

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: Geneva Summit (Elliott)
(Timmons) 11/23/1985 (2)

Box: 240

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/>

TIME STAMP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL

85 NOV 22 11:22

SYSTEM I LOG NUMBER: 9411

ACTION OFFICER: SESTANOVICH

DUE: ASAP

URGENT

- ☐ Prepare Memo Martin to Chew
☒ Prepare Memo Martin to Elliott
☐ Prepare Memo _____ to _____

*** PUT RESPECTIVE STAFF OFFICER'S NAME IN MARGIN BESIDE CHANGES.

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

DUE: ASAP

*PHONE to action officer at ext. 3854

☐ Burghardt
☐ Cannistraro
☐ Childress
☐ Cobb
☐ Covey
☐ Danzansky
☐ deGraffenreid
☐ Djerejian
☐ Dobriansky
☐ Donley
☐ Douglass
☒ Fortier
☐ Grimes
☐ Hughes
☐ Korengold
☐ Kraemer
☐ Laux

☐ Lehman
☒ Lenczowski (FYI)
☐ Levine
☒ Linhard
☐ Mahley
☐ Major
☒ Mandel
☒ Matlock
☐ May
☐ McDaniel
☐ Menges
☐ Miller
☐ North
☐ Platt
☐ Raymond
☐ Reger
☐ Ringdahl

☐ Sable
☐ Sachs
☐ Sestanovich
☐ Sigur
☒ Small
☐ Sommer
☐ Soos
☐ Stark
☐ Steiner
☐ Tahir-Kheli
☐ Teicher
☐ Thompson
☐ Tillman
☐ Wigg
☒ Wright
☒ RCM
☒ Jmp

INFORMATION

☒ Martin

☒ Pearson

☒ Secretariat

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

URGENT

DATE: 11/22/85

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12:30 p.m. TODAY

SUBJECT: RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	OGLESBY	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☒			
MILLER	☐	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☐	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
CHAVEZ	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	SVAHN	☐	☐
DANIELS	☐	☐	THOMAS	☒	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	ELLIOTT	☐	☒
HICKS	☐	☐		☐	☐
KINGON	☐	☐		☐	☐
LACY	☐	☐		☐	☐
McFARLANE	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Please give your recommendations/edits directly to Ben Elliott, with an info copy to my office by 12:30 p.m. today. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
11:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. ^{in Washington but} Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

^{meeting} On the question of arms control, after several years of ~~blocked talks~~ ^{we and} ~~stonewalling~~, ^{have now} the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut ~~offensive~~ nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward ^{what has been} ~~our~~ chief goal, ^{US all along -- deep, equitable, fully-verifiable} ~~offensive reductions~~. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, ^{begin to} there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they ^{are reluctant to} ~~have yet~~ ~~to publicly~~ acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

~~SECRET~~
We've made a fresh start in U.S.-Soviet relations.
Every ~~discuss~~ ^{was on} the table, and the discussions -- all 15 hours of them -- were ^{frugal and lively} ~~throughout~~. I got a better perspective from listening to Gorbachev, and I think he went home with a lot to think about, too.

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main ^{aim} intention at Geneva was to ^{force us to drop} kill S.D.I. in its crib. ^{I think I can also say that after Geneva} I'm pleased Mr Gorbachev ^{understands we have no intention of doing so. Far from it,} to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched, and we ^{to make strategic defense} plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into a strong protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of ~~non~~-compliance ^{with} on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching ^{very closely} for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. ^{this question} Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan ^{also} take place, under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. ^{from Afghanistan} If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow. *As I also told the Congress, human rights is a true peace issue.*

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous *again* place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

before the summit and in the agreements we reached there to promote people-to-people contacts.
In both areas,

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us ^{thanked} with ~~such~~ ^{our American family, 260 million strong} abundance and love, then ~~we may have~~ ^{may have} even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
12:00 Noon

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. Opportunities to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they have yet to publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main intention at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in ~~its~~ ^{its} crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we ~~intend to make sure he can plan to nourish and help him~~ grow and develop into a strong and able protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against ^{all} nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to bring that vision of peace alive for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters would signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has ^{showed} blessed us with ^{his blessings of} such an outpouring of abundance and love, then ^{our American families} ~~we may have~~ ²³⁷ ~~millions~~ ^{→ tons} ~~of~~ ^{will} ~~even more~~ to be thankful for next year.

