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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** THOMAS, W. DENNIS (CHIEF OF STAFF): FILES

**Withdrawer**

KDB 9/7/2010

**File Folder** SUMMER SUMMIT [SECOND US-USSR SUMMIT] (2)

**FOIA**

F97-066/17

**Box Number** 10

COHEN, D

13

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
97360	MEMO	WILLIAM HENKEL TO DONALD REGAN/DENNIS THOMAS RE SUMMER SUMMIT WITH GORBACHEV (W/NOTATIONS)	1	2/6/1986	B1
97361	REPORT		3	ND	B1
97362	REPORT	RE ATTACHED SCHEDULE	1	ND	B1
97363	REPORT	RE ATTACHED SCHEDULE (SAME TEXT AS DOC #97362)	1	ND	B1
97364	MEMO	DENNIS THOMAS AND DONALD FORTIER TO DONALD REGAN AND JOHN POINDEXTER RE PLANNING FOR GORBACHEV SUMMIT	2	2/21/1986	B1
97365	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #97364 (DENNIS THOMAS AND DONALD FORTIER TO DONALD REGAN AND JOHN POINDEXTER RE PLANNING FOR GORBACHEV SUMMIT)	2	ND	B1

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

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
97366	MEMO	ORIGINAL UNANNOTATED VERSION OF DOC #97360 (WILLIAM HENKEL TO DONALD REGAN/DENNIS THOMAS RE SUMMER SUMMIT WITH GORBACHEV)	1	2/6/1986	B1
97367	CABLE	231145Z JAN 86	6	1/23/1986	B1

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# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES L. HOOLEY

FROM: W. GREY TERRY  
FREDERICK L. AHEARN

SUBJECT: PLANNING FOR GORBACHEV SUMMIT

## Background

Per your direction and with the materials provided by Bill Henkel, we have held discussions between ourselves in an effort to encompass and unify the many themes, criteria and objectives related to General Secretary Gorbachev's visit sometime this year. There follows a review of our collective thoughts on the subject organized into four basic ideas: objective, perspective, themes, regional and specific examples. It is important to note that the entire contents of this review are notional in concept - that obviously many factors have yet to be developed and considered, and that many of those factors will originate outside the Advance Office.

## Objectives

The objectives as we see them are: first, to provide the General Secretary with a view of America's character, diversity and dynamism; second, to permit both leaders further insights into each other's personalities and viewpoints and third, to provide a broad spectrum of opportunity for meetings including formal, semi-formal and informal occasions in which the process of substantive negotiations can continue.

The combination of cultural exposure, personal acquaintance and substantive negotiations requires careful balance and a unifying motif, or perspective.

## Perspective

From a pure utility standpoint, it would seem productive to show America to the General Secretary largely as seen through the eyes of the President. This perspective - - Ronald Reagan's America - - derives not only from his historical antecedents in Illinois and California, but also in cultural, political and philosophical environments which have had an influence on his views without his necessarily ever having visited them.

This approach would afford Mr. Gorbachev not only a view of America in general, but also insights into the President's thinking and therefore further develop the three objectives of cultural exposure, personal acquaintance and a broad variety of settings for substantive talks.

In addition to the above, the Ronald Reagan's America perspective lends itself to organizing the many aspects of America into several coherent themes.

Themes

To anyone who has tried to explain America to a foreign visitor, the task is virtually impossible unless organized under various - perhaps arbitrary - themes. After considerable discussion we have opted for the following as being important elements of a Gorbachev visit to Ronald Reagan's America.

Forms of American Government

*And making a diff <sup>his life</sup> <sub>quit</sub>*

Starting with Washington and Ronald Reagan as Head of Government and Head of State and tracing the system down to the grass roots level - perhaps a New England town meeting - where the one vote concept starts to work.

Historical Development of the United States

Trace the historical growth of the United States starting on the older, pre-colonial east coast and progressing westward looking at historical benchmarks that have helped shape the American viewpoint such as the struggle for independence, the pioneer spirit and the drive for a better standard of living.

Regional and Cultural Diversity

Demonstrate the diversity of American life, underscoring our pride in regional and cultural differences by observing first-hand the different ways Americans live, work and play - the ethnic and geographic contrasts which make-up the United States.

America's Economic System

*Convergence of capital, labor-ent capital, productivity*

Emphasize the impact of the private investment system by visiting the workplaces of America, meeting with business leaders, perhaps even attending a stockholder's meeting.

