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(Rohrabacher) (Timmons) 11/19/1985

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PR will do his

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

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

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

President Theodore Roosevelt once said, "The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace."

President Teddy Roosevelt was a man much beloved by his people.

He was a leader who spoke often of national strength, yet he was a recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize -- the first American to win this coveted award. I might add, it was given to him for his personal role in ending the Russo-Japanese war.

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

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

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

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

# Page 3

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

Jana

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 13, 1985

Ben Elliott

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

Steve Sestanovich

### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

9134

November 13, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO BEN ELLIOTT

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN

SUBJECT: Toast, November 19

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

We are providing a copy separately to David Chew.

ATTACHMENT:

Presidential Remarks: Toast, November 19

CC: David Chew

## TIME STAMP

# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL

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# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM RGENT

DATE: 11/12/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 5:00 p.m. TODAY						
SUBJECT: REMARKS:	Toast at Dinne Geneva, Switze (11/2/85 3:00	erland		oviets		
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REMARKS: Please give your comments/edits directly to Ben Elliott, with an info copy to my office by 5:00 p.m. today. Thanks.						

**RESPONSE:** 

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

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

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

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

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But weapons and the resources we spend on them are not the source of the problems that plague the Soviet Union and the United States. There are issues of importance that need our attention because they reflect matters that may well be closer to the root cause of the friction between our societies. Issues concerning human rights and the way we conduct ourselves with other countries require our attention. Nor should we neglect examining an agenda that could free up social, cultural, and economic contact between our peoples, contacts that could be a foundation upon which future progress can be based. I know that they were permitted to do 50, our peoples would, if government and politics didn't get in the court, be friends...good friends.

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

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

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

# In place of the mit to last paragraphs:

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

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

Document No.	

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November 13, 1985

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Steve Sestanovich

### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

9134

November 13, 1985

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FROM:

WILLIAM F. MARTING

SUBJECT:

Toast, November 19

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We are providing a copy separately to David Chew.

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Presidential Remarks: Toast, November 19

CC: David Chew

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1985

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

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

Geneva Switzerland

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

President Theodore Roosevelt once said, "The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace."

President Teddy Roosevelt was a man much beloved by his people.

He was a leader who spoke often of National strength, yet he was a recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize -- the first American to win this coveted award. I might add, it was given to him for his personal role in ending the Russo-Japanese war.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST
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