It's ^{wonderful} great to be ~~back~~ home; so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
12:00 Noon

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. Opportunities to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they have yet to publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main intention at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into a strong and able protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to bring that vision of peace alive for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters would signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such an outpouring of abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
12:00 Noon

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. Opportunities to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they have yet to publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main intention at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into a strong and able protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to bring that vision of peace alive for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters would signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such an outpouring of abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

Ben

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
11:00 a.m. SS

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. ^{opportunities} ~~The opportunity~~ to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they have yet to publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main intention at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into a strong *and able* protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to ^{Grows} ~~make~~ that vision of peace ^{alive} ~~real~~ for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters *would* signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such ^{an outpouring of} abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 11/22/85ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12:30 p.m. TODAYSUBJECT: RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	OGLESBY	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☒			
MILLER	☐	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☐	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
CHAVEZ	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	SVAHN	☐	☐
DANIELS	☐	☐	THOMAS	☒	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	☐	☒
HICKS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
KINGON	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LACY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
McFARLANE	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS: Please give your recommendations/edits directly to Ben Elliott, with an info copy to my office by 12:30 p.m. today. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
11:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they have yet to publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main intention at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into a strong protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
11:00 a.m. SS

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they have yet to publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main intention at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into a strong protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

9411

November 22, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO BEN ELLIOTT

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN *WFF*
SUBJECT: November 23 Radio Address

The NSC staff suggests the attached changes in your draft of the November 23 Radio Address.

ATTACHMENT

TAB A November 23 Radio Address

CC: David Chew

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
11:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, ^P I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer ^{in Washington but}. Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of ~~blocked talks~~ ^{we and} ~~stonewalling~~, the Soviets ~~have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset~~ ^{have} ~~deep equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons~~. We agreed that each side should cut ~~offensive~~ nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward ^{what has been} ~~our~~ ^{US all along -- deep, equitable, fully-verifiable} ~~the chief goal~~ ^{offensive reductions}. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, ^{begin to} there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they ^{are reluctant to} ~~have not~~ ~~to publicly~~ acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

We've made a fresh start in US-Soviet relations.

Every ~~was~~ ^{was} on the table, and the discussions -- all 15 hours of them -- were

frugal and lively throughout.

I got a better perspective

from listening to G.S.

Gorbachev, and I think

he went home with a lot

to think about, too.

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main ^{aim} intention at Geneva was to ^{force us to drop} ~~kill~~ S.D.I. ^{I think I can also say that after Geneva} ~~in its crib~~. I'm pleased Mr Gorbachev understands we have no intention of doing so. Far from it, ~~to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched, and we want~~ ^{to make strategic defense} ~~plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into~~ a strong protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of ~~non~~-compliance ^{with} ~~on~~ arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching ^{very closely} for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks ^{this question} on ~~Afghanistan~~ ^{also} take place, under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal ^{from Afghanistan}. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow. *As I also told the Congress, human rights is a true peace issue.*

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become ~~a~~ more dangerous *again* place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

before the summit and in the agreement we reached there to promote people-to-people contacts. In both areas,

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
11:00 a.m.

SS

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they have yet to publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main intention at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into a strong protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
11:00 a.m. SS

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they have yet to publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main intention at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into a strong protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
11:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead and ask, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about our deep and abiding differences, but we should be working for progress wherever possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, and protect people. Although they have yet to publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying

forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main intention at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow and develop into a strong protector of the peace.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention to convey our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be conquered.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, historic tide for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress fails to support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those who bravely resist tyranny and struggle for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters signal that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, we are entering the season of hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, so until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott) ~~10:30~~
November 22, 1985
10:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead. ^{and} ~~We need to ask ourselves,~~ where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about ^{our} ~~the~~ deep and abiding differences ^{for} ~~between us,~~ but we should be working ^{wherever} ~~to make progress in as many~~ areas as possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, ^{and protect} ~~not~~ people. Although they have yet to

publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main ^{intention} ~~preoccupation~~ at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help ^{him} grow ^{and develop into a} ~~to his full potential in~~ ^{strong protector of the peace.} ~~the years ahead.~~

