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File Folder [WASHINGTON SUMMIT, 1987]: SUMMIT (1 OF 4)

FOIA

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
54275	MEMO	THOMAS GRISCOM TO HOWARD BAKER RE TALKING PTS W/RR AND NR FOR SUMMIT DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	2	9/4/1987	
54276	CHART	CAMP DAVID ASSIGNMENTS	1	ND	B2 B7(E)
54322	LETTER	CHARLES WICK TO FRANK CARLUCCI	3	9/21/1987	B1
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open 3/21/10

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 3, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM: TOM GRISCOM *z*

SUBJECT: SUMMIT INFORMATION

Attached to this memorandum is a longer version with some issues that should be considered as we head into the Fall.

Earlier today I had a discussion with General Powell concerning the initial planning stages for foreign policy initiatives that may occur later this year. It is our recommendation that we go forward and designate a planning team in the White House that will pull together the inter-agency contacts.

As you recall, Colin and I already chair a U.N. planning group and our recommendation would be this group be continued, with you and Frank Carlucci as the chairmen and the two of us (Colin/Griscom) as the operational co-chairmen. This is similar to planning steps that were taken prior to the 1985 Geneva summit. One other recommendation that was used for Geneva was the designation of this planning group in an NSDD. It is our feeling that taking this action now will send a clear signal that the White House will serve as the coordinating and decision-making group for any summit-related logistical, public diplomacy etc. activities.

I would also suggest that on Sunday when you finish your conversation with the President on the other subject matter, that you raise this coordination plan for his concurrence and that you ask in general for any thoughts that they may have at this time as it relates to a summit and plans for a summit.

After that conversation, Bill Henkel could get any follow-up that needs to be put into our planning process.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 4, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

FROM

THOMAS C. GRISCOM *3*

SUBJECT

TALKING POINTS FOR CONVERSATION WITH THE
PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN ON U.S.- U.S.S.R. SUMMIT

In an informal conversation today, Bill Henkel, Jim Hooley and I began discussing the many steps we would have to begin immediately if a Summit date emerges from the Soviet Foreign Minister's visit next week. It is clear that we will have an immense task before us, in terms of both substance and logistics, which will have to begin immediately. It is our expectation that a Soviet delegation will want to come to the U.S. to review our plans within a few weeks of an announcement. Therefore, we will have to decide very shortly what it is we want from a Summit, what we want to do, and what we want to show the Soviets.

The necessary first step is to find out from the President and Mrs. Reagan what are their thoughts, ideas and expectations. On Sunday, aboard Air Force One en route Washington from Topeka, there is a timely opportunity for you to probe for some of their thoughts. At this time, you and Frank Carlucci are scheduled to brief the President on disarmament and arms control during that flight. We recommend that you follow that meeting with an invitation for Mrs. Reagan to join the three of you for a private and informal discussion of the Summit. You should explain to them that, assuming that Schevardnadze carries a message from Gorbachev accepting his invitation, it would be immensely helpful if we had their current thoughts on these activities, and their sense of the scope of the visit. You could convey these to Bill Henkel aboard the flight as they are fresh in your mind.

For your information, we will use this information as background for a small, private preliminary planning meeting I expect to convene in Washington on Wednesday. Following my discussions with Bill and Jim, it is evident to me that an immense commitment of time, manpower and resources will need to be dedicated to this project, almost to the exclusion of other matters. Therefore, it is vital that we begin now. The key to beginning this process is learning from the President and Mrs. Reagan, in a quiet and private conversation, their hopes and aspirations for the Summit.

In short, what we need to know is: if the President could have it any way he wanted it, how would the Gorbachev visit to the U.S. go?

cc: Bill Henkel
Jim Hooley

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1987

Talking Points For Senator Baker

Conversation With Secretary Shultz

* Precedent set on successful planning of trips with highly personal Presidential interest and participation for White House lead role in development and coordination.

--Unlike "cookie cutter" nature of state/official visits to Washington which are standard scenario

--Premier Zhao Ziang, Queen Elizabeth II visits examples where President's personal support operation took lead coordination role (Involved President in strong "host" role outside standard state visit fare)

--Previous meetings with Gorbachev (Geneva and Iceland) were result of coordination group chaired by Chief of Staff and NSC advisor and a working group of their designees

* Highly personal nature of a Gorbachev visit for the President requires that decision-making body be responsive to his personal hopes and aspirations for the visit.

* Possible reciprocal nature of trip arrangements cannot be overemphasized.

-- We can expect that trip to USSR will mirror in many ways trip to U.S. Decisions on substantive and logistical nature of trip to USSR will probably be made at very personal level around Gorbachev

-- When we need decisions on those arrangements, we need to have access to people close to Gorbachev, not those in Soviet bureaucracy

-- Example set by us may be crucial, in terms of perception of personal involvement of President and the White House. This was demonstrated by our experience with reciprocal arrangements on visit to Chinese to U.S. and our visit to China

* Overall control of schedule and events should rest with group representing all relevant agencies (State, White House, NSC, USIA, etc.); group to be co-chaired by Baker and Carlucci, as was done in past.

--Group would include Shultz designee, i.e., Roz Ridgway

--Next-level "working group" would be responsible for day-to-day implementation of decisions of Baker-Carlucci group. From White House, Griscom and Powell would co-chair. Active participation of senior State advisors crucial: Tom Simons, Mark Palmer, Soviet desk director, etc. Also, USIA, State Protocol and others

--The working group (Griscom-Powell) is responsible for substantive and protocol development of the visit

--This based on model of past successful trips mentioned above



**AFS INTERCULTURAL
PROGRAMS**

17 September 1987

Ms. Elizabeth Board
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Elizabeth:

Herewith a copy of the letter that went to Jack Courtemanche along with the backup materials. Many, many thanks for your advice in this regard.

