

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: News Summary Office, White House:
News Summaries, 1981-1989

Series: II: WHITE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY FINALS,
1981-1989

Folder Title: 11/22/1985

Box: 385

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1985 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

"Heading In The Right Direction" -- President Reagan told Congress that his summit meeting created "room for movement, action and progress."

(New York Times, Kansas City Times, Richmond Times-Dispatch,
Detroit News, Miami Herald, Atlanta Constitution,
Chicago Tribune, New York Post)

NATIONAL NEWS

Congress Welcomes Reagan Home -- President Reagan returned to America to a thunderous, roaring welcome from Congress. (UPI, Washington Post, Baltimore Sun, Reuter, AP)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan, Gorbachev Vow To Curb Arms Race -- President Reagan and Gorbachev express determination to "improve U.S.-Soviet relations and the international situation as a whole." (Washington Post, Baltimore Sun, Wall Street Journal, Christian Science Monitor)

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday Evening)

GENEVA SUMMIT -- The summit talks are over, but the two men are only just beginning.

Gorbachev looked pleased with himself as he prepared to leave Geneva today.

NATO ALLIES BRIEFING -- The NATO allies recognize that the achievements of the summit are modest.

Trip News.....A-2

National News.....A-3

International News...A-8

Network News Summary.B-1

Network Commentary...C-1

TRIP NEWS

"HEADING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION"

President Reagan arrived back in the capital Thursday night and told Congress that "enduring competition" would continue between the United States and the Soviet Union, but that his summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had created "room for movement, action and progress."

(N.Y. Times Service, Kansas City Times, Richmond Times-Dispatch, A1)

"WE ARE HEADING IN RIGHT DIRECTION," REAGAN SAYS

President Reagan, addressing a joint session of Congress upon his return from Geneva, described his two day summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev as "worthwhile" and "constructive," but warned that the United States and Soviet Union remain "far apart" on many issues.

(Richard Ryan, Detroit News, A1)

REAGAN YIELDS LITTLE BUT WINS "A FRESH START" IN BILATERAL RELATIONS

After six years of superpower intentions, President Reagan has won the "fresh start" he sought in U.S.-Soviet relations without making a single concession on a fundamental point to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

(James McCartney, Miami Herald, A1)

"WE UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER BETTER"

Saying "we understand each other better," President Reagan delivered a hopeful but cautious assessment to the nation Thursday evening on his return from a historic summit meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, with Soviet Communist Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

(Jim Stewart and Andrew Glass, Atlanta Constitution, A1)

REAGAN SEES ARMS "PROGRESS"

President Reagan flew home Thursday night from his first superpower summit and declared that he and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had achieved a "measure of progress" on nuclear arms control but "remain far apart on a number of issues."

(Ray Coffey, Chicago Tribune, A1)

"WE HAVE THE KEY TO PEACE"

President Reagan, triumphant after his fireside summit with Mikhail Gorbachev, told the American people last night he has "opened the way for a real peace" with the Soviet Union. Gone were the anti-communist epithets and "evil empire" barbs. The President instead spoke of "a new realism" and "a better understanding" that could be "the key to peace."

(Niles Lathem, New York Post, A1)

NATIONAL NEWS

CONGRESS WELCOMES REAGAN HOME

President Reagan returned to America Thursday night to a thunderous, roaring welcome from a Congress eager for even the smallest hint of better relations with the Soviets after the Geneva summit.

(Steve Gerstel, UPI)

President Pushed For Missile Defense

President Reagan concluded his voyage of personal diplomacy to Geneva last night declaring that he had "moved arms control forward" at the summit and telling a joint session of Congress that he had tried to convince Gorbachev that missile defenses could help the superpowers "escape the prison of mutual terror."

Reagan acknowledged in his report that the United States and the Soviet Union remain "far apart" on many issues and that Gorbachev had rejected his appeal on missile defenses.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

Reagan Says Arms Control Was Advanced

A beaming Mr. Reagan, appearing unwearied by his trans-Atlantic odyssey and uplifted by the by the standing ovation he was given by both Democrats, paid a surprise special tribute to his wife as "an outstanding ambassador of goodwill," and said, "it's great to be home."

(Gilbert Lewthwaite, Baltimore Sun, A1)

U.S. Euphoria For Reagan's Geneva "Key To Peace"

President Reagan was basking Friday in one of the biggest triumphs of his long career after returning home a "key to peace" with the Soviet Union from his meeting with Gorbachev.

The oldest and one of the most conservative presidents in U.S. history was cheered to the echo by an admiring Congress Thursday night when he reported a fresh start in superpower relations after six years of deep chill.

(Rodney Pinder, Reuter)

"Our Byword Must Be -- Steady As You Go"

President Reagan, back home from the summit, told a joint session of Congress on Thursday night he had a "constructive meeting" with Gorbachev and that together the two made a "measure of progress" on arms control.

(David Espo, AP)

SUMMIT REVIEWS: POLITE APPLAUSE BUT NOT A STANDING OVATION

The men and women of Congress hailed President Reagan Thursday night for achieving a new and more positive tone in U.S.-Soviet relations, but many expressed disappointment that little substance had been achieved in his summit with Gorbachev.

(Lawrence Knutson, AP)

Reaction To Reagan Speech

Sen. Dole said the summit was "a success in my view because they met. They will keep on in other meetings. We should stay on the same constructive road."
(UPI)

ON THE HILL, PRAISE AND DISAPPOINTMENT

Congressional leaders praised President Reagan Thursday for opening a dialogue with Gorbachev at the Geneva summit, but some expressed disappointment that the two leaders failed to produce real progress on arms control and other points of conflict between the superpowers.

(Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A9)

Reagan Says No SDI Compromise
Arms Talks Acceleration Agreed To

President Reagan returned last night from what he called the "fireside summit" in Geneva to tell a joint session of Congress and millions of Americans that the two nuclear superpowers had "moved forward" on arms control, without the United States abandoning its commitment to a space-based missile defense system.(Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A1)

HOUSE REJECTS PLANT-CLOSINGS LEGISLATION

The House delivered a defeat to organized labor Thursday, narrowly defeating a union-backed bill that would have required companies to provide at least 90 days' advance notice of plant closings or mass layoffs.

(Washington Post, A51)

Labor Defeated In Attempt To Mandate 90-Day Notice On Plant

The measure was defeated after business groups argued successfully that it would harm the ability of businesses to function during a crisis. The business groups also said that most large employers have labor contracts already calling for them to inform unions of closings and layoffs.

(AP)

DEFICIT BILL EXEMPTIONS KEEP CONFEREES AT ODDS

House and Senate leaders, struggling to agree on the broad outlines of legislation to force a balanced budget within five years, remained at odds Thursday over proposals to exempt nine social welfare programs from cuts required by the measure.