Regional and Specific Examples

We submit the following possibilities, not as concrete schedule proposals, but merely as initial ideas to illustrate some positive and negative aspects of regions for consideration, and several possibilities in those regions:

Washington, D.C.

Positive Aspects

Substantive Summit Sessions

Illustrates U.S. Government System

The President as Head of State and Head of Government

- 10 Best
- CO's
- cities
- places to live
- colleges
- high schools
- inventions
- 10 snapshots / images of America

*Creativity, Innovation*

Pageantry associated with State Visit  
Cultural event (i.e. Kennedy Center, National Symphony, National Ballet)  
Regional Life Style - Eastern Shore, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia Horse Farms

### New England

Several possible sites could be considered in New England:

#### A. Greater Boston

##### Positive Aspects

##### "Cradle of Liberty"

Picturesque, historic, restored and vibrant downtown area  
Cultural possibilities - Boston Symphony, etc.  
High tech flourishing along Rt. 128 (such as Millipore Event)  
Historic Pageantry available  
Possible forum at College or University

##### Negative Aspects

Possible Demonstrations in Downtown/Cambridge area.

#### B. Northern New England (New Hampshire or Vermont)

##### Positive Aspects

Unique Life Style (small town)  
Unchanged early form of Democracy (town meetings form of government)  
Samanatha Smith's Home  
Picturesque Scenery  
Good environment for meetings or talks

### Deep South

Several possible sites in the South:

#### A. Birmingham, Alabama

##### Positive Aspects

Heart of the deep South  
Formerly site of racial violence, now has black mayor  
Revitalized, vibrant city (Rebuilt South)  
Center of Medical research and Education  
Some Heavy Industry

##### Negative Aspects

No truly great photos  
Nothing right in downtown area conducive to meetings/talks

#### B. New Orleans, Louisiana

##### Positive Aspects

Diverse cultural lifestyle (Southern Living)  
Unique, picturesque architecture  
black Mayor  
Vibrant port

Mississippi River - shows flow of America westward  
Unique style of food  
Ample sites for meetings - talks

Negative Aspects

Bourbon Street - Vieux Carre could portray "Western  
Decadence"

Mid-West

Again, several examples of possible stops.

- A. Illinois (Excluding Chicago due to large Polish, Eastern  
European populace)

Positive Aspects

President Reagan's personal heritage - (Dixon, Eureka)  
Possible forum at Eureka  
Successful Agricultural Operations  
Agriculture related industry  
Small Town life style - "back bone of America"

Negative Aspects

Possible problems on some farms in area

- B. St. Louis, MO

Positive Aspects

Vibrant Mid-western city  
"Gateway to the west" (Westward flow of America)  
Mississippi River town  
Impoverished area being re-developed

Negative Aspects

Still some slum areas (predominantly black)  
Limited photo opportunities

Southwest/West

The natural beauty of the Southwest or West could provide a  
breathtaking back drop for further talks which could be inserted  
into the middle of the week. Some examples follow:

Southwest

- A. San Antonio, Texas

Positive Aspects

Lifestyle and cultural setting not seen previously  
Hispanic-American presence (Hispanic Mayor)  
Cattle ranches in area (if avoiding a farm, substitute a  
ranch)  
Vibrant downtown

Negative Aspects

Remote possibility of anti-administration protests  
Limited number of photo opportunities

B. Santa Fe, New Mexico

Positive Aspects

Outstanding photo opportunities  
Atmosphere conducive to talks/meetings  
Hispanic-American culture

Negative Aspects

No airport - Helicopters required

West

A. Sun Valley, Idaho

Positive Aspects

Mountainous backdrop provides contemplative atmosphere for meetings/talks  
Ample off-season accommodations  
Few distractions

The above could apply to any number of similar locations such as Vail or Aspen, Colorado or Park City, Utah. Similarly, we could consider a site in proximity to the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

B. California

1. San Francisco

Positive Aspects

Personifies the ultimate goal in early America's flow westward  
Beautiful scenery  
Ample locations for talks/meetings  
Ample cultural opportunities (Symphony, Ballet, etc.)  
Lifestyle unlike previous stops (Fishermen's Wharf, Cable Cars, steamed crabs, etc.)

