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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. schedule	re 11/15/85-11/16/85 (page 3)	11/08/85	B7 CCB 12/21/00
COLLECTION: SPEECHWRITING, WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF: Research Office Records			kdb
FILE FOLDER: RR Toast (Soviets) 11/19/85 Dana R/ K. Timmons OA 17929			8/16/95

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. 652(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].

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KT's A's for cards

(Rohrabacher edit/BE)
November 13, 1985
4:00 p.m. RR

KT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT DINNER HOSTED BY THE SOVIETS
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1985

Mr. General Secretary, Mr. Foreign Minister, honored guests.

Speaking for the entire delegation, let me say how pleased we are to be here in Geneva with you. If there is one message I hope will be underscored by our meetings ~~in the next few days~~ it is that the United States wants to live in peace with the Soviet Union. This does not belittle or trivialize the fundamental differences between our two societies. Yet differences, no matter how basic, need not lead to discord and conflict.

President Theodore Roosevelt once said, "The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace." President Teddy Roosevelt was a man much beloved by his people. He was a leader who spoke often of national strength, yet he was a recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize -- the first American to win this coveted award. I might add, it was given to him for his personal role in ending the Russo-Japanese war.

Like Teddy Roosevelt, we, Mr. General Secretary, believe our countries should be strong. Yet this need not keep us, as leaders, from making it our personal commitment to make this a more peaceful world. That is why I have come to Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev. I hope that is why you have come.

Our meetings will not be an end in themselves, but they can, if we let them, be a beginning. We have come ready to discuss practical and forward-looking steps in all areas of the U.S.-Soviet agenda. In the area of arms control, I believe our

OK
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Steve
Sestanovich
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First Am.
to win
Nobel Peace
Prize
who won
what when
p. 9 (1906) OK

much-loved;
Spoke of
nat'l strength
Encyc. Am.
Vol. 23
p. 744

FIRST
ANNUAL
MESSAGE
TO
CONGRESS
Dec. 3, 1901
MESSAGES
AND
PAPERS
p. 6662

PRESIDENT.
QUOTES
P. 216
"PEACE"
HARNSBURG-
ER
FOLLET
PUBLISHING
COMPANY

RUSSIO-
Japanese
war
Nobel
prize
OK

W. H. Histor.
Assoc.
Presidents
p. 57

Geneva - ok
schedule
set up



Steve
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bilateral strategic relationship must provide security, stability, and confidence. I also believe that technology is opening new doors, new opportunities, to leave behind for all of mankind the threat of nuclear holocaust. Our goal is not just a more secure America, but a more secure world, and for this we must have a sustainable balance of peace. I have brought to Geneva proposals which reflect our commitment to that goal.

But weapons and the resources we spend on them are not the source of the problems that plague the Soviet Union and the United States. There are issues of importance that need our attention because they reflect matters that may well be closer to the root cause of the friction between our societies. Issues concerning human rights and the way we conduct ourselves with other countries require our attention. Nor should we neglect examining an agenda that could free up social, cultural, and economic contact between our peoples, contacts that could be a foundation upon which future progress can be based. I know that our peoples would, if they were permitted to do so, be friends...good friends.

Mr. General Secretary, 43 years ago today Soviet forces launched their counter-offensive at Stalingrad -- in many ways, the turning point of that terrible conflict. We are all beneficiaries of cooperation at that time between the Soviet Union and the United States. Let us hope that this meeting can also be a turning point, a new beginning in the way our nations conduct their relations with each other. Let us act to fulfill the hopes felt by peoples everywhere at war's end, 40 years ago.

11/19/42
The
Historical
Encyclopedia
of
WW II
p. 483
WW II
ended
1945
5/8/45
CQ - The
Soviet
Union

STEVE
SESTANOVICH
NSC
3854

To that end -- to a better world, of peace and freedom --
let us now drink a toast.

(ROHRBACHER)

NOVEMBER 19, 1985

TOAST BY THE PRESIDENT
AT DINNER HOSTED BY THE SOVIETS
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

MR. GENERAL SECRETARY, MR. FOREIGN
MINISTER, HONORED GUESTS. SPEAKING FOR THE
ENTIRE DELEGATION, LET ME SAY HOW PLEASED
WE ARE TO BE HERE IN GENEVA WITH YOU.
IF THERE IS ONE MESSAGE I HOPE WILL BE
UNDERScoreD BY OUR MEETINGS, IT IS THAT THE
UNITED STATES WANTS TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH
THE SOVIET UNION. THIS DOES NOT BELITTLE
OR TRIVIALIZE THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN OUR TWO SOCIETIES. YET DIFFERENCES,
NO MATTER HOW BASIC, NEED NOT LEAD TO
DISCORD AND CONFLICT.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT ONCE SAID,
"THE TRUE END OF EVERY GREAT AND FREE PEOPLE
SHOULD BE SELF-RESPECTING PEACE." PRESIDENT
TEDDY ROOSEVELT WAS A MAN MUCH BELOVED BY
HIS PEOPLE.

HE WAS A LEADER WHO SPOKE OFTEN OF NATIONAL STRENGTH, YET HE WAS A RECIPIENT OF A NOBEL PEACE PRIZE -- THE FIRST AMERICAN TO WIN THIS COVETED AWARD. I MIGHT ADD, IT WAS GIVEN TO HIM FOR HIS PERSONAL ROLE IN ENDING THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

LIKE TEDDY ROOSEVELT, WE, MR. GENERAL SECRETARY, BELIEVE OUR COUNTRIES SHOULD BE STRONG. YET THIS NEED NOT KEEP US, AS LEADERS, FROM MAKING IT OUR PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO MAKE THIS A MORE PEACEFUL WORLD. THAT IS WHY I HAVE COME TO GENEVA, MR. GORBACHEV. I HOPE THAT IS WHY YOU HAVE COME.

OUR MEETINGS WILL NOT BE AN END IN THEMSELVES, BUT THEY CAN, IF WE LET THEM, BE A BEGINNING. WE HAVE COME READY TO DISCUSS PRACTICAL AND FORWARD-LOOKING STEPS IN ALL AREAS OF THE U.S.-SOVIET AGENDA.

IN THE AREA OF ARMS CONTROL, I BELIEVE OUR BILATERAL STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP MUST PROVIDE SECURITY, STABILITY, AND CONFIDENCE. I ALSO BELIEVE THAT TECHNOLOGY IS OPENING NEW DOORS, NEW OPPORTUNITIES, TO LEAVE BEHIND FOR ALL OF MANKIND THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST. OUR GOAL IS NOT JUST A MORE SECURE AMERICA, BUT A MORE SECURE WORLD, AND FOR THIS WE MUST HAVE A SUSTAINABLE BALANCE OF PEACE. I HAVE BROUGHT TO GENEVA PROPOSALS WHICH REFLECT OUR COMMITMENT TO THAT GOAL.