Grace Kennan Warnecke, who is our Project Director, is placing a call to Stephen Rhinesmith to have him ask Charles Wick to put in a good word for us. We are asking the same of Roger Stevens and Senator Nancy Kassebaum.

We seem to be clearing the final hurdle with the Soviets in terms of securing a formal Letter of Intent. But I can give all details to Mr. Courtemanche if, indeed, there is interest in our proposal to Mrs. Reagan.

With warm wishes,

Edythe M. Holbrook
Director
International Communications

enc: AFS Annual Report
Oberlin Statement
Project Statement
Advisory Council List
Festival Sites
Rozhdenvensky Article
Haynes Article



AFS INTERCULTURAL PROGRAMS

17 September 1987

Mr. Jack L. Courtemanche
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Courtemanche:

I am writing in connection with an exciting private East-West cultural exchange initiative that is being sponsored by AFS Intercultural Programs, the Oberlin Conservatory of Music and the USSR Ministry of Culture: An American-Soviet Youth Orchestra. The purpose of my letter is to issue, on behalf of the Youth Orchestra's American sponsors, an invitation to Mrs. Reagan to serve as Honorary Co-Chairman with Mrs. Gorbachev.

We are on the brink of something that is truly important. Our project will bring together the very best young American and Soviet musicians to form a first-ever joint orchestra that will tour both countries in 1988. It also will establish vital creative links between our two countries at a particularly receptive time in the political climate. Our sincere hope is that Mrs. Reagan will accept our invitation as the participation of the First Ladies of both nations would bring to the orchestra untold international significance. I was advised to write you to inquire as to the feasibility of this proposal.

I have enclosed background materials on the American-Soviet Youth Orchestra, including a project statement, information on AFS and Oberlin, a tentative festival tour schedule, and a list of the advisory council, which is in formation.

This joint cultural venture has captured the imagination of people in both this country and the Soviet Union, sparking an infectious enthusiasm in everyone we have approached, whether in connection with music, funds or cultural exchange. Why? The Youth Orchestra represents a collective statement rather than the traditional showcasing of one culture to another. It also sets the stage for many spin-off breakthroughs, including an international tour in the second year, the commissioning of original works by prestigious

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is reviewing
This for Jack d

composers in both countries, the harnessing of American and Soviet conductors for the same mission, a documentary film, homestays and the establishment of scholarships to fund the exchange of young American and Soviet Conservatory students. In short, this pioneering project can build many new bridges between our two countries, affecting long-term relations.

Can you imagine the effect if Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Gorbachev were to announce, when they meet again at the November summit, that they will co-chair this event? The impact would be extraordinary, especially in light of their mutual concern for young people and interest in cultural affairs.

We are keenly aware, of course, that you will wish to know how we intend to approach Mrs. Gorbachev. If the idea itself sparks your interest, either I or Grace Kennan Warnecke, who is our project director, can discuss details with you by phone. Or we would be delighted to meet with you.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Edythe M. Holbrook
Director
International Communications

cc: Ambassador Ulric Haynes, Jr.
Dr. S. Frederick Starr

enc: AFS Annual Report
Oberlin Statement
Project Statement
Advisory Council List
Festival Sites
Rozhdenvensky Article
Haynes Article

AMERICAN-SOVIET YOUTH ORCHESTRA

Advisory Council
(In Formation)

Judith Arron
Martina Arroyo
Raymond E. Benson
Michael Brainerd
Jacques d'Amboise
Vartan Gregorian
Henry Guettel
William Harbach
Arthur Hartman
Richard M. Hunt
Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum
Joan Bennett Kennedy
Jim Ottaway, Jr.
Hannah and Alan Pakula
Senator Claiborne Pell
Coleridge-Taylor Perkinson
Stanley R. Resor
Elliot L. Richardson
David Rockefeller, Jr.
Julius Rudel
Representative Patricia Schroeder
Roger L. Stevens
R. Peter Straus
James C. Symington
Frank Taplin
Cyrus Vance

A Wish for Musical Glasnost

By MICHAEL KIMMELMAN

"There is now the possibility of true creative freedom," said Gennadi Rozhdestvensky about the effects of glasnost on his life and on the lives of fellow Soviet musicians. The husky, gregarious conductor spoke in New York earlier this week on his way from Moscow to the Tanglewood Festival in Lenox, Mass., where he will lead the Boston Symphony in concerts tomorrow, next Friday and July 18. He travels to the Ravinia Festival to conduct the Chicago Symphony on July 23 and 25.

Though not familiar to many listeners in this country, Mr. Rozhdestvensky enjoys considerable prominence in the Soviet Union. Writing in *The New York Times* several years ago, Harold Schonberg described him as "probably the best of the Russian conductors." He is among the most widely recorded artists in the world, having made more than 250 records with such orchestras as the Vienna Symphony, the Orchestre de Paris, the National Symphony in Washington, the London Symphony and the State Symphony Orchestra of the Soviet Ministry of Culture, of which he is music director.

"Because of the name, people think it is an orchestra full of bureaucrats," Mr. Rozhdestvensky said laughing, referring to the group he founded in 1982. The conductor, though his English was excellent, spoke mostly through an interpreter.

His ensemble, made up largely of young musicians, is run by the Melodiya recording company; his orchestra devotes more attention than most Soviet ensembles to the performance and recording of pieces from the 20th century. Mr. Rozhdestvensky and his players have given considerable attention to the works of Shostakovich, recording all of the symphonies; they are in the process of recording the complete ballet scores.

Advocate of Soviet Composers

The conductor has also advocated other, less widely known Soviet composers such as Sofiya Gubaidulina, Avet Terteryan, Ghia Kancheli, Edison Denisov and Alfred Schnittke, all of whose pieces he said he believes will now be performed in his country without restraints. "It used to be a problem for them to get recorded, but no longer," he said.

