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# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1985 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

57 Die As Egyptian Commandos Storm Jet -- An Egyptian commando unit stormed a hijacked jet with more than 80 persons on board, triggering a battle that killed about 50 passengers. (Washington Post, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, Washington Times, Reuter, AP, UPI)

Another Suspected Spy Arrested -- A former employee of the National Security Council was arrested Monday on charges of spying for the Soviet Union. (Reuter, UPI)

### NATIONAL NEWS

White House May Not Support Tax Bill -- Chief of Staff Donald Regan said President Reagan may not support the tax law changes passed by the Ways and Means Committee. (Reuter, New York Times, Washington Post, Baltimore Sun, UPI)

Regan Apologizes To Women -- Chief of Staff Donald Regan apologized for his remark that most women would not understand the issues raised at Geneva. (Washington Post, UPI)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

HIJACKING -- The U.S. knew in advance and endorsed the plan to storm the airliner.

SUMMIT -- The Soviet media continued to speak in a generally approving fashion of the Geneva Summit.

TERRORIST ATTACK -- In West Germany, a car bomb exploded and more than 30 people, most Americans, were injured.



*This Summary is prepared Monday through Friday by the White House News Summary Staff.  
For complete stories or information, please call 456-2950.*

## **INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

### **57 DIE AS EGYPTIAN COMMANDOS STORM JET**

VALLETTA, Malta -- An Egyptian military commando unit Sunday night stormed a hijacked EgyptAir passenger jet with more than 80 persons on board here, triggering a grenade and gun battle with the hijackers that set the aircraft on fire and killed about 50 passengers. The aircraft, on a flight from Athens to Cairo, was diverted Saturday night after a midnight shootout.

Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici decided to "give permission to Egyptian troops to storm the plane because the situation was out of hand," Paul Mifsud, the Maltese government spokesman, said Sunday night.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said two of the three U.S. citizens aboard the plane had been wounded, but he would not confirm that any Americans had been killed.

(Loren Jenkins, Washington Post, A1)

### **50 Die As Plane Hijackers Hurl Grenades After Egypt's Troops Storm Jet In Malta**

The plane was hijacked Saturday night, shortly after it took off from the Athens airport on the way to Cairo. The Egyptian troops stormed the plane at 8:15 Sunday night (2:15 P.M. Sunday, EST). The operation lasted no more than 10 minutes, the Maltese government said.

(New York Times, A1)

### **Hijack Rescue Leaves Dozens Dead**

One American woman was killed by the hijackers before the raid at 8:15 Maltese time (2:15 EST), Joel Levy, deputy deputy chief of the U.S. Mission, said. He said the terrorists shot and seriously wounded another American woman and slightly wounded an American man, identified as Patrick Scott Baker.

(James Morrison, Washington Times, A1)

### **Up To 50 Die In Raid On Hijackers**

Eleven women were allowed to leave the before the commando charge, Joel Levy, deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy in Malta, said.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)

### **Maltese Police, State Department Say State Department Ended**

State Department spokesman Dan Lawler told Reuters that several shots were fired in the attack and there appeared to have been some casualties. Earlier, a Maltese government spokesman said the hijackers, reported to number three or four, threw from the plane a body and seven wounded people with their hands tied behind their backs.

(Reuter)

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Commandos Storm Hijacked Plane; As Many As 50 Killed

The pilot, Captain Hani Galal, his head bandaged and his uniform bloodstained, told a news conference about three hours after the raid that the ringleader had singled out Americans and Israelis "for execution."

Galal said that when the commando assault began, the leader of the hijacking, who had been guarding him, tossed a grenade into the cabin from the cockpit. The hijacker then spun around and shot at the pilot. But Galal, whose skull was grazed by the shot, grabbed a fire axe and struck his attacker, killing him, the government said. (AP)

Plane Was The Same That U.S. Jets Intercepted  
With Achille Lauro Hijackers

The Boeing 737, the same aircraft that U.S. jets intercepted last month with hijackers of the ship Achille Lauro, erupted in flames after the grenades were detonated, filling the cabin with smoke in the bloodiest rescue attempt in hijack history. (UPI)

U.S. BACKS EGYPT ON STORMING OF PLANE

The United States moved quickly Sunday to support Egypt in its storming of the hijacked Egyptian airliner in Malta, assuring President Mubarak in advance that it would try to stop Libya from interfering in any Egyptian military action and offering "all appropriate assistance," a U.S. official disclosed Sunday. (David Ottaway, Washington Post, A20)

U.S. Applauds Egypt, Malta For Ending Hijacking

The United States warmly congratulated Egypt for ending the hijack of of an EgyptAir passenger plane during which at least two Americans were injured. (Reuter)

U.S. Swiftly Supports Egypt's Decision To Storm Airliner

Hours after Secretary Shultz urged "using both barrels" against terrorists, Egyptian commandos stormed a hijacked airliner and the U.S. quickly supported the raid that left dozens dead. (UPI)

EGYPT PUTS ITS MILITARY FORCES ON ALERT

CAIRO -- Egypt put its military on alert Sunday, closing major highways from Cairo to the Libyan border and reportedly mobilizing troops amid suspicions that Libya was implicated in the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner that ended Sunday night in Malta with a bloody assault by Egyptian and Maltese commandos.

(Christopher Dickey, Washington Post, A21)

ANOTHER SUSPECTED SPY ARRESTED; THIRD SPY CASE IN FIVE DAYS

WASHINGTON -- A former employee of the super-secret National Security Agency (NSA) was arrested Monday of charges of spying for the Soviet Union. Ronald W. Pelton, 44, who worked for the NSA as a communications specialist from 1965 through 1979, was seized by federal agents at a hotel in Annapolis, MD, shortly after midnight, FBI Director William Webster said. (Reuter)

Espionage

A federal complaint will be filed Monday before a U.S. Magistrate in Baltimore, charging Pelton with conspiracy to violate Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 794 (C), the spokesman said. (UPI)

ISRAEL EXPRESSES 'SHOCK' AT SPY CASE

JERUSALEM -- The Israeli government expressed its "shock and consternation" Sunday night over reports linking Israel to a civilian U.S. Navy intelligence analyst arrested and charged with providing secret U.S. documents to a foreign country.

Today's statement for the first time obliquely raised the possibility that there may have been Israeli involvement in the incident, despite Israel's stated policy of not conducting any intelligence activity in the United States. (Washington Post, A1)

Israel To Probe Alleged Spying On U.S.

TEL AVIV, Israel -- In a statement read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner, the Israeli government declared that "this type of activity is completely contrary to Israeli policy. Israeli policy is to avoid any intelligence activity with respect to the United States because of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries."

(Bill Kritzberg, Washington Times, A5)

Israel Says It Does Not Spy Against U.S.

JERUSALEM -- Israel said spying on the United States is "in total contradiction" to government policy -- the first official statement on the arrest of a U.S. Navy employee in Washington as an Israeli spy. (UPI)

U.S. SECURITY ADVISER McFARLANE BRIEFS THATCHER ON GENEVA

LONDON -- British Prime Minister Thatcher was briefed by U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane Sunday on last week's summit meeting between President Reagan and Gorbachev, her office said.

(Reuter)

### CHIN'S 'GOOD FORTUNE'

Born in China and educated in Peking, where he attended a university, Larry Wu-Tai Chin was hired as an interpreter for the U.S. Army in Shanghai in 1948, but he was persuaded by Chinese communists to provide them with intelligence, the FBI said.

He began spying in 1952 when he provided information on the whereabouts of Chinese prisoners during the Korean War, and it continued after he retired in 1981, the FBI said.

(Peter Perl, Washington Post, A1)

### U.S. Protests China On Accused Spy

WASHINGTON -- Washington protested to China Sunday over a former U.S. intelligence agent accused of spying for that country in the latest in a series of espionage scandals, a State Department spokesman said Sunday.

(Reuter)

### SHULTZ SAYS SOVIETS HINTED SHIFT ON AFGHANISTAN

Secretary Shultz said Sunday that Soviet leader Gorbachev gave hints at the Geneva summit of greater Soviet willingness to negotiate the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan.

Shultz also rejected the notion that the failure of the summit to produce substantive agreement on reducing nuclear weapons has put pressure on Reagan and Gorbachev to reach an arms-control accord when they meet here next year.

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A7)

### CUBA SEEN SEEKING SOVIET OK TO DECLARE WAR ON S. AFRICA

LONDON -- Cuba was reported Sunday to be seeking Soviet approval for a formal declaration of war against South Africa, believing that the time is right for an international crusade to destroy apartheid and to secure Angola and, Mozambique and Namibia for Marxism.

(Washington Times, A7)

### HONDURAS HOLDS ELECTION

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -- Hondurans voted for a new president and legislature Sunday in national elections. Many voters were delayed by confusion over U.S.-supplied indelible ink designed to prevent fraud. Barring collapse of the electoral process after the vote, diplomatic and Honduran political officials said, the outcome was unlikely to affect key Central American policies of the Reagan Administration.

(Ed Cody, Washington Post, A15)

### BOMB HURTS GIs IN FRANKFURT

FRANKFURT -- A powerful bomb exploded outside a U.S. military shopping center Monday, injuring 34 persons, most of them Americans, authorities said.

(AP story, Washington Post, A15)

WAITE TO MEET U.S. OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK

ATHENS, Greece -- Hostage trouble-shooter Terry Waite, "optimistic and hopeful," about his efforts to help free four American hostages in Beirut, says he expects to return to Lebanon after meeting U.S. officials in New York. (UPI)

S. AFRICAN CROWD KILLS GIRL, 3

CAPETOWN -- A 3-year-old black girl was burned to death Sunday, the latest victim of relentless South African racial strife that has claimed more than 800 lives in the past year. (Reuter story, Washington Post, A17)

BUSINESSMEN TAKE ON APARTHEID

JOHANNESBURG -- South Africa's once-apolitical business community has been transformed into its most vigorous lobby by the racial and economic crisis that has hit the country during the past 16 months.

