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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

JAPAN EVENING EDITION

7:00 P.M. TOKYO -- TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1986 -- 6:00 A.M. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

7 NATIONS SEEKING STABLE CURRENCY -- Leaders agreed today to work toward closer coordination of their economic policies to assure that their currencies are fairly valued.

(New York Times, Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. REPORTED PREPARING OPTIONS FOR NEW STRIKE AGAINST LIBYA -- The U.S. is drafting contingency plans for a missile attack against Libya if it can be linked to further guerrilla attacks, CBS News reported tonight.

(Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

PUSH IS SEEN FOR DEEVER INQUIRY -- The GAO staff members studying the lobbying activities of Michael Deaver have recommended that the matter be referred to the Justice Department for investigation of possible illegalities, according to two officials at the agency.

(New York Times, Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT -- President Reagan still cannot get Western allies to agree on economic sanctions against Libya.

TERRORISM -- Abu Abbas claims that President Reagan -- and Americans -- are fair targets.

CHERNOBYL -- For the first time the Soviets acknowledged that radiation extended beyond the 18-mile belt around the site.

TRIP NEWS.....A2

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A5

NATIONAL NEWS.....A7

NETWORK NEWS.....B1

TRIP NEWS

SUMMIT APPROVES PLAN FOR ECONOMIC SURVEILLANCE

TOKYO -- Leaders approved a U.S.-inspired plan for economic policy coordination, including close surveillance of exchange rates. French spokeswoman Michele Gendreau-Massaloux said the plan was passed at a final working session and would be published soon.

She said the passages dealing with policy coordination and monetary affairs drafted by officials last night on the basis of a plan proposed by Secretary Baker were approved without change.

(John Morrison, Reuter)

SUMMIT APPROVES U.S.-INSPIRED ECONOMIC PLAN, DOLLAR DROPS

TOKYO -- Leaders from the seven top industrial democracies today adopted a U.S.-inspired economic plan but ignored Japan's plea to stem the rise of the yen and the dollar immediately fell back on currency markets.

The American plan, drawn up over the last two months, aims to stabilize currencies through loosely negotiated growth and inflation targets among the seven nations and, possibly, more concerted central bank intervention than previously.

(John Morrison, Reuter)

7 NATIONS SEEKING STABLE CURRENCY

TOKYO -- Leaders agreed today to work toward closer coordination of their economic policies to assure that their currencies are fairly valued. They set up a new international body to oversee the task. Known as the Group of Seven, it will compromise the finance ministers of the seven countries with permanent seats at the annual summit meetings.

It will act as a kind of economic referee, assessing each member country's economic performance and recommending changes when policies are deemed damaging to others.

(Paul Lewis, New York Times, A1)

SUMMIT ACHIEVES RARE DISPLAY OF UNITY, BUT DIFFERENCES REMAIN

TOKYO -- The Tokyo summit has achieved a rare display of unity and purpose among the seven leaders on key political problems but it could have less success in dealing with simmering economic differences between them.

In contrast to the bland and ineffectual declarations which have often emanated from past summits, the Tokyo talks produced two firms plans of action to address the burning issues of terrorism and nuclear power safety.

(Mark Wood, Reuter)

MITTERRAND, CHIRAC MEET REAGAN

TOKYO -- President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac met President Reagan today hoping to remove strains between Paris and Washington caused by last month's U.S. attack on Libya.

The two French leaders went to the residence of U.S. Ambassador Mansfield to meet Reagan following the final lunch of the seven-nation summit.

(Reuter)

MEETINGS RESUME, MORE SUBWAY BOMBS

TOKYO -- Economic summit leaders, elated over a statement on terrorism that labeled Libya as public enemy No. 1, met Tuesday to approve a currency management plan that already had sent the dollar to a new low against the yen.

As the leaders of the seven leading democracies gathered at the Geihinkan guest house at midmorning for the economic discussions, police reported 17 small bombs had gone off in Tokyo subway stations during the morning rush hour, and six other unexploded devices had been found. There were no injuries.

On his way into Tuesday's meeting, President Reagan was asked about a reported threat to strike against the U.S. issued by Palestinian terrorist Abu Abbas. "Let him try," Reagan replied, adding later, "He'll strike out."

(David Jones, UPI)

7 SUMMIT LEADERS CONDEMN TERROR, CITING LIBYAN ROLE

TOKYO -- The leaders adopted a joint statement today that condemns terrorism as an international scourge that "must be fought relentlessly and without compromise."

The statement, adopted at the urging of the United States, pledged the seven to fight terrorism through "determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining national measures with international cooperation."

(Gerald Boyd, New York Times, A1)

TOKYO SUMMITTEERS CALL LIBYA SPONSOR OF TERROR

TOKYO -- The Reagan Administration's attempt to isolate Col. Qaddafi cleared a major hurdle here yesterday as leaders singled out Libya as one of the chief sponsors of international terrorism.

The statement on terrorism, President Reagan's chief priority in his meeting here, came after a day of haggling over Libya. Reagan argued for tough action, including economic sanctions, against the Qaddafi regime.

But his pleas were weakened considerably by the continued presence in Libya of five U.S. oil companies. That presence will end soon, said Secretary Baker, even if that means the companies are forced to abandon their Libyan assets.

(Marc Lerner, Washington Times, A1)

REAGAN/TERRORISM

TOKYO -- President Reagan, emboldened by allied support for a tough stand on terrorism at the economic summit, dared terrorists Tuesday to try to carry out threats to target the U.S. and warned they would "strike out."

Leaders at the summit issued the statement late Monday after hours of jockeying over the wording -- with Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher pushing for a tough line on Libya and French President Mitterrand and Italian Prime Minister Craxi advocating a softer one.

U.S. officials, who were not certain Reagan would succeed in efforts to get Libya named in the declaration, were ecstatic over the final outcome. Secretary Shultz, arms flailing and pounding the podium, told reporters that the statement was a message to Qaddafi: "You've had it, pal. You are isolated. As far as terrorists are concerned, there is not place to hide."

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

SUMMIT PARTNERS TALKING TOUGH ON TERRORISM; FEW NEW STEPS TAKEN

TOKYO -- The United States' major allies, denouncing blatant government use of terrorism, gave President Reagan the condemnation of Libya he sought, but without endorsing the U.S. bombing raid or an oil boycott. With a statement on terrorism in place, the leaders met at Akasaka Palace to work out a final summit declaration.

"It is economic day here," Larry Speakes said. The leaders were expected to detail a plan designed to stabilize the wild fluctuation in the value of the dollar and other currencies.