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A43)

Progress Seen On Bill To Balance Budget

A series of private meetings continued in the Capitol through the evening and it was unclear whether there would be any agreement before Friday. (Washington Times, A5)

House, Senate Negotiators Aim For 1991 Balanced Budget

The negotiators have been trying to resolve different plans to balance the budget through spending cuts. The Senate proposed a 1991 balanced budget, the House a 1990 date. Both plans are tied to a bill raising the national debt ceiling so the Treasury can have more borrowing authority. (Reuter)

U.S. OFFERS FLEXIBILITY ON BILINGUAL SCHOOLING

The Reagan Administration formally proposed Thursday to give the nation's school systems more flexibility to decide whether to offer foreign-speaking students or to substitute other types of programs. (D'Vera Cohn, Washington Post, A21)

More Discretion Would Be Allowed In New Bilingual Program Rules

Meanwhile, local school districts will be told that current legislation does not prescribe the minimum amount of instruction time in the native language. It allows them discretion than they've exercised, Education Undersecretary Gary Bauer said. (Washington Times, A5)

REAGAN CHOOSES MORRIS FOR AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY

Ronald Reagan has chosen Edmund Morris, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt," as the chronicler of his life and presidency. Details of this biography's special arrangements have been arranged by Reagan family friend Michael Deaver and other sources. (Sidney Blumenthal, Washington Post, A1)

HILL PANEL VOTES TO LIFT BAR TO CALIFORNIA OFFSHORE OIL

The House Appropriations Committee refused Thursday to renew a moratorium on oil drilling off California, reversing by one vote a position that has blocked exploration off much of the state for four years. The 27-to-28 vote was a significant victory for the Reagan Administration, which has sought for five years to increase drilling off California, and a setback for conservation groups, which have argued that the Administration's ambitious exploration plans do not adequately address environmental concerns. (Cass Peterson, Washington Post, A2)

COMMITTEE READY TO FINISH TAX REFORM BILL

The House Ways and Means Committee, having voted to tighten deductions for "three martini lunches" and hit businesses and the rich with a tougher minimum tax, is ready to finish a tax reform bill today.

(UPI)

Tax Bill Nearing Completion

As the committee aimed for final votes today, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski promised members of the House that the bill would cut taxes for most people, especially middle-income families, and would reduce the 50 percent maximum individual rate to 37 percent. He also implied that the deduction permitted for state and local taxes paid would be retained.

(AP)

COMMITTEE APPROVES TOUGHER MINIMUM TAX

The House Ways and Means Committee voted Thursday to toughen considerably the minimum tax on individuals and corporations. The new minimum tax would bring in about \$36 billion over five years, the amount that Committee chairman Rostenkowski had requested. By contrast, the current minimum tax raises roughly \$3 billion per year.

(Washington Post, A53)

TREASURY AGAINST FARM BAIL-OUT PLAN

The Reagan Administration called Thursday for quick passage of a bill to reshape the Farm Credit System, but drew a firm line against federal financial assistance for the troubled farmer-operated lending network.

"The system does not need the government's financial support in any fashion," Charles Sethness, an assistant Treasury Secretary, told the House Agriculture Committee on credit.

(Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A4)

Senate Farm Bill

The Senate struggled toward completion of a new farm policy bill Thursday, laboring over relatively minor amendments under the shadow of Democratic objections to the bill's basic subsidy provisions.

(AP)

HOUSE PANEL REJECTS NEW CURBS ON ABORTION

The House Appropriations Committee crushed an effort Thursday by Rep. Jack Kemp to add new antiabortion restrictions to the \$142.5 federal family planning program. Kemp had no immediate comment.

(Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A4)

DEMOCRATS THREATEN TO STALL ALL NOMINEES FOR JUDGESHIPS

Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee served notice Thursday that they will try to block all nominees for federal judgeships until the panel's Republican majority gives them more time to examine the candidates.
(Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A6)

LACK OF DATA HAMPERS HOUSING-BIAS FIGHT

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has not required public housing projects to report the race of their tenants since 1977, HUD general counsel John Knapp told a House subcommittee Thursday. Without this information, the department has been unable to track racial occupancy patterns reliably, he said.
(Washington Post, A6)

U.S. JOBS RETENTION PROGRAM NEAR DEAL

The Reagan Administration appears to be close to a compromise with Congress on a controversial civil service regulation basing pay and job retention on employee performance. (Mark Tapscott, Washington Times, A3)

EDITOR'S NOTES: Page B1 of the Washington Post contains an article entitled "Thunder On The Right" on the conservative movement and Strategic Defense.

-more-

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

REAGAN, GORBACHEV VOW TO CURB ARMS RACE

GENEVA -- After six years of open bitterness and hostility between their two nations, President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev appeared together on a stage here Thursday to express a joint determination to curb the arms race and to "improve U.S.-Soviet relations and the international situation as a whole."

(Lou Cannon, Gary Lee, Washington Post, A1)

Reagan Says Arms Control Was Advanced New Talks Planned As Summit Ends

President Reagan and Gorbachev closed their unusually congenial summit yesterday by agreeing to do it all again next year and by issuing a joint statement that acknowledged "serious differences" but called for "early progress" in arms control talks.

(Robert Timburg, Baltimore Sun, A1)

Friendly Enemies: Lacking Major Accord, Geneva Summit Yields An Easing Of Tensions -- The two leaders agreed to two more summits "in the nearest future."

(Fred Kempe, Wall Street Journal, 1)

A New Start For Superpowers

The ice has been broken. The leaders of the superpowers say they have achieved a working relationship. But much hard work lies ahead if conflicting arms control positions, especially on star wars, are to be resolved.

(Gary Thatcher, Christian Science Monitor, A1)

GORBACHEV DESCRIBES 'SHARP' EXCHANGES

GENEVA -- Only minutes after smiling and bidding farewell to his American counterpart, Mikhail Gorbachev went before live television cameras Thursday to describe exchanges with President Reagan that were "sometimes pointed, sometimes very sharp, and at one point very sharp indeed."

Spokesman Larry Speakes said Gorbachev made "forceful points on SDI" in the five hours of private discussions the Soviet leader held with the President during their two day summit.

(Celestine Bohlen, Washington Post, A1)

REAGAN BRIEFS ALLIES

BRUSSELS -- North Atlantic allies of the U.S. today hailed the first summit meeting in six years between United States as a diplomatic success that forged a new dialogue between the superpowers and enhanced the climate of East-West relations.

Reagan stopped in Brussels Thursday for less than three hours before resuming his return trip from Geneva to Washington. Among the 16 NATO members, only France, Spain and Greece were not represented by their heads of government, choosing instead to send foreign ministers.

