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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

GENEVA MORNING EDITION

1 A.M. EST -- WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1985 -- 7 A.M. GENEVA TIME

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

SUMMIT CHIEFS ARE ALL SMILES -- President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, putting superpower rivalries behind them for the moment, were all smiles as they plunged into their two-day summit Tuesday and even reached their first agreement: a news blackout on their talks.

(AP, UPI, Gannett, Washington Post)

FIRST LADIES CHAT, SWAP INVITATIONS OVER ALMOND TEA -- Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev lingered over a pot of California herbal tea, swapped invitations to visit each other's homelands and voiced hopes their husbands will discover "a better understanding" in their summit talks.

(AP, UPI, Gannett)

GORBACHEV MEETS JACKSON, DENIES RIGHTS PROBLEM -- In an extraordinary 45-minute meeting with American peace activists and former presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, Soviet leader Gorbachev praised Soviet Jews while dismissing any concern over their situation, spoke warmly of the people of America and joked about Americans and Russians marrying.

(Washington Post, AP, Gannett)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday Evening)

GENEVA -- After six long years, a meeting between the President of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union.

There may have been a news blackout, but that didn't stop the Soviet leader from doing some political poaching in Mr. Reagan's backyard.

FIRST LADIES -- Like their husbands, they are so different. But their missions are the same.

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TRIP NEWS

SOVIET SAYS THIRD SUMMIT DAY POSSIBLE, BUT OTHERS DISAGREE

GENEVA -- President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev are "very likely" to continue their summit meeting into Thursday, Gorbachev's chief spokesman indicated Tuesday. But other officials said no decision had been made to extend the talks. Leonid Zamyatin told a morning news conference that the leaders' talks might extend into a third day.

But Vladimir Lomeiko, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, said at an evening briefing that it had been agreed that the meeting would last "from Nov. 19 to 20th and these dates will be respected."

Larry Speakes said there was the possibility of a "public reporting session" on Thursday morning.... But Speakes indicated that did not mean the talks actually would be extended. (Roxinne Ervasti, AP)

LEADERS MEET IN AN AIR OF NERVOUS CORDIALITY

GENEVA -- It was a meeting of historic significance that began in an air of nervous cordiality, a day planned months ago that was marked by unexpected last-minute twists, an encounter by the leaders of hostile superpowers that produced moments of gentle humor. Whatever deep divisions were expressed in private, the first meeting between Reagan and a Soviet leader was wrapped in an air of outward friendliness and informality.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, Al)

SUMMIT CHIEFS ARE ALL SMILES

GENEVA -- President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev opened their superpower summit in a "good atmosphere" Tuesday and met for more than four hours, including a surprise 44 minutes alone in a lakeside pool house. The two leaders seemed to be getting along well, judging from their moods and the nearly two hours of private time -- eight times the amount scheduled. Little substantive information about the talks was available, however, as both sides agreed to clamp a news blackout on the proceedings. All top U.S. and Soviet officials were ordered not to leak anything to the press. Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin, asked about his impressions of the first session, replied, "It was in a good atmosphere." After the afternoon session, Larry Speakes agreed with that assessment. (Helen Thomas, UPI)

GENEVA -- Officials on both sides said the atmosphere in the first day of talks was "good," and used words like "upbeat" and "enthusiastic" to describe the tone. Larry Speakes indicated this was reflected in the decision to spend more time than planned in private talks. "This is an unexpected development that the two are spending more time together, one-on-one, than originally thought," Speakes said. "The President feels personally that this is the way he would like to do it." (AP)

TRIP NEWS (continued)

REAGAN, GORBACHEV HOLD EXTENDED TALKS

GENEVA -- These private conversations, conducted under the terms of a U.S.-proposed news blackout on the substance and details of the talks, suddenly placed heavy reliance on the personalities and rapport of the two leaders as the center of this summit.... The personal touch of this summit also was reflected in an afternoon tea hosted by Nancy Reagan for Raisa Gorbachev. (Lou Cannon and Gary Lee, Washington Post, A1)

GENEVA -- President Reagan, who described himself as "still smiling" after his first fireside chats with Gorbachev, wants an encore of their one-on-one sessions Wednesday.... So pleased was Reagan with the outcome that Larry Speakes said the President may suggest more private sessions during Wednesday's meetings.

But as a news blackout on the substance of the talks continued, some officials grew concerned that the two might not be able to reach agreement on the substantive issues on the table. (Johanna Neuman, Gannett)

GENEVA -- "I think we will have a good relationship," Swiss television quoted Gorbachev as saying of Reagan. It was one of the few breaks of the blackout, which the White House said underscored the "seriousness" of the negotiations between the superpower leaders. (Michael Putzel, AP)

DRAMA, UNCERTAINTY FILL SUMMIT

GENEVA -- As the Reagan-Gorbachev summit opens, American officials say there is a great sense of drama and uncertainty in these meetings and some privately expect a surprise or two before they are over. "I was there in '74, and it was nothing like this," said one senior administration official, referring to President Ford's meeting in Vladivostok with Soviet President Brezhnev. Most other postwar meetings of the leaders of the superpowers have been held with the outcome determined well in advance, little left to chance and the agreements all but signed and sealed. In fact, that was the kind of summit Ronald Reagan insisted upon during his first term. It is not what he is getting at Geneva. "This one's exciting," said the official who took part in the 1974 talks, speaking only on the understanding he would not be identified. "They're really going in there not knowing what will come out." (AP)

U.S.-MARXIST-LENINIST 'NEWS BLACKOUT'

GENEVA -- The cooperative U.S.-Marxist-Leninist "news blackout" clamped onto the Reagan-Gorbachev talks here is the first in the five recent Soviet-American summits.... Americans are tempted to blame the Russians for instigating the blackout, because that's standard operational procedure in the Kremlin's closed society. But it's likely that Secretary Shultz supported the arrangements enthusiastically.

(Analysis by William Ringle, Gannett)

TRIP NEWS (continued)

SURPRISE INGREDIENTS MAY NOURISH SUMMIT

GENEVA -- Guarded comments from both the U.S. and Soviet sides suggested tonight that cultural, civil aviation, consular and other bilateral agreements of modest importance between Moscow and Washington are on track. But there was no word on whether Reagan and Gorbachev are making any progress toward even a general understanding on the key questions of nuclear and space weapons.

(Analysis by Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A31)

JACKSON, GORBACHEV HAVE TALK

GENEVA -- The Rev. Jesse Jackson, stepping briefly into the summit spotlight, met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Tuesday and raised questions about ending the arms race and the Soviet Union's human rights performance. Gorbachev defended his country's human rights record, telling Jackson there is no "Jewish problem" in the Soviet Union.

The civil rights leader later defended his trip to Geneva against criticism that he went there seeking publicity, saying "there was no hostility in our mission. They know we have a right to be here, as well as a moral imperative."

(AP)

GENEVA -- The meeting prompted mixed reaction in the U.S.; one conservative accused Jackson of "hotdogging," but peace and human rights activists applauded the meeting.

(Gannett)

GORBACHEV MEETS JACKSON, DENIES RIGHTS PROBLEM

GENEVA -- The activists, all but one American, seemed stunned when Gorbachev actually showed up. There had been only rumors that the unnamed Soviet official who would meet them would be the country's new leader.

(Elizabeth Kastor, Washington Post, A1)

IN SOVIET PRESS, RAISA IS JUST A FRIEND AND COMRADE

MOSCOW -- The Soviet media has virtually ignored the presence of Raisa Gorbachev in Geneva and the "tea party" summit with first lady Nancy Reagan Tuesday. Vremya, the national television news program, Tuesday night devoted 15 minutes of coverage to the summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan. Mrs. Gorbachev was nowhere to be seen. The official Soviet news agency Tass, reporting on the dinner Tuesday evening hosted by Gorbachev, said, "The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee gave a dinner in honor of the U.S. president. The dinner was attended by Ronald Reagan and his wife and the participants in the talks from both sides." Again, no mention of the Soviet first lady. Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, published a picture of the Gorbachevs' Monday departure from Moscow. Politburo members standing next to Mrs. Gorbachev were identified by name -- but the Soviet first lady was listed in the caption only as one of several other "friends and comrades."

(UPI)

TRIP NEWS (continued)

FIRST LADIES HAVE TEA AT VILLA

GENEVA -- First ladies Nancy Reagan of the United States and Raisa Gorbachev of the Soviet Union had a late afternoon tea on Tuesday as their husbands were finishing the first day of their superpower summit.

Mrs. Reagan greeted Mrs. Gorbachev outside the Maison de Saussure, the Geneva chateau where the American president and his wife have been staying at the summit. "She's cold. Aren't you?" Mrs. Reagan asked waiting journalists as she led her guest indoors. (AP)

GENEVA -- Like their husbands, the two first ladies apparently had a lot to talk about, extending the scheduled 45-minute session by half an hour. In fact, Mrs. Gorbachev stayed so late that President Reagan returned from his own summit before she left, forcing the President's motorcade to be diverted to the mansion's rear entrance. (Edith Lederer, AP)

TEA AND EMPATHY

GENEVA -- If there was a news blackout from Fleur d'Eau where the two leaders are meeting, there was none at all from the Maison de Saussure, where the tea party summit was in progress.... The American and European press covered Mrs. Gorbachev's arrival and departure, but there were no Soviet reporters present. (Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post, B1)

GENEVA -- Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev shared stories about life in Moscow and the U.S. and expressed a hope that they would visit each other's country in the future. (Elizabeth Ballantine, Gannett)

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK: THE GENEVA SUMMIT

GENEVA -- The Soviet Aeroflot airline closed its downtown office Tuesday and announced it would stay shut until after the summit. The move was a bit belated -- the office had already been occupied by five Jewish activists for two hours....

Not only Geneva hotels, restaurants, cab companies and service industries but also local newspapers benefited from the summit. Protest movements of any and all persuasions took out large advertisements to publicize their causes....

A Swiss television crew risked being shot down when they approached President Reagan's Geneva residence in a chartered helicopter, a source at the Geneva airport disclosed. Swiss police gave the television team permission to make one pass over Reagan's residence Monday -- but forgot to inform U.S. Secret Service agents....

Mikhail Gorbachev should have felt more at home in Geneva's bone-chilling cold than Ronald Reagan but he still complained about the weather. "This is colder than Moscow," Gorbachev remarked. (John Callcott, UPI)

TRIP NEWS (continued)

PUSHING, SHOVING, HELICOPTERING FOR NEWS -- NOW A BLACKOUT

GENEVA -- The 3,117 newspeople at the superpower summit have been pushing, shoving and shouting for a better story -- and on Tuesday they had to contend with a news blackout imposed by both sides for the duration of the summit. The information ban came as a cruel blow to the thousands gathered to record every detail of the meeting. News organizations have a lot at stake at the summit, after pulling out all the stops.

(Tom Fenton, AP)

GENEVA -- Ron Reagan, Jr., accredited by Playboy Magazine to cover the summit between his father and Soviet leader Gorbachev, was admitted to the Fleur D'eau Chateau where the meetings begin Tuesday. The younger Reagan, wearing a bright red flannel shirt, attended the opening photo opportunity between the two leaders.

Larry Speakes quoted Ron Jr. as asking the President, "Are you ready, Dad?" The President replied, "Absolutely." Then the younger Reagan suggested to the President that perhaps he and Gorbachev should go outside and toss a football around in the yard. Speakes did not relay the President's response....

Asked if Reagan was wearing long underwear, Speakes replied, "I think the President was in his customary underwear." (Gannett)

SECURITY MEASURES TIGHT

GENEVA -- Security precautions contrasted sharply at separate but nearly identical formal welcoming ceremonies for summit negotiating partners Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Reporters were not permitted near the spot where Reagan was to stand, and shortly before he arrived they were herded into a pen formed by metal crowd control barricades. Secret Service agents and Swiss security men watched closely to make sure they remained there during the outside portion of the ceremony.

