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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. schedule	of the President for 11/9/85	11/8/85	BT 87 COB 12/20/00
COLLECTION:	SPEECHWRITING, WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF: Research Office Records Speech DRAFTS		kdb
FILE FOLDER:	Radio Talk: Address to the Soviet People From Voice of America (NSC/Elliott)(Waldron) November 9, 1985 [4 of 4] Box 255 OA 11126		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. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
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- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
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(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.

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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 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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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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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.

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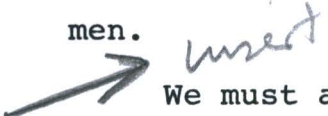
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I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My family had modest means and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction 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 that I'm the only American President to have ever been 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 the years that have 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 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 country 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 both face the challenge of eliminating the danger of nuclear weapons. I have said many times and will say it again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I am dedicated to helping the world rid itself of these ugly 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 to protect people and hopefully render nuclear weapons obsolete. You may not be aware that your 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.

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: inalienable rights of all men.

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.

Good evening! Soon, I will meet with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. I hope that meeting will produce a more realistic and constructive relationship between us. Though I was recently interviewed by representatives of your press--an interview which was printed with some omissions in Izvestiia--I wanted to speak directly and personally to you, the people of the Soviet Union, not only as President of the United States and a proud citizen of my country, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares with you sincere wishes that our children and their children will live and prosper in a world of peace.

Since you do not know me, I should tell you a bit about myself. I grew up in a small town in the heartland of America, where the values of family, friends, hospitality, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all--values you also share.

My first real job was as a radio broadcaster. Later, I went to Hollywood. There, I became head of the actors guild, making me the only American President who has been president of a labor union. Back then I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is great because it provides an opportunity for each of its citizens to engage in the nation's political life. Though I have done many things since those days in the Midwest--including eight years as Governor of California, and five years as President, I have not forgotten those values I learned as a boy--nor have my fellow Americans.

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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?

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Much has happened in our relations since those days, but we should not forget that when fascism threatened the world, we joined to defeat it. I hope that now when we 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.

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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.

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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 help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts. ~~As I said recently at the United Nations, we want to work with the Soviet government to ease regional tensions,~~ 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--Mahatma Gandhi, John F. Kennedy, Indira Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Anwar Sadat and many others. This is too high a price for civilization to pay and we must unite to stop it. I ^{ask you} 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 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.

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My Secretary of State, George Shultz, meets regularly with Mr. Shevardnadze, and has just returned from Moscow. Also, we are represented in Moscow by one of our most senior and talented professional diplomats, Ambassador Arthur Hartman, and you by the very able Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

with Mr. J. J. J. J.

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1. In Russian: You don't carry your own samovar to Tula.

2. Russian proverb

3. [in Russian: everything has a time]

Draft: GGuroff document 2507e

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2. Russian proverb
3. [in Russian: everything has a time]

Draft: GGuroff document 2507e

DRAFT SPEECH FOR THE PRESIDENT TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE

V.O.A.

Draft #8 (11/4)

Good evening, dear (1) listeners! In a few days, I will meet with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. I hope that from that meeting will come a more realistic and constructive mutual understanding between us. Even though I recently was interviewed by representatives of your press--which many of you may have read--I want to take this opportunity to speak directly and personally to you, the people of the Soviet Union, not only as President of the United States and a proud citizen of my country, but also as a husband, a father, and a grandfather who shares with you sincere wishes that our children and their children will live and prosper in a world of peace.

Since you do not know me, I should tell you a little about myself. One of my very first jobs was as a radio broadcaster, so speaking to you all tonight this way is natural. I grew up in a small town in the heartland of America, where the values of family and friends, and concern for one's neighbors and hospitality to strangers were shared by all--values you also share.

While I was growing up I worked as a life guard. Then I worked as a radio broadcaster. After that, I went to Hollywood. I became the head of our professional actors guild, which makes me the only American President who has been president of a labor union. Back then I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country because it provides an opportunity for each of its citizens to engage in the nation's political life.

And though many years separate me from my early days in the Midwest--including eight years as Governor of California, many years in national politics, and five years as President, I have not forgotten those values I learned as a boy, nor have my fellow Americans. We still prize family, friends, hospitality, and concern for our fellow men.

Now, much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I have to disagree with much of that. The American people are a peace-loving people. Their government reflects their desires. We do not threaten you or your country and never will. We are devoted to finding nonmilitary solutions to problems we face. 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. It is my deep conviction and fervent desire that we never shall.