BUT WEAPONS AND THE RESOURCES WE SPEND ON THEM ARE NOT THE SOURCE OF THE PROBLEMS THAT PLAGUE THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES. THERE ARE ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE THAT NEED OUR ATTENTION BECAUSE THEY REFLECT MATTERS THAT MAY WELL BE CLOSER TO THE ROOT CAUSE OF THE FRICTION BETWEEN OUR SOCIETIES.

ISSUES CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE WAY WE CONDUCT OURSELVES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES REQUIRE OUR ATTENTION. NOR SHOULD WE NEGLECT EXAMINING AN AGENDA THAT COULD FREE UP SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC CONTACT BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES, CONTACTS THAT COULD BE A FOUNDATION UPON WHICH FUTURE PROGRESS CAN BE BASED. I KNOW THAT OUR PEOPLES WOULD, IF THEY WERE PERMITTED TO DO SO, BE FRIENDS... GOOD FRIENDS.

MR. GENERAL SECRETARY, 43 YEARS AGO TODAY SOVIET FORCES LAUNCHED THEIR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AT STALINGRAD -- IN MANY WAYS, THE TURNING POINT OF THAT TERRIBLE CONFLICT. WE ARE ALL BENEFICIARIES OF THE COOPERATION AT THAT TIME BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES. LET US HOPE THAT THIS MEETING CAN ALSO BE A TURNING POINT, A NEW BEGINNING IN THE WAY OUR NATIONS CONDUCT THEIR RELATIONS WITH EACH OTHER.

LET US ACT TO FULFILL THE HOPES FELT BY
PEOPLES EVERYWHERE AT WAR'S END, 40 YEARS
AGO.

TO THAT END -- TO A BETTER WORLD,
OF PEACE AND FREEDOM -- LET US NOW DRINK
A TOAST.

#

**MEMORANDUM
OF CALL**

Previous editions usable

TO: Kim T

YOU WERE CALLED BY- YOU WERE VISITED BY-
Steve Sestamovich
OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE ▶ FTS AUTOVON

X 3854

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
 RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT
MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
	<u>11/14/85</u>	<u>1255</u>

Res. Dana / KT

President's Dinner Toast

(First Night)

Mr. General Secretary, Mr. Foreign Minister, Honored Guests:

For the entire U.S. delegation let me say how pleased we are to be here in Geneva with you. We have been looking forward to this meeting, and believe we have an unusual opportunity to advance the U.S.-Soviet relationship. No other relationship between countries has such immense importance for world peace as our own. So let us seize the chance to chart a ~~peaceful~~ and more cooperative course for the future.

Mr. General Secretary, as I told you today, we have come ready for practical and forward-looking steps in all areas of the U.S.-Soviet agenda. In the area of arms control, I believe the strategic relationship between our two countries must provide security, stability and confidence for both sides. Can we not turn away from the threat of mass death and destruction? America seeks no unilateral advantage, but a sustainable balance of peace. The proposals I have brought to Geneva reflect our commitment to this goal.

Controlling and reducing the weapons we possess will not, of course, resolve our fundamental political differences. And in the long run keeping the peace does not depend only on weapons, or on how our governments get along with each other. It depends on how we treat other nations, on how we treat our own peoples, and on free contacts that allow them to know and understand each other. A leader responsible for progress of this kind would truly earn the title, peacemaker.

Mr. General Secretary, the U.S.-Soviet relationship falls short of what we would like it to be. Forty years ago our peoples celebrated the end to the most terrible war in human history. On May 8 in Times Square and on May 9 on Red Square, our peoples expressed their joy in victory and hope for a better world. The world of the past forty years has not been all that we hoped. Let us now fulfill the dreams expressed then.

Mr. General Secretary, honored guests, please join me in a toast to a better world of peace and freedom.

Sukhinichi and Yukhnov. Heavy autumnal rains hampered the regrouping of the German forces for a frontal assault on the capital; they then received orders to tighten the noose about it first. German strategists planned a two-pronged drive, with the Second Armored Group approaching Moscow from the direction of Tula and the Ninth Army and Third Panzer Army attacking from the north along the Volga canal. The Ninth Army actually reached the Volga, and the Third Panzer Army arrived at the canal, wheeled south and advanced to within 20 miles of Moscow. But on November 27, short of fuel and facing a numerically superior defense, it was forced to halt. The German Fourth Army was also stopped by determined defensive fighting. Nevertheless, the southern prong of the offensive took Kursk.

It became apparent to the German command by the beginning of December that the capture of Moscow was, at least for the moment, out of the question. The German troops had no choice but to endure the rigors of a Russian winter in the open field. Hitler ordered them to retain their positions at any cost and establish an advanced line on which to fall back. Angered by the failure to break Russian resistance before winter, Hitler also dismissed Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the German army, and personally took supreme command on December 19.

On the Moscow front the Red Army deployed 16 divisions and 14 brigades in addition to the existing defense force. Beginning on October 10, these troops were reinforced by 10 armies in concentrated formation. By the beginning of December the Soviets could throw a million men, 8,000 heavy guns and grenade launchers, 720 tanks and 1,370 aircraft into their impending counteroffensive. The city's defenses were held by 40 percent of the troops in the Red Army, with 33 percent of its heavy guns and grenade launchers, 40 percent of its tanks and the major part of the Red air force. On November 5 the 29th and 31st army groups went into action against the German Ninth Army at Kalinin near Moscow, while the Soviet First Army attacked the German Third Armored Corps. Stalin decided on December 20 that the German armies at the center of the front could be annihilated if pushed back some 150 miles within a month. On January 7, 1942 he ordered a full-scale offensive. But his plan involved so many complex turning maneuvers that the German forces had until the end of January to consolidate their positions. Both armies were so exhausted by then that they were incapable of intensive combat.

In the north the German invaders continued their offensive toward the end of July 1941, cutting the Moscow-Leningrad railway and penetrating the outer

belt of the fortifications around Leningrad. In October the offensive took another turn, in the direction of Tikhvin, and cut the last highways and rail lines south of Leningrad. Beginning in January 1942 the German besiegers faced repeated Soviet efforts to cut the noose around the city. The German front astride the Volkhov broke under one of these attacks, and Soviet units retook the Novgorod-Leningrad railroad.

