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Agnes

(NSC/Elliott)
November 6, 1985
12:30 p.m. → SS

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE
VOICE OF AMERICA
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding ~~and changing~~ the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be ~~attempting to speak directly~~ to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, ~~dear (and some) listeners~~ This is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. ~~In a few days, I'll be leaving for Geneva to meet with Secretary General Gorbachev.~~ ^{ok in Geneva} I'd like to speak to you about ~~that meeting,~~ ^{my upcoming} and about my hopes ~~that it may yield~~ ^{for} a more constructive relationship between our two governments.

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~~Americans would like more communication with the Russian people, for better relations can only come when we talk to each other, not about each other.~~ Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent ~~and -- as you~~ opportunity to speak with representatives from ~~Tass, Ivestia, Pravda, and Novosti~~ ^{ok} -- the first time in 24 years such an ~~interview has taken place.~~ ^{of your press} ~~However, only Ivestia carried the interview and portions of what I said were left out.~~ ^{ok} ~~unfortunately, there were serious omissions,~~ ^{but the interview was published only in, and}

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^{for wish} So I am ~~endeavoring~~ tonight to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

Whom's
the President
of Me

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to be the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for citizens to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow citizens.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I must disagree with this. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties, and, like you, their country. Almost unique among great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union have never gone to war against each other. I pray God we never will.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy. During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was ~~known as the~~
~~arsenal of democracy~~, supplying massive quantities of food and
 equipment to those fighting ^{NAZIS} against the tyrants. We provided
 over ^{14,795} 11,000 aircraft to the ^{you} Soviet forces, nearly ^{7,052} 5,000 tanks, ^X
 more than a ^{half} ~~quarter~~ of a million vehicles, and thousands of tons
 of food and other staples. ^{7'm told one can still see some old Studebakers}
^{in Russian streets.}
 Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie
 buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific
 islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet
 soil -- in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought
 precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet after that victory, Americans gave generously to help
 rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had
 made war on a vicious ideology ~~and leadership~~, not on a people.
 And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing.
 At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of ^{almost} 12 million; by 1948, ^X
 we had reduced that number to less than ^{5.1} 1.7 million. ^X

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only
 country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up
 altogether to an international authority, so that no country
 would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity
 this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating
 nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to
 you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I
^{want}
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More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy. During our war for independence, Russia assisted the distant American colonists. A century and a half later, we united to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was known as the arsenal of democracy, supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting against the tyrants. We provided the Soviet Union with 11,000 aircraft, nearly 5,000 tanks, more than a quarter million vehicles, plus thousands of tons of food and other supplies. [I am told that if you look around, you can still find some old Studebakers around the Soviet Union.]

Americans will never forget the valor and pain, and at

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last, the joy of victory and ~~hope for the future~~, that our peoples shared, ~~during that long awesome struggle.~~ I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the ~~Soviet~~ ^{Russian} people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazi ^{weir} ~~army was~~ repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 900 day siege, the defense of Stalingrad, or ~~the thrill after so many years of struggle~~ and ~~suffering~~ of our historic meeting on the Elbe?

Americans fought for four years on all fronts and many lie buried in North Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil--in the Hero City of Murmansk where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

After the victory, the American people gave generously to rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies. We fought against a vicious ideology, not a people. Moreover, we signalled our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an army of 12 million, by 1948 we had 10 times fewer, fewer than 1.2 million.

I hope that now when we both face other challenges, we will not be found wanting. One such challenge is the danger of offensive nuclear weapons. I have said many times before and will say it again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and should never be fought. I have dedicated myself to ridding the world of these weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them. [Let us together probe the cosmos, eradicate disease, preserve our environment, feed the world's people, not perpetuate weapons of destruction.]

dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully, and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work. ~~But then nothing of value, nothing that lasts, comes without hard work. As the Russian proverb goes, you can't pull the fish out of the pond without laboring.~~

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on defensive systems. Our goal is ~~a system of~~ ^{to make the world safer through development of} non-nuclear survival shields that would protect people, and hopefully render nuclear weapons obsolete ^{by preventing weapons from reaching their targets.} You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing ^{and extensive} research on its own defensive systems.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long road toward defensive deployments. Another President will have to make that decision, but if I were he, I would try to convince the Soviet Union, ^{to join us in taking a} ~~without offering them a veto, that we take a~~ great step forward ~~together~~ with defensive deployments -- deployments that offer an insurance policy and threaten no one.