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

Even before we entered that war, American was known as the arsenal of democracy , supplying massive quantities of food equipment to those fighting against the tyrants. We provided to the Soviet Union over 11,000 aircraft, nearly 5,000 tanks, more than a quarter of a million vehicles, 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 admiration and praise for the Soviet people's heroism. How can any of us alive then time forget the terrible year of 1941 when the Nazi army was turned back at the gates of Moscow, the courage of the people of Leningrad during the 900 day siege, the inspiration that the defense of Stalin-grad gave to our people, 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 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, the American people 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. Moreover, we signalled our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had a armed force of 12 million, but by the beginning of 1948 we had reduced that number 10 times, to less than 1.2 million.

Much has happened in Soviet-American relations since those days, but we should not forget that when fascism threatened the world. we joined forces to face that common

enemy. I hope that now when we face as 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 and we are dedicating our resources to finding a reliable defense against them.

Let's probe the cosmos, eradicate disease, preserve our environment, feed the world's people--these are tasks we should undertake, not the perpetuation of weapons of destruction.

Our negotiators and yours are working intensively in Geneva to find a way to reduce and ultimately eliminate these weapons. I am pleased that the pace of those talks seems to be picking up, and that the Soviet Union responded to our original programs. We studied that response carefully, and replied as quickly as we could, agreeing where we were able. These are complicated negotiations, and we are committed to making major breakthroughs. To get 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.

I do not need to tell you about the enormity of suffering that war brings--that would be carrying coals to Newcastle.(2) But the American people also understand the horrors of war. As I said, I am a father and a grandfather. What parent wants his child to have to go to war? Not one. I know that you agree.

Our nations share many fundamental traits. We admire your frankness, courage and openness, as well as your traditional values of family, friendship and hospitality. But, we should not lose sight of the fact that we live under very different systems. We do not seek to change your system. The Soviet people must choose their own system, as we must choose our own, but we also must learn to live together in peace.

America was established by those who sought freedom from the repression and limitations of the old European order. They were pioneers and settlers who pushed back the frontiers and built a nation. They came from all continents, all cultures, all religions, all races, but with one dream--to build a home where they and their children could live in freedom.

Yes, America is truly a land of immigrants. We come from all over the world. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Jews, the Armenians, and others who have come to our shores. Here are representatives of nearly every nationality of the Soviet Union: people who have contributed to their new land, but remain proud of their origins and their cultures, and maintain ties with their former homelands.

Our diversity is one of our greatest strengths. That is partly why we often seem confusing for outsiders to understand. Our government is elected by the people, but is not above the people or above the law. We have an intricate system of checks and balances in which each branch of the government keeps the others in line. For outsiders the welter of voices on the American political scene is often disconcerting, but it

is our way and our strength. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We believe that truth is to be found in the arena of debate and discussion. [Russian proverb: Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water]. It is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. I know because the press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role--to keep us honest, to raise those difficult questions, and to force 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 209 years ago, says: inalienable rights of all men.

We signed the Helsinki Accords ten years ago. Those Accords obligate the signers, among other things, to respect human rights in their own countries, to permit their citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. We ask the world's leaders simply to abide by what they have committed themselves to in these accords. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the two strongest nations in the world, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to use our influence to seek peaceful settlements to local and regional

conflicts. As I stated recently at the United Nations, we want to work with the Soviet government to ease regional tensions, in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America , and elsewhere.

We must join forces against a sickness that is afoot in the world. We accept the competition of ideas and the right of one people to criticize the acts and policies of another, but 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--Mahatma Gandhi, John F. Kennedy, Indira Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Anwar Sadat and many others. This is too high a price for civilization to pay and we must unite to stop it. I call upon you the Soviet people and your government to join us in concerted actions against terrorism and ensure that no country on the face of the globe will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We need to foster a great expansion and deepening of contacts and communication between our peoples--particularly our young people. Especially because our societies are so different, we need to foster mutual understanding. Our young people are critical for they are our future. I am committed to expanding contacts in all areas where there is mutual interest.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by Russian culture. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky and Pasternak are an integral part of any American university's literature curriculum. The plays

of Chekhov are standard fare for any repertory theatre. What would an American orchestra do without the works of Chaikovsky, Rachmaninov, Prokofiev and Shostakovich?

