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# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1985 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Says SDI Deployment Depends On Nuclear Missile Ban -- President Reagan said deployment of his space-based missile defense system would come only after an agreement to eliminate offensive nuclear missiles.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, UPI)

Soviet Newspaper Edits Out President's Toughest Criticisms -- Remarks offensive to the Soviet Union or comments that contradicted the official Soviet presentation of the Reagan Administration's arms control positions as inflexible, were omitted.

(Washington Post, Washington Times)

Soviet Says 'Defection' Was Kidnapping -- Vitaly Yurchenko appeared in Washington last night to declare that he had not defected, but rather was kidnapped, drugged and held in forced isolation by the CIA.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, AP)

### NATIONAL NEWS

House, Senate Still Stalemated Over Balanced-Budget Plans -- The House and Senate remained stalemated as they faced another deadline for passing a critically needed extension of the debt ceiling. (Washington Post, AP)

### NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

**SOVIET RE-DEFECTOR** -- Just as U.S. officials are trying to get ready for the summit, a U.S.-Soviet spy drama show-stopper.

**PRESIDENT'S SOVIET INTERVIEW** -- Large chunks of the conversation were cut out.

**SECRETARY SHULTZ** -- The Soviet Foreign Minister welcomed Shultz and took him to a working lunch.

### Offering Reagan His Say



TIME

Not all the questions asked by four Soviet journalists who flew in from Moscow to interview the President were tough ones. Their last request: Would Reagan please autograph their written copies of queries? He did.

U.S. NEWS &  
WORLD REPORT  
Nov. 11, 1985

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

### REAGAN SAYS SDI DEPLOYMENT DEPENDS ON NUCLEAR-MISSILE BAN Izvestia Finally Publishes Interview With President

President Reagan said in an interview with Soviet journalists published Monday that the deployment of his proposed space-based missile defense system would come only after an agreement to eliminate offensive nuclear missiles. Moreover, Reagan expanded on his earlier pledge to share the technology with the Soviets by saying "the terms for getting it" would be "the elimination of the offensive weapons."

On other topics, Reagan criticized Soviet behavior in Afghanistan, describing the use of bombs shaped like toys that drop from Soviet planes and then blow up when children pick them up. At the end of the interview, one of the Soviet journalists attempted to ask Reagan about this, but was cut off by Speakes. (David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

### Reagan Foresees An End To A-Arms

The Soviet newspaper Izvestia devoted a full page to its version of the interview, but omitted several significant points. It also printed an often strident rebuttal of equal length by the four Soviet interviewers.

(Bernard Weinraub, New York Times, A1)

### Reagan Links 'Star Wars' To Nuclear Disarmament

Mr. Speakes said there was no contradiction between what the President said and what he meant, even though Mr. Reagan seemed to suggest for the first time that the space system would not be deployed until the missiles were dismantled. (Baltimore Sun, A1)

### Reagan 'Star Wars' Remarks Cloud Interview With Soviets

President Reagan told the Soviet journalists who interviewed him last week that he would not deploy a defensive weapons system in space until offensive weapons are eliminated. After the transcript was released Monday morning, on publication on the interview in Moscow, the White House "clarified" the President's remarks, saying that Mr. Reagan hadn't said deployment of a space-based defensive system would be contingent upon elimination of offensive weapons.

The deployment of defensive weapons, White House officials said, would have to be part of a transitional phase from offensive to defensive weapons. Though the newspaper cut several passages from Mr. Reagan's answers, he was quoted as accusing the Soviet Union of using force against foreign countries and surpassing the United States in its development of nuclear and space weapons.

U.S. officials said a condition of the interview was that a full text be published in the Soviet Union. (Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A1)



### Reagan Portrays 'Star Wars' As Protection

President Reagan says the aim of his futuristic 'Star Wars' program is not a grab for nuclear superiority but rather is a global insurance policy to maintain world peace. In an interview with Soviet journalists, released Monday, Reagan portrayed his Strategic Defense Initiative not as a means to military superiority, but protection for the world against "some madman" bent on nuclear blackmail. (Norman Sandler, UPI)

### SOVIET NEWSPAPER EDITS OUT PRESIDENT'S TOUGHEST CRITICISMS

MOSCOW -- When Soviet journalists interviewed President Reagan in the oval office last week, the U.S. president bluntly recounted the 1979 Soviet-backed coup in Afghanistan, batted back a question on U.S. military operations abroad with an answer about Soviet-occupied Warsaw Pact countries and complained about the tight-lipped Kremlin approach to its own Star Wars-style space-based missile defense program.

But when the interview appeared Monday in the official government newspaper Izvestia, such controversial responses were deleted, along with other passages where the U.S. president refuted official Soviet policy explanations. Reagan's offer to share Star Wars research was deleted also, in keeping with official depiction of his stance as hard-line and intractable.

The splashy 19-page spread of Time magazine's cover-story interview with Gorbachev in August, with colorful pictures of the Soviet leader, dwarfed coverage of the Reagan interview in the official Soviet press.

(Gary Lee, Washington Post, A1)

### SOVIET SAYS 'DEFECTION' WAS KIDNAPPING

Vitaly Yurchenko, a senior official of the Soviet KGB hailed as the most important defector to the West in decades, appeared at the Soviet residential compound in Washington Monday night to declare that he had not defected, but rather was kidnapped three months ago in Rome, drugged and held in forced isolation by the CIA on an estate near Fredericksburg, Va.

Reagan Administration officials immediately disputed Yurchenko's account, saying he came to the U.S. voluntarily and, after providing important information on KGB operations to his CIA debriefers, apparently developed second thoughts and walked out of his safe-house quarters and found his way to the Soviet Embassy Saturday night.

(Patrick Tyler/Bob Woodward, Washington Post, A1)

### Senior KGB Man Defecting Again, Back To Moscow

Sen. Dave Durenberger, (R.-MN) chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said he did not believe the CIA had been lax in the Yurchenko case. "Everything Yurchenko said today is a lie," Mr. Durenberger said after the news conference. (New York Times, A1)

### KGB Defector Says CIA Kidnapped Him

U.S. officials scoffed at Yurchenko's claim of abduction and said they want to meet with the defector at a neutral site to decide whether he really wants to return to the Soviet Union.

"At no time was Mr. Yurchenko held or coerced by improper, illegal or unethical means," the State Department said in a statement approved by Secretary Shultz, now in Moscow. (Tom Diaz, Washington Times, A1)

### KGB Defector Recants, Flees To Soviet Embassy

Sen. Durenberger maintained that information provided to the CIA by Mr. Yurchenko since his defection so far had been proved valid. "All the stories checked out," the senator said. (Baltimore Sun, A1)

### Was the Defection Set Up To Ruin Reagan's Agenda?

Intelligence experts believe Soviet KGB official Vitaly Yurchenko's announcement Monday that his defection was coerced was a deliberate act designed to affect the agenda of the upcoming summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

Georgetown University Professor Roy Godson, an expert on Soviet Intelligence operations, said he believed Yurchenko could have been a false defector from the beginning who was sent by the Soviets "to discredit President Reagan and prevent him from using human rights at the summit." (News Analysis by Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A1)

### U.S. Analysts Stumped By Yurchenko Case

The U.S. intelligence community turned its resources Tuesday to trying to penetrate the riddle of Vitaly Yurchenko, the KGB official who turned the CIA's biggest coup into its biggest embarrassment and stirred a diplomatic hornet's nest just before the Geneva summit. (AP)

### U.S. LAWYERS FEAR INCIDENT, FIGHT PLEA ON SOVIET SEAMAN

Government lawyers told federal appeals judges yesterday that they could create an international incident if they give a Ukrainian seaman aboard a Soviet freighter in the Mississippi River another chance to defect to the United States. (Ed Rogers, Washington Times, A2)

### STANDOFF ENDS AT EMBASSY IN KABUL

The five-day standoff over a young Soviet soldier who took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, ended Monday after the Soviet ambassador promised that he would not be punished and the soldier left voluntarily, the State Department announced.

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A1)

Soviet Soldier Leaves U.S. Embassy After Promise Of No Punishment

State Department deputy spokesman Charles Redman said the chief of the U.S. mission in Kabul Edward Hurwitz told Sukhanov he could remain at the embassy as long as he desired and offered to make "every effort" to obtain asylum in the U.S. for him. (AP)

U.S. DEFENSE INDUSTRY EXECUTIVES VISIT CHINA

PEKING -- A group of high-powered American defense industry executives completed an unpublicized week-long visit to Peking Monday as part of an "exploratory mission" to learn more about China's defense industry and its needs. (Washington Post, A4)

SOVIET ARMS SHIPMENTS TO NICARAGUA SAID TO RISE

The Soviet Union, after a year-long slowdown in deliveries of military hardware to the Nicaraguan government, has significantly stepped up arms shipments in recent weeks, transferring them through Cuba, Administration officials said Monday.

(Michael Weisskopf, Washington Times, A15)

Speakes Confirms Sandinista Arms Increase

Spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters in a morning briefing that U.S. intelligence had uncovered "a serious increase in the amount of armament being provided to the Sandinista government" in "the last month or so."

(Roger Fontaine, Washington Times, A5)

SHULTZ, SHEVARDNADZE MEET IN PRELUDE TO SUMMIT

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met for nearly eight hours here Monday in what both sides described as a crucial prelude to the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, which opens in Geneva two weeks from Tuesday.

Assistant Secretary of State Rozanne Ridgway said after today's meetings that Shultz is to hold talks with Gorbachev Tuesday afternoon and then will continue his meetings with Shevardnadze.

(Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A21)

Shultz, Shevardnadze In Long Talks

Secretary Shultz has a letter from President Reagan to deliver to Gorbachev when they meet today, but the contents have not been revealed by any of the leaks the secretary says are so debilitating.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A5)

Secretary Of State Shultz Meets Gorbachev For Pre-Summit Talks

Shultz and his aides were ushered into Gorbachev's Kremlin conference room at 10 a.m. The two men shook hands, greeting each other warmly before sitting down at opposite sides of a rectangular table and opening talks. (Reuter)

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Talks With Gorbachev, Shevardnadze Extended

Both U.S. and Soviet officials virtually ruled out the chances of reaching an agreement to limit nuclear weapons by the start of the meeting. Instead, Shultz and the Soviets are working on a statement of principles that would have Reagan and Gorbachev pledge to continue the quest for a treaty. (AP)

ARMS CONTROL SHOULD NOT ECLIPSE OTHER GOALS -- WEINBERGER

While pursuit of an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union is important, the U.S. cannot afford "to isolate arms control from the entire context of U.S.-Soviet relations, Secretary Weinberger said Monday. (AP story, Washington Times, A5)

COURT ASKED TO DETAIN SOVIET SHIP

A federal appeals court here was asked Monday to block temporarily the departure of a Soviet freighter on the Mississippi until U.S. officials can reinterview a Ukrainian sailor to see if he wants asylum. (Washington Post, A22)

SAKHAROV, U.S. RELATIVES HAVE REUNION VIA PHONE

CHICAGO -- Exiled Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov spoke with relatives in the U.S. Monday for the first time since his arrest nearly six years ago and confirmed that his wife, Elena Bonner, will be allowed to seek medical treatment soon in the West. (Washington Post, A22)

LIBYA BELITTLES REPORTED PLAN TO OUST QADDAFI

TRIPOLI -- Libya said Monday that an alleged CIA plan to undermine Muammar Qaddafi's government demonstrated the Reagan Administration policy, which it described as "open blackmail and muscular thuggery."