Mr. Rozhdestvensky hopes eventually to make these composers familiar to American audiences. On the trip through New York, he discussed plans to conduct the New York Philharmonic next year and the possibility of bringing his orchestra to this country in 1990. Mr. Rozhdestvensky's last American appearance was at Tanglewood in 1979, but with the breakdown of United States-Soviet cultural relations later that year after the move of Soviet troops into



Gennadi Rozhdestvensky

Afghanistan, his visits to this country ceased. Last year, Mr. Rozhdestvensky finally returned to Tanglewood only to catch a flu that limited him to conducting one performance with a student orchestra. The concerts this weekend and next with the Boston Symphony make up the lost dates.

"I'm very excited," said Mr. Rozhdestvensky about leading the Bostonians. He wandered restlessly around his hotel room, as if he couldn't wait to get started. "They have the ability to read the music and follow the conductor at the same time and you would be surprised at how rare that is."

He remembered conducting one ensemble in Europe: "I pleaded with them during rehearsal to play more quietly, but it made no difference," the Soviet conductor said, while dropping to his knees and clasping his hands, pretending to beg the orchestra to pay attention. "The concertmaster told me, 'But the score says mezzo-forte, not piano.' I said, 'If you are driving and see a red light and also a policeman waving you on, do you stop or go? Well, I'm a policeman and the music is a red light.' That," said Mr. Rozhdestvensky, "is a lesson you don't have to teach the Boston Symphony."

Surrounded by Music

Born and raised in Moscow and trained in piano and conducting at the Moscow Conservatory, where he now teaches, Mr. Rozhdestvensky has always been surrounded by musicians. The 56-year-old artist is the son of Nikolai Anosov, who was a prominent Soviet conductor, and Natalya Rozhdestvenskaya, a singer. Mr. Rozhdestvensky's wife is Viktoriya Postnikova, a pianist who will perform a Schnittke concerto at Tanglewood and Ravinia. Their son, Sasha, is also a pianist.

Mr. Rozhdestvensky began his career as a ballet conductor with the Bolshoi, serving from 1964 to 1970 as

the company's principal conductor. He has been artistic director of the Stockholm Philharmonic, chief conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra and of the Vienna Symphony. In talking about his various posts and guest-conducting assignments, Mr. Rozhdestvensky resisted making distinctions between Russian styles of music making and the approaches of artists in other countries. There are, he said, too many wrongheaded assumptions made about what distinguishes a Russian player.

"Whenever I go abroad and perform non-Russian repertory such as Brahms it will inevitably be headlined 'Brahms a la Russe.' And even if I know I did a bad job with a Rachmaninoff Symphony, I can be sure it will be praised as an authoritative, first-hand account."

Though Soviet musicians, he said, are aware of much that is going on in the West — having access to recordings of new music and the work of period-instrument players in Europe and this country — he worried that Americans may not be familiar with important Soviet players and composers. The thaw in cultural relations that brings him and other Soviet artists to this country again for the first time in many years will change that, he predicted. "An exchange of cultural ideas," Mr. Rozhdestvensky said, "can only be mutually enriching."

Tomorrow evening's program, which begins at 8:30, includes the Sibelius Second Symphony, Mussorgsky's "Sunless," featuring Paul Plishka, a bass, as soloist, and Scriabin's Fourth Symphony. Tickets are \$10 to \$42 in the shed and \$7.50 for lawn seats. To get to Tanglewood from New York City, take the Taconic State Parkway to Route 23. Turn right to Route 7 in Great Barrington and follow signs. Information: (413) 637-1940.

Tours of Ulster Homes All Day Tomorrow

Tours of stone houses dating back to the 1700's are to be held tomorrow between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. in the town of Hurley in Ulster County.

Hurley dates from 1661, when a band of Dutch and Huguenot families settled there on the banks of the Esopus Creek, and called their village Nieuw Dorp, or New Village.

Today, 27 of those old stone houses remain in and around Hurley; 10 of them are open for the tour tomorrow. Most of them are still used as residences.

Admission: for the stone house tour, \$5 for adults, \$2 for children, but all other events are free. Information: (914) 338-2283. To get there take the Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Thruway north to Exit 19 in Kingston, and Route 209 south a short distance.

AMERICAN-SOVIET YOUTH ORCHESTRA

Imagine the impact of 100 young American and Soviet musicians of the highest caliber, led by famous conductors, performing Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" and Copeland's Appalachian Spring for audiences throughout both countries! No other exchange project has generated such spontaneous enthusiasm on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union. It's a "first" in every sense of the term.

Everything is in motion. Details of an agreement between the USSR Ministry of Culture and AFS Intercultural Programs and the Oberlin Conservatory of Music—the two American originators of the project—are being finalized. Meetings have been held in this country with leaders in music and the performing arts, East-West relations and education. Members of the advisory council include: Judith Arron, Jacques d'Amboise, Martina Arroyo, Vartan Gregorian, William Harbach, Arthur Hartman, Joan Bennett Kennedy, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Claiborne Pell, Alan Pakula, David Rockefeller, Jr., Julius Rudel, Patricia Schroeder, Roger L. Stevens, R. Peter Straus, James C. Symington, Frank Taplin and Cyrus Vance.

The project is co-chaired by Dr. S. Frederick Starr, President of Oberlin College, a Russian scholar and jazz musician, and Ulric Haynes, Jr., President of AFS International, former United States Ambassador and international businessman. Oberlin, AFS and the USSR Ministry of Culture are ideal partners for this innovative program. AFS has considerable experience in US-USSR exchanges involving young professionals and AFS will provide crosscultural orientation and homestays throughout the US; Oberlin's Conservatory of Music will offer facilities and expertise during the rehearsal period; and the USSR Ministry will ensure that the Orchestra plays at major performance sites in the Soviet Union.