(William Drozdiak, Washington Post, A9)

-more-

Nato Allies Welcome Geneva Accord

President Reagan's NATO allies have warmly welcomed his Geneva summit accord with Gorbachev and are looking for an early deal on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. (Reuter)

WARSAW PACT LAUDS SUMMIT

BUDAPEST -- The Warsaw Pact alliance described U.S.-Soviet summit conference as "useful" and "highly important" Thursday night following a meeting between Gorbachev and six Eastern European Communist chiefs in Prague. (Washington Post, A9)

Gorbachev Praises Summit, Despite Disagreements

Gorbachev told the 300 journalists invited to the Soviet Mission in Geneva there had been "something of a fight" before the meeting when U.S. negotiators pressed their charges of Soviet interference in regional affairs. (UPI)

CBS POLL SHOWS REAGAN WINS APPROVAL FOR SUMMIT

Five out of six Americans approve of President Reagan's handling of the Geneva summit with Gorbachev, according to a CBS Television News poll released Friday. The poll of 800 Americans showed that 83 percent endorsed the agreement between the two leaders to hold further meetings. (Reuter)

LITTLE GAINED ON ARMS REDUCTION

Two days of intense talks between President Reagan and Gorbachev led to several surprises, but on the central issue of reducing arms, the summit "has not produced anything" concrete, as Secretary Shultz put it Thursday. (News Analysis by Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A11)

U.S. AIDES SEE SOVIETS SHIFTING ON AFGHANISTAN

GENEVA -- A broad hint of future Soviet accommodation on Afghanistan and a lack of movement on nuclear and space arms were identified by U.S. officials Thursday as important and substantive features of the first U.S.-Soviet summit in six years. (News Analysis by Don Oberdorfer, Washington Times, A11)

NAVY EMPLOYEE IS CHARGED WITH PASSING DEFENSE SECRETS

A civilian counterintelligence analyst for the Naval Investigative Service was arrested by the FBI on espionage charges Thursday for allegedly providing national defense secrets to a foreign government that sources identified as Israel. (Washington Post, A1)

Arrest Of Israel Spy In U.S. Navy Could Harm Relations With U.S. Navy

In a spy case that could damage U.S. relations with Israel, a civilian counterintelligence analyst for the Navy is charged with selling military secrets to the Israelis for large amounts of money, U.S. officials say. (AP)

U.S. Navy Employee Charged With Passing Secrets To Israel

The FBI announced Thursday that Jonathan Pollard, 31, an analyst for the Naval Investigative Service, was arrested and charged with espionage, keeping classified documents and theft of government property. (Reuter)

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS TWA HIJACKERS INDICTED

SAN DIEGO -- Attorney General Meese said Thursday that a Federal grand jury in Washington has indicted three men believed responsible for the hijacking of Trans World Airlines flight 847 last summer. (AP)

NUCLEAR PACT WITH CHINA WINS SENATE APPROVAL

The Senate gave unexpected approval Thursday to President Reagan's proposed nuclear trade agreement with China, paving the way for U.S. firms to begin exports to Peking after Dec. 11. Passage by voice vote during a break in the farm bill surprised some critics, who were not present. (Joanne Omang, Washington Post, A3)

NICARAGUA PROTESTS NEW CONTRA AID BILL

MANAGUA, Nicaragua -- Nicaragua lodged a formal protest Thursday with the U.S. over changes in a law that could make it easier for rebels to receive airplanes, trucks and radios from the U.S. government. (UPI, Reuter)

NICARAGUAN SAYS U.S. TROOPS WOULD LEAVE
NICARAGUA IN 'PLASTIC BAGS'

NEW DELHI, INDIA -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Manuel D'Escoto warned Thursday that U.S. troops will leave Nicaragua in "plastic bags" if they invade the country. D'Escoto was scheduled to leave India for Hong Kong on Saturday. (UPI)

BEIRUT ENVOY WAITE, TRAPPED BY FIGHTING, EXPRESSES OPTIMISM

BEIRUT -- Special Anglican church envoy Terry Waite -- pinned in the office by gunfire and grenades in the latest inter-Moslem battle in West Beirut -- said Thursday that he was making progress in his efforts to gain freedom for four American hostages but that "we have a long way to go yet." (Washington Post, A25)

TWO GHANAIS OF SPYING FOR CIA TO GET LENGTHY SENTENCES

ACCRA, Ghana -- Two former Ghanaian Secret Service agents convicted of spying for the CIA have been given lengthy prison sentences by public tribunals, officials said Thursday. (AP)

NEW PHILIPPINE COALITION FORMED

MANILA -- Seven political groups backing the presidential candidacy of the widow of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino formed a new coalition Thursday, splitting the opposition into two camps and raising the possibility of a three-way campaign. (AP story, Washington Post, A25)

DEFECTION RUMOR DELAYS ROMANIAN'S DEPARTURE

A Romanian circus acrobat told immigration officials in New York Thursday he did not want to defect after the officials, believing he might be leaving the country against his will, stopped him from boarding a plane to Romania, Immigration and Naturalization officials said. (Washington Post, A30)

'Steadfast' Acrobat Allowed To Return Home

A Romanian acrobat was allowed to leave the U.S. Thursday after he expressed "no misgivings" about returning to his Soviet-bloc homeland, a federal immigration said. (AP)

ANTI-ESPIONAGE EFFORTS URGED WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT

A Pentagon commission formed in the wake of the Walker spy case recommends expanding the use of lie detector tests, paying informants who report suspected spies, and authorizing the Defense Department to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as part of a broad attack on espionage within the government.

(George Wilson, Washington Post, A31)

Weinberger Generally Favors Lie-Detectors To Tighten Military

Secretary Weinberger has generally endorsed a Pentagon commission's report calling for increased use of lie-detector tests and other steps to tighten military security. (William Welch, AP)

EDITOR'S NOTES: Page A14 of the Washington Post contains a story on preparations for the summit entitled, 'Summit Staging.'

Full text of joint U.S.-Soviet statement appears of page A15 of the Washington Post.

Transcript of President Reagan's remarks made during the joint statement ceremony are on page A16; Gorbachev's are on A17.

Excerpts from Gorbachev press conference on A18, headlined, 'Gorbachev To Press: 'The World Has Become A More Secure Place.'

Page A20 has a story entitled 'On Soviet TV: It's Reagan, Live, As Gorbachev Again Shows Style.'

-End of A-Section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Thursday Evening, November 21, 1985)

GENEVA SUMMIT

CBS's Dan Rather: (TV Coverage: President Reagan and Gorbachev meet, shake hands at joint news conference.)

Reagan and Gorbachev today; a handshake and a promise. The summit talks are over, but the two men are only just beginning the dialogue and the bargaining. Dan Rather reporting from our nation's capital, where President Reagan is preparing to report to Congress and to you, the American people, this evening on the result of two days of summitry in Geneva. Before leaving Geneva, the two superpower leaders agreed to meet again -- time and place not yet announced. They disagreed sharply about SDI, the so-called star wars defense. Mr. Reagan stuck to his guns and lasers, but the two did their disagreeing together at a joint appearance in a joint statement. And they disagreed agreeably.