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency Tass called it another example of what the Soviet Union refers to as U.S. state terrorism. (AP story, Washington Post, A25)

MISUSE OF ITALIAN NATO BASES SHOULD NOT RECUR, CRAXI SAYS

ROME -- Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said Monday that NATO bases in Italy must never again be misused, as he charged was the case in U.S. actions at a base in Sicily after the Achille Lauro hijacking. (Washington Post, A25)

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#### MARCOS SETS DATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

MANILA -- Philippine President Marcos announced Monday that he will run alone on his party's ticket in a "snap" presidential election on Jan. 17 and that the post of Vice President will not be contested.

(Washington Post, A21)

#### SOUTH AFRICAN PAPER DEFIES SECURITY LAW

JOHANNESBURG -- In an interview published here today that both defied South Africa's strict press laws and marked the first full statement by the underground African National Congress to appear here in nearly a quarter of a century, congress leader Oliver Tambo urged Pretoria to create a climate in which talks about the country's future could begin.

(Washington Post, A1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page A24 of the Washington Post contains a partial transcript of President Reagan's interview with the four Soviet journalists.

Also, page A23 of the Washington Post has additional information and statements on the case of Vitaly Yurchenko, the Soviet defector who says he wants to return to the Soviet Union.

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## **NATIONAL NEWS**

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### **HOUSE, SENATE STILL STALEMATED OVER BALANCED-BUDGET PLANS**

The House and Senate talked of conciliation Monday but remained stalemated over rival balanced-budget plans as they faced another deadline in 10 days for resolving the dispute and passing a critically needed extension of the debt ceiling. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A2)

### **House, Senate Renew Battle Over Balanced Budget Measure**

The House and Senate, in the face of the government's worsening financial condition, launched a new battle over a balanced-budget plan that's blocking expansion of the Treasury's new credit line. The cash shortage already has forced the Treasury to tap into the Social Security trust funds, costing \$10 million in lost interest. Some spending programs may be delayed if the situation continues, officials said. (AP)

### **Senate Agrees To Escape Clause In Balanced Budget Measures**

The Senate, in a conciliatory nod toward the House on the balanced budget issue, has agreed to a provision that will reduce spending cuts in times of economic sluggishness. Sen. Carl Levin (D.-MI), author of the amendment, said it would give "Congress more flexibility to respond to periods of slow economic growth." (UPI)

### **HOUSE COALITION URGES HALT TO NUCLEAR PACT WITH CHINA**

A coalition of 46 House conservatives, liberals and moderates, citing published reports that China may be providing nuclear assistance to Pakistan and Iran, urged President Reagan Monday to withdraw the nuclear cooperation agreement with Peking from Congressional consideration. (AP story, Washington Post, A2)

### **REYNOLDS SAYS HE'S BEEN TO THE MOUNTAINTOP**

William Bradford Reynolds says he sees himself he sees himself carrying on the tradition of Martin Luther King, Jr. and other civil rights leaders of the 1960s. During that decade of struggle, the assistant attorney general for civil rights said, he agreed completely with King, Roy Wilkins and the rest of the civil rights movement. "I was pretty much in lockstep with that whole effort," he said.

The Reagan Administration, Reynolds said, is "saying the same thing that they were saying. We are basing our policies on the same policies they were advancing and promoting. But he said those policies have been "distorted and twisted" into discriminatory quotas by many of today's civil rights leaders. (Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A3)

#### FOES OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST RULES

A group of business and conservative organizations Tuesday plan to announce a campaign supporting Justice Department efforts to eliminate affirmative action goals and timetables from federal regulations.

Both groups hope to sway President Reagan, who has been asked by Attorney General Meese to lift requirements that government contractors try to meet certain percentages in the race and gender makeup of their work force.

(Isaih Poole, Washington Times, A2)

#### SENATE PANEL RENEWS ITS PROBE OF OIL CASE BY HIGH SENIOR AIDES

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee investigators Tuesday will try to show that two senior Reagan Administration officials may have acted improperly several years ago by delaying a federal investigation into a small oil company -- in part -- by the family of Joseph R. Wright, Jr. deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(Myron Stuck, Washington Times, A3)

#### THURMOND IS SEEKING INVESTIGATION OF LEAKS IN THE CASE OF SPORKIN

The chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee has asked the FBI to investigate what he said was a leak of classified information that appeared in a story in the Washington Times about the nomination of Stanley Sporkin to the U.S. District of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a committee spokesman said Monday.

(Christopher Simpson, Washington Times, A2)

#### IRS SEEN AS LAX ON CASH TRANSFERS

In the world of "dirty money," public attention has focused on the need for better policing of big banks. Now Congressional investigators are looking at another villain -- the Internal Revenue Service.

Under the Bank Secrecy Act, the IRS is responsible for assuring that thousands of "secondary financial institutions" -- such as check-cashing facilities, finance companies and precious metal or coin dealers -- report all transactions of more than \$10,000. House Government Operations Subcommittee investigators found that by December 1984, the IRS had identified only 3,014 of an estimated 15,000 businesses involved in such transactions.

(Kathy Sawyer, Washington Post, A17)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page B2 of the Washington Post contains a brief piece on First Lady Nancy Reagan's personal efforts to welcome Prince Charles and Lady Diana to Hawaii.

Also, page B3 has an article in the "Personalities" section on a hypothetical 1988 presidential contest between Vice President George Bush and Sen. Gary Hart.

SOVIET NEWSPAPER TRUMPETS: WE GIVE PLATFORM TO REAGAN

(Excerpts from Deutches Presse Agency)

Moscow, Nov 4 dpa - The Soviet government newspaper "Izvestia" gave massive coverage Monday to its interview with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, trumpeting that it had granted him a platform to the Soviet people. "The U.S. President has expressed a desire to speak to the Soviet people through the Soviet press. Izvestia has granted him this opportunity," the paper said.

The article by the four -- an English version of which was put out by TASS -- was a mixture of counter-argument and wry observations on the president's comportment, as well as a complaint that Reagan sidestepped the questions and closed the interview too soon.

The four said that after five questions supplied in advance, only 30 minutes were available for impromptu questions. "We were not able to ask him even a third of our questions concerning U.S. policy," they complained.

The American president had sharp words about the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. But Izvestiya deleted a passage in which Reagan said Moscow had used force to plant a regime in Kabul. He had added that it was one thing to take military bases, but quite another to occupy an entire nation.

The newspaper also deleted Reagan's references to the "occupation of other countries, including the nations of the Warsaw Pact." Those nations had never been allowed self-determination as guaranteed by the Yalta Conference, he had said in the deleted passage.

Reagan also said the Soviet Union had developed a viable anti-satellite system and had then suggested a freeze before the U.S. could prove its own system. The newspaper deleted Reagan's next comment: "This kind of freeze doesn't seem fair to us."

The sometimes stormy interview ranged over a variety of topics, from space-based defence systems to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, from foreign involvement in Vietnam to the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

By the end of the interview the newsmen were debating with Reagan over who had more multiple nuclear warheads.

Reagan had accused Soviet and Afghan government forces of using booby traps in the form of "toys - dolls, little toy trucks, things that are appealing to children ... but when the children pick them up their hands are blown off".

The four journalists wrote: "So far as the content of the president's replies is concerned, they hold in effect nothing new for those who have even the slightest knowledge of the political world outlook."

In one dig at the president they said his comments on peace and his declaration that nuclear war could not be won and must never be fought were the sort of statement with which Reagan had been "niggardly" at the beginning of his term. The U.S. leader's arms control proposals were rejected as "covered with archive-dust" and part of a "numbers game." The president "forgets to say" they were one-sided and would undercut most important part of Soviet forces, the article said.

Accusing Reagan of evasion the four said they cited U.S. opinion poll indicating 74 per cent support for a reduction in Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals. "When we asked the president a question backed up by the findings of the above survey, he evaded an answer. Instead he began lauding the 'defensive character' of the space weapons," they said.

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The four Soviet journalists did not appear to have looked for any slips of the tongue by Reagan, though they cited U.S. news reports that Reagan was coached for the session and they complained that 15 White House staff present in Reagan's Oval Office had been more than "just curious onlookers" .

But the four said they found Reagan's comments on the forthcoming summit "sensible" and said they could share the indignation Reagan had expressed in his allegations of the alleged use of booby trap toys against children in Afghanistan.

#### "Stereotypes Encrusted Like Rust"

Moscow, Nov 4 dpa -- Saying President Ronald Reagan was the victim of "stereotypes encrusted like rust," the Soviet press Monday published parts of an interview he gave Soviet newsmen last week.

But key parts of the interview, the first such interview in 24 years, were deleted from the version printed in Monday's editions of the state newspaper Izvestiya.

The newspaper devoted an entire page to an editorial condemning his responses to reporters from Izvestiya, the party newspaper, Pravda and the news agencies TASS and Novosti.

"In his answers," the editorial said, "the views of an American conservative come to the fore, one who is prepared to forget or ignore accepted and generally known facts when they do not reflect his beliefs and lay bare the character of his actions."

The paper added, "Stereotypes encrusted like rust prevent him from seeing the world as it truly is."

Even before the interview appeared, TASS criticised Reagan for attempting to distort Soviet foreign policy through his answers to often testy questions by his interviewers.

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## **NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY**

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(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

### **SOVIET DEFECTOR**

CBS's Dan Rather: Just as U.S. officials are trying to get ready, set, go for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in 15 days, a U.S.-Soviet spy drama show-stopper. A top-ranking Soviet KGB man, who supposedly defected to the U.S. this summer, Vitaly Yurchenko, tonight has apparently turned again, re-defected and is heading home to Russia. Yurchenko now says he was drugged and detained against his will.

