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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Iran Halts, Searches U.S. Ship -- The State Department said no injuries or property loss occurred during the boarding. (Washington Post, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, Washington Times, UPI, AP)

West Germans Arrive To Discuss 'Star Wars' -- Economics Minister Martin Bangemann is expected to meet with Secretary Shultz tomorrow. (Washington Times)

NATIONAL NEWS

Columbia Finally Gets Off The Ground -- Kept earthbound by seven launch delays, Columbia climbed flawlessly through a blue Florida sky. (Washington Post, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, Reuter, AP)

President To Offer New Plan For Drafting Spending Laws -- President Reagan wants to change the rules. (Washington Post, Washington Times)

Meese Seeks Changes In Affirmative Action Order -- Changes are expected to make goals for hiring women and minorities voluntary. (Washington Times, AP)

NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

TERRORIST ATTACKS -- Dutch police used sand-filled trucks to block access to the U.S. consulate in response to threats by Abu Nidal's Palestinian terrorists.

IRAN - U.S. SHIP -- Armed Iranian sailors boarded an American merchant ship in international waters just outside the Persian Gulf.

International News.....A-2

National News.....A-7

Network News.....B-1

TV Talk Shows.....B-6

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

IRAN HALTS, SEARCHES U.S. SHIP

An armed Iranian Navy boarding party, apparently searching for war material, detained and searched a U.S. merchant ship for two hours yesterday in international waters near the Persian Gulf, the State Department said. President Reagan was told of the Iranian action before his return yesterday from a weekend at Camp David.

(Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A1)

Iran's Navy Stops U.S. Ship In Search Near Persian Gulf

WASHINGTON -- There was no indication of any crisis atmosphere here, with officials noting that the episode lasted less than two hours and that the ship was allowed to proceed to its destination.

(Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

Iranians Stop U.S. Ship In Gulf Of Oman

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates -- The 27,000-ton container ship dropped anchor Sunday afternoon off the port of Fujaira in the United Arab Emirates, where U.S. Embassy officials are expected to question the crew.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)

Iran Navy Boards U.S. Ship At Sea

Armed Iranian sailors, searching for weapons bound for Iraq, boarded an American cargo ship in international waters for the first time yesterday, the State Department said.

Calling the incident "obviously of serious concern," a State Department spokesman said the Iranians searched the ship for about one hour and 45 minutes.

(James Morrison, Washington Times, A1)

U.S. Merchant Ship Searched In Persian Gulf

A U.S. merchant ship, suspected of carrying weapons to Iraq, was boarded and searched in the Gulf of Oman by armed Iranian sailors but was released after two hours, Iran and the U.S. State Department said.

The 39,000-ton President Taylor was on its way to the United Arab Emirates port of Fujaira, and was about 30 miles south of there when it was intercepted Sunday.

(UPI)

U.S. - Iran

There were no injuries or loss of property during the two-hour search of the President Taylor, the first U.S. flag ship to be stopped by Iran, which has been fighting a five-year war with neighboring Iraq, said State Department spokesman Bruce Ammerman.

(AP)

WEST GERMANS ARRIVE TO DISCUSS 'STAR WARS'

A West German delegation visiting Washington this week will discuss the possibility of a formal pact on West German participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, according to a top Pentagon official.

Fred C. Ickle, undersecretary of Defense for policy, said the West German delegation will discuss an agreement similar to the one signed by the U.S. and Britain last month. (Tom Diaz, Washington Times, A2)

BOTHA SAID TO HINT CHANGES IN OFFING

JOHANNESBURG -- Fritz Leutwiler, a Swiss banker appointed by South Africa to negotiate a rescheduling of the country's foreign debt repayments, said here today that President Botha had given him "clear indications" of intent to introduce significant political reforms soon.

At the same time, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester A. Crocker, in the first visit by a senior member of the Reagan Administration to one of South Africa's troubled black townships, learned today that a militant black leader he was scheduled to meet had been killed in an outbreak of racial violence.

(Allister Sparks, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. Envoy Has Brush With Violence In South Africa

Crocker was to have met 58-year-old Ampie Mayisa during a tour of black townships near Johannesburg yesterday. Relatives said Mayisa was attacked the night before by a mob of conservative youths; and police said they found his body Sunday in the township of Leandra, east of Johannesburg. He had been stabbed and burned, they said. (Reuter)

Crocker - South Africa

Anglican Bishop Simeon Nkoane, also a Crocker host, told AP Leandra residents believed the attackers were loyal to Inkatha, a political movement drawn almost entirely from Zulus and bitterly opposed to the United Democratic Front (UDF), the nation's largest multiracial anti-apartheid organization. (AP)

BETTER INTELLIGENCE CURBING TERRORISM, U.S. OFFICIALS SAY

The United States has improved its ability to curb international terrorism as the result of better intelligence collection, Reagan Administration officials said yesterday.

"We've vastly increased our intelligence and have been able to thwart ... over 120 other kinds of terrorist acts that could have taken many, many more American lives," Secretary Weinberger said on ABC's 'This Week With David Brinkley.'

Attorney General Meese and Secretary Shultz also said intelligence gathering has improved. (Bill Gertz, Washington Post, A2)

SHULTZ: TERRORISTS TRAINED IN SYRIAN-CONTROLLED TERRITORY

WASHINGTON -- Secretary Shultz said Sunday that intelligence reports indicate that the terrorists who attacked the Rome and Vienna airports last month were trained in Syrian-controlled territory of Lebanon.

Appearing on the CBS program, 'Face The Nation,' Shultz acknowledged that U.S. and other intelligence agencies had determined the terrorists had "been in the Bekaa Valley (of eastern Lebanon) and gone through Damascus." (AP)

SHULTZ BOOED AT WRITERS CONFERENCE

NEW YORK -- Secretary Shultz responded to the boos and protests that greeted his appearance at an international writers conference by assuring the participants that he and President Reagan "are on your side." Shultz received the raucous welcome Sunday night at the opening session of the 49th Congress of International PEN, a group founded 65 years ago to fight censorship. (Carol Rosenberg, UPI)

Shultz Opens PEN Assembly Amid Protests

Mr. Shultz arrived at the New York Public Library to be greeted by a public letter signed by 68 writers and editors, many of them well known in New York literary circles, calling his appearance "inappropriate."

(Walter Goodman, New York Times, A1)

PRESIDENT URGED TO RESCUE FUNDS FOR CONTRA ARMS

The President is now weighing the recommendations of the National Security Council, which predicted defeat for the Nicaraguan resistance within six months unless Congress provides full funding for the so-called Jackson plan for Central America.

In effect, the NSC told Mr. Reagan that he would have to use the prestige of his office to exempt such funding from the strictures of the Gramm-Rudman Act. (Roger Fontaine, Washington Times, A1)

U.S., NICARAGUA URGED TO TALK

CARABALLEDA, Venezuela -- Foreign Ministers from eight Latin American countries ended two days of talks by issuing a document calling for the United States and Nicaragua to renew direct negotiations for peace in Central America. (Washington Post, A21)

AVOIDING STICKS AND STONES

Behind the facade of President Reagan's tough talk and unilateral economic sanctions against Libya, his Administration remains divided and uncertain on a strategy to deal with state-supported terrorism. The public acting out of U.S. frustrations with Libya could increase the pressure for military action and may even turn out to be good politics for the President. Swift and effective retribution is not.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

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REAGAN-KHADAFY/NEWSWEEK

The Reagan Administration has developed a six-point strategy to isolate Khadafy politically, militarily and economically, according to a published report. The goal of the program is to clear the way for a U.S. military strike should Khadafy provide cause for attack, Newsweek reported in its Jan. 20 issue. (AP)

CARTER: DON'T TREAT KHADAFY AS EQUAL

BOSTON -- Former President Carter says President Reagan's verbal sparring with Khadafy only serves to elevate Khadafy's standing and prestige and help his propaganda war against the United States.

"The best way to cramp Khadafy's style is not to treat him as an equal through verbal debate across the ocean," Carter said.

Carter praised Reagan for not taking military action in the wake of last month's terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna that left 19 people dead. (UPI)

DUTCH SAY TERRORISM ALERT WIDENED TO ADD U.S. TARGETS

THE HAGUE -- A high alert to guard against possible Palestinian terrorist attacks was expanded yesterday to include U.S. diplomatic and commercial offices in the Netherlands, the Dutch Justice Ministry said.

The access road to the front of the U.S. Embassy in The Hague was blocked by sand-filled dumpsters at each end last night, and police converged within minutes to investigate the flash of a photographer's camera. (Washington Post, A21)

Security Tightened At U.S. Facilities In Netherlands

But officials who spoke Sunday on condition they not be identified said it would be virtually impossible to guard all the potential targets. "Our police are at a loss about what to do," a source said. (AP)

NAKASONE STARTS VISIT TO CANADA

TORONTO -- Japan looks enviously at the way Canada has piled up a huge trade surplus with the United States while adroitly dodging the blows of protectionists in the U.S. Congress. And, as Japan searches for some middle role in world diplomacy, its envoys recall admiringly how Canada acted as a bridge-builder after World War II.

Canadians, who enthusiastically repay the compliments, welcomed Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Sunday for a three-day visit. (Washington Post, A15)

Japan's Nakasone Seeks Freer World Trade On Canadian Visit

Canadian officials said Mulroney was emphatic in reassuring Nakasone that Canada's talks with the United States about a freer trade agreement between the world's two largest trading partners should not be seen by Japan as a threat. (Reuter)

ISRAELI LEADERS DEADLOCKED ON LAND ISSUE

JERUSALEM -- Israel's government faced one of its most severe coalition crises as it met in a marathon session early today in an attempt to resolve the six-year-old dispute with Egypt over the Taba beachfront in the Sinai Peninsula. (William Claiborne, Washington Post, A1)

MARCOS AIMS AT EX-RIVAL

MANILA -- As President Ferdinand Marcos campaigns for reelection to the office that he has held for the past 20 years, he assails his opponent with a gamut of accusations: political inexperience, "dalliance," with Communist rebels and advancing the interests of "oligarchs" and American "interventionists."

But in a sense, he is running against a dead man.

Increasingly in his campaign appearances, Marcos has been attacking his former political rival, Benigno Aquino, Jr., who was assassinated in 1983 and whose widow, Corazon Aquino, is now the contestant in an election set for Feb. 7.

(News Analysis by William Branigan, Washington Post, A15)

SCIENTISTS SAY 'STAR WARS' COULD BE USED OFFENSIVELY

LOS ANGELES -- Advocates of the Reagan Administration's SDI hope the high-powered lasers can be harnessed and fired down from space stations or bounces off space-based mirrors to destroy enemy nuclear missiles. But the same laser technology could also destroy cities by fire, according to an eight-page study produced by R & D Associates, an influential defense think tank. (UPI)

'Star Wars' Lasers

MARINA DEL REY, Calif. -- "The lasers can be employed in a manner not contemplated," warned Albert Latter and Ernest Martinelli, authors of the study, cautioning that such a weapon could be used against the U.S. if the technology is shared with the Soviet Union.

"To deter such an attack, the United States could only threaten to retaliate." (AP)

EDITOR'S NOTES: 'Soviets Try To Reshape Afghan Culture,' page A1 of the Washington Post.

