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# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1985 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Marcos Says He'll Face Voters Soon -- Philippine President Marcos announced Sunday he will call a "snap" presidential election within the next three months.  
(Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Baltimore Sun)

Soviet Weapons For Sandinistas Spotted In Cuba -- Soviet freighters have been transferring heavy war material to the Sandinista government.  
(Washington Times)

### NATIONAL NEWS

CIA Plan's Leak Probed -- President Reagan ordered an investigation Sunday into the unauthorized disclosure of a secret CIA plan to undermine Qaddafi.  
(Washington Post, Washington Times, Baltimore Sun, AP)

Unemployment Rate Remained At 7.1% In October, But Business Payrolls Rose -- Business payrolls grew a strong 414,000, well above September's thin 138,000 rise.  
(Wall Street Journal)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

REAGAN INTERVIEW -- A Soviet interview with the President four days ago has not yet been published.

SHULTZ IN MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz goes to Moscow Monday for a pre-Summit wrap-up meeting with Gorbachev.

CIA COVERT PLAN -- President Reagan ordered an investigation of the leak of classified documents.

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## **INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

### **MARCOS SAYS HE'LL FACE VOTERS SOON**

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, apparently responding to intense criticism from the Reagan Administration and Congress, announced Sunday that he will call a "snap" election within the next three months to settle charges at home and abroad that he is no longer fit to rule.

"I understand the opposition has been asking for an election. In answer to their request I announce that I am ready to call a snap election, perhaps earlier than months, perhaps in three months or less than that," he said in a television interview. (David Ottaway, Washington Post, A1)

### **Moscow Says He'll Set Vote Soon To Quiet Detractors**

MANILA, Philippines -- Opposition leaders welcomed the announcement, and said former Sen. Salvador Laurel of Corazon Aquino, the widow of slain Sen. Benigno Aquino, might oppose the president. Mr. Laurel is in Washington and will meet the press here tomorrow morning.

(Tom Breen, Washington Times, A1)

### **Marcos' Election Announcement Followed Strong U.S. Warnings**

WASHINGTON -- The surprise announcement by Philippine President Marcos that he is willing to hold elections followed a series of unusually blunt warnings from the U.S. that the key United States ally is headed toward for chaos. (AP)

### **Marcos Offers To Hold Vote**

Marcos said he would invite outside observers, including members of the U.S. Congress, to observe the election.

"What's going on in the Philippines is a crisis of confidence based on the perception that he doesn't have the political support of his people, and I just think he did the right thing," Sen. Paul Laxalt told reporters.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)

### **SOVIET WEAPONS FOR SANDINISTAS SPOTTED IN CUBA**

Soviet and Bulgarian freighters at the Cuban port of Mariel have been transferring large amounts of heavy war material to Nicaraguan coastal freighters for delivery to the Sandinista government, Administration sources told the Washington Times. The operation was confirmed by a U.S. SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance plane that flew over Cuba Thursday night. Reagan Administration officials have had evidence for several weeks that the Soviets were supplying Nicaragua in this indirect manner, but the SR-71 photos have now confirmed it, these officials said.

(Roger Fontaine, Washington Times, A1)

Soviets Indirectly Shipping Aid To Nicaragua, Newspaper Says

A U.S. SR-71 Blackbird Reconnaissance plane eluded Soviet-made SAM missiles fired by Cuban anti-aircraft batteries in making two sweeps over the port of Mariel in less than an hour Thursday night, said the Washington Times, which attributed its report to unidentified Administration sources. (AP)

SOVIETS STILL WITHHOLDING REAGAN INTERVIEW

MOSCOW -- American diplomats and journalists scoured the evening news on Soviet television Saturday night, looking for coverage of President Reagan's interview with Soviet journalists, conducted last Thursday.

They saw nothing.

Sunday newspapers did not carry the interview, either, despite earlier assurances by Soviet officials that a report of it would be published in the Sunday morning edition of the government newspaper Izvestia, distributed nationally. (Gary Lee, Washington Post, A22)

After 4 Days, Soviet Press Silent On Reagan Interview

Soviet editors contacted Sunday were reluctant to say why no reports of the interview had surfaced, but one suggested that the state-run media were not sure how to handle Mr. Reagan's comments.

A Moscow editor who read a transcript of the interview was asked by The Associated Press if there was something in the interview the Soviet press was reluctant to report. "You know Reagan is a conservative," he replied cryptically. (AP story, Washington Times, A6)

REAGAN COUNTERPROPOSAL IS STUDIED BY ARMS NEGOTIATORS

GENEVA -- U.S and Soviet arms negotiators return to the bargaining table here for further discussion on President Reagan's "counterproposal" to the Kremlin's call for a 50 percent reduction in the superpowers' offensive nuclear weapons. (Michael Bonafield, Washington Times, A5)

SHULTZ TO SEEK SEPARATE MISSILE PACT

HELSINKI -- Secretary Shultz meets with Soviet leaders in Moscow Monday hopeful that the Soviet Union will consider an intermediate nuclear forces agreement separate from other items at the upcoming summit. Mr. Shultz also said a better relationship between the superpowers must be based on a lot more than cooperation in arms control.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A5)

Shultz Leaves Finland For Moscow Meetings

Shultz met for 45 minutes with Finnish president Mauno Kovisto. State Department spokeswoman Rozanne Ridgway said Shultz wanted to draw on Kovisto's experience in dealing with Soviet leaders to help him prepare for Reagan's meeting with Gorbachev in Geneva, Switzerland. Nov. 19 and Nov. 20. (UPI)

### Shultz Arrives In Moscow To Set Stage For Summit

After his two sessions with Shavardnadze today, Shultz is scheduled to meet with Gorbachev on Tuesday. The Soviet leader's call for a 50 percent reduction in American and Soviet nuclear arms was followed by a new U.S. arms control offer announced by Reagan last Thursday. (AP)

### STANDOFF CONTINUES IN KABUL

HELSINKI -- A continuing standoff Sunday between the United States and the Soviet Union over a Soviet soldier who has taken refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan complicated final preparations here for talks Monday in Moscow to lay the groundwork for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting Nov. 19-20.

Secretary Shultz, White House national security adviser Robert McFarlane and their delegation met for more than three hours at the U.S. Embassy here to plan strategy for the meetings Monday with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Tuesday with Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. (Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

### Soviet Envoy In Kabul Talks To Defector At U.S. Mission

The 19-year-old soldier, whose name is Sukhanov, initially declined to meet with Soviet officials but agreed to a 75-minute meeting Sunday. Attending the meeting were U.S. Charge d'Affaires Edward Hurwitz, a member of his staff and a U.S. Marine guard. The Soviet ambassador was accompanied by a note taker. (Bill Outlaw, Washington Times, A1)

### U.S. SAID TO STEP UP MIDEAST EFFORTS

JERUSALEM -- A senior Israeli official said Sunday that U.S. involvement in secret diplomatic contacts with Jordan, Egypt and Israel over a possible comprehensive Middle East peace agreement is intensifying daily. The official, who asked not to be identified, also said that other nations, such as France, may be utilized in behind-the-scenes efforts to reach a breakthrough for direct Israeli-Jordanian talks initiated in an international forum. (Washington Post, A1)

### SUMMIT STIRS HOPES ON RIGHTS

#### Some Soviet Citizens Make Personal Appeals To Reagan

MOSCOW -- U.S.-Soviet summits have special appeal for various groups here -- Jews awaiting permission to emigrate to Israel, other groups, including Germans and Armenians, seeking to join families abroad, and Soviet citizens, who have not been allowed to join their foreign spouses abroad. These are the cases that make up most of the human rights grievances presented to Soviet officials at practically every meeting with Western leaders. The U.S. has said human rights will be one of four subjects discussed in Geneva, even though the Soviet side never has agreed to put that item on the agenda.

(Celestine Bohlen, Washington Post, A1)

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#### SEEK POET'S RELEASE, FIRST LADY IS URGED

Supporters of an imprisoned Soviet poet want Nancy Reagan to ask for her freedom when the First Lady meets her Soviet counterpart, Raisa Gorbachev, in Geneva this month. If Mrs. Reagan agrees to relay the message, it will be a plea "from a woman to a woman on behalf of a woman," said Jim Melnick, one of a group of people and organizations fighting for the release of 31-year-old Irina Ratushinskaya.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A1)

#### SENATOR SAYS SOVIET ADMITS ABM TREATY VIOLATION

A Soviet official has admitted that Soviet surface-to-air missiles violate the 1972 Antiballistic Missile treaty prohibition against building interceptor missiles capable of striking incoming intercontinental ballistic missiles, Sen. James McClure (R.-Id.) has charged.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A4)

#### U.S. 'KINFOLK' TRYING TO MEET WITH SEAMAN WHO TRIED TO DEFECT

NEW ORLEANS -- Three Ohio women, who believe they are relatives of the Ukrainian sailor who was twice foiled in his attempt to defect to the U.S., arrived here Sunday in hopes of talking to the man.

The State Department insists the case of Miroslav Medvid is closed, and has allowed his ship, the Soviet grain freighter Marshal Konev, to continue on its journey to load grain at Reserve, La.

(Rita McWilliams, Washington Times, A4)

#### RULING PARTY LEADS IN VOTE BY ARGENTINES

BUENOS AIRES -- The ruling Radical Civic Union took a commanding lead Sunday night in early returns from a congressional election that is widely regarded here as a referendum on the first two years of President Raul Alfonsin's administration. Some worry that a lopsided Radical Party victory today could threaten the cause of democracy.

(Bradley Graham, Washington Post, A1)

#### EAST BLOC, ISRAEL INCH TOWARD TIES

JERUSALEM -- As at least three Warsaw Pact nations inch closer toward restoring some diplomatic links with Israel, the Soviet Union appears to be searching for a way to redefine its relationship with the Jewish state in order to become a player in the arena of Middle East peace negotiations.

(William Claiborne, Washington Post, A17)

### GUATEMALANS VOTE FOR CIVILIAN PRESIDENT

CHICHE, Guatemala -- The Guatemalan voting has been cited abroad as a measure toward representative government and away from the military leadership that has resulted in human rights violations here for decades. The candidate who comes out winner after a probable runoff round Dec. 8 has been designated in advance as the country's symbol of democracy. (Washington Post, A19)

### HUSSEIN CALLS ATTACKS 'SETBACKS'

Jordan's King Hussein said Sunday that recent terrorist acts were "terrible setbacks" to his efforts to win a role for the PLO in the Middle East peace process, and he hinted that he has called on PLO chairman Yasser Arafat to demonstrate the PLO's sincerity about wanting peace.

He also expressed anew the action of Congress two weeks ago in forcing postponement until next March of up to \$1.9 billion in U.S. arms sales and making further consideration of the sales contingent upon progress toward peace with Israel. (John Goshko, Washington Post, A20)

### Hussein May Seek Weapons From Moscow

King Hussein, angered by the U.S. delay in considering a \$1.9 billion arms sale, said Sunday he will discuss buying the weapons from the Soviet Union. The king also said he believes the PLO will support U.N. Security Council resolutions that recognize Israel's right to exist if Israel agrees to an international peace conference under the auspices of the Security Council. (James Morrison, Washington Times, A6)

### SOUTH AFRICA ASSAILS REPORTING OF PRESS BAN

JOHANNESBURG -- A senior government official accused some foreign correspondents Sunday of "unprofessional and unethical" behavior in reporting new restrictions on riot coverage the day before they were formally announced. (AP story, Washington Post, A21)

### REFUGEES

WASHINGTON -- Former Iowa Gov. Robert Ray is heading a group traveling to Southeast Asia to review U.S. policy of refugees and examine the plight of thousands of Vietnamese being held in "re-education camps." Three State Department officials will also accompany the group. (UPI)

### DEPARTING BHUTTO CHALLENGES ZIA TO ELECTION SHOWDOWN

KARACHI -- Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto challenged President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq to an election showdown as she left two months of house arrest here to testify at an inquiry in France. (Reuter)

## **NATIONAL NEWS**

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### **CIA PLAN'S LEAK PROBED**

President Reagan, demanding "appropriate action" against the leak of classified information, ordered an investigation Sunday into the unauthorized disclosure of a secret CIA plan to undermine the Libyan regime of Col. Muammer Quaddafi.

The White House, in an unusual step, announced the investigation of the disclosure published Sunday by the Washington Post. The White House refused to discuss the investigation, but in the past, such matters have fallen within the purview of the FBI. (UPI story, Washington Post)

#### **U.S. Orders Probe Into Leak Of CIA's Anti-Quaddafi Plan**

"While in no way attributing any credence to the specific allegations and conclusions drawn in the Washington Post article on reports concerning Libya, the President is ordering an investigation of the disclosure of the U.S. intelligence documents cited in this news report in an effort to determine who is responsible for such disclosure and to take appropriate action," the White House announced in a statement Sunday.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A7)

#### **Reagan Orders Probe To Plug Leak Of Documents Of Khadafy Plan**

The Post story quoted from several classified documents, including one intelligence assessment that said Khadafy supports some 30 insurgent, radical or terrorist groups worldwide, including some in Nicaragua, the Philippines, Europe and Lebanon. (AP)

#### **Reagan Said To OK Anti-Khadafi Plan**

An Administration official said Sunday that the disclosure of the plan would not necessarily derail it. "We went ahead with the world's most open covert operation against Nicaragua," the official said. "I would not assume that the opponents of this can kill it with leaks." (Baltimore Sun, A1)

### **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINED AT 7.1% IN OCTOBER, BUT BUSINESS PAYROLLS ROSE**

WASHINGTON -- New unemployment statistics indicate the economy picked up steam in October, but it is uncertain whether the momentum can be sustained. The civilian unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.1% of the work force in October, according to the Labor Department. But business payrolls grew a strong 414,000, well above September's thin 138,000 rise. The Reagan Administration is counting on unusually strong economic growth through the end of the year to meet its forecast of inflation-adjusted growth of 3% for the full year.

(Alan Murray, Wall Street Journal, 2)



#### POOR MAY LOSE FREE HOSPITAL CARE

WASHINGTON -- Poor people would lose free medical care at hospitals receiving federal financing under legislation being proposed by the Reagan Administration, the New York Times reported Monday. The Administration claims the law must be changed to ease the administrative burden it imposes on publicly owned and operated facilities. (UPI)

#### PRO-ISRAEL PACS GIVING MORE TO GOP

Pro-Israel political action committees gave more money to Republicans than to Democrats during the first six months of this year, a sharp break from past contribution patterns and one that has triggered a debate among Jews about the costs and benefits of single-issue politics.