CBS's Bob Schieffer: Yurchenko's allegations came during an extraordinary news conference at the Soviet Embassy in Washington where he first claimed relief at being out of the hands of U.S. authorities.

(Yurchenko: "And today for the first time I didn't feel any (unintelligible) in the morning when I wake up.")

Then he read a statement in Russian, claiming he had been kidnapped in Rome, was brought to this country unconscious and against his will, and was kept at an estate near Fredericksburg, Virginia. On Saturday, he said, he escaped U.S. hands and, as he put it, was able to break to freedom and then to the Soviet Embassy.

(Translator: "At the moment, my only wish is to return, as soon as possible, to my country, to family, kin and friends.")

Yurchenko claimed that he was tortured and drugged, but he said he gave no information to U.S. agents while he was awake.

(Translator: "In the period when I was conscious and controlled my behavior I did not pass any secret information.")

The United States had said earlier that Yurchenko defected in August while visiting Rome. He told friends he was going to the Vatican museum and never returned. In mid-October the State Department announced he had defected saying he was specifically responsible for direction of Soviet intelligence operations in the United States and Canada. It was apparently the information from Yurchenko that led to the pin-pointing of former CIA employee Edward Howard as a suspected Soviet spy. Howard, who was living at this home in New Mexico, has vanished and some officials now believe he's now in the Soviet Union. It was from Yurchenko that authorities say they learned Howard had been selling secrets to the Soviets. Late today, Soviet diplomats went to the State Department where a formal protest was to be filed. U.S. officials throughout the government were caught totally by surprise. Justice Department officials did not know of Yurchenko and his leaving U.S. hands until reporters began calling the Justice Department enquiring about the news conference that the Soviets had announced. One Justice Department source late tonight told reporter Rita Braver: "apparently we have been had." It may be, this source said, that all of this was a set-up to embarrass the United States on the eve of the summit with the Soviet Union.

(NBC-Lead, ABC-Lead, CBS-Lead)



(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

ABC's Peter Jennings: ...While his extraordinary news conference was underway, the Soviet charge d'affaire in Washington went to the State Department and delivered a strong protest. And this evening the State Department had a reaction.

(Charles Bedman: "Mr. Yurchenko has willingly cooperated with both the CIA and the FBI in providing information about Soviet intelligence activities throughout the world, and the organization of the KGB. At no time was Mr. Yurchenko held or coerced by improper, illegal or unethical means. It is Mr. Yurchenko's right to return to the Soviet Union once the United States government is infact assured that this action is genuinely of his own choosing.") (ABC-11)

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SOVIET INTERVIEW

Rather: Soviet citizens got a November surprise today from their newspapers, the text, at least the partial text of a Soviet interview with President Reagan.

(TV coverage: Still photo of the President over the Russian flag.)

In it, President Reagan appeared to offer Moscow a veto over his so-called "Star Wars" defense system. The President indicating that the United States would not deploy it until both superpowers eliminate their arsenals of offensive nuclear weapons. White house officials hastened to explain it isn't so. They told Lesley Stahl today that this not U.S. policy. They didn't say out-right that President Reagan was mistaken, rather they said they wanted to clarify his remarks saying that the U.S. still reserves the right to deploy a Star Wars defense whether the Soviets eliminate their offensive weapons or not.

CBS's Mark Phillips reports from Moscow on Soviet reaction to the interview with President Reagan. They formed even longer lines than usual to buy Izvestia.

(TV coverage: The President's Oval Office interview with Soviet journalists.)

Large chunks of the conversation, particularly his rationale for Star Wars research, and his criticisms of the Soviet role in Afghanistan, were cut out. When the President talked about American arms proposals and said: "We hope these receive the same careful attention that we give to Soviet proposals," the Russians cut that line out. When the President talked about American steps to lower tention and said: "These were rarely reciprocated," the Soviets struck that line out too. And there were other examples. Mr. Reagan's views were described in a commentary as: "A vision of the world through the eyes of an American conservative prepared to forget, or not notice obvious facts." Still the Russians found the interview fascinating. That's why I bought the paper one man said. Of course it interests me, another woman said, the whole country is talking about it. (CBS-5)

Jennings: That interview which President Reagan gave to four Soviet journalists last week was published today in the Soviet Union. Some of the President's remarks caused confusion and raised eyebrows here at home.

(TV coverage: Photo of the President.)

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(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

ABC's Sam Donaldson: The interview was printed, almost all of it, in today's editions of the Soviet newspaper Izvestia. The public was alerted to its presents by Moscow television.

(TV coverage: Russian tv commentator.)

And Moscow radio characterized it this way in its Soviet and English language broadcasts.

(Russian radio commentator speaking in English: "President Reagan coupled fine words about peace and the desire to cooperate with the Soviet Union with the groundless accusations against Soviet foreign policy.")

In his Oval Office interview with four Soviet reporters, the President did complain about Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and about the Soviet use of booby-trapped toys there; dolls, trucks and things, to blow off the hands of Afghan children.

(TV coverage: Tape of the President's Oval Office interview.)

But the most startling thing Mr. Reagan said was to suggest that there would be no deployment of the so-called Stars Wars missile defense shield until the nuclear weapons it would be designed to guard against had been eliminated. The President said quote: "We won't put this system in place until we do away with our nuclear missiles, our offensive missiles." He offered again to give the shield technology to the Soviets and everyone else. And why would there be a need for a space shield if there were no nuclear missiles? To guard, said the President, against a mad man arising in the world, sort of like keeping your gas mask even though poison gas has been banned, explained the President. Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan did not mean to imply any unilateral abandonment of nuclear missiles. Or that Star Wars would never be deployed if they are not abandoned, only that negotiations should point towards a staged faze-out of missiles, and faze-in of the defensive shield.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes speaking the Press briefing room.)

The Soviets edited out some of what Mr. Reagan had to say, but most of the tough part on Afghanistan remained. As for Star Wars, the President's imprecision didn't seem to bother them. The Soviets said that on that subject, Mr. Reagan had nothing new. (ABC-5)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: President Reagan's interview with four Soviet journalists finally showed up today in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia and there was a confusing offer from Mr. Reagan on the conditions for deploying Star Wars.

(TV coverage: Photo of the President.)

NBC's Chris Wallace: When Mr. Reagan sat for the interview last Thursday, aides called it a unique and historic opportunity to talk to the Soviet people.

(TV coverage: Tape of the President's Oval Office interview with Soviet journalists.)

But it turns out that in the first Soviet interview with a president in 24 years, Mr. Reagan misstated his policy on Star Wars, perhaps the biggest issue to be faced at the summit. Three times in the interview, the President appeared to give the Soviets a veto over Star Wars, saying he will deploy the system only if there is elimination of nuclear weapons, offensive weapons.

(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

Wallace: (continued)

In other words, the Soviets could block Star Wars by refusing to get rid of their missiles. Spokesman Larry Speakes denied the President made a mistake. But others said he had spoken in short hand. That while he wants all weapons eliminated, Mr. Reagan would not allow the Soviets to block Star Wars. Still Speakes and White House Chief of Staff Regan were concerned enough to get a clarifying statement from the President.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes in press briefing room.)

The U.S. won't share Star Wars with the Soviets unless they agree to cut offensive weapons. A Congressional supporter of Star Wars had problems with the pre-summit interview.

(James McClure: "We tend to try to define the terms too closely before they've had a chance to use them in conversations with each other.")

But Defense Secretary Weinberger emphasized the U.S. will go ahead with the project.

(Secretary Weinberger: "It's too great a hope to be snatched away from mankind, is the way that the President has phrased it.")

Mr. Reagan also had problems in Moscow. The interview was published a day late, according to Soviet sources because the President did so well, officials there were concerned. What they printed had major deletions. Left out, Mr. Reagan defending his Star Wars program, and criticizing Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and Eastern Europe. On the opposite page, one of the Soviet reporters all but called the President a liar, for offering to share Star Wars. And through it all, White House officials refused to admit Mr. Reagan made any mistake on Star Wars saying he will make the same presentation to Gorbachev. But chances are the President will be much more careful with the Soviet leader than he was with Soviet reporters. (NBC-2)

## GORBACHEV

(Editor's note: ABC begins a series of pre-summit reports. The first is on Soviet leader Gorbachev. The men quoted are professors and Soviet researchers.)

ABC's Richard Threlkeld reports that comparisons between Lenin and Gorbachev are inevitable.

(Marshall Goldman: "Even going back to Lenin, this is the strongest party leader we have ever seen in the Soviet Union.")

(Denis Healey: "He is very Western in his manner and his approach to problems, very much more open in discussion than any other Soviet leader I've met.")

A great communicator like the man in the White house....

(Peter Reddaway: "There is a lot that he has in common with Khrushchev, apparently in his personality and in his political style.")

Like Khrushchev he was a farm kid.... After the war he wound up at Moscow University, the Soviet Harvard.... Lev Yudovich, a Soviet emigre, remembers him from law school.... He's not so different from the former leaders, Yudovich says.

(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

Threlkeld: (continued)

He's a creature of their system, who pursues their objectives, but he's young and more active and therefore more dangerous.... He has house cleaned the Kremlin in record time. Most of the men in charge now are his men.... He needs to spend less rubles on the military and more on fixing the economy, and he needs a souvenir to bring home from Geneva.... And Gorbachev himself, is he something else for Americans to worry about? Not necessarily.

(Archie Brown: "I think we should regard him as a challenge, rather than a boogie man.")

(Peter Reddaway: "He knows that in important respects he is fact much weaker than he's letting on. He is much weaker than the image he is trying to project. And he is, in my opinion, likely to be prepared to make more concessions in private, as it were, than he has been giving the impression in public.") (ABC-7)

#### SOVIET SAILOR

Rather: Near New Orleans today, three women tried to catch-up with the captain of the Soviet grain freighter in Louisiana waters, the ship baring young Soviet seaman Miroslav Medvid. The women say they are relatives of Medvid.... The women had a letter to deliver to the Soviet captain, demanding to see Medvid. The captain refused to comply, he refused to take their letter too. (CBS-2)

ABC's Mark Potter reports in New York and Chicago protesters demanded that Medvid be re-interviewed by authorities. In Washington a group asked an appeals court to order the government to reopen the case. Even Secretary Weinberger says that's not a bad idea.

(Weinberger: "I don't think it will be effectively closed useless it's completely established to everybody's satisfaction that the sailor is doing what he wants and is where he wants to be.")

