Meeting Facilities and Grounds of Fleur d'Eau
(3:20 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
FREE EVENING
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 Reposeir (2:00 p.m.)
- Arrival Ceremony (2:00 pm)
- Meeting with President Furgler (2:20 pm)

* NOTE: Pometta Residence is adjacent to Maison de Saussure on the same grounds.

DECLASSIFIED

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

White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1983

NARA, Date

8/17/85

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

10/28/85 1:30 p.m.

Monday, November 18, 1985 (con't)

(T) Optional Event:

- Network Anchors Interviews
- Worldnet Speech
- Spontaneous Event

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME

FREE EVENING

REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Tuesday, November 19, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)

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
(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

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)

(T) Joint Events with General Secretary Gorbachev at Grand Theatre of Geneva (10:30 am)

- Signing of Joint Communique (if substance warrants) (10:30 am)
- Witnessing the Signing of Bilateral Agreements on Civil Aviation, Exchanges, and Consulates (if ready) (10:40 am)
- Short Statements by The President and General Secretary Gorbachev (10:55 am)
- Private Meeting Between The President and General Secretary Gorbachev (11:15 am)
- President and General Secretary Gorbachev Bid Farewell (11:30 am)

Private Lunch at Residence (12:00 pm *)

Depart en route Brussels, Belgium (2:00 pm *)

Arrive Brussels, Belgium (3:30 pm *)

NATO Briefing (4:00 pm *)

Depart en route Andrews Air Force Base (5:30 pm *)

Arrive Andrews Air Force Base (8:20 pm *)

Depart en route U.S. Capitol (8:30 pm *)

Arrive U.S. Capitol (8:40 pm *)

- Televised Address to Joint Session of Congress (9:00 pm *)

* Denotes approximate time