A preview performance will take place at Oberlin. The orchestra's six-week tour will officially open at the Kennedy Center, followed by appearances at selected festivals and concert halls in both countries, with the intent of reaching the broadest possible audiences. The project has been endorsed by the Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic, Lincoln Center, Carnegie Hall, Columbia Artists Management and USIA.

Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, a leading Soviet conductor, will be our musical director in the USSR; and Zubin Mehta has offered to conduct the orchestra in 1990. Associate conductors will work with the young musicians on a daily basis. Two original compositions—one from each nation—will be commissioned for performances. And discussions regarding television broadcasts and film documentaries are in progress.

This American-Soviet Youth Orchestra is living testimony to the world that Americans and Soviets can work together to produce a major cultural event, rather than showcasing one society to the other. It also sets the stage for spin-off breakthroughs, including an international tour in the second year, the harnessing of American and Soviet conductors for the same mission, homestays and the establishment of a scholarship to fund an exchange of young American and Soviet Conservatory students.

The American-Soviet Youth Orchestra will attract international media attention; extensive exposure and public recognition will also accrue to corporations, organizations and individuals who sponsor and support this endeavor.

For further information, please contact:
Grace Kennan Warnecke: Project Director
Edythe M. Holbrook: AFS Communications Director
AFS Intercultural Programs
313 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017
Telephone: (212) 949-4242

IDEAS

Head of AFS reaches out to the world

40-year-old international exchange program led by a former US ambassador

By Rushworth M. Kidder
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

THE new president of American Field Service International/Intercultural has a flair for the unusual. Ulric St. Clair Haynes Jr. speaks English in public, French at home, and three other languages as needed. Where others carry briefcases, he carries a small backpack. As ambassador to Algeria during the Carter administration, he stage-managed the negotiations over the United States hostages being held in Iran.

"It was very easy for me to identify with the mission of AFS," says Mr. Haynes, who in December took over the reins of that highly regarded New York-based granddaddy of international exchange programs. "I'm an unashamed and admitted do-gooder," he says with disarming urbanity.

His stint as an ambassador, which followed several years in Tehran as an executive with the Cummins Engine Company, rewarded his idealism: The negotiations culminated in what he calls "a blaze of glory" when the hostages returned. And it left Haynes - born in New York of parents who emigrated from Barbados, and married to a Haitian whose great-grandfather was Haitian ambassador to France, the Vatican, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire - more committed than ever to the value of cross-cultural experience.

"My interest is to see the crisis from the other guy's point of view," he said over lunch during a visit to Boston. "If you can understand where he's coming from, you know how to deal with it."

For "Rick" Haynes, that interest in other peoples came while he was a grade-schooler in Brooklyn. "One of the big attractions for me and my group of friends at school was to scour the Third Avenue bookshops, underneath the elevated train," he says. He had hardly any money, but he recalls that "for a nickel I could get three National Geographics." Poring over them, he says, "I got to know that there were places in the world other than Brooklyn. And I just dreamed, all my childhood, of going to exotic places."

But he had some hard lessons to learn along the way. After graduating in 1952 from Amherst College, he went to Yale Law School.

"The whole educational process had given me the values of my classmates - and [their] aspirations," he says. But once beyond the academic walls - despite his solid record and his linguistic prowess - he found that being black put him in what he calls "a world for which Amherst had not prepared me, or Yale."

"When I got out of law school [in 1956], I made 135 job applications to major law firms, small law firms, and to corporate legal departments," he recalls. "I had about 70-plus interviews. And I got one job offer. My first reaction was to be very angry with the deception which had been wrought on me."

But the job offer that came was from New York Gov. W. Averell Harriman. That, in turn, led Haynes to a stint at the United Nations Secretariat in Geneva, and later to a post at the State Department under Mr. Harriman during the Kennedy administration. He then served on the National Security Council under McGeorge Bundy and Walter Rostow during the Johnson administration. Growing "increasingly uncomfortable" with American involvement in Vietnam, he left



Ulric St. Clair Haynes Jr.: 'unashamed . . . do-gooder'

management consulting firm in New York.

What will he do with all that experience in his present assignment?

His first task, he says, is to concentrate on tightening up the "infrastructure" of his organization. That's no small task: AFS, which celebrates its 40th anniversary this September, has grown far beyond its post-World War II beginnings as an exchange program of the American Field Service, bringing students from France, Germany, and the Netherlands to the United States.

It now has offices, staffed with paid employees, in 73 countries - who help organize 150,000 volunteers and 30,000 participants in its exchanges each year. Haynes was brought in, according to insiders, specifically to set the somewhat flabby not-for-profit operation on a firm administrative footing - a task for which outsiders give him high marks.

The head of an umbrella organization for exchange organizations calls the appointment "very positive." And

William Woessner, president of Youth for Understanding, another exchange organization, notes that Haynes will "bring a whole new charge of life to AFS - he's a very broad-gauge guy."

Beyond the administrative reorganization, however, lies an increasingly vast range of opportunity for programs. A recent shift of gears has made AFS a truly multilateral organization - with exchanges no longer tied to the United States, and no longer restricted to students. Haynes is particularly proud of the relationship with China, which now has some 300 secondary school teachers from 27 provinces on AFS-sponsored exchanges around the world. But he is equally enthusiastic about smaller programs - sending five bankers from India to study banking in Australia, or 13 African museum curators to Rome. In each case, the participants lodge with host families - a hallmark of AFS exchanges.

And why, finally, do such exchanges matter?