CBS's Bill Plante: (TV Coverage: President and Gorbachev meeting at press conference. Both leaders smile.)

You wouldn't have known to look at a triumphant Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev on the same stage, but their two-day summit had produced little in the way of concrete results, except an agreement to meet twice more. But the agreement was historic, with the strongly anti-communist Mr. Reagan and an important move on the world stage for the new Soviet leader. So both men pronounced it a success, though there was no visible progress on arms control.

(Gorbachev, through translator: "We have to be realistic and straightforward and therefore the solving of the most important problems concerning the arms race and increasing hopes of peace, we didn't succeed in reaching at this meeting.")

The President called this a fresh start, with results to come later. And he continued to push for the so-called star wars defense.

(President: "But we know the questions that must be answered. Will we join together in sharply reducing offensive nuclear arms and moving to non-nuclear defensive steps or systems to make our, make this a safer world? But I'm certain General Secretary Gorbachev would agree that real confidence in each other must be built on deeds, not simply words.")

Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader looked on, beaming approval as their foreign ministers signed a series of minor agreements. The two sides endorsed a 50% cut in nuclear arms, a separate deal on medium-range missiles in Europe, and an acceleration in arms control talks.

(TV Coverage: Shultz and Shevardnadze sign agreements, shake hands and then shake hands with President and Gorbachev.)

(Secretary Shultz: "It has not produced anything by way of a further agreement. Perhaps some political impulse to the negotiators in Geneva.")

(Thursday Evening, November 21, 1985)

Plante continues: There was constant pressure from the Soviets to make a decision on arms control. Behind the cordial atmosphere of the meeting, sources tell CBS News there was profound disagreement. (TV Coverage: Various shots of the two leaders meeting, Shot of the President conferring with advisers.)

Gorbachev began pressing for an arms pact on Day One. The discussion: intense but not hostile, in the words of one close observer, continued on Day Two. There were moments of unpleasantness over Afghanistan and on human rights. Mrs. Reagan, meanwhile, was having a harder time. It was understood that whenever she tried to talk about personal or family matters, Mrs. Gorbachev answered with Marxist doctrine.

(TV Coverage: First Ladies sitting together.)

The President's men are insisting a winner because he's opened communication with the Soviets. And at home, where Mr. Reagan stands tall anyway, his advisers think the summit can only add to his popularity. But in Europe it could be a different story. On his way home, the President stopped in Brussels to report to the NATO allies. Four of them have U.S. nuclear missiles on their territory and would have liked to see movement on arms control.

CBS's Mark Phillips: Mikhail Gorbachev looked pleased with himself as he prepared to leave Geneva today. Based on his version of what had happened, he had reason to be.

(Gorbachev: "-- and to the spirit of Geneva, namely in the spirit of looking for better American-Soviet relations.")

To Gorbachev, that spirit was the discovery of some common ground; as he put it, the understanding that a nuclear war cannot occur, that there can be no winners. The joint statement the two leaders presented this morning was something the Soviets wanted from the outset, although in Moscow's view it fell short in one crucial area: There were no concessions on star wars. And that was the subject that dominated Gorbachev's 90-minute, sometimes-animated, sometimes-dull news conference. He said he had listened to President Reagan's explanations that his SDI was a purely defensive system, but that basically he didn't believe it.

(Gorbachev: "Somebody's rubbing their hands....They want to achieve world supremacy and see the whole world from high above.")

In fact, Gorbachev said the Russians were working on a system to counter star wars. It would be cheaper and ready sooner than the American system. A key adviser to Gorbachev confided afterwards that the Soviet leader did not have a very high regard for President Reagan's intellect. Then Gorbachev went to Prague to brief Warsaw Pact members. He can report to his allies that he held the line on arms reductions and gave nothing on human rights or the regional conflicts President Reagan had wanted to stress. Without any hard agreements on arms issues, this summit was still useful for Gorbachev. He said today the world was a safer place because of the talks. Even this purely verbal assurance will now allow him to push ahead with desperately-needed economic reforms at home. (CBS-Lead)

(Thursday Evening, November 21, 1985)

CBS's Tom Fenton reports on changes in Soviet media relations.

(Expert on Soviets: "It will be extremely difficult, especially for right-wing governments, conservative governments, to convince their populations that the Soviet Union is a military threat. That, I would see, as a major objective for Gorbachev.")

The Soviet image-makers used Western curiosity to make a star of the Kremlin First Lady. This picture was taken by CBS News cameraman Mick Turner:

(TV Coverage of Mrs. Gorbachev.)

Five years ago in Moscow, he was hit in the stomach by KGB men when he tried to film Leonid Brezhnev. This week in Geneva the KGB went out of its way to make sure he got his pictures of Mrs. Gorbachev.

(TV Coverage: Film of Mrs. Gorbachev with KGB man in the picture waving people away.)

It was the method that changed this week, not the message. That was essentially the same Soviet policy line, with a smile. Gorbachev himself made the point today that he had not blinked when confronted with the leader of the Western world.

(Gorbachev: "I told the President: Sir, bear in mind that you're not dealing with a bunch of simpletons.")

(TV Coverage: Fenton's report is filled with footage from the summit.) (CBS-9)

CBS's Bruce Morton reports on a new CBS News poll: The 800 people we polled last night took a realistic view of the summit and what it might mean. They approved Ronald Reagan's handling of it by better than 5-1. And their image of the President has changed a bit. Last night's sample said he is trying to ease tension with the Russians, not get tough with them (43-27%). In our last pre-summit poll, more people thought the President was trying to get tough (34-45%). All these answers are accurate to within plus or minus 4%. Americans' image of Gorbachev has changed too. People see him by better than 2-1 as different from other Soviet leaders (57-24%). They were evenly divided on that question before. And our sample liked what the summiteers did accomplish. Should there be another meeting? People we polled said yes overwhelmingly (83-7%). Should Gorbachev come to the U.S. and go on television here? Should President Reagan go to the Soviet Union? Yes, yes and yes again. Realism came in when we asked, will the summit result in real accomplishments in arms control, or was it mostly for show. "Show" won (49-28%) but people want to keep trying. What do the people we polled think of Jesse Jackson's meeting with Gorbachev? By 62-27% they disapproved, but by almost the same margin, blacks in our sample approved. Overall the poll shows Americans had modest expectations for the summit, but they think it was a good thing. And they are very anxious for American and Soviet leaders to keep talking to each other. (CBS-10)

(Thursday, November 21, 1985)

Rather: On the face of it, the joint Reagan-Gorbachev statement gives no indication of specific progress on such issues as Afghanistan and Nicaragua and no specific assurances from the Soviets about human rights. Tonight behind the scenes the Reagan Administration has opened what appears to be an offensive, talking about some progress anyway on human rights. A senior Administration official, who won't allow use of his name, has told correspondent Bill McLaughlin that President Reagan plans now to take on the human rights issue personally. The President will reportedly pursue one-on-one contacts with Gorbachev through diplomats, even perhaps on the hot line. This official says President Reagan has ordered his aides not to press the Soviets on human rights so as, it is said, not to endanger the President's own personal efforts. (CBS-11)