^{On} We must live ^{together} in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people, ^{it} but is not above the people or above the law. ~~But we should~~

We believe that truth is found ~~in the arena of~~ ^{through} debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water."

Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their

role -- to ~~keep us responsive, to raise difficult questions, and~~ ^{keep} ~~to call officials to be accountable to the people.~~ ^{But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.} We favor this ^{free} open dialogue not ~~only among~~ ^{just for} Americans, but ~~among~~ ^{for} all peoples.

We believe ~~that~~ freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence ~~written over two centuries ago says:~~ ^{un} ~~inalienable~~ rights of all men. ^{will}

^{work} Ten years ago, we and you along with ~~35~~ [✓] other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We pledged to respect human rights, ~~in our own countries,~~ to permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. We ask the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but ^{to} help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

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We must also join forces against ~~the sickness of~~ terrorism, ~~for~~ there is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless ~~acts of~~ violence. I ask ^{strongly} you and your government to join us in ^{combating} ~~acting against~~ terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in ^{every} American university. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, so both country's leaders would have the same chance to present the views of their governments to the peoples of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens came to visit us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that
We share borders with three countries -- Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. I pray the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the Eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season, and let us hope as we near the Christmas and New Year's season, that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

My fellow Americans, during the next ten minutes, I'll be speaking to the Soviet people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva summit. My words are directed to them but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening! This is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. Soon, I will meet with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. I hope that meeting will produce a more constructive relationship between us. I was grateful for my recent and--as you know--rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press--the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. That interview was published only in Izvestiia, and unfortunately with some serious omissions. But that was very formal, and I wanted to speak more personally to you, the people of the Soviet Union, not only as President and a proud citizen of my country, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares who shares your deepest hopes--that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in the America's heartland, where values of God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all--values you also share. My family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then, I was a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood, where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to be the only American President who was also president of a labor union. Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But

Our negotiators in Geneva are searching for ways to reduce and ultimately eliminate these weapons. I am pleased that the Soviet Union responded to our original proposals. We studied that response carefully, and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations, and satisfactory results will take long, hard work. ~~[But then nothing of value, nothing that lasts, comes without hard work. As the Russian proverb goes, you can't pull the fish out of the pond without laboring.]~~

Though we live
~~We live under different systems, but we must learn to~~
~~change your system~~ and we must learn to live in peace. ~~Though we are often adversaries, our peoples share many fundamental traits. We, as you, admire frankness, courage and openness, as well as traditional values of family, friendship and hospitality.~~ Our whole history is one of open search for peace. America is a nation built by pioneers who sought freedom from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who came to our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people, but is not above the people or above the law. The welter of voices on our political scene is our way and our strength. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We believe that truth is found in the arena of debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." (2) Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free

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press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role--to keep us responsive, to raise difficult questions, and keep officials accountable to the people. We favor this open dialogue not only among Americans, but among all peoples. We believe that freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence written over two centuries ago, says: inalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, we and you along with thirty three other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We pledged to respect human rights in own countries, to permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. We ask the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to work together to find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts--in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against the sickness of terrorism, for there is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless acts of violence. Terrorists and assassins have deprived us of many of the greatest leaders of the 20th century . This is too high a price for civilization to pay and we must unite to stop it. I ~~call upon the Soviet~~ ^{strangely wise you} people and your government to join us in acting against terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in nearly every American university. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country. I hope that soon Soviet and American artists will travel freely between our countries to cooperate and create together, so that our audiences can again enjoy the beauty of, say, the Bolshoi Ballet, and your audiences can see first hand the best that American culture has to offer.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, whereby each country's leaders would present the views of their governments to the peoples of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens came to visit us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I look forward to the meeting in Geneva and to the opportunity to tell General Secretary Gorbachev of our sincere desire for peace and for an end to the arms race. I hope our discussions will be fruitful and lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries--Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. I pray the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the Eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season(3), and let us hope as we near the Christmas and New Year's season, that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