With these actions, the German offensive in the USSR ground to a halt. Hitler had failed to crush Soviet forces in a quick campaign. He also failed to reach the oil zone in the south or to take Leningrad in the north. The Red Army had recovered from its catastrophic defeats of the summer and fall of 1941 and was now being reinforced from the huge resources of the eastern Soviet territories. The losses suffered by the German army on the Soviet front, amounting to one million men, could not be made up. Its losses in materiel—4,200 tanks, more than 10,000 heavy vehicles, artillery pieces, aircraft and other equip-



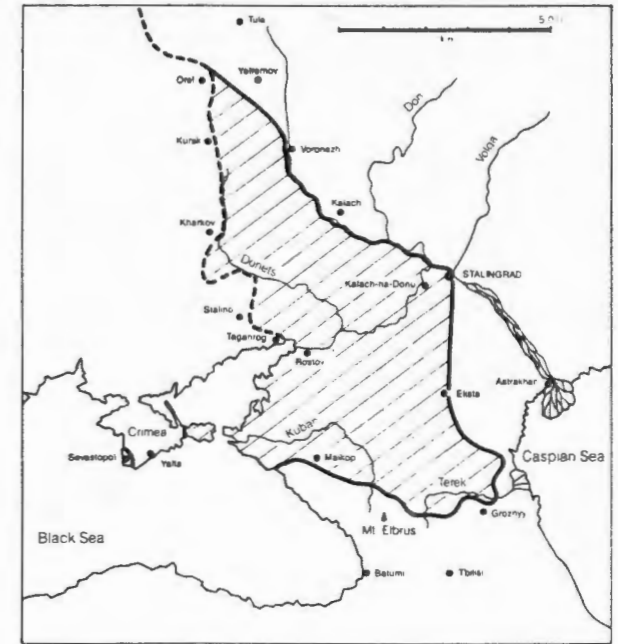
ment—forced the high command to set up strong points along the front to ensure the mobility of at least part of the German forces. The most serious shortcoming was lack of fuel, a problem that only the conquest of the Caucasus oil fields could solve. The Germans looked to the next campaign to furnish them with the requirements of their war economy: gasoline, food and raw materials.

On April 5, Hitler issued orders for the summer campaign, to be launched on June 28. The left wing of Army Group South jumped off from Kursk and advanced to the Don. For the second phase of the new offensive, Hitler divided the southern group into two sections, one assigned to move south and the other north as far as the limits of the central sector. On July 23 he directed three armies to seize the precious Caucasian oil wells while two armies were to take Stalingrad, a key industrial center on the Volga. The Rumanian Third Army, the German 17th Army and the First Panzer Army drove southward between the lower reaches of the Don and the Caucasus, entering Maikop at the beginning of August. From the southwest the Fourth Panzer Army approached Stalingrad and occupied the outer suburbs on September 3.

Gen. Franz Halder, German army chief of staff, lost his position at this time, as a result of differences of opinion among German strategists over the course of operations. As he had done the previous year, Hitler banned any retreat, and he ordered the construction of winter quarters while the attack on Stalingrad was still in progress. In mid-October the Sixth Army pushed into the city's ruins, battling the Soviets for every house and yard of territory.

The Red Army command threw all its resources into the defense of Stalingrad. Appointed by Stalin to liberate the city named after him, Gen. Georgi Zhukov hung on with the Soviet 62nd Army until reinforcements arrived in November to crush the entire southern wing of the German attack.

Soviet forces launched their general counterattack in the Stalingrad area on November 19, involving 11 armies, several corps, 13,500 artillery pieces, 900 tanks and 1,400 aircraft. With the aid of attacking troops further to the south, these units drove deep into the Rumanian lines and recaptured Kalach-na-Donu, to the west of Stalingrad. The German Sixth Army in Stalingrad, under the command of Gen. Friedrich von Paulus, was cut off from the rear, while Soviet forces in the city advanced to turn the German right flank. The maneuver was completed on November 24; the bulk of the German forces in the southern sector of the Soviet front, together with their allies, were trapped in the ruins of Stalingrad; a total of 200,000 men were encircled. The newly reorganized Army Group South, under the command of Field



Marshal Erich von Manstein, tried to extricate them with what remained of the Fourth Panzer Army. The trapped Sixth Army, hoping for the success of Manstein's effort, continued its struggle until worn out by exposure and starvation. It finally surrendered on February 2, 1943. German troops in the Caucasus, threatened with isolation, retreated but regrouped to launch a counteroffensive south of Kharkov on February 22. A similar German withdrawal, followed by stabilization of the battle lines, also occurred in the central sector of the front.

On March 13, 1943 Hitler ordered the preparation of a new summer offensive after shortening the front to permit the transfer of some units to the west, where the possibility of an Anglo-American invasion had begun to loom. The renewed offensive against the Soviets, known as Operation *Zitadelle* (Citadel), began on July 5 but brought disappointing results. By July 9 units of Army Group Center were already on the defensive. Five days later Manstein, in the south, went on the offensive, but he had to fall back to his original position at the end of August. It was the end of the German advance in the USSR.

The Red Army then began a long-prepared offensive aimed at pinching off the German salient at Orel. Still stronger Soviet forces struck in the south, pushing the Germans back from their Kuban bridgehead. On October 31 German and Rumanian units were isolated in the Crimean Peninsula. Toward the

WITH THE ASSASSINATION of President McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, not quite 43, became the youngest President in the Nation's history. He brought new excitement and power to the Presidency, as he vigorously led Congress and the American public toward progressive reforms and a strong foreign policy.

He took the view that the President as a "steward of the people" should take whatever action necessary for the public good unless expressly forbidden by law or the Constitution. "I did not usurp power," he wrote, "but I did greatly broaden the use of executive power."

Roosevelt's youth differed sharply from that of the log cabin Presidents. He was born in New York City in 1858 into a wealthy family, but he too struggled—against ill health—and in his triumph became an advocate of the strenuous life.

In 1884 his first wife, Alice Lee Roosevelt, and his mother died on the same day. Roosevelt spent much of the next two years on his ranch in the Badlands of Dakota Territory. There he mastered his sorrow as he lived in the saddle, driving cattle, hunting big game—he even captured an outlaw. On a visit to London, he married Edith Carow in December 1886.

During the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel of the Rough Rider Regiment, which he led on a charge at the battle of San Juan. He was one of the most conspicuous heroes of the war.

Boss Tom Platt, needing a hero to draw attention away from scandals in New York State, accepted Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor in 1898. Roosevelt won and served with distinction.

As President, Roosevelt held the ideal that the Government should be the great arbiter of the conflicting economic forces in the Nation, especially between capital and labor, guaranteeing justice to each and dispensing favors to none.

Roosevelt emerged spectacularly as a

"trust buster" by forcing the dissolution of a great railroad combination in the Northwest. Other antitrust suits under the Sherman Act followed.

Roosevelt steered the United States more actively into world politics. He liked to quote a favorite proverb, "Speak softly and carry a big stick. . . ."