U.S. Banks reportedly have warned the Pretoria government that it must move more rapidly toward political reform before they will agree to reschedule the country's \$14 billion short-term debt.

(Washington Post, A22)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page A8 of the Washington Times contains an article by Mary Belcher entitled "Always In Top Form, Reagan Was Set With Soviet Responses."

Page B2 of the Washington Times contains an article by John McKelway entitled "Keeping Up With The President Is Exhausting."

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## **NATIONAL NEWS**

### **WHITE HOUSE MAY NOT SUPPORT TAX BILL**

WASHINGTON -- White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said Sunday that President Reagan may not support the sweeping tax law changes passed by the House Ways and Means Committee.

In an interview televised on CBS' 'Face The Nation,' Regan said the Administration wants to examine the bill passed by the committee for its impact on investment, savings, and business incentives. (Reuter)

#### **Regan Has Doubts About Presidential OK For House Panel's Tax Plan**

Mr. Regan said that the tax overhaul approved by the House Ways and Means Committee changed President Reagan's plan "quite a bit" and that he was "not sure" it would get the President's support.

(Stephen Nordlinger, Baltimore Sun, A1)

#### **Tax Package A Year Later**

The architects in each instance, by trying to combine the simplicity desired by the President and economists and the practicality demanded by groups representing individuals and corporations, left smudges on their blueprints.

(Gary Klott, New York Times, A1)

#### **Late Trade-Offs Produced Tax Agreement**

From the beginning, Rep. Rostenkowski said that politics, not ideology, would govern his effort to overhaul the tax code. Ways and Means members have left their imprint all over the legislation. Almost every change in deductions and credits was shaped by one parochial interest or another.

"He was able to put the squeeze on people," said one person who was in the room.

(Anne Swardson, Washington Post, A4)

#### **Tax Reform Jockeying Just Beginning**

The wild card in the likely battle when the full house begins reviewing the legislation next month is President Reagan, who now must decide whether he can support a plan that has higher tax rates than he wants and preserves some of the loopholes and deductions he sought to eliminate.

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

### **REGAN APOLOGIZES TO WOMEN**

White House chief of staff Donald Regan apologized Sunday for his remark that most women would not understand the issues raised at the summit in Geneva, saying, "I misspoke, very frankly, and when I misspoke apparently it was a beaut."

(Loretta Tofani, Washington Post, A7)



Regan: 'I Know Women Understand'

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan apologized for his remark about women not understanding the issues at last week's summit meeting, saying he did not intend it to be "a put-down of any women." (UPI)

ARMY AGENT ACQUITTED IN LARCENY TRIAL  
GI Charged In Probe Of Covert Operations

An Army court-martial has acquitted a sargeant on charges of larceny and dereliction of duty in the first of four trials stemming from an investigation into the Army's intelligence and special operations units.

Master Sgt. Ramon Barron was acquitted late Saturday night at the end of a week-long court-martial at the Army's Arlington Hall.

(Washington Post, A1)

REGAN WARNS REAGAN MIGHT VETO FARM BILL

Farm subsidy programs put together by the Senate last week are expected to be so expensive that President Reagan may veto the four-year farm bill, his top aid said Sunday. "Right now, we're trying to figure out how to get the deficit down, and everyone in Congress is saying that, and yet they come in with a farm bill that will spend more than \$50 billion over the next four years," White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation." (Stephanie Nall, Washington Times, A3)

STOCKMAN IMPACT LINGERS

Although Stockman is no longer the Reagan Administration's budget director, the seeds of "market-oriented" agriculture policy that he began planting in 1981 have started to germinate. The farm bill approved Saturday night by the Senate, like the House version that passed earlier, contains central elements of the Reagan-Stockman approach to getting the government out of agriculture.

Both bills shrunk the two main governmental tools that influence how much money farmers make -- the support-loan levels that put a floor under basic commodity prices and the direct federal subsidy payments that prop up farmer income. (News Analysis by Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A1)

HOPE THAT CAN'T BE MEASURED

As a journalist who has spent two decades observing Reagan and trying to understand how he responds to events, I tend to think that the Geneva summit may be one of the best things that ever happened to him. Apart from breaching the rhetoric barrier, Reagan and Gorbachev made a useful contribution simply by getting to know each other in private and intense discussions. For a President whose touchstone is experience, this relationship is bound to contribute to his understanding. What is good for

### GSA REPUBLICANS LAMENT THE DAWNING OF A BRITA DAY

The Democrats have a strong influence on policy decisions, personnel matters and day-to-day management at the General Services Administration through the growing power of Susan Brita, administrator Terence Golden's chief of staff. Republican appointees believe Mr. Golden and Mrs. Brita are ignoring reforms promised by Mr. Reagan.

Insiders say that because Mr. Golden is working only a limited agenda -- covering fewer than 10 key themes -- much of the work at the agency is falling to Mrs. Brita.

But, insiders say, Mrs. Brita has proven to be an able and trusted confidante of Mr. Golden, executing his instructions and shaping those areas that he is not interested in.

(Myron Stuck/Mark Tapscott, Washington Times, A3)

### ACQUITTALS HAVE CAST SHADOW ON THE FBI

LOS ANGELES -- The recent mistrial in the Richard Miller spy trial was a milestone: it was the first time the U.S. government failed to get a conviction in an espionage case.

Neil Welch, a former assistant director who served 29 years with the FBI, said the bureau now has "a lack of willingness to fire people .... You literally can't get rid of anybody. The only thing you can do is transfer them around."

U.S. Attorney Robert Bonner, who prosecuted, said in his closing argument that "It's only natural to ask" whether Miller should have been fired from the FBI long before his arrest. But he added: "That's not the way it works in government or the FBI. Maybe that's the way it should work."

(Washington Post, A3)

### FINANCE PANEL MOVES SLOWLY ON NOMINATION

As a high-ranking aide to the Republican majority of the Senate Banking Committee, Paul Freedenberg should have been confirmed easily by the Senate as an assistant secretary of Commerce. But two months after he was nominated by President Reagan, Freedenberg still hasn't won confirmation. It has nothing to do with Freedenberg's qualifications, committee aides said. They said the problem has been getting enough members to a meeting to approve him.

(Washington Post, A11)

### BUSINESS BEFORE THANKSGIVING

WASHINGTON -- President Reagan wraps up official business today, formally accepting the traditional Thanksgiving turkey in the Rose Garden, and prepares to head to California for a weeklong Holiday celebration. He will return to Washington next Monday.

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

#### LOW-LEVEL JOBS REMAIN UNFILLED

In the Washington suburbs and in many other areas of the country -- especially in the more affluent communities -- retailers, grocers and restaurant owners are complaining that they can't find enough good employees to fill jobs they have.

"You can run the usual ads and get nowhere," added Helen Drivas, the Hecht Co.'s divisional vice president in charge of employee relations and civic affairs.

"I've been in business 25 years and have never seen anything like this," said Tom McNutt, president of the local 400 Retail Union. In particular, McNutt noted, some fast-food chains in the Washington area are paying \$4.00 to \$4.50 per hour for beginning part-time workers.

As the diverse, but numerous, signs indicate, many entry-level jobs are going unfilled -- even though 8 million Americans are now out of work.

(Caroline Mayer, Washington Post, E1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page C2 of the Washington Post contains an article by Jonathan Yardley on Edmund Morris' Reagan biography.

-End of A-Section-

## NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

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(Sunday Evening, November 24, 1985)

(CBS and NBC did not air newscasts)

### HIJACKING

ABC's Sam Donaldson reports Egyptian commandos have stormed the Egyptian airliner flown yesterday by hijackers to Malta, thus ending the hijacking but in the process there has been very heavy loss of life. A Maltese government spokesman says up to 50 of the some 80 people aboard the plane may have been killed. Of the 3 Americans involved in the hijacking, the U.S. State Department says one is dead, two injured.... Here in Washington, the State Department was quick to commend the Egyptian and Maltese governments for their actions to resolve the incident. And the White House said: We support the decision to end this brutal act of terrorism.

ABC's Rick Inderfurth reports the State Department has confirmed that the U.S. knew in advance and endorsed the Egyptian plan to storm the jetliner. While the commando raid was being readied in Malta, Secretary Shultz unleashed a verbal barrage at the hijackers here at home.

(Secretary Shultz: "We must stamp out this terrorist activity. These people are not worth the time of day. They are not even people, doing what they are doing. The way to get after these people is to get after them using both barrels.")

But while talking tough the U.S. maintained a low profile during the crisis.

(Donald Regan: "We're letting the government of Malta and the government of Egypt handle this situation.") (ABC-Lead)

### SUMMIT

Donaldson: The Soviet media continued today to speak in a generally approving fashion of the of the Geneva superpower summit. The newspaper Izvestia saying the talks signaled the start a search for ways to improve and normalize the Soviet-American relationship. But all Soviet media continued to warn that the U.S. pursuit of a strategic defense -- so-called Star Wars shield could prevent progress. And here in this country the post-summit analysis continued as well.

ABC's Sheilah Kast reports President Reagan and Gorbachev left their Geneva summit promising to meet again in a year, a schedule that raises questions about what they can hope to accomplish then. Secretary Shultz sought to ally fears that the deadline of the second summit would heap pressure on the President to compromise.

(Secretary Shultz: "If there is an agreement to be found that is in the interests of the United States to make, we're quite ready and anxious to make it. And if there isn't, no amount of deadlining will cause the President to make one.")

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(Sunday Evening, November 24, 1985)

Kast continues: The President's chief of staff contended that Gorbachev has accepted U.S. determination to pursue space research. (Donald Regan: "Reality would have it that he would have to say: Well I'm convinced that they are going to go ahead with it because that is exactly what we are going to do.") Secretary Shultz was asked whether the Soviets might be on the verge of proposing a timetable for withdrawing their troops [from Afghanistan]. (Secretary Shultz: "I thought there was some indication of it but we'll just have to see.")

