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**Collection:** Coordination Office, NSC: Records, 1983-1989

Folder Title: Reagan/Gorbachev – Governor's Isle 1988 (2)

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### **Ronald Reagan Library**

**Collection Name** COORDINATION OFFICE, NSC: RECORDS

Withdrawer

**MJD** 

6/20/2007

File Folder

REAGAN/GORBACHEV - GOVERNOR'S ISLE 1988 (2)

**FOIA** 

F02-104

**Box Number** 

92452

**CAMERON** 

			8				
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions			
37466 PAPER	RE KRASNOYARSK	1	ND	B1			
37467 TALKING POINTS	RE KRASNOYARSK	1	ND	B1			
37468 PAPER	RE CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL	1	ND	B1			
37469 TALKING POINTS	RE CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL	1	ND	B1			
37470 PAPER	RE NUCLEAR TESTING	1	ND	B1			
37471 TALKING POINTS	RE NUCLEAR TESTING	1	ND	B1			

#### The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

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B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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				8			
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions			
37472 PAPER	RE CHEMICAL WEAPONS	1	ND	B1			
37473 TALKING POINTS	RE CHEMICAL WEAPONS	1	ND	B1			
37474 PAPER	RE ECONOMIC ISSUES	1	ND	B1			
37475 TALKING POINTS	RE ECONOMIC ISSUES	1	ND	В1			
37476 BIO		1	10/25/1988	B B1			
37477 BIO		1	12/1/1988	B1			

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DOX Number 92432			8			
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions		
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37478 BIO		1	12/1/1988	B1		
37479 BIO		1	5/16/1988	B1		
37480 BIO		1	12/1/1988	B1		
37481 BIO		1	12/1/1988	B1		
37482 BIO		1	12/1/1988	B1		
37483 DRAFT	TALKING POINTS FOR LUNCHEON	4	ND	B1		
31403 DKAF I	(ANNOTATED)	4	ND	ΒI		

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8

Document Type ID **Document Description**  No of Doc Date Restricpages

tions

**37466 PAPER** 

1

B<sub>1</sub>

RE KRASNOYARSK

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IDDocument TypeNo of Doc DateRestrictionsDocument Descriptionpagestions

37467 TALKING POINTS

1 ND B1

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IDDocument TypeNo of Doc DateRestrictionsDocument Descriptionpagestions

37468 PAPER 1 ND B1

RE CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL

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37469 TALKING POINTS

1 ND B1

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92452

IDDocument TypeNo of Doc DateRestrictionsDocument Descriptionpagestions

37470 PAPER 1 ND B1

RE NUCLEAR TESTING

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37471 TALKING POINTS

1 ND B1

RE NUCLEAR TESTING

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37472 PAPER 1 ND B1

RE CHEMICAL WEAPONS

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37473 TALKING POINTS

1 ND B1

RE CHEMICAL WEAPONS

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IDDocument TypeNo of Doc DateRestrictionsDocument Descriptionpagestions

37474 PAPER 1 ND B1

RE ECONOMIC ISSUES

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37475 TALKING POINTS

1 ND B1

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#### INFORMAL LUNCHEON TOAST

Mr. Chairman, at this our last meeting during my term of office, I would ask you to join me in raising a glass to what you and I have accomplished for the benefit of our countries and the world, to what you and Vice President Bush will accomplish in the coming years, and to the continuation of progress in all areas of our relationship.

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8

ID Document Type

Document Description

No of Doc Date pages

Restrictions

37476 BIO

1 10/25/1988 B1

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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8

ID	Document Type	No of Doc Dat	e Restric-
	Document Description	pages	tions

37477 BIO

1 12/1/1988 B1

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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*FOIA* 

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ID	Document Type	
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37479 BIO

1 5/16/1988 B1

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ID	Document Type
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37480 BIO

12/1/1988 1 B<sub>1</sub>

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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37481 BIO

1 12/1/1988 B1

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Document Type ID**Document Description**  No of Doc Date Restricpages

tions

**37483 DRAFT** 

ND

**B**1

TALKING POINTS FOR LUNCHEON (ANNOTATED)

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- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.