Security eased considerably as Reagan departed, and during the one-hour wait before Gorbachev arrived reporters were free to roam the area. Most reporters were in the same pen when the Soviet Communist Party general secretary arrived, but Soviet correspondents headed out onto the platform and security men made no move to detain them. (AP)

WOMAN ON REAGAN SUMMIT TEAM

GENEVA -- Ronald Reagan's contingent which lined up to face Mikhail Gorbachev and Co. at Tuesday's summit table included a woman, Rozanne Ridgway, who knows firsthand about communism.... Colleagues say she is the first woman in a policy-making capacity chosen to take part as a negotiator in a U.S.-Soviet summit. At the summit table, she will be making history, not notes. (AP)

TRIP NEWS (continued)

FEMINISTS OUTRAGED BY REGAN COMMENT ON WOMEN AND SUMMIT

WASHINGTON -- White House chief of staff Donald Regan struck a nerve Tuesday among feminists outraged by his comment that most women wouldn't understand the issues at stake at the U.S.-Soviet summit.... The White House said it had not received any complaints in Washington about Regan's comments. (Sandy Johnson, AP)

ABRAHAMSON/STAR WARS

DENVER -- The head of the administration's "Star Wars" program said Tuesday that President Reagan would support the defense system during meetings with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva. "The president has indicated he doesn't intend to do this (back down)," said Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Abrahamson said Reagan would try to convince Gorbachev the Soviet Union has no reason to feel threatened by the defense system "if their real objective is to find a safer world." (UPI)

CALIFORNIA WINE TO BE USED FOR SUMMIT TOAST

SEBASTOPOL, Calif. -- A California sparkling white wine will be used for the official toasts at a superpower summit dinner hosted by President Reagan in Geneva, a spokeswoman for the Iron Horse Vineyards said Tuesday. Spokeswoman Gracelyn Blackmer said the Iron Horse Vineyards blanc de blanc sparkling wine was selected by the White House and would be served Wednesday night. "It is our understanding that the name "Iron Horse" was very appealing, as was the fact that the winery is located in the Russian River area," Blackmer said. (UPI)

FAMILY: NO WORD FOR SAKHAROV

NEWTON, Mass. -- The family of dissident Andrei Sakharov, after failing to reach his wife by telephone for two days, said Tuesday they regretted her decision not to leave the Soviet Union as soon as authorities gave permission. "We would have felt much safer if she had left before the summit," said Sakharov's stepdaughter Tatiana Yankelevich, referring to this week's meeting between U.S. and Soviet leaders. "We are very alarmed by this development."

A telephone operator in the Soviet city of Gorky, where the Sakharovs live in exile, told Mrs. Yankelevich Tuesday that the couple did not show up at any public phones for her calls, but that they had waited all day Monday to hear from her.

That contradicted the claim of a Moscow operator who told Mrs. Yankelevich Monday that the couple never showed up for either of two calls. "She lied to us," said Tatiana's husband, Efrem.

He said he believed the calls were not going through because Soviet authorities did not know how to handle them with premier Mikhail Gorbachev at the Geneva summit. (AP)

TRIP NEWS (continued)

JEWISH ACTIVISTS TAKE OVER AEROFLOT OFFICE

GENEVA -- Five Jewish activists were arrested for occupying the office of the Soviet airline Aeroflot in the most aggressive of many protests and demonstrations to occur during the superpower summit. (UPI)

CIA TAKES SERIOUS LOOK AT THEORY THAT YURCHENKO WAS DOUBLE AGENT

Some officials in the CIA have changed their minds and now take seriously the possibility that Soviet KGB officer Yurchenko was never a genuine defector but was a double agent sent to learn about the CIA, redefect and show potential Soviet defectors that going over to the Americans can be hazardous, according to informed government sources.

(Bob Woodward, Washington Post, A35)

-more-

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SYRIA/ISRAEL

LOS ANGELES -- A dogfight between Israeli and Syrian jet fighters was an "unusual" incident not intended to stir up Middle East tensions and should not impede peace talks with Jordan, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday. Rabin denied Syrian charges that the Israelis had invaded their airspace, saying Syria's two MiG-23s may have crashed near Damascus because of the their speed and altitude. (UPI)

ENVOY SEEKS 'MOVE FORWARD'

BEIRUT -- Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, said Tuesday the time is ripe "for a major move forward" in negotiations with kidnappers to free their American captives.

Waite returned here Tuesday from London, where he met with U.S. government officials and said he is now "hopeful" that progress can be made. "I have very important things to say to them," he said Tuesday. "I'm not prepared to say publicly what I need to say to them in private. I believe that last time was a good step forward. I think now it's possible to take another step forward." (AP)

FRANCE/LEBANON HOSTAGES

PARIS -- The wife of a French diplomat, Mrs. Denise Carton, held captive in Lebanon said her husband has a heart condition and she would not be surprised if he is the hostage reported by the Islamic Jihad to be "pitifully sick." At the same time, a French official -- Pierre Papon, Director-General of the National Center of Scientific Research, said he and the French ambassador to Syria, Henri Servante, expressed the view that relations were being strained between France and Syria over the continued captivity of the four Frenchmen. (Mary Beth Franklin, UPI)

ABU ABBAS OFFICIALLY CHARGED IN ACHILLE LAURO HIJACKING

GENOA -- Palestinian leader Abu Abbas, accused by U.S. officials of masterminding the Achille Lauro hijacking, has been officially charged in the case, Italian magistrates said. Genoa's chief public prosecutor, Gennaro Calabrese De Feo, told reporters a total of 16 men had been charged in connection with the hijacking. (Reuter)

CHINA REJECTS U.S. CRITICISM OF FAMILY PLANNING POLICY

U.N. -- China rejected U.S. demands that it forego abortion as a birth control option in return for continuing American aid. China's delegate, Li Luye, did not mention the U.S. by name but the allusion was clear when he said that a big power "has seen fit to distort and vilify China's population policy by willfully exaggerating some individual cases of our policy." (Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

KEY HOUSE TAX GROUP RECOMMENDS BUSINESS TAX LAW CHANGES

A key group of House tax-writers recommended major changes in business investment taxation and rejected some of President Reagan's proposals for overhaul of the nation's income tax system. The House Ways and Means Committee was to consider the proposals in a late evening session. The recommendations of a tax group headed by Rep. Gephardt would repeal the investment tax credit as sought by President Reagan.

(Jacqueline Frank, Reuter)

PANEL WEAKENS PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO CRACK DOWN
ON REAL ESTATE TAX SHELTERS

The House Ways and Means Committee voted to restrict the amount of non-business interest that may be deducted and agreed to continue to allow a writeoff of interest on a second home. The full committee also watered down President Reagan's proposal to tighten a benefit that is at the heart of most real estate tax shelters.

(Jim Luther, AP)

DAIRY SUPPORTS

The dairy industry flexed its muscle Tuesday and won a key Senate vote to keep the federal price support for milk at the current level until January 1987. On a 50-47 vote, the Senate voted to kill an amendment that would have allowed Secretary Block to cut the support by 50¢ to \$11.10 per hundred pounds in January 1986.

(Jake Henshaw, Gannett)

EGGER SEES NO REPEAT OF 1985 TAX RETURN FIASCO

IRS head Roscoe Egger said he does not expect a recurrence of the massive problems that resulted in lost tax returns, late refunds and erroneous taxpayer fines this year -- but he can't guarantee it. Egger told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating what Sen. Heinz called "the worst tax filing season on record" that he could offer no guarantee that problems would not occur next year -- only that the IRS would be better prepared to deal with them.

(Mary Beth Franklin, UPI)

-end-of-A-section-

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

SUMMIT

CBS's DAN RATHER: They talked. Reagan and Gorbachev at the summit -- tete-a-tete. At the other Reagan-Gorbachev summit: style, substance and tea for two. From Geneva where the two superpower chiefs are arm wrestling on arms control and for worldwide public opinion.... Dinner for four before day two of the summit and CBS News has been told the two day summit may be held over for a third day of talks by popular demand. Correspondent David Andelman has learned the Secret Service today was out scouting locations for possible Reagan-Gorbachev appearances -- the Geneva opera house for one. Did they get along today? President Reagan tonight is quoted to CBS News as saying: "I was terribly impressed by this Russian fellow." The U.S. and Soviets made their first summit agreement today, to impose a cone of silence over the talks. And a summit surprise -- between dates with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev found 40 minutes to talk on camera and on the record with the Reverend Jesse Jackson. More on Mr. Gorbachev and his scheduled meetings from Bill Plante.

CBS's BILL PLANTE: Five minutes to go and the President signaled optimism.

(TV coverage: The President giving the thumbs-up sign through the window.)

His son had asked: Are you ready dad? The answer: Absolutely. Then the moment a nervous world had waited for. Ronald Reagan came face-to-face with the leader of what he once called the evil empire and Mikhail Gorbachev smiled and gestured apparently wondering why Mr. Reagan was coatless in the freezing chill off Lake Geneva.

(TV coverage: The President and Gorbachev meeting outside.)

And what were the first things these two powerful men discussed as they posed for photographers? Why, the weather.

(TV coverage: The President and Gorbachev sitting inside. The President is talking Gorbachev. Plante: "And jet lag." Gorbachev: "After I came back from a visit to Canada I couldn't adjust for about two weeks, I just would sleep [unintelligible].")

Did Gorbachev, as a story out of Moscow puts it, have a nice smile but iron teeth?

(Gorbachev: "It hasn't yet been confirmed. As of now I'm still using my own teeth.")

Then, alone except for interpreters, the two men met for just over an hour, far more than the time scheduled. A surprise, not in the script said aides, but a good sign said both sides.

(The President: "No we were very businesslike.")

Businesslike turned out to include a news blackout. To keep the lid on, the U.S. delegation ordered no cables sent home tonight to Washington.

(Larry Speakes: "Those who talk don't know what's going on, and those who know what's going on won't talk.")

(Leonid Zemyatin: "I am not going to answer on the substance of the talks.")

As Gorbachev returned for the afternoon session on arms control, the President had changed his mind about the overcoat.

(TV coverage: The President meeting Gorbachev outside for the afternoon session.)

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

PLANTE continues: After 70 minutes with their advisers Mr. Reagan invited Gorbachev to stroll through the garden to the pool house where they sat alone before a fire for almost an hour.

(TV coverage: Photograph of the President and Gorbachev fireside.)

Mr. Reagan talked without notes, not about arms control but of his personal feelings about reducing the level of fear and misunderstanding between the two nations. CBS News understands that Gorbachev did not back down from the tough positions he has taken but that, though the words were the same, the music was different, far more soothing, a much more conciliatory tone. The cheerful atmospherics belie the fact that there is no agreement yet on the most difficult questions: Star Wars and arms control guidelines. And though there will almost certainly be a joint appearance with separate statements by each man, sources tell CBS News there is still squabbling among the President's advisers over the wording of his statement. Tonight Gorbachev was the host.

(TV coverage: The President and Mrs. Reagan arriving and being greeted by the Gorbachevs. Reporter: Do you think it is useful to have face-to-face contact? The President: "We're smiling.")

It was a start but there is a long way to go.

(CBS-Lead)

RATHER: And then there was the third man -- The Reverend Jesse Jackson's session with Chairman Gorbachev.

(Jesse Jackson: "We have come as a body of American citizens...")

The 40 minute meeting took place at the Soviet mission at Jackson's request. Jackson and a group of American activists from the peace and women's rights movements gave Gorbachev a petition calling for a nuclear weapons freeze and test ban. The group later tried, without success, to meet President Reagan. Gorbachev was polite but non-committal when Jackson raised concern over the Soviet human rights issue and then raised it again.

(Jackson: "There is a great sense of anxiety by many American people about the plight of Soviet Jews...")

On arms control, Jackson came away optimistic about Gorbachev's strategy at the summit.

(Jackson: "One gets the impression that he is here with a tremendous amount of intentionality on making something happen around arms control.")

Give me some sense of what kind of person he is.

(Jackson: "I was impressed. I looked at a guy like Dobrynin, and some of the other top Soviet leaders who were around him, and they were looking on as if they were awestricken, as if: we finally got a guy who can match you guys, and we've got us a leader here.")