NATIONAL NEWS

COLUMBIA FINALLY GETS OFF THE GROUND

HOUSTON -- Shuttle Columbia and its seven-man crew soared smoothly into orbit from Cape Canaveral today -- after overcoming a record number of false starts -- and then sent the world's most powerful commercial communications satellite spinning off into space.

(Paul Recer, Washington Post, A1)

Shuttle In Space After 7 Delays; Astronauts Launch RCA Satellite

Within hours, the astronauts launched a \$500 million communications satellite for the RCA corporation and prepared for experiments in materials science, astrophysics, and the life sciences.

(New York Times, A1)

Columbia Flies At Last, Launches RCA Satellite

Columbia, kept earthbound by seven launch delays since Dec. 18, climbed flawlessly through a blue Florida sky from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)

Astronauts Prepare For Comet-Watching After Smooth Launch

Space agency officials said the observations from aboard the spaceship, 201 miles above the Earth, will provide the closest view so far of Halley's Comet, now visible for the first time in 76 years.

(Reuter)

Space Shuttle

SPACE CENTER, Houston -- Mission Commander Robert Gibson moved Columbia a safe distance away from the satellite and 45 minutes later an automatic timer on the Satcom fired a rocket engine to start the 2-ton satellite toward its permanent working orbit 22,300 miles above the Earth.

(AP)

PRESIDENT TO OFFER NEW PLAN FOR DRAFTING SPENDING LAWS

President Reagan, in an attempt to restore order to government budget making, wants to change the rules. The plan includes the creation of a joint House-Senate Committee to replace the separate committees that now draft federal spending plan each year, congressional sources said.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Post, A3)

White House Tinkers With Formula To Spare Defense From Budget Cuts

Shielding the Pentagon from all or part of the \$5.85 billion in 1986 defense cuts required by the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing measure is the key to a controversial alternative plan under review at the White House. Instead of dividing 50-50 the \$11.7 billion in cuts required in 1986 between defense and domestic programs, the Administration is examining an alternative formula that could call for a 20-80 ratio, according to a high-ranking White House budget official involved in the effort.

(Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A3)

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4.3% CUTS NEEDED IN DOMESTIC AREA UNDER BUDGET LAW

WASHINGTON -- Federal spending for most nonmilitary programs must be cut by 4.3 percent on March 1 under the terms of a new budget-balancing law, the Reagan Administration and the Congressional Budget Office have concluded. A somewhat larger cut must be made in military programs. Administration officials said the cut would be about 4.9 percent.
(Robert Pear, New York Times, A1)

DEFICIT WORRIES BOLSTER NEW PUSH FOR 'PRIVATIZATION'

President Reagan first tried his hand at selling portions of the federal estate in 1982, vowing to raise \$9 billion in three years by "shedding" a vast array of "unneeded" government property.

The grand total raised by the experiment was \$422.6 million. Four years later, senior Administration officials say Reagan is again moving to unload federal assets, this time on a far broader scale.

The reaction to many of these proposals, while fiery, has been muted compared to the uproar of four years ago. Some observers attribute the change to concern over the \$200 billion-plus annual federal deficit, twice its 1982 size, which must be eliminated by 1991 under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law.
(Dale Russakoff, Washington Post, A11)

PRESIDENT DECLARES WAR ON ORGANIZED CRIME IN NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON -- President Reagan, in a magazine article initiated by the White House to outline the Administration's campaign against crime, says he has declared "war to the end," and that "there will be no detente with the mob." The Times reported last week that White House officials had approached the newspaper about running such an article.

Spokesman Peter Roussel said Sunday he was not familiar with arrangements for the article.
(AP)

MEESE SEES CHANGES IN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ORDER

Attorney General Meese said Sunday he believes President Reagan will make changes in and additions to the 1965 executive order on affirmative action that sets minority hiring goals for government contractors.

The changes are expected to make goals for the hiring of woman and racial minorities voluntary.

Mr. Meese, appearing on NBC's nationally televised 'Meet The Press,' said he had not been feuding with Labor Secretary Brock over whether the executive order signed by President Johnson should be rescinded.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A5)

Meese: New Affirmative Action Order Possible

Meese is predicting an end to a high-level disagreement within the Administration that could result in the weakening of a 20-year-old executive order on affirmative action.
(Norman Sandler, UPI)

FOOD SUPPLY CALLED UNPROTECTED

The Food and Drug Administration has failed to protect the nation's meat, milk and egg supply from contamination with potentially hazardous drug residues, including an antibacterial chemical that could cause an incurable type of anemia in one of every 40,000 Americans exposed to it, a House Committee charged yesterday.

The House Government Operations Committee, in a unanimous report on the first investigation of animal-drug law in more than a decade, said the FDA has "lost sight of its mission" by putting the interests of veterinarians and the livestock industry ahead of its responsibility to protect public health.

(Cass Peterson, Washington Post, A5)

EX-WORKER TO GET DAY IN COURT

J.P. Jones, the Agriculture Department whistleblower who chose to fight back when his bosses turned on him, is about to have his day in court. Arguments in the case of Jones vs. John R. Block, Secretary of Agriculture, are scheduled for Jan. 21 before U.S. District Court Judge John Pratt.

(Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A11)

VICE PRESIDENT -- 'MIAMI VICE'

Since Vice President Bush is the head of a drug-smuggling task force working to prevent entry of narcotics into the United States, the producers of the hit television show 'Miami Vice' are considering using the Vice President in a role on the show. Just picture Bush in the 'Miami Vice' look. Maybe if the colors are in preppy pink and green, he'll feel comfortable...

(Chuck Conconi, Washington Post, D3)

EVENTS ACROSS U.S. TO MARK FIRST KING HOLIDAY

On the evening of the January 20th, star-packed entertainment programs in Atlanta, Washington and New York will be edited into a two-hour show to be aired on network TV that night.

Vice President Bush, Senators Dole and Kennedy, will speak at the main national event marking the holiday -- an ecumenical service Monday at Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church, where Mr. King served as co-pastor with his father. President Reagan has declined an invitation, Mrs. King said at a weekend press conference. (Isaiah Poole, Washington Times, A5)

EXECUTIVE NOTES

Patricia Diaz Dennis, a member of the National Labor Relations Board, is expected to be appointed to the Federal Communications Commission. 'Communications Daily,' a trade newsletter, said late last week that the nomination by President Reagan is awaiting only the normal security checks.

(Washington Post, A11)

FREE MAIL CARRIERS' INSURANCE

The U.S. Postal Service announced last week a new incentive for postal carriers to buckle up before starting the swift completion of their appointed rounds. Postal officials said that the service will pay \$10,000 to the estate of any of its more than 250,000 drivers nationwide who is killed in an on-the-job accident while wearing a seat belt.

(Washington Post, A11)

EDITOR'S NOTES: 'Military Medicine On Trial,' 'Infantry Still Can't Kill Tanks,' on page A1 of the Washington Post. 'At PEN, Taking On The Write Wing,' is on page D1 of the Washington Post.

'Politics And Write-eous Indignation,' page D2, Washington Post, Patrick Buchanan featured in 'Personalities,' on page D3 of the Washington Post.

'Dole's First Year Draws Senate Leadership Kudos,' page A1 of the Washington Times.

'Lawmakers Pondering Budget Strategies,' page A4, Washington Post.

-End of A-Section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(NBC did not air a telecast.)

AIRPORT ATTACKS

CBS's Bill Redeker: The Palestinian terrorists who attacked the Rome and Vienna airports last month had planned to attack a third European airport at the same time -- this claim tonight by Italy's interior minister who said Italian intelligence learned of the plot and alerted police of the country concerned who foiled the attack. He would not name the third airport. (CBS-2)

TERRORIST ALERT

Redeker: Dutch police tonight used sand-filled trucks to block access roads near the U.S. consulate in The Hague and beefed-up security at the Amsterdam consulate. It's in response to reported threats by Abu Nidal's Palestinian terrorists to hit targets in the Netherlands and Scandinavia.

CBS's Tom Fenton reports the alert for a new wave of Palestinian terrorist attacks in Western Europe continued today. Exceptional security measures are being maintained at all major airports and especially around Israeli airline check in counters and flights. The alert, sounded by the International Police Organization, warned that two Palestinian commando squads linked to the faction responsible for the Vienna and Rome airport attacks are on the loose. Israeli and Jewish organizations are their potential targets. The terrorists are believed to have headed for Northern Europe where the security problem was compounded today by a warning that all American organizations are now also at risk. Police admit privately there is no way they can guard potential Israeli, Jewish and American targets.

(ABC-4, CBS-3)

U.S.-LIBYAN SANCTIONS

Redeker: The Reagan Administration today detailed the strategy it hopes will convince European governments to impose their own sanctions on Libya.

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: Now that his economic sanctions against Libya are in place, President Reagan and his aides are waging an all out campaign to get reluctant U.S. allies to follow suit. This week Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead goes to Europe to present to allied leaders U.S. evidence of Col. Qaddafi's support for terrorist groups. Since terrorist acts take place much more often in Europe than in the U.S., Secretary Shultz this morning said Whitehead will point out the dangers of not taking action.

(TV coverage of Shultz: "I don't think it's a snap of the fingers type thing. It's a consciousness raising and long term effort that we're involved in.")

Secretary Weinberger believes U.S. efforts are already bearing fruit.

Adams continues:

(TV coverage of Weinberger: "I think we hurt Libya quite a bit by these sanctions even if no one else joins, but I do suggest that three or four other countries have either joined or have taken very helpful action, Canada, Australia, Italy.")

Although there is evidence that some of the gunmen involved in the Rome and Vienna airports attacks passed through Syria on their way to Europe, Secretary Shultz indicated the U.S. is not planning to impose sanctions against Syria.

(TV coverage of Shultz: "I hope that Syria will not do things that will make that necessary and my guess is they won't.")

Except for the Whitehead trip, White House officials say they won't tip their hand on their next steps to influence the allies or Qaddafi. Said one official, right now we are waiting to see how Libya responds.

Redeker: Libyan leader Moammar Qaddafi seemed to soften his harsh verbal attack on the U.S. during another of his women only news conferences in his desert tent.

CBS's Steve Croft reports in an interview last night with six women journalists, Col. Qaddafi tried the personal touch, producing his wife and four of his seven children. Qaddafi said if President Reagan visited Libya he would see that I don't wear hand-grenades and pistols on my belt and that I smile when I laugh. It was but one sign that the trading of personal insults between Libya and the United States might finally be ending and the crisis moving to a different plain. Libya's foreign minister, appearing on "Face the Nation," said he had no knowledge of a Kuwaiti report that Libyan missiles shot down a U.S. jet last week and added let's hope it never happens. The foreign minister said U.S. economic sanctions would have some effect on his country but would hurt the U.S. more than Libya. He said President Reagan's decision to freeze Libyan assets in the United States would reduce foreign confidence in America and predicted that Arab nations would begin withdrawing investments from the United States. The official Libyan news agency quoted Dr. Treiki today as saying that concrete measures and decisive action will be taken against the United States in a special meeting of the Arab League to held later this month. But financial analysts say the odds of moderate Arab states like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait pulling their assets out of the United States are a 100-to-1 long-shot. (CBS-4)

ABC's Sam Donaldson:then there is the continuing question of how to deal with Libya's Col. Qaddafi.