Negative Aspects

Possible anti-administration and anti-Soviet demonstrations  
Blatant examples of what the Soviets consider "Western Decadence"

2. Sacramento

Positive Aspects

Illustrates another major milestone in President Reagan's political and personal career  
Illustrates another level of American Democratic Government (State Level)  
Environment conducive to meetings/talks



3. Santa Barbara - Rancho del Cielo

The ultimate expression of "Ronald Reagan-The Man"  
Caps our westward tracking of the President's personal  
and political development.  
Illustrates what President Reagan's ultimate personal  
objective, rather than political objective, has been.  
Excellent environment for further talks/meetings

In closing, we reiterate that the above cities are not set forth as specific proposals, but merely illustrate our line of thought. As the process continues, we will all, no doubt, eliminate some of the aforementioned locations in favor of new ideas. These are simply meant to be examples.

We hope this memorandum is of some help to you in the continuing Summit process.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 25, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM HENKEL

FROM: W. GREY TERRY  
ANDREW J. LITTLEFAIR

SUBJECT: CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY FOR SITE SELECTION FOR  
GORBACHEV VISIT.

We believed it would be useful to review our discussion of yesterday outlining the criteria you set forth to be used when researching potential sites and outline the procedure we will begin to follow during the next week.

It was agreed that there should be at least three themes that should be found working within any of the sites that eventually be surveyed. These themes are somewhat theoretical in nature and can be broadly interpreted.

**ECONOMIC: "America's Economic System"**

Prioritized as the most important theme, you described this category as being able to demonstrate the health and power of the American economic system by finding sites that show innovation, productivity, automation and labor-management cooperation, just to name a few characteristics. In addition, the theme should be able to portray the dynamic of the integration of academia and capital as it provides for futuristic planning and the creation of new products.

**INDIVIDUAL: "Power of the Individual in American Society"**

Obviously, this theme permeates the others and can be found in varying degrees at most sites. This theme hopefully will show the General Secretary the importance of the contribution of the individual in society, be it in the workplace, local government, school, market place, community or home. In addition, this theme should show the idea that Americans have individualistic goals and objectives and often meet these by divergent paths.

**CREATIVITY/INNOVATION: "American Society as creative and Innovative"**

Again, this theme can be interpreted as closely associated with the others, however, any of the sites selected should be able to show that through our emphasis on the creativity of the individual, America is able to create a world that is a safer and better place. Hopefully, this category points out the versatility and variety of the American people. From the variety of ethnic neighborhoods to innovation and creativity found in exciting new businesses, we hope to find sites that are able to bring out this very important element of the American people.

Finally, you discussed the idea that elements of the new "People to People" program might be worked into many stops during the visit. The "People to People" program can effectively show concrete examples of the learning process which has begun between our countries through the exchange of young people.

In order to begin to develop a list of sites that may be examined by the above themes, we agreed it most important to immediately develop a series of "top ten" lists that can be used to start generating the best places to "show off" various aspects of our country. Below, is a rough listing of the categories that will be investigated.

- Ten best High-Tech areas.
- Ten best areas of urban economic development.
- Ten most innovative firms.
- Ten best cities in which to live.
- Ten most outstanding young Americans.
- Ten most effective local Governments.
- Ten most effective state Governments.
- Ten most effective county Governments.
- Ten best universities.
- Ten most outstanding medical institutions.
- Ten most outstanding inventions/discoveries.

In addition, you asked us keep mindful of things about America that could be considered as negatives by the Soviets. It could be an effective use of time to expose the Soviets to some of these "negatives", therefore, dispelling some of their beliefs.

2/25/1986  
11:45 am.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2-26-86  
1020AM

TO: Dennis

FROM: WILLIAM HENKEL  
Assistant to the President

- 1- In light of Gorbachev's statements yesterday at 27<sup>th</sup> Congress we should take high road on "inherent value of dialog, etc" start getting our message out - Summits are not just agreements, etc.
- 2- Intel info on Gorbachev and his region attached per our conversation yesterday.

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97360	MEMO  WILLIAM HENKEL TO DONALD REGAN/DENNIS THOMAS RE SUMMER SUMMIT WITH GORBACHEV (W/NOTATIONS)	1	2/6/1986	B1

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97361	REPORT	3	ND	B1

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The city of Stavropol' occupies a high part of the Stavropol' Plateau in the north-west of the Stavropol' region. In the past it was crossed by hordes of nomads migrating to the west with their herds. It was founded in 1777 as one of the fortresses on the Azov-Mozdok defense line and it was at first simply known as Fortification 8. Its present name, derived from the Greek for Cross-town, was given later. According to legend, a cross was found when the foundations for the fortress were being laid at the place where the park of Komsomolskaya Gorka is today.