(Paul Taylor, Washington Post, A1)

#### REAGAN STUDYING HARD FOR TALKS -- AND LESSONS MAY GET TOUGHER

President Reagan is in the midst of an intensive cram course for a summit meeting with Gorbachev that could affect long-term relations between the superpowers. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said the week beginning Nov. 11 will set in motion the most concentrated phase of preparations for the meeting in Geneva on the 19th and 20th. It has been suggested, but not decided, to use a Russian-speaking Soviet expert, John F. Matlock, Jr., to impersonate Gorbachev in dress rehearsals before President Reagan leaves for Europe on Nov. 16. President Reagan is well-grounded in the broad agenda of the summit, as was evident in his U.N. speech. It is the minutiae, the obscure details that could be a problem when he sits down to bargain with Gorbachev.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

#### GSA ORDERING WASTE FIGHTER TRANSFERRED TO PHILADELPHIA

A prominent government waste-fighter, praised by President Reagan, is being transferred to Philadelphia and his office is being abolished in a reorganization of the General Services Administration ordered by agency head Terence Golden. William A. Clinkscales, formerly associate administrator for policy and management, has 60 days to decide whether he will accept an assignment as deputy regional administrator for Philadelphia, Region III. A senior Administration official, speaking on background, called the Clinkscales transfer "a perversion of the President's campaign promises" and said that "several high-ranking people in the White House and in OMB tried last week to persuade Terry to back off this thing, but he won't listen."

(Mark Tapscott, Washington Times, A3)

#### WEATHER FORCES REAGANS' COPTER TO BE REROUTED

President Reagan's helicopter was forced to fly a circuitous route around bad weather Sunday, delaying by a half-hour the President's return to the White House from his Camp David retreat in the Maryland mountains.

(AP story, Washington Post, A4)

## JUSTICE SEES O'CONNOR BECOMING INDEPENDENT

Supreme Court Justices Harry Blackmun and Sandra O'Connor have been on opposite poles on most major issues since O'Connor arrived on the bench in 1981. But Blackmun now says he may have written off President Reagan's only appointee too quickly as a rigid, hard-line conservative.

(Washington Post, A13)

## APPEALS COURT TO HEAR PLEA FOR MEDVID

An attempt by Ukrainian lawyers to give a sailor aboard a Soviet grain ship near New Orleans another chance to defect to the U.S. is snarled in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here. The Appeals Court is expected to receive a brief this morning from the lawyers explaining why they believe it has jurisdiction to decide the case.

(Ed Rogers, Washington Times, A4)

## 2 ABORTION HEARINGS ROUSE PUBLIC INTEREST

When the Supreme Court convenes Tuesday morning to hear arguments in two abortion cases, hordes of potential spectators are likely to be turned away. The justices will be faced with abortion control laws from Pennsylvania and Illinois. The statutes, which have been struck down by federal appeals courts, would impose tighter regulations on physicians administering abortions.

It is the position of the Reagan Administration in the current cases that has raised the most eyebrows. The Solicitor General's office, in a brief approved by the President, has asked the justices to use these cases as an opportunity to overturn *Roe vs. Wade*.

(David Sellers, Washington Post, A3)

## IS AMERICA REALLY BACK?

"America is back," President Reagan proclaimed during the 1984 presidential campaign, and a majority of his countrymen agreed with him. But this conventional wisdom is challenged by surveys suggesting that the fabric of trust torn by Vietnam and Watergate remains unrepaired. If the President's meeting with Gorbachev is seen as reducing tensions and the likelihood of nuclear war, his popularity could soar.

The sleeper issue that also could benefit Reagan is tax reform, which may be rescued from White House ineptitude by Rep. Rostenkowski. But, if Reagan succeeds in either arena, it may be true, as he often said in 1984, that "you ain't seen nothing yet."

Perhaps some of Reagan's success, if it comes, will rub off on the system.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page A1 of the Washington Post contains an article entitled "Tax Breaks' Fertile Ground," on the President's plan to revamp the tax system and the real estate industry's reaction to the proposal.

Also, page B1 of the Washington Post has an article entitled "The 'Star Wars' Soft Sell" on the television ad campaign promoting President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

-End of A-Section-

## **NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY**

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(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

(NOTE: NBC did not air a telecast.)

### **INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET JOURNALISTS**

CBS's Bill Redeker: The pre-summit propaganda campaign heated-up today on this, the eve of a scheduled meeting between Secretary Shultz and Soviet leader Gorbachev. Today's addition of Pravda attacked President Reagan's summit intentions accusing Mr. Reagan of trying to drown arms control by stressing regional issues. At the same time, a Soviet interview with the President four days ago has not yet been published, and that ... has raised questions in Moscow.

CBS's Mark Philips: Izvestia, the Soviet government news paper hit the streets as usual in the pre-dawn hours this morning. It did not however, contain the interview with President Reagan that had been expected. Rumors have been circulating in Moscow that the Reagan interview would be in the Sunday edition, although there had been no commitment. That it has not appeared, seems to support the suspicion that the Russians are holding it for a reason. Perhaps to time it closer to the summit. Perhaps because they are unsure how to present the views of the American President to the Soviet people. The internal pre-summit propaganda campaign is continuing in other ways though. The Soviet TV newscast last night broadcast an unprecedented series of man-in-street interviews. People were asked what they hoped would come out of the summit, how they viewed the latest Soviet arms control offer and what they thought about human rights. Not surprisingly they hoped the summit produced results, and thought the Soviet arms offer was terrific. On human rights the answers reflected the official line too. The United States should get things in order in its own house one man said. They have more problems than we do. There has never been, and never will be a freer country than the Soviet Union, another man said. In the run up to the summit and to the meetings here over the next two days with Secretary Shultz, the Soviets appear to be trying to raise expectations. If the summit does not produce results the implication is that blame will lie in Washington and not here. And any alternative point of view, even if that comes from the President of the United States, they are thus far reluctant to air. (ABC-4, CBS-Lead)

### **SHULTZ IN MOSCOW**

CBS's Bill McLaughlin: Shultz's only public appearance was an hour long breakfast meeting with Finish President Koivisto, before closeting himself inside the U.S. embassy with his staff and with American diplomats flown especially from Moscow. Sources said they game-planned a visit to the Soviet Union, preparing the details of Shultz's talks tomorrow with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and preparing the ground work for Shultz's meeting Tuesday with Soviet leader Gorbachev. Shultz is also carrying a letter from President Reagan to Gorbachev. The details of the letter remain secret.  
(continued on next page)      -more-

(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

(McLaughlin continued)

But it is believed to convey Mr. Reagan's hopes for a successful meeting in Geneva with Gorbachev later this month and an invitation for the Soviet leader to visit the United States. Reliable sources also say that during his Moscow visit, Shultz plans to probe for areas of possible agreement in three sectors of arms control talks, long-range strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, along with space-based defense weapons. Shultz will also bring with him a long list of problems that Washington has with Moscow. Human rights, including Jewish immigration, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and the Middle East. When Secretary Shultz gets to Moscow tomorrow he does not expect to reach any major agreements or make any breakthroughs. What he does hope to do is to continue to build an atmosphere of trust and confidence that will make a success out of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. (CBS-2)

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Secretary Shultz is in Helsinki tonight before going to Moscow tomorrow for a pre-summit wrap-up meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev.

ABC's John McWethy: Secretary Shultz is in Helsinki where he spent much of the day preparing for what is by all accounts an extremely important series of meetings in Moscow Monday and Tuesday. Meetings that may well determine the outcome of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in three weeks. Shultz met briefly this morning with Finland's President Koivisto, then headed off for an afternoon of staff meetings. Shultz is carrying a letter from President Reagan for Soviet leader Gorbachev, the second personal communication from the President in a week. Part of Shultz's mission to Moscow will be to gather first hand impressions of Gorbachev, a man Shultz has yet to officially meet.

(Rozanne Ridgway: "It simple is a part of the preparation that we become introduced to the, if you will, the major participant on the Soviet side in the Geneva meetings.")

McWethy: Size up Gorbachev, and set the agenda for the summit.

(Ridgway: "What we hope to do is to continue to refine the dialogue so that when our two leaders meet in Geneva there will be, if you will, an orderly progression through the issues in the time available in Geneva.")

McWethy: There is also an obvious desire on both sides to find enough areas of agreement so that Reagan and Gorbachev can claim some measure of progress. Whether those areas of agreement will include any real movement on the central issue of arms control is something U.S. officials say they simply do not yet know. They add, however, they will have a much clearer picture after Shultz has finished his meetings in Moscow two days from now. (ABC-3)

(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

## SOVIET SOLDIER

Redeker: Secretary Shultz confirmed today that the delicate stand-off at the U.S. embassy in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan continues. He said the Soviet soldier who entered the embassy in Kabul last week met in the embassy today with the Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan. U.S. diplomats and Marine guards were present. Shultz said that the soldier asked for more time to make a decision, presumably on asking for political asylum. Soviet and Afghan troops still ring that compound. (ABC-3, CBS-3)

## CIA COVERT PLAN

Redeker: President Reagan today ordered an investigation of the leak of classified documents at the same time not admitting the existence of a reported secret CIA plan to bring about the down-fall of Lybian leader Qaddafi.

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: Returning from Camp David, President Reagan refused to comment on reports that he has authorized a covert CIA operation to stop the terrorist activities of Lybian leader Qaddafi.

(TV Coverage: President Reagan walking from Marine One to the White House on his return from Camp David.)

Intelligence documents cited in today's Washington Post, say that since Qaddafi supports some thirty insurgent, radical, or terrorist groups, U.S. intelligence agencies concluded that quote: "No course of action short of stimulating Qaddafi's fall will bring any significant or enduring change in Lybian policies." A Presidential authorization signed this fall reportedly okays efforts first to disrupt, preempt, and frustrate Qaddafi's subversive plans. And second to lure him into some foreign action that would prompt the Lybian opposition or a neighboring country to remove Qaddafi from power. The plan, reportedly did not call for Qaddafi's assassination. But the chairman and the ranking Democrat of the the Senate Intelligence Committee, David Durenberger and Patrick Leahy, were concerned enough to seek White House assurances in writing. Neither senator could be reached for comment. State Department officials confirmed that the United States has been seeking ways to isolate Qaddafi, but one official concluded that replacing the Lybian leader was a problem since there is little internal opposition, and the exile groups are quote: "Inept." This major breach of security has clearly angered the President. Today he ordered an investigation to find and punish who ever leaked these highly classified documents. (CBS-5)

ABC's Sam Donaldson: President Reagan has ordered an investigation into the source or sources of a newspaper story that was published today in this country. The story in the Washington Post describing what the Post says is a Presidentially approved CIA operation aimed at Lybian strongman Qaddafi.



(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

ABC's Dean Reynolds: As reported by the Post, the plan is designed first to impede Qaddafi's ability to assist anti-American insurgence or terrorists. And second, to lure him into some ill-conceived foreign adventure that might eventually topple him from power. The Post referred to U.S. intelligence reports tying Qaddafi to at least thirty insurgent or terrorist groups in Central America, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The newspaper said the Presidentially authorized plan for action by the CIA does not call for Qaddafi's assassination, something forbidden under terms of an executive order Mr. Reagan himself signed. The story said there's been qualified support from Congressional intelligence committees for the plan which up until now had been a closely guarded secret. And while the President had nothing to say about the report, an Administration spokesman said an investigation is underway, to determine who leaked the information to the Post, with appropriate action to follow. A former U.S. intelligence official said this kind of report can be very damaging to U.S. interests.

(Ray Cline: "A covert action is an especially sensitive operation because it's an attempt to improve the foreign policy situation of the United States government on the explicit orders of the President. When that leaks of course, it blows the operation.")

But a representative for reporters had a different assessment.

(Jack Landau: "This Administration has made more false claims of damage to the national security than certainly any administration recently in this time period.")

As for Qaddafi, the target of the alleged plan, there was no immediate reaction forthcoming. But the swift and angry Administration reaction to the story indicates that it struck a nerve deep within the American intelligence community. First, because it exposes something that was supposed to be secret, and second, because it may serve to mobilize opposition to the plan that might otherwise not have existed. (ABC-5)

## MARCOS

Redeker: Confronted by increasing U.S. pressure to clean up government corruption, Philippine President Marcos today offered to call a snap election by mid-January. Although national elections are not scheduled until 1987, Marcos, challenged by several opposition groups, a growing communist insurgency, and a disillusioned American Congress, said he would welcome an early election to test his popularity, test his mandate.

(President Marcos: "I think that the issues should be clearly specifically stated. Those issues are against none of us....

(CBS-6)

(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

ABC's Sheila Kast: As President Reagan made a drizzly return from Camp David, the official White House reaction to President Marcos' announcement was no reaction, calling the timing of elections an internal matter for the Philippines.

(TV Coverage: President Reagan walking from Marine One to the White House after returning from Camp David.)

A senior Administration official said the U.S. was not pushing for early elections when Sen. Laxalt went to Manila three weeks ago to express President Reagan's concern about human rights abuses, corruption and economic problems. But Laxalt, who telephoned Marcos just yesterday to suggest early elections, called Marcos decision positive and exciting....

The U.S. has been pressuring Marcos for reform, and may not be satisfied if elections create the appearance of a renewed mandate for Marcos, without any fundamental change in policies. (ABC-Lead)

#### TRADE DEFICIT

CBS's Ike Pappas reports the powerful textile lobby is pushing the protectionist bill in Congress. The version sent to the Senate slashes clothing and other textile imports from eleven major countries by pegging those imports to levels of past years. The Reagan Administration and some of the potentially affected nations, especially China, oppose the legislation....

The President, considering the possible damage to international relations and domestic jobs, has vowed to veto the textile bill, and any other protectionist legislation sent to him. But experts believe this will not end the matter.... In an effort to diffuse the situation politically, the President has issued his own trade proposals. U.S. negotiators at upcoming trade talks are also expected to warn nations to show self restraint on exports. Even with a presidential veto almost certain, Congress is expected to pass a textile bill by year's end. It's a matter of practical politics. Few politicians on Capitol Hill want to face next year's elections without being able to say don't blame me, I voted for it. (CBS-11)

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## ***ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY***

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Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: George Will and Sam Donaldson.

Guests: Senator Paul Laxalt followed by President Marcos.