Apologizing for using what he calls "well-recognized clichés," Haynes notes that "the world has grown increasingly interdependent. Communication across national and cultural lines is very much more easy than it ever was. At the same time, the evidences of and the consequences of international conflict are becoming more and more serious. Yet the context in which we function is still so terribly national."

"I see an opportunity, therefore, to implant -

Please see AFS next page

THE OBERLIN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Let me tell you something about Oberlin College and its Conservatory of Music. Oberlin College was founded in 1833, and was the first institution of higher education in the world to admit women and the nation's leading pioneer in the education of blacks and minority students. Among those who studied at Oberlin are novelists Thornton Wilder and Sinclair Lewis, Nobel-laureates Robert Millikan and Roger Sperry, U.S. Solicitor General Erwin Griswold, Dr. Donald Henderson, who wiped out smallpox worldwide, and the heads of numerous international corporations.

Oberlin established the first chair of music in the United States. Its Conservatory of Music, the oldest in the nation, is America's premier institution for the undergraduate education of musicians, and its Musical Union is the second oldest musical society in the United States. Alumni of the Conservatory are to be found in sixty major orchestras and forty operatic companies in the United States and abroad, including the Boston, Chicago, Detroit, New York Philharmonic, and San Francisco symphonies, not to mention the opera companies of New York, Berlin, Hamburg, Vienna, San Francisco, Santa Fe, Covent Garden, and the Royal Opera.

The Conservatory's facilities are unparalleled in this country. There are more Steinway grand pianos at Oberlin than anywhere on earth; the Conservatory boasts twenty-five pipe organs representing the finest traditions of European and American craftsmanship; and one of America's finest collections of early musical instruments, including krummhorns, recorders, and lutes. The Conservatory library, with 57,000 musical scores, 29,000 sound recordings, and 8,000 books is the largest at any undergraduate institution in the United States. Oberlin is also the home of the Violin Society of America.

More than 365 concerts are given each year at the Oberlin Conservatory. With twenty student ensembles, including two full orchestras, chamber orchestra, and brass, string, wind, and percussion ensembles, the Conservatory provides unparalleled opportunities for performance. Numerous recordings by the Baroque Ensemble and other groups have been issued, and a weekly radio program, "Music from Oberlin" is broadcast by 125 stations throughout the United States.

Oberlin's Conservatory musicians are not unknown in the USSR. When the Oberlin Choir toured fourteen cities in the USSR Tass wrote:

The manner in which the choir sings is noble and modest. Fine sense of styles, faultless intonation and perfect phrasing have produced an indelible impression.

There is every reason to believe that a similar standard would be attained by the American-Soviet Youth Orchestra, the more so since that ensemble would draw on the best young performers from throughout the United States.

The Oberlin Conservatory of Music has hosted many leading musicians of the twentieth century as guest performers or professors. Bela Bartok, Aaron Copland, George Enesco, John Cage, Philip Glass, Olivier Messiaen, Pablo Casals, Jascha Heifetz, Vladimir Horowitz, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Arthur Rubinstein, and Leopold Stokowski have all performed at Oberlin and offered master classes to our young musicians. Stravinsky praised Oberlin students for their "masterly" performance of his octet, under his direction.

S. Frederick Starr
President



AFS INTERCULTURAL PROGRAMS

AMERICAN-SOVIET YOUTH SYMPHONY Tentative Schedule 1988

3 July, Sunday	Soviet musicians leave Moscow for New York
4 July, Monday	Traditional July 4 celebration
5 July, Tuesday	Start rehearsals at Oberlin
*19 July, Tuesday	Preview Concert, Oberlin
*22 July, Friday	Official opening of tour at Kennedy Center, Washington, DC
*24 July, Sunday	Robin Hood Dell, Philadelphia
27 July, Wednesday	Fort Worth (Van Cliburn Foundation)
31 July, Sunday	Carnegie Hall, New York, pending OR Avery Fisher Hall, possibility OR Ravinia Festival, Chicago (awaiting famous conductor and soloists)
3 August, Wednesday	(awaiting Bernstein, possibly another famous conductor)
6 August, Thursday	Ravinia, Chicago
7 August, Sunday	Avery Fisher Hall, New York OR Damrosch Shell, perhaps New York State Theater on dark night to close USA portion of tour
8-28 August 1988	USSR Tour

*Booked

After 24 July no commitments have been made by festivals or the Youth Symphony. There are many possible and desirable alternatives including the West Coast. All festivals on this list have been contacted.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO GRANT GREEN

From: Tom Griscom *TG*

Re: Summit preparation

Date: September 21, 1987

cc: Colin Powell

After our meeting last Friday, I want to make sure that you are going to go ahead and ask the State Department for its thoughts on the amount of time required for any summit-related activity. It would be helpful to have this as soon as possible.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO JIM HOOLEY/BILL HENKEL

From: Tom Griscom

3

Re: Summit-related activities

Date: September 21, 1987

cc: Colin Powell

As a follow-up to our meeting last Friday, I would like to have a breakout on the three possible scenarios for any summit-related activities. This would be helpful just for planning purposes to have some sense of what each one might be. Even though there may be reasons to feel one scenario is more likely than another, I think we should at least put the basic outline of all three on paper. I would appreciate this as soon as possible.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DRAFT

September 23, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS C. GRISCOM

FROM:

JAMES L. HOOLE *JLH*

SUBJECT:

OPTIONS FOR GORBACHEV VISIT

Short version

This memorandum sets forth various key points related to the possible visit of General Secretary Gorbachev to the United States prior to year-end 1987 and then outlines three basic formats which could be used as the basis for planning and implementation.

Based on extensive discussions between Bill Henkel and me, and augmented by a large body of previous planning documents which were generated in anticipation of earlier Gorbachev visits, there are a few generic concepts which are common to any such visit, regardless of format.