(Tom Raum, AP)

U.S. HAILS TERRORISM STATEMENT

TOKYO -- U.S. officials Monday hailed the adoption of a harder line toward terrorism by American allies, despite the failure to include in a policy statement any mention of economic sanctions or the recent U.S. military strike on Libya.

"It's a terrific statement," Secretary Shultz said after the leaders of the seven industrialized democracies used their economic summit to adopt a terrorism statement that specifically condemned Col. Qaddafi's Libya.

(George Condon, Copley)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT LEADERS URGE SOVIET DISCLOSURE

TOKYO -- President Reagan and six other world leaders meeting here yesterday urged the Soviet Union to disclose full details of the 11-day-old Chernobyl nuclear disaster, which continues to generate fear and fallout in Scandinavia and many other areas of Europe.

The leaders also called for new international accords requiring countries to share information in the event of a nuclear accident.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A5)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHULTZ HEADS ON DELICATE MISSION TO SOUTH KOREA

TOKYO -- Secretary Shultz heads for Seoul tomorrow on a delicate mission to persuade the government and opposition to compromise in their struggle to determine how South Korea should move to full democracy.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters that Shultz would urge both sides "to exercise moderation and compromise" before he travels to Manila for his first meeting with the new Philippine government and Corazon Aquino.

(Michael Battye, Reutter)

U.S. REPORTED PREPARING OPTIONS FOR NEW STRIKE AGAINST LIBYA

NEW YORK -- The U.S. is drafting contingency plans for a missile attack against Libya if it can be linked to further guerrilla attacks, CBS News reported tonight. CBS said no decision had yet been made to strike Libya again but the Reagan Administration was currently debating which targets should be hit in such an attack, which would be launched by missile-carrying ships.

Quoting informed sources, CBS said Secretary Shultz favored a new attack but Secretary Weinberger opposed it. Bob Sims said: "I have no comment on contingencies we might have." Larry Speakes said when asked about the CBS report, "I don't have anything on it. I've never heard it."

(Reuter)

LAUREL CALLS TALKS WITH REAGAN "VERY SUCCESSFUL"

MANILA, Philippines -- Vice President Laurel said Monday he was satisfied he had secured a firm commitment during recent talks with President Reagan that the U.S. recognized Corazon Aquino's government.

But Laurel said he opposed Reagan's suggestion deposed president Marcos be issued a passport that would allow him to move from exile in Hawaii to a third country. Laurel later told reporters he regarded his trip to Bali as "very successful."

(Martin Abugao, UPI)

BUSH DOUBTS SOVIETS WILL CHANGE THEIR SECRET WAYS

SAN DIEGO -- Vice President Bush said Monday it is unlikely the anger of European nations at the Kremlin's secrecy on the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster will force the Soviet Union to change its secret ways.

The Vice President said a person could put "an optimistic spin" on the April 26 incident by thinking the Kremlin "will decide to be more forthcoming" in other areas, such as arms control verification, in an effort to offset the political damage caused by the lack of information given on the nuclear accident.

"I would like to be an optimist (but) I'd have to put myself down today on the pessimistic side," Bush said in an interview with the San Diego Union.

(Don Davis, Copley)

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ARAB GUERRILLA LEADER SAYS MAY STRIKE IN U.S.

Abu Abbas said in a television interview today his organization would start operating in the U.S. Abbas also told NBC News he now considers that President Reagan has replaced Israel as the number one enemy of the Palestinian people.

Abbas, speaking through an interpreter, said: "In the beginning, our operations were only targeted at the Israeli enemy in Israel. America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel. We therefore have to respond against Americans in America itself."

He refused to give assurances of safety to Americans travelling in the Middle East, saying: "It is the American taxpayer, who is financing the American policies, that decides his (own) fate."

(Reuter)

SENATE COMMITTEE BARS TAX BREAK FOR AMERICANS IN LIBYA

The Senate Finance Committee today voted to eliminate a lucrative income-tax break for Americans who live and work in Libya in violation of President Reagan's order that they leave the country.

The committee agreed those persons will no longer be allowed to exclude from federal income tax a portion of their income as do U.S. workers in other countries.

The tax-writers are also considering a plan to bar the benefits of any federal income tax credits used by U.S. companies who do business in Libya.

(Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE FINANCE STARTS WORK ON LAST DITCH TAX REFORM

The Senate Finance Committee worked late Monday, clearing away minor amendments before tackling the tougher conflicts that stand in the way of what could be the last chance for tax reform this year.

The committee members spent most of the day familiarizing themselves with the details of the sweeping plan unveiled Friday by the chairman, Sen. Robert Packwood, and formally presented to them Monday morning.

Packwood said he felt he was "very close" to having the 11 votes needed for committee approval of his proposal, which would scrap the current 14-tier tax system with a top rate of 50 percent for a two-bracket structure with tax rates of 15 and 27 percent.

(Otto Kreisher, Copley)

VOLCKER STILL CAUTIOUS ON FURTHER DOLLAR FALL

NEW YORK -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said tonight he remains cautious about wanting a further decline in the value of the dollar. The dollar touched a record low of about 165 yen in U.S. trading during the day.

"The depreciation of the (U.S.) currency is not an unalloyed joy," he told a Columbia University Business School dinner. "It can bring inflationary pressures in its wake and undermine the confidence upon which we rely for our capital inflows."

(Jeremy Solomons, Reuter)

PUSH IS SEEN FOR DEEVER INQUIRY

The GAO staff members studying the lobbying activities of Michael Deaver have recommended that the matter be referred to the Justice Department for investigation of possible illegalities, according to two officials at the agency.

"We are planning to refer it to Justice," said one official. "It warrants investigation. It's a legal matter. It's moved beyond the scope of GAO's audit responsibility," the official added.

(Martin Tolchin, New York Times, A1)

GAO TO SEEK PROSECUTION OF DEEVER ON ETHICS CHARGES

"There are signs of criminal violations," the official said about Deaver. "The conflict of interest charges will be referred to Justice," probably early next week.

The Office of Government Ethics, in what has been billed a critical examination of Deaver's conduct, has already called upon the Justice Department to name an independent counsel to look into the acid rain allegations.

(Myron Struck & Mark Tapscott, Washington Times, A1)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Tuesday Evening, May 5, 1986)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT

RATHER: President Reagan still cannot get Western allies to agree on economic sanctions against Libya. But today, at the Tokyo summit he did get some of what he wanted -- the allies finally agreed to single out Libya as the world's leading terrorist nation. Secretary Shultz told Moammar Khadafy quote, "You have had it pal." Almost smothering security was tighter than ever after radicals vowed that their next rocket attack in Tokyo would succeed, where the one over the weekend failed.