Subject: The Philippines/Interview with Senator Laxalt:

BRINKLEY: Senator, you went to Manila on the President's request. What did you say when you got there? What did you say to President Marcos?

LAXALT: The first thing I did was to hand him a handwritten letter by the President, three or four pages long, and that was my primary mission. And that letter essentially expressed President Reagan's concern for his old friend, and they've been old friends for a long while, about what was going on in the Philippines. He read it carefully, and it was my impression that he was touched by it, because after finishing reading it he looked up at me and said, "Senator, I don't mean at all to add to the burdens of this great President." Then we proceeded to get into a freewheeling discussion about all the various areas of concern that were expressed by the President in his letter.

BRINKLEY: Well, in these various areas of concern did he respond?

LAXALT: Yes, he did. He effectively attempted to rebut the cases being made against Marcos in his country. He indicated economically, yes, they had had a hard time, they had suffered the same recession problems that most nations had, particularly developing nations like the Philippines, but they're on the road back. Politically he felt he was in good shape, prepared to go into the elections next year and in '87. Insurgency, he had a sense of a problem, but that it was manageable. He's a very brilliant man and a well informed man, and he effectively thinks that the case against him has been overstated.

DONALDSON: What do you think, Senator, has the case been overstated?

LAXALT: I'm not sure whether it has been or not. I know this, that he has a problem with this country, he has a problem with this country's media. He has a problem with the Congress, and the perception, which in this case can be just as injurious to him as the fact, that that country is in serious difficulty.

WILL: Let's deal specifically with the question of General Ver, who some people feel, although he may be acquitted had something to do with the Aquino assassination.

LAXALT: I'll tell you George, just exactly what I told President Marcos, that the reinstatement of General Ver for any extended period of time could well cause a fire storm here in the Congress. It's that sort of simple thing that will cause Congress to react and react violently. Historically, as far as Marcos is concerned, we cannot forget that he did constitute an impartial commission on the heels of the Aquino slaying, and that commission went ahead and caused indictments to be issued against many of the Marcos people, including Ver. (continued on next page)

-more-

THIS WEEK (continued)

LAXALT: (continued) He told me in talking with -- he told me in connection with General Ver that he had an honor commitment to take him back in the event he were acquitted, and he intends to fulfill that commitment. I would hope that he would heed the concern that I expressed to him on this particular matter and attempt to work it out.

DONALDSON: What was the bottom line of the message your carried from President Marcos' old friend, as you describe him, the President of the United States? Was it that we'd like him to change, we'd like him to make these reforms, or that we insist on it?

LAXALT: The bottom line was this, that the President had concerns. He hadn't come to grips with that. We'd had a number of emissaries in and out of government talking with him, saying, President Marcos, there's deep concern throughout the United States, including Washington, about where this country is going, and he apparently in all those discussions pretty much waved them off, feeling that this was not a legitimate presidential concern. My primary mission was to indicate to him this concern was shared by the President of the United States, himself.

DONALDSON: But a concern is one thing, and an insistence on change for continued U.S. support is another. Which is it?

LAXALT: It's a delicate line. They are a sovereign country. We can advise and advise strongly about the concerns of general problems and indicate strongly that reforms would be in our mutual interest. Where you get over the line in transgressing the sovereignty of an independent country like the Philippines is where it really gets sticky.

WILL: What do you make of the fact that shortly after this flurry of interest Mrs. Marcos went to Moscow? What were they trying to tell us with that trip?

LAXALT: I don't think there is anything particular. I asked that particular question, apparently she's made trips of this kind before. I don't think it's the kind of cozying up that Ortega intended to signal us when he went on his little jaunt, and I don't see any connection between that trip and what we're trying to do.

Interview with President Marcos of the Philippines:

BRINKLEY: The U.S. government is urging, not to say pushing you, to make reforms and listing various problems in the Philippines, and your response is that they're all exaggerated, the problems are not serious, they can all be solved. Why do Americans see all sorts of dangers that you don't see?

MARCOS: I never said that the problems that we have are not serious. They are. We have an economic crisis, we are trying to work out a recovery program with IMF and the World Bank; we have an insurgency which is umbilically connected to the economic crisis. (continued)...

THIS WEEK (continued)

Interview with President Marcos of the Philippines: (continued)

MARCOS (continued): We, my advisers in the government feel that to go into the insurgency problem without first solving the economic crisis is not going to work. We must finish our plans with the IMF. And it is not true that the IMF has refused to accept the program of the Philippines. On the contrary, there is a team right here which is working on the program on first the reforms with respect to certain industries like sugar, coconut, and I believe that we have come to an agreement on all of this. The Internal Revenue Code, the restructuring of 5 billion pesos in loans, ODA, or the Pris Club, and private borrowers guaranteed by the government, the new money that is coming, about \$400 million and the trade credit extended by about 483 banks, or most of them, anyway, amounting to about three billion which are now available to us. We are working on the third, you know, that we may be able to get the additional funds by December. If we work this out, then the reduction in the funds available for the insurgency, or anti-insurgency program will help in our efforts at eliminating the danger of communist insurgency. We, however, need the aid which we consider as a part of the obligation of the United States under the American Facilities agreement worked out in '79 and ended in '83 and now from the implementation in the American Congress.

WILL: You just heard Senator Laxalt say that if General Ver is restored to a position of leadership in the military there will be a fire storm of protest in Congress with incalculable consequences to aid to the Philippines. How will this affect your decision regarding the future of General Ver?

MARCOS: I have given my word of honor that if he is acquitted he will be reinstated, but I never promised how long he was going to stay....

WILL: Is (it) possible that you could have an election earlier than scheduled?

MARCOS: I understand the opposition has been asking for an election. In answer to their request I announced that I am ready to call a snap election, perhaps earlier than eight months, perhaps in three months or less than that, if all these childish claims to popularity on both sides. They have to be settled. I think we'd better settle it by calling an election right now, say give everybody 60 days to campaign and to bring the issues to the people.

DONALDSON: So 60 days from now you're saying we're going to have an election in the Philippines. Is that correct?

MARCOS: We might. I mean, I am decided that with these suggestions coming from the opposition, and now in this show, and interview, I'm ready. I'm ready to call a snap election. But we have to submit this to some of our leaders in the legislature.

BRINKLEY: We hear here in Washington that the Soviet Union has increased the size of its embassy in Manila substantially, and is trying to make contact with your insurgents who are communists, or led by communists. Can you tell us anything about that?



THIS WEEK (continued)

Interview with President Marcos of the Philippines: (continued)

MARCOS: I don't believe there has been any increase in the personnel of the Russian Embassy since they established their embassy here several years ago. We cannot confirm any attempt to -- for the Russians trying to contact our insurgents, but that is a possibility. Any number of people seem to want to get in touch with the rebels. We also try and get in touch with some of them. They try to infiltrate us, we try to infiltrate, and this is well known.

DONALDSON: Since the allegation against you is that you have conducted massive voter fraud in the past, if you hold elections in 60 days or so, will you allow outside observers into the Philippines to oversee the elections, to make certain they're fair?

MARCOS: You're all invited to come, and we will invite the members of the American Congress to please come and see what is happening here. All this talk about fraud, it is sour grapes....

DONALDSON: Fifteen Americans have been killed in the Philippines in the past two years, and five days ago the U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr. Bosworth, gave a talk there in which he said, frankly, my countrymen find it hard to understand how these killings could occur and pass unpunished in an allied country. Why have you not punished the killers of those Americans?

MARCOS: I beg your pardon. All these cases have been investigated. The matter was taken up between the Consul General, Mr. Mackinense, and the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Constabulary, General Malto, we have all files indicating that all cases have been investigated.

DONALDSON: Has anyone been convicted? Has anyone been convicted of the murders --

MARCOS: Oh, yes.

DONALDSON: -- of these 15 Americans?

MARCOS: Yes, yes, of course....

WILL: Mr. President, are you then saying that we can expect an election in the Philippines, say in January or February of 1986?

MARCOS: Yes, If I can convince the Battasins. And I think I can. We control Two-thirds of the members.

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## **CBS -- FACE THE NATION**

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**Moderator:** Lesley Stahl

**Guests:** Clarence Pendleton, Civil Rights Commissioner  
Eleanor Holmes Norton, Former Chairman, Equal Employment  
Opportunity Commission  
Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut

**STAHL:** There is no love lost between the civil rights lobby and the Reagan Administration. Attorney General Meese has called the lobby pernicious. We talked about the Reagan approach to civil rights with Eleanor Holmes Norton, who headed the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under President Carter.

**NORTON:** They are lost in the 1950s. Our society has moved a considerable distance since then, and they are motivated, it would appear, by their own internal -- their own internal philosophical and ideological mission. They seem not to be motivated by business. Big business has come out in favor of frozen time tables, for example in the executive order. They are trying to undo what the Supreme Court has done, what the Congress has done, what the American people are proud of, which is gains on the part of minorities and women, and they seem not to have much of a constituency for that.

**STAHL:** The Reagan Justice Department says over and over that they have gone in on more civil rights' cases than any administration in the past, and that they are enforcing the laws and they insist on this.

**NORTON:** Do you notice -- do you notice that they often speak in result oriented terms? Let's speak specifically. They've brought one-tenth of the number of housing discrimination cases brought in the last decade by Republican and Democratic administrations. The Justice Department and the EEOC, my old agency, have had a 50 percent drop in the number of employment discrimination cases. At EEOC the no cause rate, the rate of finding no discrimination has doubled since we left. We reduced the backlog at EEOC by 70 percent in the last -- in four years it grew by 96 percent. They use gross figures to, quite frankly, camouflage a record of wholesale dismantlement or certainly attempt to dismantlement, checked only by the courts, which thus far have not allowed it to happen.

**STAHL:** We asked the White House, the Reagan Justice Department, and Labor Department, to provide spokesmen on the issue of affirmative action. They all declined.... Mr. Pendleton, the Justice Department would like to weaken an executive order on affirmative action pertaining to businesses that do business with the Federal Government, and yet the businesses themselves say that the order works, Republicans in Congress say it works. Why change it?

**PENDLETON:** I think, Lesley, what we have here is not a change in the executive order, it is to take the nondiscrimination factors out. We have not have affirmative action in the sense we have it now for 20 years.

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FACE THE NATION (continued)

PENDLETON (continued): What Ronald Reagan would like to do is to take the executive order back to the same level it was when Lyndon Johnson signed it on September 28, 1965, that people were to be hired without regard to race, color, national origin, so forth. If business people decide they would like to keep these things voluntarily, that's fine. One point I want to make is that one cannot prevent discrimination; you can only remedy it. And what we have now since Richard Nixon's time is a situation where we have beneficiaries who have never been discriminated against anyone, and I believe that the affirmative action regulations we have now in executive order is discriminatory. It demeans the progress of minorities, and it's now time to take it back to where it originally was and stop demeaning minority and majority progress in this country.

STAHL: The Reagan Administration, the Justice Department is trying to challenge a court ordered affirmative action plan for hiring in your city, hiring city workers. Do you think it's time, as Mr. Pendleton says, to go back to the days of 1965, before there were court orders and affirmative action plans?

HUDNUT: No, absolutely not, because what they're asking us to do, these people that are promoting the effort to dismantle the affirmative action programs that we have and to dismiss our consent decrees or modify them, is simply to turn the clock all the way back and dredge up all the old turmoil and all the old discrimination that existed before President Johnson and President Nixon put in their orders which established goals and time tables, and a general American commitment to the fulfillment of the American dream, which is one where everybody has equal opportunity, and if you arbitrarily dismantle these programs and do away with all this, you're not going to be taking a step forward; you're going to be taking a step backward into the old kind of discrimination where white males got all the jobs.

STAHL: Mr. Pendleton, what about this whole notion? Republicans, people in your own party are saying "it works." I still don't understand your answer on why you're going in and sort of stirring it up?

PENDLETON: The Mayor raises an interesting point. I think it is time to go back to equal opportunity and not to go back to preferential treatment. What the Mayor is saying, is that absent quotas, there would be discrimination in his city, and as the Mayor of the city and the Chief Executive Officer, and certainly the chief personnel officer in the city, he has an obligation to put in nondiscriminatory hiring practices, and not to let the government decide how the people get into the mainstream. It's clear to me that you have the obligation to see that no one is discriminated against, whether they are white or whether they are black, and if the only way that blacks are going to get jobs in your administration is by quotas, that's a sad commentary on your administration.

FACE THE NATION (continued)

HUDNUT: Lesley, I resent the fact that Mr. Pendleton, with all due respect to his position, tells me that I have quotas. I've read my consent decree. I'm not sure you have, and I'm not sure that Brad Reynolds has either, and he keeps using the words quotas. We're talking about guidelines. We're talking about goals. We're talking about priorities. We're not talking about quotas. We're talking about trying to increase the number of blacks and women in our fire and police departments so that there are more blacks policing in black areas of our city, and I think that makes good sense. We're not talking about an arbitrary quota whereby if we lay off one we have to hire somebody else, or for every white we hire we have to hire a black, and I think it's wrong of the Administration -- and I don't fault the President. He's a good man and a kind man, but I think Brad Reynolds, and Ed Meese, and the Civil Rights Commission are trying to force a conservative, social agenda in a very doctrinaire way on the American people.

STAHL: Mr. Pendleton, there was a meeting about 10 days ago in the White House on this executive order relating to firms that do business with the Federal Government. You were there.... Some of the same things that Mayor Hudnut is saying, I believe were said by some of the members of the President's cabinet in that room. Can you tell us about that meeting, what happened?

PENDLETON: Well, I'm not so sure that's the case. I'm not ready to compromise the meeting. I can tell you that there is no split in this Administration over preferences, and that goes to the point the Mayor made. He said it is good to have blacks policing in black areas. We had that before we had Brown v. Board, and before we had the Civil Rights Act. We don't want to go back to the times when there was a preference for blacks to police blacks. We want the jobs to be open to all people in the cities, and the job to make -- people to make certain that you are judged not by race. You don't substitute race for standards, but that all the citizens of Indianapolis and other great cities get adequate police protection.

STAHL: Mr. Pendleton, there is dissention in the Administration though over undoing or weakening the executive order, and I would like to know what you think the outcome is going to be.

PENDLETON: Oh, I think it's going to be clear, that there's going to be an order signed where there won't be any preferential treatment, and where statistical imbalance in the work force will not be -- will not trigger a finding of discrimination. I don't agree with you that there is dissention. I think it's a matter of how we're going to get rid of preferences. This Administration is opposed to preferential treatment.