If, I don't know that he is, if President Reagan is thinking this evening: this is exactly what I didn't need, Jesse Jackson walking in there talking to Gorbachev. This is precisely what I didn't want and is very counter productive. What could you say to him?

(Jackson: "Well it wouldn't be true. If we were over here attacking him it would be counterproductive and of course we are not. Nobody with a commitment to world peace and justice can object to our appeal nor to our approach.")

But they could object to your timing Reverend Jackson.

(Jackson: "This was precisely the time to do it. The time is now. If not now when? If here where? And if not us who?")

(CBS-2)

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

RATHER: Not all of today's photo opportunities were public relations opportunities for the Russians.

(Protester: "Let our people go Mr. Gorbachev.")

Five Jewish activists, including one who said he spent more than a decade in a Soviet jail, were arrested after a two hour sit-in at the Soviet airline office here in the most aggressive human rights protest in Geneva yet.

(CBS-3)

RATHER: Now about Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev. Tom Fenton looks at the First Lady and First Lady comrade.

CBS's TOM FENTON: It's been over 11 years since the wives of a Soviet and American leader have met.

(TV coverage: Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Gorbachev meeting outside and sitting inside.)

Raisa Gorbachev and Nancy Reagan are known to wield considerable influence with their husbands. Their get-together took on the nature of a second summit during which they discussed the real one. Each had the same message: her husband is seeking a better understanding. Although they used interpreters, Mrs. Gorbachev revealed to reports she could speak a some English.

(Mrs. Gorbachev: "Yes a little. Do you?")

President Reagan returned from his afternoon meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev before the tea party summit ended.

(TV coverage: The President's limo pulling up in front of the villa.)

The Soviet leader's wife had stayed a half an hour longer than scheduled. Afterward, Mrs. Reagan gave her reaction.

(Mrs. Reagan: "I thought she was a very nice lady.")

So did most of the officials who met Mrs. Gorbachev this morning during a tour of the city. She appeared completely at ease in her novel role as new style Soviet First Lady.

(TV coverage: Mrs. Gorbachev looking at a piece of jewelry. "It's beautiful.")

Outside Geneva the First Lady of the U.S. pursed her own interest in a meeting with young addicts at a drug rehabilitation center. It was a warm meeting that showed off Mrs. Reagan to best advantage.

(TV coverage: Mrs. Reagan with young people at the drug rehab center.)

But later a bit of photogenic site seeing in the village of San Prey was marred by a flap over tight security. Local residents were upset when all but a few were ordered to remain indoors and wave from their windows. Mrs. Reagan steered away from politics but Mrs. Gorbachev never missed a chance to score a political point. To university students: "We must struggle for peace." To a reporter: "There should be peace. It is possible to achieve success." But when a Ukrainian dissident shouted a question about human rights she simply ignored it. Overall it was a preformance that have pleased the new Kremlin image makers.

(Anne Helgeson: "But this is an image put abroad for us and not necessarily for the Soviet population.")

In fact Soviet television tonight did not show Mrs. Gorbachev's activities which concluded with her role as hostess for this evenings dinner. There at least Mrs. Reagan clearly upstaged her rival with her clothes.

(CBS-4)

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

RATHER: Some closing thoughts on day one of the summit. Both sides seem to have had a good day. There is talk of extending the summit. Talk the two leaders hit it off, but it may have been a better day for the Russians as they believe. The agreed upon news blackout, if nothing else, lets the Soviets operate in the closed: "we control it" atmosphere they are used to. And they also got to upstage the Americans by having Gorbachev meet Jesse Jackson. The Soviet evening news tonight gave summit coverage 14 minutes total, about 7 minutes of it -- Gorbachev and Jackson. (CBS-14)

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: After six long years, a meeting between the President of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union.

(TV coverage: Freeze frame of President and Gorbachev shaking hands at first meeting.)

President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev have met for the first time, and it has been a pretty long day of private dialogue. Both sides have agreed they will say nothing in public about substance now. But the spokesmen for both men say the mood and the atmosphere are good.

ABC's SAM DONALDSON: "Ready to go," was the signal for President Reagan as he waited in the Fleur d'Eau mansion on the outskirts of Geneva, site of this first day's talks.

(TV coverage: President gives thumbs-up sign from a window.)

At precisely 10 a.m. the Russian-built black limousine drove up and out stepped the General Secretary of the the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev. They shook hands in the driveway, the first moment of meeting for the 74-year-old American President and the 54-year-old Russian leader.

(TV coverage of Gorbachev arrival and the two leaders posing for pictures.)

Then they posed for pictures on the back terrace. "Where's your overcoat?" Gorbachev must have said in Russian. "I left it inside," the President seemed to say in English.

(TV coverage shows the two leaders speaking, motioning.)

But no matter the language barrier. Inside, as they posed for the press, the interpreters were present.

(Donaldson: "Mr. President, what are you going to say to Mr. Gorbachev, sir, to try to convince him that you want peace?" President: "Sam, that will be the subject of the meetings... I believe we both do share the same -- " Donaldson: "Mr. General Secretary, Mr. Gromyko once said of you, you have a nice smile but iron teeth, I guess meaning you're tough." Gorbachev, through translator: " -- As of now, I am still using my own teeth. I think that both the President and myself have good grounds to believe that we can have a good talk --")

With the press gone and top aides left to wait, the two met alone with their interpreters -- not for the 15 minutes scheduled but for a full hour.

(TV coverage: White House photo of the two leaders meeting.)

When they finally joined their aides for the first plenary session, the President said they talked about lots of general topics, and Gorbachev was asked whether the length of the private meeting was a good sign.

(Gorbachev, through translator: "We think so.")

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DONALDSON continues: It had worked so well, perhaps, that after cutting short the second plenary session of the day -- one similar to this one held in the afternoon -- President Reagan led his guest on a walk down to a bath house by the side of a small swimming pool, where by a roaring fire, again just the two of them, plus interpreters, talked for almost 50 minutes.

(TV coverage: Still photo of bath house, President and General Secretary sitting by fire.)

And what did the day's talk produce? When the word came, it turned out to be that both sides had agreed there would be no word. Instead, there would be a news blackout until the summit is over.

(Larry Speakes: "Those who talk don't know what's going on, and those who know what's going on won't talk.")

The U.S. side did say the atmosphere was good, businesslike, not like the combative meeting between Gorbachev and Secretary Shultz in Moscow two weeks ago.

(Speakes: "Not the same atmosphere as the Moscow talks.")

Tonight the Gorbachevs hosted a dinner at the Villa Rosa, where they are staying, for the Reagans. Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev met each other's husband for the first time. They posed for pictures and, again, lots of smiles. But if there is more here at this summit than smiles, no one will say.

(TV coverage: Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Gorbachev seated for pictures.)

JENNINGS: Two things we have learned about Mr. Gorbachev in the last eight months. He appears to like meeting with people, and he knows a good public relations opportunity when he sees one. As Walter Rodgers reports, he covered both of those bases today.

ABC'S WALTER RODGERS: There may have been a news blackout of Gorbachev's meeting with President Reagan, but that didn't stop the Soviet leader from some political poaching in Mr. Reagan's back yard. Jesse Jackson and a delegation of American peace groups were given a meeting with Gorbachev, who offered his assessment of the summit.

(Gorbachev: "We had a very calm, businesslike, pleasant talk. It has just started. Therefore I wouldn't tell anything." Laughter.)

Jesse Jackson was the American spokesman in this counter-summit.

(Jackson: "We must express our profound thanks to you for taking time out of this busy summit session to hear our plea for peace.")

Gorbachev took that cue to campaign against President Reagan's star wars program.

(Gorbachev: "It is already very difficult to negotiate, but if the arms race goes into other spheres, I don't know how we will carry on discussions.")

Then Jackson raised the most sensitive point.

(Jackson: "There is a great sense of anxiety by many American people about the plight of Soviet Jews.")

(Gorbachev: "Jews are part of the Soviet people. They are fine people. They are talented and very valued in the Soviet Union. Therefore, the problem of Jews in the Soviet Union does not exist.")

(TV coverage: Protesters chant, "One two three four, open up the iron door.")

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RODGERS continues: The human rights question dogs the Soviets here as Jewish students forcibly took over the Soviet airline office in Geneva. But human rights disruptions aside, the official Soviet assessment of the first day of the Reagan-Gorbachev talks was upbeat.

(Leonid Zamyatin, through translator: "Yes, it was in a good atmosphere.")

The Soviet leader hit his stride today, looking confident in that unusual meeting with Jesse Jackson and in both his meetings with President Reagan.

JENNINGS discusses the meeting with DONALDSON and RODGERS:

JENNINGS: Let me put this to both of you. You both know your men better than we know them. What are your impressions, despite the news blackout?

RODGERS: I think Gorbachev clearly enjoyed himself today. He's a good politician. He took that meeting with Jesse Jackson. He may have been talking to Jackson, but he was sending a clear signal to Ronald Reagan at the summit, saying, "If you want to talk about human rights, we're prepared to talk about human rights." Gorbachev could have brushed aside the question on Soviet Jewry. In fact, he turned it into an offensive. He talked to a leading critic of President Reagan. Gorbachev was in very good form today.

DONALDSON: The remarkable thing is that the President is engaging in personal diplomacy that I suppose is unprecedented. What he's doing is meeting with Gorbachev for a long time by himself, trying to talk out issues just the two of them. We don't know what the result is, but a lot of people will say that Mr. Reagan is placing too much emphasis on just trying to get to know Gorbachev and reaching him as a person to person, rather than negotiating at the table. Now this was Mr. Reagan's idea. Tomorrow, the ball is in Gorbachev's court. He is the host, and we'll see whether he wants to carry on this personal diplomacy on such a scale as we saw today.

JENNINGS: Joining us here live on the shores of Lake Geneva is the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Are you satisfied with Mr. Gorbachev's answers?

JACKSON: On the question of a nuclear test ban, which we appealed to both missions to consider, his idea of moving toward disarmament, which is really beyond the test ban, I was impressed with that. The idea of allowing the five-continent initiative to be a part of verifying it, as the other nations are locked out. I raised the human rights question, however, the answer was quite inadequate. Clearly he stood there with us 45 minutes with a high measure of self assurance, and I would think that President Reagan's approach of a personal-to-personal relationship, trying to establish some basis of mutual respect and security, is probably the highest and best road he should take.

JENNINGS: Did you have this meeting scheduled before you came here?

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JACKSON: No, we appealed to meet with President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev....We accepted Mr. Reagan's reasons for not being there....I think that SANE, and the nuclear freeze and the peace groups that made the appeal handled themselves very well today and I hope that we will have an impact upon the outcome. And I certainly hope that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev (have) luck in getting acquaintance, and then move toward some agreement on nuclear tests that will make all of us proud.

JENNINGS: And now the First Ladies. We cannot say with any certainty that Mrs. Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev would have preferred to spend much more time together than they managed today. But they did have their first encounter, and it also went well. But they also had very busy schedules.

ABC'S •PIERRE SALINGER: (TV coverage: Split screen, Nancy Reagan/Raisa Gorbachev.)

Like their husbands, they are so different. But their missions in Geneva are the same: to give the world a good image of their nations. Raisa Gorbachev went for culture and history, starting her day at Geneva's watch museums, where she was so struck by the quality of an old Swiss watch, she started speaking in English.

(Mrs. Gorbachev: "Beautiful.")

Forty miles away in Lausanne, Nancy Reagan was listening to the stories of drug addicts at a special treatment center, and encouraging them to kick the habit.

(Mrs. Reagan, seated with addicts: "There's such a wonderful, exciting life in the world out there waiting for you. And we need you.")

At the city hall, Mrs. Gorbachev signed Geneva's Gold Book. As she was leaving, she encountered a heckler, a Ukrainian dissident, who was pushed back by Swiss police.

(TV coverage of dissident shouting "Freedom for Sakharov." Police gently back him away.)

Ignoring the protester, Mrs. Gorbachev went on to the library of the University of Geneva, where Lenin studied in exile in the early part of this century. As she left the library, she encountered another heckler. She didn't respond, but she did answer a question about the summit posed by one of the students. "The future belongs to young people," she said. "We must struggle for peace. Much depends on Reagan." Mrs. Gorbachev does not shy away from talking politics. Nancy Reagan does. She was accompanying 25 American children on a boat trip on Lake Geneva, taking time to autograph the leg cast of one of them.