The site for the fortress was selected by General Suvorov and at first was occupied by the army, but in 1780 the first civilian settlers moved in from the central part of Russia. Then in 1808-10 about 50 Armenian merchants and their families arrived and the town gained considerably in economic importance. In 1842 the seat of the bishop of the Caucasus was transferred to Stavropol' and it was declared the provincial center, which further increased its importance. The construction of the Vladikavkas Railway at the end of the 19th century detracted from Stavropol' and with the loss of its advantageous position, its economic importance dropped.

Most of the region was occupied by the Germans from 1941 to 1943. The deprivation, hunger, and hardship was great. After the war, large segments of the population were deported to Siberia for "having collaborated with the Nazis". Many of them have since been returned or 'rehabilitated'. During the years of 1935-1943, Stavropol' was renamed Voroshilovsk.

Having recovered in large part from the war, the city has well-developed food and light industries and an important gas pipeline. Its higher educational establishments include colleges for agriculture, medicine, and foreign languages.

Stavropol' is in the Black Earth region where the best agricultural land of the USSR is found, and is a major agricultural center. The primary crop is sunflowers, which is grown on 71% of the kray. Building on this agricultural base, the region has well developed food and light industries. It is also a major producer of natural gas. In addition to processing of local farm produce, Stavropol' produces leather goods, woolens, chemical equipment, and farm implements. After reaching a peak in agricultural production in the 70's, annual yields seem to have fallen, due in large part to bad weather and questionable farm policies.

In 1985, Stavropol' city had a population of 276,000 and the Stavropol' Kray, or region, had 2,622,000 inhabitants. The majority of the population of the kray is Russian (83.4% in 1970). There are also significant numbers of Ukrainians, Armenians, Turkmen, Greeks, and Byelorussians, plus small groups of various Central Asian nationalities. There is a higher concentration of Russians in the city than in the country.

The town is well planned with a rectangular pattern of streets and high buildings in the center although most of the buildings are only one or two stories high. The town's main street links the center with the railway station. Located in the southern part of the USSR between the Black and Caspian Seas, Stavropol' enjoys fairly mild weather. Within the kray there are several resorts and sporting camps, some of which are frequented by the party elite.

#### Houses of worship

St. Andrew's Cathedral (19th C.), Dzerzhinskovo St. 155. Open for services.

Uspenskaya (Church of the Assumption) (19th C.), Yarmarochnaya St. Open for services.

Mosque (19th C.) Morozova St. 12. Now used to house archives.

#### Principal sights

Local museum, Dzerzhinskovo St. 135. Open 10-5; closed Sat.

This museum was founded in 1904 and named after the founder's wife, Maria Prave. Now it has a collection of 55,000 items with pride of place given to the sepulchre of a chieftain of the Alan Tribe, and to a mammoth's skeleton. There is also a picture gallery here.

Fine Arts museum, Dzerzhinskovo St. 115. Open 10-5; closed Sat.

Lenin Monument, Lenin Square

Bust of Ossetian writer, Kosta Khetagurov, Marx Prospekt

Drama Theater, Marx Prospekt 45

Botanical Garden, in south-east suburbs of Stavropol'