STAHL: Mayor Hudnut, can you talk about this in political terms?

HUDNUT: Sure, I think this decision, that they're in the process of making probably won't be as clear cut as Mr. Pendleton implies, because there is a clear disagreement within the cabinet and within the Republican Party on this question, and there is a clear consensus in America, I think that we should not turn the clock back on affirmative action, civil rights and equal opportunity.

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FACE THE NATION (continued)

HUDNUT (continued): What we're talking about in Indianapolis is a pool of well qualified applicants for the police and fire department, and we're not talking about passing over whites to get to blacks. We're talking about everybody who's qualified and hiring among them, using some discretion, hiring among them as we see fit in order to meet our goals and our priorities here, and to help mainstream Hispanics and blacks and women into the life of these departments and the life of this city, and if we don't do that, it's not going to happen, human nature being what it is. I think that the -- the Administration, in so far as Mr. Meese as its spokesperson, is wrong politically, morally and legally. They're wrong legally because I think their interpretation of the Memphis decision is much too expansive. It had to do only with layoffs. They are wrong morally, I think, because what we're talking about is using affirmative action to redress historic prejudice and historic racism in our society, and they're wrong politically because they're are trying to narrow rather than broaden the base of the Republican Party.

PENDLETON: Okay. Politically, the President and this Administration will not gain any liberals if it tends to not sign this order, and it will lose conservatives. What the President wants to do is consistent with what the American public wants. Public opinion black and white and Hispanic and female, the people do not want preferences. The argument the Mayor puts forth is the same argument we had in the Brown decision, that things are working fine now, let's don't change anything.

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## ***NBC -- MEET THE PRESS***

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Moderator: Tom Browkaw. Panel: Rick Davis, Anthony Lewis, Jim Hoagland.

Guest: King Hussein of Jordan.

BROWKAW: Can you tell us whether you have fully repaired your relationship with Yasser Arafat, and will you insist that he be part of any talks with the Israelis about peace in that part of the world?

HUSSEIN: We have had a chance to have a very thorough review of the relations of the government of Jordan and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Obviously, we emphasized the highlights of the February 11th accord, which we believe is an organization of the relations between members of the one family, Palestinian and Jordanian alike, both now and in the future. We reviewed our political actions to secure a just and durable peace in the Middle East, and certainly we looked very thoroughly at all that happened in the recent past, which represented, in my view, attempts to destroy the chances for progress towards attaining that very worthy objective. We had a chance with the PLO leadership to discuss where we stand now and to have a look at the future, and we have decided to, within a period of time, to come up with some answers which we hope will be forthcoming in the very near future as well.

LEWIS: You have made very clear in the past that you insist on some PLO involvement. That's the point of the February 11th agreement to which you just referred. How do you get to a negotiator?

HUSSEIN: Well, we have made it clear time and time again, that we cannot substitute for the Palestinians. We cannot speak of a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem without the Palestinian participation as the prime party to the conflict, on the Arab side in efforts leading to a solution of the problem....

HOAGLAND: Sir, did you ask Yasser Arafat in your meetings with him for a promise that the PLO would not be involved in the kind of terrorist action like the Italian hijacking, and if you did ask him, what did he say?

HUSSEIN: Well, I discussed with Chairman Arafat the series of incidents, the cycle of violence.... And I believe that it was our mutual view that some of these actions represented terrible setbacks, and if anyone suffered, the Palestinians image and the Palestinian dimension was at best affected more than any....

DAVIS: Yasser Arafat said this week that the PLO has the right to use all methods to resist oppression.... How can you have talks of peace during that violence, how can it be stopped, and do you have the power to stop it as far as the PLO is concerned?

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

HUSSEIN: I'd like to say that the situation as we see it, the lack of progress towards peace, as we have seen it over the years, has been the result of two factors. One Israel's military strength, and its continued occupation of Palestine, plus territories belonging to other Arab states. The second element: The feeling of injustice by the people of Palestine. And even in terms of resistance there is a difference. There is a situation in the occupied territories, after 18 years of repression, of occupation, there obviously is resistance to that occupation....

BROKAW: I gather that you have ruled out the possibility of any "one on one" talk with Shimon Peres...about the prospects for peace in your part of the world?

HUSSEIN: Sir, we have always said that what we are after is a comprehensive peace, a peace for this entire area, a resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, and this cannot happen except within the context of an international conference, ideally attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, called for by the Secretary General of the United Nations, and with the participation of all the parties, the Arab parties, including the Palestinians, and the government of Israel.

LEWIS: President Assad of Syria has been very critical of the joint negotiating plan put forward last February by you and Chairman Arafat. How can those two views be melded together?

HUSSEIN: Our policy has never changed. We have always sought the very best of relations with all our brethren in the Arab world. There has been a very sad period in the life of Jordan and Syria, that hopefully has passed....

BROKAW: Your Majesty, while the United States, and the Reagan Administration, particularly, is obviously more interested now in the Middle East peace process, do you think that it could be more energetic in its efforts?

HUSSEIN: ...I believe that Washington is genuine in attempting to find its way towards making its contribution towards establishment of a just and durable Middle East peace.

Brokaw: ...Would it be, in your judgment, a good idea for the Reagan Administration to appoint a major figure as a Reagan emissary to the Middle East?

HUSSEIN: That is a matter for the United States to decide, but we look to the coming summit meeting with very great interest....

HOAGLAND: Sir, you mentioned that there will be contacts between your government and the Soviet government in the coming days. Will those contacts include discussions of arms sales to Jordan by the Soviet Union, now that the United States has delayed consideration of an arms package for you ?

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

HUSSEIN: We will be looking to the Soviet Union and others for a way to determine, in our own minds, where we go from here, if Washington, after 28 years of a relationship between our military, has decided to put an end to it.

HOAGLAND: Can I just be clear on this. Are you still asking for the U.S. arms package? Is your request still in?

HUSSEIN: We are in point of fact awaiting the return of our senior military officers who were in Washington in the last few days, when this problem was about to unfold in the way it did, and based on what we hear from them, and our own assessments, we will decide, but we are certainly not going to wait any longer. We are going to have to look for what we need for our legitimate self defense from any source available.

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## **AGRONSKY & COMPANY**

Moderator: Martin Agronsky.

Panel: Elizabeth Drew, Jack Kilpatrick, Carl Rowan, Hugh Sidey.

On the President's new arms control proposal to the Soviet Union:

ROWAN: A simple reduction to where each side has only 4,500 is not meaningful arms control. It is still a threat to civilization. We've got to find a way to stop building new arms systems.

KILPATRICK: If they cut them to 4,500 that would be a tremendous improvement under the roughly 9,000 that we have now. I don't see why they can't cut it down to 95 percent.

SIDEY: I'm encouraged, I think that all bets are off now, that this process has a dynamic of its own and it's moving us into unknown ground but with wisdom and a little courage, boldness, I think we can get something out of this.

DREW: I think it's clear, despite all the flak on the screen, that they are moving towards an outline of an agreement that we've talked about before, reductions in offensive weapons in exchange for the President agreeing to limit Star Wars to research. They are not there yet. They are publicly negotiating. It will not take place at the summit, although I think they might reach an agreement on principles at the summit and keep it going. I think all bets are off as to whether they will reach it, a final agreement or not, but they seem to be headed towards one.

AGRONSKY: I agree that this kind of reduction is a band-aid on a cancer in a way, if you are thinking about arms control.

ROWAN: I can guarantee you that there isn't going to any limit to the arms race as long as we go ahead with prospect of this kind of Star Wars system because the Soviets will have to match it, or else build enough weapons and warheads and decoys to make it inoperable.

SIDEY: I don't think you can rule out that President Reagan will change his view, there are many combinations you can come up with on Star Wars.... It's an echo chamber, one offer brings another offer, and I'm very encouraged by the whole thing.

DREW: I don't know that President Reagan would have come up with this proposal this week, had it not been for the pressure from both the allies and within the government as a result of his U.N. speech.... There is a possible agreement and I think there is a momentum going on that is bringing them at least talking to each other more. I don't know if they are going to get an agreement and if they do, it's going to be a broad outline because there are millions of details to be filled in.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

On air traffic safety:

ROWAN: Our air control towers are not adequately staffed with enough controllers with enough experience. I believe this to be the case on the basis of calls I've received about near misses day after day that are never revealed to the American public.

KILPATRICK: I want to stick-up a little bit for the FFA. You know we are flying a million passengers a day, 14,000 flights a day. And while this has been a bad year...the safety record really is amazing when you get to look at it on American scheduled common carrier airlines....

On the deficit:

DREW: ...The Democrats are offering an alternative which is really aimed at two things: one is limiting the political damage to the Democrats which they've already taken by having any opposition to this Gramm-Rudman proposal, a terrible piece of legislation that the Senate passed. And they are also trying to say if it passes let's take of certain problems. The problems of dealing with the poor, of making sure defense is covered, trying to get it to start earlier, that's just a part of political gamesmanship.... At least it is foolish legislation, and at worst it is very dangerous.... You don't necessarily have to have a balanced budget which this is aiming for in five years. You just have to keep it in some sort of reasonable balance given the state of the economy. It's really foolish.

All other panel members agree with Drew.

On the Philippines:

SIDEY: I think we ought to be very cautious what we do and what pressure we ought to bring. Further more, I am not so sure our security would be that threatened if we lost those bases.

ROWAN: There are people who are now talking about cutting off that \$900 million a-year in economic and military aid. But not only are they worried about our bases, they note that Marcos' wife, who wants to succeed him, is in the Soviet Union even as we talk. And there are people saying, we may have been wrong in thinking they are so anti-communist that they could never cut deal with the Soviet Union.

KILPATRICK: There are strong ties between the Philippines and the United States, I don't think they are going to go communist tomorrow.

On the Soviet sailor who jumped ship:

DREW: ...You have a very interesting development which is a very sharp argument within our government. It's parts of the White House and the Justice Department versus the State Department, whom they suspect was so interested in not having an international incident that might be unpleasant before the summit, that they suspect that they sent this kid back. It going to be very ugly when the story comes out.



## **THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP**

**Moderator:** John McLaughlin. **Panel:** Fred Barnes, Robert Novak, James Fallows, Morton Kondracke.

On President Reagan's counterproposals to the Soviets:

**MCLAUGHLIN:** Will the Soviets buy this proposal?

**BARNES:** They're not going to buy this proposal but the fact is it is working like gang-busters, there is no question about that. President Reagan has trumped Gorbachev's own proposal. It means he is projecting an image of reasonableness. The allies love it, and he has regained the initiative both in terms of public relations and substance. What more can you want?

**NOVAK:** The answer is no. Those big weapons that give them such an advantage, those big land-based missiles, is what President Reagan is going after and that is precisely what the Soviets will not diminish.

**FALLOWS:** The emerging fundamental issue...is of course Star Wars or SDI. The emerging evidence about that, in the last week or two especially, is that it is not going to work. And I'm not talking about laser or x-rays. Computer scientists...say you can't do the programing for this. That means, I say, the U.S. should use this for all it is worth while the Russians are afraid of it but not get talked into eventually building it.

**KONDRACKE:** ...I agree with those of you who said the Soviets can't buy this. They have invested so much money in land based missiles that give them an arguable first strike capability against the United States, that it would be like causing a revolution with in the Soviet Union, it seems to me, for Gorbachev to agree to a one-half stand down. Therefore, I think President Reagan has seized the initiative.

All panel members agree that no agreement will be reached at the Geneva summit.

On the Soviet sailor who jumped ship:

**KONDRACKE:** My gut feeling is the first two times the guy reached shore he begged and pleaded to stay in the United States. When they got him back on the ship they told him your parents and your sister and brother are going to die if you don't stay with us. And when he got back the third time he said I want to go back to my ship.

On the Philippines:

**KONDRACKE:** ...I think we do basically what we have been doing. And that is to try to convince this man that his days are numbered politically, if not physically. Maybe it takes Ronald Reagan himself writing insistent letters or calling the man up on the phone or asking him to come visit to tell him just how concerned we are.... Cutting off the military aid is like cutting off our own toes. We need him to be able to defend his government against communists.

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MCLAUGHLIN GROUP (continued)

MCLAUGHLIN: I used to think that way but now I'm drifting in the direction of dumping Marcos.

BARNES: Here's the chance when Mr. Reagan can have a populist foreign policy. He doesn't need to prop-up a dictator which he is accused of doing all around the world. You have something different in the Philippines that you didn't have say, in Iran. Here you have democratic forces that Mr. Reagan can tap to replace Marcos.

NOVAK: I will tell you one thing the Administration is looking for, though, and that is that is if he does not restore General Ver to the high command it's going to be a sign that he got the message and there is a good chance he won't put him back.

On the Walker spy case:

FALLOWS: Meese and Weinberger are so obviously right about this. Lehman is just showboating.... Lehman's position boils down to saying you capture a POW the first thing you do shoot him, instead of finding out what he has to say. What matters in this case is finding out how they did it.

NOVAK: It is so wrong it just makes me ill. It is ludicrous. Naval intelligence says they can get absolutely nothing out of this fellow. This was not a decision, I regret to say, made by the Attorney General or the Secretary of Defense, this was made by the Justice Department bureaucrats who didn't want to have to go through the trouble of a trial, and John Lehman is one man in this town with courage to say something that is true.

BARNES: In this case there was another factor involved. They were not going to get a conviction of Jerry Whitworth. They need to get the conviction of him.

PREDICTIONS

BARNES: Watch for Secretary Baker and his guru Richard Darman to heavily participate in the upcoming congressional summit on the dollar. It shows that they are prepared to take further steps to drive down the dollar and create stable international monetary rates.

NOVAK: Help is on the way for President Reagan at Geneva. Going to the conference on his own to provide advice to the President and ideological backbone is Senator Helms, and Senator Helms is bringing with him his advisor Tom Ellis, the Head of the Congressional Club.

FALLOWS: The Japanese pension fund managers, who have taken such a risk with their assets by buying all these dollar securities in the last year or two, are going to begin to cover themselves. So a year from now we will be worried the federal deficit is creating inflation rather than an over valued dollar.

KONDRACKE: Not out of the goodness of their heart by a long shot, but in order to get American trade advantages, the Soviet Union will release several thousand Jewish Refusniks, probably prior to the summit.

MCLAUGHLIN: Immigration legislation, which has been percolating in the United States Congress, will fizzle out, not only for 1985 but also for 1986.