Sheilah Kast: A public suggestion that the U.S. should assassinate Libyan leader Qaddafi was put forth last week by Democratic Senator Howard Metzenbaum. Attorney General Meese called the idea tempting, but wrong.

(TV coverage of Meese: "I think the President said it all. He said that terrorism in response to terror is not the answer.")

The Secretary of State acknowledged that the terrorists who attacked the Rome and Vienna airports may have come directly through Syria, but he said, nevertheless, the U.S. was having no second thoughts about putting pressure on Libya.

Kast continues:

(TV coverage of Shultz: "Libya is clearly supporting terrorism in general. Libya has provided financial support, we know that.")

On "This Week with David Brinkley," Secretary Weinberger argued that the President's economic sanctions against Libya will have an impact.

(TV coverage of Weinberger: "I think we hurt Libya quite a bit by these sanctions even if no one else joins, but I do suggest that three or four other countries have either joined or have taken very helpful action.")

But the Libyan foreign minister claimed the volume of U.S.-Libyan trade is too small to hurt much and said the U.S. would end up the loser.... And a conservative member of Parliament insisted Qaddafi is not the main problem.

(Cyril Townsend: "He is fueling terrorism but the far greater reason for the terrorism gaining such strength and notoriety is the failure of diplomats in your country and mine to make progress on the basic problem of the Middle East.")

Some allies argue that sanctions will force other Arab governments to rally around Libya and push Libya closer to the Soviet Union. Still, the U.S. is sending a top diplomat to Europe hoping at least for promises that the allies will not undercut U.S. sanctions. (ABC-5)

MOSCOW-TRIPOLI CONNECTION

Donaldson: Secretary Shultz said today the Soviet Union has made many statements in connection with recent Libyan-backed terrorism that he considers unhelpful. And in fact the United States is watching closely the unwelcome development of closer ties between the Soviets and Libya that Qaddafi seems to be forging.

ABC's Greg Dobbs reports this is the dichotomy: Libya's leader presented himself to Western cameras this weekend as a modern, moderate, almost Western style family man. But his nation is showing a combination of dependence on, and some domination by the Soviet Union. This week Col. Qaddafi ruled out having full fledged Soviet military bases here but he did imply that instead of making courtesy calls as Soviet war ships now do, he may, sometime in the future, let them actually use Libya's Mediterranean ports. The Libyan point of view, as one young revolutionary told me is this: Ideologically, he said, we are against capitalism and communism, but if we are in danger, he went on, we may align with anyone who stands on our side. (ABC-6)

IRAN-U.S. SHIP

Redeker: Armed Iranian sailors boarded an American merchant ship today in international waters just outside the Persian Gulf. It was the first time that happened since the Iran-Iraq war erupted more than five years ago. The sailors were apparently searching for war supplies bound for Iraq, but after two hours they released the ship and its crew unharmed. The State Department said the incident was a matter serious concern and is investigating. (CBS-5, ABC-Lead)

FDA ATTACKED

Donaldson: In a blistering attack on the Food and Drug Administration, a Congressional subcommittee today accused the agency of failing to protect the public against the use of toxic drugs in animals raised for human consumption. A new Congressional report says most new animal drugs have not been approved as safe and effective. It accused federal regulators of putting the interest of veterinarian and the livestock industry above those of consumers. (ABC-7)

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Donaldson: Blacks and other minorities in this country may soon see a change in the executive order requiring affirmative action in hiring by government contractors. At least that's what Attorney General Edwin Meese hinted today. Meese thinks the present executive order, signed by Lyndon Johnson, requires quotas in hiring and he wants it changed. Others in the Administration, including Secretary Brock and Secretary Shultz disagree that it requires quotas and don't want it changed. But Meese said today he expects changes and additions to be made, "I think we will be able to work out the details," he said. (ABC-3)

COLUMBIA

Donaldson reports the space shuttle Columbia finally made it into orbit today after a record seven, that's seven postponements. Just before sunrise Columbia lifted off its pad at Cape Canaveral in a spectacular launch. (ABC-8, CBS-Lead)

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Redeker: A three year old U.S. program that spends tax payer dollars abroad to promote what it considers the ideals of American Democracy may be doing the United States more harm than good.

CBS's David Adelman reports these rioting university students belong to right wing groups financed in part by the U.S. government. The group is called Union National Interuniversity, UNI for short, and throughout Western Europe it and other groups take on communists and socialists wherever they find them. But in some European countries, particularly France where socialists are the government, such campaigns have sought to undermine leaders friendly to the United States. That's very different from the stated intentions of Congress and the Reagan Administration when they established the funding in 1983. Then they set up the National Endowment for Democracy, an American foundation that is supposed to spread American values abroad. It in turn gave \$400,000 to UNI. UNI has become such an embarrassment that the National Endowment has cut its funding, but the CBS News has been told that the National Endowment is still, infact, active all over Europe. (CBS-11)

PENN CONGRESS

Redeker: The 48th international Penn Congress opened tonight in New York. It's billed as the largest gathering of American and foreign authors, but there has been some controversy over one of the guest speakers, Secretary of State Shultz. Some writers, led by E. L. Doctorow, criticized the choice of Shultz as inappropriate. (CBS-16)

SOUTH AFRICA

Donaldson reports the author of President Reagan's constructive engagement policy towards South Africa, Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker got a first-hand lesson today on the violence now swilling around the anti-apartheid struggle in that country. One of the black activists against apartheid Crocker intended to see today was murdered last night by black political opponents. (ABC-2, CBS-10)

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ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: David Brinkley.

Panel: George Will, Sam Donaldson, Hodding Carter.

Guests: Michael Ledeen, terrorism expert from the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University. Cyril Townsend, Member of British Parliament. Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

On Libya and terrorism:

Brinkley: Mr. Ledeen in Washington and Mr. Townsend in London, thank you both very much for coming in.... The U.S. has imposed economic sanctions in Lybia and most of our allies in the West have declined to go along or have gone an inch or two and no further. Why do we see a danger that they don't?

Ledeen: I think everybody sees a danger, the disagreement is not over whether Libya is bad, but over what to do about it, and the disagreement between us and our allies seems to be over what to do about it.

Townsend: I there is no difference as to the analysis, but there is a difference to which instrument you should use. To be frank, we see your whole approach to the Libyan problem as being something of an obsession. We think the main issue is the King Hussein peace initiative and how we are going to get that going.

Donaldson: The Administration may be sending a rather subtle message to the allies which is join us in economic sanctions to isolate Qaddafi or we may be forced to use military action. Now which do you think Britain would rather see?

Townsend: I don't think that's quite true. I understand when your ambassador called on our Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, he didn't actually ask Britain to impose sanctions, perhaps because he knew the answer in advance. He did ask us not to fill the slot left by your actions.

Brinkley: Mr. Secretary, thank you for coming in. You heard Mr. Townsend in London say that he didn't think sanctions against Qaddafi would work, and instead we should wait for the King Hussein peace initiative to get at the real problem in the Middle East. Does that make any sense to you?

Weinberger: We need to get the peace initiative in the Mid-East, the Administration has been working on that and hoping to get support for that since, I think, October of 1982, and that's as vital now as it ever was then, but that is not an excuse for not doing anything about terrorism or about the acts that Libya has been involved in.

Donaldson: Mrs. Thatcher told Western reporters that you have to use legal means, and that sanctions were not a legal means against Qaddafi. Do you agree?

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THIS WEEK (continued)

Weinberger: No, I think they are legal means, and I think we're applying them legally. I think we're entitled to do this in defense of American citizens, and I think we're entitled to act on the evidence we have, so yes, I think they're legal.

Donaldson: The White House press secretary said the other day, and I think I quote him exactly, "I can assure you that if other attacks are made" and here I paraphrase, against Americans from Qaddafi the United States will take action. Is that a fair representation of our position?

Weinberger: The United States is ready and our forces are much stronger than they were four years ago, we're capable of taking many different kinds of actions, and the determination is the President's and the determination will be made, to the best of my knowledge, on an examination of each of the facts of each of the situations, and thus far I think what we've done has been basically correct and is becoming effective.

Donaldson: There's a Kuwaiti report today that an American plane was shot down by a Libyan missile last week, is that not correct?

Weinberger: That's absurd, absolutely absurd. There's nothing to that at all.

Brinkley: We put sanctions on Libya, no one else does, so do we wind up isolating Libya or isolating ourselves?

Weinberger: I think we hurt Libya quite a bit by these sanctions even if no one else joins.... The thing that always interests me is why does Libya want a lot of these American things, oil techniques for example, oil skills in extraction and production and marketing of oil, why do they want this in the first place? They want it in the first place because we have very good techniques and very good capabilities, and when we withdraw those that hurts.

On Gramm-Rudman:

Brinkley: George was just saying that Gramm and Rudman of Gramm-Rudman, the bill, which may wind up costing the Defense Department a lot of money in the future, you don't see them as domestic terrorists exactly. How do you see them?

Weinberger: No, I don't want to go that far. I do think that very serious damage can be done to the Defense budget by a rigid application of this bill, in the event Congress doesn't act responsibly and pass the President's budget....

Brinkley: You certainly will agree that a deficit as big as ours is harmful, must be dealt with. You do not wish to cut the Defense Department. Where do you think the cuts should come?

THIS WEEK (continued)

Weinberger: The President has proposed budgets now for four years that would have enabled major deficit reduction to take place and keep Defense with the necessary rearmament program we have to do after we let our defenses go in the '70s, and went down some 20% during that whole decade. If Congress would enact these budgets instead of saying they're dead on arrival before they arrive, then I think we would have an opportunity to do what we need to do, and that is have the economy expand with the tax cuts the President has put into effect, regain the necessary strength we need for defense, and at the same time cut back some of these programs that have simply been in effect far beyond the time when they are needed.

On Submarines that maybe dismantled:

Donaldson: It is said that you want to retire two submarines in order to stay within the SALT II limits, but not dismantle them, which in fact would not be within the SALT II framework. Is that correct?

Weinberger: I'm not able to respond to that question as you very well know...I'm not going to be beguiled into discussing what I discussed with the President. Those things, I think, I should keep confidential. On the basic subject matter, however, we have to look at the fact that the SALT II treaty did not reduce arms at all. It was the Soviets' kind of treaty, that allowed an increase in arms up to the extent that they wanted to make at that time, and the treaty itself expired December 31st and we are now considering the various steps that may or may not have to be taken to respond to Soviet violations of that treaty, which took place repeatedly, and which are going on every day as they deploy now over 40 of that new SS-25 missile.

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NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Moderator: Marvin Kalb.

Panel: Chris Wallace, Albert Hunt of the Wall Street Journal.

Guest: Edwin Meese.

Kalb: Our guest today on Meet the Press, Edwin Meese, the Attorney General of the United States, for four years one of the President's top advisors at the White House....

On Terrorism:

Kalb: What is the possibility, perhaps even probability, that terrorism is going to come to the United States?

Meese: Well I think we are always faced with that possibility, I would certainly hope that it's not a probability, but we cannot be sure that it isn't.

Kalb: What do you think the United States ought to be doing that it isn't doing now to head off that probability?