Lenkomsomol Park, Oktyabrskoy Revolutsii Prospekt 22



# NORTH CAUCASUS

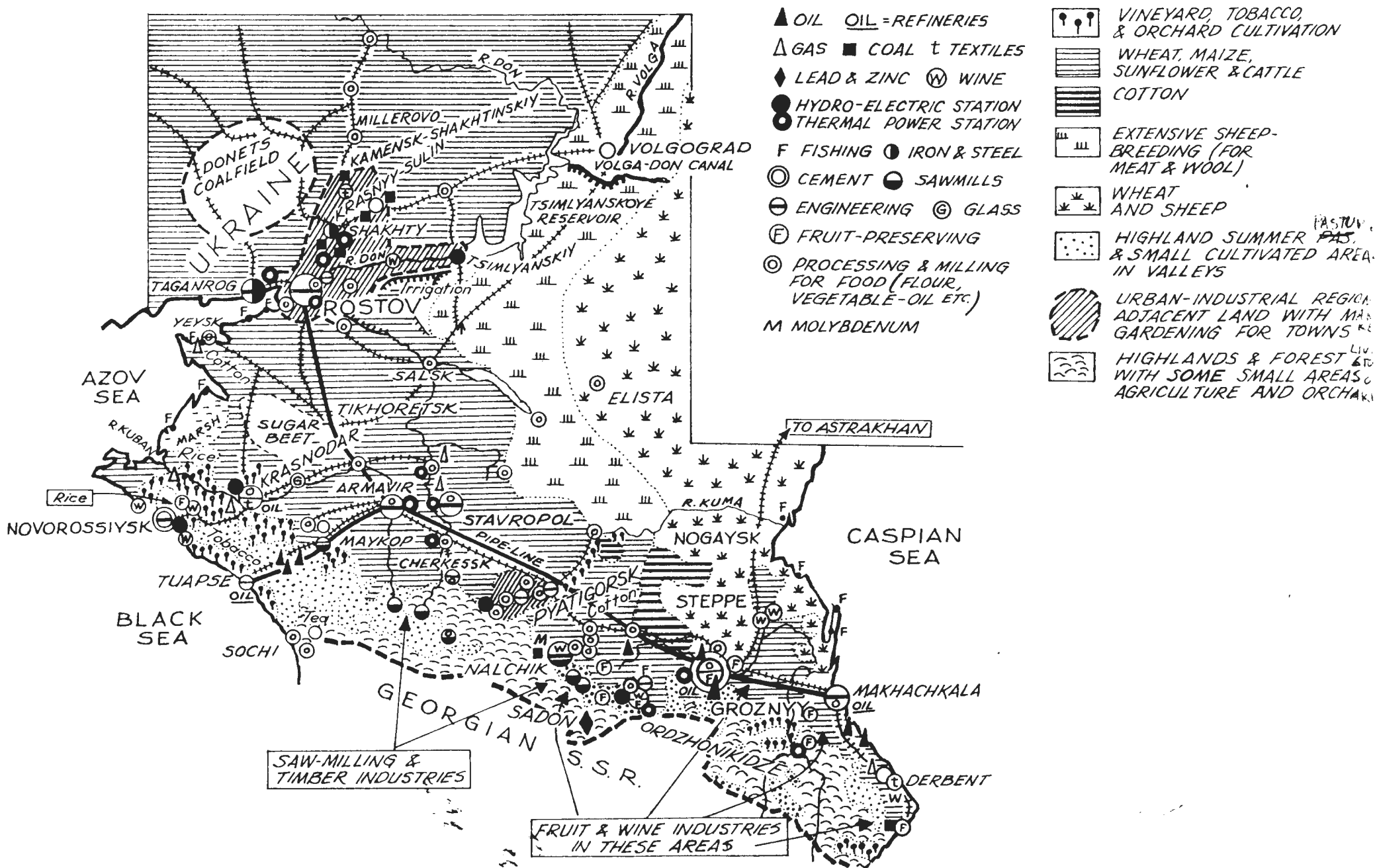


Fig. 193

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: Dennis

FROM: WILLIAM HENKEL  
Assistant to the President

People magazine has  
made our job easy.



ELLIOT ERWITT/MAGNUM

## A Visit from Gorbachev: Here's a Chance to Show Him Our Best

At an experimental farm in Maryland, Khrushchev crowed when turkey growers gave him the bird. Later, watching a flashy (and fleshy) dance number on the Hollywood set of *Can-Can*, he judged it immoral: "A person's face is more beautiful than his backside."



CARL MYERS/REUTERS

Exploiting a window of opportunity, Khrushchev glad-handed students at Iowa State in Ames. After tasting a hot dog in Des Moines, Nikita said, "We have beaten you to the moon, but you have beaten us in sausage making!"

So he's coming to dinner. And lunch. And plenty more. Sometime later this year President Reagan will strike up *Ruffles and Flourishes* for the first visit to the U.S. of Soviet Communist Party Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The Russian leader, who will probably be accompanied by his wife, Raisa, will devote his official time to talks with the President, and if all goes as expected, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will have taken a small step toward arms control.

But that's the official part. When President Reagan issued his invitation to Gorbachev last November, he said that he wanted to show his guests something of what America was like; he had in mind the nation's spirit, its grandeur, its technological and cultural achievements. The White House has said that "what Gorbachev visits will reflect his own wishes." Some reports have speculated that Beverly Hills and California's Silicon Valley could be tucked into the itinerary. Nancy Reagan has suggested that the Gorbachevs be persuaded to "drop into a Safeway," and the President will probably want them to see Dixon, Ill., his hometown.