But the State Department says the case is closed, that Medvid chose not to seek political asylum. The ship is scheduled to leave by the end of the week. (ABC-2)

#### SECRETARY SHULTZ

CBS's Bill McLaughlin reports that it was all smiles this morning at Moscow airport as Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze welcomed Shultz in English and later took him to an elegant mansion for a working lunch. This is the fifth time the two men have met in less than four months, and they seem to have developed a cordial easy going relationship. Dinner plans, and a night at the ballet fell casualty to U.S. and Soviet eagerness to put the finishing touches on the agenda for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Administration sources said Shultz would offer no American concessions on U.S. plans for a space based anti-missile system, and planned to press hard for concessions on human rights. (CBS-4, ABC-6, NBC-3)

(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

#### SOVIET SOLDIER

Rather: In Kabul, Afghanistan, the young Soviet soldier who jumped the wall into the U.S. embassy compound in Afghanistan last week left today. He left with the Soviet ambassador who reportedly promised the young man he could go home with a possible reprimand as his only punishment. U.S. officials now say the young Soviet soldier did not actually want to defect. (ABC-3, NBC-5, CBS-3)

#### SAKHAROV

Rather reports that relatives of Andrei Sakharov talked with him today for the first time in six years. They also talked with his wife Yelena Bonner for the first time in a year and a half. Bonner confirmed that she is being allowed to travel to the West later this month for medical treatment. (CBS-6, ABC-4, NBC-4)

#### LABOR/ORGANIZED CRIME

CBS's Rita Braver reports Roy Williams has leveled serious charges against Teamsters President Jackie Presser. The charges from Williams accuse Presser of being in the know with the mob, admitting a relationship with Cleveland organized crime. Williams said: "Presser told me that the mob was split in Cleveland, and he's afraid he picked the wrong side." Williams also said that Presser offered Williams a kick-back to go along with the Teamsters pension fund loan to the Tropicana casino in Las Vegas, a loan that was not made. And Williams also said that Presser once offered to stop a federal criminal case against Williams. He said that if he had \$10,000 he could get the damn thing fixed. But Williams didn't take Presser up on the offer. The revelation came at a time when the government has just dropped a three year investigation into other illegal activities by Presser. Justice Department officials say Presser was working as an FBI informant, and the FBI approved those illegal acts. A federal grand jury in Cleveland is now investigating Presser's relationship with the FBI, and today a Justice Department official said that Williams' testimony about Presser will now be considered in the investigation. (CBS-8)

#### MARCOS

Jennings reports President Marcos of the Philippines was out campaigning today after yesterday calling for new elections soon. Opposition leaders have reacted coolly to the idea, and questioned whether their candidates would be given a fair chance. (ABC-9, NBC-6)

#### SOUTH AFRICA

Rather: The White minority government of South Africa is tired of seeing on U.S. television what the regime is doing to Blacks. This is third day of a new officially sanitized South Africa coverage. It is now a crime, punishable by up to ten years in prison, for any journalist to take television pictures or even still photographs in Black and other minority areas where crack-downs are underway.... (CBS-10, ABC-8)



## EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

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### U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS

Gorbachev and the Soviet Crisis -- "...In attempting to understand the Gorbachev phenomenon in more general terms it is crucial to grasp one fundamental fact: The Soviet Union is in the midst of a wide-ranging economic, social and moral crisis. This crisis is not likely to issue in social or political upheaval, let alone collapse. The repressive strength of the system as well as the basic Soviet attitudes will see to that. But it does imply that when Gorbachev urges major domestic change, greater East-West trade and an end to the arms race -- all as consistent, of course, with Soviet pride and the Soviet national interest -- he really means it."  
(James Cracraft, Chicago Tribune, 11/4)

To Call Off the Cold War -- "The Soviet leadership above all wants to halt the 'Star Wars' program, the Strategic Defense Initiative, which it rightly sees as less a military threat to them as a social and economic one. If they have to compete with the United States over the next quarter-century in developing and deploying the exotic technology of strategic defense, then the whole future of the Gorbachev government is cast into doubt."  
(William Pfaff, Los Angeles Times, 11/3)

Gorbachev's Promise -- "If the United States wants to improve political relations with the Soviet Union and end the nuclear arms race, the summit meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev will be a historic opportunity.... But will the Reagan Administration seize this historic opportunity for a new and possibly lasting detente? If it fails to do so, it will be saying that the United States actually prefers Cold War and a nuclear arms race forever -- or something even worse."  
(Stephen Cohen, Baltimore Sun, 11/4)

Maneuvering Towards the Summit -- "The ordinary business of American and Soviet policy has halted. These days everything falls into a category called pre-summit maneuvering. Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev surely know there is life after Geneva. But the two are in the grip of a summit dynamic, positioned to gain what is possible there and, otherwise to escape blame.... Our hope remains that the President and Mr. Gorbachev share a requirement not simply to look good but to put Geneva to constructive purpose."  
(Washington Post, 11/3)

Favorable Signs Amid the Madness? -- "If the Administration now uses the Soviet uneasiness to negotiate a massive and historic reduction in Soviet nuclear weapons, then something good will have come from Mr. Reagan's arms policies. For the first time, the Soviets appear willing to accept deep cuts in their existing forces, but only in return for a strengthening of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which limits testing and deployment of space-based weapons. The counter offer by President Reagan appears to indicate his Administration is receptive to some kind of tradeoff."  
(Howard Berman, Los Angeles Times, 11/1)

U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS (continued)

Summit Attitude: Key to Success -- "Persons interested in predicting the outcome of next month's U.S.-Soviet summit should focus on one important element of President Reagan's approach: his attitude toward the Soviet system in general. Should he ridicule it, or should he advise Mr. Gorbachev privately of necessary internal reforms? Clearly the correct answer is neither, according to the historical record as well as the opinions from the President's official and unofficial advisers. The key to a successful summit lies in Reagan's willingness to work within the basic rivalry that exists between the Soviet Union and the United States."

(Charles Woodhouse, Christian Science Monitor, 10/31)

Russian Studies -- "The President should not imagine that if he can only figure out what makes the Soviets tick, he can convince them to set their watch to our time. All the chatter about a negotiated resolution of differences is nothing but public pillow talk -- as empty as the private kind.... You cannot convince people who purposely maim children that they do wrong. Mr. Gorbachev is busy pushing Felix Dzerzhinsky, the mastermind of the Soviet secret police, as a hero of communism. That's where he's coming from, and nothing Mr. Reagan is likely to learn from 'Reds' or 'Dr. Zhivago' will help him change that fact."

(Washington Times, 10/31)

Why Not a Mutual Star Wars Plan -- "...A cooperative U.S.-Soviet limited strategic defense system might be a useful subject for consideration at the Geneva summit -- not only as a compromise between the U.S. and Soviet positions, but as a positive step that is feasible, timely, and the interest of both nations in reducing the chances of nuclear war."

(Michael Intriligator, Houston Chronicle, 10/23)

Summit Deal Is Waiting To Be Made -- "The big unknown, of course, is whether either Mr. Reagan or Mr. Gorbachev is really flexible enough to strike such a bargain. The American President's public rhetoric suggests that the answer is no. But you hear rumors -- unverified and probably unverifiable -- that Nancy Reagan is encouraging her husband to shoot for the kind of arms control agreement that would guarantee his place in history. If the Soviet Politburo is on that wavelength for its own reasons, the prospects for progress are not half bad."

(Ernest Conine, Los Angeles Times, 11/4)

The President's Moment of Truth -- "Two diverging futures seem equally possible. If Mr. Reagan seizes upon the positive features in the offers by Soviet leader Gorbachev and makes a major concession on the scope and pace of space-weapons research, he can probably achieve a breakthrough that will dramatically cut nuclear arsenals, nudge weapons designs in more stable directions and make him the most successful arms controller to occupy the White House. That scenario for Geneva would result in a diplomatic coup as significant as President Nixon's China opening.

Reagan will pay heavily, though, if he tries to fake his way past the summit, allowing the hawks on his confused, divided arms-control team to continue their spoiling role and hoping to postpone the need to choose between an arms race and arms control."

(Boston Globe, 11/2)

## FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

### PRE-GENEVA SUMMIT MANEUVERS

"Both President Reagan and Party leader Gorbachev know that mankind will not forgive either of them if the opportunity provided by the Geneva summit meeting is wasted." (Helsingin Sanomat, Helsinki, Finland)

"Concessions are required from both sides.... In arms control and regional issues, Mr. Reagan should show himself to be flexible in order to achieve a genuine reduction in tension, but he is right to emphasize that there can be no compromise on the principles of individual rights." (London Times, Britain)

"Europe's leaders and their peoples, too, are worried about the summit ... because they don't think the U.S. really has a clearly established position on which to go to the summit meeting. President Reagan still seems torn between conflicting groups. What is it to be -- firmness or flexibility -- or a mixture of both?" (Journal de Geneve, Switzerland)

"The Geneva summit...is unlikely to produce substantial results because Reagan is firmly determined to build SDI. On the other hand, both sides will take good care not to let the meeting come to nothing. But it is quite possible that the decision will be made to go on talking the next time." (Kurier, Vienna, Austria)

"Reagan regained the advantage in the bargaining between the U.S. and the USSR on nuclear arms control. Without making any concessions on SDI, the U.S. President opened the doors to dialogue in first indicating that some of Gorbachev's proposals were 'positive' and then in presenting a series of counterproposals on arms control." (France-Soir, France)

"In his latest initiative, President Reagan has put his finger on the unacceptable parts of the Soviet proposals and tried to develop its acceptable parts or those which give rise to hope.... America's allies have every reason to be satisfied with this development. The West is going into this first round of summit diplomacy with one voice which means that in Geneva, Ronald Reagan will negotiate from a position of considerable strength." (Die Welt, West Germany)

"Optimism is based on the fact that never before were the two superpowers so near a massive reduction of offensive weapons. And this ... thanks to Gorbachev who first suggested the well-known 50 percent cut, but also thanks to Reagan's 'Space Shield,' whose design, feared by the USSR, led Gorbachev to make a proposal which was unthinkable in the past." (Stampa Sera, Italy)

"In accepting the Soviet proposal...Ronald Reagan not only created an atmosphere of optimism but returned Gorbachev's delicate 'present' of two weeks ago.... His decision...threw the ball to the adversary's court." (Diario de Noticias, Portugal)



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1985 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Says SDI Deployment Depends On Nuclear Missile Ban -- President Reagan said deployment of his space-based missile defense system would come only after an agreement to eliminate offensive nuclear missiles.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, UPI)

Soviet Newspaper Edits Out President's Toughest Criticisms -- Remarks offensive to the Soviet Union or comments that contradicted the official Soviet presentation of the Reagan Administration's arms control positions as inflexible, were omitted.