Donaldson reports incidentally, White House Chief of Staff Regan apologized today for his pre-summit remarks that most women would not understand the main topics of the summit. "I misspoke," said Regan who offered an apology to those who feel offended. But Regan couldn't resist adding: "My own wife wasn't offended by the way." (ABC-3)

Donaldson reports some events speak for themselves but as far as the Reagan Administration is concerned the Geneva summit is not one of them. U.S. officials have been briefing reporters and others almost nonstop in an effort to put a favorable interpretation or spin as it is called on the story. The effort to set the summit spin has been going on not only here at home but worldwide.

ABC's Mike Lee reports as the superpower red carpet was being rolled up in Geneva, high ranking Reagan Administration debriefers were rolling out like wide receivers to far corners of the earth. At a time when the Soviets are adopting American style p.r. and media tactics, the Reagan Administration seems to be taking no chances that its friends might feel left out of the afterglow of the summit. (ABC-4)

## TERRORIST ATTACK

Donaldson reports there was another terrorist attack against a U.S. military facility in West Germany today, when a car bomb exploded outside a U.S. Army shopping center in downtown Frankfurt. More than 30 people, most of them Americans, were injured. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack. (ABC-2)

## ISRAEL/SPY

Donaldson reports the Israeli government forcefully declared today it is against its policy to spy on the United States but it stopped short of denying that Jonathan Pollard was not, as charged, doing just that. The government said its reaction to the story was one of shock and consternation and it ordered a full investigation. (ABC-5)

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

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Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson, George Will, Jody Powell. Guests: Stanislav Menshikov, Henry Kissinger, Sam Nunn.

On the summit:

WILL: Your government's position is no steep reductions in offensive forces until there is an agreement to really either eliminate or substantially cripple the SDI program. Given what you've learned at Geneva is it now your expectation there can be no serious reductions of offensive forces as long as President Reagan is President?

MENSHIKOV: No I believe that there is a possibility for the United States to really realize that the important thing is where you draw the line. If you draw the line on research without really putting those weapons into space, then you have a very good deal. Then the other side can trust the other side. They can have time to prepare themselves if the worst happens and they can also go ahead with research in the same area which does not mean creating weapons but means being prepared in the case of an eventuality. This is a realistic approach and it serves I think equally the interests of both sides, the security interests of both sides.

DONALDSON: In about a year the two leaders are going to get together. What must happen between now and then for that to be a successful summit?

MENSHIKOV: I would think that the best for them would be to go into all the differences as fast as they can. Going through all the differences that separate us on the strategic weapons and there are differences but I don't think they unsurmountable. It is a question of very difficult negotiations but it is possible once they get a go ahead from their governments and on the intermediate I think they are even closer to possible agreement.

DONALDSON: Was there progress made in the field of human rights?

MENSHIKOV: Yes I think there is a much better understanding of the fact that these issues should be settled on an individual basis. Second, that this is something for the government of the Soviet Union to decide and not for the Congress of the United States to decide.

BRINKLEY: I'm aware it is too early to make final judgements, but as of today this Sunday, how would you characterize it [the summit]?

KISSINGER: I would not characterize it as a historic breakthrough. I think what could be reasonably achieved was achieved. There is a procedure for discussions. A general definition of the topics to be discussed. But whether it is a breakthrough or not will be determined at the next two summits in terms of concrete agreements that may or may not be negotiated. I do not think that simply establishing a better personal relation between the leaders is in itself decisive.

THIS WEEK (continued)

WILL: You just heard Mr. Menshikov saying that yes there can be progress on reductions of offensive force levels if the President can agree to restrict SDI to a research program. If you were advising the President what would you tell him to say now about SDI.

KISSINGER: I notice in the Menshikov presentation that the Soviets are attempting to focus the discussion on two issues. One, to say that all the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union are in the weapons field. And secondly, within the weapons field, they are exclusively or primarily caused by the strategic defense. What I would recommend to the President to say is one, tensions are caused by political conditions at least as much as by weapons conditions. And that there has to be some progress in the political actions and result in the political actions that cause the crisis in the first place. Secondly, that we do not accept the proposition that defensive weapons are put in a special category from other weapons and that the issue of the limitations of offensive and defensive weapons should be negotiated concurrently and that they should be limited in relation to each other, not one in the abstract as the Soviets seem to be proposing. On the face of it the President is right in the sense the defensive weapons are less threatening than offensive weapons and I do not see how we can get from here to there only by limiting offensive weapons and banning defensive weapons.

DONALDSON: The President's advisers say the most important thing to come out of this summit was the personal relationship and chemistry that developed between the two leaders because of their extraordinary five hours of one-on-one meetings. And the President has said that he believes Mr. Gorbachev is sincerely interested in reducing tensions and working toward peace. Do you think that they are naive?

KISSINGER: I believe that it is not doing the President a favor or the cause of peace a favor to give the impression that the tensions are caused by the misunderstandings between two leaders and can be resolved by the personal relations between the two leaders. I think the President handled the diplomacy leading up to the summit in an extraordinarily skillful and thoughtful manner. I think he handled himself extremely ably at the summit. But this is not the same as saying that we can rely for the future on the personal relationship between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan....

WILL: Given that the President has invested SDI with highest moral significance, and given the fact that we seem to be getting nowhere with this rather jesuitical argument about where research begins and ends and development begins and ends, what do think of Dr. Kissinger's suggestion that we say if it works we are going to deploy it and we are willing to negotiate about the pace and scale of deployments.

NUNN: Well for one thing we are a long way from knowing whether it will work, so to me to be negotiating now about deployment of something we have no idea whether it's really going to work and how much it is going to cost...seems to me that's a pretty great leap of faith.



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THIS WEEK (continued)

DONALDSON: What do we see as happening in January when the arms negotiators reconvene?

NUNN: I think there is more opportunity for reasonable and very substantial and also stabilizing arms control now than there has been in the last two decades. Whether we will reach it or not I do not know but I think there is a strong possibility and I believe this summit improved the atmosphere and improved the opportunity.

Panel Discussion:

WILL: It was a good summit. In other words it did the least damage of any modern summit. There was no artificial compulsion to come up with agreements that paper over deep differences and the President pointed us, in an interesting way, towards the next two summits by saying here is the report card on which we will be graded: reductions of offensive forces, settlements of regional conflicts, compliance of previous agreements and enhancement of the cause of liberty. Since nothing is more predictable than that the Soviet Union will get an "F" on the report card in all four categories, it will be interesting to see how the report card is brought to bare at the next summit.

DONALDSON: I think it was a successful summit on balance. I think the President handled himself very well. I think it was a meeting that ought to have been held and I'm pleased that it was. But using George's report card I'm worried about the next one, because I agree with Dr. Kissinger, I think the Soviets have now maneuvered in a way to put us in a position where there is a great deal of pressure on Mr. Reagan by the next summit or the summit after that to come up with agreements. And I don't think for a moment, with all due respect for the President, that Mr. Gorbachev is just a nice fellow and now that he has looked into Ronald Reagan's eyes and heart has come away with the idea that we are going to make peace in this world, that we are going to reform the world in the Western style. I think Mr. Gorbachev was there to seek advantage. I think he is going to try to put pressure on Ronald Reagan to make some agreements or else flunk George's report card on the Western side.... If we've got to have agreements in those areas, if Soviet behavior has to be modified in a demonstrable way within a year, then of course it is going to fail and of course it is going to make us look bad.

POWELL: We have been through an absolute orgy of self-congratulation here in Washington over the past few days. It seems to me that the whole summit and all that attends it have been greatly overdone. We've heard great claims of victory based on reasons that don't stand much scrutiny.... We went into this thing being told that nothing was going to happen and that was the best that we could expect. Nothing happened and now we're all feeling extremely good and positive and wonderful about it. I don't have any particular reason to feel great about any of it.

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

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Moderator: Lesley Stahl. Guest: Donald Regan. Panel: Strobe Talbott, Lou Cannon, Dimitri Simes.

### On the Summit:

STAHL: Has the United States and the Soviet Union entered into a new era of detente?

REGAN: Not of detente. That word has bad connotations frankly. What it is is that these two men, both of them strong people, have agreed that they should start discussions, ultimately leading, we hope, to a reduction in arms throughout the world.

STAHL: But an easing of tensions. This is an easing tensions....

REGAN: It's easy to say that. What we want to see are deeds. We are not interested in just good words. We want see that the Soviet Union actually does move towards peace. Right now, up to the time of the summit, they had not done that. Yes, linkage between deeds and then arms reduction.

STAHL: Mr. Craxi has said that when President Reagan went to NATO he told them that Mr. Gorbachev has now accepted the idea that we are going to go through with the Star Wars program. Was that the President's understanding? Was that your understanding?

REGAN: I think it is also Mr. Gorbachev's understanding because the President made it very clear, both during the private sessions as well as in the plenary sessions, that this is a defense for the United States and we want to see: is it possible that we can find a way to made a defensive system that will protect us from those missiles.

STAHL: Can you give us some sense of what happened in the meetings in a personal way between these two men.

REGAN: Well, let me put it this way. I would say that these two men found mutual respect for each other. They both recognized they were leaders. They both recognized that they are excellent exponents of their own positions. They know that they'll never convince us that communism is a good way of life for us and we know it is going to be impossible to change their way of life. But nevertheless, we realize we've got to live together and we have to find to live together on this planet. And that's what happened at Geneva, that we are working toward that end.

STAHL: Why did you say, do you believe that the American women were not interested in the topics of the summit because women do not understand throw weight, Afghanistan or human rights?

