Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

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

Collection: Speechwriting, White House Office of: Speech Drafts, 1981-1989

Folder Title: Radio Talk: Address to the Soviet People from Voice of America (NSC/Elliott) (Waldron) 11/09/1985 (2)

Box: 238

To see more digitized collections visit: https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit: https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection

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

Citation Guidelines: https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing

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

(NSC/Elliott)
November 7, 1985
6:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE VOICE OF AMERICA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming the fellowing that the fellowing the following the following the directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say. My Speak is the fellowing foodcast to were 50 Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak about my upcoming meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva and my hopes for a better relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Isvestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

citizens

1 the 5

Soviet

Owlon

family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to say I'm the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for people to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow Americans.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties and, like you, their country.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy.

During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided 14,795 aircraft to your forces, 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than 6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can staple some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

ox

ah.

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil — in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet, after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I

pray God that we can rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union finally responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on strategic defense technologies. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear security shields that would protect people by preventing weapons from reaching their targets and, hopefully, render nuclear weapons obsolete. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive programs on its own defensive systems, including advanced research.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long process of investigating defenses. Another President will have to make the decision on whether to deploy. But if it were me, and our research and testing were successful, I would try to convince the Soviet Union to join us in taking a great step forward -- toward defenses that would offer the entire world an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukranians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: unalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We all pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. America asks the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Pasternak, and Chingis Allmatev are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a dialogue between our nations, so leaders of each country would have the same chance to communicate to the people of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens visited us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries -Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our

friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. And I hope the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season. Let us hope as we near Christmas and the New Year that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

(NSC/Elliott)
November 7, 1985
6:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE VOICE OF AMERICA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak about my upcoming meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva and my hopes for a better relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Isvestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

To Active my School YEARS I WORKED DURING VACATIONS, FOR

Eachily was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in

A Time on Construction & Then for Several Suggests As A Life Evaro at a Rume serve

Construction labor. The became the broader before

Plan after Finishme My Education I Became A Radio Story Amounces which Lea

To Active going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional

actors guild. I've always been proud to say I'm the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for people to follow their dreams. In years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow Americans.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties and, like you, their country.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy.

During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism. Before That we were Awies in w.w.t. w.w.t.

Even before we entered www.t. America was supplying

Even before we entered the war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided 14,795 aircraft to your forces, 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than 6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can still see some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 870-day siege, the victory at Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elbe in 1945?

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil — in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet, after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I

pray God that we can rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union finally responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on strategic defense technologies. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear security shields that would protect people by preventing weapons from reaching their targets and, hopefully, render nuclear weapons obsolete. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive programs on its own defensive systems, including advanced research.

process of investigating defenses. Another President will have

to make the decision on whether to doploy. But if it were me,

and one research and testing were successful. I would the to

desire on a nation of the fermion of the form of the form of the fermion of the fermion

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukranians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: unalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We all pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. America asks the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a dialogue between our nations, so leaders of each country would have the same chance to communicate to the people of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens visited us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries -Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our

friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. And I hope the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season. Let us hope as we near Christmas and the New Year that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

Document No.	
Bocament 140.	

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/7/85	ACTION/CONCURR	ENCE/C	OMMENT DUE BY:					
SUBJECT: RADIO TA	ALK: ADDRESS T	O THE	E SOVIET PEOPLE	- VOA				
(November 7 - 6:30 pm draft)								
	ACTION	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI			
VICE PRESIDENT			OGLESBY					
REGAN		A						
MILLER			RYAN					
BUCHANAN			SPEAKES					
CHAVEZ			SPRINKEL					
CHEW	□P	Pes	SVAHN					
DANIELS			THOMAS					
FIELDING			TUTTLE					
HENKEL			ELLIOTT					
HICKS								
KINGON								
LACY			-					
McFARLANE								
REMARKS:								
The attached has been forwarded to the President.								
RESPONSE:								

(NSC/Elliott)
November 7, 1985
6:30 p.m.

Roceived 8 S

1705 NOV -7 PM 6: 48

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE VOICE OF AMERICA

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak about my upcoming meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva and my hopes for a better relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Isvestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to say I'm the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for people to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow Americans.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties and, like you, their country.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy.

During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided 14,795 aircraft to your forces, 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than 6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can still see some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 870-day siege, the victory at Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elbe in 1945?