CBS's LESLEY STAHL: The summit leaders closed ranks around President Reagan and signed a statement of terrorism that specifically names Libya and pledges a list of diplomatic measures, the only new one -- improved extradition procedures for terrorists. Even though there were no economic sanctions, Secretary Shultz said it sends a clear message to Khadafy.

(TV coverage: The summit leaders.)

(Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist and as far as terrorists are concerned, more and more the message is: No place to hide.")

The statement was hashed out in hours of meetings today in which Prime Minister Thatcher found the original draft too weak -- arguing the French, Japanese and the Italians into tougher language.

(President Reagan: "I think we are all pleased of what we've done.")

There was no hint of the allies earlier opposition to the U.S. raid. U.S. officials were euphoric.

(Shultz: "I think it's a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

Key to winning economic sanctions in the future are new policy -- the American oil companies still in Libya must go by the end of June.

(Treasury Secretary James Baker: "When we would ask other countries to take action they would say, ah-ha, but there are still U.S. companies operating in Libya -- which was a pretty good come back. So at some point you have to end that.")

There were the usual muggings for the cameras -- at the fish feeding activity and at the traditional Japanese lunch.

(TV coverage of the President at the Japanese lunch sitting down: "How do you do this?")

Not so easy for the club's oldest member. The leaders seemed unphased by the tight security, including overhead protection, or by yesterday's terrorist rocket attack -- sounds of which were recorded by a local high school student. As Tokyo police went door to door looking for clues, Japan's ultra-left took to the streets and taking responsibility and threatening to strike again and destroy Akasaka Palace. U.S. officials say the significance of today's statement is not the list of sanctions, but that President Reagan made terrorism the focus of the summit and the effort to isolate Khadafy is only just beginning. (CBS-2)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: The United States, with some key help from Great Britain, persuaded the major Western allies meeting in Tokyo to issue a

BROKAW continues:

strong statement against terrorism generally, and against Libya specifically. But the allies stayed away from an endorsement from the recent American bombing raids on Libya and, as you'll hear on this program tonight, the terrorist responsible for directing the Achille Laurel hijacking says he'll order attacks inside the United States in retaliation for the Libya bombing. We begin our coverage tonight with Chris Wallace at the Tokyo summit.

NBC's CHRIS WALLACE: (TV coverage: The summit leaders.)

The summit leaders do it together today, bridging continuing differences to step up the war against terrorism. U.S. officials, who came here hoping to build support for this effort, called the summit statement a major victory.

(Reporter to Shultz: "What's the message of this statement to Moammar Khadafy?"

Secretary Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist.")

In fact, though, the leaders sent mixed signals. Signalling out Libya, they agreed to ban arm sales to states supporting terrorism and restrict their embassies, both of which they are already doing. And, for the first time, to deny entry to suspected terrorists, and to make extradition easier. But there was no endorsement of the two steps the U.S. was pushing hardest: economic sanctions and military action. Negotiations over the terrorism statement were backroom politics on the highest level. When British Prime Minister Thatcher arrived at the morning session, she found a proposed statement with a note from an aide: "Prime Minister, the result of the SHERPAS, or drafter's efforts, it's pretty weak." U.S. officials say the President decided Mrs. Thatcher should take the lead to prevent a U.S. vs. Europe split. And she was able to persuade the others, especially the French, to toughen the statement, including the mention of Libya. By lunchtime, the President was smiling.

(President Reagan: "I think we're all pleased with what we've done.")

Lunch, incidently, provided a rare un-presidential look at Mr. Reagan.

(TV coverage of President sitting down at table, saying: "How do you do this?")

First, he had problems sitting at the low Japanese table, even though they cut a hole in the floor so the leaders could dangle their feet. And the President seemed none too comfortable wielding his chopsticks. But Mr. Reagan did better handling the allies. Even though several will continue doing business with Khadafy, U.S. officials say the increasing isolation of Libya is clear.

(Shultz: "I think it's a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

For all their tough talk, U.S. officials admit that the new measures are not going to stop Khadafy or terrorism, but they say that the allies are changing, and that a lot of doors that used to be open to Khadafy are now closed.

BROKAW: And for all of the security at the Tokyo summit, Japanese radicals Sunday did manage to fire five homemade rockets from this crude launcher at the site of the meeting. All the rockets missed. Today, members of a group called the Corps Faction took to the streets of Tokyo to claim responsibility for the attack. They vowed to launch a second strike and said this time they wouldn't miss. Japanese police watched all of this but no arrests were made today.

(NBC-LEAD)

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ABC's PETER JENNINGS: In Tokyo today, the economic summit is well underway, but economics is not on top of the list just yet. Today, the seven industrial nations talked about terrorism, and specifically what to do about Libya's Col. Khadafy.

ABC's SAM DONALDSON: Summit leaders came together today in a show of unity that left U.S. officials smiling from ear to ear.

(TV coverage: The seven leaders.)

With the anti-terrorism fight at the top of the U.S. political agenda, the summit leaders agreed on a statement of measures to combat terrorism which caused Secretary of State George Shultz to almost jump for joy.

(Shultz: "I think it is a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

When the day began, the issue was in doubt. It's pretty weak was the note Prime Minister Thatcher's aide penned on her copy of a suggested draft.

(TV coverage: The leaders at a work session.)

But prodded by Mrs. Thatcher, the leaders began to toughen it; finally winning over French President Mitterand to the idea of including Libya by name. We have decided to apply measures in particular to Libya, said the statement. Even though the measures are diplomatic and security related and not economic. Even though most of them had already been announced by the Europeans, Secretary Shultz said this new message to Col. Khadafy is a strong one.

(Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist.")

The second message from the summit today went to the Soviets. A statement on their nuclear accident which pointedly noted that they had not provided the detailed and complete information requested and urged them to do so. In a satellite interview from Moscow, tonight on Japanese television, a top Soviet official fired back.

(Soviet official: "We are very disappointed that the United States and some of its allies used this tragic event to fan a hate campaign against the Soviet Union. When you have such a terrible catastrophe, you don't think about how to please Mr. Reagan or Mrs. Thatcher.")

President Reagan was asked about the charge he is trying to whip up an anti-Soviet hate campaign.

(President Reagan: "They don't know what they are talking about.")

Throughout the day the summit leaders engaged in public displays of conviviality and amiability; from feeding the fish in Akasaka Palace to feeding themselves Japanese style.

(TV coverage: The leaders feeding the fish and the President sitting down to lunch.)

(President Reagan: "How do you do this?")