CBS's Bill Moyers -- Commentary: Politically it was a plus for both men....Ronald Reagan was personal and flexible, not at all the cowboy willing to shoot it out with the gang from the evil empire. This will increase his stature abroad and possibly with his adversary at home, the Congress. Still, no sooner had they left town than reality crept back. Gorbachev came here to persuade the President that star wars is a bad idea, likely to upset the strategic equation. He failed. As his plane took off today, a story moved on the wire from Colorado. It quoted the director of the star wars program, saying the research has already been so successful the question is no longer if we can do something, the question is how fast. Ronald Reagan came here to tell Gorbachev the truth about his country, that people are offended by its bare-knuckle control of its neighbors and its disregard for human rights. As his plane took off, a story moved on the wire from Afghanistan. It reports an increase there in the devastation of towns and villages and the rape of the innocent. No matter how lofty the summit, the low is grubby reality....Yes it was significant for the leaders to meet. But the more they talked of arms control and peace, the more they increased their stockpile of weapons and sounded belligerent....Certainly what happened here is important only for what it can make happen over the next few years. Otherwise, this was just one more display of vanity and deception.... (CBS-12)

Rather: ...Final thoughts tonight....So they have met and smiled and taken each other's measure and agreed to disagree. And even as they did, far from peaceful Geneva the vast war-making apparatus at each man's beckoning continued to rehearse for the drama all agree must never be played.
(TV Coverage: Various military preparations in the U.S.)
In Geneva, trying to fathom each other, to look beneath the smiles, each must have been reminded how so many cordial summits in the past have been followed by crises -- by Hungary, the U-2, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan....If they agreed on nothing to curb the arms build-up, Mr. Reagan says they did agree on a fresh start. And it is good news that, if nothing else, they looked into each other's eyes and hearts and decided they would like to believe the other means it when he says he will never take the last unspeakable step. (CBS-13)

(Thursday, November 21, 1985)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: The Geneva summit ends with hope for the future and some very blunt warnings from Soviet leader Gorbachev about the present, especially about the American Star Wars plan. He said all restraint will be blown to the winds if the United States continues with Star Wars. So for all of the friendly private talks, the dinners and the ceremonies, there was no agreement whatsoever on the major arms control differences. Still President Reagan was feeling optimistic as he left Geneva today that there will be a fresh start between the two superpowers.

(TV coverage: The President and Mrs. Reagan boarding Air Force 1.) And for all of his tough talk Gorbachev also said he believes the world will be more secure because of the summit. Gorbachev flew on to Prague, Czechoslovakia to brief the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union's Eastern European allies, on the summit meeting.

NBC's Chris Wallace: When the President and Soviet leader arrived for today's ceremony they were all smiles but it was soon apparent their summit had produced few concrete results.

(TV coverage: The President and Gorbachev sitting on stage at the ceremony.)

In a joint statement they announced no breakthrough on arms control or regional conflicts. Still Mr. Reagan was upbeat, noting their long personal talks.

(TV coverage: The President speaking at the ceremony. The President: "I leave Geneva today and our fireside summit determined to pursue every opportunity to build a safer world of peace and freedom. General Secretary Gorbachev, we ask you to join us in getting the job done as I'm sure you will.")

The President announced Gorbachev will visit the U.S. next year and that they agreed to accelerate the arms talks, but the Soviet leader was more negative, noting that central issues such as Star Wars had not been settled.

(Gorbachev: "At this meeting it was not possible to reach a solution to this.")

After months of negotiations, Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze came up with only a series of agreements to sign on cultural exchanges, but the two leaders observed all the diplomatic niceties. The smiles were gone though when Gorbachev conducted a 90 minute news conference televised live in the Soviet Union. He said he pressed Mr. Reagan hard to ban space weapons, but made no progress.

(Gorbachev: "I told the President: 'Remember Mr. President, you are not sitting across from simpletons and if the U.S were to go down that road we would of course find a response.'")

Gorbachev said all restraint "would be blown to the winds." The U.S. side agreed that Star Wars remained a barrier with neither side budging, that there was no assurance arms control will anywhere. But U.S. officials talked about the relationship that had been formed, the kind of summit result they had previously rejected.

(Secretary Shultz: "So it was just the kind of get acquainted session that we wanted and I believe General Secretary Gorbachev wanted.")

(Thursday, November 21, 1985)

Wallace continues: And, seeking a political boost, the White House released summit pictures and held background briefings to tell how the President confronted Gorbachev on human rights and Afghanistan, although he changed no Soviet policies. White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, who is in charge of such photo releases, was prominently featured.

(TV coverage: A series of White House photographs.)

Tonight the President will talk about his summit accomplishments to a joint session of congress, but that won't be all smiles either. Mr. Reagan will say it was his military build up that got the Soviets to the summit and that more defense spending is needed now more than ever.

Brokaw: President Reagan's description of this as a fireside summit makes it sound all cozy and warm but Marvin Kalb reports that there were fire works as well as firesides.

NBC's Marvin Kalb: Well that's right Tom. What I hear is that there were some very sharp exchanges between the two men on at least three issues: human rights violations, regional crises such as Nicaragua and Afghanistan, and the President's Star Wars program. I am told that for part of the summit the two men simply talked past each other, reflecting the very deep political differences which continue despite the summit. The drafting of the communique, I'm told, was an absolute nightmare, the American side staying up well beyond five in the morning, and the Soviet side beyond six.

Brokaw: As Gorbachev was using all that blunt language today about American Star Wars plans and the arms race, he was also saying at the same time that he does think that he is more hopeful about the future as a result of this summit however.

Kalb: Well in a general sense that is true. It is certainly better to talk than to growl and fight but it is also true that when the negotiators resume their talks here in Geneva, they will know only more sharply the differences that divide them because the talks here reflected those deep differences.

Brokaw: And with the two leaders looking on, their top aides signed new agreements today between the United States and the Soviet Union to establish closer relations in a number areas. They call for exchanging scholars, performers and athletes, opening new consulates and resuming commercial flights between Moscow and the U.S. and cooperating as well in scientific research and protecting the environment. For his part President Reagan flew from Geneva directly to Brussels to brief the NATO allies on the results of the summit. As Stan Bernard reports, they were as pleased as he was.

(Thursday, November 21, 1985)

NBC's Stan Bernard: (TV coverage: The President arriving at NATO headquarters. Reporter: "Do you bring good news?" The President: "I think so, yes.")

President Reagan was beaming on his arrival at the NATO headquarters. He was about to deliver his personal report on the Geneva summit.

(The President: "I think we had very friendly and cordial meetings, yes." Reporter: "Was the summit a success?" The President: "I believe it was.")