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1985 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Marcos Says He'll Face Voters Soon -- Philippine President Marcos announced Sunday he will call a "snap" presidential election within the next three months.  
(Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Baltimore Sun)

Soviet Weapons For Sandinistas Spotted In Cuba -- Soviet freighters have been transferring heavy war material to the Sandinista government.  
(Washington Times)

### NATIONAL NEWS

CIA Plan's Leak Probed -- President Reagan ordered an investigation Sunday into the unauthorized disclosure of a secret CIA plan to undermine Qaddafi.  
(Washington Post, Washington Times, Baltimore Sun, AP)

Unemployment Rate Remained At 7.1% In October, But Business Payrolls Rose -- Business payrolls grew a strong 414,000, well above September's thin 138,000 rise.  
(Wall Street Journal)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

REAGAN INTERVIEW -- A Soviet interview with the President four days ago has not yet been published.

SHULTZ IN MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz goes to Moscow Monday for a pre-Summit wrap-up meeting with Gorbachev.

CIA COVERT PLAN -- President Reagan ordered an investigation of the leak of classified documents.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS.....A-2

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-7

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TV TALK SHOWS.....B-6

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

### MARCOS SAYS HE'LL FACE VOTERS SOON

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, apparently responding to intense criticism from the Reagan Administration and Congress, announced Sunday that he will call a "snap" election within the next three months to settle charges at home and abroad that he is no longer fit to rule.

"I understand the opposition has been asking for an election. In answer to their request I announce that I am ready to call a snap election, perhaps earlier than months, perhaps in three months or less than that," he said in a television interview. (David Ottaway, Washington Post, A1)

### Moscow Says He'll Set Vote Soon To Quiet Detractors

MANILA, Philippines -- Opposition leaders welcomed the announcement, and said former Sen. Salvador Laurel of Corazon Aquino, the widow of slain Sen. Benigno Aquino, might oppose the president. Mr. Laurel is in Washington and will meet the press here tomorrow morning.

(Tom Breen, Washington Times, A1)

### Marcos' Election Announcement Followed Strong U.S. Warnings

WASHINGTON -- The surprise announcement by Philippine President Marcos that he is willing to hold elections followed a series of unusually blunt warnings from the U.S. that the key United States ally is headed toward for chaos. (AP)

### Marcos Offers To Hold Vote

Marcos said he would invite outside observers, including members of the U.S. Congress, to observe the election.

"What's going on in the Philippines is a crisis of confidence based on the perception that he doesn't have the political support of his people, and I just think he did the right thing," Sen. Paul Laxalt told reporters.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)

### SOVIET WEAPONS FOR SANDINISTAS SPOTTED IN CUBA

Soviet and Bulgarian freighters at the Cuban port of Mariel have been transferring large amounts of heavy war material to Nicaraguan coastal freighters for delivery to the Sandinista government, Administration sources told the Washington Times. The operation was confirmed by a U.S. SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance plane that flew over Cuba Thursday night. Reagan Administration officials have had evidence for several weeks that the Soviets were supplying Nicaragua in this indirect manner, but the SR-71 photos have now confirmed it, these officials said.

(Roger Fontaine, Washington Times, A1)

Soviets Indirectly Shipping Aid To Nicaragua, Newspaper Says

A U.S. SR-71 Blackbird Reconnaissance plane eluded Soviet-made SAM missiles fired by Cuban anti-aircraft batteries in making two sweeps over the port of Mariel in less than an hour Thursday night, said the Washington Times, which attributed its report to unidentified Administration sources. (AP)

SOVIETS STILL WITHHOLDING REAGAN INTERVIEW

MOSCOW -- American diplomats and journalists scoured the evening news on Soviet television Saturday night, looking for coverage of President Reagan's interview with Soviet journalists, conducted last Thursday.

They saw nothing.

Sunday newspapers did not carry the interview, either, despite earlier assurances by Soviet officials that a report of it would be published in the Sunday morning edition of the government newspaper Izvestia, distributed nationally. (Gary Lee, Washington Post, A22)

After 4 Days, Soviet Press Silent On Reagan Interview

Soviet editors contacted Sunday were reluctant to say why no reports of the interview had surfaced, but one suggested that the state-run media were not sure how to handle Mr. Reagan's comments.

A Moscow editor who read a transcript of the interview was asked by The Associated Press if there was something in the interview the Soviet press was reluctant to report. "You know Reagan is a conservative," he replied cryptically. (AP story, Washington Times, A6)

REAGAN COUNTERPROPOSAL IS STUDIED BY ARMS NEGOTIATORS

GENEVA -- U.S and Soviet arms negotiators return to the bargaining table here for further discussion on President Reagan's "counterproposal" to the Kremlin's call for a 50 percent reduction in the superpowers' offensive nuclear weapons. (Michael Bonafield, Washington Times, A5)

SHULTZ TO SEEK SEPARATE MISSILE PACT

HELSINKI -- Secretary Shultz meets with Soviet leaders in Moscow Monday hopeful that the Soviet Union will consider an intermediate nuclear forces agreement separate from other items at the upcoming summit. Mr. Shultz also said a better relationship between the superpowers must be based on a lot more than cooperation in arms control.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A5)

Shultz Leaves Finland For Moscow Meetings

Shultz met for 45 minutes with Finnish president Mauno Kovisto. State Department spokeswoman Rozanne Ridgway said Shultz wanted to draw on Kovisto's experience in dealing with Soviet leaders to help him prepare for Reagan's meeting with Gorbachev in Geneva, Switzerland. Nov. 19 and Nov. 20. (UPI)



### Shultz Arrives In Moscow To Set Stage For Summit

After his two sessions with Shavardnadze today, Shultz is scheduled to meet with Gorbachev on Tuesday. The Soviet leader's call for a 50 percent reduction in American and Soviet nuclear arms was followed by a new U.S. arms control offer announced by Reagan last Thursday. (AP)

### STANDOFF CONTINUES IN KABUL

HELSINKI -- A continuing standoff Sunday between the United States and the Soviet Union over a Soviet soldier who has taken refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan complicated final preparations here for talks Monday in Moscow to lay the groundwork for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting Nov. 19-20.

Secretary Shultz, White House national security adviser Robert McFarlane and their delegation met for more than three hours at the U.S. Embassy here to plan strategy for the meetings Monday with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Tuesday with Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. (Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

### Soviet Envoy In Kabul Talks To Defector At U.S. Mission

The 19-year-old soldier, whose name is Sukhanov, initially declined to meet with Soviet officials but agreed to a 75-minute meeting Sunday. Attending the meeting were U.S. Charge d'Affaires Edward Hurwitz, a member of his staff and a U.S. Marine guard. The Soviet ambassador was accompanied by a note taker. (Bill Outlaw, Washington Times, A1)

### U.S. SAID TO STEP UP MIDEAST EFFORTS

JERUSALEM -- A senior Israeli official said Sunday that U.S. involvement in secret diplomatic contacts with Jordan, Egypt and Israel over a possible comprehensive Middle East peace agreement is intensifying daily. The official, who asked not to be identified, also said that other nations, such as France, may be utilized in behind-the-scenes efforts to reach a breakthrough for direct Israeli-Jordanian talks initiated in an international forum. (Washington Post, A1)

### SUMMIT STIRS HOPES ON RIGHTS

Some Soviet Citizens Make Personal Appeals To Reagan

MOSCOW -- U.S.-Soviet summits have special appeal for various groups here -- Jews awaiting permission to emigrate to Israel, other groups, including Germans and Armenians, seeking to join families abroad, and Soviet citizens, who have not been allowed to join their foreign spouses abroad. These are the cases that make up most of the human rights grievances presented to Soviet officials at practically every meeting with Western leaders. The U.S. has said human rights will be one of four subjects discussed in Geneva, even though the Soviet side never has agreed to put that item on the agenda.

(Celestine Bohlen, Washington Post, A1)

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#### SEEK POET'S RELEASE, FIRST LADY IS URGED

Supporters of an imprisoned Soviet poet want Nancy Reagan to ask for her freedom when the First Lady meets her Soviet counterpart, Raisa Gorbachev, in Geneva this month. If Mrs. Reagan agrees to relay the message, it will be a plea "from a woman to a woman on behalf of a woman," said Jim Melnick, one of a group of people and organizations fighting for the release of 31-year-old Irina Ratushinskaya.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A1)

#### SENATOR SAYS SOVIET ADMITS ABM TREATY VIOLATION

A Soviet official has admitted that Soviet surface-to-air missiles violate the 1972 Antiballistic Missile treaty prohibition against building interceptor missiles capable of striking incoming intercontinental ballistic missiles, Sen. James McClure (R.-Id.) has charged.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A4)

#### U.S 'KINFOLK' TRYING TO MEET WITH SEAMAN WHO TRIED TO DEFECT

NEW ORLEANS -- Three Ohio women, who believe they are relatives of the Ukrainian sailor who was twice foiled in his attempt to defect to the U.S., arrived here Sunday in hopes of talking to the man.

The State Department insists the case of Miroslav Medvid is closed, and has allowed his ship, the Soviet grain freighter Marshal Konev, to continue on its journey to load grain at Reserve, La.

(Rita McWilliams, Washington Times, A4)

#### RULING PARTY LEADS IN VOTE BY ARGENTINES

BUENOS AIRES -- The ruling Radical Civic Union took a commanding lead Sunday night in early returns from a congressional election that is widely regarded here as a referendum on the first two years of President Raul Alfonsin's administration. Some worry that a lopsided Radical Party victory today could threaten the cause of democracy.

(Bradley Graham, Washington Post, A1)

#### EAST BLOC, ISRAEL INCH TOWARD TIES

JERUSALEM -- As at least three Warsaw Pact nations inch closer toward restoring some diplomatic links with Israel, the Soviet Union appears to be searching for a way to redefine its relationship with the Jewish state in order to become a player in the arena of Middle East peace negotiations.

(William Claiborne, Washington Post, A17)



### GUATEMALANS VOTE FOR CIVILIAN PRESIDENT

CHICHE, Guatemala -- The Guatemalan voting has been cited abroad as a measure toward representative government and away from the military leadership that has resulted in human rights violations here for decades. The candidate who comes out winner after a probable runoff round Dec. 8 has been designated in advance as the country's symbol of democracy. (Washington Post, A19)

### HUSSEIN CALLS ATTACKS 'SETBACKS'

Jordan's King Hussein said Sunday that recent terrorist acts were "terrible setbacks" to his efforts to win a role for the PLO in the Middle East peace process, and he hinted that he has called on PLO chairman Yasser Arafat to demonstrate the PLO's sincerity about wanting peace.

He also expressed anew the action of Congress two weeks ago in forcing postponement until next March of up to \$1.9 billion in U.S. arms sales and making further consideration of the sales contingent upon progress toward peace with Israel. (John Goshko, Washington Post, A20)

### Hussein May Seek Weapons From Moscow

King Hussein, angered by the U.S. delay in considering a \$1.9 billion arms sale, said Sunday he will discuss buying the weapons from the Soviet Union. The king also said he believes the PLO will support U.N. Security Council resolutions that recognize Israel's right to exist if Israel agrees to an international peace conference under the auspices of the Security Council. (James Morrison, Washington Times, A6)

### SOUTH AFRICA ASSAILS REPORTING OF PRESS BAN

JOHANNESBURG -- A senior government official accused some foreign correspondents Sunday of "unprofessional and unethical" behavior in reporting new restrictions on riot coverage the day before they were formally announced. (AP story, Washington Post, A21)

### REFUGEES

WASHINGTON -- Former Iowa Gov. Robert Ray is heading a group traveling to Southeast Asia to review U.S. policy of refugees and examine the plight of thousands of Vietnamese being held in "re-education camps." Three State Department officials will also accompany the group. (UPI)

### DEPARTING BHUTTO CHALLENGES ZIA TO ELECTION SHOWDOWN

KARACHI -- Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto challenged President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq to an election showdown as she left two months of house arrest here to testify at an inquiry in France. (Reuter)

## **NATIONAL NEWS**

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### **CIA PLAN'S LEAK PROBED**

President Reagan, demanding "appropriate action" against the leak of classified information, ordered an investigation Sunday into the unauthorized disclosure of a secret CIA plan to undermine the Libyan regime of Col. Muammer Quaddafi.

The White House, in an unusual step, announced the investigation of the disclosure published Sunday by the Washington Post. The White House refused to discuss the investigation, but in the past, such matters have fallen within the purview of the FBI. (UPI story, Washington Post)

#### **U.S. Orders Probe Into Leak Of CIA's Anti-Quaddafi Plan**

"While in no way attributing any credence to the specific allegations and conclusions drawn in the Washington Post article on reports concerning Libya, the President is ordering an investigation of the disclosure of the U.S. intelligence documents cited in this news report in an effort to determine who is responsible for such disclosure and to take appropriate action," the White House announced in a statement Sunday.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A7)

#### **Reagan Orders Probe To Plug Leak Of Documents Of Khadafy Plan**

The Post story quoted from several classified documents, including one intelligence assessment that said Khadafy supports some 30 insurgent, radical or terrorist groups worldwide, including some in Nicaragua, the Philippines, Europe and Lebanon. (AP)

#### **Reagan Said To OK Anti-Khadafi Plan**

An Administration official said Sunday that the disclosure of the plan would not necessarily derail it. "We went ahead with the world's most open covert operation against Nicaragua," the official said. "I would not assume that the opponents of this can kill it with leaks." (Baltimore Sun, A1)

### **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINED AT 7.1% IN OCTOBER, BUT BUSINESS PAYROLLS ROSE**

WASHINGTON -- New unemployment statistics indicate the economy picked up steam in October, but it is uncertain whether the momentum can be sustained. The civilian unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.1% of the work force in October, according to the Labor Department. But business payrolls grew a strong 414,000, well above September's thin 138,000 rise. The Reagan Administration is counting on unusually strong economic growth through the end of the year to meet its forecast of inflation-adjusted growth of 3% for the full year.

(Alan Murray, Wall Street Journal, 2)

### POOR MAY LOSE FREE HOSPITAL CARE

WASHINGTON -- Poor people would lose free medical care at hospitals receiving federal financing under legislation being proposed by the Reagan Administration, the New York Times reported Monday. The Administration claims the law must be changed to ease the administrative burden it imposes on publicly owned and operated facilities. (UPI)

### PRO-ISRAEL PACS GIVING MORE TO GOP

Pro-Israel political action committees gave more money to Republicans than to Democrats during the first six months of this year, a sharp break from past contribution patterns and one that has triggered a debate among Jews about the costs and benefits of single-issue politics.