To be sure, today's political statements lack real bite. No economic sanctions against Libya, no stiff condemnation of the Soviet Union. But U.S. officials argue, to get these seven nations to agree on the general thrust of these subjects is progress. And they suggest that when an economic statement comes out tomorrow, there will be progress there as well.

(ABC-3)

JENNINGS: Do the Europeans feel that the Reagan Administration is trying to stuff something down their throats?

ABC's PIERRE SALINGER: "They have felt that for some time. But they did come here (summit) because of the controversy after the U.S. raid on Libya fairly well decided to put something together that would calm the spirit between the United States and the Europeans."

JENNINGS: Where is the victory for the Reagan Administration?

SALINGER: "The victory I think is in the perception that they have got the Europeans to move away from what the Americans perceive as a weak approach to fighting against terrorism."

JENNINGS: In a phrase, is this progress in the war against terrorism or is it paper unity?

SALINGER: "I think it is some progress, but I think it will take some time to tell whether or not it will be a definitive move forward in the fight against terrorism."
(ABC-4)

SOUTH KOREA-TRADE

CBS's BARRY PETERSON reports South Korea is now surging toward membership in the upper reaches of industrial nations. This year, Korea

PETERSON continues:

will send out manufactured goods worth about \$30 billion and exports are growing three times as fast as last year -- products designed to steal customers away from the Japanese. Koreans started with steel, then ship building and now, the charge into consumer goods. This Korean-Japanese competition is aimed at the American pocket book. To stay competitive, some Japanese companies are slashing production costs. The Japanese are learning what they taught America -- that their industries can be threatened by those who work harder for less, and Korea is only first in line -- Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong are getting a piece of Japan's pie as well. As modern Korea fights this new battle, the winner will be decided in the showrooms and on the shelves of the U.S.

CBS's JANE BRYANT QUINN reports from New York the American market for consumer goods can make or break an exporting nation. Goods made in Japan are not Korea's only target; many American companies just starting to come out with products that undersell the Japanese are suddenly finding an even tougher competitor -- Korea. With Korean exports to the U.S. now exceeding \$10 billion a year, it's become the nation to watch.
(CBS-9)

TERRORISM

BROKAW: This man carries out his threats, terrorism could come to the United States today. This is Mohammed Abul Abbas (shown), a Palestinian and a key figure in Middle East terrorism, the man who got away after the Achille Laurel hijacking. NBC's Henry Champ met with Abul Abbas in an Arab-speaking country, the name of which we agreed not to disclose. And in his report now, Champ says that Abul Abbas claims that President Reagan -- and Americans -- are fair targets.

NBC's HENRY CHAMP: Wanted by three governments -- Italy, Israel and the United States -- and with a quarter-million dollar reward for his capture offered by Washington, the chain-smoking Abul Abbas says as a result of the American bombing of Libya, his organization will launch attacks inside the United States.

ABBAS - by translation: "In the beginning, our operations were only targeted at the Israeli enemy in Israel. America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel. We, therefore, have to respond against America, in America itself."

CHAMP: He was asked about the safety of Americans traveling in the Middle East.

ABBAS: "It's the American taxpayer who is financing the American policies that decides his own fate. In my estimation, it is not our duty to be so considerate to the Americans as to standby helpless and watch American shells kill our people."

CHAMP: His organization, the Palestinian Liberation Front, is believed to have been behind numerous raids in Israel, including this one that claimed four lives in a northern Israeli village (shown on TV). And he freely admits responsibility for the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, but says that evidence that his men killed wheelchair-bound Leon Klinghoffer was fabricated by the United States and Syria.

ABBAS: "What is the use of killing an old man. After all, he is old and will soon be dead without killing. I do not believe our comrades on the boat carried out any killing."

CHAMP: Abul Abbas was nearly captured when U.S. fighters forced an Egyptian Air jetliner to land in Italy. It was carrying him and the four cruise ship hijackers. Over strong American protests, the Italian government permitted him to flee to Yugoslavia. Like so many battling in the Middle East, he does not see himself as a terrorist.

ABBAS: "The Palestinian is accused everywhere, hunted everywhere, and is the terrorist everywhere. This is the picture Americans have. In fact the Palestinian is a homeless refugee without the right to a passport, without the right to visit his village or birthplace, or even his father's grave. The Palestinian has lived in a state of subjugation and oppression for 40 years. Is he now the terrorist?"

CHAMP: Abul Abbas has several camps in the Mideast and is believed to control about 1,200 guerrillas, a number of them prepared to carry out suicide missions. Although on the run, he told us he's being financed by several countries and is free to travel in order to carry out his long fight against Israel and now America.

ABBAS: I used to think that our greatest enemy was some Israeli person. But Reagan has now placed himself as enemy number one."

BROKAW: As to the claim of Abul Abbas that his men didn't shoot Leon Klinghoffer, eyewitnesses on the ship describe the murder by the hijackers of Klinghoffer who was in a wheelchair at the time.

(NBC-2)

LIBYAN STUDENTS

JENNINGS: Here is a problem that grows out of the confrontation with Libya. Cast your mind back to that time when American diplomats were being held hostage in Iran. There were some folks in this country who lumped all Iranians together as the bad guys. And we have heard some of that reaction to all Libyans. A real problem for some 2,000 Libyan students living here.

ABC's EDIE MAGNUS reports from Columbia, Missouri that students fear the U.S. may freeze Libyan funds in this country, funds that include scholarships, or force them to go home. Just last week on Capitol Hill, FBI Director William Webster testified that Libyan students in this country might be incorporated into terrorist plans, since they are in debt to the Khadafy regime. The students feel they are caught in a squeeze; anxious not to offend this government and just as anxious not to anger their own.

(ABC-5)

SOVIET NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

BROKAW: For the first time since that nuclear accident at Chernobyl, the Soviet Union acknowledged today that radiation from the damaged reactor had extended beyond the 18-mile belt around the accident site. A terse statement said there was radiation in the Ukraine and also in Byelorussia, that's an adjoining territory to the north of Chernobyl, but how far beyond the 18 miles this radiation extended, the Soviets did not say. As NBC's Robert Hager reports now the first signs of that Chernobyl radiation are over the western United States.

NBC's ROBERT HAGER: The radioactivity here is thought to be in patches and still at high altitudes, and the U.S. Interagency Task Force doesn't predict any threat to health. In California and elsewhere, U.S. ground monitoring stations haven't picked up radioactivity yet, but yesterday, radiation at 30,000 feet was detected just off the Washington and Oregon coasts. That's now believed to have worked its way as far east as the Midwest. A second reading off the California coast at 18,000 feet is believed now to have passed inland as far as Wyoming. Rain now falling in parts of the West and Midwest is expected to bring at least some of the radioactivity to the ground shortly, but in minute amounts according to the head of the U.S. Task Force, Lee Thomas.