(TV coverage: Nancy Reagan -- standing in front of children waving American flags: signing cast.)

Then a tour of the medieval city of St. Croix, where she was met by American flags and a traditional chorus. And serenaded by a Swiss alphorn player.

(TV coverage shows this.)

The two ladies finally got together for a summit of their own over tea. A Soviet journalist asked Mrs. Gorbachev in Russian whether she spoke much English.

(Mrs. Gorbachev, in English: "Yes, a little. And you?" Journalist: "You speak English very well." Mrs. Gorbachev: "Very well.")

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SALINGER continues: They talked about children, the weather, and their hopes for the summit -- and invited each other to their countries. Like their husbands, they will meet again tomorrow.

ABC's JOHN MCWEITHY gives a background report on the obstacles to be overcome, and the gradual warming of relations leading up to the summit. (ABC-Lead)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: Good evening once again from Geneva where President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev spent most of this day together and a good part of the evening together. Both sides have agreed not to discuss publicly the subjects they talked about, but they have been talking at length, including two private sessions between the President and Gorbachev. And the atmosphere has been described as good -- the tone light. And tonight when the Reagans arrived at the Soviet Mission for dinner, the two couples looked like the parents of a bride and groom meeting for the first time, not quite knowing what to expect but determined to get along.

(TV coverage of Reagans arriving at Soviet Mission, greeted by Gorbachevs.)

NBC's Andrea Mitchell asked Gorbachev if he is still opposed to the President's "Star Wars" plan.

(TV coverage of the two couples sitting. Gorbachev: "I think that is -- that could be explained at a press conference so keep that question and ask it." Reporter: "If you will answer it, I will ask it again. Reporter: "Why are you spending so much time alone. Why are -- why are you spending....")

There is the possibility that the 2 leaders will hold a joint news conference on Thursday when these talks are over.

NBC's CHRIS WALLACE: It was a day when the world's two most powerful men got to know each other, spending almost two hours talking alone.

(TV coverage of Reagan and Gorbachev, with topcoats on.)

The climax came late this afternoon when the President and Gorbachev left their aides and walked to a small pool house beside Lake Geneva. Alone except for interpreters, they sat by a fire for 50 minutes discussing their sharply different philosophies.

(TV coverage: Still photograph of the two men beside fireplace.)

As they day began, the President was clearly excited.

(TV coverage of President giving "thumbs up" sign.)

And when Gorbachev pulled up to the villa where the U.S. held today's talks, Mr. Reagan had a surprise -- looking more vigorous than Gorbachev as he wore no topcoat on this cold, Swiss morning.

(TV coverage of President, without topcoat on, greeting Gorbachev.)

As the two men posed briefly, Gorbachev asked in Russian where the President's coat was. Mr. Reagan said he left it inside.

(TV coverage of this exchange.)

The gentle jockeying continued. Gorbachev was asked about a Soviet comment on his toughness -- he has a nice smile, but iron teeth.

(Gorbachev: "...As of now, I'm still using my own teeth.")

And what were their first impressions of each other?

(President: "Well we had a cordial greeting and I believe we both do share the same goals.")

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WALLACE continues: Aides spent much of this day waiting, as the opening one-on-one -- scheduled for fifteen minutes -- lasted more than an hour.

(TV coverage of Robert McFarlane and other aides seen through a window.)

It is understood the President tried to dispell Gorbachev's negative image of the U.S. Gorbachev wouldn't budge. But he was not nearly as combative as he's been with other American officials recently. When they finally joined the others, the leaders were asked what took so long. Gorbachev did most of the talking.

(TV coverage Gorbachev: "Well, the duration of this or that function or meeting is determined primarily by the President and the General Secretary themselves. "Reporter: "Is this a good sign?" Gorbachev: "Of course it is. I would think so.")

But the morning ended with only one announcement. The leaders agreed to an idea from Secretary Shultz to call a truce in their propaganda war and impose a news blackout on the summit.

(Larry Speakes at briefing: "Those who talk don't know what's going on, and those who know what's going on won't talk.")

Speakes said only the barest facts would be released until the summit ends, but some details did leak out. This afternoon, the President -- now also wearing a topcoat -- was in a good mood, shouting questions at reporters.

(President: "Did you have a good lunch?")

The two sides spent an hour discussing arms control before the leaders headed for the pool house.

(TV coverage: Still photograph of Reagan and Gorbachev meeting.)

There was no sign of any breakthrough, but U.S. officials were pleased the two men spent so much time by themselves.

(Speakes: "The two certainly have the ability to converse in an even tone and they felt it was constructive that they continue in that method.")

Some U.S. officials are worried about the news blackout. Worried that if there is no breakthrough after all this secrecy, it only increases the sense of disappointment. But no matter what happens, the President has achieved one of his goals: he has started a serious give-and-take with his Soviet counterpart. (NBC-lead)

BROKAW: It's clear Mikhail Gorbachev is still thinking about "Star Wars" He talked about tonight at the dinner and then as we will see later in this program, he met with Jesse Jackson and he referred to it there as well.

NBC's MARVIN KALB: One of the things that Gorbachev told Jesse Jackson is that he will insist in what he called the correct line on "Star Wars." Now his correct line is clearly not Ronald Reagan's. It is also clear that unless one side or the other profoundly changes his position on "Star Wars," there cannot be a major, substantive arms control agreement at the summit. There well may be a broad declaration of principles on Thursday morning, but no hard and fast major arms control deal.

BROKAW: And with all of these smiles, it's worth remembering that in 1979, as they concluded a SALT II agreement, Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev embraced and it wasn't long after that that the Russians invaded Afghanistan.

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KALB: Well, presidents are very much the prisoners of their own political and personal biases. They must respond to the national interest as they see it of their own countries. And at this particular point, there does not seem to be any common ground on "Star Wars," and therefore once again, no real deal possible on arms control. (NBC-2)

BROKAW: When Jesse Jackson and some American anti-nuclear activists met with Gorbachev today, they also wanted to talk about the Soviet human rights issue and that is a big issue here. Jackson led a delegation of Americans promoting the nuclear freeze to a remarkable informal meeting with the Soviet leader at the Russian mission.

(Jesse Jackson: "There is a great sense of anxiety by many American people about the plight of Soviet Jews and our immigration policy.")

Gorbachev offered no new position on either arms control or Soviet Jews. Indeed, according to Gorbachev, the problem of Soviet Jews is overstated.

(Gorbachev through interpreter: "Jews are a part of the Soviet people -- the so-called problem of the Jews in the Soviet Union does not exist.")

And Mrs. Gorbachev was the target of the human rights campaign today as well. As she was making her rounds, a man demanded the Soviets release a well-known Soviet dissident -- Andrei Sakharov.

(TV coverage of Mrs. Gorbachev, then of demonstrator.)

He said: "You are murderers." Mrs. Gorbachev did not respond. The wife of another Soviet dissident (Mrs. Scharansky): She said today she has sent a letter to Mrs. Gorbachev appealing for help in freeing her husband who has been in a Soviet prison for more than 11 years. Five Jewish activists alerted the media and occupied the Geneva offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot. They offered to trade themselves for Soviet dissidents. The protest went on for two hours -- but no violence. All of this has irritated Soviet officials.

(Soviet official to group in audience: "You're from Israel right? You know what's happening there to the Arabs. You are exterminating them -- it's genocide.")

The Jesse Jackson meeting with Gorbachev went on for 45 minutes today, beginning shortly after Gorbachev's first session with the President, and it gave the Soviet leader a fresh opportunity to restate his case. Jackson's meeting with Gorbachev received more time on Soviet television than the Reagan-Gorbachev talks. And this meeting was a surprise because Gorbachev had just agreed to a news blackout at the summit. And there's also the question about Jackson's role.

(Brokaw: "Don't you open yourself to a lot of criticism by coming here meeting with Gorbachev at a time when a lot of people will say the United States ought to be speaking with one voice and that is the voice of the President?" Jackson: "Well, that's not our government's response. We did that which was legal. We addressed our government with petitions and the U.S. Embassy accepted our petitions, just as the Soviet Embassy did, and we are here in part as guests of the ... Council of Churches. We are not attacking the President here -- we're encouraging the process and encouraging the broadening of the process. Because that is our posture, we have received no sense of rejection from our own government.")

As for Gorbachev, Jackson said that he was self-confident and charismatic and Jackson was struck by Gorbachev's well-tailored suit. Jackson called him a "Gucci-communist." (NBC-3)

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BROKAW: While the two leaders were getting acquainted today, their wives were pursuing their interests and then they got together for a summit of their own. Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev have been built up by the world media as rivals -- real or imagined. So there was almost as much interest in their meeting as in their husbands. NBC's John Cochran reports that the stylish woman from Moscow has toned down his style a bit.

NBC's JOHN COCHRAN: The smile and the charm are still there, but Raisa Gorbachev is taking this trip very seriously. Past references in the Western press to the "Gucci comrade" and the "Bo Derek of the Steppes" have not gone down well in the Kremlin. And advanced word from Moscow was that Mrs. Gorbachev regarded fashion and glamour as too frivolous for a superpower summit. As if to underscore that, today she wore the same coat -- and the same blouse -- and the same earrings she wore yesterday. But she still has an eye for the beautiful and the expensive: here examining a Swiss specialty -- antique watch pieces. Nancy Reagan also paid proper attention to her Swiss hosts as she toured a 13th Century village. Many residents found this a mixed honor since they were asked by police to stay indoors for security reasons during the 45-minute visit. Mrs. Reagan also pursued one of her favorite interests -- visiting young people at a drug rehabilitation clinic. Each of the young Swiss got a hug and an admonition to stay off drugs. Concern for drug addicts is vintage Nancy Reagan and her boat trip on Lake Geneva was vintage White House public relations, but it made the day of these youngsters and it was a chance to wave the flag. Raisa Gorbachev also did her patriotic duty, making a pilgrimage to the library housing Lenin's manuscripts -- written during Lenin's years in exile here before the Russian Revolution. And she had the present day party-line down pat when asked about the summit. "My husband will do everything for peace," she said, "but a lot depends on President Reagan."

Then it was time for the other summit. What no one, including Nancy Reagan knew for sure, was does Mrs. Gorbachev speak much English?

(Mrs. Gorbachev: "Yes, a little. Do you?")

Speaking eventually through interpreters, Mrs. Gorbachev invited Mrs. Reagan to Moscow and Mrs. Reagan said you must visit America. But no commitments were made. That will be decided by their husbands, who occupied much of the conversation.

(Mrs. Reagan: "Well, she said exactly the same thing that I said about my husband -- that they both hoped for better understanding.")

Before the summit, President Reagan was said to be angered by reports that Raisa Gorbachev might be wittier, prettier and more elegant than Nancy Reagan. But according to public and private statements from both camps, neither woman is competing with the other -- and neither intends to lose.

BROKAW: And what were Mrs. Reagan's thoughts about Mrs. Gorbachev? "I thought she was a very nice lady," Mrs. Reagan said. Tomorrow they will get together again for afternoon tea -- this time with Mrs. Gorbachev as the host. (NBC-4)

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BROCKAW: When the two delegations announced today there would be a news blackout on the substance of these summit talks and no interviews with the principles involved until it is all over, there were the predictable protests from various news media gathered here. But in his commentary, John Chancellor takes another point of view.