Meese: I think there are some very important things that we can do. We've done a lot. We've improved our intelligence, we've improved our operational readiness to combat terrorism both at home and abroad. We have worked very hard to make sure that we are keeping as good track of the terrorists as we can. But there is something that we can do and that is there are some legislative steps that could be taken that would improve our capabilities. First of all, I think there is now before the Congress a bill which would provide the procedural steps necessary so we could use the death penalty which we can't now because we need this additional legislation. A second thing that could be done would be to make a death resulting from hostage-taking a capital offense. A third thing, that would be very important I think, would be to make an assault or the murder of a United States citizen abroad a federal offense so that we would have jurisdiction either with a another country, if they were taking action, or in addition. And finally, a fourth thing that I think needs to be done legislatively is to revise the various treaties, to ratify the treaties we have with other countries to remove the so-called political exception loophole. There is such a treaty right now before the Congress, our treaty with the United Kingdom, and I would hope that this change would be ratified as soon as possible.

Hunt: Senator Howard Metzenbaum, a liberal Democrat says another thing we could do is quietly kill Qaddafi. What do you think of that idea?

Meese: You are tempting me there, but I think the President said it all. He said that terrorism in response to terror is not the answer, and I think like many of Senator Metzenbaum's ideas, it's not a very good one.

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

On Hiring Quotas:

Hunt: You and Secretary Brock have been engaged in a long simmering feud over the issue of whether to change an executive order that requires federal contractors to set timetables and goals for hiring minorities. Are you all close to an agreement on that, and if so what's the nature of it?

Meese: Mr. Hunt, there has never been a feud. Secretary Brock and I are very close friends, as you probably know, and there have been some disagreements by members of staff over how to achieve something but there is not even any disagreement as to what we want to do. Basically we're both in agreement with the President's policy and that is that quotas are wrong, that discrimination by any name is wrong, and what we are talking about now is how we can best express that in terms of the regulations and the executive orders that pertain to those people doing business with the government.

On the Supreme Court:

Kalb: You have been critical of the Supreme Court. You criticized the Warren court for being much too liberal. I wonder if you think the Berger court is too liberal as well?

Meese: What I have done is I have tried to point out how on occasion the courts have departed from what I think, and what many scholars and I think most observers who feel as I do believe, have engaged in a judicial activism which has departed from the proper role of the court in interpreting the Constitution rather than in making law.

On the use of Lie Detectors:

Wallace: Was Secretary Shultz right in opposing the use of random polygraph exams for people with access to sensitive information?

Meese: ...I think that the polygraph has a certain use. It has a very definite value in both screening operations and as an investigative tool but it is not some kind of an infallible lie detector. Nobody has ever claimed that, but it does have a certain use and at a time when we are doing our best to root out espionage...I think that every reasonable step including the careful and limited use of the polygraph is a very important part of our anti-espionage activities and I think it is a good idea.

On Organized Crime:

Hunt: The President's own organized crime commission has heard testimony that Jackie Presser has been linked to organized crime. Do you think that Mr. Presser and the Teamsters union are part of the organized crime problem in America?

Meese: ...I think the idea that there is organized crime activity in relation to labor unions, which is what has been brought out in the commission's report which will soon be forthcoming, is an important factor and one which we in the Justice Department along with the Labor Department have been carefully addressing.

CBS -- FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Lesley Stahl.

Guests: George Shultz. Ali Treiki, Libyan Foreign Minister. Charles Krauthammer, The New Republic.

On U.S.-Libyan Relations:

Stahl: We spoke this morning with Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Treiki, and asked him how severely the U.S. economic sanctions will hurt Libya's economy.

Treiki: I think the measure taken by the United States, they are new one. Already I think I can say there is no -- even the volume of trade existing between our two countries is very minimal and very limited. And I don't think any will affect us seriously.

Stahl: You always seem to have a softer, more conciliatory tone when you speak than Mr. Qaddafi who has issued several threats against the United States....

Treiki: I think the problem that we are small nation. We would like to be free. And such a big power, the United States, would like to impose condition on us. They started provoking us.... They would like to use us as scapegoat. And I think we are a small nation, but in case we are aggressed, I think you understand me very well, that we have to defend ourselves. We are not now sending our fleets to terrorize the United States. It's the United States who is terrorizing us, by economic sanction, by sending their fleets, by shooting the airplanes, and I think you should understand our position very clear.

Stahl: Joining us today in Washington is Secretary George Shultz. There are reports now that investigators in Europe believe that the terrorists who perpetrated the bombings in Rome and Vienna did not come from training camps in Libya, but came from camps in the Syrian controlled Bekaa Valley, and then came through Syria into Europe. Are there second thoughts within our government about just exactly how much Libya is to blame for this latest terrorist act?

Shultz: No. Libya is clearly supporting terrorism in general. Libya has provided financial support, we know that, to the terrorist groups, particularly the Abu Nidal group, which is the group that perpetrated this last catastrophe.

Stahl: Now, what about that Syrian involvement? Just how much is that government responsible?

Shultz: Syria's picture is a rather different one. I would remind you that Syria has long been on our terrorist list, but Syria's behavior toward all of these things is rather different from Libya's.

Stahl: In what sense? How is it different?

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FACE THE NATION (continued)

Shultz: In their public attitudes, and beyond that, of course, we are working with Syria on a number of fronts in a constructive way.

Stahl: Mr. Oakley, who is head of the terrorism task force within the State Department has said that it is possible that you could impose the same kind of sanctions against Syria as you did against Libya. Is that a serious possibility in this situation?

Shultz: There is no plan or thought about that. Of course anything is possible, but it depends not on us. It depends on what other countries do, and we believe it's -- I hope that Syria will not do things that will make that necessary, and I -- my guess is they won't.

Stahl: You threaten to strike back constantly, which because you do so much and never do strike back are beginning to leave the impression of empty threats, crying wolf, and this apparently is for a lack of good intelligence, to be able to pinpoint exactly where the terrorists are, isn't that true?

Shultz: This is an attack in the Vienna and Rome airports that happened, so it wasn't possible to interdict it, stop it, but I told you of 126 times when it didn't happen, more or less.

Stahl: What about retaliation though? If you can't pinpoint where these people are being trained, where they come from, where they go back to, where the people who masterminded are, isn't that evidence of poor intelligence work?

Shultz: We want to know more, obviously, and my opinion is that we need to raise the cost to those who perpetrate terrorist acts by making them pay a price, not just an economic price, so they'll have to think more carefully about it. We also, obviously, have to think about other consequences to others who may be innocent victims in case of any military action.

Stahl: What is the Soviet role in all of this, in your opinion? Where do they stand? Who are they supporting? What do they want?

Shultz: They are supporting Syria. They are sending weapons to Libya. They have made many statements in connection with this latest series of events that I regard as very unhelpful. They have tried to portray us as parlaying this into a major confrontation when we have to recognize that the immediate cause of all this is not something we did, but terrorism in the Vienna and Rome airports. We've got to keep our eye on what this is really about.

Stahl: Has the President been in touch with Mr. Gorbachev?

Shultz: The Soviets know full well our point of view.... You can read their response in the papers.

THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin.

Panel: Mary Anne Dolan, Robert Novak, Morton Kondracke, Jack Germond.

On Lybia and Terrorism:

McLaughlin: Don't you think that Qaddafi right now is leading Ronald Reagan on a merry chase and that everything that Reagan is doing is just building Qaddafi, he is using it, he is maximizing it, he's reestablishing his political base.

Dolan: Absolutely, without any question of a doubt. This gives him an opportunity to wear his French designer Bedouin costumes on television four times a day which is exactly what he wants and it's sillyness.

Kondracke: He is building up public support for something if Qaddafi gives him the opportunity to hit him he will. But the point is here that Qaddafi is a menace to everybody around. He is not just a wild man, he has got designs Chad, on the Sudan, there are plots all the time against Egypt. There are geopolitical reasons, there are terrorist reasons to get him out of power.

Germond: You know for five years now the White House has been telling us how we have this marvelous new relationship with our allies because we are so strong and forth right and pure and that they all love Reagan and they respect him so much. Now when he wants to use it once again we get zip. So what does all this power we have and all this good will do?

Novak: Senator Metzenbaum had it right as a matter of fact. The way to get rid of Qaddafi is to slit his throat with no finger prints. That is not going to stop terrorism.

On Unemployment:

McLaughlin: Will this lowering of the unemployment rate continue and what does it portend?

Novak: It will continue but it's not going down quickly enough and that again is because of the tight money policy. Another problem is that the black unemployment, the hispanic unemployment is not nearly an economic question, it is a social question. If you read the papers and if you see what's going on, these kids don't want to work.

Dolan: I think it is going to stay roughly the same this year. I think the thing that's going to be interesting to watch is whether or not this Administration really sets out to find some new pioneer markets which is where finally the big change in unemployment is going to take place.

Novak: There is another theory on that, that these jobs are being taken by the immigrants because the people here will not do the job. And if you look at the fast food places all over the country, "help wanted" all over the country, they don't want those jobs.

McLAUGHLIN (continued)

PREDICTIONS

Dolan: Jerry Brown will win public office before Peter Ueberroth.

Novak: The tax reform bill will stay revenue neutral and will not include a tax increase.

Germond: The Administration will back-down finally on this business on trying to prosecute the Americans who stay in Libya.

Kondracke: Columbia within the next six weeks or so will suspend diplomatic relations with Nicaragua because of Nicaragua's assistance to the M-19 guerrillas that took over the Palace of Justice.

McLaughlin: For the first time in over 50 years the Republicans will pull more of the popular vote in November than will the Democrats.

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AGRONSKY & COMPANY

Moderator: Martin Agronsky.

Panel: Strobe Talbott, Elizabeth Drew, Tom Oliphant, Charles Krauthammer.

On Terrorism:

Agronsky: Will the President's economic sanctions work?

Talbott: Well, so far it has only worked in the very narrow sense of registering America's acute disapproval of this man. Will it bring Qaddafi to his knees, will it make him change his behavior? Probably not.

Drew: No, per se, they won't work. As Strobe said there wasn't much leverage that we had and the interesting, and I think, somewhat puzzling or even troubling thing is the President going out and making such a display of calling on the allies when they already knew that the allies would not cooperate.

Oliphant: I think that there is some hope that some of these policies may work over time. I think that the problem is that the President is the worst foe of his own policy. I don't think he has really learned the difference between bluster and policy making. I mean the problem before that press conference was he spent 10 days loading up the biggest arsenal on the face of this earth and then fired a little B-B pellet at Qaddafi and that under cut the effectiveness of what he is doing.

Krauthammer: But I think that pellet might be a warning shot because as long as Qaddafi has American citizens and American installations which he can hold hostage, the United States is powerless. I think the President understood that and what he's done is to clear the decks right now by ordering Americans out and by seizing Libyan assets he's now in a position if there is a second outrage, to do something which he wouldn't do this time around and I think that will send a message to Qaddafi.

Drew: Are you at all troubled by having the President almost put himself on a footing with Qaddafi at the press conference and getting into a name calling thing. It goes over well here, I suppose, and he plays to the crowd well, but I would like to see a little bit more dignity and majesty in the Presidency, and also putting our country at a higher level.

Talbott: Qaddafi seems to thrive on it.

Oliphant: There's another problem and that's consistency. If we want to get up on this very high plain we have to make sure that we don't do things that under cut our position and the thing that really troubles me is that this Administration is apparently going to propose next month selling \$1 billion dollars worth of arms to Saudi Arabia who's king called Qaddafi during the midst of this thing to offer him support. It makes no sense at all.