(EPA's Lee Thomas: "It won't be at levels that present any kind of concern, not prompting any of the kind of actions that you've seen in other countries.")

Soviet television has shown pictures of the damaged reactor building, but the latest U.S. intelligence photos are said to show that the walls have now caved in, more than the Russian pictures show, and that smoke in the area is somewhat heavier than it was a few days ago. And U.S. officials have some concern, not only for the damaged reactor #4, but also the sofar undamaged reactor #3. Intelligence photos are said to show that water in a pool used to cool the undamaged reactor appears to be almost drained, but it is presumed more water from a nearby reservoir can be pumped in. In Moscow, the head of the United Nations Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, arrived at Soviet invitation, but it was unclear how much he'll be shown. Moscow today showed pictures of tranquil farm scenes near Kiev, cows grazing, potatoes being harvested, and a 1950's

HAGER continues:

model Geiger counter showing a zero level rating. But in western Europe, children were still advised to stay away from playgrounds. Sale of vegetables was banned in places and cows were being kept in barns. Tonight, the Soviet party paper Pravda gives new details of the fire at the plant, telling of flames, which at the time of the accident, shot nearly 100 feet into the air; of fireman fighting the fire through soot and smoke which made it difficult for them to breath; of asphalt around the plant which became so hot it melted and trapped firemen in that melted pavement; and of evacuating the area, which Pravda says didn't even start until four hours after the action began.

BROKAW: The seven leaders of the Tokyo economic summit called on the Soviet Union to urgently provide more information about that Chernobyl accident. They were critical of Moscow for withholding information. And for its part, Moscow continued its criticism today of the West for what the Soviets said was an exaggeration of the accident. On its evening news program, the Soviets used man-in-the-street interviews to show life as normal in Kiev, near Chernobyl.

(Russian TV interviewer: "We've managed to speak to many people. What impression have we gained? The mood is, I would say calm, normal. Let's ask the people themselves. Excuse me, how did your working day go today?")

(Answer: "It went well. We worked. The Western media say that there is a panic in Kiev. I wouldn't have said that. After all, we've got the International Bicycle Race here. Anyway, it's not a serious question.)

(Russian TV interviewer: What kind of panic could there be? There's no panic. Excuse me a moment, could I ask you a few questions? The Western media are constantly claiming that there is panic in Kiev. You know, there is no panic, but the very lack of panic also worries us. How was your day today, the first working day after the May holiday?

(Answer: "Well, everybody had to work during the holiday on the evacuation of the population area around Chernobyl.")

BROKAW: About four weeks before the accident at Chernobyl, it turns out, there was a nuclear accident in southeastern England. More than 100 pounds of radioactive gas were released into the air by an explosion of a nuclear power plant. The accident occurred during a test of new equipment. There never was any government announcement from Great Britain of this accident. And it wasn't until the Observer newspaper disclosed it yesterday that officials said that the accident posed no danger.
(NBC-3)

CBS's DAN RATHER: Official word now that the first radioactivity from the more than week-old Soviet reactor nuclear blowout has reached the United States. U.S. officials say the first fallout was detected at 30,000 feet over the Oregon-Washington coast. It's moving east on the jet stream at about 100 miles an hour. Another hot spot was picked up by U.S. monitors at 18,000 feet over the Gulf of Alaska. U.S. officials say that some very low level activity possibly hit the ground today in rains over the American Pacific coast and in the Midwest. The official U.S. government word is: No danger from this. Soviet officials today admitted to trying to dam up the river that passes the Chernobyl nuclear plant to

RATHER continues:

try to keep contamination from flowing on -- the flow feeds into the reservoir for Kiev. Also today, Soviet officials acknowledge the Chernobyl runaway chain reaction is not over yet.

CBS's WYATT ANDREWS reports from Moscow it was the most frank and comprehensive coverage yet -- today the announcement that radiation had reached northward in to the Byelorussian Republic, but that radiation levels were now decreasing. The International Atomic Agency, based in Vienna, sent three officials to Moscow and all were warmly received by Soviet authorities today -- a sign that the Soviets could soon loosen their hold over international public information.

RATHER reports the evacuation of the town of Chernobyl was still in progress at least as late as this weekend. Tomorrow's Pravda says the evacuation began within four hours of the accident and gave Moscow's most detailed account of the accident yet. (CBS-LEAD)

JENNINGS: The headline sounds ominous, the story is not. The radioactivity from the damaged nuclear reactor in the Soviet Union has now reached the United States. It poses no danger to our health. That is the conclusion of environmental officials.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY reports that monitoring stations are already being set up along the West coast, particularly in areas where rain is in the forecast. Scientists say the first cloud of low level radiation has now crossed the West coast and is believed to be drifting inland. The radioactive dust is not regarded as harmful and is said to be just barely above levels found in nature. Scientists say the patches of low level radioactivity are at 30,000 feet and will not be brought to earth without a major thunderstorm. At the Chernobyl reactor site itself, U.S. intelligence sources say smoke continues to come from the damaged reactor unit number four. Analysts also note that a small cooling pond next to unit four is apparently now dry. They speculate it was probably pumped dry trying to deal with the accident. And because contamination has been so high, no one has yet been able to throw the switches needed to let more water in. It is not clear how this dry pond might affect unit three right next to the damaged reactor. Over the weekend, intelligence sources say the Soviets finally evacuated an entire town 10 miles from the accident site. It was a massive operation involving some 500 hundred buses and 200-300 trucks.

JENNINGS: Tomorrow's edition of Pravda will carry a report on Chernobyl, which says an explosion did the rip the building housing the reactor apart. According to Pravda, the resulting fire shot flames 100 feet into the air. The article says the fire is still burning, and that nearby residents were evacuated within four hours after the accident. Earlier today, Soviet officials admitted radiation has spread into another republic besides the Ukraine, into Byelorussia.

ABC's WALTER ROGERS reports from Moscow that Soviet officials acknowledge the radioactive contamination from their nuclear accident has spread well beyond the 18-mile danger zone. A top Soviet official now in West Germany, Boris Yeltsin, said the reactor site is still radioactive but further leakage has almost stopped. (ABC-LEAD)

CRUISE MISSILE

CBS's DAVID MARTIN reports CBS News has been told the Reagan Administration is drafting plans for an attack by cruise missiles armed with conventional explosives against targets in Libya.

(TV coverage: Defense Department film of an unmanned missile.)

The Administration is currently debating which targets should be hit.