#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

5-Dec-1988 13:22 EDT

MEMORANDUM FOR:

GANTT

FROM:

VMS MAIL user NSMB

(NSMB@CPUA.PR@)

SUBJECT:

Another detail I hate to bug you with

Received: From CPUA(NSMB) by VAXC with Jnet id 5200

for GANTT@VAXC; Mon, 5 Dec 88 13:22 EDT

Date:

Mon, 05 Dec 88 13:21:09

From:

<NSMB@CPUA.PROFS>

Another detail I hate to bug you with

Subject:

-CONFIDENTIAL- <GANTT@VAXC>

To: Cc:

-ONFIDENTIAL- <HILLIARD@VAXC>

NOTE FROM: Marybel Batjer

Flo please pass this on to CLP.

#### Colin,

Marlin has asked if he and Granadycould be positioned in such a way as to listen to the meeting conversation without being seated at the table and counted as "a meeting participant."

As you know this is always a bit ackward to have Senior Staff visible in the area, but not eating. Rick thinks we could have the two of them seated in the adjoining room so they could hear, but not look like the BAD Children who were not allowed to sit with the adults at the adult's table.

(FYI, there IS NO MORE ROOM at the table, so even if you were to entertain that option it does not work.)

Your decison: OK, to have them seated in an adjoining room like notetakers, not as luncheon participants? (Feeding them becomes a whole other issue!)

NOT SUGGEST.

Chairman of the President of the Supreme Soviet, USSR.



## LUNCHEON

Honoring

His Excellency

The General Secretary of the Central Committee

of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Chicken Consommé with Mushroom Ravioli

Tournedo of Veal with Quail and Lobster Sausage Roesti Potatoes Fresh Vegetables

Seasonal Fruits in a Chocolate Tart with Raspberry Sauce

Macaroons

GRGICH HILLS Chardonnay NapaVallev 1985

> GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, New York Wednesday, December 7, 1988

Document No.	606284
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## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

OGLESBY CRIPPEN SPRINKEL CULVAHOUSE TUCK DAWSON TUTTLE DONATELLI FITZWATER HOBBS	DATE:12/6/8	8 ACTION/CON	CURRENCE/CO	MMENT DUE BY	ENT DUE BY:		
VICE PRESIDENT	UBJECT:	PRESIDENTIAL	ADDRESS:	AMERICAN	ENTERPRISE	INSTITUT	E
VICE PRESIDENT		AC	TION FYI		<u> </u>	ACTION	I FYI
POWELL  RANGE  WRIGHT - OMB  RISQUE  RYAN  CRIPPEN  CULVAHOUSE  TUCK  DAWSON  TUTTLE  DOLAN  FITZWATER  HOBBS  HOOLEY  The attached has been forwarded to the President.	VICE PRESIDENT			KRANOWIT	Z		4
POWELL  WRIGHT-OMB RISQUE  OGLESBY RYAN CRIPPEN SPRINKEL DAWSON TUCK DAWSON TUTTLE DONATELLI FITZWATER HOBBS HOOLEY  The attached has been forwarded to the President.	DUBERSTEIN			MASENG			
OGLESBY CRIPPEN SPRINKEL CULVAHOUSE TUCK DAWSON TUTTLE DONATELLI FITZWATER HOBBS HOOLEY  The attached has been forwarded to the President.	POWELL		1 -	RANGE			
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DAWSON  TUTTLE  DOLAN  FITZWATER  HOBBS  HOOLEY  The attached has been forwarded to the President.	CRIPPEN		- <b>-</b>	SPRINKEL			
DONATELLI  FITZWATER  HOBBS  HOOLEY  The attached has been forwarded to the President.	CULVAHOUSE			TUCK			
HOBBS	DAWSON	1		TUTTLE			
HOOLEY    Comparison of the president.	DONATELLI	1		DOLAN			
HOOLEY  The attached has been forwarded to the President.	FITZWATER	1					
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(Podhoretz/ARD)
December 5, 1988
7:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTES -5 11 8 11
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1988

Thank you very much. Thank you, President Ford, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Michael Novak, Irving Kristol, and Bill Butcher for those humbling words of praise and thank you, Chris DeMuth for the honor you have bestowed upon me. But I think the honor you pay me is more truly due to everyone here tonight. For many of the ideas that animated our Administration can trace their ancestry to the pens and typewriters and word processors of all of you.