(Washington Post, Washington Times)

Soviet Says 'Defection' Was Kidnapping -- Vitaly Yurchenko appeared in Washington last night to declare that he had not defected, but rather was kidnapped, drugged and held in forced isolation by the CIA.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, AP)

### NATIONAL NEWS

House, Senate Still Stalemated Over Balanced-Budget Plans -- The House and Senate remained stalemated as they faced another deadline for passing a critically needed extension of the debt ceiling. (Washington Post, AP)

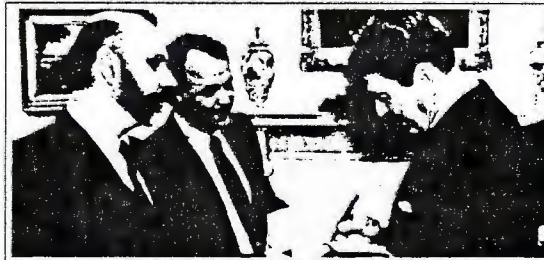
### NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

**SOVIET RE-DEFECTOR** -- Just as U.S. officials are trying to get ready for the summit, a U.S.-Soviet spy drama show-stopper.

**PRESIDENT'S SOVIET INTERVIEW** -- Large chunks of the conversation were cut out.

**SECRETARY SHULTZ** -- The Soviet Foreign Minister welcomed Shultz and took him to a working lunch.

### Offering Reagan His Say



Not all the questions asked by four Soviet journalists who flew in from Moscow to interview the President were tough ones. Their last request: Would Reagan please autograph their written copies of queries? He did.

TIME

U.S. NEWS &  
WORLD REPORT  
Nov. 11, 1985



## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

### REAGAN SAYS SDI DEPLOYMENT DEPENDS ON NUCLEAR-MISSILE BAN Izvestia Finally Publishes Interview With President

President Reagan said in an interview with Soviet journalists published Monday that the deployment of his proposed space-based missile defense system would come only after an agreement to eliminate offensive nuclear missiles. Moreover, Reagan expanded on his earlier pledge to share the technology with the Soviets by saying "the terms for getting it" would be "the elimination of the offensive weapons."

On other topics, Reagan criticized Soviet behavior in Afghanistan, describing the use of bombs shaped like toys that drop from Soviet planes and then blow up when children pick them up. At the end of the interview, one of the Soviet journalists attempted to ask Reagan about this, but was cut off by Speakes. (David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

### Reagan Foresees An End To A-Arms

The Soviet newspaper Izvestia devoted a full page to its version of the interview, but omitted several significant points. It also printed an often strident rebuttal of equal length by the four Soviet interviewers.

(Bernard Weinraub, New York Times, A1)

### Reagan Links 'Star Wars' To Nuclear Disarmament

Mr. Speakes said there was no contradiction between what the President said and what he meant, even though Mr. Reagan seemed to suggest for the first time that the space system would not be deployed until the missiles were dismantled. (Baltimore Sun, A1)

### Reagan 'Star Wars' Remarks Cloud Interview With Soviets

President Reagan told the Soviet journalists who interviewed him last week that he would not deploy a defensive weapons system in space until offensive weapons are eliminated. After the transcript was released Monday morning, on publication on the interview in Moscow, the White House "clarified" the President's remarks, saying that Mr. Reagan hadn't said deployment of a space-based defensive system would be contingent upon elimination of offensive weapons.

The deployment of defensive weapons, White House officials said, would have to be part of a transitional phase from offensive to defensive weapons. Though the newspaper cut several passages from Mr. Reagan's answers, he was quoted as accusing the Soviet Union of using force against foreign countries and surpassing the United States in its development of nuclear and space weapons.

U.S. officials said a condition of the interview was that a full text be published in the Soviet Union. (Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A1)



### Reagan Portrays 'Star Wars' As Protection

President Reagan says the aim of his futuristic 'Star Wars' program is not a grab for nuclear superiority but rather is a global insurance policy to maintain world peace. In an interview with Soviet journalists, released Monday, Reagan portrayed his Strategic Defense Initiative not as a means to military superiority, but protection for the world against "some madman" bent on nuclear blackmail. (Norman Sandler, UPI)

### SOVIET NEWSPAPER EDITS OUT PRESIDENT'S TOUGHEST CRITICISMS

MOSCOW -- When Soviet journalists interviewed President Reagan in the oval office last week, the U.S. president bluntly recounted the 1979 Soviet-backed coup in Afghanistan, batted back a question on U.S. military operations abroad with an answer about Soviet-occupied Warsaw Pact countries and complained about the tight-lipped Kremlin approach to its own Star Wars-style space-based missile defense program.

But when the interview appeared Monday in the official government newspaper Izvestia, such controversial responses were deleted, along with other passages where the U.S. president refuted official Soviet policy explanations. Reagan's offer to share Star Wars research was deleted also, in keeping with official depiction of his stance as hard-line and intractable.

The splashy 19-page spread of Time magazine's cover-story interview with Gorbachev in August, with colorful pictures of the Soviet leader, dwarfed coverage of the Reagan interview in the official Soviet press.

(Gary Lee, Washington Post, A1)

### SOVIET SAYS 'DEFECTION' WAS KIDNAPPING

Vitaly Yurchenko, a senior official of the Soviet KGB hailed as the most important defector to the West in decades, appeared at the Soviet residential compound in Washington Monday night to declare that he had not defected, but rather was kidnapped three months ago in Rome, drugged and held in forced isolation by the CIA on an estate near Fredericksburg, Va.

Reagan Administration officials immediately disputed Yurchenko's account, saying he came to the U.S. voluntarily and, after providing important information on KGB operations to his CIA debriefers, apparently developed second thoughts and walked out of his safe-house quarters and found his way to the Soviet Embassy Saturday night.

(Patrick Tyler/Bob Woodward, Washington Post, A1)

### Senior KGB Man Defecting Again, Back To Moscow

Sen. Dave Durenberger, (R.-MN) chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said he did not believe the CIA had been lax in the Yurchenko case. "Everything Yurchenko said today is a lie," Mr. Durenberger said after the news conference. (New York Times, A1)

### KGB Defector Says CIA Kidnapped Him

U.S. officials scoffed at Yurchenko's claim of abduction and said they want to meet with the defector at a neutral site to decide whether he really wants to return to the Soviet Union.

"At no time was Mr. Yurchenko held or coerced by improper, illegal or unethical means," the State Department said in a statement approved by Secretary Shultz, now in Moscow. (Tom Diaz, Washington Times, A1)

### KGB Defector Recants, Flees To Soviet Embassy

Sen. Durenberger maintained that information provided to the CIA by Mr. Yurchenko since his defection so far had been proved valid. "All the stories checked out," the senator said. (Baltimore Sun, A1)

### Was the Defection Set Up To Ruin Reagan's Agenda?

Intelligence experts believe Soviet KGB official Vitaly Yurchenko's announcement Monday that his defection was coerced was a deliberate act designed to affect the agenda of the upcoming summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

Georgetown University Professor Roy Godson, an expert on Soviet Intelligence operations, said he believed Yurchenko could have been a false defector from the beginning who was sent by the Soviets "to discredit President Reagan and prevent him from using human rights at the summit." (News Analysis by Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A1)

### U.S. Analysts Stumped By Yurchenko Case

The U.S. intelligence community turned its resources Tuesday to trying to penetrate the riddle of Vitaly Yurchenko, the KGB official who turned the CIA's biggest coup into its biggest embarrassment and stirred a diplomatic hornet's nest just before the Geneva summit. (AP)

### U.S. LAWYERS FEAR INCIDENT, FIGHT PLEA ON SOVIET SEAMAN

Government lawyers told federal appeals judges yesterday that they could create an international incident if they give a Ukrainian seaman aboard a Soviet freighter in the Mississippi River another chance to defect to the United States. (Ed Rogers, Washington Times, A2)

### STANDOFF ENDS AT EMBASSY IN KABUL

The five-day standoff over a young Soviet soldier who took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, ended Monday after the Soviet ambassador promised that he would not be punished and the soldier left voluntarily, the State Department announced.

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A1)

Soviet Soldier Leaves U.S. Embassy After Promise Of No Punishment

State Department deputy spokesman Charles Redman said the chief of the U.S. mission in Kabul Edward Hurwitz told Sukhanov he could remain at the embassy as long as he desired and offered to make "every effort" to obtain asylum in the U.S. for him. (AP)

U.S. DEFENSE INDUSTRY EXECUTIVES VISIT CHINA

PEKING -- A group of high-powered American defense industry executives completed an unpublicized week-long visit to Peking Monday as part of an "exploratory mission" to learn more about China's defense industry and its needs. (Washington Post, A4)

SOVIET ARMS SHIPMENTS TO NICARAGUA SAID TO RISE

The Soviet Union, after a year-long slowdown in deliveries of military hardware to the Nicaraguan government, has significantly stepped up arms shipments in recent weeks, transferring them through Cuba, Administration officials said Monday.

(Michael Weisskopf, Washington Times, A15)

Speakes Confirms Sandinista Arms Increase

Spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters in a morning briefing that U.S. intelligence had uncovered "a serious increase in the amount of armament being provided to the Sandinista government" in "the last month or so."

(Roger Fontaine, Washington Times, A5)

SHULTZ, SHEVARDNADZE MEET IN PRELUDE TO SUMMIT

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met for nearly eight hours here Monday in what both sides described as a crucial prelude to the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, which opens in Geneva two weeks from Tuesday.

Assistant Secretary of State Rozanne Ridgway said after today's meetings that Shultz is to hold talks with Gorbachev Tuesday afternoon and then will continue his meetings with Shevardnadze.

(Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A21)

Shultz, Shevardnadze In Long Talks

Secretary Shultz has a letter from President Reagan to deliver to Gorbachev when they meet today, but the contents have not been revealed by any of the leaks the secretary says are so debilitating.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A5)

Secretary Of State Shultz Meets Gorbachev For Pre-Summit Talks

Shultz and his aides were ushered into Gorbachev's Kremlin conference room at 10 a.m. The two men shook hands, greeting each other warmly before sitting down at opposite sides of a rectangular table and opening talks. (Reuter)

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Talks With Gorbachev, Shevardnadze Extended

Both U.S. and Soviet officials virtually ruled out the chances of reaching an agreement to limit nuclear weapons by the start of the meeting. Instead, Shultz and the Soviets are working on a statement of principles that would have Reagan and Gorbachev pledge to continue the quest for a treaty. (AP)

ARMS CONTROL SHOULD NOT ECLIPSE OTHER GOALS -- WEINBERGER

While pursuit of an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union is important, the U.S. cannot afford "to isolate arms control from the entire context of U.S.-Soviet relations, Secretary Weinberger said Monday. (AP story, Washington Times, A5)

COURT ASKED TO DETAIN SOVIET SHIP

A federal appeals court here was asked Monday to block temporarily the departure of a Soviet freighter on the Mississippi until U.S. officials can reinterview a Ukrainian sailor to see if he wants asylum. (Washington Post, A22)

SAKHAROV, U.S. RELATIVES HAVE REUNION VIA PHONE

CHICAGO -- Exiled Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov spoke with relatives in the U.S. Monday for the first time since his arrest nearly six years ago and confirmed that his wife, Elena Bonner, will be allowed to seek medical treatment soon in the West. (Washington Post, A22)

LIBYA BELITTLES REPORTED PLAN TO OUST QADDAFI

TRIPOLI -- Libya said Monday that an alleged CIA plan to undermine Muammar Qaddafi's government demonstrated the Reagan Administration policy, which it described as "open blackmail and muscular thuggery."

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency Tass called it another example of what the Soviet Union refers to as U.S. state terrorism. (AP story, Washington Post, A25)

MISUSE OF ITALIAN NATO BASES SHOULD NOT RECUR, CRAXI SAYS

ROME -- Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said Monday that NATO bases in Italy must never again be misused, as he charged was the case in U.S. actions at a base in Sicily after the Achille Lauro hijacking. (Washington Post, A25)

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#### MARCOS SETS DATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

MANILA -- Philippine President Marcos announced Monday that he will run alone on his party's ticket in a "snap" presidential election on Jan. 17 and that the post of Vice President will not be contested.

(Washington Post, A21)

#### SOUTH AFRICAN PAPER DEFIES SECURITY LAW

JOHANNESBURG -- In an interview published here today that both defied South Africa's strict press laws and marked the first full statement by the underground African National Congress to appear here in nearly a quarter of a century, congress leader Oliver Tambo urged Pretoria to create a climate in which talks about the country's future could begin.

(Washington Post, A1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page A24 of the Washington Post contains a partial transcript of President Reagan's interview with the four Soviet journalists.

Also, page A23 of the Washington Post has additional information and statements on the case of Vitaly Yurchenko, the Soviet defector who says he wants to return to the Soviet Union.

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## SOVIET NEWSPAPER TRUMPETS: WE GIVE PLATFORM TO REAGAN

(Excerpts from Deutches Presse Agency)

Moscow, Nov 4 dpa - The Soviet government newspaper "Izvestia" gave massive coverage Monday to its interview with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, trumpeting that it had granted him a platform to the Soviet people. "The U.S. President has expressed a desire to speak to the Soviet people through the Soviet press. Izvestia has granted him this opportunity," the paper said.

The article by the four -- an English version of which was put out by TASS -- was a mixture of counter-argument and wry observations on the president's comportment, as well as a complaint that Reagan sidestepped the questions and closed the interview too soon.

The four said that after five questions supplied in advance, only 30 minutes were available for impromptu questions. "We were not able to ask him even a third of our questions concerning U.S. policy," they complained.

The American president had sharp words about the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. But Izvestiya deleted a passage in which Reagan said Moscow had used force to plant a regime in Kabul. He had added that it was one thing to take military bases, but quite another to occupy an entire nation.

The newspaper also deleted Reagan's references to the "occupation of other countries, including the nations of the Warsaw Pact." Those nations had never been allowed self-determination as guaranteed by the Yalta Conference, he had said in the deleted passage.

Reagan also said the Soviet Union had developed a viable anti-satellite system and had then suggested a freeze before the U.S. could prove its own system. The newspaper deleted Reagan's next comment: "This kind of freeze doesn't seem fair to us."

The sometimes stormy interview ranged over a variety of topics, from space-based defence systems to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, from foreign involvement in Vietnam to the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

By the end of the interview the newsmen were debating with Reagan over who had more multiple nuclear warheads.

Reagan had accused Soviet and Afghan government forces of using booby traps in the form of "toys - dolls, little toy trucks, things that are appealing to children ... but when the children pick them up their hands are blown off".

The four journalists wrote: "So far as the content of the president's replies is concerned, they hold in effect nothing new for those who have even the slightest knowledge of the political world outlook."

In one dig at the president they said his comments on peace and his declaration that nuclear war could not be won and must never be fought were the sort of statement with which Reagan had been "niggardly" at the beginning of his term. The U.S. leader's arms control proposals were rejected as "covered with archive-dust" and part of a "numbers game." The president "forgets to say" they were one-sided and would undercut most important part of Soviet forces, the article said.

Accusing Reagan of evasion the four said they cited U.S. opinion poll indicating 74 per cent support for a reduction in Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals. "When we asked the president a question backed up by the findings of the above survey, he evaded an answer. Instead he began lauding the 'defensive character' of the space weapons," they said.

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(continued from previous page)

The four Soviet journalists did not appear to have looked for any slips of the tongue by Reagan, though they cited U.S. news reports that Reagan was coached for the session and they complained that 15 White House staff present in Reagan's Oval Office had been more than "just curious onlookers" .

But the four said they found Reagan's comments on the forthcoming summit "sensible" and said they could share the indignation Reagan had expressed in his allegations of the alleged use of booby trap toys against children in Afghanistan.

#### "Stereotypes Encrusted Like Rust"

Moscow, Nov 4 dpa -- Saying President Ronald Reagan was the victim of "stereotypes encrusted like rust," the Soviet press Monday published parts of an interview he gave Soviet newsmen last week.

But key parts of the interview, the first such interview in 24 years, were deleted from the version printed in Monday's editions of the state newspaper Izvestiya.

The newspaper devoted an entire page to an editorial condemning his responses to reporters from Izvestiya, the party newspaper, Pravda and the news agencies TASS and Novosti.

"In his answers," the editorial said, "the views of an American conservative come to the fore, one who is prepared to forget or ignore accepted and generally known facts when they do not reflect his beliefs and lay bare the character of his actions."

The paper added, "Stereotypes encrusted like rust prevent him from seeing the world as it truly is."

Even before the interview appeared, TASS criticised Reagan for attempting to distort Soviet foreign policy through his answers to often testy questions by his interviewers.

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## **NATIONAL NEWS**

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### **HOUSE, SENATE STILL STALEMATED OVER BALANCED-BUDGET PLANS**

The House and Senate talked of conciliation Monday but remained stalemated over rival balanced-budget plans as they faced another deadline in 10 days for resolving the dispute and passing a critically needed extension of the debt ceiling. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A2)

### **House, Senate Renew Battle Over Balanced Budget Measure**

The House and Senate, in the face of the government's worsening financial condition, launched a new battle over a balanced-budget plan that's blocking expansion of the Treasury's new credit line. The cash shortage already has forced the Treasury to tap into the Social Security trust funds, costing \$10 million in lost interest. Some spending programs may be delayed if the situation continues, officials said. (AP)

### **Senate Agrees To Escape Clause In Balanced Budget Measures**

The Senate, in a conciliatory nod toward the House on the balanced budget issue, has agreed to a provision that will reduce spending cuts in times of economic sluggishness. Sen. Carl Levin (D.-MI), author of the amendment, said it would give "Congress more flexibility to respond to periods of slow economic growth." (UPI)

### **HOUSE COALITION URGES HALT TO NUCLEAR PACT WITH CHINA**

A coalition of 46 House conservatives, liberals and moderates, citing published reports that China may be providing nuclear assistance to Pakistan and Iran, urged President Reagan Monday to withdraw the nuclear cooperation agreement with Peking from Congressional consideration. (AP story, Washington Post, A2)

### **REYNOLDS SAYS HE'S BEEN TO THE MOUNTAINTOP**

William Bradford Reynolds says he sees himself he sees himself carrying on the tradition of Martin Luther King, Jr. and other civil rights leaders of the 1960s. During that decade of struggle, the assistant attorney general for civil rights said, he agreed completely with King, Roy Wilkins and the rest of the civil rights movement. "I was pretty much in lockstep with that whole effort," he said.

The Reagan Administration, Reynolds said, is "saying the same thing that they were saying. We are basing our policies on the same policies they were advancing and promoting. But he said those policies have been "distorted and twisted" into discriminatory quotas by many of today's civil rights leaders. (Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A3)

## FOES OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST RULES

A group of business and conservative organizations Tuesday plan to announce a campaign supporting Justice Department efforts to eliminate affirmative action goals and timetables from federal regulations.

Both groups hope to sway President Reagan, who has been asked by Attorney General Meese to lift requirements that government contractors try to meet certain percentages in the race and gender makeup of their work force. (Isaih Poole, Washington Times, A2)

## SENATE PANEL RENEWS ITS PROBE OF OIL CASE BY HIGH SENIOR AIDES

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee investigators Tuesday will try to show that two senior Reagan Administration officials may have acted improperly several years ago by delaying a federal investigation into a small oil company -- in part -- by the family of Joseph R. Wright, Jr. deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(Myron Stuck, Washington Times, A3)

## THURMOND IS SEEKING INVESTIGATION OF LEAKS IN THE CASE OF SPORKIN

The chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee has asked the FBI to investigate what he said was a leak of classified information that appeared in a story in the Washington Times about the nomination of Stanley Sporkin to the U.S. District of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a committee spokesman said Monday. (Christopher Simpson, Washington Times, A2)

## IRS SEEN AS LAX ON CASH TRANSFERS

In the world of "dirty money," public attention has focused on the need for better policing of big banks. Now Congressional investigators are looking at another villain -- the Internal Revenue Service.

Under the Bank Secrecy Act, the IRS is responsible for assuring that thousands of "secondary financial institutions" -- such as check-cashing facilities, finance companies and precious metal or coin dealers -- report all transactions of more than \$10,000. House Government Operations Subcommittee investigators found that by December 1984, the IRS had identified only 3,014 of an estimated 15,000 businesses involved in such transactions. (Kathy Sawyer, Washington Post, A17)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page B2 of the Washington Post contains a brief piece on First Lady Nancy Reagan's personal efforts to welcome Prince Charles and Lady Diana to Hawaii.

Also, page B3 has an article in the "Personalities" section on a hypothetical 1988 presidential contest between Vice President George Bush and Sen. Gary Hart.