Informed sources say the Navy has been ordered to send more cruise missile-carrying ships into the Mediterranean. A nuclear attack submarine was one of those ships. Sources cautioned that no decision has yet been made to strike Libya again, but options are being prepared in the event of another terrorist attack that can be traced back to Khadafy. One official said Secretary Shultz is quote, "Ready to shoot." Secretary Weinberger is said to be quote, "Very reluctant to call for further military action."

(CBS-3)

NASA

CBS's ERIC ENGBERG reports today is the 25th anniversary of when the first U.S. astronaut reached into space. This anniversary comes as tracking camera pictures released today confirm the initial view of NASA -- the Delta rocket showed no outward signs of trouble early in the launch.

(TV coverage: The explosion of the Delta rocket.)

Investigators said today the rocket's battery-powered system was disrupted by two quick surges possibly caused by short circuits.

All three of the U.S.'s main launch vehicles are now grounded for accident investigations.

(Sen. Albert Gore: "It's a serious blow. It calls into question the quality control and management procedures of NASA.") (ABC-6, NBC-4, CBS-4)

OIL SAVINGS

BROKAW: Pentagon officials said today that lower prices for crude oil should cut the cost of military fuel in the year ahead by as much as \$2 billion. They say that money could be used to reduce the deficit or it could be used to pay other military expenses which are on the rise.

(NBC-6)

MILITARY

BROKAW: Another Pentagon report says that the U.S. Armed Forces have more people on the payroll than at any time since the end of the Vietnam war. American men and women in uniform now total more than 2 million. The Pentagon civilian employees number more than 1 million for a total of almost 3.3 million. That's the largest total in the military since 1975.

(NBC-7)

DEAVER

BROKAW: Michael Deaver, who was under investigation for his activities as a lobbyist, was on the receiving end of a lobby today. About 250 protestors packed the office of the former White House deputy chief of staff. They are members of a group called The National People's Action. They demanded that Deaver use his lobbying power with his old boss and deliver their message -- that one-third of Mr. Reagan's military budget is waste and massive fraud. A Deaver aide said that Deaver agreed to send the group's material over to the White House.

(NBC-8)

DEATH PENALTY

RATHER reports the U.S. Supreme Court ruled today that opponents of the death penalty may be barred from juries -- that's in cases where the defendant could be sentenced to death. The justices ruled six to three that disqualifying death penalty foes does not violate the defendant's right to a fair trial.
(ABC-7, NBC-5, CBS-5)

WALDHEIM

CBS's BERNARD GOLDBERG reports from New York that Jewish groups in America called the Austrian results disgraceful. A top U.S. Justice official has recommended that Waldheim be barred from the U.S., but no decision has yet been made.
(CBS-7)

SPECIAL SEGMENT/PAT ROBERTSON

BROKAW reports that popular television evangelist Pat Robertson says that he's doing a lot of listening these days. The question is, will he hear a higher calling? Will God direct him to leave his television ministry and run for the Republican presidential nomination?

NBC's BOB ABERNETHY reports on Robertson who says he is encouraged and is "sensing a groundswell of support." An NBC-Wall Street Journal poll recently showed that about 40% of the public knew enough about him to have an opinion, but of those, four out of five did not want him to run for president.
(NBC-9)

WALL STREET

JENNINGS reports the Dow Jones industrials gained 19 points today; the trading was the slowest in three months.
(ABC-8)

-End of B-Section-



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

JAPAN EVENING EDITION

7:00 P.M. TOKYO -- TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1986 -- 6:00 A.M. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

7 NATIONS SEEKING STABLE CURRENCY -- Leaders agreed today to work toward closer coordination of their economic policies to assure that their currencies are fairly valued.

(New York Times, Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. REPORTED PREPARING OPTIONS FOR NEW STRIKE AGAINST LIBYA -- The U.S. is drafting contingency plans for a missile attack against Libya if it can be linked to further guerrilla attacks, CBS News reported tonight.

(Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

PUSH IS SEEN FOR DEEVER INQUIRY -- The GAO staff members studying the lobbying activities of Michael Deaver have recommended that the matter be referred to the Justice Department for investigation of possible illegalities, according to two officials at the agency.

(New York Times, Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT -- President Reagan still cannot get Western allies to agree on economic sanctions against Libya.

TERRORISM -- Abu Abbas claims that President Reagan -- and Americans -- are fair targets.

CHERNOBYL -- For the first time the Soviets acknowledged that radiation extended beyond the 18-mile belt around the site.

TRIP NEWS.....A2

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A5

NATIONAL NEWS.....A7

NETWORK NEWS.....B1

TRIP NEWS

SUMMIT APPROVES PLAN FOR ECONOMIC SURVEILLANCE

TOKYO -- Leaders approved a U.S.-inspired plan for economic policy coordination, including close surveillance of exchange rates. French spokeswoman Michele Gendreau-Massaloux said the plan was passed at a final working session and would be published soon.

She said the passages dealing with policy coordination and monetary affairs drafted by officials last night on the basis of a plan proposed by Secretary Baker were approved without change.

(John Morrison, Reuter)

SUMMIT APPROVES U.S.-INSPIRED ECONOMIC PLAN, DOLLAR DROPS

TOKYO -- Leaders from the seven top industrial democracies today adopted a U.S.-inspired economic plan but ignored Japan's plea to stem the rise of the yen and the dollar immediately fell back on currency markets.

The American plan, drawn up over the last two months, aims to stabilize currencies through loosely negotiated growth and inflation targets among the seven nations and, possibly, more concerted central bank intervention than previously.

(John Morrison, Reuter)

7 NATIONS SEEKING STABLE CURRENCY

TOKYO -- Leaders agreed today to work toward closer coordination of their economic policies to assure that their currencies are fairly valued. They set up a new international body to oversee the task. Known as the Group of Seven, it will compromise the finance ministers of the seven countries with permanent seats at the annual summit meetings.

It will act as a kind of economic referee, assessing each member country's economic performance and recommending changes when policies are deemed damaging to others.

(Paul Lewis, New York Times, A1)

SUMMIT ACHIEVES RARE DISPLAY OF UNITY, BUT DIFFERENCES REMAIN

TOKYO -- The Tokyo summit has achieved a rare display of unity and purpose among the seven leaders on key political problems but it could have less success in dealing with simmering economic differences between them.

In contrast to the bland and ineffectual declarations which have often emanated from past summits, the Tokyo talks produced two firms plans of action to address the burning issues of terrorism and nuclear power safety.

(Mark Wood, Reuter)

MITTERRAND, CHIRAC MEET REAGAN

TOKYO -- President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac met President Reagan today hoping to remove strains between Paris and Washington caused by last month's U.S. attack on Libya.