I hope that there will soon be a time when American audiences are again thrilled by the beauty and grace of the Bolshoi Theatre and the Moiseev Dance Ensemble. I know that many American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are extremely popular in the Soviet Union. And I hope that once again Soviet audiences will soon be able to experience first hand the best that American culture has to offer. But perhaps even more important, I hope to see a time when Soviet and American artists will be able to travel freely back and forth between our countries to cooperate and create together.

As you see, I am an enthusiast for efforts to expand the contacts between our two great societies. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, whereby the leaders of each country would present the views of their governments to the peoples of the other through the medium of television. I am convinced that if more of your citizens came to visit the United States you would come to know that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for as all of you know, 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. Although

this will be my first meeting with the General Secretary, I have had two businesslike and productive meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and my top cabinet officers have a continuing dialogue with members of your government.

My Secretary of State, George Shultz, has met regularly with Mr. Shevardnadze, in Helsinki, New York, Washington, and he is just back from Moscow. In addition, our countries are ably represented in each other's capitals--you by the very able Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin and we by one of our most senior and talented professional diplomats, Ambassador Arthur Hartman.

I hope our exchange in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings to discuss and resolve our mutual problems. 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 and the American people look forward to the day 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 approach the Christmas and New Year's season, that this will be the season for peace.

Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

1. (uvazhaemie)

2. [in Russian: You don't carry your own samovar to Tula].

3. [in Russian: everything has a time] ...

Draft: GGuroff document 2507e

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

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

<u>GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS</u>	
11:40 a.m.	Proceed to motorcade for boarding.
<u>MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS</u>	
<u>Lead</u>	
<u>Spare</u>	L. Speakes J. Kuhn
<u>Limo</u>	THE PRESIDENT R. McFarlane
<u>Follow-up</u>	
<u>Control</u>	D. Thomas Mil. Aide Dr. Lee
<u>Support</u>	Ofcl. Photographer Medic
<u>WHCA</u>	
<u>Guest I</u>	E. Morris M. Weinberg
<u>Press Van I</u>	
<u>Press Van II</u>	
<u>Ambulance</u>	
<u>Tail</u>	

11:45 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

11:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT departs The White House en route Voice of America.

Drive Time: 5 mins.

11:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives underground entrance and proceeds inside to holding room via elevator.

Met en route by:

Mr. Charles S. Wick, Director, USIA

11/8/85 12:30 p.m.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to Master Control Center via elevators.

ELEVATOR MANIFESTS

ELEVATOR #1

THE PRESIDENT
R. McFarlane
L. Speakes
D. Thomas
J. Kuhn
B. Johnson
Dr. Lee
Mil. Aide
2 USSS

ELEVATOR #2

W. Henkel
E. Morris
Ofcl. Photographer
Medic
6 USSS

12:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Charles Wick, arrives holding room.

Met outside holding room by:

Mr. Morton Smith, Acting Deputy Director,
VOA
Mr. Robert Chatten, Acting Deputy
Director, VOA
Mr. Marvin Stone, Deputy Director, USIA

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY

THE PRESIDENT departs holding room en route Master Control Center.

See to TAB A for diagram.

THE PRESIDENT proceeds inside Master Control Center and takes seat.

Refer to TAB A for diagram.

12:06 p.m. THE PRESIDENT makes radio address.

LIVE TV/RADIO COVERAGE
PRESS POOL COVERAGE

12:16 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes radio address.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

NOTE: Press Pool Photo Opportunity upon conclusion of the broadcast.

11/8/85 12:30 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT departs Master Control Center en route holding room.

Refer to TAB A for diagram.

THE PRESIDENT arrives holding room.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to motorcade for boarding via elevator.

ELEVATOR MANIFESTS

Same as on arrival.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Same as on arrival except for the following change:

Support: W. Henkel
 Ofcl. Photographer
 Medic

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to motorcade for boarding via elevator.