Before the schedule gets engraved in stone, we want to put in our two cents by offering Gorbachev a PEOPLE Readers' Guide to the Best of America. Surely ordinary citizens have at least as good a notion of what is truly significant about America as do White House planners—not to mention the Soviets. Hence our invitation: Now *you* can tell Gorbachev where to go—in the nicest way possible, of course.

Gorbachev will be the fourth Soviet leader to come to the U.S. In 1959 feisty Nikita Khrushchev visited President Eisenhower in Washington, saw New York from the top of the Empire State Building, watched the filming of *Can-Can* in Hollywood, toured a farm and ate his first hot dog in Iowa. The last top Soviet chief to come to the U.S. was Leonid Brezhnev, in

1973. Richard Nixon managed to lighten up the normally dour-faced Leonid by introducing him to several movie stars at Nixon's San Clemente spread in California.

More than any of his predecessors, Gorbachev has demonstrated that he knows how to press the flesh with the common folk, and the assumption is that he will be reasonably open-minded and curious about what America has to show him.

What should he see? Your invitation is on the card facing this page. All you need do is tear out the card and mail it, telling us where or whom the Soviet leader ought to visit and why. The possibilities are as diverse as the country itself, but we urge you to consider ideas that Gorbachev's staff is not likely to find in a typical tourist guide. Perhaps he should attend a Down East clambake, or spend a day on a small farm (or a big one), or take in a major sports event, or sail down the Mississippi or admire that lovely, hidden waterfall you know about.

Maybe he ought to have a chat with that special person in your town—or anywhere in the U.S.—who exemplifies the American character. Should he visit your homey general store or your church? The prettiest country road in your state? How about asking him and Raisa to dinner or to a backyard barbecue? Would he enjoy attending your high school graduation ceremonies? A wedding? A visit to a surefire catfish hole?

Send in your replies by March 17. We'll sort them out and publish a series of articles based on the results. Be sure to keep the season in mind; as of last week, the White House was pressing for a summertime visit, and the Soviets were dicker-ing for September. And don't forget to write your name and address on the invitation. You pay the 22-cent postage and—who knows?—maybe the leader of the Soviet Union and his wife will pay you a call. □



Leonid Brezhnev scarcely needed his interpreter to translate the language of beauty. Jill St. John was only one of the 200 impressive guests at Nixon's pool-side bash at San Clemente.



## AN INVITATION TO

His Excellency Mikhail S. Gorbachev  
General Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union  
The Kremlin, Moscow

Dear Mr. General Secretary:

You are cordially invited to visit \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
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Your name \_\_\_\_\_

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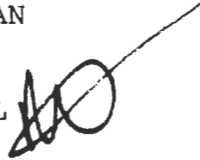
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please fold on the dotted line,  
seal, stamp and mail.  
Thank you!

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: DONALD T. REGAN  
DENNIS THOMAS

FROM: WILLIAM HENKEL 

SUBJECT: Summer Summit

Dennis requested that I prepare a brief summary and outline schedule for the President to review and use during the proposed meeting to get his thoughts on the Gorbachev visit.

Attachment: Secret/Sensitive

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SUMMER SUMMIT [SECOND US-USSR SUMMIT] (2)

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F97-066/17  
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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
97362	REPORT  RE ATTACHED SCHEDULE	1	ND	B1

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PROPOSED OUTLINE SCHEDULE FOR GORBACHEV VISIT

EARLY ARRIVAL (If Desired)

The General Secretary rests and adjusts to time change at:  
Camp David  
Williamsburg  
East Coast Resort  
USSR Mission, Washington, D.C.

DAY 1: (OFFICIAL VISIT BEGINS)

The General Secretary may choose to fly directly from Moscow to Andrews Air Force Base and proceed directly to the White House.

White House South Lawn Arrival Ceremony

Oval Office Tete a Tete  
Possible plenary after Oval Office

White House State Dinner hosted by yourself and Mrs. Reagan.

NOTE: Other events possible

DAY 2:

Morning White House Meeting

Breakfast  
Private meeting in your study

You and the General Secretary depart together on Air Force One and visit city/areas that exhibit the economic and social health of America and the diversity and dynamism of the American people as you tour from east to west.