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FACE THE NATION (continued)

REGAN: When I got back to the United States I was actually horrified to find that that remark had been so misinterpreted. It was not intended as a put down of any woman, and if anyone feels offended by it I apologize. What that was was just one answer in the middle of a fairly lengthy interview by a Style section reporter from the Washington Post given in August and mid-October. And the way that the quote came out it seemed to have that implication that I didn't think that women understood it. Far from it. I know many women understand these things. For example in our delegation, the woman present during that entire thing, Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State, she was the leader in forming that joint statement. She understands it. I know women understand that, but a lot of men don't understand it as well as women and all I was trying to say was those who don't understand it would have an interest in the human side of what was going on in Geneva.

Panel Discussion:

STAHL: There were no agreements on substantive issues as we understand it. Was this just a confetti summit? A summit of smiles and handshakes and if so, is that significant in and of itself?

TALBOTT: I think it was a little bit better than that. I think to have an improvement in the atmosphere helps. I think this certainly buys some more time for the arms negotiators who are more permanently resident in Geneva than the two leaders.

CANNON: It is a question of what's been started. Ronald Reagan is a ideologue but he is more of an achiever than he is an ideologue. He has set up two other summits and this is very important.... I think that what has been set in motion here is something which is going to take the Reagan Presidency into waters that we thought it would never go.

STAHL: Dimitri, we've heard a lot about what Reagan thought about Gorbachev. What have you heard the Soviets thought about President Reagan?

SIMES: An advisor to Gorbachev said that first of all Gorbachev found Reagan more open minded than he expected. And also they found that Reagan was not as intense as the Soviets feared. That for the Soviets was good news. But they also said that he was entertaining -- somewhat of an intellectual lightweight, and they deny that Gorbachev was terribly impressed with the President.

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

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Moderator: Marvin Kalb. Panel: Robert Novak, John Wallach.

Guest: George Shultz.

On the summit:

NOVAK: They [the New York Times] are saying that the next time, the President must come up, in the next summit, in Washington, must bargain, must deal, must come up with an arms control agreement. Don't you have terrific pressure for that next summit, to come up with the bacon?

SHULTZ: We will have the same approach -- I'm sure the President will -- at the next, or any subsequent major meeting that he had in this one. Namely, that if there is no agreement to be found that is in the interests of the United States to make, we're quite ready and anxious to make it, and if there isn't, no amount of deadlining will cause the President to make one, and that's the approach we took this time, that's the approach we'll take the next time, and some agreements were made this time.

NOVAK: I'm confused, and perhaps other people are too, as to whether the Soviets were informed of the violations that they have made of the SALT II treaty.... Were their violations pointed out to them at Geneva?

SHULTZ: The problem of violations and compliance with treaties was brought out by the President very strongly, and firmly, in his direct discussions with Mr. Gorbachev, including at the plenary session where I observed them myself.

NOVAK: There was a report that we had agreed in advance, and had informed the Soviets, in advance, that we were going to continue observing the unratified treaty, even though they violated it. Is that true or false?

SHULTZ: The report is totally false. What has been said publicly, and privately, by the President, by me, and by others, ever since last June, continues to be the President's policy. Namely, he has decided not to undercut the SALT II treaty, and continuing to review that decision, watching the pattern of Soviet violations, the Geneva negotiations, and other aspects of our relationship with the Soviet Union. The President has it under review and if he makes a change, that'll be announced.

WALLACH: You said a few days ago that the Soviets have done some things on compliance to stop their cheating, their violating. Did Mr. Gorbachev give you any indication in Geneva that they would step up that effort?

SHULTZ: No. There wasn't that much detail in the discussion. There was a statement about the general problem and what this does to confidence in arms control.

KALB: Do you feel that President Reagan, now that he has met the personification of what he used to call the "Evil Empire," do you think that his own thinking has in any way been changed?

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MEET THE PRESS (continued)

SHULTZ: His thinking about the nature and the differences between the two societies, the Soviet society and ours, is as it was, as it must be. The President speaks about realism and about the necessity for realism as we approach our relations with the Soviet Union and it has been unchanged. At the same time, the President has had a chance to meet directly with the Soviet leader, Mr. Gorbachev and his associates, and have an intense discussion with them, and he's done that because he thinks that with all of our differences, and all of our difficulties, nevertheless, here we are, two countries either one of which could blow up the world, and we just have to see if we can't put together a more stable and constructive relationship, and that's what he's trying to do.

KALB: Did you find at this summit that there was any possible give in the Soviet position in the sense of them being willing to agree to some kind of timetable for their withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan?

SHULTZ: The President put forward our concerns about Soviet behavior in various regions of the world, and the instabilities caused by them, and Afghanistan is certainly a leading example.

## ***THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP***

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Moderator: John McLaughlin. Panel: Robert Novak, Morton Kondracke, Michael Kinsley, Jack Germond.

On the summit:

McLAUGHLIN: The President called this summit a fresh start, was it a fresh start?

KINSLEY: I think it was. You know there was no progress on any serious issue like arms control which I happen to think is too bad.... I think Reagan has clearly been bitten by the statesmanship bug, and I think the world will be a safer place because of that.

NOVAK: Obviously you can't have a fresh start between the evil empire and the world's great democracy, that's impossible. What it is it's a new faze in the relationship and I think that all people who don't want us to give away our defense abilities breathed a sigh of relief that nothing bad apparently happened at Geneva. The problem is what comes next. The pressure builds, as you have these annual summits, to give in. People pounding on the President to give a little and that's the danger.

GERMOND: I think that it's an interesting thing that we have treated this summit as such a monumental achievement. All you are talking about here is the two leaders of the world talking to one another and the reason the story is so big is because we went five years without any meeting. So in that sense it is clearly a fresh start and it's a very good thing for all of us.

KCONDRAKKE: I think there is a problem with this idea of a fresh start. There is no fresh start as Novak said. The protracted conflict continues but when you have things like fireside summits and all that and this cozy feeling, it's not that Ronald Reagan is under any illusions and has become a detentetist, but you have the problem of people in Congress and people in the country who somehow think that all of the past can be eliminated and when it comes to voting money for the kind of SDI and defense spending that got us to that summit, that got the Soviets to negotiate, people will relax.

NOVAK: The problem is that once you get into this detente type situation there is an inhibition on telling the truth. Even in the speech on Thursday night, President Reagan minced his words on Afghanistan. He minced his words on human rights for fear that this might hurt the arms control agreement. I think it is a very dangerous situation.

On Gorbachev and Jackson:

McLAUGHLIN: Do you think that White House officials were justified in being upset by the Gorbachev meeting with Jackson?

GERMOND: I think they have every reason to be upset with Jackson for forcing the situation and intruding himself into it because it did take the focus away from very important matters far beyond his kin. He was playing his usual political games. I think they had every reason to be upset.  
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McLAUGHLIN (continued)

McLAUGHLIN: Do you think he healed himself with the Jews as a result of this?

KONDRACKE: Jesse Jackson is the ultimate showboat but this is carrying it really to extremes. When you are willing to go in a sensitive period of confrontation and you are willing to interpose yourself and be used by the adversary of the United States for your own aggrandizement it is pretty low.

NOVAK: You see this is what shows the asymmetry of these of these meetings. That we are wringing our hands, won't even let the President swear in a young Ukrainian boy for citizenship for fear that it will offend the Kremlin and Gorbachev just blindly goes about this business and you knew he was going to give time to somebody like Jackson.

McLAUGHLIN: By the way -- a lot of mail on the Hill and it's all negative on Jesse.

PREDICTIONS:

KINSLEY: The honeymoon between Gorbachev and the Western press is over and he going to start being perceived as a sort of a naive, unworldly, apparatchik and a year from now there is going to be a couple of Kremlin imageologists on their way to Siberia.

NOVAK: An early nomination for comeback of the year -- Attorney General Ed Meese who is doing a dynamic job in the cabinet is being pushed right now behind the scenes as the next Chief Justice of the United States.

GERMOND: One of the results of the relaxation of tensions -- the 3 percent over inflation defense budget will be gone.

KONDRACKE: Ronald Reagan is going to accept the Dan Rostenkowski version of the tax reform bill.

McLAUGHLIN: With enactment of farm legislation, the resignation John Block as Secretary of Agriculture will occur within 60 days.





## **AGRONSKY & COMPANY**

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Moderator: Martin Agronsky. Panel: Strobe Talbott, Elizabeth Drew, Carl Rowan, Jack Kilpatrick.

### On the Summit:

AGRONSKY: Looking back at the summit -- was it success or a disappointment?

TALBOTT: I'd say that it was neither, it's what I would call a non-failure. Both of these leaders had an overwhelming interest to go to the summit and have something to show to their international constituencies and their domestic constituencies to prove that they could get along with the other guy. They succeeded in doing that. But they did not break any of the basic impasses between the countries.

DREW: On the closing day Reagan made a remark in Geneva. He said that the report card on this summit will not be in for months or even years and I think that's accurate. In the near term whether you say it is a success or a disappointment, I agree with Strobe in his basic point, also it depends what you expected. There was no reason to have high expectations going in. The Administration had accurately and successfully lowered expectations and as we said last week, given the nature of the run up to the summit, the deep disagreements between the two sides, the disagreements within our own Administration, what was clearly the President's unwillingness to bargain yet, if ever, on SDI, you couldn't expect much and that's what we got.

ROWAN: I am delighted that these two men engaged in some civil talk instead of the old bluster that we've heard for so long. For the moment the world may be marginally a safer place in which to live but this was not a breaking out of peace between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

KILPATRICK: I want to pick up on something Elizabeth said. She said your evaluation depends upon what you had expected. For some of us it depended upon what we had feared. On that basis I think it was an unqualified, if temporary success.

### On the tax bill:

AGRONSKY: The House Ways and Means Committee is making some progress on tax reform.