Aware of the strategic need for a short cut between the Atlantic and Pacific, Roosevelt ensured the construction of the Panama Canal. His corollary to the Monroe Doctrine prevented the establishment of foreign bases in the Caribbean and arrogated the sole right of intervention in Latin America to the United States.

He won the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating the Russo-Japanese War, reached a Gentleman's Agreement on immigration with Japan, and sent the Great White Fleet on a goodwill tour of the world.

Some of Roosevelt's most effective achievements were in conservation. He added enormously to the national forests in the West, reserved lands for public use, and fostered great irrigation projects.

He crusaded endlessly on matters big and small, exciting audiences with his high-pitched voice, jutting jaw, and pounding fist. "The life of strenuous endeavor" was a must for those around him, as he romped with his five younger children and led ambassadors on hikes through Rock Creek Park in Washington, D. C.

Leaving the Presidency in 1909, Roosevelt went on an African safari, then jumped back into politics. In 1912 he ran for President on a Progressive ticket. To reporters he once remarked that he felt as fit as a bull moose, the name of his new party.

While campaigning in Milwaukee, he was shot in the chest by a fanatic. Roosevelt soon recovered, but his words at that time would have been applicable at the time of his death in 1919: "No man has had a happier life than I have led; a happier life in every way."



Theodore Roosevelt, nature lover and conservationist, championed the strenuous life.



THE
PRESIDENTS
OF
THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

BY FRANK FREIDEL

*Professor of History
Harvard University*

WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

with the cooperation of the National Geographic Society



WASHINGTON, D. C.

Jimmons

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR TRAVELING STAFF

THROUGH: WILLIAM HENKEL 
FROM: JAMES L. HOOLEY 
SUBJECT: DEPARTURE AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR THE TRIP
OF THE PRESIDENT TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND AND
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, NOVEMBER 16 - 21, 1985

Attached for your planning purposes is: departure information and DRAFT manifests, an outline schedule, and miscellaneous information. Any questions regarding the following information should be directed to Stephanie Ebert in the Advance Office, 456-7565. NOTE: This information is for planning purposes only and has not yet been released. Please treat it as sensitive information.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND TRAVEL EXPENSES
FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Please review the attached memorandum from the Legal Counsel's Office regarding acceptance of gifts, entertainment and travel expenses from foreign governments.

ATTIRE

There will be no formal black tie events on this trip. Men's business suit and ladies' afternoon/evening dress will be appropriate.

WEATHER

Geneva, Switzerland: Expect cloudy, damp, and cool weather during November in Geneva. Afternoon high temperatures generally are in the mid to upper 40's, and overnight low temperatures dip to the mid to upper 30's. It will most likely be rainy, and we therefore recommend that you consider bringing raincoats/overcoats and umbrellas.

Memorandum for Traveling Staff

Brussels, Belgium: Late autumn is cloudy, cool, and humid throughout the Low countries. Daily temperatures vary only slightly; from the low to upper 40's. The chance of rain approaches 30% with snow a very remote possibility. Fog is common.

PASSPORTS

It will not be necessary to collect passports before departure; however, every traveler should be sure to carry their passport with them and have it available on the aircraft. It is a good practice to carry your passport at all times during the trip; however, for your personal security, when away from events on private time, discretion should be used in displaying of U.S. Official or Diplomatic passports.

LUGGAGE/SHOPPING

Space in the baggage compartment of each aircraft is extremely limited due to the volume of equipment, luggage, official gifts, etc. Consequently, there will be no room for boxes and packages which may be obtained for personal or souvenir purposes. Any items of this nature brought on the aircraft or left with the luggage for baggage call will be given last priority for loading. Staff members are cautioned, therefore, to use discretion when shopping. A safe rule to follow is "if it won't fit in your suitcase, don't buy it."

Once again, security personnel advise you to avoid "advertising" your U.S. Government affiliation (ie: luggage tags, identification, etc.) when traveling away from the U.S. party.

TIME CHANGE

Geneva and Brussels are both six hours ahead of Washington, D.C. time.

ELECTRIC CURRENT

A round two-pronged adaptor and a converter for 220/50 voltage are necessary in Geneva.

PER DIEM

Per diem is for personal expenses (ie: meals, laundry). The White House Staff Mess will provide meal service for those staying at Maison de Saussure and the adjacent Pometta residence. Rather than deducting the cost of these meals from your per diem, those using this service will be billed for their meals upon return. If you are staying in Geneva hotels, your hotel bill will be paid for.

Memorandum for Traveling Staff

However, you must personally clear all incidental charges from your bill upon check-out. If you have reimbursable charges (ie: official telephone calls), you must obtain a copy of the receipt prior to departure. Failure to do so will result in a delay and possible problems in processing your expense voucher, which in turn will delay reimbursement of any money owed you.

CUSTOMS

U.S. residents returning after a stay abroad of more than 48 hours are, generally speaking, granted customs exemptions of \$400 each. The next \$600 is taxed at 10%. Duty-free articles must accompany the traveler at the time of return, must be for personal or household use, must have been acquired as an incident of his or her trip, and must be properly declared to Customs. Not more than one liter of alcoholic beverages may be included in the \$400 exemption.

The \$400 exemption may be granted only if the exemption, or any part of it, has not been used within the preceding 30-day period.

Everyone will be required to file a customs declaration form upon entering the U.S.

BAGGAGE CALL

Please note that the baggage call for White House and OEOB passholders will be on Friday evening, November 15, 1985 from 5:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. in the West Basement and Saturday morning, November 16, 1985 at 6:00 a.m. If you are unable to make the Friday evening baggage call, please let Stephanie Ebert know.

Due to the large number of traveling staff, we strongly encourage passholders to take their bags to the West Basement on Friday evening or early Saturday morning rather than carrying them with them to the airport. Those who must carry them to the airport will need to be at Andrews AFB at 7:45 a.m. if manifested on AF1 or 8:15 a.m. if manifested on 26000. All bags will need to be tagged and x-rayed prior to departure. There will be no room for bags in the vans departing from the West Basement on Saturday morning.

A separate baggage call for State Department travelers will be arranged by the State Department.

PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

Due to very limited space and Swiss police sensitivity to those entering the Presidential Residence (Maison de Saussure and Pometta Residence), access will be reserved to those manifested in motorcades departing the Residence. Staff needing access to the Residence on a case by case basis will need to be coordinated in advance.

IDENTIFICATION/ACCESS BADGES

Upon arrival in Geneva, identification/access badges will be issued for your use during The President's visit. In addition to your access badge, a White House staff pin or USSS issued staff pin will be required for access to each and every site. Please wear these two items at all times. No access to any site will be granted without both the access badge and a staff pin.