Of course, it would be a massive understatement to say I see a lot of familiar faces in this room; in fact, for a minute I thought I had stumbled into the White House Mess. But then I remembered you don't have to wear black tie at the Mess -- well, not until January 20th, anyway.

As you know, I've just been to New York and back for lunch with Mikhail Gorbachev. We were joined by Vice President Bush. Our discussions were frank and cordial as usual, and I was pleased by this opportunity to have a last meeting with President Gorbachev before leaving office. The discussion covered our entire four-part agenda with the Soviet Union, and we looked in particular at what had been achieved since our last meeting in Moscow and what still needed to be accomplished in the future. I expressed to President Gorbachev my confidence that the work we began together at Geneva in 1985 will continue under the Bush Administration.

You will not be surprised to hear that I particularly stressed the importance of human rights in U.S.-Soviet relations. I told the President that we Americans welcomed the changes which he has initiated in the Soviet Union, but that we believed much more can and should be done that would benefit the Soviet people and also the relations between our countries. We also reviewed progress in arms control, resolution of regional conflicts, and our bilateral relationship. I think we both expressed satisfaction in what we have achieved in recent years. But we also recognized that fundamental differences between our countries remain in many areas, and that determined efforts by both sides will be necessary in the months and years ahead to overcome or at least manage such differences.

Now, I don't need to tell all of you what this may mean -it would be useless anyway, since over the course of the next few
days I'll probably be reading immensely informed and pointed
articles about what it means in all sorts of publications, and
they'll all be by people in this room.

The meeting today was both a beginning, for President-elect Bush and Mr. Gorbachev, and an ending, drawing to a close my contact as President with the Soviet leader. And thus it is a time for reflection, for consideration of how we have done these last 8 years and whether we have done well.

And I do mean "we." We have come a long way together -from the intellectual wilderness of the 1960s, through the heated
intellectual battles of the 1970s, to the intellectual fruition
of the 1980s. The American Enterprise Institute stands at the

center of a revolution in ideas of which I too, have been a part. Our ideas were greeted with varying degrees of scorn and hostility by what we used to call the Establishment institutions. The universities, once the only real home for American scholarships, have been particularly unresponsive. And so it became necessary to create our own research institutions as places where scholars could congregate and important studies could be produced that did not kow-tow to the conventional wisdom. And your institution's remarkably distinguished body of work is testimony to the triumph of the think tank. For today, the most important American scholarship comes out of our think tanks and no think tank has been more influential than the American Enterprise Institute.

What we wanted was a chance to try our ideas out on the world stage. We have. And my friends, I hope you are as proud as I, because despite the naysayers and the conventional wisdom, the words of the pundits and the false prophecies of false Cassandras who proclaimed we could not succeed, we knew we were right and I believe that, yes, we have been vindicated.

And nowhere is that more true than in the realm of foreign policy. We came to Washington together in 1981 both as anti-communists and as unapologetic defenders and promoters of a strong and vibrant America. I am proud to say I am still an anti-Communist. And I continue to be dedicated to the idea that we must trumpet our beliefs and advance our American ideals to all the peoples of the world until the towers of the tyrants crumble to dust.

Yes, it seems to me that we have been as one these past

8 years in an effort to establish a foreign policy that stood in

firm opposition to the previous decade's misguided attempt to

place this country on what they used to call in the 1970s the

"right side of history" -- by which those who used that

unpleasant Marxist phrase meant we should accept the dominion of

our adversaries over large parts of the world.