The sense that something positive took place in Geneva carried into the room where the leaders of countries from Canada in the West to Turkey in the East gathered for their first hand report.

(TV coverage: The President in room with NATO leaders.)

The doors closed so the President could provide details of what was not disclosed in the official communique. If there was a failure in Geneva to agree on Star Wars or much else, there seems to be a promise in the air of an agreement to reduce, or at least limit the number of intermediate range missiles, the missiles that are based in Europe. That's what Chancellor Kohl seemed to believe. Kohl, who has political problems with 108 Pershing II missiles in West Germany, liked what he heard in the briefing, saying this will increase President Reagan's popularity in Europe. The British Prime Minister, whose country bases Cruise missiles agreed.

(Prime Minister Thatcher: "Excellent reaction from the others. Most supportive.")

It was a short, symbolic, but important stop-over in Brussels.

(TV coverage: The President boarding Air Force 1.)

While the President was here he conceded he didn't get all he wanted from the Soviet leader, he left Brussels and the NATO allies with the feeling that perhaps a step back was taken -- away from a nuclear war. (NBC-Lead)

NBC's John Chancellor comments that at the end of every summit

conference there is a moment when you pay your money and you take your choice. When the conference ends each country makes the points it wants to make with an eye on the folks at home. It's a time when we learn where things really stand. For example the Soviets didn't give an inch here on their opposition to Star Wars. Mr. Gorbachev says no deal on reducing offensive weapons unless Star Wars is stopped. That's something Gorbachev takes back to Moscow. He can also go home feeling good that the whole question of Soviet aggressiveness overseas wasn't mentioned in the final summit statement and that joint statement has only fourteen words on human rights, another Soviet vulnerability. But having said that, Geneva 1985 is a considerable accomplishment for Ronald Reagan. He didn't want Star Wars to dominate this summit and it didn't. He wanted to stress a fresh start on Soviet-American relations and that's just what he got. Before the summit ended Russian newspapers and Russian spokesmen were echoing the very theme set by the White House. A couple of years ago the Russians were saying that maybe it was just impossible to deal at all with Reagan Administration.

(Thursday, November 21, 1985)

Chancellor continues: Today the head Russian is planning a trip to America and the President will be received in Moscow the year after and that's a big change. What was most striking about this summit was Mr. Reagan's dominance of it. He set the themes and in his remarkable series of personal meetings with Gorbachev he set the style. Mr. Reagan hasn't reduced the basic differences between the two countries but he didn't come here to do that. What he wanted was a new way to talk with the Kremlin, and it looks as though that's just what he got. (NBC-11)

VIDEO SCRAPBOOK

(EDITOR'S NOTE: NBC aired a video scrapbook of numerous shots from the summit.) (NBC-12)

ABC's Peter Jennings: A little later this evening, President Reagan will come here directly from overseas to brief the nation and the country on his impressions of the summit meeting in Geneva. It has been a very long day for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, but particularly for Mr. Reagan. He has stopped on the way home to brief America's NATO allies in Brussels and he -- for one -- doesn't sleep very well on airplanes. This day began when Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev made one final appearance together in Geneva.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: They met for the last time at this summit at the International Press Center beneath their respective flags -- to report on what they had and had not accomplished.

(TV coverage of press center, the leaders shaking hands on stage.) To the audience of officials and reporters, each delivered short remarks. Mr. Gorbachev went first.

(Gorbachev: "The President and I have done a huge amount of work. We decided that we must help to decrease the threat of nuclear war -- we must not allow the arms race to lead us into space. And we must cut it down. The solving of the most important problems concerning the arms race and increasing hopes of peace -- we didn't succeed in reaching at this meeting.")

Then it was the President's turn.

(President: "I came to Geneva to seek a fresh start in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. And we have done this. General Secretary Gorbachev and I have held comprehensive discussions covering all elements of our relationship. I'm convinced that we are heading in the right direction. We have reached some useful interim results which are described in the joint statement that is being issued this morning. In agreeing to accelerate the work of our nuclear arms negotiators, Mr. Gorbachev and I have addressed our common responsibility to strengthen peace. I believe that we have established the process for more intensive contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union. I leave Geneva today and our fireside summit determined to pursue every opportunity to build a safer world of peace and freedom. General Secretary Gorbachev -- we ask you to join us in getting the job done as I'm sure you will. Thank you.")

(Thursday, November 21, 1985)

Donaldson continues: When the two leaders had finished, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Secretary Shultz signed a new cultural exchange agreement -- consulates in New York and Kiev will also be opened. Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan looked on in clear delight, but the big news about people-to-people exchanges was not in the fact that artists and scholars and the like will visit, but that the two leaders have agreed to meet again in two future summits -- next year in Washington, the year after in Moscow.

(TV coverage of signing ceremony, then handshakes.)

But was there anything else? A joint written statement was issued, which said: serious differences remain on a number of critical issues, but some greater understanding of each sides' view was achieved by the two leaders. On topic number one -- the arms race -- the joint statement said they agreed to accelerate the work at the negotiations, but there were no new guidelines set forth for the negotiators and the accelerations spoken of simply meant trying harder. On human rights, there was one sentence: "They agreed on the importance of resolving humanitarian cases in the spirit of cooperation." And on the subject of regional conflicts, the main emphasis of Mr. Reagan's United Nations speech this fall, they simply agreed to continue exchanging views.

(TV: Still photograph of Reagan & Gorbachev, with graphics beneath. Summing up later, Secretary Shultz bluntly said the summit had not produced any breakthrough on curbing the arms race. Shultz made it clear that one of the principle disputes in this area still centers on the President's so-called "Star Wars" missile defense shield idea.

(Secretary Shultz at briefing: "He feels as strongly as ever that the research program designed to find the answer -- is it possible to defend against ballistic missiles -- is essential. And he insists upon that. There was no give on that at all.")

But if all that sounded negative, Shultz and other officials made a great deal over the good personal chemistry they believe was established between the two leaders in their extensive fireside one-on-one talks and the fact that they have agreed to met again.

(TV: Still photograph of President and Gorbachev beside fire.)

In early afternoon, the President said goodbye to Geneva and headed to Brussels to report to the other NATO leaders, who had gathered in the snowy capital to here the news.

(TV coverage of Reagans on Air Force One; then coverage of NATO meeting, including shot of President with Prime Minister Thatcher.)

Outside to reporters, the President delivered a further assessment of his meetings with Gorbachev.

(Reporter: "Are you friends with Mr. Gorbachev?" President: "I think we had very friendly and cordial meetings, yes." Reporter: "Was the summit a success?" President: "I believe it was.")

Ronald Reagan use to call get-acquainted summits useless if not down right dangerous, but that was years ago. Now he's clearly changed his mind and believes some good may come from this one even if there are no immediate dramatic results to report.