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil -- in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet, after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I

pray God that we can rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union finally responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on strategic defense technologies. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear security shields that would protect people by preventing weapons from reaching their targets and, hopefully, render nuclear weapons obsolete. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive programs on its own defensive systems, including advanced research.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long process of investigating defenses. Another President will have to make the decision on whether to deploy. But if it were me, and our research and testing were successful, I would try to convince the Soviet Union to join us in taking a great step forward -- toward defenses that would offer the entire world an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukranians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: unalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We all pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. America asks the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a dialogue between our nations, so leaders of each country would have the same chance to communicate to the people of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens visited us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries -Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our

friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. And I hope the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season. Let us hope as we near Christmas and the New Year that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

(NSC/Elliott & November 7, 1985 6:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE VOICE OF AMERICA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak about my upcoming meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva and my hopes for a better relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Isvestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to say I'm the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for people to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow Americans.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties and, like you, their country.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy.

During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided 14,795 aircraft to your forces, 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than 6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can still see some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 870-day siege, the victory at Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elbe in 1945?

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil — in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet, after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I

pray God that we can rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union finally responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on strategic defense technologies. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear security shields that would protect people by preventing weapons from reaching their targets and, hopefully, render nuclear weapons obsolete. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive programs on its own defensive systems, including advanced research.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long process of investigating defenses. Another President will have to make the decision on whether to deploy. But if it were me, and our research and testing were successful, I would try to convince the Soviet Union to join us in taking a great step forward -- toward defenses that would offer the entire world an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukranians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: unalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We all pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. America asks the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a dialogue between our nations, so leaders of each country would have the same chance to communicate to the people of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens visited us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries -Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our

friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. And I hope the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season. Let us hope as we near Christmas and the New Year that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

(NSC/Elliott)
November 7, 1985
6:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE VOICE OF AMERICA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak about my upcoming meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva and my hopes for a better relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Isvestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to say I'm the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for people to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow Americans.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties and, like you, their country.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy.

During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided 14,795 aircraft to your forces, 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than 6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can still see some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 870-day siege, the victory at Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elbe in 1945?

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil — in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet, after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobilizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I

pray God that we can rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union finally responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on strategic defense technologies. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear security shields that would protect people by preventing weapons from reaching their targets and, hopefully, render nuclear weapons obsolete. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive programs on its own defensive systems, including advanced research.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long process of investigating defenses. Another President will have to make the decision on whether to deploy. But if it were me, and our research and testing were successful, I would try to convince the Soviet Union to join us in taking a great step forward -- toward defenses that would offer the entire world an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukranians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: unalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We all pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. America asks the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a dialogue between our nations, so leaders of each country would have the same chance to communicate to the people of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens visited us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries -Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our

friendly relations and open borders with our two North American neighbors. And I hope the day will come when that narrow chain of islands stretching from Alaska to the eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season. Let us hope as we near Christmas and the New Year that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

(NSC/Elliott) November 7, 1985 1:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE VOICE OF AMERICA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak about my upcoming meeting with Secretary General Gorbachev in Geneva and my hopes for a better relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Isvestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

 $\sqrt{}$

family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to say I'm the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for people to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow Americans.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties, and, like you, their country.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy.

During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to
the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we
joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided 14,795 aircraft to your forces, 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than 6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can still see some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the time siege, the defense of Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elber

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil -- in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobplizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority, so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I

pray God that we can rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully, and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on defensive systems. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear scuril shelds that would protect people, and hopefully render nuclear weapons obsolete, by preventing weapons from reaching their targets. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive research on its own defensive systems, saluding Additional A

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long and by the President will have president will have to make the decision, but if I were he, I would try to convince the Soviet Union to join us in taking a great step forward with the defenses that offer an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukranians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: Minalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, we and you along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. The ask the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist

bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, so both country is leaders would have the same chance to present the views of their governments to the people of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens came to visit us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries -Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our
friendly relations and open borders with our two North American
neighbors. And I hope the day will come when that narrow chain

of islands stretching from Alaska to the Eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Christmas and New Year that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

(NSC/Elliott)
November 7, 1985
1:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE VOICE OF AMERICA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak about my upcoming meeting with Secretary General Gorbachev in Geneva and my hopes for a better relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Isvestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to say I'm the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for people to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow Americans.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties, and, like you, their country.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy.

During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided 14,795 aircraft to your forces, 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than 6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can still see some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the long siege, the defense of Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elbe?