Master Ben

(NSC/Elliott)
November 6, 1985
12:30 p.m. SS

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE
VOICE OF AMERICA
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding and changing the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be attempting to speak directly to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, dear uvazhaemie listeners. This is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. In a few days, I'll be leaving for Geneva to meet with Secretary General Gorbachev. I'd like to speak to you about that meeting, and about my hopes that it may yield a more constructive relationship between our two governments.

Americans would like more communication with the Russian people, for better relations can only come when we talk to each other, not about each other. Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent opportunity to speak with representatives from Tass, Ivestia, Pravda, and Novosti -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. However, only Ivestia carried the interview and portions of what I said were left out.

So I am endeavoring tonight to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to be the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

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Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I must disagree with this. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties, and, like you, their country. Almost unique among great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union have never gone to war against each other. I pray God we never will.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy. During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was known as the arsenal of democracy, supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting against the tyrants. We provided over 11,000 aircraft to the Soviet forces, nearly 5,000 tanks, more than a quarter of a million vehicles, and thousands of tons of food and other staples.

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil -- in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology ~~and leadership~~, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.2 million.

[Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority, so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.]

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I would like nothing more than to rid the world of these ugly,

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dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully, and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work. But then nothing of value, nothing that lasts, comes without hard work. As the Russian proverb goes, you can't pull the fish out of the pond without laboring.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on defensive systems. Our goal is a system of non-nuclear survival shields that would protect people and hopefully render nuclear weapons obsolete. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing research on its own defensive systems.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long road toward defensive deployments. Another President will have to make that decision, but if I were he, I would try to convince the Soviet Union, without offering them a veto, that we take a great step forward together with defensive deployments -- deployments that offer an insurance policy and threaten no one.

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*11-16
Pres. Schedule*

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For our part, the United States is just beginning a long road toward defensive deployments. Another President will have to make that decision, but if I were he, I would try to convince the Soviet Union, without offering them a veto, that we take a great step forward together with defensive deployments -- deployments that offer an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people, but is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found in the arena of debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to keep us responsive, to raise difficult questions, and to call officials to be accountable to the people. We favor this open dialogue not only among Americans, but among all peoples. We believe that freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence written over two centuries ago says: ~~unalienable~~ ^{unalienable} rights of all men.

work
Ten years ago, we and you along with ~~33~~ ³⁵ other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We pledged to respect human rights in our own countries, to permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. We ask the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

July 30, 75
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We must also join forces against the sickness of terrorism, for there is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless acts of violence. I ask you and your government to join us in acting against terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in every American university. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, so both country's leaders would have the same chance to present the views of their governments to the peoples of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens came to visit us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

We share borders with three countries -- Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. I pray the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the Eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season, and let us hope as we near the Christmas and New Year's season, that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE

VOICE OF AMERICA

Saturday, November 9, 1985

(Guroff/Cobb/NSC)

November 6, 1985

3:00 p.m.

My fellow Americans, during the next ten minutes, I'll be speaking to the Soviet people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva summit. My words are directed to them but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening! This is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. Soon, I will meet with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. I hope that meeting will produce a more constructive relationship between us. I was grateful for my recent and--as you know--rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press--the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. That interview was published only in Izvestiia, and unfortunately with some serious omissions. But that was very formal, and I wanted to speak more personally to you, the people of the Soviet Union, not only as President and a proud citizen of my country, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares who shares your deepest hopes--that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in the America's heartland, where values of God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all--values you also share. My family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then, I was a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood, where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to be the only American President who was also president of a labor union. Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But

America is a great country filled with opportunities for citizens to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten those values I learned as a boy--nor have my fellow Americans.