DREW: The big test is going to be what Reagan does about this because they have done some things that they said they wouldn't accept, among them state and local and the higher rates. My bet is that Reagan, who has to get some Republicans to vote for this bill and there aren't about four who really want to, people just don't want to vote for this, he is going to have get Republicans to do that and my bet is that what he will



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1985 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

57 Die As Egyptian Commandos Storm Jet -- An Egyptian commando unit stormed a hijacked jet with more than 80 persons on board, triggering a battle that killed about 50 passengers. (Washington Post, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, Washington Times, Reuter, AP, UPI)

Another Suspected Spy Arrested -- A former employee of the National Security Council was arrested Monday on charges of spying for the Soviet Union. (Reuter, UPI)

### NATIONAL NEWS

White House May Not Support Tax Bill -- Chief of Staff Donald Regan said President Reagan may not support the tax law changes passed by the Ways and Means Committee. (Reuter, New York Times, Washington Post, Baltimore Sun, UPI)

Regan Apologizes To Women -- Chief of Staff Donald Regan apologized for his remark that most women would not understand the issues raised at Geneva. (Washington Post, UPI)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

HIJACKING -- The U.S. knew in advance and endorsed the plan to storm the airliner.

SUMMIT -- The Soviet media continued to speak in a generally approving fashion of the Geneva Summit.

TERRORIST ATTACK -- In West Germany, a car bomb exploded and more than 30 people, most Americans, were injured.



## ***INTERNATIONAL NEWS***

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### **57 DIE AS EGYPTIAN COMMANDOS STORM JET**

VALLETTA, Malta -- An Egyptian military commando unit Sunday night stormed a hijacked EgyptAir passenger jet with more than 80 persons on board here, triggering a grenade and gun battle with the hijackers that set the aircraft on fire and killed about 50 passengers. The aircraft, on a flight from Athens to Cairo, was diverted Saturday night after a midnight shootout.

Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici decided to "give permission to Egyptian troops to storm the plane because the situation was out of hand," Paul Mifsud, the Maltese government spokesman, said Sunday night.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said two of the three U.S. citizens aboard the plane had been wounded, but he would not confirm that any Americans had been killed.

(Loren Jenkins, Washington Post, A1)

### **50 Die As Plane Hijackers Hurl Grenades After Egypt's Troops Storm Jet In Malta**

The plane was hijacked Saturday night, shortly after it took off from the Athens airport on the way to Cairo. The Egyptian troops stormed the plane at 8:15 Sunday night (2:15 P.M. Sunday, EST). The operation lasted no more than 10 minutes, the Maltese government said.

(New York Times, A1)

### **Hijack Rescue Leaves Dozens Dead**

One American woman was killed by the hijackers before the raid at 8:15 Maltese time (2:15 EST), Joel Levy, deputy deputy chief of the U.S. Mission, said. He said the terrorists shot and seriously wounded another American woman and slightly wounded an American man, identified as Patrick Scott Baker.

(James Morrison, Washington Times, A1)

### **Up To 50 Die In Raid On Hijackers**

Eleven women were allowed to leave the before the commando charge, Joel Levy, deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy in Malta, said.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)

### **Maltese Police, State Department Say State Department Ended**

State Department spokesman Dan Lawler told Reuters that several shots were fired in the attack and there appeared to have been some casualties. Earlier, a Maltese government spokesman said the hijackers, reported to number three or four, threw from the plane a body and seven wounded people with their hands tied behind their backs. (Reuter)

Commandos Storm Hijacked Plane; As Many As 50 Killed

The pilot, Captain Hani Galal, his head bandaged and his uniform bloodstained, told a news conference about three hours after the raid that the ringleader had singled out Americans and Israelis "for execution."

Galal said that when the commando assault began, the leader of the hijacking, who had been guarding him, tossed a grenade into the cabin from the cockpit. The hijacker then spun around and shot at the pilot. But Galal, whose skull was grazed by the shot, grabbed a fire axe and struck his attacker, killing him, the government said. (AP)

Plane Was The Same That U.S. Jets Intercepted  
With Achille Lauro Hijackers

The Boeing 737, the same aircraft that U.S. jets intercepted last month with hijackers of the ship Achille Lauro, erupted in flames after the grenades were detonated, filling the cabin with smoke in the bloodiest rescue attempt in hijack history. (UPI)

U.S. BACKS EGYPT ON STORMING OF PLANE

The United States moved quickly Sunday to support Egypt in its storming of the hijacked Egyptian airliner in Malta, assuring President Mubarak in advance that it would try to stop Libya from interfering in any Egyptian military action and offering "all appropriate assistance," a U.S. official disclosed Sunday. (David Ottaway, Washington Post, A20)

U.S. Applauds Egypt, Malta For Ending Hijacking

The United States warmly congratulated Egypt for ending the hijack of of an EgyptAir passenger plane during which at least two Americans were injured. (Reuter)

U.S. Swiftly Supports Egypt's Decision To Storm Airliner

Hours after Secretary Shultz urged "using both barrels" against terrorists, Egyptian commandos stormed a hijacked airliner and the U.S. quickly supported the raid that left dozens dead. (UPI)

EGYPT PUTS ITS MILITARY FORCES ON ALERT

CAIRO -- Egypt put its military on alert Sunday, closing major highways from Cairo to the Libyan border and reportedly mobilizing troops amid suspicions that Libya was implicated in the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner that ended Sunday night in Malta with a bloody assault by Egyptian and Maltese commandos.

(Christopher Dickey, Washington Post, A21)

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#### ANOTHER SUSPECTED SPY ARRESTED; THIRD SPY CASE IN FIVE DAYS

WASHINGTON -- A former employee of the super-secret National Security Agency (NSA) was arrested Monday of charges of spying for the Soviet Union. Ronald W. Pelton, 44, who worked for the NSA as a communications specialist from 1965 through 1979, was seized by federal agents at a hotel in Annapolis, MD, shortly after midnight, FBI Director William Webster said. (Reuter)

#### Espionage

A federal complaint will be filed Monday before a U.S. Magistrate in Baltimore, charging Pelton with conspiracy to violate Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 794 (C), the spokesman said. (UPI)

#### ISRAEL EXPRESSES 'SHOCK' AT SPY CASE

JERUSALEM -- The Israeli government expressed its "shock and consternation" Sunday night over reports linking Israel to a civilian U.S. Navy intelligence analyst arrested and charged with providing secret U.S. documents to a foreign country.

Today's statement for the first time obliquely raised the possibility that there may have been Israeli involvement in the incident, despite Israel's stated policy of not conducting any intelligence activity in the United States. (Washington Post, A1)

#### Israel To Probe Alleged Spying On U.S.

TEL AVIV, Israel -- In a statement read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner, the Israeli government declared that "this type of activity is completely contrary to Israeli policy. Israeli policy is to avoid any intelligence activity with respect to the United States because of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries."

(Bill Kritzberg, Washington Times, A5)

#### Israel Says It Does Not Spy Against U.S.

JERUASLEM -- Israel said spying on the United States is "in total contradiction" to government policy -- the first official statement on the arrest of a U.S. Navy employee in Washington as an Israeli spy. (UPI)

#### U.S. SECURITY ADVISER McFARLANE BRIEFS THATCHER ON GENEVA

LONDON -- British Prime Minister Thatcher was briefed by U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane Sunday on last week's summit meeting between President Reagan and Gorbachev, her office said. (Reuter)

### CHIN'S 'GOOD FORTUNE'

Born in China and educated in Peking, where he attended a university, Larry Wu-Tai Chin was hired as an interpreter for the U.S. Army in Shanghai in 1948, but he was persuaded by Chinese communists to provide them with intelligence, the FBI said.

He began spying in 1952 when he provided information on the whereabouts of Chinese prisoners during the Korean War, and it continued after he retired in 1981, the FBI said.

(Peter Perl, Washington Post, A1)

### U.S. Protests China On Accused Spy

WASHINGTON -- Washington protested to China Sunday over a former U.S. intelligence agent accused of spying for that country in the latest in a series of espionage scandals, a State Department spokesman said Sunday.  
(Reuter)

### SHULTZ SAYS SOVIETS HINTED SHIFT ON AFGHANISTAN

Secretary Shultz said Sunday that Soviet leader Gorbachev gave hints at the Geneva summit of greater Soviet willingness to negotiate the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan.

Shultz also rejected the notion that the failure of the summit to produce substantive agreement on reducing nuclear weapons has put pressure on Reagan and Gorbachev to reach an arms-control accord when they meet here next year.  
(John Goshko, Washington Post, A7)

### CUBA SEEN SEEKING SOVIET OK TO DECLARE WAR ON S. AFRICA

LONDON -- Cuba was reported Sunday to be seeking Soviet approval for a formal declaration of war against South Africa, believing that the time is right for an international crusade to destroy apartheid and to secure Angola and, Mozambique and Namibia for Marxism.

(Washington Times, A7)

### HONDURAS HOLDS ELECTION

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -- Hondurans voted for a new president and legislature Sunday in national elections. Many voters were delayed by confusion over U.S.-supplied indelible ink designed to prevent fraud. Barring collapse of the electoral process after the vote, diplomatic and Honduran political officials said, the outcome was unlikely to affect key Central American policies of the Reagan Administration.

(Ed Cody, Washington Post, A15)

### BOMB HURTS GIs IN FRANKFURT

FRANKFURT -- A powerful bomb exploded outside a U.S. military shopping center Monday, injuring 34 persons, most of them Americans, authorities said.  
(AP story, Washington Post, A15)

WAITE TO MEET U.S. OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK

ATHENS, Greece -- Hostage trouble-shooter Terry Waite, "optimistic and hopeful," about his efforts to help free four American hostages in Beirut, says he expects to return to Lebanon after meeting U.S. officials in New York. (UPI)

S. AFRICAN CROWD KILLS GIRL, 3

CAPETOWN -- A 3-year-old black girl was burned to death Sunday, the latest victim of relentless South African racial strife that has claimed more than 800 lives in the past year.(Reuter story, Washington Post, A17)

BUSINESSMEN TAKE ON APARTHEID

JOHANNESBURG -- South Africa's once-apolitical business community has been transformed into its most vigorous lobby by the racial and economic crisis that has hit the country during the past 16 months.