DETAILED SCHEDULE

A detailed schedule will be distributed on Friday, November 15, 1985.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1985

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

5-8:00 p.m
FRIDAY

BAGGAGE CALL for passholders in West Basement. Leave baggage unlocked and hand carry all film.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1985

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THOSE MANIFESTED ON PRESS PLANE

- 6:30 a.m. Press Plane check-in at Andrews Air Force Base.
- 6:45 a.m. Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base for those manifested on Press Plane.
- 7:30 a.m. Press Plane departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Geneva, Switzerland.

FOR THOSE MANIFESTED ON AIR FORCE ONE

- 6:00 a.m. BAGGAGE CALL for passholders in West Basement. Leave baggage unlocked and hand carry all film.
- 7:45 a.m. Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base for those manifested on Air Force One.
- 7:45 a.m. Those with own transportation carrying baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, Base Operations Building.
- 8:15 a.m. Those with own transportation not carrying baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, Base Operations Building.

AIR FORCE ONE MANIFEST - DRAFT

THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Secretary Shultz
Under Secretary F. Ikle

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1985

AIR FORCE ONE MANIFEST - DRAFT (con't)

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

8:15 a.m. Those manifested on Marine One proceed to South Lawn for boarding.

MARINE ONE MANIFEST

TBD (Will be distributed later)

FOR THOSE MANIFESTED ON 26000

6:00 a.m. BAGGAGE CALL for passholders in West Basement. Leave baggage unlocked and hand carry all film.

8:15 a.m. Vans departs West Basement for those manifested on 26000.

8:15 a.m. Those with own transportation carrying baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, Base Operations Building.

8:45 a.m. Those with own transportation not carrying baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, Base Operations Building.

26000 MANIFEST - DRAFT

R. Ridgway
K. Adelman
E. Rowny

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1985

8:20 a.m. MARINE ONE departs The South Lawn en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

8:30 a.m. MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan deplane and proceed to Air Force One for boarding.

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Those manifested on Marine One deplane and proceed to Air Force One for boarding.

8:35 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route
EST Geneva, Switzerland.

Flight Time: 7 hrs. 50 mins.
Time Change: + 6 hrs.
Food Service: TBD

9:05 p.m. 26000 departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Geneva, Switzerland.

9:25 p.m. Press Plane arrives Cointrin Airport, Gate 17, Geneva, Switzerland.

10:25 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Cointrin Airport, Geneva,
(4:25 p.m. Switzerland.
EST)

10:55 p.m. 26000 arrives Cointrin Airport, Geneva
(4:55 p.m. Switzerland.
EST)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

NOVEMBER 16 - NOVEMBER 21, 1985

Saturday, November 16, 1985

- Departure Remarks from East Room (8:10 am)
Depart The White House (8:20 am)
Depart Andrews Air Force Base (8:35 am)
Arrive Cointrin Airport, Geneva Switzerland
(10:25 pm)
- Brief Remarks
Arrive Maison de Saussure
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Sunday, November 17, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Private Lunch
Meet Senior Advisors
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
Working Lunch with Senior Advisors
PRIVATE TIME
Arrive Le Reposeir (2:00 p.m.)
- Arrival Ceremony
- Meeting with President Furgler

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

Monday, November 18, 1985 (con't)

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
Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev
Working Lunch with Senior Advisors
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Small Dinner hosted by Soviets **TOAST**
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Wednesday, November 20, 1985

Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
Briefing with Senior Advisors
✓ Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev
Working Lunch with Senior Advisors
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
✓ Plenary Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
Reception hosted by Swiss Government
Small Dinner hosted by U.S. **TOAST**
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - MAISON DE SAUSSURE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Thursday, November 21, 1985


Private Breakfast at Residence (am)
SCHEDULE TBD
Private Lunch
Depart en route Brussels, Belgium (2:00 pm *)
Arrive Brussels, Belgium (3:30 pm *)
Depart en route Andrews Air Force Base (6:00 pm *)
Arrive Andrews Air Force Base (8:30 pm *)
Depart en route U.S. Capitol (8:35 pm *)
Arrive U.S. Capitol (8:45 pm *) **ADDRESS**

* Denotes approximate time

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 6, 1985

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING 
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Acceptance of Gifts, Entertainment and Travel Expenses from Foreign Governments

It is especially important for those of you traveling with the President to Geneva and Brussels or providing support in either or both of those locations to review the law and White House policy regulating the acceptance of gifts and other items of value from foreign governments and sources.

This memorandum merely highlights the important aspects of those laws and regulations. Specific questions should be referred to the Counsel's Office.

I. Gifts from Foreign Government or Officials

The United States Constitution and a federal statute (5 U.S.C. § 7342) generally prohibit U.S. government officials, their spouses and dependents from accepting gifts from foreign governments, foreign multinational organizations, or agents or representatives of any such governments or organizations. The following general guidelines apply:

- A. A U.S. official may not request or encourage the tender of a gift or decoration.
- B. Gifts valued at under \$165 may be accepted and retained (so-called gifts "of minimal value tendered and received as a souvenir or mark of courtesy"), unless acceptance would violate the regulations pertaining to domestic gifts. (Note: Gifts retained by you must be reported on the annual public financial disclosure form under the same conditions as domestic gifts.)
- C. Valuation is based on retail value in the United States at the time of acceptance. 41 C.F.R. § 101-49.001-5. A valuation of any gift should be sought immediately upon your return. The gift should be submitted to the White House Gift Unit for that purpose.
- D. Gifts valued at \$165 or more may be accepted when "it appears that to refuse . . . would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. . . ." Such gifts, however, are

"deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States." They must be turned over to the White House Gift Unit as soon as possible for recording, necessary reporting, and disposition.

II. Gifts from Foreign Individuals

Regretfully, we must caution you to be very wary of gifts that are suddenly and unexpectedly offered to you from foreign, non-official, individuals, especially when you do not know the donor. If you consider accepting, these gifts are to be treated the same as domestic gifts in regard to propriety of acceptance, reporting, etc.

III. Gifts for the President and First Lady

No staff member should accept a gift for the President or the First Lady except by prior arrangement with the host government or entity. Again, be especially wary of gifts which are suddenly and unexpectedly thrust upon you. Anyone who receives a gift intended for the President or First Lady must ensure that it is turned over to security personnel for inspection as soon as possible. Upon return, the gift should then be deposited with the White House Gift Unit, along with information concerning identity of the donor, time and place of acceptance, etc., so that the gift can be properly recorded and a decision made as to its disposition.

IV. Inspection of Gifts

In all instances when a gift comes into your possession -- be it for you from a foreign government or individual, or for the President or First Lady -- it is imperative that it be turned over to the security personnel for inspection at the earliest opportunity. In no instance should you take any gift onto an airplane or other transportation vehicle without such inspection.