NBC's JOHN CHANCELLOR: Probably never before in the history of journalism have so many gathered to cover so little. The news blackout that's been imposed here will end in a day or two, but as of this evening, more than 3,000 people with press credentials are here at Geneva with no specific information about what's being said at the summit. Yet, despite our pitious cries for some real information, the news blackout is a good idea. Negotiators ought to be able to do their work without worrying that what they do will be made public immediately. If Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev were to get in a shouting match, and that were made public the same day, it would be harder to patch up their relationship. Some of us in the press have argued that summit conferences should be held aboard ocean liners -- out of sight of the press. Let the great men have their arguments in private -- the important thing is to give them as much flexibility as possible. Another reason is you can't always believe what you're told at summit conferences. Some countries have been known to tailor the news to shape their own propaganda. Some have been known to shade the truth. Sometimes at summits, briefing wars have been broken with different countries saying different things. So for the next day or so, we're going to have to make do with scraps from the table. The trivia content of the news is going to rise a bit. Today there were questions about the President's underwear. But in the long run, if it makes a summit conference work better, the blackout is worth it. (NBC-10)

BROCKAW: In fact, a summit meeting is to the world press what the Super Bowl is to American sports writers -- it's an irresistible event. And thousands of reporters have assembled in Geneva to chase down every nuance.

NBC's JIM BITTERMANN: For a news event, there has never before been such a journalistic pact, but even before today's news blackout, reporters here were having their problems. It's been tough enough getting a decent picture of President Reagan without the practical joker ...who put a Reagan look-alike in a Lincoln Continental and fooled cameramen all over town into thinking they had a scoop when the fake White House motorcade ran out of gas. Some have had to struggle just to get here. Reporter Taylor Dinnerman of The Transcript, the North Adams, Mass., Transcript, had to pay half his air fare here and stay with friends. But he is covering what is the biggest story of his career so far. No media man would miss such an event, even if his editor, as Dinnerman's did, tells him to avoid long-distance phone calls back to the office. But not all journalists are created equal. Some seem to be getting breaks. Take reporter Ronald Reagan, Jr., for instance, who is doing an article for Playboy. Somehow, he was the only journalist to be picked from the horde to dine with the President. Wouldn't he have access to information the rest of the pencil-pushers would not? (Ronald Reagan, Jr.: "No I really don't and if I did have any real insight I wouldn't tell you anyway.")

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BITTERMANN continues: With such competition, and the news blackout to boot, journalists have had to apply themselves and work hard to spread the news. As bad news as getting no news is for all, Dinnerman of The Transcript got even worse news tonight. Since he could not phone it in, his first summit story mailed from Geneva will probably not reach his newspaper before next week. (NBC-11)

SOVIET JOURNALISTS

JENNINGS reports on Soviet journalists. Journalist Valentin Zorin says Americans see truth in one way and Soviet journalists see truth in another. For example, there has been no mention on television in Eastern Europe that the Soviet delegation has been constantly harassed on the subject of human rights. In Moscow, Soviet citizens have not heard that a small group of Jewish activists occupied the Soviet airline office here in Geneva. The journalists are all members of the ruling apparatus. (ABC-8)

ISRAEL/SYRIA

JENNINGS: For the first time in three years there has been an aerial dogfight between the Israelis and the Syrians in the skies over Lebanon. The Israelis shot down two Syrian jets. The Israelis say their jets were on a reconnaissance flight and were attacked. The Syrians say the Israelis invaded Syrian airspace. (NBC-5, CBS-8, ABC-4)

MIA

JENNINGS: For the first time since the Vietnam War ended, an American military team is back in North Vietnam to look for men missing in action. The Americans and Vietnamese are excavating the site of a B-52 crash where four Americans may have died. Today they found what may be human bone fragments and pieces of an American aircraft. They will dig for 10 days. (CBS-6, NBC-8, ABC-5)

AFGHANISTAN

RATHER: Afghanistan is expected to be among the topics raised by President Reagan at this weeks meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev....

CBS's STEVE CROFT reports a Russian MIG came in low at 300 feet and by the time the dust had settled a camera man had finally documented what the Russians have long denied. That they are using napal in Afghanistan.... (CBS-5)



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

GENEVA AFTERNOON EDITION

6 A.M. EST -- WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1985 -- NOON GENEVA TIME

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

THIRD SESSION OF SUMMIT BEGINS -- President Reagan and Gorbachev today opened the second day of their superpower summit that has been marked by a surprising amount of personal contact. (UPI, AP)

REAGAN CONFERS WITH GORBACHEV IN GENEVA PARLEY -- President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev met for more than four hours in a "good atmosphere." (New York Times, AP, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

ISRAELIS SAY THEY SHOT DOWN 2 MIG-23's IN SYRIAN AIRSPACE -- Both of The Soviet-made MIG-23's crashed several miles inside Syria. There was no immediate word on the fate of the pilots. (New York Times)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE PANEL REJECTS CURRAN; SECOND CONSERVATIVE REBUFFED -- The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee rejected the nomination of Edward Curran to head the National Endowment for the Humanities. (Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday Evening)

GENEVA -- After six long years, a meeting between the President of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union.

There may have been a news blackout, but that didn't stop the Soviet leader from doing some political poaching in Mr. Reagan's backyard.

FIRST LADIES -- Like their husbands, they are so different. But their missions are the same.

TRIP NEWS.....A-2

INTERNATIONAL NEWS..A-5

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-7

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

TRIP NEWS

THIRD SESSION OF SUMMIT BEGINS

U.S. sources said Reagan was expected to approach Gorbachev on a possible timetable for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Gorbachev, they said, was expected to respond by criticizing U.S. support for the rebels fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.
(Helen Thomas, UPI)

REAGAN AND GORBACHEV FIND COMMON GROUNDS, BUT KEEP THEIR TALKS SECRET

President Reagan and Gorbachev went into their summit of highly personal diplomacy again today, apparently having hit it off well but keeping secret whether they've made headway in lifting the tensions that brought them together.
(AP)

REAGAN CONFERS WITH GORBACHEV IN GENEVA PARLEY

President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, met Tuesday for more than four hours in what the two sides described as a "good atmosphere."
(R.W. Apple, New York Times, A1)

AGREE IN PRINCIPLE, SOVIETS SAY ON LIMIT TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS

GENEVA -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was reported Tuesday to be pressing President Reagan for "an agreement in principle" on halting the nuclear arms race in order not to leave the Geneva summit empty-handed.
(Andrew Borowiec, Washington Times, A1)

AS HE INTENDED, HE LET REAGAN BE REAGAN

National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said it would be "vintage President Reagan," and the first meeting between the President and his Soviet summit partner was just that.

Instead of sitting through four hours of serious talk Tuesday by experts who had carefully prepared themselves for months to face each other, Reagan took Mikhail Gorbachev aside, away from the formalities and detail that have never been his strength.
(Michael Putzel, AP)

THE GORBACHEV STYLE: SUAVE AND POISED

Mikhail Gorbachev is bringing the same poised, outwardly easygoing manner to the U.S.-Summit accord that he showed during earlier visits to London and Paris. It remains to be seen how the appearance fits with the reality of politics and compromise between the two biggest nuclear powers.
(AP)

TRIP NEWS (continued)

REAGAN TO BRING UP HUMAN RIGHTS WITH GORBACHEV

President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev are set to tackle the touchy human rights issue today in a superpower summit notable so far only for the surprising personal rapport the two ideological foes seem to have established.
(Helen Thomas, UPI)

JESSE JACKSON STEPS INTO SUMMIT LIMELIGHT

The Rev. Jesse Jackson stirred up a storm at the U.S.-Soviet summit by stepping into the midst of a news blackout and engaging in a controversial meeting with Gorbachev. Jackson said Gorbachev told him that he and Reagan "got down to serious business" at their first meeting -- "and he made it clear that his business was disarmament."
(UPI)

JACKSON-GORBACHEV SUMMIT: WHY NOT REAGAN AND SAKHAROV?

WASHINGTON -- Mikhail Gorbachev's unexpected mid-summit meeting with the Rev. Jesse Jackson underscores one dramatic difference between the superpowers: American dissenters are heard, not sent into a Siberian exile.

This is surely not the lesson Gorbachev was hoping to teach. The gesture more likely was intended to embarrass President Reagan by drawing attention to the President's domestic opposition on arms policy. Jackson delivered a petition, with more than 1 million signatures, calling for an end to the arms race.
(News Analysis by Jonathan Wolman, AP)

GORBACHEV MEETS JACKSON, RENEWS HIS ASSAULT ON SDI

Gorbachev used a visit from the Rev. Jesse Jackson as an opportunity to renew his public relations offensive against the Strategic Defense Initiative.
(Peter Almond, Washington Times, A6)

RAISA, NANCY TO SIP TEA TOGETHER TODAY

The fashion match between Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev heats up Tuesday as the two first ladies appear together to lay a cornerstone and sip tea for the television cameras.

So far, the much ballyhooed battle between first lady wardrobes has been difficult to score.
(UPI)

WIVES TELL OF HOPES FOR PEACE, EXCHANGE INVITATIONS

The Geneva will go to Moscow and the Gorbachevs will visit Washington if the American and Soviet first ladies have anything to say about it.

Their expressed mutual hope, according to Mrs. Reagan, was for a "better understanding" between the two countries.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A6)

TRIP NEWS (continued)

IF NOTHING ELSE, REAGAN AND GORBACHEV WILL RETURN WITH GIFTS

When the summit is over, there will be some gains on both sides -- in the form of gifts exchanged between the Reagans and the Gorbachevs. Gorbachev gave President Reagan a presentation case containing 16 medallions, and a small lacquered wall plaque.

Reagan gave the Soviet leader a pen set with the inscription "peace through communication."
(AP)

FIRST AGREEMENT: BLACKOUT ON TALKS

GENEVA -- President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev Tuesday reached an agreement with apparent ease right at the start of the first superpower summit meeting since 1979 -- to impose a total news blackout on details of their discussions until they are concluded.

Spokesman Larry Speakes said the blackout was due to the "seriousness of the subjects and the importance and far-reaching implications of the talks."
(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A8)

SURE SIGN OF NO NEWS IS WHEN REPORTERS START REPORTING ON THEMSELVES

A mutually accepted news blackout by both sides in the Reagan-Gorbachev superpower summit forced the media to scurry for news scraps Tuesday. Television was no exception in finding the pickings slim.

NBC News closed with a piece on the news-starved pack of journalists.
(AP)

UP A CREEK AND "ALL ASKED OUT": A REPORTER'S SUMMIT NOTEBOOK

Reporters were not happy with the White House and Kremlin news blackout of the superpower summit.

But some reporters complained that it was only a partial blackout because President Reagan's son, Ron, was on the scene in a bright red flannel shirt and blue jeans covering the action for Playboy magazine. He had only the kind of access you can have when you're a family member.

Spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters the young Reagan was not present at Fleur D'Eau, the U.S. meeting site, as a writer. He said Ron had asked his father if he could be present so he, young Ron, could be "a part of history."
(Helen Thomas, UPI)

WASHINGTON WELCOMES THE NEWS BLACKOUT

WASHINGTON -- In this world capitol, which feeds on news, there is widespread approval of the decision by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev to cut off the flow of news from the day's most important event in the world. "I think it's a healthy thing," said former U.S. arms negotiator Gerard Smith about the decision to impose a news blackout during the summit meeting in Geneva.

"It's the first sign of seriousness we've had," said Roland Homet, editor of the East-West Outlook, a publication of the liberal Action Committee on East-West Accords.
(AP)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

ISRAELIS SAY THEY SHOT DOWN 2 MIG-23's IN SYRIAN AIRSPACE

JERUSALEM -- Israeli fighter jets shot down two Syrian MIG-23's over Syria as the Syrian planes tried to approach the Israeli aircraft, the commander of the Israeli Air Force said. Both of the Soviet-made MIG-23's crashed several miles inside Syria, near the border with Lebanon, the Israeli Army spokesman said. There was no immediate word on the fate of the Syrian pilots.
(Thomas Friedman, New York Times, A1)

U.S.-GHANA SPY SWAP SEEN AS TWO ADMIT LINK TO CIA

Guilty pleas filed in Ghana Tuesday by two men accused of spying for the CIA set off speculation that the U.S. government may try to save their lives by making a spy swap with the Soviet Union.

The two Ghanaians, who face a possible death penalty, are scheduled to be sentenced Wednesday, according to the national news agency GNA.
(Washington Times, A4)

AID WOULD FIGHT LATIN TERROR OF LEFT, RIGHT, CONGRESS TOLD

A State Department official told skeptical members of Congress Tuesday that if they approve \$54 million in emergency funds to battle terrorism in Latin America the funds would be used against right-wing as well as left-wing terrorist groups.

