

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

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

Collection: Speechwriting, Office of: Speech Drafts:
Records

Folder Title: Radio Talk: Peace and Progress
(Judge) 09/24/1988

Box: 416

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

Last Updated: 11/26/2024

—
UNRAD

[Clark 1]

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/23/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: -----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE

(09/23 3:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRANOWITZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
POWELL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RANGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUCK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DOLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

(Judge/ARD)
September 23, 1988
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988 3:43

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This will be my 7th and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. And too many others still live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations and the resolve of our allies precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and

exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty, a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this and other successes for our philosophy of peace through strength. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and was a key factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

(Judge ~~ARD~~)
September 23, 1988
3:00 p.m. *PR*

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This will be my 7th and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. And too many others still live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations and the resolve of our allies precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and

exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty, a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this and other successes for our philosophy of peace through strength. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and was a key factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Clar

Document No.

6835

MASTER AS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/21/88

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Thursday 09/22

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE

(09/21 6:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRANOWITZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
POWELL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUCK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DOLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Tony Dolan by 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, 09/22, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

September 22, 1988

The NSC Staff concurs with the Presidential Radio Talk on Progress and Peace as amended.

Paul Schott Stevens

Paul Schott Stevens
Executive Secretary

Rhett Dawson
Ext. 2702

cc: Rhett Dawson

(Judge/ARD)
September 21, 1988
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988
1988 SEP 21 PM 6:19

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

✓ This will be my 7th (SEVENTH - counting 550 d '82) and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth.

Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Still

Others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both.

And too many others ^{Still} live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations ^{and the resolve of our allies} precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for ~~the~~ the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ~~ballistic~~ ¹⁵⁷⁸⁷ missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty,

a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. *echoes line*

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this ^{and other on p 2} success ^{for} our philosophy of peace through strength, as well as others. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and ~~was a key~~ *was a key* ~~[is thought to be a]~~ factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are some of the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

clarks
A pg 3

(Judge/ARD)
September 23, 1988
10:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This will be my 7th and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. And too many others still live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations and the resolve of our allies precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and

exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty, a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this and other successes for our philosophy of peace through strength. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and was a key factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are ~~some of~~ the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

(Judge ~~440~~)
September 23, 1988
10:00 a.m. ~~AK~~

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This will be my 7th and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. And too many others still live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations and the resolve of our allies precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and

exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty, a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this and other successes for our philosophy of peace through strength. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and was a key factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are some of the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/21/88

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Thursday 09/22

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE

(09/21 6:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRANOWITZ <i>none</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
POWELL <i>alt'd 5:30pm</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG <i>none 1:30</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB <i>none 1:10pm</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE <i>none 2:40</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE <i>none 2:30</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN <i>none 10:10am</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE <i>none 3:05</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUCK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Tony Dolan by 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, 09/22, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

(Judge/ARD)
September 21, 1988
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988
1988 SEP 21 PM 6:19

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This will be my 8th and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Still others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. And too many others live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty,

a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this success for our philosophy of peace through strength, as well as others. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and is thought to be a factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are some of the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

(Judge ARD)
September 21, 1988
6:00 p.m. SS

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This will be my 8th and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Still others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. And too many others live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty,

a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this success for our philosophy of peace through strength, as well as others. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and is thought to be a factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are some of the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/21/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Thursday 09/22

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
(09/21 6:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRANOWITZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
POWELL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUCK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Tony Dolan by 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, 09/22, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

Excellent
M

Rhett Dawson
Ext. 2702

(Judge/ARD)
September 21, 1988
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988
1988 SEP 21 PM 6:19

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This will be my 8th and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Still others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. And too many others live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty,

a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this success for our philosophy of peace through strength, as well as others. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and is thought to be a factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are some of the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

2125

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY DOLAN
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF SPEECHWRITING

FROM: ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR. 
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Radio Talk: Progress and Peace

Pursuant to Rhett Dawson's staffing memorandum of September 21, 1988, Counsel's Office has reviewed the proposed text for the above-referenced radio talk. We have no legal objection to the text of this talk.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

cc: Rhett B. Dawson

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/21/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Thursday 09/22

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE

(09/21 6:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRANOWITZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
POWELL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUCK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Tony Dolan by 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, 09/22, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

September 22, 1988

The NSC Staff concurs with the Presidential Radio Talk on Progress and Peace as amended.

Paul Schott Stevens

Paul Schott Stevens
Executive Secretary

Rhett Dawson
Ext. 2702

cc: Rhett Dawson

(Judge/ARD)
September 21, 1988
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988
1988 SEP 21 PM 6:19

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

✓ This will be my 7th (SEVENTH - counting 550 D '82) and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth.

Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. ~~Still~~

Others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. ~~Still~~
And too many others live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations *and the resolve of our allies* precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ~~land based~~ *ballistic* *157BT* missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty,

a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. *echoes line*

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this ^{and other on p 2} success[?] for our philosophy of peace through strength, [as well as others.] A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and ~~[is thought to be a]~~ ^{was a key} factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are some of the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

(Judge/ARD)
September 21, 1988
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988

My fellow Americans, in just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This will be my 8th and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Still others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. And too many others live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty,

a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this success for our philosophy of peace through strength, as well as others. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and is thought to be a factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What are some of the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? I will have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

(Judge/ARD)
September 21, 1988
5:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PROGRESS AND PEACE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1988

My fellow Americans, in just ~~2~~^{two} days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations. Stef

This will be my 8th and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of those occasions, as with each time I have represented America in my trips overseas -- whether to the Berlin Wall or the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow -- yes, whenever I have carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders, I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of -- most of all our freedom and our democracy -- and we stand for so much that is good and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some -- like the Western European nations, Canada, and Japan -- are long-standing democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others -- like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America -- are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if, as is the case in the Philippines right now, those economies are troubled. Still others struggle toward democracy, or economic strength, or both. And too many others live in lands that know neither.

My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope. For 8 years, around our Nation and around the world, I have been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafy's Libya.

And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the intermediate range nuclear forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our "zero option" proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic, and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold firm, and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and exchanged the instruments of ratification for the I.N.F. treaty,

a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I will talk about this success for our philosophy of peace through strength, as well as others. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lines of the Persian Gulf open and is thought to be a factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire.

From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life, and given the people of those countries new hope.

Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom.

The great question now is, what next? Where does the world go in the next 8 and the next 80 years? What dreams can we dare to dream, and what should be our next steps towards fulfilling those dreams? I will have my own answers on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we are to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we

have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.