Some Ideas:

New England

Boston Area  
Massachusetts Hi-tech Council  
Digital Equipment  
OIC Training Center

OR

Southern New Hampshire  
Concorde  
Nashua

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By KRB NARA, Date 9/14/10

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~



Fly to Mid-west

RON MID-WEST

DAY 3:

Mid-West

Illinois  
Eureka College  
Dixon  
Tampico  
Archer-Daniels-Midland/Agriculture Event

OR

St. Louis

Fly to South/Southwest

Tennessee  
GM Saturn Facility  
University of Tennessee  
Tennessee Hi-Tech Corridor

RON SOUTH/SOUTHWEST/CALIFORNIA TBD

DAY 4:

California

Sacramento  
San Francisco  
Los Angeles  
Ranch/Santa Barbara

RON CALIFORNIA

You and the General Secretary will resume intensive substantive, talks for the final phase of the visit.

OPTION 1: RETURN TO THE EAST COAST

DAY 5:

You and the General Secretary will return to the East Coast on Air Force One.

DAY 6:

Intensive Talks Begin

White House

Camp David

Williamsburg

Other rustic, private setting (Chesapeake Bay, Eastern Shore, etc.)

DAY 7:

Talks continue

Bid farewell

OPTION 2: REMAIN ON WEST COAST

DAY 5:

California Events Continue

DAY 6 AND 7:

Intensive Talks Begin

Ranch/Santa Barbara

National Park

Other rustic setting

You and the General Secretary will conclude substantive talks.

OPTIONS:

Bid farewell in California

Gorbachev returns to East Coast and departs

You return to East Coast together

Bid Gorbachev farewell from Washington

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: Dennis

FROM: WILLIAM HENKEL  
Assistant to the President

One pager for the  
President - will have  
atline schedule tomorrow  
morning

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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97363	REPORT  RE ATTACHED SCHEDULE (SAME TEXT AS DOC #97362)	1	ND	B1

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<i>Document Description</i>				

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97364 MEMO

2 2/21/1986 B1

DENNIS THOMAS AND DONALD FORTIER TO  
DONALD REGAN AND JOHN POINDEXTER RE  
PLANNING FOR GORBACHEV SUMMIT

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GORBACHEV SUMMIT WHITE HOUSE WORKING GROUP

Chm Dennis Thomas  
Chm Don Fortier

Larry Speakes  
Pat Buchanan  
Bill Henkel  
David Chew  
Fred Ryan  
Rod McDaniel  
Jack Matlock  
Johnathan Miller  
Doug Doan (Staff Asst)

TAB B



DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By CSB NAC Date 9/14/10

PROPOSED OUTLINE SCHEDULE FOR GORBACHEV VISIT

DAY 1 AND/OR 2

OPTION:

- Rest and Time adjustment
  - \* Camp David
  - \* Williamsburg
  - \* East Coast Resort
  - \* USSR Mission, Washington, D.C.

Private Time

OPTION:

- \* Arrive Andrews Air Force Base and proceed directly to White House
- \* White House South Lawn Arrival Ceremony
- \* Oval Office Tete Tete
- \* Possible plenary after Oval Office
- \* White House State Dinner

OPTIONS:

- \* Secretary of State Luncheon
- \* Possible meetings with Cabinet Officials
- \* Participation in Washington area event(s)

DAY 2 OR 3 THROUGH 5 OR 6

- \* Morning White House Meeting
  - OPTIONS:
    - \* Breakfast
    - \* Private Oval Office Study Tete Tete
- \* Begin Tour of America
  - OPTIONS:
    - \* City/Area(s) that exhibit change, openness, economic and social health of America and American people, tour East to West, i.e. New England, Mid-west, South/Southwest to California
    - \* Illinois
      - Eureka College
      - Dixon
      - Tampico
      - Archer-Daniels-Midland/Agriculture Event
    - \* California
      - Sacramento
      - San Francisco
      - Los Angeles
      - Ranch/Santa Barbara

~~CONFIDENTIAL/EYES ONLY~~

DAY 6 THROUGH 7

Substantive Talks Conclude

OPTIONS:

Return to East Coast

- \* White House
- \* Camp David
- \* Williamsburg
- \* Other rustic, private setting  
(i.e. Fleur d'Eau)

Remain on West Coast

- \* Ranch/Santa Barbara
- \* National Park
- \* Other rustic setting

~~CONFIDENTIAL/EYES ONLY~~

TAB C

Likely Soviet Diplomatic Activity

February	UK Foreign Minister Howe to Moscow Shevardnadze visit to Geneva. French Economic Minister to Moscow Soviet Envoy, Slyusar to Belgium
March	** Gorbachev visit to Rome and the Vatican Canadian Trade Representatives in Moscow.
March/April	Swedish PM Palme to Moscow.
April	Mitterrand visit to Moscow (tentative date)
May	Argentine President Alfonsin to visit Moscow.