These include the possibility of a travel recuperation period immediately upon the arrival of the Soviet delegation. This could be accomplished through the standard State Department visit process (Langley AFB, Virginia, arrival and a brief stop at Williamsburg); or, the Soviets may wish to proceed directly to their embassy in Washington, D.C. for down time.

In either case, we would need to establish a "White House Day" as the first order of business ("Day 1"). This would render the necessary courtesies to the General Secretary, set a positive tone for the visit and, to put it bluntly, get most of the formalities out of the way for a more flexible sequence of events. Included in that day would be an Arrival Ceremony, an Oval Office meeting, lunch, possibly other expanded meetings (with the Cabinet for example), perhaps an INF Agreement signing ceremony and, finally, a State Dinner.

This package is based on our assumption that the INF agreement will be a fait accompli on arrival, and serve as a jumping-off point for further Summit-style negotiations. That being the case, based on prior Soviet meetings, it would be far better not to conduct actual Summit negotiations in either the White House complex or the State Department. Whether in Washington or elsewhere, we feel there is a substantial benefit to situating negotiations in a more neutral,

09/23/87 5:00 p.m.

physically decompressed environment; optimally one which would provide space for unilateral executive sessions as well as bilateral meetings, exterior space for walks and private conversations, and a generally historic and distinguished atmosphere. In past meetings between the President and General Secretary Gorbachev, these "aesthetics" have set the tone for the actual negotiations to a striking degree and must be given every possible consideration.

Another generic issue is the timing and amount of social and public diplomacy activities. In all likelihood, the Soviets will wish to host a reciprocal dinner and participate in some events not related to substantive negotiations. At this early stage, it is enough to say that these activities should be planned so as not to impose arbitrary breaks in the negotiations which in the past have taken on a free-wheeling, open-ended character. We can enhance our flexibility by not mixing meetings and other activities on the same day.

With respect to meeting days themselves, I recommend we adhere to the successful format used both in Geneva and Reykjavik. This included morning bilateral sessions, followed by a break for unilateral luncheons away from the negotiating site and ending with a second afternoon bilateral. Within this framework, it should be agreed that private conversations between the principals, unilateral conferences, bilateral work sessions and rest breaks or walks outdoors would also be acceptable at any time.

Option One Summary - Washington Only

Looking more specifically at our three scenarios, the first encompasses the notion (unconfirmed) that the Soviets would favor a visit strictly in the Washington area, with daily access to their embassy facilities. While logistically simpler, it would be somewhat more difficult to fulfill the President's desire to familiarize the General Secretary with a truly broad cross-section of the American experience and value system.

For this reason, while it is indeed possible to stay within the Washington metropolitan area, we feel it is important to push for scheduled day trips outside this area. Using the "White House Day" as the focus, subsequent days' negotiating sessions could be located in a suitable area away from the White House, preferably outside the beltway. For example, Dumbarton Oaks or Georgetown University might be used if we were required to remain in town; while Mt. Vernon or others, such as Williamsburg and Camp David (see expanded list below) could work well if we were able to get away on a daily basis. Meanwhile, if the schedule allows for "non-negotiation" days or periods of time, there are a variety of acceptably diverse locations both in town and within a 30 minute helicopter ride for exposure and public diplomacy purposes.

Option Two Summary - Washington and California

The second scenario is the "bi-coastal" concept in which Washington would still serve as the arrival point with a full "White House Day" and at least one or two days of post treaty-signing negotiations in the Washington area. The scene would then shift to California (probably the Los Angeles area) for a sequence of public diplomacy events followed by wrap-up meetings and a final (reciprocal?) dinner.

This scenario not only expands the General Secretary's scope of experience and enhances the newsworthiness of the visit as a whole, but it also gives the President a broader base to interact on a personal basis with the General Secretary by visiting "Ronald Reagan's" America, be it in the Los Angeles area or even a brief visit to Rancho del Cielo.

On a somewhat more expansive basis, the Washington events could be held to a minimum and any post-treaty negotiations could be conducted in the Los Angeles area under the same format outlined above.

Option Three Summary - The Grand Tour

Finally, the third scenario, and probably the most desirable from the standpoint of the President's stated objectives, would be to have the General Secretary visit one or two locations between his stops in Washington and California. This could prove enlightening to the General Secretary and would allow him a more intimate view of America. Although the scenario currently shows post-treaty negotiations in Washington on Days 2-3, from a strategic standpoint, it might be worthwhile to have the Summit negotiations in California, after the General Secretary has had the opportunity to see America firsthand. At a minimum, this would give both leaders a greater common experience upon which to exchange their personal views.

Attachment (Scenario Options)

OPTION ONE - WASHINGTON ONLY

Day 1 - "White House Day" of Protocol Activities (Option is to arrive one day earlier for rest, preparation and private time)

White House Lawn Arrival Ceremony.

Oval Office Meeting with the President.

East Room/Family Dining Room Working Lunch.

Possible Bilateral Meeting in Cabinet Room.

Possible INF Treaty Signing.

State Dinner.

Days 2-4 - Substantive Meeting/Working Days

Possible private working breakfast.

Morning - Working Meetings (2-3 hours).

Unilateral Working Lunches with Respective Delegations.

Afternoon - Working Meetings (2-3 hours).

Meeting Location Options

- I. The White House
 - * West Wing
 - * East Wing
 - * Residence
- II. "Inside the Beltway"
 - * Dumbarton Oaks
 - * Georgetown University
- III. "Outside the Beltway"
 - * Williamsburg
 - * Mt. Vernon
 - * Camp David
 - * Monticello
 - * Ft. McHenry
 - * Annapolis
 - * Harper's Ferry
 - * Gettysburg
 - * Camp Hoover

OPTION ONE - WASHINGTON ONLY, contd.