V. Travel and Entertainment Expenses Provided by Foreign Governments

U.S. officials may accept gifts of travel or expenses (transportation, food and lodging) for travel taking place entirely outside of the U.S., provided that the value of the expenses are reasonable and acceptance is appropriately consistent with the interests of the U.S. A thorough record of any such expenses accepted should be kept as they may be required to be reported on the annual financial disclosure form.

In regard to any of the above, please check with my office if you have any questions.

Thank you for your attention; your observance of these rules is essential and appreciated.

WCT

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

9134

November 13, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO BEN ELLIOTT

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN

SUBJECT: Toast, November 19

Attached is the NSC staff's revision of the draft toast for the President's use on Tuesday, November 19.

We are providing a copy separately to David Chew.

ATTACHMENT:

Presidential Remarks: Toast, November 19

CC: David Chew

3854 Steve Stastovich
3595 Judy Mandell

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL**

TIME STAMP

SYSTEM I LOG NUMBER: 9134

ACTION OFFICER: M. Matlock

DUE: ASAP

URGENT

Prepare Memo Martin to Chew

Prepare Memo Martin to Elliott

Prepare Memo _____ to _____

*** PUT RESPECTIVE STAFF OFFICER'S NAME IN MARGIN BESIDE CHANGES.

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

DUE: ASAP

*PHONE to action officer at ext. 5112

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burghardt | <input type="checkbox"/> Lehman | <input type="checkbox"/> Sable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cannistraro | <input type="checkbox"/> Lenczowski | <input type="checkbox"/> Sachs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Childress | <input type="checkbox"/> Levine | <input type="checkbox"/> Sestanovich |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cobb | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linhard | <input type="checkbox"/> Sigur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covey | <input type="checkbox"/> Mahley | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danzansky | <input type="checkbox"/> Major | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sommer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> deGraffenreid | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandel | <input type="checkbox"/> Soos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Djerejian | <input type="checkbox"/> Matlock | <input type="checkbox"/> Stark |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dobriansky | <input type="checkbox"/> May | <input type="checkbox"/> Steiner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Donley | <input type="checkbox"/> McDaniel | <input type="checkbox"/> Tahir-Kheli |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Douglass | <input type="checkbox"/> Menges | <input type="checkbox"/> Teicher |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fortier | <input type="checkbox"/> Miller | <input type="checkbox"/> Thompson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grimes | <input type="checkbox"/> North | <input type="checkbox"/> Tillman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hughes | <input type="checkbox"/> Platt | <input type="checkbox"/> Wigg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Korengold | <input type="checkbox"/> Raymond | <input type="checkbox"/> Wright |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kraemer | <input type="checkbox"/> Reger | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laux | <input type="checkbox"/> Ringdahl | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

INFORMATION

Martin

Pearson

Secretariat

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM **URGENT**

DATE: 11/12/85 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 5:00 p.m. TODAY

SUBJECT: REMARKS: Toast at Dinner Hosted by the Soviets
Geneva, Switzerland
(11/2/85 3:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
MILLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please give your comments/edits directly to Ben Elliott, with an info copy to my office by 5:00 p.m. today. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
 Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

(Rohrabacher edit/BE)
November 12, 1985
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT DINNER HOSTED BY THE SOVIETS
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1985

Received 3:00
1985 NOV 12 PM 3:11

Mr. General Secretary, Mr. Foreign Minister, honored guests. Speaking for the entire delegation, let me say how pleased we are to be here in Geneva with you. If there is one message I hope will be underscored by our meetings in the next few days, it is that the United States wants to live in peace with the Soviet Union. This does not belittle or trivialize the fundamental differences between our two societies. Yet differences, no matter how basic, need not lead to discord and conflict.

President Theodore Roosevelt once said, "The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace." President Teddy Roosevelt was a man much beloved by his people. He was a leader who spoke often of national strength, yet he was a recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize -- the first American to win this coveted award. I might add, it was given to him for his personal role in ending the Russo-Japanese war.

Like Teddy Roosevelt, we, Mr. General Secretary, believe our countries should be strong. Yet this need not keep us, as leaders, from making it our personal commitment to make this a more peaceful world. That is why I have come to Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev. I hope that is why you have come.

Our meetings will not be an end in themselves, but they can, if we let them, be a beginning. We have come ready to discuss practical and forward-looking steps in all areas of the U.S.-Soviet agenda. In the area of arms control, I believe our

bilateral strategic relationship must provide security, stability, and confidence. I also believe that technology is opening new doors, new opportunities, to leave behind for all of mankind the threat of nuclear holocaust. Our goal is not just a more secure America, but a more secure world, and for this we must have a sustainable balance of peace. I have brought to Geneva proposals which reflect our commitment to that goal.

But weapons and the resources we spend on them are not the source of the problems that plague the Soviet Union and the United States. There are issues of importance that need our attention because they reflect matters that may well be closer to the root cause of the friction between our societies. Issues concerning human rights and the way we conduct ourselves with other countries require our attention. Nor should we neglect examining an agenda that could free up social, cultural, and economic contact between our peoples, contacts that could be a foundation upon which future progress can be based. I know that our peoples would, if ~~government and politics didn't get in the way~~ ^{they were given the chance} permitted to do so, ~~be friends...good friends.~~

In the meantime, we must look for avenues to maintain peace and avert conflict because that is in the interest of both our countries. Will Rogers, an American humorist and folk philosopher, once said, "The thing that really makes two nations a little more sympathetic toward each other is the fact that they may be able to use each other." Well, there is no question that better bilateral relations, especially if that would permit us to spend less on weapons, are in our interest and the interest of

the world. Thus, in a way, we've come here to use each other in the cause of peace. Let us do a good job of it.

History is not predetermined. It is in our hands. We can make a more peaceful and tranquil world and live in mutual respect. And to that end, let us now drink a toast.

In place of the ~~rest~~ ^{two} last paragraphs:

"Mr. General Secretary, forty-three years ago today Soviet forces launched their counter-offensive at Stalingrad -- in many ways, the turning point of that terrible conflict. We are all beneficiaries of cooperation at that time between the Soviet Union and United States. Let us hope that this meeting can also be a turning point, a new beginning in the way our nations conduct their relations with each other. Let us ~~act~~ ^{act} to fulfill the hopes felt by peoples everywhere at ~~the~~ war's end, forty years ago.

"To that end -- to a better world, of peace and freedom -- let us now drink a toast."

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 13, 1985

Ben Elliott

You will be given the
official copy through Bill
Martin's office.

Steve Sestanovich

(Rohrabacher edit/BE)
November 12, 1985
3:00 p.m. SS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT DINNER HOSTED BY THE SOVIETS
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1985

Mr. General Secretary, Mr. Foreign Minister, honored guests. Speaking for the entire delegation, let me say how pleased we are to be here in Geneva with you. If there is one message I hope will be underscored by our meetings in the next few days, it is that the United States wants to live in peace with the Soviet Union. This does not belittle or trivialize the fundamental differences between our two societies. Yet differences, no matter how basic, need not lead to discord and conflict.