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Iran Halts, Searches U.S. Ship -- The State Department said no injuries or property loss occurred during the boarding. (Washington Post, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, Washington Times, UPI, AP)

West Germans Arrive To Discuss 'Star Wars' -- Economics Minister Martin Bangemann is expected to meet with Secretary Shultz tomorrow. (Washington Times)

NATIONAL NEWS

Columbia Finally Gets Off The Ground -- Kept earthbound by seven launch delays, Columbia climbed flawlessly through a blue Florida sky. (Washington Post, New York Times, Baltimore Sun, Reuter, AP)

President To Offer New Plan For Drafting Spending Laws -- President Reagan wants to change the rules. (Washington Post, Washington Times)

Meese Seeks Changes In Affirmative Action Order -- Changes are expected to make goals for hiring women and minorities voluntary. (Washington Times, AP)

NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

TERRORIST ATTACKS -- Dutch police used sand-filled trucks to block access to the U.S. consulate in response to threats by Abu Nidal's Palestinian terrorists.

IRAN - U.S. SHIP -- Armed Iranian sailors boarded an American merchant ship in international waters just outside the Persian Gulf.

International News.....A-2

National News.....A-7

Network News.....B-1

TV Talk Shows.....B-6

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

IRAN HALTS, SEARCHES U.S. SHIP

An armed Iranian Navy boarding party, apparently searching for war material, detained and searched a U.S. merchant ship for two hours yesterday in international waters near the Persian Gulf, the State Department said. President Reagan was told of the Iranian action before his return yesterday from a weekend at Camp David.

(Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A1)

Iran's Navy Stops U.S. Ship In Search Near Persian Gulf

WASHINGTON -- There was no indication of any crisis atmosphere here, with officials noting that the episode lasted less than two hours and that the ship was allowed to proceed to its destination.

(Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

Iranians Stop U.S. Ship In Gulf Of Oman

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates -- The 27,000-ton container ship dropped anchor Sunday afternoon off the port of Fujaira in the United Arab Emirates, where U.S. Embassy officials are expected to question the crew.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)

Iran Navy Boards U.S. Ship At Sea

Armed Iranian sailors, searching for weapons bound for Iraq, boarded an American cargo ship in international waters for the first time yesterday, the State Department said.

Calling the incident "obviously of serious concern," a State Department spokesman said the Iranians searched the ship for about one hour and 45 minutes.

(James Morrison, Washington Times, A1)

U.S. Merchant Ship Searched In Persian Gulf

A U.S. merchant ship, suspected of carrying weapons to Iraq, was boarded and searched in the Gulf of Oman by armed Iranian sailors but was released after two hours, Iran and the U.S. State Department said.

The 39,000-ton President Taylor was on its way to the United Arab Emirates port of Fujaira, and was about 30 miles south of there when it was intercepted Sunday.

(UPI)

U.S. - Iran

There were no injuries or loss of property during the two-hour search of the President Taylor, the first U.S. flag ship to be stopped by Iran, which has been fighting a five-year war with neighboring Iraq, said State Department spokesman Bruce Ammerman.

(AP)

WEST GERMANS ARRIVE TO DISCUSS 'STAR WARS'

A West German delegation visiting Washington this week will discuss the possibility of a formal pact on West German participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, according to a top Pentagon official.

Fred C. Ickle, undersecretary of Defense for policy, said the West German delegation will discuss an agreement similar to the one signed by the U.S. and Britain last month. (Tom Diaz, Washington Times, A2)

BOTHA SAID TO HINT CHANGES IN OFFING

JOHANNESBURG -- Fritz Leutwiler, a Swiss banker appointed by South Africa to negotiate a rescheduling of the country's foreign debt repayments, said here today that President Botha had given him "clear indications" of intent to introduce significant political reforms soon.

At the same time, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester A. Crocker, in the first visit by a senior member of the Reagan Administration to one of South Africa's troubled black townships, learned today that a militant black leader he was scheduled to meet had been killed in an outbreak of racial violence.

(Allister Sparks, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. Envoy Has Brush With Violence In South Africa

Crocker was to have met 58-year-old Ampie Mayisa during a tour of black townships near Johannesburg yesterday. Relatives said Mayisa was attacked the night before by a mob of conservative youths; and police said they found his body Sunday in the township of Leandra, east of Johannesburg. He had been stabbed and burned, they said. (Reuter)

Crocker - South Africa

Anglican Bishop Simeon Nkoane, also a Crocker host, told AP Leandra residents believed the attackers were loyal to Inkatha, a political movement drawn almost entirely from Zulus and bitterly opposed to the United Democratic Front (UDF), the nation's largest multiracial anti-apartheid organization. (AP)

BETTER INTELLIGENCE CURBING TERRORISM, U.S. OFFICIALS SAY

The United States has improved its ability to curb international terrorism as the result of better intelligence collection, Reagan Administration officials said yesterday.

"We've vastly increased our intelligence and have been able to thwart ... over 120 other kinds of terrorist acts that could have taken many, many more American lives," Secretary Weinberger said on ABC's 'This Week With David Brinkley.'

Attorney General Meese and Secretary Shultz also said intelligence gathering has improved. (Bill Gertz, Washington Post, A2)

SHULTZ: TERRORISTS TRAINED IN SYRIAN-CONTROLLED TERRITORY

WASHINGTON -- Secretary Shultz said Sunday that intelligence reports indicate that the terrorists who attacked the Rome and Vienna airports last month were trained in Syrian-controlled territory of Lebanon.

Appearing on the CBS program, 'Face The Nation,' Shultz acknowledged that U.S. and other intelligence agencies had determined the terrorists had "been in the Bekaa Valley (of eastern Lebanon) and gone through Damascus." (AP)

SHULTZ BOOED AT WRITERS CONFERENCE

NEW YORK -- Secretary Shultz responded to the boos and protests that greeted his appearance at an international writers conference by assuring the participants that he and President Reagan "are on your side." Shultz received the raucous welcome Sunday night at the opening session of the 49th Congress of International PEN, a group founded 65 years ago to fight censorship. (Carol Rosenberg, UPI)

Shultz Opens PEN Assembly Amid Protests

Mr. Shultz arrived at the New York Public Library to be greeted by a public letter signed by 68 writers and editors, many of them well known in New York literary circles, calling his appearance "inappropriate." (Walter Goodman, New York Times, A1)

PRESIDENT URGED TO RESCUE FUNDS FOR CONTRA ARMS

The President is now weighing the recommendations of the National Security Council, which predicted defeat for the Nicaraguan resistance within six months unless Congress provides full funding for the so-called Jackson plan for Central America.

In effect, the NSC told Mr. Reagan that he would have to use the prestige of his office to exempt such funding from the strictures of the Gramm-Rudman Act. (Roger Fontaine, Washington Times, A1)

U.S., NICARAGUA URGED TO TALK

CARABALLEDA, Venezuela -- Foreign Ministers from eight Latin American countries ended two days of talks by issuing a document calling for the United States and Nicaragua to renew direct negotiations for peace in Central America. (Washington Post, A21)

AVOIDING STICKS AND STONES

Behind the facade of President Reagan's tough talk and unilateral economic sanctions against Libya, his Administration remains divided and uncertain on a strategy to deal with state-supported terrorism. The public acting out of U.S. frustrations with Libya could increase the pressure for military action and may even turn out to be good politics for the President. Swift and effective retribution is not.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

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REAGAN-KHADAFY/NEWSWEEK

The Reagan Administration has developed a six-point strategy to isolate Khadafy politically, militarily and economically, according to a published report. The goal of the program is to clear the way for a U.S. military strike should Khadafy provide cause for attack, Newsweek reported in its Jan. 20 issue. (AP)

CARTER: DON'T TREAT KHADAFY AS EQUAL

BOSTON -- Former President Carter says President Reagan's verbal sparring with Khadafy only serves to elevate Khadafy's standing and prestige and help his propaganda war against the United States.

"The best way to cramp Khadafy's style is not to treat him as an equal through verbal debate across the ocean," Carter said.

Carter praised Reagan for not taking military action in the wake of last month's terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna that left 19 people dead. (UPI)

DUTCH SAY TERRORISM ALERT WIDENED TO ADD U.S. TARGETS

THE HAGUE -- A high alert to guard against possible Palestinian terrorist attacks was expanded yesterday to include U.S. diplomatic and commercial offices in the Netherlands, the Dutch Justice Ministry said.

The access road to the front of the U.S. Embassy in The Hague was blocked by sand-filled dumpsters at each end last night, and police converged within minutes to investigate the flash of a photographer's camera. (Washington Post, A21)

Security Tightened At U.S. Facilities In Netherlands

But officials who spoke Sunday on condition they not be identified said it would be virtually impossible to guard all the potential targets. "Our police are at a loss about what to do," a source said. (AP)

NAKASONE STARTS VISIT TO CANADA

TORONTO -- Japan looks enviously at the way Canada has piled up a huge trade surplus with the United States while adroitly dodging the blows of protectionists in the U.S. Congress. And, as Japan searches for some middle role in world diplomacy, its envoys recall admiringly how Canada acted as a bridge-builder after World War II.

Canadians, who enthusiastically repay the compliments, welcomed Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Sunday for a three-day visit. (Washington Post, A15)

Japan's Nakasone Seeks Freer World Trade On Canadian Visit

Canadian officials said Mulroney was emphatic in reassuring Nakasone that Canada's talks with the United States about a freer trade agreement between the world's two largest trading partners should not be seen by Japan as a threat. (Reuter)

ISRAELI LEADERS DEADLOCKED ON LAND ISSUE

JERUSALEM -- Israel's government faced one of its most severe coalition crises as it met in a marathon session early today in an attempt to resolve the six-year-old dispute with Egypt over the Taba beachfront in the Sinai Peninsula. (William Claiborne, Washington Post, A1)

MARCOS AIMS AT EX-RIVAL

MANILA -- As President Ferdinand Marcos campaigns for reelection to the office that he has held for the past 20 years, he assails his opponent with a gamut of accusations: political inexperience, "dalliance," with Communist rebels and advancing the interests of "oligarchs" and American "interventionists."

But in a sense, he is running against a dead man.

Increasingly in his campaign appearances, Marcos has been attacking his former political rival, Benigno Aquino, Jr., who was assassinated in 1983 and whose widow, Corazon Aquino, is now the contestant in an election set for Feb. 7.

(News Analysis by William Branigan, Washington Post, A15)

SCIENTISTS SAY 'STAR WARS' COULD BE USED OFFENSIVELY

LOS ANGELES -- Advocates of the Reagan Administration's SDI hope the high-powered lasers can be harnessed and fired down from space stations or bounces off space-based mirrors to destroy enemy nuclear missiles. But the same laser technology could also destroy cities by fire, according to an eight-page study produced by R & D Associates, an influential defense think tank. (UPI)

'Star Wars' Lasers

MARINA DEL REY, Calif. -- "The lasers can be employed in a manner not contemplated," warned Albert Latter and Ernest Martinelli, authors of the study, cautioning that such a weapon could be used against the U.S. if the technology is shared with the Soviet Union.

"To deter such an attack, the United States could only threaten to retaliate." (AP)

EDITOR'S NOTES: 'Soviets Try To Reshape Afghan Culture,' page A1 of the Washington Post.