James Michel, deputy assistant secretary for Inter-American affairs, also told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that terrorism is "likely" to erupt in Guatemala next month when the government is in transition.
(Washington Times, A4)

CHINA AGAIN RAISED POSSIBILITY OF SINO-U.S. TRADE WAR

PEKING -- The Chinese government Wednesday raised the possibility of a Sino-U.S. Trade War, charging that pending U.S. textile legislation would strike a severe blow to Chinese imports, and to eight other nations.

The Senate passed the measure Nov. 13 by a vote of 60-39, seven votes short of the two-thirds needed to override a presidential veto. The measure goes back to the House -- which has passed a similar bill -- so that differences between the two versions can be worked out.
(UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS (continued)

RABIN -- WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL

LOS ANGELES -- Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday night Israel hopes that talks between President Reagan and Gorbachev do not lead to the U.S. offering the Soviet Union an equal role in negotiations for a permanent peace in the Middle East. (UPI)

IF SALT II DIES AFTER GENEVA...

Barring an unexpected last minute decision at the summit, President Reagan will have to make a major disarmament decision after he comes home from Geneva: to continue complying with SALT II or let it die on schedule on New Year's Day.

Before the summit started, the odds seemed likely that the U.S. and the Soviet Union would agree to abide by the treaty's limits rather than permit a new round of missile building. But Secretary Weinberger's leaked letter -- urging Reagan to let SALT II expire -- seems to have destroyed that prospect. Weinberger has many allies in the Administration on this key issue. (Henry Gottlieb, AP)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE PANEL REJECTS CURRAN; SECOND CONSERVATIVE REBUFFED

The Republican-controlled Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, in the second rebuff in five months of a conservative Reagan nominee, rejected Tuesday the nomination of Edward Curran to head the National Endowment for the Humanities.

"We are sure that the President will be disappointed," said White House spokesman Albert Brashear. "He felt Mr. Curran was well-qualified for the position." (Carol Innerst, Washington Times, A1)

HOUSE TAX GROUP VOTES TO TIGHTEN INVESTMENT RULES

A working group of the House Ways and Means Committee Tuesday voted to abolish the investment tax credit and to lengthen the amount of time over which companies can write off their investments in plants and machinery.

(David Rosenbaum, New York Times, A1)

HOUSE TAX WRITERS CUT INVESTMENT CREDITS; DISAGREE ON OIL AND GAS

The House Ways and Means Committee, after reaching agreement on the largest revenue-raiser in President Reagan's tax-overhaul plan, is bogged down on a familiar issue: tax treatment of the oil and gas industry. (AP)

TAX LEADERS SAY REAGAN STILL BEHIND TAX-OVERHAUL BILL

Leaders of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee said Tuesday night the Administration remains behind their efforts despite the major changes they have made to President Reagan's tax-overhaul plan.

"We may have a winner here," Chairman Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat and Reagan's chief tax ally said.

The Administration may be willing to accept a top individual tax rate above the 35 percent insisted upon by President Reagan, the senior committee Republican John Duncan of Tennessee told reporters. (Reuter)

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE GETS IMMIGRATION BILL

The House Judiciary Committee will have to grapple with legislation to control the nation's massive problem of illegal immigration following approval of the measure by a subcommittee.

The Judiciary Committee's immigration subcommittee, by a voice vote Tuesday, approved the bill, which differs in several key sections from an immigration measure that passed the Senate 69-30 on Sept. 20. (AP)

HOUSE CONSIDERS BILL TO RESTRUCTURE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

The move is on to restructure the Joint Chiefs of Staff, with the first formal action set the House floor on a bill to give the chairman more power. Legislation up for House consideration today would make the Chairman the chief military adviser to the President -- instead of the job as a unit, and would give him a seat on the National Security Council.

(UPI)

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

SUMMIT

CBS's DAN RATHER: They talked. Reagan and Gorbachev at the summit -- tete-a-tete. At the other Reagan-Gorbachev summit: style, substance and tea for two. From Geneva where the two superpower chiefs are arm wrestling on arms control and for worldwide public opinion.... Dinner for four before day two of the summit and CBS News has been told the two day summit may be held over for a third day of talks by popular demand. Correspondent David Andelman has learned the Secret Service today was out scouting locations for possible Reagan-Gorbachev appearances -- the Geneva opera house for one. Did they get along today? President Reagan tonight is quoted to CBS News as saying: "I was terribly impressed by this Russian fellow." The U.S. and Soviets made their first summit agreement today, to impose a cone of silence over the talks. And a summit surprise -- between dates with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev found 40 minutes to talk on camera and on the record with the Reverend Jesse Jackson. More on Mr. Gorbachev and his scheduled meetings from Bill Plante.

CBS's BILL PLANTE: Five minutes to go and the President signaled optimism.

(TV coverage: The President giving the thumbs-up sign through the window.)

His son had asked: Are you ready dad? The answer: Absolutely. Then the moment a nervous world had waited for. Ronald Reagan came face-to-face with the leader of what he once called the evil empire and Mikhail Gorbachev smiled and gestured apparently wondering why Mr. Reagan was coatless in the freezing chill off Lake Geneva.

(TV coverage: The President and Gorbachev meeting outside.)

And what were the first things these two powerful men discussed as they posed for photographers? Why, the weather.

(TV coverage: The President and Gorbachev sitting inside. The President is talking Gorbachev. Plante: "And jet lag." Gorbachev: "After I came back from a visit to Canada I couldn't adjust for about two weeks, I just would sleep [unintelligible].")

Did Gorbachev, as a story out of Moscow puts it, have a nice smile but iron teeth?

(Gorbachev: "It hasn't yet been confirmed. As of now I'm still using my own teeth.")

Then, alone except for interpreters, the two men met for just over an hour, far more than the time scheduled. A surprise, not in the script said aides, but a good sign said both sides.

(The President: "No we were very businesslike.")

Businesslike turned out to include a news blackout. To keep the lid on, the U.S. delegation ordered no cables sent home tonight to Washington.

(Larry Speakes: "Those who talk don't know what's going on, and those who know what's going on won't talk.")

(Leonid Zemyatin: "I am not going to answer on the substance of the talks.")

As Gorbachev returned for the afternoon session on arms control, the President had changed his mind about the overcoat.

(TV coverage: The President meeting Gorbachev outside for the afternoon session.)

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

PLANTE continues: After 70 minutes with their advisers Mr. Reagan invited Gorbachev to stroll through the garden to the pool house where they sat alone before a fire for almost an hour.

(TV coverage: Photograph of the President and Gorbachev fireside.)

Mr. Reagan talked without notes, not about arms control but of his personal feelings about reducing the level of fear and misunderstanding between the two nations. CBS News understands that Gorbachev did not back down from the tough positions he has taken but that, though the words were the same, the music was different, far more soothing, a much more conciliatory tone. The cheerful atmospherics belie the fact that there is no agreement yet on the most difficult questions: Star Wars and arms control guidelines. And though there will almost certainly be a joint appearance with separate statements by each man, sources tell CBS News there is still squabbling among the President's advisers over the wording of his statement. Tonight Gorbachev was the host.

(TV coverage: The President and Mrs. Reagan arriving and being greeted by the Gorbachevs. Reporter: Do you think it is useful to have face-to-face contact? The President: "We're smiling.")

It was a start but there is a long way to go.

(CBS-Lead)

RATHER: And then there was the third man -- The Reverend Jesse Jackson's session with Chairman Gorbachev.

(Jesse Jackson: "We have come as a body of American citizens...")

The 40 minute meeting took place at the Soviet mission at Jackson's request. Jackson and a group of American activists from the peace and women's rights movements gave Gorbachev a petition calling for a nuclear weapons freeze and test ban. The group later tried, without success, to meet President Reagan. Gorbachev was polite but non-committal when Jackson raised concern over the Soviet human rights issue and then raised it again.

(Jackson: "There is a great sense of anxiety by many American people about the plight of Soviet Jews...")

On arms control, Jackson came away optimistic about Gorbachev's strategy at the summit.

(Jackson: "One gets the impression that he is here with a tremendous amount of intentionality on making something happen around arms control.")

Give me some sense of what kind of person he is.

(Jackson: "I was impressed. I looked at a guy like Dobrynin, and some of the other top Soviet leaders who were around him, and they were looking on as if they were awestricken, as if: we finally got a guy who can match you guys, and we've got us a leader here.")

If, I don't know that he is, if President Reagan is thinking this evening: this is exactly what I didn't need, Jesse Jackson walking in there talking to Gorbachev. This is precisely what I didn't want and is very counter productive. What could you say to him?

(Jackson: "Well it wouldn't be true. If we were over here attacking him it would be counterproductive and of course we are not. Nobody with a commitment to world peace and justice can object to our appeal nor to our approach.")

But they could object to your timing Reverend Jackson.

(Jackson: "This was precisely the time to do it. The time is now. If not now when? If here where? And if not us who?")

(CBS-2)

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

RATHER: Not all of today's photo opportunities were public relations opportunities for the Russians.

(Protester: "Let our people go Mr. Gorbachev.")

Five Jewish activists, including one who said he spent more than a decade in a Soviet jail, were arrested after a two hour sit-in at the Soviet airline office here in the most aggressive human rights protest in Geneva yet.

(CBS-3)

RATHER: Now about Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev. Tom Fenton looks at the First Lady and First Lady comrade.

CBS's TOM FENTON: It's been over 11 years since the wives of a Soviet and American leader have met.

(TV coverage: Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Gorbachev meeting outside and sitting inside.)

Raisa Gorbachev and Nancy Reagan are known to wield considerable influence with their husbands. Their get-together took on the nature of a second summit during which they discussed the real one. Each had the same message: her husband is seeking a better understanding. Although they used interpreters, Mrs. Gorbachev revealed to reports she could speak a some English.

(Mrs. Gorbachev: "Yes a little. Do you?")

President Reagan returned from his afternoon meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev before the tea party summit ended.

(TV coverage: The President's limo pulling up in front of the villa.)

The Soviet leader's wife had stayed a half an hour longer than scheduled.

Afterward, Mrs. Reagan gave her reaction.

(Mrs. Reagan: "I thought she was a very nice lady.")

So did most of the officials who met Mrs. Gorbachev this morning during a tour of the city. She appeared completely at ease in her novel role as new style Soviet First Lady.

(TV coverage: Mrs. Gorbachev looking at a piece of jewelry. "It's beautiful.")

Outside Geneva the First Lady of the U.S. pursued her own interest in a meeting with young addicts at a drug rehabilitation center. It was a warm meeting that showed off Mrs. Reagan to best advantage.

(TV coverage: Mrs. Reagan with young people at the drug rehab center.)

But later a bit of photogenic site seeing in the village of San Prey was marred by a flap over tight security. Local residents were upset when all but a few were ordered to remain indoors and wave from their windows. Mrs. Reagan steered away from politics but Mrs. Gorbachev never missed a chance to score a political point. To university students: "We must struggle for peace." To a reporter: "There should be peace. It is possible to achieve success." But when a Ukrainian dissident shouted a question about human rights she simply ignored it. Overall it was a preformance that have pleased the new Kremlin image makers.

(Anne Helgeson: "But this is an image put abroad for us and not necessarily for the Soviet population.")

In fact Soviet television tonight did not show Mrs. Gorbachev's activities which concluded with her role as hostess for this evenings dinner. There at least Mrs. Reagan clearly upstaged her rival with her clothes.

(CBS-4)

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

RATHER: Some closing thoughts on day one of the summit. Both sides seem to have had a good day. There is talk of extending the summit. Talk the two leaders hit it off, but it may have been a better day for the Russians as they believe. The agreed upon news blackout, if nothing else, lets the Soviets operate in the closed: "we control it" atmosphere they are used to. And they also got to upstage the Americans by having Gorbachev meet Jesse Jackson. The Soviet evening news tonight gave summit coverage 14 minutes total, about 7 minutes of it -- Gorbachev and Jackson.

(CBS-14)

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: After six long years, a meeting between the President of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union.

