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Folder Title: 06/04/1988 Radio Talk: Moscow
Summit Wrap-up/Economic Summit (Teresa/Peter)

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(Robinson/ARD)
June 2, 1988
5:30 p.m. (London)

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: FOLLOW-UP TO MOSCOW SUMMIT AND
LEAD-IN TO ECONOMIC SUMMIT
SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1988

My fellow Americans: It was just yesterday that I returned from my historic Moscow summit meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev -- and it so happens that later this month, I'll be visiting Canada for an economic summit with the leaders of the world's industrialized nations. I thought I'd take a few moments to tell you about both.

First, my meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow. The event that held perhaps the most immediate historic importance took place on Wednesday. It was then that General Secretary Gorbachev and I exchanged the instruments of ratification bringing into effect the I.N.F. Treaty. The effect of this treaty will be, very simply, to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

The significance of the I.N.F. Treaty can hardly be overstated. For the first time ever, the levels of nuclear arms will actually be reduced, rather than having caps placed on their growth. These missiles will not simply have been shuffled around on the Soviet map, or placed in storage. They will have been destroyed.

The exchange of these instruments of ratification alone would have made the Moscow summit a success. But the General Secretary and I made important progress in other areas as well. We moved ahead on START negotiations, negotiations that could

- 2 -

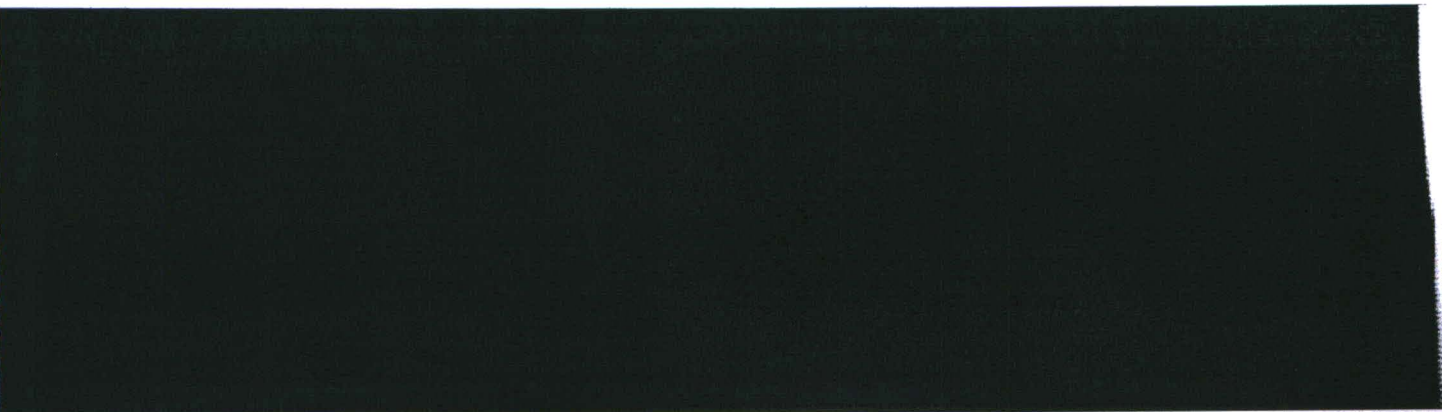
lead to a dramatic reduction in both sides' arsenals of strategic nuclear arms.

On bilateral exchanges, I'm especially pleased by our agreement to hold increased exchanges involving high school students. The number of students will at first be in the hundreds, but could grow into the thousands. Imagine it: Hundreds, and then thousands, of young people who have first-hand knowledge of each other's country -- and, yes, who have made friends.

Turning to regional conflicts, Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed ways to reduce tension in areas around the globe -- Southwest Asia, Africa, Central America, and the Middle East. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, of course, represents an historic step in itself -- one that the General Secretary and I agreed could serve as a model for settling other regional conflicts.

A key part of my agenda for this Moscow summit, as for my previous meetings with the General Secretary, involved human rights. Recently, the Soviets have begun to show somewhat more respect for human rights -- in the past year, for example, they have released some 300 political detainees from detention. It's my hope that what took place in my Moscow visit will lead to still greater individual freedom for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

You see, in addition to my meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, I held other meetings. With monks at a monastery in Moscow. With nearly 100 dissidents and refuseniks -- men and women who have



- 3 -

worked for years for the freedom to speak, to worship, to assemble and to travel. And at Moscow University, with students -- indeed, with the very students likely to become the Soviet Union's next generation of leaders.