Now, I know that much is written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten you or your country and never will. Americans are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties and, like you, their country. Almost unique among great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union have never gone to war against each other. I pray that we never shall.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy. During our war for independence, Russia assisted the distant American colonists. A century and a half later, we united to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was known as the arsenal of democracy, supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting against the tyrants. We provided the Soviet Union with 11,000 aircraft, nearly 5,000 tanks, more than a quarter million vehicles, plus thousands of tons of food and other supplies. I am told that if you look around, you can still find some old Studebakers around the Soviet Union.

Americans will never forget the valor and pain, and at

last, the joy of victory and hope for the future, that our peoples shared during that long awesome struggle. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Soviet people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget the terrible year of 1941 when the Nazi army was repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 900 day siege, the defense of Stalingrad, or the thrill after so many years of struggle and suffering of our historic meeting on the Elbe?

Americans fought for four years on all fronts and many lie buried in North Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil--in the Hero City of Murmansk where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

After the victory, the American people gave generously to rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies. We fought against a vicious ideology, not a people. Moreover, we signalled our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an army of 12 million, by 1948 we had 10 times fewer, fewer than 1.2 million.

I hope that now when we both face other challenges, we will not be found wanting. One such challenge is the danger of offensive nuclear weapons. I have said many times before and will say it again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and should never be fought. I have dedicated myself to ridding the world of these weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them. Let us together probe the cosmos, eradicate disease, preserve our environment, feed the world's people, not perpetuate weapons of destruction.

Our negotiators in Geneva are searching for ways to reduce and ultimately eliminate these weapons. I am pleased that the Soviet Union responded to our original proposals. We studied that response carefully, and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations, and satisfactory results will take long, hard work. [But then nothing of value, nothing that lasts, comes without hard work. As the Russian proverb goes, you can't pull the fish out of the pond without laboring.]

We live under different systems, but we do not seek to change your system and we must learn to live in peace. Though we are often adversaries, our peoples share many fundamental traits. We, as you, admire frankness, courage and openness, as well as traditional values of family, friendship and hospitality. Our whole history is one of open search for peace. America is a nation built by pioneers who sought freedom from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who came to our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people, but is not above the people or above the law. The welter of voices on our political scene is our way and our strength. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We believe that truth is found in the arena of debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." (2) Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free

press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role--to keep us responsive, to raise difficult questions, and keep officials accountable to the people. We favor this open dialogue not only among Americans, but among all peoples. We believe that freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence written over two centuries ago, says: inalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, we and you along with thirty three other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We pledged to respect human rights in own countries, to permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. We ask the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to work together to find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts--in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against the sickness of terrorism, for there is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless acts of violence. Terrorists and assassins have deprived us of many of the greatest leaders of the 20th century . This is too high a price for civilization to pay and we must unite to stop it. I call upon the Soviet people and your government to join us in acting against terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in nearly every American university. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country. I hope that soon Soviet and American artists will travel freely between our countries to cooperate and create together, so that our audiences can again enjoy the beauty of, say, the Bolshoi Ballet, and your audiences can see first hand the best that American culture has to offer.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, whereby each country's leaders would present the views of their governments to the peoples of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens came to visit us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I look forward to the meeting in Geneva and to the opportunity to tell General Secretary Gorbachev of our sincere desire for peace and for an end to the arms race. I hope our discussions will be fruitful and lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries--Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. I pray the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the Eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season(3), and let us hope as we near the Christmas and New Year's season, that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/6/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:30 p.m. TODAY

SUBJECT: RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE - VOICE OF AMERICA

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING <i>-attch-</i>	<input checked="" 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 directly to Ben Elliott, with an info copy to my office by 4:30 p.m. today. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

(NSC/Elliott)
November 6, 1985
12:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE
VOICE OF AMERICA
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding and changing the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be attempting to speak directly to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, dear uvazhaemie listeners. This is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. In a few days, I'll be leaving for Geneva to meet with Secretary General Gorbachev. I'd like to speak to you about that meeting, and about my hopes that it may yield a more constructive relationship between our two governments.