(Thursday, November 21, 1985)

Jennings: Not since his first visit to the West, and that was to Paris, has Mr. Gorbachev been the subject of so-much concentrated attention. Whatever you may think of his policies, Mr. Gorbachev makes impact. Shortly after he and President Reagan signed a joint communique this morning, he showed up before the international press corps to interpret the summit from his point of view.

ABC's Walter Rodgers: Gorbachev got the jump on President Reagan, giving the first detailed report on the summit at this news conference. It was quickly apparent serious differences remain between Washington and Moscow, although Gorbachev suggested a new era of better relations could now occur, if only President Reagan scraps "Star Wars." In Gorbachev's words -- "slamming the door on an arms race in space."

(Gorbachev: "We could not understand the President's attitude. We can't see any logic in arguments. And we hope that what he said will not be his last word.")

Gorbachev said the central focus of the summit was arms control, but he reported little progress there.

(Gorbachev: "The American delegation was unprepared to make any major decisions at this point." ...Reporter: "We have just as many nuclear weapons after the summit, after this meeting as before the meeting. Can you tell us if the world is a safer place because of this meeting and if so, why?" Gorbachev: "The world is a safer place because the summit and its results have laid the foundation for mutually understanding, respect and dialogue.")

The Soviet leader joked about negotiating difficulties, recalling that one peace group asked him not to leave Geneva until he and President Reagan reached an agreement.

(Gorbachev: "Well that would be a little risky, because one couldn't be certain of ever getting out of here.")

At one point, Gorbachev hinted there were arguments at the summit.

(Gorbachev: "The talks with President Reagan were very open at times -- sharp at certain times, and extremely sharp at other times. But I think they were productive.")

And playing to a larger European and world audience, Gorbachev assumed the role of statesman for the other superpower.

(Gorbachev: "We are no longer talking about confrontation between two societies or regimes, but rather about the necessity to choose between survival and mutual destruction.")

When he had finished, Gorbachev approved his own virtuoso performance. Then, Gorbachev was off to Prague to be kissed and congratulated by all of his Warsaw Pact allies who predictable endorsed the young Mr. Gorbachev's performance. Substance aside, Gorbachev was a public relations success here. Using Western television, the Soviet leader reported the summit results to Europe and the Americans before President Reagan ever had a chance. Gorbachev said a lot of things the Soviets have said before, but he seems to say them so much more pleasantly. (ABC-lead)

(Thursday, November 21, 1985)

Jennings: We have mentioned on a couple of occasions during the summit one difference between America's allies in Western Europe and the allies of the Soviet Union. It has to do with input into policy. America's allies in Western Europe can bring considerable influence to bear. Well, now that they have heard President Reagan's briefing on the summit. What do they think?

ABC's Barrie Dunsmore reports the NATO allies had urged President Reagan to meet with the Soviet leader. After more than six years without a summit, they had grown increasingly anxious about the sorry state of East-West relations. Most of the heads of government were therefore eager to come to Brussels to get Mr. Reagan's first hand report. Not so the ever independent French -- Mitterrand didn't make the few miles up the road from Paris. Brian Mulroney came all the way from Canada.

(PM Mulroney: "I got the impression from President Reagan that the first part of this report to us was on the human side -- on what he learned about Mr. Gorbachev and about his aspirations for his people and his commitment to his own way of life.")

Belgium's Foreign Minister Tindemans thought that most NATO leaders shared his view that the summit had been a good first step.

(FM Tindemans: "It's impossible at this moment to say if the Geneva meeting will have great results afterwards, but at least there is a new basis for a new relationship and I hope that this will be the very beginning of a new era." Reporter: "Did Gorbachev make an impression on the President?" Tindemans: "Yes, he said that it is an impressive personality?")

Margaret Thatcher, who herself has been charmed by Gorbachev a year ago, seemed pleased that Ronald Reagan apparently feels he too can do business with the Soviet leader.

(PM Thatcher: "I don't think you should underestimate the atmosphere of cordiality and confidence, but also the realism that there is a great deal more to be done.")

The allies recognize that the achievements of the summit are modest. Still, having pushed so hard for a summit meeting and then being fearful that it might be a total failure, western Europe tonight seemed satisfied with the modest results -- a positive change in the East-West climate. (ABC-2)

ABC's Rick Inderfurth reports on what impact the summit might have on arms control talks: The principle focus of today's joint statement was here -- on the bargaining table in Geneva, where U.S. and Soviet negotiators have been meeting since March to break the deadlock on arms control. And the impact of the summit on these talks?

(Secretary Shultz: "It has not produced anything by way of a further agreement. It has produced, perhaps -- some political impulse to the negotiators in Geneva.")

And it should. The joint statement signed at the end of the summit, endorses the principle of 50 percent reductions in nuclear arms, something both sides had previously proposed as well as an interim agreement on the deployment of U.S. and Soviet medium range missiles in Europe.

(Thursday, November 21, 1985)

Inderfurth continues: That, U.S. officials say, would require a freeze, then reductions to equal levels. But the broad language contained in the joint statement did little to narrow the gap. Several key issues dividing the two sides including what weapons to count in the 50 percent reductions and most importantly, whether any limits will be placed on President Reagan's strategic defense initiative. Still a former U.S. negotiator believes the climate has improved somewhat for arms control.

(Ralph Earle: "It does not break the deadlock in my view. It does narrow the gap toward breaking the deadlock.")

U.S. and Soviet negotiators will return to Geneva in January to resume the arms talks, but here at the bargaining table translating today's broad joint statement into specific treaty language won't be easy because as negotiators often say, the devil is in the details.

(ABC-4)

ESPIONAGE

Brokaw reports a civilian counterintelligence employee of the U.S. Navy was arrested today and charged with stealing American secrets and turning them over to a foreign country. The suspect is Jonathan Pollard, 31 years old, and the FBI believes that the country he was spying for was Israel....

(CBS-6, NBC-7)

ROMANIAN DEFECTOR

Brokaw reports American immigration officials are saying tonight that a Romanian acrobat has decided against defecting to the West. His pregnant American girl friend had charged that he was being sent back to communist Romania against his will, but after questioning him U.S. officials let him board a plane for home.

(NBC-8)

BRUSSELS BOMB

Rather: Minutes after President Reagan arrived in Brussels to brief the NATO allies, a bomb blew up a few miles away at the European headquarters of Motorola. There were no injuries but damage was considerable. A violent radical group that has taken responsibility for 18 bombings in the past year said it was responsible for this one too.

(CBS-2)

SOUTH AFRICA

Rather: There was a massive protest by an estimated 50,000 blacks in a township outside South Africa's capital of Pretoria. Police opened fire. At least six protesters reportedly were killed. The white minority government is allowing Nelson Mandela to hold what he has called an urgent meeting with his lawyers tomorrow. This gives weight to speculation that the government may be about to free Mandela after 21 years behind bars.