President Theodore Roosevelt once said, "The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace." President Teddy Roosevelt was a man much beloved by his people. He was a leader who spoke often of national strength, yet he was a recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize -- the first American to win this coveted award. I might add, it was given to him for his personal role in ending the Russo-Japanese war.

Like Teddy Roosevelt, we, Mr. General Secretary, believe our countries should be strong. Yet this need not keep us, as leaders, from making it our personal commitment to make this a more peaceful world. That is why I have come to Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev. I hope that is why you have come.

Our meetings will not be an end in themselves, but they can, if we let them, be a beginning. We have come ready to discuss practical and forward-looking steps in all areas of the U.S.-Soviet agenda. In the area of arms control, I believe our

bilateral strategic relationship must provide security, stability, and confidence. I also believe that technology is opening new doors, new opportunities, to leave behind for all of mankind the threat of nuclear holocaust. Our goal is not just a more secure America, but a more secure world, and for this we must have a sustainable balance of peace. I have brought to Geneva proposals which reflect our commitment to that goal.

But weapons and the resources we spend on them are not the source of the problems that plague the Soviet Union and the United States. There are issues of importance that need our attention because they reflect matters that may well be closer to the root cause of the friction between our societies. Issues concerning human rights and the way we conduct ourselves with other countries require our attention. Nor should we neglect examining an agenda that could free up social, cultural, and economic contact between our peoples, contacts that could be a foundation upon which future progress can be based. I know that our peoples would, if government and politics didn't get in the way, be friends...good friends.

In the meantime, we must look for avenues to maintain peace and avert conflict because that is in the interest of both our countries. Will Rogers, an American humorist and folk philosopher, once said, "The thing that really makes two nations a little more sympathetic toward each other is the fact that they may be able to use each other." Well, there is no question that better bilateral relations, especially if that would permit us to spend less on weapons, are in our interest and the interest of

the world. Thus, in a way, we've come here to use each other in the cause of peace. Let us do a good job of it.

History is not predetermined. It is in our hands. We can make a more peaceful and tranquil world and live in mutual respect. And to that end, let us now drink a toast.

KT

(Rohrabacher edit)
November 8, 1985
9:30 a.m.

Ben

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT DINNER HOSTED BY THE SOVIETS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1985

Geneva Switzerland

Mr. General Secretary, Mr. Foreign Minister, honored guests. Speaking for the entire delegation, let me say how pleased we are to be here in Geneva with you. If there is one message I hope will be underscored by our meetings in the next few days, it is that the United States wants to live in peace with the Soviet Union. This does not belittle or trivialize the fundamental differences between our two societies. Yet differences, no matter how basic, need not lead to discord and conflict.

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(coded space here)

Our meetings will not be an end in themselves, but they can, if we let them, be a beginning. We have come ready to discuss practical and forward-looking steps in all areas of the U.S.-Soviet agenda. In the area of arms control, I believe our

bilateral strategic relationship must provide security, stability, and confidence. I also believe that technology is opening new doors, new opportunities, to leave behind for all of mankind the threat of nuclear holocaust. Our goal is, ~~in the long run~~, not just a more secure ^{America} ~~United States~~, but a more secure world, and for this we must have a sustainable balance of peace. I have brought to Geneva proposals which reflect our commitment to that goal.

But weapons and the resources we spend on them are not the source of the problems that plague the Soviet Union and the United States. There are issues of importance that need our attention because they reflect matters that may well be closer to the root cause of the friction between our societies. Issues concerning human rights and the way we conduct ourselves with other countries ~~should not escape~~ ^{require} our attention. Nor should we neglect examining an agenda that could free up social, cultural, and economic contact between our peoples, contacts that could be a foundation upon which future progress can be based. I ~~sincerely~~ ^{know} believe that our peoples would, if government and politics didn't get in the way, be friends... ~~perhaps~~ good friends.

In the meantime, we must look for avenues to maintain peace and avert conflict because that is in the interest of both our countries. Will Rogers, an American humorist and folk philosopher, once said, "The thing that really makes two nations a little more ^{sympathetic} ~~sympathic~~ toward each other is the fact that they may be able to use each other." Well, there is no question that

X

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History is not predetermined. It is in our hands. We can make a more peaceful and tranquil world and live in mutual respect. And to that end, let us now drink a toast.

Ben

(Gilder) *BZ*
November 12, 1985
11:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE CEREMONY
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1985

Thank you all for coming to see ^{*Nancy and me*} ~~us~~ off on our trip.

When I spoke to the Nation ^{*evening*} ~~on~~ Thursday, I said I leave for Geneva with peace and freedom on my mind. These are the goals of all Americans -- and they will be my guiding stars in Geneva and beyond.

I also said that our hopes for this meeting must be tempered with realism. The profound differences that divide the free peoples of the world from the Soviet Union did not grow up overnight. They cannot be talked away or papered over by treaties. One short set of meetings cannot erase the last 68 years of history.

What we can do in Geneva is work to develop a specific program of negotiation on the range of issues that most trouble the relations between our two countries -- the issues of human rights, regional conflicts, ^{*nuclear*} ~~arms control~~, and people-to-people contacts.

I hope these talks will be fruitful. I go ~~to them~~ with the confidence that behind us stands the whole of the American people, 220 million strong ~~and~~ united in their hopes for peace and love of freedom. And that, in spirit, our delegation includes one extra member -- Miss Liberty, the generous and gracious lady who has welcomed so many millions to our shores. She will be standing at my shoulder in Geneva, her torchlight

illuminating in the light of freedom all that we do and say there.

I am looking forward to my meeting with Mr. Gorbachev. There is so much I want to say to him, personally. I want to talk to him about freedom and the hope it brings -- that to shut it out or lock it away is to wall off the avenue to the future for his country. And I want to tell him that the first essential step toward peace and security is to stop fearing his own people, to allow them those self-evident rights of "life and liberty," which are given equally by God to all the people of this Earth.

So on the eve of this Geneva meeting let us pray to our Creator in the knowledge that our faith is our greatest strength. What we do in Geneva, we do in God's sight; what we accomplish, we accomplish only with His blessing.

Thank you very much and God Bless you all.



(Rohrabacher edit)
November 8, 1985
9:30 a.m.

RT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1985

Mr. General Secretary, Mr. Foreign Minister, honored guests. Speaking for the entire delegation, let me say how pleased we are to be here in Geneva with you. If there is one message I hope will be underscored by our meetings in the next few days, it is that the United States wants to live in peace with the Soviet Union. This does not belittle or trivialize the fundamental differences between our two societies. Yet differences, no matter how basic, need not lead to discord and conflict.