To the dissidents and refuseniks, I was able to say: The people of the United States and elsewhere support you. To the students, I suggested: There is another way to live and govern your country. A way of democracy and economic growth. A way in which creative human energies are released.

If anyone had suggested, even as recently as 10 years ago, that an American President would one day be able to meet with Soviet dissidents inside Moscow itself -- or be able to speak to Soviet students in their own university about human freedom -- well, I think you'll agree that a prediction like that would have been dismissed. But this past week, it happened. Seeds of freedom and greater trust were sown. And I just have to believe that -- in ways we may not even be able to guess -- those seeds will take root, and grow.

6/19/88
Accompanying these new political freedoms are a series of economic reforms that may begin to inject elements of free enterprise into the Soviet economy. In 2 weeks, I will be attending my final economic summit in Toronto, where the Western countries will celebrate the success of free markets. It's my belief that liberty should be as important a concern in Toronto as it was in Moscow.

Liberty in the economic sphere means low taxes. It means paring away needless regulations and reducing counterproductive

- 4 -

Government planning and interference. And it means keeping down barriers to international trade -- here and around the world.

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

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FROM/LOCATION

1. Nancy R- London

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. Teresa Rosenberger- Wash DC 7750 1:30

TOR: 021655Z

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SITUATION ROOM

88 JUN 2 P 1:11

WHITE HOUSE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

This is the latest on radio.It incorporates 88 D's, + has been given to Dawson in London.

CLASSIFICATION

Teresa

(Robinson)
May 31, 1988
5:30 p.m. SS

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: FOLLOW-UP TO MOSCOW SUMMIT AND
LEAD-IN TO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

My fellow Americans:

50 m.
6/3/88

It was just yesterday that I returned from my historic Moscow summit meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev -- and it so happens that later this month, I'll be visiting Canada for an economic summit with the leaders of the world's industrialized nations. I thought I'd take a few moments to tell you about both.

First, my meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow.

WD
A29
P. 6/1/88
12/8/87

The event that held perhaps the most immediate historic importance took place on Wednesday. It was then that General Secretary Gorbachev and I ~~signed~~ ^{exchanged} the instruments of ratification of the I.N.F. Treaty, the treaty that our two nations had agreed to during the Washington summit last year. The letters "I.N.F." stand for "intermediate-range nuclear forces," and the effect of this treaty will be, very simply, to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles from both sides. X

skinner

WD
P. A29
6/1/88

The significance of this can hardly be overstated. For the first time ever, an entire class of ~~nuclear weapons~~ ^{US and Soviet missiles} will be ~~entirely~~ eliminated. With this treaty in place, our allies and friends in Western Europe and Asia will at last be free of the threat of Soviet SS-20 and other intermediate-range missiles. These missiles will not simply have been shuffled around on the Soviet map, or placed in storage. They will have been destroyed. X

WP A29 6/1/88
The ~~signing~~ ^{exchange} of these instruments of ratification alone would have made the Moscow summit a success. But the General Secretary and I made important progress in other areas as well. *X*

WP A31 6/1/88
We moved ahead on START negotiations, negotiations that could lead to a dramatic reduction in both side's arsenals of offensive nuclear weapons.

WP A30 6/1/88
On bilateral exchanges, we took important steps. I'm especially pleased by our agreement to hold exchanges involving high school students. The numbers of students will at first be in the hundreds, but could grow into the thousands. Imagine it: Hundreds, and then thousands, of young people who have first-hand knowledge of each other's countries -- and, yes, who have made friends.

NSC draft 5/31/88
Turning to regional conflicts, Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed ways to reduce tension in areas around the globe -- Southwest Asia, Africa, Central America, the Middle East. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan of course represents an historic step in itself -- a concrete demonstration that the forces of human liberty have dynamism, and power.

NSC
The fourth and final part of my agenda for this Moscow summit involved human rights. Recently, the Soviets have begun to show somewhat more respect for human rights -- in the past year, for example, they have released some 300 political detainees from prison. It's my belief that what took place in Moscow will lead to still greater freedom for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

5/30/88
5/31/88
You see, in addition to my meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, I held other meetings. With monks at a monastery outside Moscow. With nearly one hundred dissidents -- men and women who have worked for years for the right to speak out, to worship, to organize free political parties or labor unions, or to emigrate. And at Moscow University, with students -- indeed, with the very students likely to become the Soviet Union's next generation of leaders.

W0
A32
6/1/88
To the dissidents and monks, I was able to say: The people of the United States support you. To the students I suggested: There is another way to live and govern your country. A way of democracy and economic growth. A way in which creative human energies are not suppressed, but released.