(Paul Taylor, Washington Post, A1)

### REAGAN STUDYING HARD FOR TALKS -- AND LESSONS MAY GET TOUGHER

President Reagan is in the midst of an intensive cram course for a summit meeting with Gorbachev that could affect long-term relations between the superpowers. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said the week beginning Nov. 11 will set in motion the most concentrated phase of preparations for the meeting in Geneva on the 19th and 20th. It has been suggested, but not decided, to use a Russian-speaking Soviet expert, John F. Matlock, Jr., to impersonate Gorbachev in dress rehearsals before President Reagan leaves for Europe on Nov. 16. President Reagan is well-grounded in the broad agenda of the summit, as was evident in his U.N. speech. It is the minutiae, the obscure details that could be a problem when he sits down to bargain with Gorbachev.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

### GSA ORDERING WASTE FIGHTER TRANSFERRED TO PHILADELPHIA

A prominent government waste-fighter, praised by President Reagan, is being transferred to Philadelphia and his office is being abolished in a reorganization of the General Services Administration ordered by agency head Terence Golden. William A. Clinkscales, formerly associate administrator for policy and management, has 60 days to decide whether he will accept an assignment as deputy regional administrator for Philadelphia, Region III. A senior Administration official, speaking on background, called the Clinkscales transfer "a perversion of the President's campaign promises" and said that "several high-ranking people in the White House and in OMB tried last week to persuade Terry to back off this thing, but he won't listen."

(Mark Tapscott, Washington Times, A3)

### WEATHER FORCES REAGAN'S COPTER TO BE REROUTED

President Reagan's helicopter was forced to fly a circuitous route around bad weather Sunday, delaying by a half-hour the President's return to the White House from his Camp David retreat in the Maryland mountains.

(AP story, Washington Post, A4)

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## JUSTICE SEES O'CONNOR BECOMING INDEPENDENT

Supreme Court Justices Harry Blackmun and Sandra O'Connor have been on opposite poles on most major issues since O'Connor arrived on the bench in 1981. But Blackmun now says he may have written off President Reagan's only appointee too quickly as a rigid, hard-line conservative.

(Washington Post, A13)

## APPEALS COURT TO HEAR PLEA FOR MEDVID

An attempt by Ukrainian lawyers to give a sailor aboard a Soviet grain ship near New Orleans another chance to defect to the U.S. is snarled in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here. The Appeals Court is expected to receive a brief this morning from the lawyers explaining why they believe it has jurisdiction to decide the case.

(Ed Rogers, Washington Times, A4)

## 2 ABORTION HEARINGS ROUSE PUBLIC INTEREST

When the Supreme Court convenes Tuesday morning to hear arguments in two abortion cases, hordes of potential spectators are likely to be turned away. The justices will be faced with abortion control laws from Pennsylvania and Illinois. The statutes, which have been struck down by federal appeals courts, would impose tighter regulations on physicians administering abortions.

It is the position of the Reagan Administration in the current cases that has raised the most eyebrows. The Solicitor General's office, in a brief approved by the President, has asked the justices to use these cases as an opportunity to overturn *Roe vs. Wade*.

(David Sellers, Washington Post, A3)

## IS AMERICA REALLY BACK?

"America is back," President Reagan proclaimed during the 1984 presidential campaign, and a majority of his countrymen agreed with him. But this conventional wisdom is challenged by surveys suggesting that the fabric of trust torn by Vietnam and Watergate remains unrepaired. If the President's meeting with Gorbachev is seen as reducing tensions and the likelihood of nuclear war, his popularity could soar.

The sleeper issue that also could benefit Reagan is tax reform, which may be rescued from White House ineptitude by Rep. Rostenkowski. But, if Reagan succeeds in either arena, it may be true, as he often said in 1984, that "you ain't seen nothing yet."

Perhaps some of Reagan's success, if it comes, will rub off on the system.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page A1 of the Washington Post contains an article entitled "Tax Breaks' Fertile Ground," on the President's plan to revamp the tax system and the real estate industry's reaction to the proposal.

Also, page B1 of the Washington Post has an article entitled "The 'Star Wars' Soft Sell" on the television ad campaign promoting President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

-End of A-Section-

## **NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY**

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(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

(NOTE: NBC did not air a telecast.)

### **INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET JOURNALISTS**

CBS's Bill Redeker: The pre-summit propaganda campaign heated-up today on this, the eve of a scheduled meeting between Secretary Shultz and Soviet leader Gorbachev. Today's addition of Pravda attacked President Reagan's summit intentions accusing Mr. Reagan of trying to drown arms control by stressing regional issues. At the same time, a Soviet interview with the President four days ago has not yet been published, and that ... has raised questions in Moscow.

CBS's Mark Philips: Izvestia, the Soviet government news paper hit the streets as usual in the pre-dawn hours this morning. It did not however, contain the interview with President Reagan that had been expected. Rumors have been circulating in Moscow that the Reagan interview would be in the Sunday edition, although there had been no commitment. That it has not appeared, seems to support the suspicion that the Russians are holding it for a reason. Perhaps to time it closer to the summit. Perhaps because they are unsure how to present the views of the American President to the Soviet people. The internal pre-summit propaganda campaign is continuing in other ways though. The Soviet TV newscast last night broadcast an unprecedented series of man-in-street interviews. People were asked what they hoped would come out of the summit, how they viewed the latest Soviet arms control offer and what they thought about human rights. Not surprisingly they hoped the summit produced results, and thought the Soviet arms offer was terrific. On human rights the answers reflected the official line too. The United States should get things in order in its own house one man said. They have more problems than we do. There has never been, and never will be a freer country than the Soviet Union, another man said. In the run up to the summit and to the meetings here over the next two days with Secretary Shultz, the Soviets appear to be trying to raise expectations. If the summit does not produce results the implication is that blame will lie in Washington and not here. And any alternative point of view, even if that comes from the President of the United States, they are thus far reluctant to air. (ABC-4, CBS-Lead)

### **SHULTZ IN MOSCOW**

CBS's Bill McLaughlin: Shultz's only public appearance was an hour long breakfast meeting with Finish President Koivisto, before closeting himself inside the U.S. embassy with his staff and with American diplomats flown especially from Moscow. Sources said they game-planned a visit to the Soviet Union, preparing the details of Shultz's talks tomorrow with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and preparing the ground work for Shultz's meeting Tuesday with Soviet leader Gorbachev. Shultz is also carrying a letter from President Reagan to Gorbachev. The details of the letter remain secret.  
(continued on next page)      -more-

(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

(McLaughlin continued)

But it is believed to convey Mr. Reagan's hopes for a successful meeting in Geneva with Gorbachev later this month and an invitation for the Soviet leader to visit the United States. Reliable sources also say that during his Moscow visit, Shultz plans to probe for areas of possible agreement in three sectors of arms control talks, long-range strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, along with space-based defense weapons. Shultz will also bring with him a long list of problems that Washington has with Moscow. Human rights, including Jewish immigration, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and the Middle East. When Secretary Shultz gets to Moscow tomorrow he does not expect to reach any major agreements or make any breakthroughs. What he does hope to do is to continue to build an atmosphere of trust and confidence that will make a success out of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. (CBS-2)

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Secretary Shultz is in Helsinki tonight before going to Moscow tomorrow for a pre-summit wrap-up meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev.

ABC's John McWethy: Secretary Shultz is in Helsinki where he spent much of the day preparing for what is by all accounts an extremely important series of meetings in Moscow Monday and Tuesday. Meetings that may well determine the outcome of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in three weeks. Shultz met briefly this morning with Finland's President Koivisto, then headed off for an afternoon of staff meetings. Shultz is carrying a letter from President Reagan for Soviet leader Gorbachev, the second personal communication from the President in a week. Part of Shultz's mission to Moscow will be to gather first hand impressions of Gorbachev, a man Shultz has yet to officially meet.

(Rozanne Ridgway: "It simple is a part of the preparation that we become introduced to the, if you will, the major participant on the Soviet side in the Geneva meetings.")

McWethy: Size up Gorbachev, and set the agenda for the summit.

(Ridgway: "What we hope to do is to continue to refine the dialogue so that when our two leaders meet in Geneva there will be, if you will, an orderly progression through the issues in the time available in Geneva.")

McWethy: There is also an obvious desire on both sides to find enough areas of agreement so that Reagan and Gorbachev can claim some measure of progress. Whether those areas of agreement will include any real movement on the central issue of arms control is something U.S. officials say they simply do not yet know. They add, however, they will have a much clearer picture after Shultz has finished his meetings in Moscow two days from now. (ABC-3)



(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

#### SOVIET SOLDIER

Redeker: Secretary Shultz confirmed today that the delicate stand-off at the U.S. embassy in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan continues. He said the Soviet soldier who entered the embassy in Kabul last week met in the embassy today with the Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan. U.S. diplomats and Marine guards were present. Shultz said that the soldier asked for more time to make a decision, presumably on asking for political asylum. Soviet and Afghan troops still ring that compound. (ABC-3, CBS-3)

#### CIA COVERT PLAN

Redeker: President Reagan today ordered an investigation of the leak of classified documents at the same time not admitting the existence of a reported secret CIA plan to bring about the down-fall of Lybian leader Qaddafi.

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: Returning from Camp David, President Reagan refused to comment on reports that he has authorized a covert CIA operation to stop the terrorist activities of Lybian leader Qaddafi.

(TV Coverage: President Reagan walking from Marine One to the White House on his return from Camp David.)

Intelligence documents cited in today's Washington Post, say that since Qaddafi supports some thirty insurgent, radical, or terrorist groups, U.S. intelligence agencies concluded that quote: "No course of action short of stimulating Qaddafi's fall will bring any significant or enduring change in Lybian policies." A Presidential authorization signed this fall reportedly okays efforts first to disrupt, preempt, and frustrate Qaddafi's subversive plans. And second to lure him into some foreign action that would prompt the Lybian opposition or a neighboring country to remove Qaddafi from power. The plan, reportedly did not call for Qaddafi's assassination. But the chairman and the ranking Democrat of the the Senate Intelligence Committee, David Durenberger and Patrick Leahy, were concerned enough to seek White House assurances in writing. Neither senator could be reached for comment. State Department officials confirmed that the United States has been seeking ways to isolate Qaddafi, but one official concluded that replacing the Lybian leader was a problem since there is little internal opposition, and the exile groups are quote: "Inept." This major breach of security has clearly angered the President. Today he ordered an investigation to find and punish who ever leaked these highly classified documents. (CBS-5)

ABC's Sam Donaldson: President Reagan has ordered an investigation into the source or sources of a newspaper story that was published today in this country. The story in the Washington Post describing what the Post says is a Presidentially approved CIA operation aimed at Lybian strongman Qaddafi.

(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

ABC's Dean Reynolds: As reported by the Post, the plan is designed first to impede Qaddafi's ability to assist anti-American insurgence or terrorists. And second, to lure him into some ill-conceived foreign adventure that might eventually topple him from power. The Post referred to U.S. intelligence reports tying Qaddafi to at least thirty insurgent or terrorist groups in Central America, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The newspaper said the Presidentially authorized plan for action by the CIA does not call for Qaddafi's assassination, something forbidden under terms of an executive order Mr. Reagan himself signed. The story said there's been qualified support from Congressional intelligence committees for the plan which up until now had been a closely guarded secret. And while the President had nothing to say about the report, an Administration spokesman said an investigation is underway, to determine who leaked the information to the Post, with appropriate action to follow. A former U.S. intelligence official said this kind of report can be very damaging to U.S. interests.

(Ray Cline: "A covert action is an especially sensitive operation because it's an attempt to improve the foreign policy situation of the United States government on the explicit orders of the President. When that leaks of course, it blows the operation.")

But a representative for reporters had a different assessment.

(Jack Landau: "This Administration has made more false claims of damage to the national security than certainly any administration recently in this time period.")

As for Qaddafi, the target of the alleged plan, there was no immediate reaction forthcoming. But the swift and angry Administration reaction to the story indicates that it struck a nerve deep within the American intelligence community. First, because it exposes something that was supposed to be secret, and second, because it may serve to mobilize opposition to the plan that might otherwise not have existed. (ABC-5)

## MARCOS

Redeker: Confronted by increasing U.S. pressure to clean up government corruption, Philippine President Marcos today offered to call a snap election by mid-January. Although national elections are not scheduled until 1987, Marcos, challenged by several opposition groups, a growing communist insurgency, and a disillusioned American Congress, said he would welcome an early election to test his popularity, test his mandate.

(President Marcos: "I think that the issues should be clearly specifically stated. Those issues are against none of us....

(CBS-6)

(Sunday Evening, November 3, 1985)

ABC's Sheila Kast: As President Reagan made a drizzly return from Camp David, the official White House reaction to President Marcos' announcement was no reaction, calling the timing of elections an internal matter for the Philippines.

(TV Coverage: President Reagan walking from Marine One to the White House after returning from Camp David.)

A senior Administration official said the U.S. was not pushing for early elections when Sen. Laxalt went to Manila three weeks ago to express President Reagan's concern about human rights abuses, corruption and economic problems. But Laxalt, who telephoned Marcos just yesterday to suggest early elections, called Marcos decision positive and exciting....

The U.S. has been pressuring Marcos for reform, and may not be satisfied if elections create the appearance of a renewed mandate for Marcos, without any fundamental change in policies. (ABC-Lead)

#### TRADE DEFICIT

CBS's Ike Pappas reports the powerful textile lobby is pushing the protectionist bill in Congress. The version sent to the Senate slashes clothing and other textile imports from eleven major countries by pegging those imports to levels of past years. The Reagan Administration and some of the potentially affected nations, especially China, oppose the legislation....

The President, considering the possible damage to international relations and domestic jobs, has vowed to veto the textile bill, and any other protectionist legislation sent to him. But experts believe this will not end the matter.... In an effort to diffuse the situation politically, the President has issued his own trade proposals. U.S. negotiators at upcoming trade talks are also expected to warn nations to show self restraint on exports. Even with a presidential veto almost certain, Congress is expected to pass a textile bill by year's end. It's a matter of practical politics. Few politicians on Capitol Hill want to face next year's elections without being able to say don't blame me, I voted for it. (CBS-11)

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## **ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY**

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: George Will and Sam Donaldson.

Guests: Senator Paul Laxalt followed by President Marcos.