NATIONAL NEWS

COLUMBIA FINALLY GETS OFF THE GROUND

HOUSTON -- Shuttle Columbia and its seven-man crew soared smoothly into orbit from Cape Canaveral today -- after overcoming a record number of false starts -- and then sent the world's most powerful commercial communications satellite spinning off into space.

(Paul Recer, Washington Post, A1)

Shuttle In Space After 7 Delays; Astronauts Launch RCA Satellite

Within hours, the astronauts launched a \$500 million communications satellite for the RCA corporation and prepared for experiments in materials science, astrophysics, and the life sciences.

(New York Times, A1)

Columbia Flies At Last, Launches RCA Satellite

Columbia, kept earthbound by seven launch delays since Dec. 18, climbed flawlessly through a blue Florida sky from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)

Astronauts Prepare For Comet-Watching After Smooth Launch

Space agency officials said the observations from aboard the spaceship, 201 miles above the Earth, will provide the closest view so far of Halley's Comet, now visible for the first time in 76 years.

(Reuter)

Space Shuttle

SPACE CENTER, Houston -- Mission Commander Robert Gibson moved Columbia a safe distance away from the satellite and 45 minutes later an automatic timer on the Satcom fired a rocket engine to start the 2-ton satellite toward its permanent working orbit 22,300 miles above the Earth.

(AP)

PRESIDENT TO OFFER NEW PLAN FOR DRAFTING SPENDING LAWS

President Reagan, in an attempt to restore order to government budget making, wants to change the rules. The plan includes the creation of a joint House-Senate Committee to replace the separate committees that now draft federal spending plan each year, congressional sources said.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Post, A3)

White House Tinkers With Formula To Spare Defense From Budget Cuts

Shielding the Pentagon from all or part of the \$5.85 billion in 1986 defense cuts required by the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing measure is the key to a controversial alternative plan under review at the White House. Instead of dividing 50-50 the \$11.7 billion in cuts required in 1986 between defense and domestic programs, the Administration is examining an alternative formula that could call for a 20-80 ratio, according to a high-ranking White House budget official involved in the effort.

(Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A3)

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4.3% CUTS NEEDED IN DOMESTIC AREA UNDER BUDGET LAW

WASHINGTON -- Federal spending for most nonmilitary programs must be cut by 4.3 percent on March 1 under the terms of a new budget-balancing law, the Reagan Administration and the Congressional Budget Office have concluded. A somewhat larger cut must be made in military programs. Administration officials said the cut would be about 4.9 percent.
(Robert Pear, New York Times, A1)

DEFICIT WORRIES BOLSTER NEW PUSH FOR 'PRIVATIZATION'

President Reagan first tried his hand at selling portions of the federal estate in 1982, vowing to raise \$9 billion in three years by "shedding" a vast array of "unneeded" government property.

The grand total raised by the experiment was \$422.6 million. Four years later, senior Administration officials say Reagan is again moving to unload federal assets, this time on a far broader scale.

The reaction to many of these proposals, while fiery, has been muted compared to the uproar of four years ago. Some observers attribute the change to concern over the \$200 billion-plus annual federal deficit, twice its 1982 size, which must be eliminated by 1991 under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law.
(Dale Russakoff, Washington Post, A11)

PRESIDENT DECLARES WAR ON ORGANIZED CRIME IN NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON -- President Reagan, in a magazine article initiated by the White House to outline the Administration's campaign against crime, says he has declared "war to the end," and that "there will be no detente with the mob." The Times reported last week that White House officials had approached the newspaper about running such an article.

Spokesman Peter Roussel said Sunday he was not familiar with arrangements for the article.
(AP)

MEESE SEES CHANGES IN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ORDER

Attorney General Meese said Sunday he believes President Reagan will make changes in and additions to the 1965 executive order on affirmative action that sets minority hiring goals for government contractors.

The changes are expected to make goals for the hiring of woman and racial minorities voluntary.

Mr. Meese, appearing on NBC's nationally televised 'Meet The Press,' said he had not been feuding with Labor Secretary Brock over whether the executive order signed by President Johnson should be rescinded.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A5)

Meese: New Affirmative Action Order Possible

Meese is predicting an end to a high-level disagreement within the Administration that could result in the weakening of a 20-year-old executive order on affirmative action.
(Norman Sandler, UPI)

FOOD SUPPLY CALLED UNPROTECTED

The Food and Drug Administration has failed to protect the nation's meat, milk and egg supply from contamination with potentially hazardous drug residues, including an antibacterial chemical that could cause an incurable type of anemia in one of every 40,000 Americans exposed to it, a House Committee charged yesterday.

The House Government Operations Committee, in a unanimous report on the first investigation of animal-drug law in more than a decade, said the FDA has "lost sight of its mission" by putting the interests of veterinarians and the livestock industry ahead of its responsibility to protect public health.

(Cass Peterson, Washington Post, A5)

EX-WORKER TO GET DAY IN COURT

J.P. Jones, the Agriculture Department whistleblower who chose to fight back when his bosses turned on him, is about to have his day in court. Arguments in the case of Jones vs. John R. Block, Secretary of Agriculture, are scheduled for Jan. 21 before U.S. District Court Judge John Pratt.

(Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A11)

VICE PRESIDENT -- 'MIAMI VICE'

Since Vice President Bush is the head of a drug-smuggling task force working to prevent entry of narcotics into the United States, the producers of the hit television show 'Miami Vice' are considering using the Vice President in a role on the show. Just picture Bush in the 'Miami Vice' look. Maybe if the colors are in preppy pink and green, he'll feel comfortable...

(Chuck Conconi, Washington Post, D3)

EVENTS ACROSS U.S. TO MARK FIRST KING HOLIDAY

On the evening of the January 20th, star-packed entertainment programs in Atlanta, Washington and New York will be edited into a two-hour show to be aired on network TV that night.

Vice President Bush, Senators Dole and Kennedy, will speak at the main national event marking the holiday -- an ecumenical service Monday at Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church, where Mr. King served as co-pastor with his father. President Reagan has declined an invitation, Mrs. King said at a weekend press conference. (Isaiah Poole, Washington Times, A5)

EXECUTIVE NOTES

Patricia Diaz Dennis, a member of the National Labor Relations Board, is expected to be appointed to the Federal Communications Commission. 'Communications Daily,' a trade newsletter, said late last week that the nomination by President Reagan is awaiting only the normal security checks.

(Washington Post, A11)

FREE MAIL CARRIERS' INSURANCE

The U.S. Postal Service announced last week a new incentive for postal carriers to buckle up before starting the swift completion of their appointed rounds. Postal officials said that the service will pay \$10,000 to the estate of any of its more than 250,000 drivers nationwide who is killed in an on-the-job accident while wearing a seat belt.

(Washington Post, A11)

EDITOR'S NOTES: 'Military Medicine On Trial,' 'Infantry Still Can't Kill Tanks,' on page A1 of the Washington Post. 'At PEN, Taking On The Write Wing,' is on page D1 of the Washington Post.

'Politics And Write-eous Indignation,' page D2, Washington Post, Patrick Buchanan featured in 'Personalities,' on page D3 of the Washington Post.

'Dole's First Year Draws Senate Leadership Kudos,' page A1 of the Washington Times.

'Lawmakers Pondering Budget Strategies,' page A4, Washington Post.

-End of A-Section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(NBC did not air a telecast.)

AIRPORT ATTACKS

CBS's Bill Redeker: The Palestinian terrorists who attacked the Rome and Vienna airports last month had planned to attack a third European airport at the same time -- this claim tonight by Italy's interior minister who said Italian intelligence learned of the plot and alerted police of the country concerned who foiled the attack. He would not name the third airport. (CBS-2)

TERRORIST ALERT

Redeker: Dutch police tonight used sand-filled trucks to block access roads near the U.S. consulate in The Hague and beefed-up security at the Amsterdam consulate. It's in response to reported threats by Abu Nidal's Palestinian terrorists to hit targets in the Netherlands and Scandinavia.

CBS's Tom Fenton reports the alert for a new wave of Palestinian terrorist attacks in Western Europe continued today. Exceptional security measures are being maintained at all major airports and especially around Israeli airline check in counters and flights. The alert, sounded by the International Police Organization, warned that two Palestinian commando squads linked to the faction responsible for the Vienna and Rome airport attacks are on the loose. Israeli and Jewish organizations are their potential targets. The terrorists are believed to have headed for Northern Europe where the security problem was compounded today by a warning that all American organizations are now also at risk. Police admit privately there is no way they can guard potential Israeli, Jewish and American targets. (ABC-4, CBS-3)

U.S.-LIBYAN SANCTIONS

Redeker: The Reagan Administration today detailed the strategy it hopes will convince European governments to impose their own sanctions on Libya.

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: Now that his economic sanctions against Libya are in place, President Reagan and his aides are waging an all out campaign to get reluctant U.S. allies to follow suit. This week Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead goes to Europe to present to allied leaders U.S. evidence of Col. Qaddafi's support for terrorist groups. Since terrorist acts take place much more often in Europe than in the U.S., Secretary Shultz this morning said Whitehead will point out the dangers of not taking action.

(TV coverage of Shultz: "I don't think it's a snap of the fingers type thing. It's a consciousness raising and long term effort that we're involved in.")

Secretary Weinberger believes U.S. efforts are already bearing fruit.

Adams continues:

(TV coverage of Weinberger: "I think we hurt Libya quite a bit by these sanctions even if no one else joins, but I do suggest that three or four other countries have either joined or have taken very helpful action, Canada, Australia, Italy.")

Although there is evidence that some of the gunmen involved in the Rome and Vienna airports attacks passed through Syria on their way to Europe, Secretary Shultz indicated the U.S. is not planning to impose sanctions against Syria.

(TV coverage of Shultz: "I hope that Syria will not do things that will make that necessary and my guess is they won't.")

Except for the Whitehead trip, White House officials say they won't tip their hand on their next steps to influence the allies or Qaddafi. Said one official, right now we are waiting to see how Libya responds.

Redeker: Libyan leader Moammar Qaddafi seemed to soften his harsh verbal attack on the U.S. during another of his women only news conferences in his desert tent.

CBS's Steve Croft reports in an interview last night with six women journalists, Col. Qaddafi tried the personal touch, producing his wife and four of his seven children. Qaddafi said if President Reagan visited Libya he would see that I don't wear hand-grenades and pistols on my belt and that I smile when I laugh. It was but one sign that the trading of personal insults between Libya and the United States might finally be ending and the crisis moving to a different plain. Libya's foreign minister, appearing on "Face the Nation," said he had no knowledge of a Kuwaiti report that Libyan missiles shot down a U.S. jet last week and added let's hope it never happens. The foreign minister said U.S. economic sanctions would have some effect on his country but would hurt the U.S. more than Libya. He said President Reagan's decision to freeze Libyan assets in the United States would reduce foreign confidence in America and predicted that Arab nations would begin withdrawing investments from the United States. The official Libyan news agency quoted Dr. Treiki today as saying that concrete measures and decisive action will be taken against the United States in a special meeting of the Arab League to held later this month. But financial analysts say the odds of moderate Arab states like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait pulling their assets out of the United States are a 100-to-1 long-shot. (CBS-4)

ABC's Sam Donaldson:then there is the continuing question of how to deal with Libya's Col. Qaddafi.