Private/Semi-Private Evening Activities.

Options

- I. Private Dinner(s) between Reagans and Gorbachevs
 - * East Wing
- II. Reciprocal Event hosted by Soviets
- III. Cultural Event in Washington, D.C. Area
 - * Kennedy Center
 - * Ford's Theater

Remain Overnight: Washington, D.C.

Day 5 - Special Events/Activities

Options

- I. Address to Joint Session of Congress
- II. Memorial Visits/Events
 - * Lincoln Memorial
 - * Washington Monument
 - * Arlington Cemetery
 - * Jefferson Memorial
- III. Joint U.S./U.S.S.R. historical events

Day 6 - Wrap-Up/Departure

Formal Departure Ceremony/Event.

OPTION TWO - WASHINGTON AND CALIFORNIA

Day 1 - "White House Day" of Protocol Activities (Option is to arrive one day earlier for rest, preparation and private time)

White House Lawn Arrival Ceremony.

Oval Office Meeting with the President.

East Room/Family Dining Room Working Lunch.

Possible Bilateral Meeting in Cabinet Room.

Possible INF Treaty Signing.

State Dinner.

Days 2-3 - Substantive Meeting/Working Days

Morning - Working Meetings (2-3 hours).

Unilateral Working Lunches with Respective Delegations.

Afternoon - Working Meetings (2-3 hours).

Meeting Location Options

- I. The White House
 - * West Wing
 - * East Wing
 - * Residence
- II. "Inside the Beltway"
 - * Dumbarton Oaks
 - * Georgetown University
- III. "Outside the Beltway"
 - * Williamsburg
 - * Mt. Vernon
 - * Camp David
 - * Monticello
 - * Ft. McHenry
 - * Annapolis
 - * Harper's Ferry
 - * Gettysburg
 - * Camp Hoover

NOTE: If the schedule allows during these two days, the following special events/activities could be considered:

OPTION TWO - WASHINGTON AND CALIFORNIA, contd.

Options

- I. Address to Joint Session of Congress
- II. Memorial Visits/Events
 - * Lincoln Memorial
 - * Washington Monument
 - * Arlington Cemetery
 - * Jefferson Memorial
- III. Joint U.S./U.S.S.R. historical events

Private/Semi-Private Evening Activities.

Options

- I. Private Dinner(s) between Reagans and Gorbachevs
 - * East Wing
- II. Reciprocal Event hosted by Soviets
- III. Cultural Event in Washington, D.C. Area
 - * Kennedy Center
 - * Ford's Theater

Remain Overnight: Washington, D.C.

Day 4 - California Activities begin

Travel to Los Angeles.

Participate in L.A. Area events.

Options

- I. Address to Los Angeles World Affairs Council
- II. Meetings at Century Plaza Hotel
 - * Suite
 - * Function Rooms
- III. Joint U.S./U.S.S.R. Symbolic Events
- IV. L.A. Tour
- V. Cultural/Entertainment Industry Events

Remain Overnight: Los Angeles, California

Day 5 - California Activities/Wrap-Up/Departure

Travel to Santa Barbara Area/Rancho del Cielo.

Participate in Activities in S.B. or at Ranch.

OPTION TWO - WASHINGTON AND CALIFORNIA, contd.

Options

- I. Lunch/Dinner at the Ranch
- II. Informal Discussions/Meetings at the Ranch
- III. Helicopter/Jeep Tour

Formal Departure Ceremony/Event and return to White House while G.S. Gorbachev returns to U.S.S.R. or Remain Overnight: Santa Barbara, California.

09/23/87 5:00 p.m.

OPTION THREE - THE GRAND TOUR

Day 1 - "White House Day" of Protocol Activities (Option is to arrive one day earlier for rest, preparation and private time)

White House Lawn Arrival Ceremony.

Oval Office Meeting with the President.

East Room/Family Dining Room Working Lunch.

Possible Bilateral Meeting in Cabinet Room.

Possible INF Treaty Signing.

State Dinner.

Days 2-3 - Substantive Meeting/Working Days

Possible private working breakfast.

Morning - Working Meetings (2-3 hours).

Unilateral Working Lunches with Respective Delegations.

Afternoon - Working Meetings (2-3 hours).

NOTE: If the schedule allows during these two days, the following special events/activities could be considered:

Options

- I. Address to Joint Session of Congress
- II. Memorial Visits/Events
 - * Lincoln Memorial
 - * Washington Monument
 - * Arlington Cemetery
 - * Jefferson Memorial
- III. Joint U.S./U.S.S.R. historical events

Private/Semi-Private Evening Activities.

Options

- I. Private Dinner(s) between Reagans and Gorbachevs
 - * East Wing
- II. Reciprocal Event hosted by Soviets

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OPTION THREE - THE GRAND TOUR, contd.

- III. Cultural Event in Washington, D.C. Area
 - * Kennedy Center
 - * Ford's Theater

Remain Overnight: Washington, D.C.

Days 4-5 - Grand Tour (possibly East to West progression)

Depart Washington, D.C. en route:

Options

- I. New England Area
 - * Boston
 - * New Hampshire
 - * Vermont
- II. "City that Works"
 - * Pittsburgh
 - * Atlanta
 - * St. Louis
- III. Southern Region
 - * Tennessee
 - * North Carolina
 - * Alabama
 - * Louisiana
- IV. Midwest/West Region
 - * St. Louis
 - * Illinois
 - * Idaho
- V. Farm State
- VI. National Parks/Resources Area

Travel to California.

Days 6-7 - California Activities/Wrap-Up/Departure

Participate in California Events.