U.S. Banks reportedly have warned the Pretoria government that it must move more rapidly toward political reform before they will agree to reschedule the country's \$14 billion short-term debt.

(Washington Post, A22)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page A8 of the Washington Times contains an article by Mary Belcher entitled "Always In Top Form, Reagan Was Set With Soviet Responses."

Page B2 of the Washington Times contains an article by John McKelway entitled "Keeping Up With The President Is Exhausting."

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## **NATIONAL NEWS**

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### **WHITE HOUSE MAY NOT SUPPORT TAX BILL**

WASHINGTON -- White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said Sunday that President Reagan may not support the sweeping tax law changes passed by the House Ways and Means Committee.

In an interview televised on CBS' 'Face The Nation,' Regan said the Administration wants to examine the bill passed by the committee for its impact on investment, savings, and business incentives. (Reuter)

#### Regan Has Doubts About Presidential OK For House Panel's Tax Plan

Mr. Regan said that the tax overhaul approved by the House Ways and Means Committee changed President Reagan's plan "quite a bit" and that he was "not sure" it would get the President's support.

(Stephen Nordlinger, Baltimore Sun, A1)

#### Tax Package A Year Later

The architects in each instance, by trying to combine the simplicity desired by the President and economists and the practicality demanded by groups representing individuals and corporations, left smudges on their blueprints.

(Gary Klott, New York Times, A1)

#### Late Trade-Offs Produced Tax Agreement

From the beginning, Rep. Rostenkowski said that politics, not ideology, would govern his effort to overhaul the tax code. Ways and Means members have left their imprint all over the legislation. Almost every change in deductions and credits was shaped by one parochial interest or another.

"He was able to put the squeeze on people," said one person who was in the room."

(Anne Swardson, Washington Post, A4)

#### Tax Reform Jockeying Just Beginning

The wild card in the likely battle when the full house begins reviewing the legislation next month is President Reagan, who now must decide whether he can support a plan that has higher tax rates than he wants and preserves some of the loopholes and deductions he sought to eliminate.

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

### **REGAN APOLOGIZES TO WOMEN**

White House chief of staff Donald Regan apologized Sunday for his remark that most women would not understand the issues raised at the summit in Geneva, saying, "I misspoke, very frankly, and when I misspoke apparently it was a beaut."

(Loretta Tofani, Washington Post, A7)

Regan: 'I Know Women Understand'

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan apologized for his remark about women not understanding the issues at last week's summit meeting, saying he did not intend it to be "a put-down of any women." (UPI)

ARMY AGENT ACQUITTED IN LARCENY TRIAL  
GI Charged In Probe Of Covert Operations

An Army court-martial has acquitted a sergeant on charges of larceny and dereliction of duty in the first of four trials stemming from an investigation into the Army's intelligence and special operations units.

Master Sgt. Ramon Barron was acquitted late Saturday night at the end of a week-long court-martial at the Army's Arlington Hall.

(Washington Post, A1)

REGAN WARNS REAGAN MIGHT VETO FARM BILL

Farm subsidy programs put together by the Senate last week are expected to be so expensive that President Reagan may veto the four-year farm bill, his top aid said Sunday. "Right now, we're trying to figure out how to get the deficit down, and everyone in Congress is saying that, and yet they come in with a farm bill that will spend more than \$50 billion over the next four years," White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation." (Stephanie Nall, Washington Times, A3)

STOCKMAN IMPACT LINGERS

Although Stockman is no longer the Reagan Administration's budget director, the seeds of "market-oriented" agriculture policy that he began planting in 1981 have started to germinate. The farm bill approved Saturday night by the Senate, like the House version that passed earlier, contains central elements of the Reagan-Stockman approach to getting the government out of agriculture.

Both bills shrunk the two main governmental tools that influence how much money farmers make -- the support-loan levels that put a floor under basic commodity prices and the direct federal subsidy payments that prop up farmer income. (News Analysis by Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A1)

HOPE THAT CAN'T BE MEASURED

As a journalist who has spent two decades observing Reagan and trying to understand how he responds to events, I tend to think that the Geneva summit may be one of the best things that ever happened to him. Apart from breaching the rhetoric barrier, Reagan and Gorbachev made a useful contribution simply by getting to know each other in private and intense discussions. For a President whose touchstone is experience, this relationship is bound to contribute to his understanding. What is good for

### GSA REPUBLICANS LAMENT THE DAWNING OF A BRITA DAY

The Democrats have a strong influence on policy decisions, personnel matters and day-to-day management at the General Services Administration through the growing power of Susan Brita, administrator Terence Golden's chief of staff. Republican appointees believe Mr. Golden and Mrs. Brita are ignoring reforms promised by Mr. Reagan.

Insiders say that because Mr. Golden is working only a limited agenda -- covering fewer than 10 key themes -- much of the work at the agency is falling to Mrs. Brita.

But, insiders say, Mrs. Brita has proven to be an able and trusted confidante of Mr. Golden, executing his instructions and shaping those areas that he is not interested in.

(Myron Stuck/Mark Tapscott, Washington Times, A3)

### ACQUITTALS HAVE CAST SHADOW ON THE FBI

LOS ANGELES -- The recent mistrial in the Richard Miller spy trial was a milestone: it was the first time the U.S. government failed to get a conviction in an espionage case.

Neil Welch, a former assistant director who served 29 years with the FBI, said the bureau now has "a lack of willingness to fire people .... You literally can't get rid of anybody. The only thing you can do is transfer them around."

U.S. Attorney Robert Bonner, who prosecuted, said in his closing argument that "It's only natural to ask" whether Miller should have been fired from the FBI long before his arrest. But he added: "That's not the way it works in government or the FBI. Maybe that's the way it should work."

(Washington Post, A3)

### FINANCE PANEL MOVES SLOWLY ON NOMINATION

As a high-ranking aide to the Republican majority of the Senate Banking Committee, Paul Freedenberg should have been confirmed easily by the Senate as an assistant secretary of Commerce. But two months after he was nominated by President Reagan, Freedenberg still hasn't won confirmation. It has nothing to do with Freedenberg's qualifications, committee aides said. They said the problem has been getting enough members to a meeting to approve him.

(Washington Post, A11)

### BUSINESS BEFORE THANKSGIVING

WASHINGTON -- President Reagan wraps up official business today, formally accepting the traditional Thanksgiving turkey in the Rose Garden, and prepares to head to California for a weeklong Holiday celebration. He will return to Washington next Monday.

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

LOW-LEVEL JOBS REMAIN UNFILLED

In the Washington suburbs and in many other areas of the country -- especially in the more affluent communities -- retailers, grocers and restaurant owners are complaining that they can't find enough good employees to fill jobs they have.

"You can run the usual ads and get nowhere," added Helen Drivas, the Hecht Co.'s divisional vice president in charge of employee relations and civic affairs.

"I've been in business 25 years and have never seen anything like this," said Tom McNutt, president of the local 400 Retail Union. In particular, McNutt noted, some fast-food chains in the Washington area are paying \$4.00 to \$4.50 per hour for beginning part-time workers.

As the diverse, but numerous, signs indicate, many entry-level jobs are going unfilled -- even though 8 million Americans are now out of work.

(Caroline Mayer, Washington Post, E1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Page C2 of the Washington Post contains an article by Jonathan Yardley on Edmund Morris' Reagan biography.

-End of A-Section-

## NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

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(Sunday Evening, November 24, 1985)

(CBS and NBC did not air newscasts)

### HIJACKING

ABC's Sam Donaldson reports Egyptian commandos have stormed the Egyptian airliner flown yesterday by hijackers to Malta, thus ending the hijacking but in the process there has been very heavy loss of life. A Maltese government spokesman says up to 50 of the some 80 people aboard the plane may have been killed. Of the 3 Americans involved in the hijacking, the U.S. State Department says one is dead, two injured.... Here in Washington, the State Department was quick to commend the Egyptian and Maltese governments for their actions to resolve the incident. And the White House said: We support the decision to end this brutal act of terrorism.

ABC's Rick Inderfurth reports the State Department has confirmed that the U.S. knew in advance and endorsed the Egyptian plan to storm the jetliner. While the commando raid was being readied in Malta, Secretary Shultz unleashed a verbal barrage at the hijackers here at home.

(Secretary Shultz: "We must stamp out this terrorist activity. These people are not worth the time of day. They are not even people, doing what they are doing. The way to get after these people is to get after them using both barrels.")

But while talking tough the U.S. maintained a low profile during the crisis.

(Donald Regan: "We're letting the government of Malta and the government of Egypt handle this situation.") (ABC-Lead)

### SUMMIT

Donaldson: The Soviet media continued today to speak in a generally approving fashion of the of the Geneva superpower summit. The newspaper Izvestia saying the talks signaled the start a search for ways to improve and normalize the Soviet-American relationship. But all Soviet media continued to warn that the U.S. pursuit of a strategic defense -- so-called Star Wars shield could prevent progress. And here in this country the post-summit analysis continued as well.

ABC's Sheilah Kast reports President Reagan and Gorbachev left their Geneva summit promising to meet again in a year, a schedule that raises questions about what they can hope to accomplish then. Secretary Shultz sought to allay fears that the deadline of the second summit would heap pressure on the President to compromise.

(Secretary Shultz: "If there is an agreement to be found that is in the interests of the United States to make, we're quite ready and anxious to make it. And if there isn't, no amount of deadlining will cause the President to make one.")

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(Sunday Evening, November 24, 1985)

Kast continues: The President's chief of staff contended that Gorbachev has accepted U.S. determination to pursue space research. (Donald Regan: "Reality would have it that he would have to say: Well I'm convinced that they are going to go ahead with it because that is exactly what we are going to do.")

Secretary Shultz was asked whether the Soviets might be on the verge of proposing a timetable for withdrawing their troops [from Afghanistan].

(Secretary Shultz: "I thought there was some indication of it but we'll just have to see.")