(CBS-8)

NETWORK COMMENTARY FOLLOWING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
TO A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

ABC's Peter Jennings: The President's report to both joint houses of Congress and of course to the nation on his trip to Geneva. There's Sen. Robert Dole. Now saying hello to various members of the House and Senate, having spoken for about 18 minutes, putting it early on, as he said, recalling his days as a broadcaster, filing directly to the American people.... Enthusiastic applause for the President as he makes his way out of the House chamber for what is clearly a much-needed rest. Mrs. Reagan, still in her box, wishing goodnight. Her guests this evening were Dr. Neil Davis, who is her brother, and his wife. Mrs. Reagan had, as you probably know, her own encounters and very serious conversations on a number of occasions with Raisa Gorbachev. They appeared in public on a couple of occasions together, and on a number of occasions individually. And in Geneva, which is something of a skeptical town... President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, and also very particularly Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Gorbachev, brought the town to an unusual stir. As I said, not a town that is stirred easily. The President, as we said, now making his way back to the White House.

Barrie Dunsmore reports from Brussels on European reaction to the summit: First of all, I think based on what the leaders have said publicly...I think it's fair to say that nothing the President said tonight to the American people is at variance with what he told the NATO allies earlier today. Perhaps the emphasis is somewhat different. He did tell them that he thought it would be possible to make a deal limiting the nuclear weapons which are currently floating around Europe, something he didn't stress particularly in his message tonight. But basically the thrust was the same. I was interested to note that at one point in his speech tonight, he said that we've come a long way. And I think the Europeans, applying that to Ronald Reagan and his attitude toward the Soviets, would heartily agree. And that's one of the reasons they feel very good about the summit.

Jennings: The Europeans had wanted some progress, at least many of them had, on the Strategic Defense Initiative or star wars. There doesn't appear to have been any, so what was the reaction in Brussels today?

Dunsmore: I had the feeling the people here were pretty realistic about that issue. Everyone has noted the fact that the Soviets are engaged in research of their own in this kind of weaponry. They have also said that the United States certainly must go ahead with the research on it. One of the things that Mr. Tindemans did tell me was that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed that they would abide by the Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty....But generally speaking, I think that people here are relatively satisfied even on that score.

Jennings continues with various interviews.

NETWORK COMMENTARY (continued)

CBS's Dan Rather: As we've all come to expect, this was a rather remarkable performance in delivering his speech, among other things. Not one of his longer addresses. Crisp and to the point, about what he believes the American people can and can not expect out of this summit.

Bill Moyers: I think the President's sense of realism was the most encouraging thing about the speech.... I admire what Mr. Reagan did here. In his personal performance, he conducted himself reasonably and persuasively, he didn't let the blitz of Soviet propaganda overturn his bearings, and I was very impressed with how he conducted himself here, and I was impressed tonight with the political astuteness he showed in that speech. But I think the most important thing is he said, don't get your hopes up; don't expect more than hard negotiations can produce, and let's get to the business of hard negotiations.... And those are issues that can only be decided in time and the President was very wise, it would seem to me tonight, to say, I put the frame in place, I've got the process started, but it's going to take some very difficult, hard negotiations to see what we can get from it.

Rather: In your opinion, clearly labeled, what appears to be the accomplishment of this summit?

Moyers: The establishment of a process; the putting of a frame around the relationships; the clearing of the air of invective between these two over the last five years. The "fresh start," he said, all right, let's put behind us our evil empire talk and our capitalist tool talk, and let's see if we can -- despite our deep differences, get down to some agreements that we can both respect. As the old saying goes, time will tell.

Rather at this point interviews Dr. Evgeny Velikov, Kremlin science advisor, Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Dr. Harold Brown and Theodore Sorenson.

Rather: Looking back on the week, we wondered what it was, what it meant, what did we remember. Well, we knew that we were expecting an older man in pursuit of a legacy, a younger man in search of a future, and we hoped that we would be somewhere in between. And then they were almost there. But there was contradiction in their coming. A reversing of the image. The leader of the free world arrived in the dark; the leader of the unfree world arrived in the light. Both arrived in the cold. Then there was the handshake. The touch, and that was good. A little thaw. A start. There was concern, too. The concern of a young man with a coat for the old man without in the cold. So they went inside and talked. And for awhile it was warm. But more important, they were together. The secret weapons of this summit were together, too. The wives. And that was good. Children sang to one wife; grown men shouted at the other. Then, they touched, too -- hand in hand. Not long, but long enough, and still the leaders met and talked. But not to us; it was too soon. We looked for signs; we tried to read what they wore, but that was only smiles. It was too soon to talk to us. And now they have begun to talk to us, in their first words, some signs of hope. At least some dialogue. What kind of future, what substantial agreement, the words and the meetings will lead to, we are only beginning to see and hear tonight.

NETWORK COMMENTARY (continued)

NBC's Marvin Kalb comments what the President is trying to do is address the problem of these very powerful Soviet long-range missiles. The Russians do not want us to address those missiles because they do not see that as a problem. They see those missiles as the basis of their security. So in this one illustration you can really see the profound differences, the different approaches to what may seem to be very simple problems. How do you get security? Each administration tends to rediscover the wheel, to learn the same lessons over and over again. Here is a President tonight saying how important it is that both sides maintain a dialogue. Well this is something that was an opportunity for him for four and a half years but he chose to do it now at this particular point in his administration.

Tom Brokaw asks Steve Hurst, how do think the Kremlin will react to what it heard tonight from President Reagan?

Steve Hurst comments the Kremlin fully expected exactly what Mr. Reagan was going to say the problem they've got is that Star Wars remains a focal point for them. They are not going to give up on it. On leaving here Mr. Gorbachev said to news conference in as much we've given Mr. Reagan a chance to talk to us about Star Wars, he doesn't want to budge, now he can go home and think about it until our next summit.

Brokaw to Senator Lugar: Did the President really achieve something outside of atmospherics and a resumption of talks with the Soviet Union?

Sen. Richard Lugar comments: Yes I think he achieved several things. First of all they are going to continue to talk. We are going to have at least some acceleration in my judgement of the arms control talks specifically with the goals of 50 percent reduction and movement in the chemical weapon business. It seemed to me not only was it atmospheric, but there is structure that is very important and very hopeful to the world.

Brokaw to Senator Biden: What was your reaction from the Democratic side to what the President did in Geneva and how he reported that tonight to the Congress?

Sen. Joseph Biden comments: I think he was very positive. I think it's more than atmospheric. I though he represented his position as he always does exceedingly well. On balance I thought it was a positive, not stunning, positive summit.

Brokaw: Will the President alter that (his stance on the ABC treaty) in any way between now and June when he meets again with Gorbachev?

Chris Wallace comments the real question is going to be more a political one than the legal one of a treaty, and that is whether or not the President feels the need, either because of pressures here at home or because of an outstanding deal that Gorbachev offers, to put some kind of limits on SDI. He hasn't so far, and after his rhetoric tonight I see no reason to think he will in the future.