Americans would like more communication with the Russian people, for better relations can only come when we talk to each other, not about each other. Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent opportunity to speak with representatives from Tass, Isvestia, Pravda, and Novosti -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. However, only Isvestia carried the interview and portions of what I said were left out.

So I am endeavoring tonight to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to be the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for citizens to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow citizens.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I must disagree with this. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties, and, like you, their country. Almost unique among great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union have never gone to war against each other. I pray God we never will.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy. During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was known as the arsenal of democracy, supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting against the tyrants. We provided over 11,000 aircraft to the Soviet forces, nearly 5,000 tanks, more than a quarter of a million vehicles, and thousands of tons of food and other staples.

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil -- in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology and leadership, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.2 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority, so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I would like nothing more than to rid the world of these ugly,

dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully, and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work. But then nothing of value, nothing that lasts, comes without hard work. As the Russian proverb goes, you can't pull the fish out of the pond without laboring.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on defensive systems. Our goal is a system of non-nuclear survival shields that would protect people and hopefully render nuclear weapons obsolete. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing research on its own defensive systems.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long road toward defensive deployments. Another President will have to make that decision, but if I were he, I would try to convince the Soviet Union, without offering them a veto, that we take a great step forward together with defensive deployments -- deployments that offer an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

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Ten years ago, we and you along with 33 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We pledged to respect human rights in our own countries, to permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. We ask the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against the sickness of terrorism, for there is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless acts of violence. I ask you and your government to join us in acting against terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in every American university. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, so both country's leaders would have the same chance to present the views of their governments to the peoples of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens came to visit us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

We share borders with three countries -- Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. I pray the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the Eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season, and let us hope as we near the Christmas and New Year's season, that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

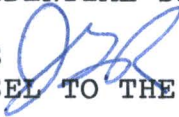
God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 6, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Radio Talk: Address to the Soviet People
-- Voice of America

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced radio talk, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective. On page 5, line 14, "inalienable" should be changed to "unalienable," the form used in the Declaration of Independence.

cc: David L. Chew

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/7/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: --

SUBJECT: RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE - VOA
(November 7 - 6:30 pm 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" 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:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

(NSC/Elliott)
November 7, 1985
6:30 p.m.

received 83
NOV -7 PM 6:48
PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE
VOICE OF AMERICA
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak about my upcoming meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva and my hopes for a better relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Ivestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to say I'm the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for people to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow Americans.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties and, like you, their country.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy. During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided 14,795 aircraft to your forces, 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than 6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can still see some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 870-day siege, the victory at Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elbe in 1945?

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil -- in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet, after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I

pray God that we can rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union finally responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on strategic defense technologies. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear security shields that would protect people by preventing weapons from reaching their targets and, hopefully, render nuclear weapons obsolete. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive programs on its own defensive systems, including advanced research.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long process of investigating defenses. Another President will have to make the decision on whether to deploy. But if it were me, and our research and testing were successful, I would try to convince the Soviet Union to join us in taking a great step forward -- toward defenses that would offer the entire world an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: unalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We all pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. America asks the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMO TO:

Ben Elliott

FROM:

Pete Rousel

11/8/85

Re:

Is this 3 borders
correct? Maybe we
should hedge the
Soviet Union a bit,
separated by water, etc.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a dialogue between our nations, so leaders of each country would have the same chance to communicate to the people of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens visited us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share ^{land} borders with ^{two} ~~three~~ countries -- Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our

(sep by water?)

friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. And I hope the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season. Let us hope as we near Christmas and the New Year that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.