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil -- in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobolizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority, so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I

pray God that we can rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully, and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on defensive systems. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear survival shields that would protect people, and hopefully render nuclear weapons obsolete, by preventing weapons from reaching their targets. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive research on its own defensive systems.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long road toward defensive deployments. Another President will have to make that decision, but if I were he, I would try to convince the Soviet Union to join us in taking a great step forward with defensive deployments -- deployments that offer an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukranians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: unalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, we and you along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. We ask the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist

bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, so both country's leaders would have the same chance to present the views of their governments to the peoples of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens came to visit us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries -Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our
friendly relations and open borders with our two North American
neighbors. And I hope the day will come when that narrow chain

of islands stretching from Alaska to the Eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season, and let us hope as we near the Christmas and New Year's season, that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 900 day siege, the defense of Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elbe?

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil — in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobolizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority, so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I

agres, jes

(NSC/Elliott) November 7, 1985 1:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE VOICE OF AMERICA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak to you about my upcoming meeting with Secretary General Gorbachev in Geneva and about my hopes for a more constructive relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Isvestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to be the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for citizens to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow citizens.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about America's hostile intentions toward you. I must disagree with this. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties, and, like you, their country. Almost unique among great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union have never gone to war against each other. I pray God we never will.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy.

During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided ever 14,795 aircraft to your forces, nearly 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than

6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can still see some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 900-day siege, the defense of Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elbe?

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil — in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobolizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority, so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to

you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I want nothing more than to rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully, and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on defensive systems. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear survival shields that would protect people, and hopefully render nuclear weapons obsolete, by preventing weapons from reaching their targets. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive research on its own defensive systems.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long road toward defensive deployments. Another President will have to make that decision, but if I were he, I would try to convince the Soviet Union to join us in taking a great step forward with defensive deployments -- deployments that offer an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukranians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: unalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, we and you along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. We ask the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist

bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, so both country's leaders would have the same chance to present the views of their governments to the peoples of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens came to visit us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries -Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our
friendly relations and open borders with our two North American
neighbors. I pray the day will come when that narrow chain of

islands stretching from Alaska to the Eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season, and let us hope as we near the Christmas and New Year's season, that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.

Berio gos

(NSC/Elliott)
November 7, 1985
1:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK:

ADDRESS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE VOICE OF AMERICA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1985

My fellow Americans, we're expanding the format of our radio broadcast today. During the next 10 minutes, I'll be speaking to the Russian people over the Voice of America about the upcoming Geneva Summit. My words will be directed to them, but I want you to hear what I say.

Good evening, this is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, speaking to you from Washington. I'd like to speak to you about my upcoming meeting with Secretary General Gorbachev in Geneva and about my hopes for a more constructive relationship between our two governments.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television, and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and -- as you know -- rare opportunity to speak with representatives of your press -- the first time in 24 years such an interview has taken place. But the interview was published only in Isvestia, and unfortunately there were serious omissions.

So I wish to speak to you personally, not only as President and proud citizen of America, but also as a husband, father, and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes -- that all our children can live and prosper in a world of peace.

I grew up in a small town in America's heartland, where values of faith in God, freedom, family, friends, and concern for one's neighbors were shared by all, values you also share. My

family was not wealthy and I worked as a lifeguard and in construction labor. Then I became a radio broadcaster, before going to Hollywood where I was elected head of our professional actors guild. I've always been proud to be the only American President who was also president of a labor union.

Back then, I had no intention of engaging in national politics. But America is a great country filled with opportunities for citizens to follow their dreams. In all those years that followed, including my years as Governor of California, and as President, I have not forgotten the values I learned as a boy. Nor have my fellow citizens.

Now, I know that much has been written in your press about resultable intentions toward you. I must disagree with this. Americans are a peace-loving people; we do not threaten your nation and never will. The American people are tolerant, slow to anger, but staunch in defense of their liberties, and, like you, their country. Almost unique among great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union have never gone to war against each other. I pray God we never will.

More than once, we have joined to oppose a common enemy.

During our war for independence, Russia provided assistance to the distant American colonists. A century-and-a-half later, we joined together to defeat the common enemy of Fascism.

Even before we entered that war, America was supplying massive quantities of food and equipment to those fighting the Nazis. We provided over 14,795 aircraft to your forces, nearly 7,056 tanks, more than half a million vehicles, and more than

6 million tons of food and other staples. I'm told one can still see some old Studebakers in Russian streets.