(TV coverage: Freeze frame of President and Gorbachev shaking hands at first meeting.)

President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev have met for the first time, and it has been a pretty long day of private dialogue. Both sides have agreed they will say nothing in public about substance now. But the spokesmen for both men say the mood and the atmosphere are good.

ABC's SAM DONALDSON: "Ready to go," was the signal for President Reagan as he waited in the Fleur d'Eau mansion on the outskirts of Geneva, site of this first day's talks.

(TV coverage: President gives thumbs-up sign from a window.)

At precisely 10 a.m. the Russian-built black limousine drove up and out stepped the General Secretary of the the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev. They shook hands in the driveway, the first moment of meeting for the 74-year-old American President and the 54-year-old Russian leader.

(TV coverage of Gorbachev arrival and the two leaders posing for pictures.)

Then they posed for pictures on the back terrace. "Where's your overcoat?" Gorbachev must have said in Russian. "I left it inside," the President seemed to say in English.

(TV coverage shows the two leaders speaking, motioning.)

But no matter the language barrier. Inside, as they posed for the press, the interpreters were present.

(Donaldson: "Mr. President, what are you going to say to Mr. Gorbachev, sir, to try to convince him that you want peace?" President: "Sam, that will be the subject of the meetings... I believe we both do share the same --" Donaldson: "Mr. General Secretary, Mr. Gromyko once said of you, you have a nice smile but iron teeth, I guess meaning you're tough." Gorbachev, through translator: " -- As of now, I am still using my own teeth. I think that both the President and myself have good grounds to believe that we can have a good talk --")

With the press gone and top aides left to wait, the two met alone with their interpreters -- not for the 15 minutes scheduled but for a full hour.

(TV coverage: White House photo of the two leaders meeting.)

When they finally joined their aides for the first plenary session, the President said they talked about lots of general topics, and Gorbachev was asked whether the length of the private meeting was a good sign.

(Gorbachev, through translator: "We think so.")

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DONALDSON continues: It had worked so well, perhaps, that after cutting short the second plenary session of the day -- one similar to this one held in the afternoon -- President Reagan led his guest on a walk down to a bath house by the side of a small swimming pool, where by a roaring fire, again just the two of them, plus interpreters, talked for almost 50 minutes.

(TV coverage: Still photo of bath house, President and General Secretary sitting by fire.)

And what did the day's talk produce? When the word came, it turned out to be that both sides had agreed there would be no word. Instead, there would be a news blackout until the summit is over.

(Larry Speakes: "Those who talk don't know what's going on, and those who know what's going on won't talk.")

The U.S. side did say the atmosphere was good, businesslike, not like the combative meeting between Gorbachev and Secretary Shultz in Moscow two weeks ago.

(Speakes: "Not the same atmosphere as the Moscow talks.")

Tonight the Gorbachevs hosted a dinner at the Villa Rosa, where they are staying, for the Reagans. Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev met each other's husband for the first time. They posed for pictures and, again, lots of smiles. But if there is more here at this summit than smiles, no one will say.

(TV coverage: Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Gorbachev seated for pictures.)

JENNINGS: Two things we have learned about Mr. Gorbachev in the last eight months. He appears to like meeting with people, and he knows a good public relations opportunity when he sees one. As Walter Rodgers reports, he covered both of those bases today.

ABC'S WALTER RODGERS: There may have been a news blackout of Gorbachev's meeting with President Reagan, but that didn't stop the Soviet leader from some political poaching in Mr. Reagan's back yard. Jesse Jackson and a delegation of American peace groups were given a meeting with Gorbachev, who offered his assessment of the summit.

(Gorbachev: "We had a very calm, businesslike, pleasant talk. It has just started. Therefore I wouldn't tell anything." Laughter.)

Jesse Jackson was the American spokesman in this counter-summit.

(Jackson: "We must express our profound thanks to you for taking time out of this busy summit session to hear our plea for peace.")

Gorbachev took that cue to campaign against President Reagan's star wars program.

(Gorbachev: "It is already very difficult to negotiate, but if the arms race goes into other spheres, I don't know how we will carry on discussions.")

Then Jackson raised the most sensitive point.

(Jackson: "There is a great sense of anxiety by many American people about the plight of Soviet Jews.")

(Gorbachev: "Jews are part of the Soviet people. They are fine people. They are talented and very valued in the Soviet Union. Therefore, the problem of Jews in the Soviet Union does not exist.")

(TV coverage: Protesters chant, "One two three four, open up the iron door.")

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

RODGERS continues: The human rights question dogs the Soviets here as Jewish students forcibly took over the Soviet airline office in Geneva. But human rights disruptions aside, the official Soviet assessment of the first day of the Reagan-Gorbachev talks was upbeat.

(Leonid Zamyatin, through translator: "Yes, it was in a good atmosphere.")

The Soviet leader hit his stride today, looking confident in that unusual meeting with Jesse Jackson and in both his meetings with President Reagan.

JENNINGS discusses the meeting with DONALDSON and RODGERS:

JENNINGS: Let me put this to both of you. You both know your men better than we know them. What are your impressions, despite the news blackout?

RODGERS: I think Gorbachev clearly enjoyed himself today. He's a good politician. He took that meeting with Jesse Jackson. He may have been talking to Jackson, but he was sending a clear signal to Ronald Reagan at the summit, saying, "If you want to talk about human rights, we're prepared to talk about human rights." Gorbachev could have brushed aside the question on Soviet Jewry. In fact, he turned it into an offensive. He talked to a leading critic of President Reagan. Gorbachev was in very good form today.

DONALDSON: The remarkable thing is that the President is engaging in personal diplomacy that I suppose is unprecedented. What he's doing is meeting with Gorbachev for a long time by himself, trying to talk out issues just the two of them. We don't know what the result is, but a lot of people will say that Mr. Reagan is placing too much emphasis on just trying to get to know Gorbachev and reaching him as a person to person, rather than negotiating at the table. Now this was Mr. Reagan's idea. Tomorrow, the ball is in Gorbachev's court. He is the host, and we'll see whether he wants to carry on this personal diplomacy on such a scale as we saw today.

JENNINGS: Joining us here live on the shores of Lake Geneva is the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Are you satisfied with Mr. Gorbachev's answers?

JACKSON: On the question of a nuclear test ban, which we appealed to both missions to consider, his idea of moving toward disarmament, which is really beyond the test ban, I was impressed with that. The idea of allowing the five-continent initiative to be a part of verifying it, as the other nations are locked out. I raised the human rights question, however, the answer was quite inadequate. Clearly he stood there with us 45 minutes with a high measure of self assurance, and I would think that President Reagan's approach of a personal-to-personal relationship, trying to establish some basis of mutual respect and security, is probably the highest and best road he should take.

JENNINGS: Did you have this meeting scheduled before you came here?

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JACKSON: No, we appealed to meet with President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev....We accepted Mr. Reagan's reasons for not being there....I think that SANE, and the nuclear freeze and the peace groups that made the appeal handled themselves very well today and I hope that we will have an impact upon the outcome. And I certainly hope that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev (have) luck in getting acquaintance, and then move toward some agreement on nuclear tests that will make all of us proud.

JENNINGS: And now the First Ladies. We cannot say with any certainty that Mrs. Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev would have preferred to spend much more time together than they managed today. But they did have their first encounter, and it also went well. But they also had very busy schedules.

ABC'S •PIERRE SALINGER: (TV coverage: Split screen, Nancy Reagan/Raisa Gorbachev.)

Like their husbands, they are so different. But their missions in Geneva are the same: to give the world a good image of their nations. Raisa Gorbachev went for culture and history, starting her day at Geneva's watch museums, where she was so struck by the quality of an old Swiss watch, she started speaking in English.

(Mrs. Gorbachev: "Beautiful.")

Forty miles away in Lausanne, Nancy Reagan was listening to the stories of drug addicts at a special treatment center, and encouraging them to kick the habit.

(Mrs. Reagan, seated with addicts: "There's such a wonderful, exciting life in the world out there waiting for you. And we need you.")

At the city hall, Mrs. Gorbachev signed Geneva's Gold Book. As she was leaving, she encountered a heckler, a Ukrainian dissident, who was pushed back by Swiss police.

(TV coverage of dissident shouting "Freedom for Sakharov." Police gently back him away.)

Ignoring the protester, Mrs. Gorbachev went on to the library of the University of Geneva, where Lenin studied in exile in the early part of this century. As she left the library, she encountered another heckler. She didn't respond, but she did answer a question about the summit posed by one of the students. "The future belongs to young people," she said. "We must struggle for peace. Much depends on Reagan." Mrs. Gorbachev does not shy away from talking politics. Nancy Reagan does. She was accompanying 25 American children on a boat trip on Lake Geneva, taking time to autograph the leg cast of one of them.

(TV coverage: Nancy Reagan -- standing in front of children waving American flags: signing cast.)

Then a tour of the medieval city of St. Craix, where she was met by American flags and a traditional chorus. And serenaded by a Swiss alphorn player.

(TV coverage shows this.)

The two ladies finally got together for a summit of their own over tea. A Soviet journalist asked Mrs. Gorbachev in Russian whether she spoke much English.

(Mrs. Gorbachev, in English: "Yes, a little. And you?" Journalist: "You speak English very well." Mrs. Gorbachev: "Very well.")

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

SALINGER continues: They talked about children, the weather, and their hopes for the summit -- and invited each other to their countries. Like their husbands, they will meet again tomorrow.

ABC's JOHN MOWETHY gives a background report on the obstacles to be overcome, and the gradual warming of relations leading up to the summit.
(ABC-Lead)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: Good evening once again from Geneva where President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev spent most of this day together and a good part of the evening together. Both sides have agreed not to discuss publicly the subjects they talked about, but they have been talking at length, including two private sessions between the President and Gorbachev. And the atmosphere has been described as good -- the tone light. And tonight when the Reagans arrived at the Soviet Mission for dinner, the two couples looked like the parents of a bride and groom meeting for the first time, not quite knowing what to expect but determined to get along.

(TV coverage of Reagans arriving at Soviet Mission, greeted by Gorbachevs.)

NBC's Andrea Mitchell asked Gorbachev if he is still opposed to the President's "Star Wars" plan.

(TV coverage of the two couples sitting. Gorbachev: "I think that is -- that could be explained at a press conference so keep that question and ask it." Reporter: "If you will answer it, I will ask it again. Reporter: "Why are you spending so much time alone. Why are -- why are you spending....")

There is the possibility that the 2 leaders will hold a joint news conference on Thursday when these talks are over.

NBC's CHRIS WALLACE: It was a day when the world's two most powerful men got to know each other, spending almost two hours talking alone.

(TV coverage of Reagan and Gorbachev, with topcoats on.)

The climax came late this afternoon when the President and Gorbachev left their aides and walked to a small pool house beside Lake Geneva. Alone except for interpreters, they sat by a fire for 50 minutes discussing their sharply different philosophies.

(TV coverage: Still photograph of the two men beside fireplace.)

As they day began, the President was clearly excited.

(TV coverage of President giving "thumbs up" sign.)

And when Gorbachev pulled up to the villa where the U.S. held today's talks, Mr. Reagan had a surprise -- looking more vigorous than Gorbachev as he wore no topcoat on this cold, Swiss morning.

(TV coverage of President, without topcoat on, greeting Gorbachev.)

As the two men posed briefly, Gorbachev asked in Russian where the President's coat was. Mr. Reagan said he left it inside.

(TV coverage of this exchange.)

The gentle jockeying continued. Gorbachev was asked about a Soviet comment on his toughness -- he has a nice smile, but iron teeth.

(Gorbachev: "...As of now, I'm still using my own teeth.")

And what were their first impressions of each other?

(President: "Well we had a cordial greeting and I believe we both do share the same goals.")

(Tuesday Evening, November 19, 1985)

WALLACE continues: Aides spent much of this day waiting, as the opening one-on-one -- scheduled for fifteen minutes -- lasted more than an hour.

(TV coverage of Robert McFarlane and other aides seen through a window.)