## **NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY**

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(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

### **SOVIET DEFECTOR**

CBS's Dan Rather: Just as U.S. officials are trying to get ready, set, go for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in 15 days, a U.S.-Soviet spy drama show-stopper. A top-ranking Soviet KGB man, who supposedly defected to the U.S. this summer, Vitaly Yurchenko, tonight has apparently turned again, re-defected and is heading home to Russia. Yurchenko now says he was drugged and detained against his will.

CBS's Bob Schieffer: Yurchenko's allegations came during an extraordinary news conference at the Soviet Embassy in Washington where he first claimed relief at being out of the hands of U.S. authorities.

(Yurchenko: "And today for the first time I didn't feel any (unintelligible) in the morning when I wake up.")

Then he read a statement in Russian, claiming he had been kidnapped in Rome, was brought to this country unconscious and against his will, and was kept at an estate near Fredericksburg, Virginia. On Saturday, he said, he escaped U.S. hands and, as he put it, was able to break to freedom and then to the Soviet Embassy.

(Translator: "At the moment, my only wish is to return, as soon as possible, to my country, to family, kin and friends.")

Yurchenko claimed that he was tortured and drugged, but he said he gave no information to U.S. agents while he was awake.

(Translator: "In the period when I was conscious and controlled my behavior I did not pass any secret information.")

The United States had said earlier that Yurchenko defected in August while visiting Rome. He told friends he was going to the Vatican museum and never returned. In mid-October the State Department announced he had defected saying he was specifically responsible for direction of Soviet intelligence operations in the United States and Canada. It was apparently the information from Yurchenko that led to the pin-pointing of former CIA employee Edward Howard as a suspected Soviet spy. Howard, who was living at this home in New Mexico, has vanished and some officials now believe he's now in the Soviet Union. It was from Yurchenko that authorities say they learned Howard had been selling secrets to the Soviets. Late today, Soviet diplomats went to the State Department where a formal protest was to be filed. U.S. officials throughout the government were caught totally by surprise. Justice Department officials did not know of Yurchenko and his leaving U.S. hands until reporters began calling the Justice Department enquiring about the news conference that the Soviets had announced. One Justice Department source late tonight told reporter Rita Braver: "apparently we have been had." It may be, this source said, that all of this was a set-up to embarrass the United States on the eve of the summit with the Soviet Union.

(NBC-Lead, ABC-Lead, CBS-Lead)

(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

ABC's Peter Jennings: ...While his extraordinary news conference was underway, the Soviet charge d'affaire in Washington went to the State Department and delivered a strong protest. And this evening the State Department had a reaction.

(Charles Bedman: "Mr. Yurchenko has willingly cooperated with both the CIA and the FBI in providing information about Soviet intelligence activities throughout the world, and the organization of the KGB. At no time was Mr. Yurchenko held or coerced by improper, illegal or unethical means. It is Mr. Yurchenko's right to return to the Soviet Union once the United States government is infact assured that this action is genuinely of his own choosing.") (ABC-11)

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SOVIET INTERVIEW

Rather: Soviet citizens got a November surprise today from their newspapers, the text, at least the partial text of a Soviet interview with President Reagan.

(TV coverage: Still photo of the President over the Russian flag.) In it, President Reagan appeared to offer Moscow a veto over his so-called "Star Wars" defense system. The President indicating that the United States would not deploy it until both superpowers eliminate their arsenals of offensive nuclear weapons. White house officials hastened to explain it isn't so. They told Lesley Stahl today that this not U.S. policy. They didn't say out-right that President Reagan was mistaken, rather they said they wanted to clarify his remarks saying that the U.S. still reserves the right to deploy a Star Wars defense whether the Soviets eliminate their offensive weapons or not.

CBS's Mark Phillips reports from Moscow on Soviet reaction to the interview with President Reagan. They formed even longer lines than usual to buy Izvestia.

(TV coverage: The President's Oval Office interview with Soviet journalists.)

Large chunks of the conversation, particularly his rationale for Star Wars research, and his criticisms of the Soviet role in Afghanistan, were cut out. When the President talked about American arms proposals and said: "We hope these receive the same careful attention that we give to Soviet proposals," the Russians cut that line out. When the President talked about American steps to lower tention and said: "These were rarely reciprocated," the Soviets struck that line out too. And there were other examples. Mr. Reagan's views were described in a commentary as: "A vision of the world through the eyes of an American conservative prepared to forget, or not notice obvious facts." Still the Russians found the interview fascinating. That's why I bought the paper one man said. Of course it interests me, another woman said, the whole country is talking about it. (CBS-5)

Jennings: That interview which President Reagan gave to four Soviet journalists last week was published today in the Soviet Union. Some of the President's remarks caused confusion and raised eyebrows here at home.

(TV coverage: Photo of the President.)

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(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

ABC's Sam Donaldson: The interview was printed, almost all of it, in today's editions of the Soviet newspaper Izvestia. The public was alerted to its presents by Moscow television.

(TV coverage: Russian tv commentator.)

And Moscow radio characterized it this way in its Soviet and English language broadcasts.

(Russian radio commentator speaking in English: "President Reagan coupled fine words about peace and the desire to cooperate with the Soviet Union with the groundless accusations against Soviet foreign policy.")

In his Oval Office interview with four Soviet reporters, the President did complain about Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and about the Soviet use of booby-trapped toys there; dolls, trucks and things, to blow off the hands of Afghan children.

(TV coverage: Tape of the President's Oval Office interview.)

But the most startling thing Mr. Reagan said was to suggest that there would be no deployment of the so-called Stars Wars missile defense shield until the nuclear weapons it would be designed to guard against had been eliminated. The President said quote: "We won't put this system in place until we do away with our nuclear missiles, our offensive missiles." He offered again to give the shield technology to the Soviets and everyone else. And why would there be a need for a space shield if there were no nuclear missiles? To guard, said the President, against a mad man arising in the world, sort of like keeping your gas mask even though poison gas has been banned, explained the President. Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan did not mean to imply any unilateral abandonment of nuclear missiles. Or that Star Wars would never be deployed if they are not abandoned, only that negotiations should point towards a staged faze-out of missiles, and faze-in of the defensive shield.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes speaking the Press briefing room.)

The Soviets edited out some of what Mr. Reagan had to say, but most of the tough part on Afghanistan remained. As for Star Wars, the President's imprecision didn't seem to bother them. The Soviets said that on that subject, Mr. Reagan had nothing new. (ABC-5)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: President Reagan's interview with four Soviet journalists finally showed up today in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia and there was a confusing offer from Mr. Reagan on the conditions for deploying Star Wars.

(TV coverage: Photo of the President.)

NBC's Chris Wallace: When Mr. Reagan sat for the interview last Thursday, aides called it a unique and historic opportunity to talk to the Soviet people.

(TV coverage: Tape of the President's Oval Office interview with Soviet journalists.)

But it turns out that in the first Soviet interview with a president in 24 years, Mr. Reagan misstated his policy on Star Wars, perhaps the biggest issue to be faced at the summit. Three times in the interview, the President appeared to give the Soviets a veto over Star Wars, saying he will deploy the system only if there is elimination of nuclear weapons, offensive weapons.



(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

Wallace: (continued)

In other words, the Soviets could block Star Wars by refusing to get rid of their missiles. Spokesman Larry Speakes denied the President made a mistake. But others said he had spoken in short hand. That while he wants all weapons eliminated, Mr. Reagan would not allow the Soviets to block Star Wars. Still Speakes and White House Chief of Staff Regan were concerned enough to get a clarifying statement from the President.

(TV coverage: Larry Speakes in press briefing room.)

The U.S. won't share Star Wars with the Soviets unless they agree to cut offensive weapons. A Congressional supporter of Star Wars had problems with the pre-summit interview.

(James McClure: "We tend to try to define the terms too closely before they've had a chance to use them in conversations with each other.")

But Defense Secretary Weinberger emphasized the U.S. will go ahead with the project.

(Secretary Weinberger: "It's too great a hope to be snatched away from mankind, is the way that the President has phrased it.")

Mr. Reagan also had problems in Moscow. The interview was published a day late, according to Soviet sources because the President did so well, officials there were concerned. What they printed had major deletions. Left out, Mr. Reagan defending his Star Wars program, and criticizing Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and Eastern Europe. On the opposite page, one of the Soviet reporters all but called the President a liar, for offering to share Star Wars. And through it all, White House officials refused to admit Mr. Reagan made any mistake on Star Wars saying he will make the same presentation to Gorbachev. But chances are the President will be much more careful with the Soviet leader than he was with Soviet reporters. (NBC-2)

## GORBACHEV

(Editor's note: ABC begins a series of pre-summit reports. The first is on Soviet leader Gorbachev. The men quoted are professors and Soviet researchers.)

ABC's Richard Threlkeld reports that comparisons between Lenin and Gorbachev are inevitable.

(Marshall Goldman: "Even going back to Lenin, this is the strongest party leader we have ever seen in the Soviet Union.")

(Denis Healey: "He is very Western in his manner and his approach to problems, very much more open in discussion than any other Soviet leader I've met.")

A great communicator like the man in the White house....

(Peter Reddaway: "There is a lot that he has in common with Khrushchev, apparently in his personality and in his political style.")

Like Khrushchev he was a farm kid.... After the war he wound up at Moscow University, the Soviet Harvard.... Lev Yudovich, a Soviet emigre, remembers him from law school.... He's not so different from the former leaders, Yudovich says.

(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

Threlkeld: (continued)

He's a creature of their system, who pursues their objectives, but he's young and more active and therefore more dangerous.... He has house cleaned the Kremlin in record time. Most of the men in charge now are his men.... He needs to spend less rubles on the military and more on fixing the economy, and he needs a souvenir to bring home from Geneva.... And Gorbachev himself, is he something else for Americans to worry about? Not necessarily.

(Archie Brown: "I think we should regard him as a challenge, rather than a boogie man.")