Americans will never forget the valor, pain, and, at last, the joy of victory that our peoples shared. I remember President Roosevelt's praise for the Russian people's heroism. How can any of us alive then forget that terrible year of 1941 when the Nazis were repulsed at the gates of Moscow, the courage of Leningraders during the 900-day siege, the defense of Stalingrad, or our historic meeting on the Elbe?

Americans fought for 4 years on all fronts and many lie buried in Northern Africa, Europe, Burma, China, the Pacific islands, and at the bottom of the sea. Some are buried on Soviet soil -- in the Hero City of Murmansk, where they had brought precious supplies through the treacherous convoy route.

Yet after that victory, Americans gave generously to help rebuild wartorn countries, even to former enemies, because we had made war on a vicious ideology, not on a people. And we demonstrated our desire for peace by rapidly demobolizing. At the end of 1945, we had an armed force of almost 12 million; by 1948, we had reduced that number to less than 1.5 million.

Immediately after World War II, when we were the only country with nuclear weapons, we proposed giving those weapons up altogether to an international authority, so that no country would have such destructive power at its disposal. What a pity this idea was not accepted.

Today, we must both face the challenge of eliminating nuclear weapons. I have said many times, and will say again to

you: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. I frag god that we can want nothing more than to rid the world of these dangerous weapons, in part by finding a reliable defense against them.

Our negotiators in Geneva are working hard to reach a break-through. I am pleased that the Soviet Union responded to our original proposals. We studied the response carefully, and replied quickly. These are complicated negotiations and satisfactory results will take long, hard work.

Let me be clear about our research and testing program on defensive systems. Our goal is to make the world safer through development of non-nuclear survival shields that would protect people, and hopefully render nuclear weapons obsolete, by preventing weapons from reaching their targets. You should be aware that your own government has been conducting long-standing and extensive research on its own defensive systems.

For our part, the United States is just beginning a long road toward defensive deployments. Another President will have to make that decision, but if I were he, I would try to convince the Soviet Union to join us in taking a great step forward with defensive deployments -- deployments that offer an insurance policy and threaten no one.

We must live together in peace. America's whole history has been a search for peace and opportunity by pioneers seeking freedom, many from the old European order. We are proud of the Russians, the Ukranians, the Jews, the Armenians, and many others who sailed by our Statue of Liberty and reached our shores.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. That is partly why we are confusing to outsiders. Our government is elected by the people; it is not above the people or above the law.

We believe that truth is found through debate and discussion. "Truth does not burn in the fire, or drown in the water." Our system is often uncomfortable for elected officials, because one of our proudest institutions is a free press. The press criticizes me, and sometimes it hurts, but that is their role -- to raise difficult questions and keep officials accountable to the people. But no one should mistake our freedoms for weakness.

We favor free and open dialogue not just for Americans, but for all peoples. We believe freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of the press are, as our Declaration of Independence says: unalienable rights of all men.

Ten years ago, we and you along with 35 other countries signed the Helsinki Accords. We pledged to respect human rights, permit our citizens freedom of speech and travel, and to improve communication among the peoples of the signatory nations. We ask the world's leaders to abide by what they have committed themselves to. We ask no more of them than we do of ourselves.

As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word, but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts -- in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist

bombings, and other mindless violence. I strongly urge you and your government to join us in combatting terrorism and ensuring that no country will offer succor or comfort to terrorists.

We have much to learn from each other. Americans have long been enriched by your cultural giants. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gorky, Pasternak, and Chingis Aitmatov are taught in many American universities. Just as American authors from James Fenimore Cooper, Mark Twain and Jack London, to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are popular in your country.

I am an enthusiast for expanded contacts between our two great societies, wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people for they are our future. We should open a direct dialogue between our nations, so both country's leaders would have the same chance to present the views of their governments to the peoples of the other through the medium of television. If more of your citizens came to visit us, you would understand that our people want peace as fervently as you do, for it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times.

I hope my discussions with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to future meetings. We seek peace not only for ourselves, but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

I am reminded that we share borders with three countries -Mexico, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We pride ourselves on our
friendly relations and open borders with our two North American
neighbors. From the day will come when that narrow chain of

islands stretching from Alaska to the Eastern shore of Siberia will symbolize the ties between our two great peoples, not the distance between us.

Everything has a season, and let us hope as we near the Christmas and New Year's season, that this will be the season for peace. Thank you for welcoming me into your homes.

God bless you.