The two French leaders went to the residence of U.S. Ambassador Mansfield to meet Reagan following the final lunch of the seven-nation summit.

(Reuter)

MEETINGS RESUME, MORE SUBWAY BOMBS

TOKYO -- Economic summit leaders, elated over a statement on terrorism that labeled Libya as public enemy No. 1, met Tuesday to approve a currency management plan that already had sent the dollar to a new low against the yen.

As the leaders of the seven leading democracies gathered at the Geihinkan guest house at midmorning for the economic discussions, police reported 17 small bombs had gone off in Tokyo subway stations during the morning rush hour, and six other unexploded devices had been found. There were no injuries.

On his way into Tuesday's meeting, President Reagan was asked about a reported threat to strike against the U.S. issued by Palestinian terrorist Abu Abbas. "Let him try," Reagan replied, adding later, "He'll strike out."

(David Jones, UPI)

7 SUMMIT LEADERS CONDEMN TERROR, CITING LIBYAN ROLE

TOKYO -- The leaders adopted a joint statement today that condemns terrorism as an international scourge that "must be fought relentlessly and without compromise."

The statement, adopted at the urging of the United States, pledged the seven to fight terrorism through "determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining national measures with international cooperation."

(Gerald Boyd, New York Times, A1)

TOKYO SUMMITTEERS CALL LIBYA SPONSOR OF TERROR

TOKYO -- The Reagan Administration's attempt to isolate Col. Qaddafi cleared a major hurdle here yesterday as leaders singled out Libya as one of the chief sponsors of international terrorism.

The statement on terrorism, President Reagan's chief priority in his meeting here, came after a day of haggling over Libya. Reagan argued for tough action, including economic sanctions, against the Qaddafi regime.

But his pleas were weakened considerably by the continued presence in Libya of five U.S. oil companies. That presence will end soon, said Secretary Baker, even if that means the companies are forced to abandon their Libyan assets.

(Marc Lerner, Washington Times, A1)

REAGAN/TERRORISM

TOKYO -- President Reagan, emboldened by allied support for a tough stand on terrorism at the economic summit, dared terrorists Tuesday to try to carry out threats to target the U.S. and warned they would "strike out."

Leaders at the summit issued the statement late Monday after hours of jockeying over the wording -- with Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher pushing for a tough line on Libya and French President Mitterrand and Italian Prime Minister Craxi advocating a softer one.

U.S. officials, who were not certain Reagan would succeed in efforts to get Libya named in the declaration, were ecstatic over the final outcome. Secretary Shultz, arms flailing and pounding the podium, told reporters that the statement was a message to Qaddafi: "You've had it, pal. You are isolated. As far as terrorists are concerned, there is not place to hide."

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

SUMMIT PARTNERS TALKING TOUGH ON TERRORISM; FEW NEW STEPS TAKEN

TOKYO -- The United States' major allies, denouncing blatant government use of terrorism, gave President Reagan the condemnation of Libya he sought, but without endorsing the U.S. bombing raid or an oil boycott. With a statement on terrorism in place, the leaders met at Akasaka Palace to work out a final summit declaration.

"It is economic day here," Larry Speakes said. The leaders were expected to detail a plan designed to stabilize the wild fluctuation in the value of the dollar and other currencies.

(Tom Raum, AP)

U.S. HAILS TERRORISM STATEMENT

TOKYO -- U.S. officials Monday hailed the adoption of a harder line toward terrorism by American allies, despite the failure to include in a policy statement any mention of economic sanctions or the recent U.S. military strike on Libya.

"It's a terrific statement," Secretary Shultz said after the leaders of the seven industrialized democracies used their economic summit to adopt a terrorism statement that specifically condemned Col. Qaddafi's Libya.

(George Condon, Copley)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT LEADERS URGE SOVIET DISCLOSURE

TOKYO -- President Reagan and six other world leaders meeting here yesterday urged the Soviet Union to disclose full details of the 11-day-old Chernobyl nuclear disaster, which continues to generate fear and fallout in Scandinavia and many other areas of Europe.

The leaders also called for new international accords requiring countries to share information in the event of a nuclear accident.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A5)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHULTZ HEADS ON DELICATE MISSION TO SOUTH KOREA

TOKYO -- Secretary Shultz heads for Seoul tomorrow on a delicate mission to persuade the government and opposition to compromise in their struggle to determine how South Korea should move to full democracy.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters that Shultz would urge both sides "to exercise moderation and compromise" before he travels to Manila for his first meeting with the new Philippine government and Corazon Aquino.

(Michael Battye, Reutter)

U.S. REPORTED PREPARING OPTIONS FOR NEW STRIKE AGAINST LIBYA

NEW YORK -- The U.S. is drafting contingency plans for a missile attack against Libya if it can be linked to further guerrilla attacks, CBS News reported tonight. CBS said no decision had yet been made to strike Libya again but the Reagan Administration was currently debating which targets should be hit in such an attack, which would be launched by missile-carrying ships.

Quoting informed sources, CBS said Secretary Shultz favored a new attack but Secretary Weinberger opposed it. Bob Sims said: "I have no comment on contingencies we might have." Larry Speakes said when asked about the CBS report, "I don't have anything on it. I've never heard it."

(Reuter)

LAUREL CALLS TALKS WITH REAGAN "VERY SUCCESSFUL"

MANILA, Philippines -- Vice President Laurel said Monday he was satisfied he had secured a firm commitment during recent talks with President Reagan that the U.S. recognized Corazon Aquino's government.

But Laurel said he opposed Reagan's suggestion deposed president Marcos be issued a passport that would allow him to move from exile in Hawaii to a third country. Laurel later told reporters he regarded his trip to Bali as "very successful."

(Martin Abbugao, UPI)

BUSH DOUBTS SOVIETS WILL CHANGE THEIR SECRET WAYS

SAN DIEGO -- Vice President Bush said Monday it is unlikely the anger of European nations at the Kremlin's secrecy on the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster will force the Soviet Union to change its secret ways.

The Vice President said a person could put "an optimistic spin" on the April 26 incident by thinking the Kremlin "will decide to be more forthcoming" in other areas, such as arms control verification, in an effort to offset the political damage caused by the lack of information given on the nuclear accident.

"I would like to be an optimist (but) I'd have to put myself down today on the pessimistic side," Bush said in an interview with the San Diego Union.

(Don Davis, Copley)

ARAB GUERRILLA LEADER SAYS MAY STRIKE IN U.S.

Abu Abbas said in a television interview today his organization would start operating in the U.S. Abbas also told NBC News he now considers that President Reagan has replaced Israel as the number one enemy of the Palestinian people.

