

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

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

Collection: Chumachenko, Katherine: Files
Folder Title: Moscow Summit
Box: OA 18287

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/>

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1988

File

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMINISTRATION SPOKESPERSONS

FROM: MARION C. BLAKEY ^{MCB}
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Talking Points on the Moscow Summit

Attached for your information and use are White House Talking Points on the results and accomplishments of the Moscow Summit.

If you have any questions concerning this material, please feel free to contact the White House Office of Public Affairs at (202) 456-7170.

Thanks very much.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MOSCOW SUMMIT

"Quite possibly, we're beginning to break down the barriers of the postwar era. Quite possibly, we are entering an era in history, a time of lasting change in the Soviet Union.... Imagine, the President of the United States and the General Secretary of the Soviet Union walking together in Red Square, talking about a growing personal friendship and meeting together average citizens, realizing how much our people have in common."

--- President Reagan
June 3, 1988

The Moscow Summit of May 29-June 2 was the fourth meeting between President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The President reported further progress in building a solid and lasting foundation for peace -- and the shared hope of the two leaders that this progress may transcend changes in U.S. and Soviet relations in the future.

Progress was achieved in key areas of the President's four-part agenda in addressing U.S.- Soviet relations: arms reduction, human rights, regional conflicts, and bilateral relations.

President Reagan remains fully aware of the fundamental differences which separate the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The President said:

"(L)et us remember the strategy that we have adopted is one that provides for setbacks along the way as well as progress. Let us embrace honest change when it occurs, but let us also be wary. Let us stay strong. And let us be confident, too."

Arms Reduction

- o President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev exchanged the instruments of ratification of the historic INF Treaty, which will eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear force missiles. The INF Treaty is the first arms control treaty to be approved by the U.S. Senate and put into effect in 16 years.

- o For the first time ever, the levels of nuclear arms will actually be reduced, rather than having caps placed on their growth. These missiles will not simply be moved elsewhere or put in storage -- they will be eliminated.
- o With the INF Treaty's stringent verification measures, for the first time in a U.S.- Soviet arms control agreement, each side will send onsite inspection teams to verify the data provided by the other side.
- o The President and Mr. Gorbachev made further progress toward an equitable and effectively verifiable START agreement, which would reduce strategic nuclear arms by 50 percent. Included in this category are the most dangerous and destabilizing of nuclear weapons -- large, intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMS) with multiple warheads.
- o Progress on START included the vital area of verification. The two sides prepared joint draft texts of an inspection protocol, a conversion or elimination protocol, and a memorandum of understanding on data; all of which are integral parts of the START Treaty. These documents build on the verification provisions of the INF Treaty, extending and elaborating on them as necessary to meet the more demanding requirements of START.

Human Rights

- o Few would have suggested only a decade ago that a U.S. president would meet with Soviet human rights activists inside Moscow itself, or be able to speak to Soviet college students at Moscow State University about freedom. Yet these exchanges took place. President Reagan said:

"Seeds of greater freedom and greater trust were sown. And I just have to believe -- in ways we may not even be able to guess -- those seeds will take root and grow."
- o The U.S.- Soviet dialogue on human rights has come a long way in recent years. The Soviet record is gradually improving. Soviet citizens still lack generally accepted international civil and political rights. The Soviet system remains, in its essential structure, as it was. But significant changes may be taking place. The issue now is whether these changes will deepen and become institutionalized and permanent.

Regional Conflicts

- o The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, when completed, will represent an historic step -- one President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed could serve as a precedent for resolution of other regional conflicts. The President said he expected Soviet troops would leave within the time agreed at Geneva and expressed continued support for Pakistan.
- o The President welcomed Vietnam's commitment to remove some of its troops from Cambodia, but he stressed that a solution there will require removal of all Vietnamese troops. The two leaders discussed new prospects for an early target date for removal of Cuban and all foreign troops from Angola.
- o The President emphasized U.S. concerns about Central America, calling on Mr. Gorbachev to stop the vast supply of Soviet weaponry to the communist Sandinistas in Nicaragua and to the communist guerillas in neighboring countries. The President once again pressed for Soviet support for enforcement of United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 in order to end the Iran-Iraq war, and for our Middle East peace initiative.

Bilateral Issues

- o President Reagan is pleased that Mr. Gorbachev agreed to take an important step toward expanding people-to-people exchanges, not just making occasional, symbolic gestures that involve a few carefully selected groups. The goal is an ongoing series of widespread exchanges involving a cross-section of citizens from both societies. The two leaders agreed to an annual exchange of hundreds of high school students -- far larger numbers than in the past.
- o The President and Mr. Gorbachev expanded and improved an earlier cultural agreement and agreed to a plan to negotiate establishment of cultural and information centers in both Washington and Moscow. Also signed were a number of other cooperation agreements, including a new comprehensive fisheries agreement, an agreement on transportation science and technology, and two agreements concerning Coast Guard search and rescue and radio navigation.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

"I pray the hand of the Lord will be on the Soviet people, the people whose faces Nancy and I saw everywhere we went. Believe me, there was one thing about those faces we will never forget. They were the faces of hope, the hope of a new era in human history and hopefully an era of peace and freedom for all."

--- President Reagan
June 3, 1988