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention ^{to} ~~and conveyed~~ our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets

must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be ~~beaten~~^{conquered}.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful, ~~and historic new force~~^{hide} for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress ~~does not~~^{fails to} support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those bravely resisting^{who} tyranny and struggling^g for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters

would send the worst possible signal  that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, ^{we are entering} ~~this is~~ a season ^{of} for hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home, ^{so} and until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
10:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead. We need to ask ourselves, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about the deep and abiding differences between us, but we should be working to make progress in as many areas as possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, not people. Although they have yet to

publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main preoccupation at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow to his full potential in the years ahead.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention and conveyed our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets

must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be beaten.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful and historic new force for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress does not support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those bravely resisting tyranny and struggling for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters

would send the worst possible signal -- that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, this is a season for hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home and until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

(Elliott)
November 22, 1985
10:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GENEVA SUMMIT
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985

My fellow Americans, this has been a busy and eventful week for Nancy and me. Now that the summit in Geneva is behind us, we need to look ahead. We need to ask ourselves, where do we go from here?

As I told the Congress Thursday evening, I hope to meet Mr. Gorbachev again next summer. Between now and then, we have much work to do. The opportunity to address important problems of Soviet-American relations should not be squandered. We must always be realistic about the deep and abiding differences between us, but we should be working to make progress in as many areas as possible.

On the question of arms control, after several years of stonewalling, the Soviets have now agreed to negotiate on the terms we've urged from the outset -- deep, equitable and fully verifiable cuts in offensive weapons. We agreed that each side should cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. And in our joint statement, we called for early progress on this, directing the emphasis of the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. If there is real interest on the Soviet side, there's a chance the talks can make headway.

Mr. Gorbachev and I discussed our work on S.D.I. -- America's Strategic Defense Initiative. I told him that we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems designed to destroy offensive missiles, not people. Although they have yet to

publicly acknowledge it, the Soviets have been carrying forward a research program far more extensive than ours on their own version of S.D.I.

I think it's fair to point out that the Soviets' main preoccupation at Geneva was to kill S.D.I. in its crib. I'm pleased to report the baby escaped unharmed, indeed, untouched; and we plan to nourish and help him grow to his full potential in the years ahead.

As I said to Mr. Gorbachev, a research and testing program that may one day provide a peace shield to protect against nuclear attack is a deeply hopeful vision. And we should be cooperating to make that vision of peace real for the entire world.

One issue we will address in the near future is the Soviet Union's record of non-compliance on arms control agreements, including SALT II. I brought this problem to Mr. Gorbachev's attention and conveyed our concern. Let me simply say here that the Soviet Union's record will influence our decision on whether we continue, as we have faithfully done till now, to abide by the provisions of SALT II.

Regional conflicts were a prominent part of our discussions in Geneva, and we'll be watching for any change in Soviet activities in the Third World. Next month, a new round of talks on Afghanistan take place under U.N. auspices. Another resounding vote of the U.N. General Assembly has just called for Soviet withdrawal. If these talks are to succeed, the Soviets

must provide a timetable for getting out, and recognize that the freedom fighters will not be beaten.

On bilateral and human rights questions, there have been some small, encouraging steps forward, and we're hoping greater steps will follow.

If there is one conclusion to draw from this Fireside Summit, it's that American policies are working. In a real sense, preparations for the summit started 5 years ago when, with the help of Congress, we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances.

America is strong again and American strength has caught the Soviet's attention. They recognize that the United States is no longer just reacting to world events; we are in the forefront of a powerful and historic new force for freedom and opportunity, for progress and peace.

There's never been a greater need for courage and steadiness than now. Our strategic modernization program is an incentive for the Soviets to negotiate in earnest. But if our commitment weakens, if Congress does not support the vital defense efforts needed, then the Soviets will conclude that America's patience and will are paper thin, and the world will become a more dangerous place.

Courage and steadiness are all important for freedom fighters too. I made it clear in Geneva that America's heart and commitment embrace all those bravely resisting tyranny and struggling for freedom. Breaking faith with freedom fighters

would send the worst possible signal -- that the price of aggression is cheap and carries no risk. This we cannot and will not allow.

My fellow Americans, this is a season for hope. If we remain resolute in our commitment to freedom and peace, if we keep faith with the God who, in His Divine mercy has blessed us with such abundance and love, then we may have even more to be thankful for next year.

It's great to be back home and until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.