Sheilah Kast: A public suggestion that the U.S. should assassinate Libyan leader Qaddafi was put forth last week by Democratic Senator Howard Metzenbaum. Attorney General Meese called the idea tempting, but wrong.

(TV coverage of Meese: "I think the President said it all. He said that terrorism in response to terror is not the answer.")

The Secretary of State acknowledged that the terrorists who attacked the Rome and Vienna airports may have come directly through Syria, but he said, nevertheless, the U.S. was having no second thoughts about putting pressure on Libya.

Kast continues:

(TV coverage of Shultz: "Libya is clearly supporting terrorism in general. Libya has provided financial support, we know that.")

On "This Week with David Brinkley," Secretary Weinberger argued that the President's economic sanctions against Libya will have an impact.

(TV coverage of Weinberger: "I think we hurt Libya quite a bit by these sanctions even if no one else joins, but I do suggest that three or four other countries have either joined or have taken very helpful action.")

But the Libyan foreign minister claimed the volume of U.S.-Libyan trade is too small to hurt much and said the U.S. would end up the loser.... And a conservative member of Parliament insisted Qaddafi is not the main problem.

(Cyril Townsend: "He is fueling terrorism but the far greater reason for the terrorism gaining such strength and notoriety is the failure of diplomats in your country and mine to make progress on the basic problem of the Middle East.")

Some allies argue that sanctions will force other Arab governments to rally around Libya and push Libya closer to the Soviet Union. Still, the U.S. is sending a top diplomat to Europe hoping at least for promises that the allies will not undercut U.S. sanctions. (ABC-5)

MOSCOW-TRIPOLI CONNECTION

Donaldson: Secretary Shultz said today the Soviet Union has made many statements in connection with recent Libyan-backed terrorism that he considers unhelpful. And in fact the United States is watching closely the unwelcome development of closer ties between the Soviets and Libya that Qaddafi seems to be forging.

ABC's Greg Dobbs reports this is the dichotomy: Libya's leader presented himself to Western cameras this weekend as a modern, moderate, almost Western style family man. But his nation is showing a combination of dependence on, and some domination by the Soviet Union. This week Col. Qaddafi ruled out having full fledged Soviet military bases here but he did imply that instead of making courtesy calls as Soviet war ships now do, he may, sometime in the future, let them actually use Libya's Mediterranean ports. The Libyan point of view, as one young revolutionary told me is this: Ideologically, he said, we are against capitalism and communism, but if we are in danger, he went on, we may align with anyone who stands on our side. (ABC-6)

IRAN-U.S. SHIP

Redeker: Armed Iranian sailors boarded an American merchant ship today in international waters just outside the Persian Gulf. It was the first time that happened since the Iran-Iraq war erupted more than five years ago. The sailors were apparently searching for war supplies bound for Iraq, but after two hours they released the ship and its crew unharmed. The State Department said the incident was a matter serious concern and is investigating. (CBS-5, ABC-Lead)

FDA ATTACKED

Donaldson: In a blistering attack on the Food and Drug Administration, a Congressional subcommittee today accused the agency of failing to protect the public against the use of toxic drugs in animals raised for human consumption. A new Congressional report says most new animal drugs have not been approved as safe and effective. It accused federal regulators of putting the interest of veterinarian and the livestock industry above those of consumers. (ABC-7)

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Donaldson: Blacks and other minorities in this country may soon see a change in the executive order requiring affirmative action in hiring by government contractors. At least that's what Attorney General Edwin Meese hinted today. Meese thinks the present executive order, signed by Lyndon Johnson, requires quotas in hiring and he wants it changed. Others in the Administration, including Secretary Brock and Secretary Shultz disagree that it requires quotas and don't want it changed. But Meese said today he expects changes and additions to be made, "I think we will be able to work out the details," he said. (ABC-3)

COLUMBIA

Donaldson reports the space shuttle Columbia finally made it into orbit today after a record seven, that's seven postponements. Just before sunrise Columbia lifted off its pad at Cape Canaveral in a spectacular launch. (ABC-8, CBS-Lead)

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Redeker: A three year old U.S. program that spends tax payer dollars abroad to promote what it considers the ideals of American Democracy may be doing the United States more harm than good.

CBS's David Adelman reports these rioting university students belong to right wing groups financed in part by the U.S. government. The group is called Union National Interuniversity, UNI for short, and throughout Western Europe it and other groups take on communists and socialists wherever they find them. But in some European countries, particularly France where socialists are the government, such campaigns have sought to undermine leaders friendly to the United States. That's very different from the stated intentions of Congress and the Reagan Administration when they established the funding in 1983. Then they set up the National Endowment for Democracy, an American foundation that is supposed to spread American values abroad. It in turn gave \$400,000 to UNI. UNI has become such an embarrassment that the National Endowment has cut its funding, but the CBS News has been told that the National Endowment is still, infact, active all over Europe. (CBS-11)

PENN CONGRESS

Redeker: The 48th international Penn Congress opened tonight in New York. It's billed as the largest gathering of American and foreign authors, but there has been some controversy over one of the guest speakers, Secretary of State Shultz. Some writers, led by E. L. Doctorow, criticized the choice of Shultz as inappropriate.

(CBS-16)

SOUTH AFRICA

Donaldson reports the author of President Reagan's constructive engagement policy towards South Africa, Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker got a first-hand lesson today on the violence now swilling around the anti-apartheid struggle in that country. One of the black activists against apartheid Crocker intended to see today was murdered last night by black political opponents.

(ABC-2, CBS-10)

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ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: David Brinkley.

Panel: George Will, Sam Donaldson, Hodding Carter.

Guests: Michael Ledeen, terrorism expert from the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University. Cyril Townsend, Member of British Parliament. Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

On Libya and terrorism:

Brinkley: Mr. Ledeen in Washington and Mr. Townsend in London, thank you both very much for coming in.... The U.S. has imposed economic sanctions in Lybia and most of our allies in the West have declined to go along or have gone an inch or two and no further. Why do we see a danger that they don't?

Ledeen: I think everybody sees a danger, the disagreement is not over whether Libya is bad, but over what to do about it, and the disagreement between us and our allies seems to be over what to do about it.

Townsend: I there is no difference as to the analysis, but there is a difference to which instrument you should use. To be frank, we see your whole approach to the Libyan problem as being something of an obsession. We think the main issue is the King Hussein peace initiative and how we are going to get that going.

Donaldson: The Administration may be sending a rather subtle message to the allies which is join us in economic sanctions to isolate Qaddafi or we may be forced to use military action. Now which do you think Britain would rather see?

Townsend: I don't think that's quite true. I understand when your ambassador called on our Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, he didn't actually ask Britain to impose sanctions, perhaps because he knew the answer in advance. He did ask us not to fill the slot left by your actions.

Brinkley: Mr. Secretary, thank you for coming in. You heard Mr. Townsend in London say that he didn't think sanctions against Qaddafi would work, and instead we should wait for the King Hussein peace initiative to get at the real problem in the Middle East. Does that make any sense to you?

Weinberger: We need to get the peace initiative in the Mid-East, the Administration has been working on that and hoping to get support for that since, I think, October of 1982, and that's as vital now as it ever was then, but that is not an excuse for not doing anything about terrorism or about the acts that Libya has been involved in.

Donaldson: Mrs. Thatcher told Western reporters that you have to use legal means, and that sanctions were not a legal means against Qaddafi. Do you agree?

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THIS WEEK (continued)

Weinberger: No, I think they are legal means, and I think we're applying them legally. I think we're entitled to do this in defense of American citizens, and I think we're entitled to act on the evidence we have, so yes, I think they're legal.

Donaldson: The White House press secretary said the other day, and I think I quote him exactly, "I can assure you that if other attacks are made" and here I paraphrase, against Americans from Qaddafi the United States will take action. Is that a fair representation of our position?

Weinberger: The United States is ready and our forces are much stronger than they were four years ago, we're capable of taking many different kinds of actions, and the determination is the President's and the determination will be made, to the best of my knowledge, on an examination of each of the facts of each of the situations, and thus far I think what we've done has been basically correct and is becoming effective.

Donaldson: There's a Kuwaiti report today that an American plane was shot down by a Libyan missile last week, is that not correct?

Weinberger: That's absurd, absolutely absurd. There's nothing to that at all.

Brinkley: We put sanctions on Libya, no one else does, so do we wind up isolating Libya or isolating ourselves?

Weinberger: I think we hurt Libya quite a bit by these sanctions even if no one else joins.... The thing that always interests me is why does Libya want a lot of these American things, oil techniques for example, oil skills in extraction and production and marketing of oil, why do they want this in the first place? They want it in the first place because we have very good techniques and very good capabilities, and when we withdraw those that hurts.

On Gramm-Rudman:

Brinkley: George was just saying that Gramm and Rudman of Gramm-Rudman, the bill, which may wind up costing the Defense Department a lot of money in the future, you don't see them as domestic terrorists exactly. How do you see them?

Weinberger: No, I don't want to go that far. I do think that very serious damage can be done to the Defense budget by a rigid application of this bill, in the event Congress doesn't act responsibly and pass the President's budget....

Brinkley: You certainly will agree that a deficit as big as ours is harmful, must be dealt with. You do not wish to cut the Defense Department. Where do you think the cuts should come?

THIS WEEK (continued)

Weinberger: The President has proposed budgets now for four years that would have enabled major deficit reduction to take place and keep Defense with the necessary rearmament program we have to do after we let our defenses go in the '70s, and went down some 20% during that whole decade. If Congress would enact these budgets instead of saying they're dead on arrival before they arrive, then I think we would have an opportunity to do what we need to do, and that is have the economy expand with the tax cuts the President has put into effect, regain the necessary strength we need for defense, and at the same time cut back some of these programs that have simply been in effect far beyond the time when they are needed.

On Submarines that maybe dismantled:

Donaldson: It is said that you want to retire two submarines in order to stay within the SALT II limits, but not dismantle them, which in fact would not be within the SALT II framework. Is that correct?

Weinberger: I'm not able to respond to that question as you very well know...I'm not going to be beguiled into discussing what I discussed with the President. Those things, I think, I should keep confidential. On the basic subject matter, however, we have to look at the fact that the SALT II treaty did not reduce arms at all. It was the Soviets' kind of treaty, that allowed an increase in arms up to the extent that they wanted to make at that time, and the treaty itself expired December 31st and we are now considering the various steps that may or may not have to be taken to respond to Soviet violations of that treaty, which took place repeatedly, and which are going on every day as they deploy now over 40 of that new SS-25 missile.

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NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Moderator: Marvin Kalb.

Panel: Chris Wallace, Albert Hunt of the Wall Street Journal.

Guest: Edwin Meese.

Kalb: Our guest today on Meet the Press, Edwin Meese, the Attorney General of the United States, for four years one of the President's top advisors at the White House....

On Terrorism:

Kalb: What is the possibility, perhaps even probability, that terrorism is going to come to the United States?

Meese: Well I think we are always faced with that possibility, I would certainly hope that it's not a probability, but we cannot be sure that it isn't.

Kalb: What do you think the United States ought to be doing that it isn't doing now to head off that probability?