Options

- I. Los Angeles Area
 - * Address to Los Angeles World Affairs Council
 - * Meetings at Century Plaza Hotel
 - * L.A. Tour
 - * Cultural/Entertainment Industry Events

OPTION THREE - THE GRAND TOUR, contd.

- II. San Francisco Area
 - * Universities (Berkeley, Stanford)
 - * High Tech Event
 - * Joint U.S./U.S.S.R. Symbolic Events (Ft. Ross)
- III. Sacramento Area
 - * State Capitol
 - * Agriculture Event
- IV. Ranch/Santa Barbara Area
 - * Lunch/Dinner at the Ranch
 - * Informal/Private Discussions/Meetings at the Ranch
 - * Helicopter/Jeep Tour

Formal Departure Ceremony/Event and return to White House while Gen. Sec. Gorbachev returns to U.S.S.R. or Remain Overnight: Santa Barbara, California.

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54276	CHART CAMP DAVID ASSIGNMENTS	1	ND	B2 B7(E)

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Office of the Director



September 24, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lt. General Colin Powell
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

✓ The Honorable
Thomas C. Griscom
Assistant to the President for
Communications and Planning
The White House

FROM: Marvin L. Stone *MLS-hm*
Deputy Director

SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy for the Fall Summit

*file
Summit*

Now that a fall summit has been announced, USIA has begun to devote top priority to making it a public diplomacy success for our audiences abroad. At a meeting of Bureau and Area Directors this week, we initiated a number of projects which I trust will be helpful to you as you plan for the event.

I expect to send you soon a brief analysis by leading PAOs abroad of the key issues and opportunities they see in the summit for affecting public attitudes in their countries. We will also begin compiling for your use selected foreign opinion surveys and analysis of foreign media trends.

We anticipate an influx of several thousand foreign journalists who will place unprecedented demands on us for briefings and facilitative assistance. If we expect to get our story accurately told, it is imperative that we set out the Reagan approach to East-West relations in a series of public events and background briefings. You will be receiving our ideas in strategy and action proposals. In order to make it all work, however, we need to establish at the earliest possible time a small group of public diplomacy professionals to coordinate interagency actions, and to ensure a clear and effective articulation of Administration policy at all levels.

As you move forward on this project, USIA stands ready to assist. I trust you will find our research useful, and I hope you will contact us regarding coordination and strategy for international public diplomacy.

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



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September 24, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
 Thomas C. Griscom
 Assistant to the President
 for Communications and Planning
 The White House

FROM: Stanton Burnett *SB*
 Counselor of the Agency

SUBJECT: Arms Control: Public Diplomacy

The Director wanted to move quickly on the suggestions in the attached letter, which he forwarded directly to Messrs. Shultz, Carlucci and Baker.

These suggestions are consistent with USIA's overall efforts to project and promote our arms control policies overseas. I feel you have endorsed their general thrust in our recent conversations, and I wanted you to receive a copy firsthand.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF ATTACHMENT)

CB 5/12/08

Department of State
By *dlb*

5/7/07

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54322	LETTER CHARLES WICK TO FRANK CARLUCCI	3	9/21/1987	B1

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

Lt. General Colin L. Powell
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

The Honorable
Thomas C. Griscom ✓
Assistant to the President for
Communications and Planning
The White House

FROM:

Marvin L. Stone
Acting Director

Marvin Stone

SUBJECT:

Strengthening the U.S. ~~Leadership~~
Image Abroad: Conversational Interviews
of the President

We recommend a series of brief personal interviews of the President in coming weeks with leading foreign TV commentators and editors. These interviews would convey the President's philosophy, current and future policy agenda, and view of world affairs in an informal and relaxed setting, with sympathetic interlocutors.

Our senior Public Affairs Officers in Europe believe that TV interviews should be given priority because of the limits on the President's time, and the very broad impact of television. Their preferred format would be 20-minute one-on-one interviews. For print media, written questions could be submitted in advance, with a brief (five-minute) photo opportunity. The journalists we recommend below have been carefully selected by our posts for their high credibility, and their records as distinguished interpreters of events and personalities.

UK:

TV: Sir Alistair Burnett, Senior Commentator, ITN

Print: Mass circulation tabloid, Daily Mail or Sunday Express, to be determined.

Note: Bernard Levin, London Times has a long-standing request to do a conversational-style interview with the President. This interview, however, would have to be one-on-one and could not follow the Q & A format generally recommended above.

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-2-

FRG:

TV: Fritz Pleitgen, ARD (New York-based U.S. Correspondent)

Print: Fritz Wirth, Die Welt, Bonn (Washington-based U.S. Correspondent)

France:

TV: Christine Ockrent, TF-1, Assistant Director General

Print: Jacques Jacquet-Francillon, Le Figaro, Paris Assistant Editor in Chief

Italy:

TV: Arrigo Levi, Senior Current Affairs Commentator, Canale 5

Print: Indro Montanelli, Editor, Il Giornale, Milan

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1987

Dear Marvin:

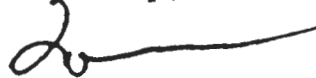
I have received your two concept papers strengthening the President's image abroad.

On the one dealing with foreign journalist interviews, I would propose that as we build in more domestic press opportunities for the President that consideration also be given to putting in foreign media opportunities. These should be tied to our efforts to position the U.S. position on arms control, international trade and monetary policy as part of our Fall agenda.

The paper dealing with the trade initiative is excellent and I am going to ask Will Ball in Legislative Affairs to give me a reading on the appropriate time in September for such a message to be delivered.

Thanks for your recommendations and I welcome your thoughts.

Sincerely,



Thomas C. Griscom
Assistant to the President
for Communications and Planning

Mr. Marvin Stone
Acting Director
United States Information Agency
Washington, DC 20547

cc: General Colin Powell