Possible Diplomatic Activities:

1st half of 86	Dutch PM Lubbers to Moscow. Spanish PM Gonzalez visit to Moscow. ** Gorbachev Visit to Greece. Politburo Member, Vorotnikov visit to FRG. Chinese FM Wu and Vice Premier Yoa Yilin to the USSR. Sengalese President Diouf to Moscow
2nd half of 86	Danish PM Schlueter to Moscow.

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97365	MEMO  SAME TEXT AS DOC #97364 (DENNIS THOMAS AND DONALD FORTIER TO DONALD REGAN AND JOHN POINDEXTER RE PLANNING FOR GORBACHEV SUMMIT)	2	ND	B1

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Chm Don Fortier

Larry Speakes  
Pat Buchanan  
Bill Henkel  
David Chew  
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- \* Williamsburg
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- \* Illinois
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  - Dixon
  - Tampico
  - Archer-Daniels-Midland/Agriculture Event

- \* California
  - Sacramento
  - San Francisco
  - Los Angeles
  - Ranch/Santa Barbara

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
*COB*

*2/14/98*

~~CONFIDENTIAL/EYES ONLY~~

DAY 6 THROUGH 7

Substantive Talks Conclude

OPTIONS:

Return to East Coast

- \* White House
- \* Camp David
- \* Williamsburg
- \* Other rustic, private setting  
(i.e. Fleur d'Eau)

Remain on West Coast

- \* Ranch/Santa Barbara
- \* National Park
- \* Other rustic setting

~~CONFIDENTIAL/EYES ONLY~~



Likely Soviet Diplomatic Activity

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2nd half of 86	Danish PM Schlueter to Moscow.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

White House Call  
By CDJ NA  
Date 9/14/10  
es, August 28 1987  
WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JONATHAN MILLER

FROM: DENNIS THOMAS

SUBJECT: Gorbachev Planning Group

As I mentioned Mr. Regan and I spoke regarding a variety of questions (not all inclusive) regarding the next summit.

- What are we going to do with him?
- What is he interested in?
- Does he like to travel?
- What do we want to accomplish?
- What themes?
- With what impression do we want him to leave?
- Take him to ball game?
- take him to lab at MIT?

*where are we re. putting  
our Summit Planning Group  
together?*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Declassify on: OADR

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS  
SUMMER SUMMIT

Meeting: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Dennis Thomas

Bill Henkel

Pat Buchanan

Larry Speakes

David Chew

Don Fortier

Rod McDaniel

Jonathan Miller

Jack Matlock

Steve Sustanovich

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97366	MEMO  ORIGINAL UNANNOTATED VERSION OF DOC #97360 (WILLIAM HENKEL TO DONALD REGAN/DENNIS THOMAS RE SUMMER SUMMIT WITH GORBACHEV)	1	2/6/1986	B1

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ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

I told David Chew  
this AM to start thinking  
about a P.R. strategy  
for Gorbachev & Soviet  
Summit We used  
Pete Daley in '82 - told  
David to check it out - for  
an arms initiative.

This time its larger -  
arms, bilateral issues, S 81,  
regional issues, etc  
need help in "public dip"  
one signal caller - embracing  
NSC, State, DOD, WH. &  
have all pulling together  
NSC to handle substance



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

This would be  
consistent with the  
"Business Planning Group"  
approach.

after you raised this  
concern to me several  
weeks ago & spoke  
with W.S.C. (B. Martin,  
et al) re. reconvening the  
same type of P.R./  
Coordinating group for  
"Summer Summit" - sounded  
good to them & again use  
inside & outside people -



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

Pete Daley / Wirthler, etc.

- With your concurrence  
we will put a group  
together & meet in  
next couple of weeks  
(David & I have spoken  
re. this).

Sooner rather than  
later - I feel Soviets are  
again ahead of us -  
in U.S., Eur, & Far East press

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97367	CABLE 231145Z JAN 86	6	1/23/1986	B1

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