Subject: The Philippines/Interview with Senator Laxalt:

BRINKLEY: Senator, you went to Manila on the President's request. What did you say when you got there? What did you say to President Marcos?

LAXALT: The first thing I did was to hand him a handwritten letter by the President, three or four pages long, and that was my primary mission. And that letter essentially expressed President Reagan's concern for his old friend, and they've been old friends for a long while, about what was going on in the Philippines. He read it carefully, and it was my impression that he was touched by it, because after finishing reading it he looked up at me and said, "Senator, I don't mean at all to add to the burdens of this great President." Then we proceeded to get into a freewheeling discussion about all the various areas of concern that were expressed by the President in his letter.

BRINKLEY: Well, in these various areas of concern did he respond?

LAXALT: Yes, he did. He effectively attempted to rebut the cases being made against Marcos in his country. He indicated economically, yes, they had had a hard time, they had suffered the same recession problems that most nations had, particularly developing nations like the Philippines, but they're on the road back. Politically he felt he was in good shape, prepared to go into the elections next year and in '87. Insurgency, he had a sense of a problem, but that it was manageable. He's a very brilliant man and a well informed man, and he effectively thinks that the case against him has been overstated.

DONALDSON: What do you think, Senator, has the case been overstated?

LAXALT: I'm not sure whether it has been or not. I know this, that he has a problem with this country, he has a problem with this country's media. He has a problem with the Congress, and the perception, which in this case can be just as injurious to him as the fact, that that country is in serious difficulty.

WILL: Let's deal specifically with the question of General Ver, who some people feel, although he may be acquitted had something to do with the Aquino assassination.

LAXALT: I'll tell you George, just exactly what I told President Marcos, that the reinstatement of General Ver for any extended period of time could well cause a fire storm here in the Congress. It's that sort of simple thing that will cause Congress to react and react violently. Historically, as far as Marcos is concerned, we cannot forget that he did constitute an impartial commission on the heels of the Aquino slaying, and that commission went ahead and caused indictments to be issued against many of the Marcos people, including Ver. (continued on next page)

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THIS WEEK (continued)

LAXALT: (continued) He told me in talking with -- he told me in connection with General Ver that he had an honor commitment to take him back in the event he were acquitted, and he intends to fulfill that commitment. I would hope that he would heed the concern that I expressed to him on this particular matter and attempt to work it out.

DONALDSON: What was the bottom line of the message your carried from President Marcos' old friend, as you describe him, the President of the United States? Was it that we'd like him to change, we'd like him to make these reforms, or that we insist on it?

LAXALT: The bottom line was this, that the President had concerns. He hadn't come to grips with that. We'd had a number of emissaries in and out of government talking with him, saying, President Marcos, there's deep concern throughout the United States, including Washington, about where this country is going, and he apparently in all those discussions pretty much waved them off, feeling that this was not a legitimate presidential concern. My primary mission was to indicate to him this concern was shared by the President of the United States, himself.

DONALDSON: But a concern is one thing, and an insistence on change for continued U.S. support is another. Which is it?

LAXALT: It's a delicate line. They are a sovereign country. We can advise and advise strongly about the concerns of general problems and indicate strongly that reforms would be in our mutual interest. Where you get over the line in transgressing the sovereignty of an independent country like the Philippines is where it really gets sticky.

WILL: What do you make of the fact that shortly after this flurry of interest Mrs. Marcos went to Moscow? What were they trying to tell us with that trip?

LAXALT: I don't think there is anything particular. I asked that particular question, apparently she's made trips of this kind before. I don't think it's the kind of cozying up that Ortega intended to signal us when he went on his little jaunt, and I don't see any connection between that trip and what we're trying to do.

Interview with President Marcos of the Philippines:

BRINKLEY: The U.S. government is urging, not to say pushing you, to make reforms and listing various problems in the Philippines, and your response is that they're all exaggerated, the problems are not serious, they can all be solved. Why do Americans see all sorts of dangers that you don't see?

MARCOS: I never said that the problems that we have are not serious. They are. We have an economic crisis, we are trying to work out a recovery program with IMF and the World Bank; we have an insurgency which is umbilically connected to the economic crisis. (continued)...

THIS WEEK (continued)

Interview with President Marcos of the Philippines: (continued)

MARCOS (continued): We, my advisers in the government feel that to go into the insurgency problem without first solving the economic crisis is not going to work. We must finish our plans with the IMF. And it is not true that the IMF has refused to accept the program of the Philippines. On the contrary, there is a team right here which is working on the program on first the reforms with respect to certain industries like sugar, coconut, and I believe that we have come to an agreement on all of this. The Internal Revenue Code, the restructuring of 5 billion pesos in loans, ODA, or the Pris Club, and private borrowers guaranteed by the government, the new money that is coming, about \$400 million and the trade credit extended by about 483 banks, or most of them, anyway, amounting to about three billion which are now available to us. We are working on the third, you know, that we may be able to get the additional funds by December. If we work this out, then the reduction in the funds available for the insurgency, or anti-insurgency program will help in our efforts at eliminating the danger of communist insurgency. We, however, need the aid which we consider as a part of the obligation of the United States under the American Facilities agreement worked out in '79 and ended in '83 and now from the implementation in the American Congress.

WILL: You just heard Senator Laxalt say that if General Ver is restored to a position of leadership in the military there will be a fire storm of protest in Congress with incalculable consequences to aid to the Philippines. How will this affect your decision regarding the future of General Ver?

MARCOS: I have given my word of honor that if he is acquitted he will be reinstated, but I never promised how long he was going to stay....

WILL: Is (it) possible that you could have an election earlier than scheduled?

MARCOS: I understand the opposition has been asking for an election. In answer to their request I announced that I am ready to call a snap election, perhaps earlier than eight months, perhaps in three months or less than that, if all these childish claims to popularity on both sides. They have to be settled. I think we'd better settle it by calling an election right now, say give everybody 60 days to campaign and to bring the issues to the people.

DONALDSON: So 60 days from now you're saying we're going to have an election in the Philippines. Is that correct?

MARCOS: We might. I mean, I am decided that with these suggestions coming from the opposition, and now in this show, and interview, I'm ready. I'm ready to call a snap election. But we have to submit this to some of our leaders in the legislature.

BRINKLEY: We hear here in Washington that the Soviet Union has increased the size of its embassy in Manila substantially, and is trying to make contact with your insurgents who are communists, or led by communists. Can you tell us anything about that?

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THIS WEEK (continued)

Interview with President Marcos of the Philippines: (continued)

MARCOS: I don't believe there has been any increase in the personnel of the Russian Embassy since they established their embassy here several years ago. We cannot confirm any attempt to -- for the Russians trying to contact our insurgents, but that is a possibility. Any number of people seem to want to get in touch with the rebels. We also try and get in touch with some of them. They try to infiltrate us, we try to infiltrate, and this is well known.

DONALDSON: Since the allegation against you is that you have conducted massive voter fraud in the past, if you hold elections in 60 days or so, will you allow outside observers into the Philippines to oversee the elections, to make certain they're fair?

MARCOS: You're all invited to come, and we will invite the members of the American Congress to please come and see what is happening here. All this talk about fraud, it is sour grapes....

DONALDSON: Fifteen Americans have been killed in the Philippines in the past two years, and five days ago the U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr. Bosworth, gave a talk there in which he said, frankly, my countrymen find it hard to understand how these killings could occur and pass unpunished in an allied country. Why have you not punished the killers of those Americans?

MARCOS: I beg your pardon. All these cases have been investigated. The matter was taken up between the Consul General, Mr. Mackinense, and the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Constabulary, General Malto, we have all files indicating that all cases have been investigated.

DONALDSON: Has anyone been convicted? Has anyone been convicted of the murders --

MARCOS: Oh, yes.

DONALDSON: -- of these 15 Americans?

MARCOS: Yes, yes, of course....

WILL: Mr. President, are you then saying that we can expect an election in the Philippines, say in January or February of 1986?

MARCOS: Yes, If I can convince the Battasins. And I think I can. We control Two-thirds of the members.

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## ***CBS -- FACE THE NATION***

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Moderator: Lesley Stahl

Guests: Clarence Pendleton, Civil Rights Commissioner  
Eleanor Holmes Norton, Former Chairman, Equal Employment  
Opportunity Commission  
Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut

STAHL: There is no love lost between the civil rights lobby and the Reagan Administration. Attorney General Meese has called the lobby pernicious. We talked about the Reagan approach to civil rights with Eleanor Holmes Norton, who headed the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under President Carter.

NORTON: They are lost in the 1950s. Our society has moved a considerable distance since then, and they are motivated, it would appear, by their own internal -- their own internal philosophical and ideological mission. They seem not to be motivated by business. Big business has come out in favor of frozen time tables, for example in the executive order. They are trying to undo what the Supreme Court has done, what the Congress has done, what the American people are proud of, which is gains on the part of minorities and women, and they seem not to have much of a constituency for that.

STAHL: The Reagan Justice Department says over and over that they have gone in on more civil rights' cases than any administration in the past, and that they are enforcing the laws and they insist on this.

NORTON: Do you notice -- do you notice that they often speak in result oriented terms? Let's speak specifically. They've brought one-tenth of the number of housing discrimination cases brought in the last decade by Republican and Democratic administrations. The Justice Department and the EEOC, my old agency, have had a 50 percent drop in the number of employment discrimination cases. At EEOC the no cause rate, the rate of finding no discrimination has doubled since we left. We reduced the backlog at EEOC by 70 percent in the last -- in four years it grew by 96 percent. They use gross figures to, quite frankly, camouflage a record of wholesale dismantlement or certainly attempt to dismantlement, checked only by the courts, which thus far have not allowed it to happen.

STAHL: We asked the White House, the Reagan Justice Department, and Labor Department, to provide spokesmen on the issue of affirmative action. They all declined.... Mr. Pendleton, the Justice Department would like to weaken an executive order on affirmative action pertaining to businesses that do business with the Federal Government, and yet the businesses themselves say that the order works, Republicans in Congress say it works. Why change it?

PENDLETON: I think, Lesley, what we have here is not a change in the executive order, it is to take the nondiscrimination factors out. We have not have affirmative action in the sense we have it now for 20 years.

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FACE THE NATION (continued)

PENDLETON (continued): What Ronald Reagan would like to do is to take the executive order back to the same level it was when Lyndon Johnson signed it on September 28, 1965, that people were to be hired without regard to race, color, national origin, so forth. If business people decide they would like to keep these things voluntarily, that's fine. One point I want to make is that one cannot prevent discrimination; you can only remedy it. And what we have now since Richard Nixon's time is a situation where we have beneficiaries who have never been discriminated against anyone, and I believe that the affirmative action regulations we have now in executive order is discriminatory. It demeans the progress of minorities, and it's now time to take it back to where it originally was and stop demeaning minority and majority progress in this country.

STAHL: The Reagan Administration, the Justice Department is trying to challenge a court ordered affirmative action plan for hiring in your city, hiring city workers. Do you think it's time, as Mr. Pendleton says, to go back to the days of 1965, before there were court orders and affirmative action plans?

HUDNUT: No, absolutely not, because what they're asking us to do, these people that are promoting the effort to dismantle the affirmative action programs that we have and to dismiss our consent decrees or modify them, is simply to turn the clock all the way back and dredge up all the old turmoil and all the old discrimination that existed before President Johnson and President Nixon put in their orders which established goals and time tables, and a general American commitment to the fulfillment of the American dream, which is one where everybody has equal opportunity, and if you arbitrarily dismantle these programs and do away with all this, you're not going to be taking a step forward; you're going to be taking a step backward into the old kind of discrimination where white males got all the jobs.

STAHL: Mr. Pendleton, what about this whole notion? Republicans, people in your own party are saying "it works." I still don't understand your answer on why you're going in and sort of stirring it up?

PENDLETON: The Mayor raises an interesting point. I think it is time to go back to equal opportunity and not to go back to preferential treatment. What the Mayor is saying, is that absent quotas, there would be discrimination in his city, and as the Mayor of the city and the Chief Executive Officer, and certainly the chief personnel officer in the city, he has an obligation to put in nondiscriminatory hiring practices, and not to let the government decide how the people get into the mainstream. It's clear to me that you have the obligation to see that no one is discriminated against, whether they are white or whether they are black, and if the only way that blacks are going to get jobs in your administration is by quotas, that's a sad commentary on your administration.

FACE THE NATION (continued)

HUDNUT: Lesley, I resent the fact that Mr. Pendleton, with all due respect to his position, tells me that I have quotas. I've read my consent decree. I'm not sure you have, and I'm not sure that Brad Reynolds has either, and he keeps using the words quotas. We're talking about guidelines. We're talking about goals. We're talking about priorities. We're not talking about quotas. We're talking about trying to increase the number of blacks and women in our fire and police departments so that there are more blacks policing in black areas of our city, and I think that makes good sense. We're not talking about an arbitrary quota whereby if we lay off one we have to hire somebody else, or for every white we hire we have to hire a black, and I think it's wrong of the Administration -- and I don't fault the President. He's a good man and a kind man, but I think Brad Reynolds, and Ed Meese, and the Civil Rights Commission are trying to force a conservative, social agenda in a very doctrinaire way on the American people.

STAHL: Mr. Pendleton, there was a meeting about 10 days ago in the White House on this executive order relating to firms that do business with the Federal Government. You were there.... Some of the same things that Mayor Hudnut is saying, I believe were said by some of the members of the President's cabinet in that room. Can you tell us about that meeting, what happened?

PENDLETON: Well, I'm not so sure that's the case. I'm not ready to compromise the meeting. I can tell you that there is no split in this Administration over preferences, and that goes to the point the Mayor made. He said it is good to have blacks policing in black areas. We had that before we had Brown v. Board, and before we had the Civil Rights Act. We don't want to go back to the times when there was a preference for blacks to police blacks. We want the jobs to be open to all people in the cities, and the job to make -- people to make certain that you are judged not by race. You don't substitute race for standards, but that all the citizens of Indianapolis and other great cities get adequate police protection.

STAHL: Mr. Pendleton, there is dissention in the Administration though over undoing or weakening the executive order, and I would like to know what you think the outcome is going to be.

PENDLETON: Oh, I think it's going to be clear, that there's going to be an order signed where there won't be any preferential treatment, and where statistical imbalance in the work force will not be -- will not trigger a finding of discrimination. I don't agree with you that there is dissention. I think it's a matter of how we're going to get rid of preferences. This Administration is opposed to preferential treatment.