If anyone had suggested even as recently as 10 years ago, that an American president would one day be able to meet with Soviet dissidents inside Moscow itself -- or be able to speak to Soviet students, in their own Moscow university, about human freedom -- well, I think you'll agree that a prediction like that would have been dismissed. But ~~last~~ ^{this past} week, it happened. Seeds of freedom were sown. And I just have to believe that -- in ways we may not even be able to guess -- those seeds will take root, and grow.

6/19-21/88
summit
schedule
Turning now to a brief overview of the coming ~~Ottawa~~ ^{Toronto} summit:

As I look forward to joining Prime Minister Mulroney and the other leaders of the industrialized nations, it's my belief that liberty should be as important a concern in ~~Ottawa~~ ^{Toronto} as it was in Moscow. Liberty in the economic sphere means low taxes. It

means paring away needless regulations and ending needless Government planning and interference. And it means taking down barriers to international trade -- making good and certain, for example, that Japanese markets are as open to American business as ours are to the Japanese.

1/21/81
We've made enormous economic progress over these past 7 years. And by granting still wider economic freedoms, I'm convinced, we'll enjoy greater prosperity still.

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

T.R.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/1/88

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 pm (Washington) TODAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: FOLLOW-UP TO MOSCOW SUMMIT AND LEAD-IN TO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HOBBS	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	HOOLEY	☐	☐
DUBERSTEIN	☐	☒	KRANOWITZ	☒	☐
MILLER - OMB	☐	☐	POWELL	☒	☐
BAUER	☐	☐	RANGE	☐	☐
CRIBB	☐	☐	RISQUE	☒	☐
CRIPPEN	☒	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
CULVAHOUSE	☒	☐	SPRINKEL	☒	☐
DAWSON	☐	☒	TUTTLE	☐	☐
DONATELLI	☐	☐	DOLAN	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRISCOM	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please return any comments to Tony Dolan's office with an info copy to my office by 2:00 today, Wednesday, June 1st. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

June 1, 1988

TO: Tony Dolan

NSC staff concurs in the attached Presidential radio talk, with suggested changes and marginal comments.

Robert H. Paul
 Paul Schott Stevens
 Executive Secretary

Rhett Dawson
 Ext. 2702

cc: Rhett Dawson

(Robinson)
May 31, 1988
5:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: FOLLOW-UP TO MOSCOW SUMMIT AND
LEAD-IN TO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

My fellow Americans:

It was just yesterday that I returned from my historic Moscow summit meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev -- and it so happens that later this month, I'll be visiting Canada for an economic summit with the leaders of the world's industrialized nations. I thought I'd take a few moments to tell you about both.

First, my meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow.

Accuracy
The event that held perhaps the most immediate historic importance took place on Wednesday. It was then that General Secretary Gorbachev and I ^{exchanged} ~~signed~~ the instruments of ratification ^{bringing into effect} ~~of~~ the I.N.F. Treaty, the treaty that our two nations had agreed to during the Washington summit last year. The letters "I.N.F." stand for "intermediate-range nuclear forces," and the effect of this treaty will be, very simply, to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles from both sides. ✓

The significance of this can hardly be overstated. For the first time ever, an entire ^{US and Soviet missiles} class of nuclear ~~weapons~~ ^{missiles} will be entirely eliminated. ✓
With this treaty in place, our allies and friends in Western Europe and Asia will at last be free of the threat of Soviet SS-20 and other intermediate-range missiles. ✓
These missiles will not simply have been shuffled around on the Soviet map, or placed in storage. They will have been destroyed.

The ^{exchange} signing of these instruments of ratification alone would have made the Moscow summit a success. But the General Secretary and I made important progress in other areas as well.

We moved ahead on ^{Strategic arms reductions,} ~~START negotiations,~~ negotiations that could lead to a dramatic reduction in both side's arsenals of ^{long-range} offensive nuclear weapons.

And we completed two new agreements on ^{ballistic missile test launch notifications and joint verification experiments to monitor} On bilateral exchanges, we took important steps. I'm ^{nuclear testing,}

especially pleased by our agreement to ^{expand} ~~hold~~ exchanges involving high school students. The numbers of students will at first be in the hundreds, but could grow into the thousands. Imagine it: Hundreds, and then thousands, of young people who have first-hand knowledge of each other's countries -- and, yes, who have made friends.