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Like Teddy Roosevelt, we, Mr. General Secretary, believe our countries should be strong. Yet this need not keep us, as leaders, from making it our personal commitment to make this a more peaceful world. That is why I have come to Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev. I hope that is why you have come.

Our meetings will not be an end in themselves, but they can, if we let them, be a beginning. We have come ready to discuss practical and forward-looking steps in all areas of the U.S.-Soviet agenda. In the area of arms control, I believe our

bilateral strategic relationship must provide security, stability, and confidence. I also believe that technology is opening new doors, new opportunities, to leave behind for all of mankind the threat of nuclear holocaust. Our goal is, in the long run, not just a more secure United States, but a more secure world, and for this we must have a sustainable balance of peace. I have brought to Geneva proposals which reflect our commitment to that goal.

But weapons and the resources we spend on them are not the source of the problems that plague the Soviet Union and the United States. There are issues of importance that need our attention because they reflect matters that may well be closer to the root cause of the friction between our societies. Issues concerning human rights and the way we conduct ourselves with other countries should not escape our attention. Nor should we neglect examining an agenda that could free up social, cultural, and economic contact between our peoples, contacts that could be a foundation upon which future progress can be based. I sincerely believe that our peoples would, if government and politics didn't get in the way, be friends...perhaps good friends.

In the meantime, we must look for avenues to maintain peace and avert conflict because that is in the interest of both our countries. Will Rogers, an American humorist and folk philosopher, once said, "The thing that really makes two nations a little more sympathetic toward each other is the fact that they may be able to use each other." Well, there is no question that

better bilateral relations, especially if it would permit us to spend less on weapons, is in our interest and the interest of the world. Thus, in a way, we've come here to use each other in the cause of peace. Let us do a good job of it.

History is not predetermined. It is in our hands. We can make a more peaceful and tranquil world and live in mutual respect. And to that end, let us now drink a toast.

(ROHRBACHER)

NOVEMBER 19, 1985

TOAST BY THE PRESIDENT
AT DINNER HOSTED BY THE SOVIETS

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

MR. GENERAL SECRETARY, MR. FOREIGN MINISTER, HONORED GUESTS. SPEAKING FOR THE ENTIRE DELEGATION, LET ME SAY HOW PLEASED WE ARE TO BE HERE IN GENEVA WITH YOU. IF THERE IS ONE MESSAGE I HOPE WILL BE UNDERSCORED BY OUR MEETINGS, IT IS THAT THE UNITED STATES WANTS TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH THE SOVIET UNION. THIS DOES NOT BELITTLE OR TRIVIALIZE THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OUR TWO SOCIETIES. YET DIFFERENCES, NO MATTER HOW BASIC, NEED NOT LEAD TO DISCORD AND CONFLICT.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT ONCE SAID, "THE TRUE END OF EVERY GREAT AND FREE PEOPLE SHOULD BE SELF-RESPECTING PEACE." PRESIDENT TEDDY ROOSEVELT WAS A MAN MUCH BELOVED BY HIS PEOPLE.

HE WAS A LEADER WHO SPOKE OFTEN OF NATIONAL STRENGTH, YET HE WAS A RECIPIENT OF A NOBEL PEACE PRIZE -- THE FIRST AMERICAN TO WIN THIS COVETED AWARD. I MIGHT ADD, IT WAS GIVEN TO HIM FOR HIS PERSONAL ROLE IN ENDING THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

LIKE TEDDY ROOSEVELT, WE, MR. GENERAL SECRETARY, BELIEVE OUR COUNTRIES SHOULD BE STRONG. YET THIS NEED NOT KEEP US, AS LEADERS, FROM MAKING IT OUR PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO MAKE THIS A MORE PEACEFUL WORLD. THAT IS WHY I HAVE COME TO GENEVA, MR. GORBACHEV. I HOPE THAT IS WHY YOU HAVE COME.

OUR MEETINGS WILL NOT BE AN END IN THEMSELVES, BUT THEY CAN, IF WE LET THEM, BE A BEGINNING. WE HAVE COME READY TO DISCUSS PRACTICAL AND FORWARD-LOOKING STEPS IN ALL AREAS OF THE U.S.-SOVIET AGENDA.

IN THE AREA OF ARMS CONTROL, I BELIEVE OUR BILATERAL STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP MUST PROVIDE SECURITY, STABILITY, AND CONFIDENCE. I ALSO BELIEVE THAT TECHNOLOGY IS OPENING NEW DOORS, NEW OPPORTUNITIES, TO LEAVE BEHIND FOR ALL OF MANKIND THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST. OUR GOAL IS NOT JUST A MORE SECURE AMERICA, BUT A MORE SECURE WORLD, AND FOR THIS WE MUST HAVE A SUSTAINABLE BALANCE OF PEACE. I HAVE BROUGHT TO GENEVA PROPOSALS WHICH REFLECT OUR COMMITMENT TO THAT GOAL.

BUT WEAPONS AND THE RESOURCES WE SPEND ON THEM ARE NOT THE SOURCE OF THE PROBLEMS THAT PLAGUE THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES. THERE ARE ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE THAT NEED OUR ATTENTION BECAUSE THEY REFLECT MATTERS THAT MAY WELL BE CLOSER TO THE ROOT CAUSE OF THE FRICTION BETWEEN OUR SOCIETIES.

ISSUES CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE WAY WE CONDUCT OURSELVES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES REQUIRE OUR ATTENTION. NOR SHOULD WE NEGLECT EXAMINING AN AGENDA THAT COULD FREE UP SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC CONTACT BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES, CONTACTS THAT COULD BE A FOUNDATION UPON WHICH FUTURE PROGRESS CAN BE BASED. I KNOW THAT OUR PEOPLES WOULD, IF THEY WERE PERMITTED TO DO SO, BE FRIENDS... GOOD FRIENDS.

MR. GENERAL SECRETARY, 43 YEARS AGO TODAY SOVIET FORCES LAUNCHED THEIR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AT STALINGRAD -- IN MANY WAYS, THE TURNING POINT OF THAT TERRIBLE CONFLICT. WE ARE ALL BENEFICIARIES OF THE COOPERATION AT THAT TIME BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES. LET US HOPE THAT THIS MEETING CAN ALSO BE A TURNING POINT, A NEW BEGINNING IN THE WAY OUR NATIONS CONDUCT THEIR RELATIONS WITH EACH OTHER.

- 5 -

LET US ACT TO FULFILL THE HOPES FELT BY
PEOPLES EVERYWHERE AT WAR'S END, 40 YEARS
AGO.

TO THAT END -- TO A BETTER WORLD,
OF PEACE AND FREEDOM -- LET US NOW DRINK
A TOAST.

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