We said no. We said we must propound and advance our national ideals abroad and once again hold high the banner for what I will, until the breath is gone from my body, continue to call "the free world."

We promulgated a foreign policy whose fundamental basis was the truths all Americans hold to be self-evident: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We have done this not solely because we believe it is right, but because we know it is in our national interest to do so.

A foreign policy based on our bedrock principles allows us to offer a practical solution to the suffering peoples of the world, a means of achieving the prosperity and political stability that all Americans take for granted as their birthright. What we are telling them -- and their offtimes recalcitrant leaders -- is that they cannot achieve prosperity and stability through redistribution of resources, or by taking up arms against a sea of self-inflicted troubles. We've seen how that last monstrous idea has worked this decade -- the war

between Iran and Iraq, whose initial aim was control over an oil-rich province, has done more damage to both countries than 10 plagues.

No, we have told the world the truth we have learned from the noble tradition of Western culture, and that is that the only answer to poverty, to war, to oppression is one simple word:

Freedom. Now, freedom is not only a moral imperative for our foreign policy, it's also -- if I may use a word for which few in this room have much use -- supremely pragmatic. For if there is anything the world has learned in the 1980s, it is that, as Alan Keyes has said, freedom works.

That is a historic lesson, because until very recently many intellectuals believed to the contrary. They supported political philosophies that argued for tyranny, and more particularly communist tyranny. The claim was that these tyrannies worked better than freedom and were more equitable. These intellectuals believed that the people of Mao's China, Ho's Vietnam, Castro's Cuba, and other socialist utopias were actually happy to sacrifice their freedom for food and shelter and so-called literacy programs.

These noxious ideas have not, to put it mildly, withstood the scrutiny of honest scholars and the testimony of those fortunate enough to escape from those national prison camps.

Refugees have told us what diligent researchers at A.E.I. were meticulously demonstrating -- that where there is little freedom, there is little food.

That where there is totalitarian indoctrination instead of education, literacy programs are a form of spiritual and psychological coercion. That in these countries, infant mortality is shockingly high and is getting worse. That in a country like the Soviet Union where the right to worship is so constrained, the average Russian woman will undergo 4 abortions in her lifetime.

That the poverty-stricken tyrannies of the 1980s have only grown poorer and poorer. That tyranny is a parasite that saps the strength of a nation in its sway. That, like those who lived under Macbeth's tyranny, the tyrannized millions will ever cry out: "Our country sinks beneath the yoke -- it weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash is added to her wounds."

Tyranny fails. Freedom works. These facts, so little accepted only a decade ago, are now indisputable. There is little need here to rehearse the evidence in great detail. The tiny free-exchange experiments in the East Bloc and the liberalization in the People's Republic of China are stunning evidence of the communist world's desperate efforts to find a way out of the economic morass of state socialism. At the same time, the abject failure of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua — a nation where the standard of living has dropped precipitously since the 1979 revolution — is stark proof of communism's inherent inability to compel an enslaved population to do much of anything but suffer.

I know it is often said of me that I am an optimist. Over the years I've been described as an inveterate optimist, an

eternal optimist, a reflexive optimist, a born optimist, a canny optimist, a cagey optimist, even as, quote, defiantly optimistic, unquote. It just goes to show there is no word that cannot be turned into a pejorative if the pundits work hard enough at it.

But yes, I am perfectly happy to admit that I am an optimist, and I would like to explain why I believe -- in contrast to some of you here tonight -- that optimism is an appropriate attitude to bring to bear when thinking about our foreign policy.

The story of this century is actually two stories. It's a terrible story of world wars, totalitarian enslavement, concentration camps. But it is also the story of freedom -- the fulfillment of the promise of freedom inside the United States and the triumph of democratic systems in Western Europe, Japan, Israel, El Salvador, and many other places. We have seen the thrilling spectacle of humankind refusing to accept the shackles placed upon us when we read the works of Solzhenitsyn and Valladares, consider the heroism of Sharansky and Sakharov, and watch in wonder these last months as hundreds of thousands throughout the captive nations gather to press for freedom.