Turning to regional conflicts, Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed ways to reduce tension ^{and resolve conflict} in areas around the globe -- Southwest Asia, Africa, Central America, the Middle East. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan of course ^{will} represents an historic step in itself -- a concrete demonstration ^{of the power} ~~that the~~ forces of human liberty ^{of the} ~~have dynamism, and power.~~

The fourth and ^{perhaps most important} ~~final~~ part of my agenda for this Moscow summit involved human rights. Recently, the Soviets have begun to show somewhat more ^{willingness to} respect ~~for~~ human rights -- in the past year, for example, they have released some 300 political

^{prisoners.} In Moscow, I spoke openly and forcefully, -- on your ~~detainees from prison.~~ It's my belief that what took place in ^{behalf -- of the American people's determination to see} ~~Moscow will lead to still greater freedom for the peoples of the~~ ^{freedom expand.} ~~Soviet Union.~~

You see, in addition to my meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, I held other meetings. With monks at a monastery outside Moscow. With nearly one hundred dissidents^{and refuseniks} -- men and women who have worked for years for the right to speak out, to worship, to organize free political parties or labor unions, or to ~~emigrate~~^{just leave the country}. And at Moscow University, with students -- indeed, with the very students likely to become the Soviet Union's next generation of leaders.

To ~~the dissidents and monks~~^{these courageous people}, I was able to say: The people of the United States support you. To the students I suggested: There is another way to live and govern your country. A way of democracy and economic growth. A way in which creative human energies are not suppressed, but ~~released~~^{unleashed}.

If anyone had suggested even as recently as 10 years ago, that an American president would one day be able to meet with Soviet dissidents inside Moscow itself -- or be able to speak to Soviet students, in their own Moscow university, about human freedom -- well, I think you'll agree that a prediction like that would have been dismissed. But last week, it happened. Seeds of freedom were sown. And I just have to believe that -- in ways we may not even be able to guess -- those seeds will take root, and grow.

Turning now to a brief overview of the coming ~~Ottawa~~^{Toronto} summit:

As I look forward to joining Prime Minister Mulroney and the other leaders of the industrial ~~and nations~~^{democracies}, it's my belief that liberty should be as important a concern in ~~Ottawa~~^{Toronto} as it was in Moscow. Liberty in the economic sphere means low taxes. It

means paring away needless regulations and ending needless Government planning and interference. And it means ^{removing all} ~~taking down~~ barriers to international trade -- ^{in agriculture, services, intellectual} ~~making good and certain, for~~ property and investment. The US-Canada Free Trade Agreement is ^{a model.} ~~example, that Japanese markets are as open to American business, as ours are to the Japanese.~~

We've made enormous economic progress over these past 7 years. And by ^{achieving} ~~granting~~ still wider economic freedoms, I'm convinced, we'll enjoy greater prosperity still.

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

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FROM/LOCATION

1. Nancy Roberts - Moscow

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. Peter Robinson - Wash DC - Speechwriting

2. Barbara Sedonic (For Teresa)

3. Carol Hayes?

TOR: 300722Z

4. Copy to Clark Judge

INFORMATION ADDRESSEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1.

2.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

info on radio talk - due to us
C.O.B. Tuesday.

CLASSIFICATION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 30, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY DOLAN

FROM: RHETT DAWSON *RD*
SUBJECT: June 4th Radio Talk Topic

The topic for this week's radio talk, which the President will deliver in Washington at noon Saturday, should be a combination of follow-up to the Moscow Summit and lead-in to the Toronto Economic Summit. Two-thirds to three-quarters of the address should be devoted to the read-out from the Summit and should be based on the Press Conference and Guildhall remarks. The balance of the remarks should be about the lead-in to the Economic Summit. Dan Crippen has provided some background on this part in the attached memorandum for Peter Robinson.

We would like to have a draft radio talk in circulation here in Moscow by close of business Tuesday. Please let me know if you have any problem with this.

cc: Tom Griscom
Peter Robinson
Nancy Roberts

attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 30, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER ROBINSON

FROM:

DAN CRIPPEN *KL for D*

RE

Radio Talk/Economic Summit

We have at least tentative agreement on the basic themes that will be used in Toronto:

--a retrospective of the last 7 years, including the themes of lower tax (rates), deregulation, etc., with an emphasis on how these policies are spreading

--an assessment of our current international coordination and cooperation, including both currency "stabilization" and macroeconomic policies

--a look ahead by the heads of state, building on the accomplishments of this decade

Taken together, the notion is simply: We've made significant advances, led by the President, in removing many of the disincentives in the economies of the summit countries and have entered an era of official cooperation that has led to stabilized currencies and more compatible economic policies.

One topic that you might wish to emphasize is the on-going GATT negotiations and the agreement at last week's OECD meeting on the need for a "framework" agreement on agricultural issues by the end of this year. I suggest that you talk to Danzansky on the precise approach to this issue.