Donaldson reports incidentally, White House Chief of Staff Regan

apologized today for his pre-summit remarks that most women would not understand the main topics of the summit. "I misspoke," said Regan who offered an apology to those who feel offended. But Regan couldn't resist adding: "My own wife wasn't offended by the way."

(ABC-3)

Donaldson reports some events speak for themselves but as far as the

Reagan Administration is concerned the Geneva summit is not one of them. U.S. officials have been briefing reporters and others almost nonstop in an effort to put a favorable interpretation or spin as it is called on the story. The effort to set the summit spin has been going on not only here at home but worldwide.

ABC's Mike Lee reports as the superpower red carpet was being rolled up in Geneva, high ranking Reagan Administration debriefers were rolling out like wide receivers to far corners of the earth. At a time when the Soviets are adopting American style p.r. and media tactics, the Reagan Administration seems to be taking no chances that its friends might feel left out of the afterglow of the summit.

(ABC-4)

## TERRORIST ATTACK

Donaldson reports there was another terrorist attack against a U.S.

military facility in West Germany today, when a car bomb exploded outside a U.S. Army shopping center in downtown Frankfurt. More than 30 people, most of them Americans, were injured. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack.

(ABC-2)

## ISRAEL/SPY

Donaldson reports the Israeli government forcefully declared today it is

against its policy to spy on the United States but it stopped short of denying that Jonathan Pollard was not, as charged, doing just that. The government said its reaction to the story was one of shock and consternation and it ordered a full investigation.

(ABC-5)

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

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Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson, George Will, Jody Powell. Guests: Stanislav Menshikov, Henry Kissinger, Sam Nunn.

On the summit:

WILL: Your government's position is no steep reductions in offensive forces until there is an agreement to really either eliminate or substantially cripple the SDI program. Given what you've learned at Geneva is it now your expectation there can be no serious reductions of offensive forces as long as President Reagan is President?

MENSHIKOV: No I believe that there is a possibility for the United States to really realize that the important thing is where you draw the line. If you draw the line on research without really putting those weapons into space, then you have a very good deal. Then the other side can trust the other side. They can have time to prepare themselves if the worst happens and they can also go ahead with research in the same area which does not mean creating weapons but means being prepared in the case of an eventuality. This is a realistic approach and it serves I think equally the interests of both sides, the security interests of both sides.

DONALDSON: In about a year the two leaders are going to get together. What must happen between now and then for that to be a successful summit?

MENSHIKOV: I would think that the best for them would be to go into all the differences as fast as they can. Going through all the differences that separate us on the strategic weapons and there are differences but I don't think they unsurmountable. It is a question of very difficult negotiations but it is possible once they get a go ahead from their governments and on the intermediate I think they are even closer to possible agreement.

DONALDSON: Was there progress made in the field of human rights?

MENSHIKOV: Yes I think there is a much better understanding of the fact that these issues should be settled on an individual basis. Second, that this is something for the government of the Soviet Union to decide and not for the Congress of the United States to decide.

BRINKLEY: I'm aware it is too early to make final judgements, but as of today this Sunday, how would you characterize it [the summit]?

KISSINGER: I would not characterize it as a historic breakthrough. I think what could be reasonably achieved was achieved. There is a procedure for discussions. A general definition of the topics to be discussed. But whether it is a breakthrough or not will be determined at the next two summits in terms of concrete agreements that may or may not be negotiated. I do not think that simply establishing a better personal relation between the leaders is in itself decisive.



THIS WEEK (continued)

WILL: You just heard Mr. Menshikov saying that yes there can be progress on reductions of offensive force levels if the President can agree to restrict SDI to a research program. If you were advising the President what would you tell him to say now about SDI.

KISSINGER: I notice in the Menshikov presentation that the Soviets are attempting to focus the discussion on two issues. One, to say that all the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union are in the weapons field. And secondly, within the weapons field, they are exclusively or primarily caused by the strategic defense. What I would recommend to the President to say is one, tensions are caused by political conditions at least as much as by weapons conditions. And that there has to be some progress in the political actions and result in the political actions that cause the crisis in the first place. Secondly, that we do not accept the proposition that defensive weapons are put in a special category from other weapons and that the issue of the limitations of offensive and defensive weapons should be negotiated concurrently and that they should be limited in relation to each other, not one in the abstract as the Soviets seem to be proposing. On the face of it the President is right in the sense the defensive weapons are less threatening than offensive weapons and I do not see how we can get from here to there only by limiting offensive weapons and banning defensive weapons.

DONALDSON: The President's advisers say the most important thing to come out of this summit was the personal relationship and chemistry that developed between the two leaders because of their extraordinary five hours of one-on-one meetings. And the President has said that he believes Mr. Gorbachev is sincerely interested in reducing tensions and working toward peace. Do you think that they are naive?

KISSINGER: I believe that it is not doing the President a favor or the cause of peace a favor to give the impression that the tensions are caused by the misunderstandings between two leaders and can be resolved by the personal relations between the two leaders. I think the President handled the diplomacy leading up to the summit in an extraordinarily skillful and thoughtful manner. I think he handled himself extremely ably at the summit. But this is not the same as saying that we can rely for the future on the personal relationship between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan....

WILL: Given that the President has invested SDI with highest moral significance, and given the fact that we seem to be getting nowhere with this rather jesuitical argument about where research begins and ends and development begins and ends, what do think of Dr. Kissinger's suggestion that we say if it works we are going to deploy it and we are willing to negotiate about the pace and scale of deployments.

NUNN: Well for one thing we are a long way from knowing whether it will work, so to me to be negotiating now about deployment of something we have no idea whether it's really going to work and how much it is going to cost...seems to me that's a pretty great leap of faith.

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THIS WEEK (continued)

DONALDSON: What do you see as happening in January when the arms negotiators reconvene?

NUNN: I think there is more opportunity for reasonable and very substantial and also stabilizing arms control now than there has been in the last two decades. Whether we will reach it or not I do not know but I think there is a strong possibility and I believe this summit improved the atmosphere and improved the opportunity.

Panel Discussion:

WILL: It was a good summit. In other words it did the least damage of any modern summit. There was no artificial compulsion to come up with agreements that paper over deep differences and the President pointed us, in an interesting way, towards the next two summits by saying here is the report card on which we will be graded: reductions of offensive forces, settlements of regional conflicts, compliance of previous agreements and enhancement of the cause of liberty. Since nothing is more predictable than that the Soviet Union will get an "F" on the report card in all four categories, it will be interesting to see how the report card is brought to bare at the next summit.

DONALDSON: I think it was a successful summit on balance. I think the President handled himself very well. I think it was a meeting that ought to have been held and I'm pleased that it was. But using George's report card I'm worried about the next one, because I agree with Dr. Kissinger, I think the Soviets have now maneuvered in a way to put us in a position where there is a great deal of pressure on Mr. Reagan by the next summit or the summit after that to come up with agreements. And I don't think for a moment, with all due respect for the President, that Mr. Gorbachev is just a nice fellow and now that he has looked into Ronald Reagan's eyes and heart has come away with the idea that we are going to make peace in this world, that we are going to reform the world in the Western style. I think Mr. Gorbachev was there to seek advantage. I think he is going to try to put pressure on Ronald Reagan to make some agreements or else flunk George's report card on the Western side.... If we've got to have agreements in those areas, if Soviet behavior has to be modified in a demonstrable way within a year, then of course it is going to fail and of course it is going to make us look bad.

POWELL: We have been through an absolute orgy of self-congratulation here in Washington over the past few days. It seems to me that the whole summit and all that attends it have been greatly overdone. We've heard great claims of victory based on reasons that don't stand much scrutiny.... We went into this thing being told that nothing was going to happen and that was the best that we could expect. Nothing happened and now we're all feeling extremely good and positive and wonderful about it. I don't have any particular reason to feel great about any of it.

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

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Moderator: Lesley Stahl. Guest: Donald Regan. Panel: Strobe Talbott, Lou Cannon, Dimitri Simes.

### On the Summit:

STAHL: Has the United States and the Soviet Union entered into a new era of detente?

REGAN: Not of detente. That word has bad connotations frankly. What it is is that these two men, both of them strong people, have agreed that they should start discussions, ultimately leading, we hope, to a reduction in arms throughout the world.

STAHL: But an easing of tensions. This is an easing tensions....

REGAN: It's easy to say that. What we want to see are deeds. We are not interested in just good words. We want see that the Soviet Union actually does move towards peace. Right now, up to the time of the summit, they had not done that. Yes, linkage between deeds and then arms reduction.

STAHL: Mr. Craxi has said that when President Reagan went to NATO he told them that Mr. Gorbachev has now accepted the idea that we are going to go through with the Star Wars program. Was that the President's understanding? Was that your understanding?

REGAN: I think it is also Mr. Gorbachev's understanding because the President made it very clear, both during the private sessions as well as in the plenary sessions, that this is a defense for the United States and we want to see: is it possible that we can find a way to made a defensive system that will protect us from those missiles.

STAHL: Can you give us some sense of what happened in the meetings in a personal way between these two men.

REGAN: Well, let me put it this way. I would say that these two men found mutual respect for each other. They both recognized they were leaders. They both recognized that they are excellent exponents of their own positions. They know that they'll never convince us that communism is a good way of life for us and we know it is going to be impossible to change their way of life. But nevertheless, we realize we've got to live together and we have to find to live together on this planet. And that's what happened at Geneva, that we are working toward that end.

STAHL: Why did you say, do you believe that the American women were not interested in the topics of the summit because women do not understand throw weight, Afghanistan or human rights?

FACE THE NATION (continued)

REGAN: When I got back to the United States I was actually horrified to find that that remark had been so misinterpreted. It was not intended as a put down of any woman, and if anyone feels offended by it I apologize. What that was was just one answer in the middle of a fairly lengthy interview by a Style section reporter from the Washington Post given in August and mid-October. And the way that the quote came out it seemed to have that implication that I didn't think that women understood it. Far from it. I know many women understand these things. For example in our delegation, the woman present during that entire thing, Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State, she was the leader in forming that joint statement. She understands it. I know women understand that, but a lot of men don't understand it as well as women and all I was trying to say was those who don't understand it would have an interest in the human side of what was going on in Geneva.