Now, one may, if one chooses, take the first story as the representative tale of the 20th century. I look to the second, and find glorious examples of what freedom can bring. I think of how astonishing it is that Italy and Germany and Japan, three nations that engaged us in a struggle literally to the death, have in just two score become our brethren, our friends.

The nations of Western Europe, which existed in a state you might call "cold war" for most of the past millennium with periods of real war thrown into the bargain, are now the best of friends and are on the verge of creating the world's largest free market.

Latin America, once a despot's paradise, is now 90 percent democratic. The brave people of El Salvador have faced down those who would still their voices by turning out to vote in great number. In the Far East, economic prosperity has spurred the demand for political freedom in South Korea and the Philippines and there are stirrings of the same in Taiwan.

Freedom works, and freedom is on the march, and yes, I am an optimist, and yes, I believe I have every reason to be. I am an optimist because we are rapidly developing the means to neutralize the extraordinary threat of nuclear missiles through our Strategic Defense Initiative.

I am an optimist because I believe we have proved with our policy of peace through strength that when we are strong, when we do not sit back but challenge the Soviets wherever they challenge us, we will prevail. This November, the electorate told us they agreed.

But while I believe that optimism is appropriate, and while I believe that freedom is on the march, I believe optimism must be tempered with prudence and its assumptions challenged every waking moment of every day. The signs of change within the Soviet Union are only signs, and I know very well they would only take a day to undo. The new democracies around the world are

fragile, and inattention to their fragility and their needs may result in the end of freedom there.

In Central America our policy of peace through strength has been undercut by a wavering Democrat-controlled Congress that seems less concerned about the threat of a consolidated Marxist-Leninist regime in Nicaragua than the possibility of scoring points against a policy so closely associated with our Administration. And yes, I still believe the noble freedom fighters who have been battling for the soul of their homeland continue to be the best hope for freedom and democracy in Nicaragua.

I am troubled by something else as well. The 1980s have been the glory years of the NATO alliance. The Soviet deployment of intermediate-range missiles presented NATO with its greatest challenge since the construction of the Berlin Wall, and the alliance not only survived, but was vindicated by the signing of the I.N.F. Treaty in Washington one year ago tomorrow. The NATO alliance is the best example we have to show the less fortunate peoples of the world how freedom and democracy create friendship and comity between peoples and nations.

But here in Washington, and in elite centers of opinion across America, the forces opposed to NATO are still strong. Thus we hear, just months after the destruction of the first intermediate range missile, that somehow the United States is being mistreated by our friends and allies. The argument they use is that our allies are not sharing the burden of their own

defense equitably, and they hint darkly that something must be done about this.

I agree that our NATO allies could be sharing the burden better. We must also solve our economic disputes more fairly. But we must always remember the very real burden our allies bear that we never will. We must remember our allies perform a role that geography has forced upon them. They are literally on the front lines for the West. Our fortunate geography has kept the wars of the 20th century well away from the American mainland, but in Europe the memory is as fresh as the memories of a 50 year old and the tales of a grandfather. What we supply are our weapons and our brave soldiers. What they supply are their children, their homes, their civilization itself. We cannot, we must not, forget this. And we should not give in to the temptation to transmute a small difference in a historic relationship into a major disagreement that might end up damaging the greatest foreign-policy success of the post-war era.

I believe we can and will make progress on these matters as long as we hold true to our principles and do not give up the battle. Now, I would like to ask those of you in this room who consider yourself foreign-policy skeptics to do me one last favor. I want to ask you to remain skeptical. You are the people who play the vital role of reminding politicians and policy-makers of many important and necessary truths we sometimes forget.

It's true that sometimes you can't see the forest for the trees; indeed, sometimes you can't even see the trees for the

grass that surrounds them. So please, for George Bush's sake and for the sake of all we hold dear, please keep watching the forest.

I take my leave of you now by offering a final prayer that God may bless and keep all of you all the days of your life.

Thank you and good night.