(Peter Reddaway: "He knows that in important respects he is fact much weaker than he's letting on. He is much weaker than the image he is trying to project. And he is, in my opinion, likely to be prepared to make more concessions in private, as it were, than he has been giving the impression in public.") (ABC-7)

#### SOVIET SAILOR

Rather: Near New Orleans today, three women tried to catch-up with the captain of the Soviet grain freighter in Louisiana waters, the ship baring young Soviet seaman Miroslav Medvid. The women say they are relatives of Medvid.... The women had a letter to deliver to the Soviet captain, demanding to see Medvid. The captain refused to comply, he refused to take their letter too. (CBS-2)

ABC's Mark Potter reports in New York and Chicago protesters demanded that Medvid be re-interviewed by authorities. In Washington a group asked an appeals court to order the government to reopen the case. Even Secretary Weinberger says that's not a bad idea. (Weinberger: "I don't think it will be effectively closed useless it's completely established to everybody's satisfaction that the sailor is doing what he wants and is where he wants to be.") But the State Department says the case is closed, that Medvid chose not to seek political asylum. The ship is scheduled to leave by the end of the week. (ABC-2)

#### SECRETARY SHULTZ

CBS's Bill McLaughlin reports that it was all smiles this morning at Moscow airport as Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze welcomed Shultz in English and later took him to an elegant mansion for a working lunch. This is the fifth time the two men have met in less than four months, and they seem to have developed a cordial easy going relationship. Dinner plans, and a night at the ballet fell casualty to U.S. and Soviet eagerness to put the finishing touches on the agenda for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Administration sources said Shultz would offer no American concessions on U.S. plans for a space based anti-missile system, and planned to press hard for concessions on human rights. (CBS-4, ABC-6, NBC-3)

(Monday Evening, November 4, 1985)

#### SOVIET SOLDIER

Rather: In Kabul, Afghanistan, the young Soviet soldier who jumped the wall into the U.S. embassy compound in Afghanistan last week left today. He left with the Soviet ambassador who reportedly promised the young man he could go home with a possible reprimand as his only punishment. U.S. officials now say the young Soviet soldier did not actually want to defect. (ABC-3, NBC-5, CBS-3)

#### SAKHAROV

Rather reports that relatives of Andrei Sakharov talked with him today for the first time in six years. They also talked with his wife Yelena Bonner for the first time in a year and a half. Bonner confirmed that she is being allowed to travel to the West later this month for medical treatment. (CBS-6, ABC-4, NBC-4)

#### LABOR/ORGANIZED CRIME

CBS's Rita Braver reports Roy Williams has leveled serious charges against Teamsters President Jackie Presser. The charges from Williams accuse Presser of being in the know with the mob, admitting a relationship with Cleveland organized crime. Williams said: "Presser told me that the mob was split in Cleveland, and he's afraid he picked the wrong side." Williams also said that Presser offered Williams a kick-back to go along with the Teamsters pension fund loan to the Tropicana casino in Las Vegas, a loan that was not made. And Williams also said that Presser once offered to stop a federal criminal case against Williams. He said that if he had \$10,000 he could get the damn thing fixed. But Williams didn't take Presser up on the offer. The revelation came at a time when the government has just dropped a three year investigation into other illegal activities by Presser. Justice Department officials say Presser was working as an FBI informant, and the FBI approved those illegal acts. A federal grand jury in Cleveland is now investigating Presser's relationship with the FBI, and today a Justice Department official said that Williams' testimony about Presser will now be considered in the investigation. (CBS-8)

#### MARCOS

Jennings reports President Marcos of the Philippines was out campaigning today after yesterday calling for new elections soon. Opposition leaders have reacted coolly to the idea, and questioned whether their candidates would be given a fair chance. (ABC-9, NBC-6)

#### SOUTH AFRICA

Rather: The White minority government of South Africa is tired of seeing on U.S. television what the regime is doing to Blacks. This is third day of a new officially sanitized South Africa coverage. It is now a crime, punishable by up to ten years in prison, for any journalist to take television pictures or even still photographs in Black and other minority areas where crack-downs are underway.... (CBS-10, ABC-8)

## EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

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### U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS

Gorbachev and the Soviet Crisis -- "...In attempting to understand the Gorbachev phenomenon in more general terms it is crucial to grasp one fundamental fact: The Soviet Union is in the midst of a wide-ranging economic, social and moral crisis. This crisis is not likely to issue in social or political upheaval, let alone collapse. The repressive strength of the system as well as the basic Soviet attitudes will see to that. But it does imply that when Gorbachev urges major domestic change, greater East-West trade and an end to the arms race -- all as consistent, of course, with Soviet pride and the Soviet national interest -- he really means it."  
(James Cracraft, Chicago Tribune, 11/4)

To Call Off the Cold War -- "The Soviet leadership above all wants to halt the 'Star Wars' program, the Strategic Defense Initiative, which it rightly sees as less a military threat to them as a social and economic one. If they have to compete with the United States over the next quarter-century in developing and deploying the exotic technology of strategic defense, then the whole future of the Gorbachev government is cast into doubt."  
(William Pfaff, Los Angeles Times, 11/3)

Gorbachev's Promise -- "If the United States wants to improve political relations with the Soviet Union and end the nuclear arms race, the summit meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev will be a historic opportunity.... But will the Reagan Administration seize this historic opportunity for a new and possibly lasting detente? If it fails to do so, it will be saying that the United States actually prefers Cold War and a nuclear arms race forever -- or something even worse."  
(Stephen Cohen, Baltimore Sun, 11/4)

Maneuvering Towards the Summit -- "The ordinary business of American and Soviet policy has halted. These days everything falls into a category called pre-summit maneuvering. Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev surely know there is life after Geneva. But the two are in the grip of a summit dynamic, positioned to gain what is possible there and, otherwise to escape blame.... Our hope remains that the President and Mr. Gorbachev share a requirement not simply to look good but to put Geneva to constructive purpose."  
(Washington Post, 11/3)

Favorable Signs Amid the Madness? -- "If the Administration now uses the Soviet uneasiness to negotiate a massive and historic reduction in Soviet nuclear weapons, then something good will have come from Mr. Reagan's arms policies. For the first time, the Soviets appear willing to accept deep cuts in their existing forces, but only in return for a strengthening of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which limits testing and deployment of space-based weapons. The counter offer by President Reagan appears to indicate his Administration is receptive to some kind of tradeoff."  
(Howard Berman, Los Angeles Times, 11/1)

U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS (continued)

Summit Attitude: Key to Success -- "Persons interested in predicting the outcome of next month's U.S.-Soviet summit should focus on one important element of President Reagan's approach: his attitude toward the Soviet system in general. Should he ridicule it, or should he advise Mr. Gorbachev privately of necessary internal reforms? Clearly the correct answer is neither, according to the historical record as well as the opinions from the President's official and unofficial advisers. The key to a successful summit lies in Reagan's willingness to work within the basic rivalry that exists between the Soviet Union and the United States."

(Charles Woodhouse, Christian Science Monitor, 10/31)

Russian Studies -- "The President should not imagine that if he can only figure out what makes the Soviets tick, he can convince them to set their watch to our time. All the chatter about a negotiated resolution of differences is nothing but public pillow talk -- as empty as the private kind.... You cannot convince people who purposely maim children that they do wrong. Mr. Gorbachev is busy pushing Felix Dzerzhinsky, the mastermind of the Soviet secret police, as a hero of communism. That's where he's coming from, and nothing Mr. Reagan is likely to learn from 'Reds' or 'Dr. Zhivago' will help him change that fact."

(Washington Times, 10/31)

Why Not a Mutual Star Wars Plan -- "...A cooperative U.S.-Soviet limited strategic defense system might be a useful subject for consideration at the Geneva summit -- not only as a compromise between the U.S. and Soviet positions, but as a positive step that is feasible, timely, and the interest of both nations in reducing the chances of nuclear war."

(Michael Intriligator, Houston Chronicle, 10/23)

Summit Deal Is Waiting To Be Made -- "The big unknown, of course, is whether either Mr. Reagan or Mr. Gorbachev is really flexible enough to strike such a bargain. The American President's public rhetoric suggests that the answer is no. But you hear rumors -- unverified and probably unverifiable -- that Nancy Reagan is encouraging her husband to shoot for the kind of arms control agreement that would guarantee his place in history. If the Soviet Politburo is on that wavelength for its own reasons, the prospects for progress are not half bad."

(Ernest Conine, Los Angeles Times, 11/4)

The President's Moment of Truth -- "Two diverging futures seem equally possible. If Mr. Reagan seizes upon the positive features in the offers by Soviet leader Gorbachev and makes a major concession on the scope and pace of space-weapons research, he can probably achieve a breakthrough that will dramatically cut nuclear arsenals, nudge weapons designs in more stable directions and make him the most successful arms controller to occupy the White House. That scenario for Geneva would result in a diplomatic coup as significant as President Nixon's China opening.

Reagan will pay heavily, though, if he tries to fake his way past the summit, allowing the hawks on his confused, divided arms-control team to continue their spoiling role and hoping to postpone the need to choose between an arms race and arms control."

(Boston Globe, 11/2)

## FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

### PRE-GENEVA SUMMIT MANEUVERS

"Both President Reagan and Party leader Gorbachev know that mankind will not forgive either of them if the opportunity provided by the Geneva summit meeting is wasted." (Helsingin Sanomat, Helsinki, Finland)

"Concessions are required from both sides.... In arms control and regional issues, Mr. Reagan should show himself to be flexible in order to achieve a genuine reduction in tension, but he is right to emphasize that there can be no compromise on the principles of individual rights." (London Times, Britain)

"Europe's leaders and their peoples, too, are worried about the summit ... because they don't think the U.S. really has a clearly established position on which to go to the summit meeting. President Reagan still seems torn between conflicting groups. What is it to be -- firmness or flexibility -- or a mixture of both?" (Journal de Geneve, Switzerland)

"The Geneva summit...is unlikely to produce substantial results because Reagan is firmly determined to build SDI. On the other hand, both sides will take good care not to let the meeting come to nothing. But it is quite possible that the decision will be made to go on talking the next time." (Kurier, Vienna, Austria)

"Reagan regained the advantage in the bargaining between the U.S. and the USSR on nuclear arms control. Without making any concessions on SDI, the U.S. President opened the doors to dialogue in first indicating that some of Gorbachev's proposals were 'positive' and then in presenting a series of counterproposals on arms control." (France-Soir, France)

"In his latest initiative, President Reagan has put his finger on the unacceptable parts of the Soviet proposals and tried to develop its acceptable parts or those which give rise to hope.... America's allies have every reason to be satisfied with this development. The West is going into this first round of summit diplomacy with one voice which means that in Geneva, Ronald Reagan will negotiate from a position of considerable strength." (Die Welt, West Germany)

"Optimism is based on the fact that never before were the two superpowers so near a massive reduction of offensive weapons. And this ... thanks to Gorbachev who first suggested the well-known 50 percent cut, but also thanks to Reagan's 'Space Shield,' whose design, feared by the USSR, led Gorbachev to make a proposal which was unthinkable in the past." (Stampa Sera, Italy)

"In accepting the Soviet proposal...Ronald Reagan not only created an atmosphere of optimism but returned Gorbachev's delicate 'present' of two weeks ago.... His decision...threw the ball to the adversary's court." (Diario de Noticias, Portugal)