Meese: I think there are some very important things that we can do. We've done a lot. We've improved our intelligence, we've improved our operational readiness to combat terrorism both at home and abroad. We have worked very hard to make sure that we are keeping as good track of the terrorists as we can. But there is something that we can do and that is there are some legislative steps that could be taken that would improve our capabilities. First of all, I think there is now before the Congress a bill which would provide the procedural steps necessary so we could use the death penalty which we can't now because we need this additional legislation. A second thing that could be done would be to make a death resulting from hostage-taking a capital offense. A third thing, that would be very important I think, would be to make an assault or the murder of a United States citizen abroad a federal offense so that we would have jurisdiction either with a another country, if they were taking action, or in addition. And finally, a fourth thing that I think needs to be done legislatively is to revise the various treaties, to ratify the treaties we have with other countries to remove the so-called political exception loophole. There is such a treaty right now before the Congress, our treaty with the United Kingdom, and I would hope that this change would be ratified as soon as possible.

Hunt: Senator Howard Metzenbaum, a liberal Democrat says another thing we could do is quietly kill Qaddafi. What do you think of that idea?

Meese: You are tempting me there, but I think the President said it all. He said that terrorism in response to terror is not the answer, and I think like many of Senator Metzenbaum's ideas, it's not a very good one.

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

On Hiring Quotas:

Hunt: You and Secretary Brock have been engaged in a long simmering feud over the issue of whether to change an executive order that requires federal contractors to set timetables and goals for hiring minorities. Are you all close to an agreement on that, and if so what's the nature of it?

Meese: Mr. Hunt, there has never been a feud. Secretary Brock and I are very close friends, as you probably know, and there have been some disagreements by members of staff over how to achieve something but there is not even any disagreement as to what we want to do. Basically we're both in agreement with the President's policy and that is that quotas are wrong, that discrimination by any name is wrong, and what we are talking about now is how we can best express that in terms of the regulations and the executive orders that pertain to those people doing business with the government.

On the Supreme Court:

Kalb: You have been critical of the Supreme Court. You criticized the Warren court for being much too liberal. I wonder if you think the Berger court is too liberal as well?

Meese: What I have done is I have tried to point out how on occasion the courts have departed from what I think, and what many scholars and I think most observers who feel as I do believe, have engaged in a judicial activism which has departed from the proper role of the court in interpreting the Constitution rather than in making law.

On the use of Lie Detectors:

Wallace: Was Secretary Shultz right in opposing the use of random polygraph exams for people with access to sensitive information?

Meese: ...I think that the polygraph has a certain use. It has a very definite value in both screening operations and as an investigative tool but it is not some kind of an infallible lie detector. Nobody has ever claimed that, but it does have a certain use and at a time when we are doing our best to root out espionage...I think that every reasonable step including the careful and limited use of the polygraph is a very important part of our anti-espionage activities and I think it is a good idea.

On Organized Crime:

Hunt: The President's own organized crime commission has heard testimony that Jackie Presser has been linked to organized crime. Do you think that Mr. Presser and the Teamsters union are part of the organized crime problem in America?

Meese: ...I think the idea that there is organized crime activity in relation to labor unions, which is what has been brought out in the commission's report which will soon be forthcoming, is an important factor and one which we in the Justice Department along with the Labor Department have been carefully addressing.

CBS -- FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Lesley Stahl.

Guests: George Shultz. Ali Treiki, Libyan Foreign Minister. Charles Krauthammer, The New Republic.

On U.S.-Libyan Relations:

Stahl: We spoke this morning with Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Treiki, and asked him how severely the U.S. economic sanctions will hurt Libya's economy.

Treiki: I think the measure taken by the United States, they are new one. Already I think I can say there is no -- even the volume of trade existing between our two countries is very minimal and very limited. And I don't think any will affect us seriously.

Stahl: You always seem to have a softer, more conciliatory tone when you speak than Mr. Qaddafi who has issued several threats against the United States....

Treiki: I think the problem that we are small nation. We would like to be free. And such a big power, the United States, would like to impose condition on us. They started provoking us.... They would like to use us as scapegoat. And I think we are a small nation, but in case we are aggressed, I think you understand me very well, that we have to defend ourselves. We are not now sending our fleets to terrorize the United States. It's the United States who is terrorizing us, by economic sanction, by sending their fleets, by shooting the airplanes, and I think you should understand our position very clear.

Stahl: Joining us today in Washington is Secretary George Shultz. There are reports now that investigators in Europe believe that the terrorists who perpetrated the bombings in Rome and Vienna did not come from training camps in Libya, but came from camps in the Syrian controlled Bekaa Valley, and then came through Syria into Europe. Are there second thoughts within our government about just exactly how much Libya is to blame for this latest terrorist act?

Shultz: No. Libya is clearly supporting terrorism in general. Libya has provided financial support, we know that, to the terrorist groups, particularly the Abu Nidal group, which is the group that perpetrated this last catastrophe.

Stahl: Now, what about that Syrian involvement? Just how much is that government responsible?

Shultz: Syria's picture is a rather different one. I would remind you that Syria has long been on our terrorist list, but Syria's behavior toward all of these things is rather different from Libya's.

Stahl: In what sense? How is it different?

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FACE THE NATION (continued)

Shultz: In their public attitudes, and beyond that, of course, we are working with Syria on a number of fronts in a constructive way.

Stahl: Mr. Oakley, who is head of the terrorism task force within the State Department has said that it is possible that you could impose the same kind of sanctions against Syria as you did against Libya. Is that a serious possibility in this situation?

Shultz: There is no plan or thought about that. Of course anything is possible, but it depends not on us. It depends on what other countries do, and we believe it's -- I hope that Syria will not do things that will make that necessary, and I -- my guess is they won't.

Stahl: You threaten to strike back constantly, which because you do so much and never do strike back are beginning to leave the impression of empty threats, crying wolf, and this apparently is for a lack of good intelligence, to be able to pinpoint exactly where the terrorists are, isn't that true?

Shultz: This is an attack in the Vienna and Rome airports that happened, so it wasn't possible to interdict it, stop it, but I told you of 126 times when it didn't happen, more or less.

Stahl: What about retaliation though? If you can't pinpoint where these people are being trained, where they come from, where they go back to, where the people who masterminded are, isn't that evidence of poor intelligence work?

Shultz: We want to know more, obviously, and my opinion is that we need to raise the cost to those who perpetrate terrorist acts by making them pay a price, not just an economic price, so they'll have to think more carefully about it. We also, obviously, have to think about other consequences to others who may be innocent victims in case of any military action.

Stahl: What is the Soviet role in all of this, in your opinion? Where do they stand? Who are they supporting? What do they want?

Shultz: They are supporting Syria. They are sending weapons to Libya. They have made many statements in connection with this latest series of events that I regard as very unhelpful. They have tried to portray us as parlaying this into a major confrontation when we have to recognize that the immediate cause of all this is not something we did, but terrorism in the Vienna and Rome airports. We've got to keep our eye on what this is really about.

Stahl: Has the President been in touch with Mr. Gorbachev?

Shultz: The Soviets know full well our point of view.... You can read their response in the papers.

THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin.

Panel: Mary Anne Dolan, Robert Novak, Morton Kondracke, Jack Germond.

On Lybia and Terrorism:

McLaughlin: Don't you think that Qaddafi right now is leading Ronald Reagan on a merry chase and that everything that Reagan is doing is just building Qaddafi, he is using it, he is maximizing it, he's reestablishing his political base.

Dolan: Absolutely, without any question of a doubt. This gives him an opportunity to wear his French designer Bedouin costumes on television four times a day which is exactly what he wants and it's silliness.

Kondracke: He is building up public support for something if Qaddafi gives him the opportunity to hit him he will. But the point is here that Qaddafi is a menace to everybody around. He is not just a wild man, he has got designs Chad, on the Sudan, there are plots all the time against Egypt. There are geopolitical reasons, there are terrorist reasons to get him out of power.

Germond: You know for five years now the White House has been telling us how we have this marvelous new relationship with our allies because we are so strong and forth right and pure and that they all love Reagan and they respect him so much. Now when he wants to use it once again we get zip. So what does all this power we have and all this good will do?

Novak: Senator Metzenbaum had it right as a matter of fact. The way to get rid of Qaddafi is to slit his throat with no finger prints. That is not going to stop terrorism.

On Unemployment:

McLaughlin: Will this lowering of the unemployment rate continue and what does it portend?

Novak: It will continue but it's not going down quickly enough and that again is because of the tight money policy. Another problem is that the black unemployment, the hispanic unemployment is not nearly an economic question, it is a social question. If you read the papers and if you see what's going on, these kids don't want to work.

Dolan: I think it is going to stay roughly the same this year. I think the thing that's going to be interesting to watch is whether or not this Administration really sets out to find some new pioneer markets which is where finally the big change in unemployment is going to take place.

Novak: There is another theory on that, that these jobs are being taken by the immigrants because the people here will not do the job. And if you look at the fast food places all over the country, "help wanted" all over the country, they don't want those jobs.

McLAUGHLIN (continued)

PREDICTIONS

Dolan: Jerry Brown will win public office before Peter Ueberroth.

Novak: The tax reform bill will stay revenue neutral and will not include a tax increase.

Germond: The Administration will back-down finally on this business on trying to prosecute the Americans who stay in Libya.

Kondracke: Columbia within the next six weeks or so will suspend diplomatic relations with Nicaragua because of Nicaragua's assistance to the M-19 guerrillas that took over the Palace of Justice.

McLaughlin: For the first time in over 50 years the Republicans will pull more of the popular vote in November than will the Democrats.

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AGRONSKY & COMPANY

Moderator: Martin Agronsky.

Panel: Strobe Talbott, Elizabeth Drew, Tom Oliphant, Charles Krauthammer.

On Terrorism:

Agronsky: Will the President's economic sanctions work?

Talbott: Well, so far it has only worked in the very narrow sense of registering America's acute disapproval of this man. Will it bring Qaddafi to his knees, will it make him change his behavior? Probably not.

Drew: No, per se, they won't work. As Strobe said there wasn't much leverage that we had and the interesting, and I think, somewhat puzzling or even troubling thing is the President going out and making such a display of calling on the allies when they already knew that the allies would not cooperate.

Oliphant: I think that there is some hope that some of these policies may work over time. I think that the problem is that the President is the worst foe of his own policy. I don't think he has really learned the difference between bluster and policy making. I mean the problem before that press conference was he spent 10 days loading up the biggest arsenal on the face of this earth and then fired a little B-B pellet at Qaddafi and that under cut the effectiveness of what he is doing.

Krauthammer: But I think that pellet might be a warning shot because as long as Qaddafi has American citizens and American installations which he can hold hostage, the United States is powerless. I think the President understood that and what he's done is to clear the decks right now by ordering Americans out and by seizing Libyan assets he's now in a position if there is a second outrage, to do something which he wouldn't do this time around and I think that will send a message to Qaddafi.

Drew: Are you at all troubled by having the President almost put himself on a footing with Qaddafi at the press conference and getting into a name calling thing. It goes over well here, I suppose, and he plays to the crowd well, but I would like to see a little bit more dignity and majesty in the Presidency, and also putting our country at a higher level.

Talbott: Qaddafi seems to thrive on it.

Oliphant: There's another problem and that's consistency. If we want to get up on this very high plain we have to make sure that we don't do things that under cut our position and the thing that really troubles me is that this Administration is apparently going to propose next month selling \$1 billion dollars worth of arms to Saudi Arabia who's king called Qaddafi during the midst of this thing to offer him support. It makes no sense at all.