STAHL: Mayor Hudnut, can you talk about this in political terms?

HUDNUT: Sure, I think this decision, that they're in the process of making probably won't be as clear cut as Mr. Pendleton implies, because there is a clear disagreement within the cabinet and within the Republican Party on this question, and there is a clear consensus in America, I think that we should not turn the clock back on affirmative action, civil rights and equal opportunity.

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FACE THE NATION (continued)

HUDNUT (continued): What we're talking about in Indianapolis is a pool of well qualified applicants for the police and fire department, and we're not talking about passing over whites to get to blacks. We're talking about everybody who's qualified and hiring among them, using some discretion, hiring among them as we see fit in order to meet our goals and our priorities here, and to help mainstream Hispanics and blacks and women into the life of these departments and the life of this city, and if we don't do that, it's not going to happen, human nature being what it is. I think that the -- the Administration, in so far as Mr. Meese as its spokesperson, is wrong politically, morally and legally. They're wrong legally because I think their interpretation of the Memphis decision is much too expansive. It had to do only with layoffs. They are wrong morally, I think, because what we're talking about is using affirmative action to redress historic prejudice and historic racism in our society, and they're wrong politically because they're are trying to narrow rather than broaden the base of the Republican Party.

PENDLETON: Okay. Politically, the President and this Administration will not gain any liberals if it tends to not sign this order, and it will lose conservatives. What the President wants to do is consistent with what the American public wants. Public opinion black and white and Hispanic and female, the people do not want preferences. The argument the Mayor puts forth is the same argument we had in the Brown decision, that things are working fine now, let's don't change anything.

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## ***NBC -- MEET THE PRESS***

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Moderator: Tom Browkaw. Panel: Rick Davis, Anthony Lewis, Jim Hoagland.

Guest: King Hussein of Jordan.

BROWKAW: Can you tell us whether you have fully repaired your relationship with Yasser Arafat, and will you insist that he be part of any talks with the Israelis about peace in that part of the world?

HUSSEIN: We have had a chance to have a very thorough review of the relations of the government of Jordan and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Obviously, we emphasized the highlights of the February 11th accord, which we believe is an organization of the relations between members of the one family, Palestinian and Jordanian alike, both now and in the future. We reviewed our political actions to secure a just and durable peace in the Middle East, and certainly we looked very thoroughly at all that happened in the recent past, which represented, in my view, attempts to destroy the chances for progress towards attaining that very worthy objective. We had a chance with the PLO leadership to discuss where we stand now and to have a look at the future, and we have decided to, within a period of time, to come up with some answers which we hope will be forthcoming in the very near future as well.

LEWIS: You have made very clear in the past that you insist on some PLO involvement. That's the point of the February 11th agreement to which you just referred. How do you get to a negotiator?

HUSSEIN: Well, we have made it clear time and time again, that we cannot substitute for the Palestinians. We cannot speak of a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem without the Palestinian participation as the prime party to the conflict, on the Arab side in efforts leading to a solution of the problem....

HOAGLAND: Sir, did you ask Yasser Arafat in your meetings with him for a promise that the PLO would not be involved in the kind of terrorist action like the Italian hijacking, and if you did ask him, what did he say?

HUSSEIN: Well, I discussed with Chairman Arafat the series of incidents, the cycle of violence.... And I believe that it was our mutual view that some of these actions represented terrible setbacks, and if anyone suffered, the Palestinians image and the Palestinian dimension was at best affected more than any....

DAVIS: Yasser Arafat said this week that the PLO has the right to use all methods to resist oppression.... How can you have talks of peace during that violence, how can it be stopped, and do you have the power to stop it as far as the PLO is concerned?

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

HUSSEIN: I'd like to say that the situation as we see it, the lack of progress towards peace, as we have seen it over the years, has been the result of two factors. One Israel's military strength, and its continued occupation of Palestine, plus territories belonging to other Arab states. The second element: The feeling of injustice by the people of Palestine. And even in terms of resistance there is a difference. There is a situation in the occupied territories, after 18 years of repression, of occupation, there obviously is resistance to that occupation....

BROKAW: I gather that you have ruled out the possibility of any "one on one" talk with Shimon Peres...about the prospects for peace in your part of the world?

HUSSEIN: Sir, we have always said that what we are after is a comprehensive peace, a peace for this entire area, a resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, and this cannot happen except within the context of an international conference, ideally attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, called for by the Secretary General of the United Nations, and with the participation of all the parties, the Arab parties, including the Palestinians, and the government of Israel.

LEWIS: President Assad of Syria has been very critical of the joint negotiating plan put forward last February by you and Chairman Arafat. How can those two views be melded together?

HUSSEIN: Our policy has never changed. We have always sought the very best of relations with all our brethren in the Arab world. There has been a very sad period in the life of Jordan and Syria, that hopefully has passed....

BROKAW: Your Majesty, while the United States, and the Reagan Administration, particularly, is obviously more interested now in the Middle East peace process, do you think that it could be more energetic in its efforts?

HUSSEIN: ...I believe that Washington is genuine in attempting to find its way towards making its contribution towards establishment of a just and durable Middle East peace.

Brokaw: ...Would it be, in your judgment, a good idea for the Reagan Administration to appoint a major figure as a Reagan emissary to the Middle East?

HUSSEIN: That is a matter for the United States to decide, but we look to the coming summit meeting with very great interest....

HOAGLAND: Sir, you mentioned that there will be contacts between your government and the Soviet government in the coming days. Will those contacts include discussions of arms sales to Jordan by the Soviet Union, now that the United States has delayed consideration of an arms package for you ?



MEET THE PRESS (continued)

HUSSEIN: We will be looking to the Soviet Union and others for a way to determine, in our own minds, where we go from here, if Washington, after 28 years of a relationship between our military, has decided to put an end to it.

HOAGLAND: Can I just be clear on this. Are you still asking for the U.S. arms package? Is your request still in?

HUSSEIN: We are in point of fact awaiting the return of our senior military officers who were in Washington in the last few days, when this problem was about to unfold in the way it did, and based on what we hear from them, and our own assessments, we will decide, but we are certainly not going to wait any longer. We are going to have to look for what we need for our legitimate self defense from any source available.

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## **AGRONSKY & COMPANY**

Moderator: Martin Agronsky.

Panel: Elizabeth Drew, Jack Kilpatrick, Carl Rowan, Hugh Sidey.

On the President's new arms control proposal to the Soviet Union:

ROWAN: A simple reduction to where each side has only 4,500 is not meaningful arms control. It is still a threat to civilization. We've got to find a way to stop building new arms systems.

KILPATRICK: If they cut them to 4,500 that would be a tremendous improvement under the roughly 9,000 that we have now. I don't see why they can't cut it down to 95 percent.

SIDEY: I'm encouraged, I think that all bets are off now, that this process has a dynamic of its own and it's moving us into unknown ground but with wisdom and a little courage, boldness, I think we can get something out of this.

DREW: I think it's clear, despite all the flak on the screen, that they are moving towards an outline of an agreement that we've talked about before, reductions in offensive weapons in exchange for the President agreeing to limit Star Wars to research. They are not there yet. They are publicly negotiating. It will not take place at the summit, although I think they might reach an agreement on principles at the summit and keep it going. I think all bets are off as to whether they will reach it, a final agreement or not, but they seem to be headed towards one.

AGRONSKY: I agree that this kind of reduction is a band-aid on a cancer in a way, if you are thinking about arms control.

ROWAN: I can guarantee you that there isn't going to any limit to the arms race as long as we go ahead with prospect of this kind of Star Wars system because the Soviets will have to match it, or else build enough weapons and warheads and decoys to make it inoperable.

SIDEY: I don't think you can rule out that President Reagan will change his view, there are many combinations you can come up with on Star Wars.... It's an echo chamber, one offer brings another offer, and I'm very encouraged by the whole thing.

DREW: I don't know that President Reagan would have come up with this proposal this week, had it not been for the pressure from both the allies and within the government as a result of his U.N. speech.... There is a possible agreement and I think there is a momentum going on that is bringing them at least talking to each other more. I don't know if they are going to get an agreement and if they do, it's going to be a broad outline because there are millions of details to be filled in.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

On air traffic safety:

ROWAN: Our air control towers are not adequately staffed with enough controllers with enough experience. I believe this to be the case on the basis of calls I've received about near misses day after day that are never revealed to the American public.

KILPATRICK: I want to stick-up a little bit for the FFA. You know we are flying a million passengers a day, 14,000 flights a day. And while this has been a bad year...the safety record really is amazing when you get to look at it on American scheduled common carrier airlines....

On the deficit:

DREW: ...The Democrats are offering an alternative which is really aimed at two things: one is limiting the political damage to the Democrats which they've already taken by having any opposition to this Gramm-Rudman proposal, a terrible piece of legislation that the Senate passed. And they are also trying to say if it passes let's take of certain problems. The problems of dealing with the poor, of making sure defense is covered, trying to get it to start earlier, that's just a part of political gamesmanship.... At least it is foolish legislation, and at worst it is very dangerous.... You don't necessarily have to have a balanced budget which this is aiming for in five years. You just have to keep it in some sort of reasonable balance given the state of the economy. It's really foolish.

All other panel members agree with Drew.

On the Philippines:

SIDEY: I think we ought to be very cautious what we do and what pressure we ought to bring. Further more, I am not so sure our security would be that threatened if we lost those bases.

ROWAN: There are people who are now talking about cutting off that \$900 million a-year in economic and military aid. But not only are they worried about our bases, they note that Marcos' wife, who wants to succeed him, is in the Soviet Union even as we talk. And there are people saying, we may have been wrong in thinking they are so anti-communist that they could never cut deal with the Soviet Union.

KILPATRICK: There are strong ties between the Philippines and the United States, I don't think they are going to go communist tomorrow.

On the Soviet sailor who jumped ship:

DREW: ...You have a very interesting development which is a very sharp argument within our government. It's parts of the White House and the Justice Department versus the State Department, whom they suspect was so interested in not having an international incident that might be unpleasant before the summit, that they suspect that they sent this kid back. It going to be very ugly when the story comes out.

## **THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP**

Moderator: John McLaughlin. Panel: Fred Barnes, Robert Novak, James Fallows, Morton Kondracke.

On President Reagan's counterproposals to the Soviets:

MCLAUGHLIN: Will the Soviets buy this proposal?

BARNES: They're not going to buy this proposal but the fact is it is working like gang-busters, there is no question about that. President Reagan has trumped Gorbachev's own proposal. It means he is projecting an image of reasonableness. The allies love it, and he has regained the initiative both in terms of public relations and substance. What more can you want?

NOVAK: The answer is no. Those big weapons that give them such an advantage, those big land-based missiles, is what President Reagan is going after and that is precisely what the Soviets will not diminish.

FALLOWS: The emerging fundamental issue...is of course Star Wars or SDI. The emerging evidence about that, in the last week or two especially, is that it is not going to work. And I'm not talking about laser or x-rays. Computer scientists...say you can't do the programing for this. That means, I say, the U.S. should use this for all it is worth while the Russians are afraid of it but not get talked into eventually building it.

KONDRACKE: ...I agree with those of you who said the Soviets can't buy this. They have invested so much money in land based missiles that give them an arguable first strike capability against the United States, that it would be like causing a revolution with in the Soviet Union, it seems to me, for Gorbachev to agree to a one-half stand down. Therefore, I think President Reagan has seized the initiative.

All panel members agree that no agreement will be reached at the Geneva summit.

On the Soviet sailor who jumped ship:

KONDRACKE: My gut feeling is the first two times the guy reached shore he begged and pleaded to stay in the United States. When they got him back on the ship they told him your parents and your sister and brother are going to die if you don't stay with us. And when he got back the third time he said I want to go back to my ship.

On the Philippines:

KONDRACKE: ...I think we do basically what we have been doing. And that is to try to convince this man that his days are numbered politically, if not physically. Maybe it takes Ronald Reagan himself writing insistent letters or calling the man up on the phone or asking him to come visit to tell him just how concerned we are.... Cutting off the military aid is like cutting off our own toes. We need him to be able to defend his government against communists.

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MCLAUGHLIN GROUP (continued)

MCLAUGHLIN: I used to think that way but now I'm drifting in the direction of dumping Marcos.

BARNES: Here's the chance when Mr. Reagan can have a populist foreign policy. He doesn't need to prop-up a dictator which he is accused of doing all around the world. You have something different in the Philippines that you didn't have say, in Iran. Here you have democratic forces that Mr. Reagan can tap to replace Marcos.

NOVAK: I will tell you one thing the Administration is looking for, though, and that is that is if he does not restore General Ver to the high command it's going to be a sign that he got the message and there is a good chance he won't put him back.

On the Walker spy case:

FALLOWS: Meese and Weinberger are so obviously right about this. Lehman is just showboating.... Lehman's position boils down to saying you capture a POW the first thing you do shoot him, instead of finding out what he has to say. What matters in this case is finding out how they did it.

NOVAK: It is so wrong it just makes me ill. It is ludicrous. Naval intelligence says they can get absolutely nothing out of this fellow. This was not a decision, I regret to say, made by the Attorney General or the Secretary of Defense, this was made by the Justice Department bureaucrats who didn't want to have to go through the trouble of a trial, and John Lehman is one man in this town with courage to say something that is true.

BARNES: In this case there was another factor involved. They were not going to get a conviction of Jerry Whitworth. They need to get the conviction of him.

PREDICTIONS

BARNES: Watch for Secretary Baker and his guru Richard Darman to heavily participate in the upcoming congressional summit on the dollar. It shows that they are prepared to take further steps to drive down the dollar and create stable international monetary rates.

NOVAK: Help is on the way for President Reagan at Geneva. Going to the conference on his own to provide advice to the President and ideological backbone is Senator Helms, and Senator Helms is bringing with him his advisor Tom Ellis, the Head of the Congressional Club.

FALLOWS: The Japanese pension fund managers, who have taken such a risk with their assets by buying all these dollar securities in the last year or two, are going to begin to cover themselves. So a year from now we will be worried the federal deficit is creating inflation rather than an over valued dollar.

KONDRACK: Not out of the goodness of their heart by a long shot, but in order to get American trade advantages, the Soviet Union will release several thousand Jewish Refusniks, probably prior to the summit.

MCLAUGHLIN: Immigration legislation, which has been percolating in the United States Congress, will fizzle out, not only for 1985 but also for 1986.