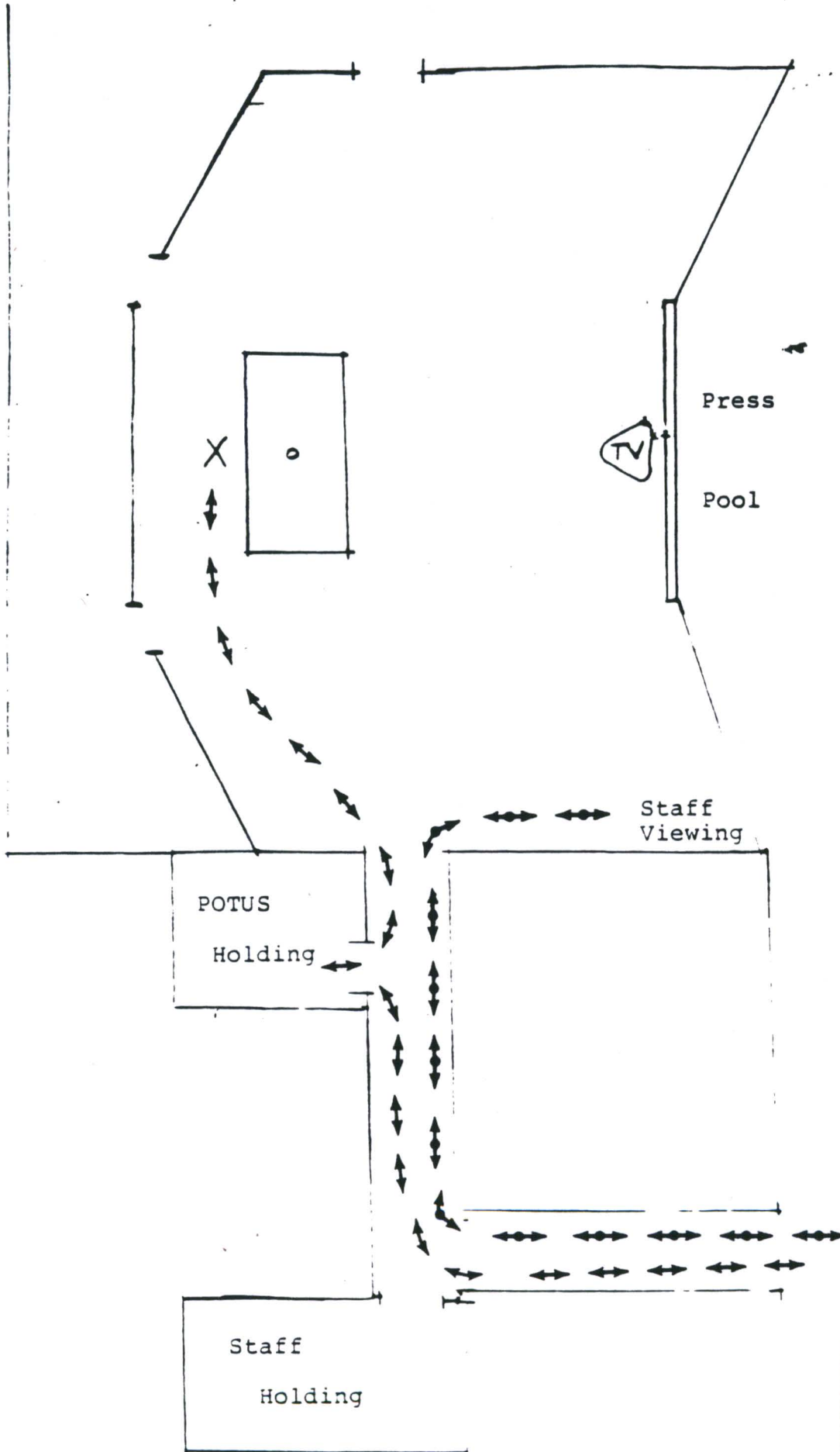
Refer to TAB A for diagram.

12:25 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs Voice of America en route The White House.

Drive Time: 5 mins.

12:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House and proceeds inside.

TAB A
VOICE OF AMERICA
Master Control Center
Washington, D.C.
November 9, 1985



KEY:
→ THE PRESIDENT
↔ GUESTS/STAFF

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

11/7/85

MEMORANDUM

TO: ROBERT MCFARLANE (Coordinate with Jim Hooley)
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: International Radio Broadcast

DATE: November 9, 1985

TIME: Depart approximately 11:50 am
Return approximately 12:30 pm

DURATION:

LOCATION: Voice of America Headquarters

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: K. Barun
P. Buchanan
D. Chew
E. Crispen
M. Daniels
T. Dawson
B. Elliott
J. Erkenbeck
L. Faulkner
C. Fuller
W. Henkel
C. Hicks
J. Hooley
A. Kingon
J. Kuhn
C. McCain
B. Oglesby
R. Riley
J. Rosebush
R. Scouten
R. Shaddick
B. Shaddix
L. Speakes
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations
N. Yates

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

11/7/85

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