Panel Discussion:

STAHL: There were no agreements on substantive issues as we understand it. Was this just a confetti summit? A summit of smiles and handshakes and if so, is that significant in and of itself?

TALBOTT: I think it was a little bit better than that. I think to have an improvement in the atmosphere helps. I think this certainly buys some more time for the arms negotiators who are more permanently resident in Geneva than the two leaders.

CANNON: It is a question of what's been started. Ronald Reagan is a ideologue but he is more of an achiever than he is an ideologue. He has set up two other summits and this is very important.... I think that what has been set in motion here is something which is going to take the Reagan Presidency into waters that we thought it would never go.

STAHL: Dimitri, we've heard a lot about what Reagan thought about Gorbachev. What have you heard the Soviets thought about President Reagan?

SIMES: An advisor to Gorbachev said that first of all Gorbachev found Reagan more open minded than he expected. And also they found that Reagan was not as intense as the Soviets feared. That for the Soviets was good news. But they also said that he was entertaining -- somewhat of an intellectual lightweight, and they deny that Gorbachev was terribly impressed with the President.

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

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Moderator: Marvin Kalb. Panel: Robert Novak, John Wallach.

Guest: George Shultz.

On the summit:

NOVAK: They [the New York Times] are saying that the next time, the President must come up, in the next summit, in Washington, must bargain, must deal, must come up with an arms control agreement. Don't you have terrific pressure for that next summit, to come up with the bacon?

SHULTZ: We will have the same approach -- I'm sure the President will -- at the next, or any subsequent major meeting that he had in this one. Namely, that if there is no agreement to be found that is in the interests of the United States to make, we're quite ready and anxious to make it, and if there isn't, no amount of deadlining will cause the President to make one, and that's the approach we took this time, that's the approach we'll take the next time, and some agreements were made this time.

NOVAK: I'm confused, and perhaps other people are too, as to whether the Soviets were informed of the violations that they have made of the SALT II treaty.... Were their violations pointed out to them at Geneva?

SHULTZ: The problem of violations and compliance with treaties was brought out by the President very strongly, and firmly, in his direct discussions with Mr. Gorbachev, including at the plenary session where I observed them myself.

NOVAK: There was a report that we had agreed in advance, and had informed the Soviets, in advance, that we were going to continue observing the unratified treaty, even though they violated it. Is that true or false?

SHULTZ: The report is totally false. What has been said publicly, and privately, by the President, by me, and by others, ever since last June, continues to be the President's policy. Namely, he has decided not to undercut the SALT II treaty, and continuing to review that decision, watching the pattern of Soviet violations, the Geneva negotiations, and other aspects of our relationship with the Soviet Union. The President has it under review and if he makes a change, that'll be announced.

WALLACH: You said a few days ago that the Soviets have done some things on compliance to stop their cheating, their violating. Did Mr. Gorbachev give you any indication in Geneva that they would step up that effort?

SHULTZ: No. There wasn't that much detail in the discussion. There was a statement about the general problem and what this does to confidence in arms control.

KALB: Do you feel that President Reagan, now that he has met the personification of what he used to call the "Evil Empire," do you think that his own thinking has in any way been changed?

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MEET THE PRESS (continued)

SHULTZ: His thinking about the nature and the differences between the two societies, the Soviet society and ours, is as it was, as it must be. The President speaks about realism and about the necessity for realism as we approach our relations with the Soviet Union and it has been unchanged. At the same time, the President has had a chance to meet directly with the Soviet leader, Mr. Gorbachev and his associates, and have an intense discussion with them, and he's done that because he thinks that with all of our differences, and all of our difficulties, nevertheless, here we are, two countries either one of which could blow up the world, and we just have to see if we can't put together a more stable and constructive relationship, and that's what he's trying to do.

KALB: Did you find at this summit that there was any possible give in the Soviet position in the sense of them being willing to agree to some kind of timetable for their withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan?

SHULTZ: The President put forward our concerns about Soviet behavior in various regions of the world, and the instabilities caused by them, and Afghanistan is certainly a leading example.

## ***THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP***

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Moderator: John McLaughlin. Panel: Robert Novak, Morton Kondracke, Michael Kinsley, Jack Germond.

### On the summit:

McLAUGHLIN: The President called this summit a fresh start, was it a fresh start?

KINSLEY: I think it was. You know there was no progress on any serious issue like arms control which I happen to think is too bad.... I think Reagan has clearly been bitten by the statesmanship bug, and I think the world will be a safer place because of that.

NOVAK: Obviously you can't have a fresh start between the evil empire and the world's great democracy, that's impossible. What it is it's a new faze in the relationship and I think that all people who don't want us to give away our defense abilities breathed a sigh of relief that nothing bad apparently happened at Geneva. The problem is what comes next. The pressure builds, as you have these annual summits, to give in. People pounding on the President to give a little and that's the danger.

GERMOND: I think that it's an interesting thing that we have treated this summit as such a monumental achievement. All you are talking about here is the two leaders of the world talking to one another and the reason the story is so big is because we went five years without any meeting. So in that sense it is clearly a fresh start and it's a very good thing for all of us.

KONDRACKE: I think there is a problem with this idea of a fresh start. There is no fresh start as Novak said. The protracted conflict continues but when you have things like fireside summits and all that and this cozy feeling, it's not that Ronald Reagan is under any illusions and has become a detentist, but you have the problem of people in Congress and people in the country who somehow think that all of the past can be eliminated and when it comes to voting money for the kind of SDI and defense spending that got us to that summit, that got the Soviets to negotiate, people will relax.

NOVAK: The problem is that once you get into this detente type situation there is an inhibition on telling the truth. Even in the speech on Thursday night, President Reagan minced his words on Afghanistan. He minced his words on human rights for fear that this might hurt the arms control agreement. I think it is a very dangerous situation.

### On Gorbachev and Jackson:

McLAUGHLIN: Do you think that White House officials were justified in being upset by the Gorbachev meeting with Jackson?

GERMOND: I think they have every reason to be upset with Jackson for forcing the situation and intruding himself into it because it did take the focus away from very important matters far beyond his kin. He was playing his usual political games. I think they had every reason to be upset.  
...more...

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McLAUGHLIN (continued)

McLAUGHLIN: Do you think he healed himself with the Jews as a result of this?

KONDRACKE: Jesse Jackson is the ultimate showboat but this is carrying it really to extremes. When you are willing to go in a sensitive period of confrontation and you are willing to interpose yourself and be used by the adversary of the United States for your own aggrandizement it is pretty low.

NOVAK: You see this is what shows the asymmetry of these of these meetings. That we are wringing our hands, won't even let the President swear in a young Ukrainian boy for citizenship for fear that it will offend the Kremlin and Gorbachev just blindly goes about this business and you knew he was going to give time to somebody like Jackson.

McLAUGHLIN: By the way -- a lot of mail on the Hill and it's all negative on Jesse.

#### PREDICTIONS:

KINSLEY: The honeymoon between Gorbachev and the Western press is over and he going to start being perceived as a sort of a naive, unworldly, apparatchik and a year from now there is going to be a couple of Kremlin imageologists on their way to Siberia.

NOVAK: An early nomination for comeback of the year -- Attorney General Ed Meese who is doing a dynamic job in the cabinet is being pushed right now behind the scenes as the next Chief Justice of the United States.

GERMOND: One of the results of the relaxation of tensions -- the 3 percent over inflation defense budget will be gone.

KONDRACKE: Ronald Reagan is going to accept the Dan Rostenkowski version of the tax reform bill.

McLAUGHLIN: With enactment of farm legislation, the resignation John Block as Secretary of Agriculture will occur within 60 days.



## **AGRONSKY & COMPANY**

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Moderator: Martin Agronsky. Panel: Strobe Talbott, Elizabeth Drew, Carl Rowan, Jack Kilpatrick.

### On the Summit:

AGRONSKY: Looking back at the summit -- was it success or a disappointment?

TALBOTT: I'd say that it was neither, it's what I would call a non-failure. Both of these leaders had an overwhelming interest to go to the summit and have something to show to their international constituencies and their domestic constituencies to prove that they could get along with the other guy. They succeeded in doing that. But they did not break any of the basic impasses between the countries.

DREW: On the closing day Reagan made a remark in Geneva. He said that the report card on this summit will not be in for months or even years and I think that's accurate. In the near term whether you say it is a success or a disappointment, I agree with Strobe in his basic point, also it depends what you expected. There was no reason to have high expectations going in. The Administration had accurately and successfully lowered expectations and as we said last week, given the nature of the run up to the summit, the deep disagreements between the two sides, the disagreements within our own Administration, what was clearly the President's unwillingness to bargain yet, if ever, on SDI, you couldn't expect much and that's what we got.

ROWAN: I am delighted that these two men engaged in some civil talk instead of the old bluster that we've heard for so long. For the moment the world may be marginally a safer place in which to live but this was not a breaking out of peace between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

KILPATRICK: I want to pick up on something Elizabeth said. She said your evaluation depends upon what you had expected. For some of us it depended upon what we had feared. On that basis I think it was an unqualified, if temporary success.

### On the tax bill:

AGRONSKY: The House Ways and Means Committee is making some progress on tax reform.

DREW: The big test is going to be what Reagan does about this because they have done some things that they said they wouldn't accept, among them state and local and the higher rates. My bet is that Reagan, who has to get some Republicans to vote for this bill and there aren't about four who really want to, people just don't want to vote for this, he is going to have get Republicans to do that, and my bet is that what he will do is say that while this isn't all I wanted and it is far from perfect, let's pass it and get it over to the Senate where it will be improved, which is a bit of a joke because the Senate is not known for its zealotry in reforming taxes. But he will be able to declare victory and it will be an important one.