It is understood the President tried to dispell Gorbachev's negative image of the U.S. Gorbachev wouldn't budge. But he was not nearly as combative as he's been with other American officials recently. When they finally joined the others, the leaders were asked what took so long. Gorbachev did most of the talking.

(TV coverage Gorbachev: "Well, the duration of this or that function or meeting is determined primarily by the President and the General Secretary themselves. "Reporter: "Is this a good sign?" Gorbachev: "Of course it is. I would think so.")

But the morning ended with only one announcement. The leaders agreed to an idea from Secretary Shultz to call a truce in their propaganda war and impose a news blackout on the summit.

(Larry Speakes at briefing: "Those who talk don't know what's going on, and those who know what's going on won't talk.")

Speakes said only the barest facts would be released until the summit ends, but some details did leak out. This afternoon, the President -- now also wearing a topcoat -- was in a good mood, shouting questions at reporters.

(President: "Did you have a good lunch?")

The two sides spent an hour discussing arms control before the leaders headed for the pool house.

(TV coverage: Still photograph of Reagan and Gorbachev meeting.)

There was no sign of any breakthrough, but U.S. officials were pleased the two men spent so much time by themselves.

(Speakes: "The two certainly have the ability to converse in an even tone and they felt it was constructive that they continue in that method.")

Some U.S. officials are worried about the news blackout. Worried that if there is no breakthrough after all this secrecy, it only increases the sense of disappointment. But no matter what happens, the President has achieved one of his goals: he has started a serious give-and-take with his Soviet counterpart. (NBC-lead)

BROKAW: It's clear Mikhail Gorbachev is still thinking about "Star Wars" He talked about tonight at the dinner and then as we will see later in this program, he met with Jesse Jackson and he referred to it there as well.

NBC's MARVIN KALB: One of the things that Gorbachev told Jesse Jackson is that he will insist in what he called the correct line on "Star Wars." Now his correct line is clearly not Ronald Reagan's. It is also clear that unless one side or the other profoundly changes his position on "Star Wars," there cannot be a major, substantive arms control agreement at the summit. There well may be a broad declaration of principles on Thursday morning, but no hard and fast major arms control deal.

BROKAW: And with all of these smiles, it's worth remembering that in 1979, as they concluded a SALT II agreement, Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev embraced and it wasn't long after that that the Russians invaded Afghanistan.

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KALB: Well, presidents are very much the prisoners of their own political and personal biases. They must respond to the national interest as they see it of their own countries. And at this particular point, there does not seem to be any common ground on "Star Wars," and therefore once again, no real deal possible on arms control. (NBC-2)

BROKAW: When Jesse Jackson and some American anti-nuclear activists met with Gorbachev today, they also wanted to talk about the Soviet human rights issue and that is a big issue here. Jackson led a delegation of Americans prompting the nuclear freeze to a remarkable informal meeting with the Soviet leader at the Russian mission.

(Jesse Jackson: "There is a great sense of anxiety by many American people about the plight of Soviet Jews and our immigration policy.")

Gorbachev offered no new position on either arms control or Soviet Jews. Indeed, according to Gorbachev, the problem of Soviet Jews is overstated.

(Gorbachev through interpreter: "Jews are a part of the Soviet people -- the so-called problem of the Jews in the Soviet Union does not exist.")

And Mrs. Gorbachev was the target of the human rights campaign today as well. As she was making her rounds, a man demanded the Soviets release a well-known Soviet dissident -- Andrei Sakharov.

(TV coverage of Mrs. Gorbachev, then of demonstrator.)

He said: "You are murderers." Mrs. Gorbachev did not respond. The wife of another Soviet dissident (Mrs. Scharansky): She said today she has sent a letter to Mrs. Gorbachev appealing for help in freeing her husband who has been in a Soviet prison for more than 11 years. Five Jewish activists alerted the media and occupied the Geneva offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot. They offered to trade themselves for Soviet dissidents. The protest went on for two hours -- but no violence. All of this has irritated Soviet officials.

(Soviet official to group in audience: "You're from Israel right? You know what's happening there to the Arabs. You are exterminating them -- it's genocide.")

The Jesse Jackson meeting with Gorbachev went on for 45 minutes today, beginning shortly after Gorbachev's first session with the President, and it gave the Soviet leader a fresh opportunity to restate his case. Jackson's meeting with Gorbachev received more time on Soviet television than the Reagan-Gorbachev talks. And this meeting was a surprise because Gorbachev had just agreed to a news blackout at the summit. And there's also the question about Jackson's role.

(Brokaw: "Don't you open yourself to a lot of criticism by coming here meeting with Gorbachev at a time when a lot of people will say the United States ought to be speaking with one voice and that is the voice of the President?" Jackson: "Well, that's not our government's response. We did that which was legal. We addressed our government with petitions and the U.S. Embassy accepted our petitions, just as the Soviet Embassy did, and we are here in part as guests of the ... Council of Churches. We are not attacking the President here -- we're encouraging the process and encouraging the broadening of the process. Because that is our posture, we have received no sense of rejection from our own government.")

As for Gorbachev, Jackson said that he was self-confident and charismatic and Jackson was struck by Gorbachev's well-tailored suit. Jackson called him a "Gucci-communist." (NBC-3)

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BROKAW: While the two leaders were getting acquainted today, their wives were pursuing their interests and then they got together for a summit of their own. Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev have been built up by the world media as rivals -- real or imagined. So there was almost as much interest in their meeting as in their husbands. NBC's John Cochran reports that the stylish woman from Moscow has toned down his style a bit.

NBC's JOHN COCHRAN: The smile and the charm are still there, but Raisa Gorbachev is taking this trip very seriously. Past references in the Western press to the "Gucci comrade" and the "Bo Derek of the Steppes" have not gone down well in the Kremlin. And advanced word from Moscow was that Mrs. Gorbachev regarded fashion and glamour as too frivolous for a superpower summit. As if to underscore that, today she wore the same coat -- and the same blouse -- and the same earrings she wore yesterday. But she still has an eye for the beautiful and the expensive: here examining a Swiss specialty -- antique watch pieces. Nancy Reagan also paid proper attention to her Swiss hosts as she toured a 13th Century village. Many residents found this a mixed honor since they were asked by police to stay indoors for security reasons during the 45-minute visit. Mrs. Reagan also pursued one of her favorite interests -- visiting young people at a drug rehabilitation clinic. Each of the young Swiss got a hug and an admonition to stay off drugs. Concern for drug addicts is vintage Nancy Reagan and her boat trip on Lake Geneva was vintage White House public relations, but it made the day of these youngsters and it was a chance to wave the flag. Raisa Gorbachev also did her patriotic duty, making a pilgrimage to the library housing Lenin's manuscripts -- written during Lenin's years in exile here before the Russian Revolution. And she had the present day party-line down pat when asked about the summit. "My husband will do everything for peace," she said, "but a lot depends on President Reagan."

Then it was time for the other summit. What no one, including Nancy Reagan knew for sure, was does Mrs. Gorbachev speak much English?

(Mrs. Gorbachev: "Yes, a little. Do you?")

Speaking eventually through interpreters, Mrs. Gorbachev invited Mrs. Reagan to Moscow and Mrs. Reagan said you must visit America. But no commitments were made. That will be decided by their husbands, who occupied much of the conversation.

(Mrs. Reagan: "Well, she said exactly the same thing that I said about my husband -- that they both hoped for better understanding.")

Before the summit, President Reagan was said to be angered by reports that Raisa Gorbachev might be wittier, prettier and more elegant than Nancy Reagan. But according to public and private statements from both camps, neither woman is competing with the other -- and neither intends to lose.

BROKAW: And what were Mrs. Reagan's thoughts about Mrs. Gorbachev? "I thought she was a very nice lady," Mrs. Reagan said. Tomorrow they will get together again for afternoon tea -- this time with Mrs. Gorbachev as the host.

(NBC-4)

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BROKAW: When the two delegations announced today there would be a news blackout on the substance of these summit talks and no interviews with the principles involved until it is all over, there were the predictable protests from various news media gathered here. But in his commentary, John Chancellor takes another point of view.

NBC's JOHN CHANCELLOR: Probably never before in the history of journalism have so many gathered to cover so little. The news blackout that's been imposed here will end in a day or two, but as of this evening, more than 3,000 people with press credentials are here at Geneva with no specific information about what's being said at the summit. Yet, despite our pitious cries for some real information, the news blackout is a good idea. Negotiators ought to be able to do their work without worrying that what they do will be made public immediately. If Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev were to get in a shouting match, and that were made public the same day, it would be harder to patch up their relationship. Some of us in the press have argued that summit conferences should be held aboard ocean liners -- out of sight of the press. Let the great men have their arguments in private -- the important thing is to give them as much flexibility as possible. Another reason is you can't always believe what you're told at summit conferences. Some countries have been known to tailor the news to shape their own propaganda. Some have been known to shade the truth. Sometimes at summits, briefing wars have been broken with different countries saying different things. So for the next day or so, we're going to have to make do with scraps from the table. The trivia content of the news is going to rise a bit. Today there were questions about the President's underwear. But in the long run, if it makes a summit conference work better, the blackout is worth it. (NBC-10)

BROKAW: In fact, a summit meeting is to the world press what the Super Bowl is to American sports writers -- it's an irresistible event. And thousands of reporters have assembled in Geneva to chase down every nuance.

NBC's JIM BITTERMANN: For a news event, there has never before been such a journalistic pact, but even before today's news blackout, reporters here were having their problems. It's been tough enough getting a decent picture of President Reagan without the practical joker ...who put a Reagan look-alike in a Lincoln Continental and fooled cameramen all over town into thinking they had a scoop when the fake White House motorcade ran out of gas. Some have had to struggle just to get here. Reporter Taylor Dinnerman of The Transcript, the North Adams, Mass., Transcript, had to pay half his air fare here and stay with friends. But he is covering what is the biggest story of his career so far. No media man would miss such an event, even if his editor, as Dinnerman's did, tells him to avoid long-distance phone calls back to the office. But not all journalists are created equal. Some seem to be getting breaks. Take reporter Ronald Reagan, Jr., for instance, who is doing an article for Playboy. Somehow, he was the only journalist to be picked from the horde to dine with the President. Wouldn't he have access to information the rest of the pencil-pushers would not? (Ronald Reagan, Jr.: "No I really don't and if I did have any real insight I wouldn't tell you anyway.")

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BITTERMANN continues: With such competition, and the news blackout to boot, journalists have had to apply themselves and work hard to spread the news. As bad news as getting no news is for all, Dinnerman of The Transcript got even worse news tonight. Since he could not phone it in, his first summit story mailed from Geneva will probably not reach his newspaper before next week. (NBC-11)

SOVIET JOURNALISTS

JENNINGS reports on Soviet journalists. Journalist Valentin Zorin says Americans see truth in one way and Soviet journalists see truth in another. For example, there has been no mention on television in Eastern Europe that the Soviet delegation has been constantly harassed on the subject of human rights. In Moscow, Soviet citizens have not heard that a small group of Jewish activists occupied the Soviet airline office here in Geneva. The journalists are all members of the ruling apparatus. (ABC-8)

ISRAEL/SYRIA

JENNINGS: For the first time in three years there has been an aerial dogfight between the Israelis and the Syrians in the skies over Lebanon. The Israelis shot down two Syrian jets. The Israelis say their jets were on a reconnaissance flight and were attacked. The Syrians say the Israelis invaded Syrian airspace. (NBC-5, CBS-8, ABC-4)

MIA

JENNINGS: For the first time since the Vietnam War ended, an American military team is back in North Vietnam to look for men missing in action. The Americans and Vietnamese are excavating the site of a B-52 crash where four Americans may have died. Today they found what may be human bone fragments and pieces of an American aircraft. They will dig for 10 days. (CBS-6, NBC-8, ABC-5)

AFGHANISTAN

RATHER: Afghanistan is expected to be among the topics raised by President Reagan at this weeks meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev....

CBS's STEVE CROFT reports a Russian MIG came in low at 300 feet and by the time the dust had settled a camera man had finally documented what the Russians have long denied. That they are using napal in Afghanistan.... (CBS-5)