Abbas, speaking through an interpreter, said: "In the beginning, our operations were only targeted at the Israeli enemy in Israel. America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel. We therefore have to respond against Americans in America itself."

He refused to give assurances of safety to Americans travelling in the Middle East, saying: "It is the American taxpayer, who is financing the American policies, that decides his (own) fate.

(Reuter)

SENATE COMMITTEE BARS TAX BREAK FOR AMERICANS IN LIBYA

The Senate Finance Committee today voted to eliminate a lucrative income-tax break for Americans who live and work in Libya in violation of President Reagan's order that they leave the country.

The committee agreed those persons will no longer be allowed to exclude from federal income tax a portion of their income as do U.S. workers in other countries.

The tax-writers are also considering a plan to bar the benefits of any federal income tax credits used by U.S. companies who do business in Libya.

(Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE FINANCE STARTS WORK ON LAST DITCH TAX REFORM

The Senate Finance Committee worked late Monday, clearing away minor amendments before tackling the tougher conflicts that stand in the way of what could be the last chance for tax reform this year.

The committee members spent most of the day familiarizing themselves with the details of the sweeping plan unveiled Friday by the chairman, Sen. Robert Packwood, and formally presented to them Monday morning.

Packwood said he felt he was "very close" to having the 11 votes needed for committee approval of his proposal, which would scrap the current 14-tier tax system with a top rate of 50 percent for a two-bracket structure with tax rates of 15 and 27 percent.

(Otto Kreisher, Copley)

VOLCKER STILL CAUTIOUS ON FURTHER DOLLAR FALL

NEW YORK -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said tonight he remains cautious about wanting a further decline in the value of the dollar. The dollar touched a record low of about 165 yen in U.S. trading during the day.

"The depreciation of the (U.S.) currency is not an unalloyed joy," he told a Columbia University Business School dinner. "It can bring inflationary pressures in its wake and undermine the confidence upon which we rely for our capital inflows."

(Jeremy Solomons, Reuter)

PUSH IS SEEN FOR DEAVER INQUIRY

The GAO staff members studying the lobbying activities of Michael Deaver have recommended that the matter be referred to the Justice Department for investigation of possible illegalities, according to two officials at the agency.

"We are planning to refer it to Justice," said one official. "It warrants investigation. It's a legal matter. It's moved beyond the scope of GAO's audit responsibility," the official added.

(Martin Tolchin, New York Times, A1)

GAO TO SEEK PROSECUTION OF DEAVER ON ETHICS CHARGES

"There are signs of criminal violations," the official said about Deaver. "The conflict of interest charges will be referred to Justice," probably early next week.

The Office of Government Ethics, in what has been billed a critical examination of Deaver's conduct, has already called upon the Justice Department to name an independent counsel to look into the acid rain allegations.

(Myron Struck & Mark Tapscott, Washington Times, A1)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Tuesday Evening, May 5, 1986)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT

RATHER: President Reagan still cannot get Western allies to agree on economic sanctions against Libya. But today, at the Tokyo summit he did get some of what he wanted -- the allies finally agreed to single out Libya as the world's leading terrorist nation. Secretary Shultz told Moammar Khadafy quote, "You have had it pal." Almost smothering security was tighter than ever after radicals vowed that their next rocket attack in Tokyo would succeed, where the one over the weekend failed.

CBS's LESLEY STAHL: The summit leaders closed ranks around President Reagan and signed a statement of terrorism that specifically names Libya and pledges a list of diplomatic measures, the only new one -- improved extradition procedures for terrorists. Even though there were no economic sanctions, Secretary Shultz said it sends a clear message to Khadafy.

(TV coverage: The summit leaders.)

(Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist and as far as terrorists are concerned, more and more the message is: No place to hide.")

The statement was hashed out in hours of meetings today in which Prime Minister Thatcher found the original draft too weak -- arguing the French, Japanese and the Italians into tougher language.

(President Reagan: "I think we are all pleased of what we've done.")

There was no hint of the allies earlier opposition to the U.S. raid. U.S. officials were euphoric.

(Shultz: "I think it's a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

Key to winning economic sanctions in the future are new policy -- the American oil companies still in Libya must go by the end of June.

(Treasury Secretary James Baker: "When we would ask other countries to take action they would say, ah-ha, but there are still U.S. companies operating in Libya -- which was a pretty good come back. So at some point you have to end that.")

There were the usual muggings for the cameras -- at the fish feeding activity and at the traditional Japanese lunch.

(TV coverage of the President at the Japanese lunch sitting down: "How do you do this?")

Not so easy for the club's oldest member. The leaders seemed unphased by the tight security, including overhead protection, or by yesterday's terrorist rocket attack -- sounds of which were recorded by a local high school student. As Tokyo police went door to door looking for clues, Japan's ultra-left took to the streets and taking responsibility and threatening to strike again and destroy Akasaka Palace. U.S. officials say the significance of today's statement is not the list of sanctions, but that President Reagan made terrorism the focus of the summit and the effort to isolate Khadafy is only just beginning.

(CBS-2)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: The United States, with some key help from Great Britain, persuaded the major Western allies meeting in Tokyo to issue a

BROKAW continues:

strong statement against terrorism generally, and against Libya specifically. But the allies stayed away from an endorsement from the recent American bombing raids on Libya and, as you'll hear on this program tonight, the terrorist responsible for directing the Achille Laurel hijacking says he'll order attacks inside the United States in retaliation for the Libya bombing. We begin our coverage tonight with Chris Wallace at the Tokyo summit.

NBC's CHRIS WALLACE: (TV coverage: The summit leaders.)

The summit leaders do it together today, bridging continuing differences to step up the war against terrorism. U.S. officials, who came here hoping to build support for this effort, called the summit statement a major victory.

(Reporter to Shultz: "What's the message of this statement to Moammar Khadafy?")

Secretary Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist.")

In fact, though, the leaders sent mixed signals. Signalling out Libya, they agreed to ban arm sales to states supporting terrorism and restrict their embassies, both of which they are already doing. And, for the first time, to deny entry to suspected terrorists, and to make extradition easier. But there was no endorsement of the two steps the U.S. was pushing hardest: economic sanctions and military action. Negotiations over the terrorism statement were backroom politics on the highest level. When British Prime Minister Thatcher arrived at the morning session, she found a proposed statement with a note from an aide: "Prime Minister, the result of the SHERPAS, or drafter's efforts, it's pretty weak." U.S. officials say the President decided Mrs. Thatcher should take the lead to prevent a U.S. vs. Europe split. And she was able to persuade the others, especially the French, to toughen the statement, including the mention of Libya. By lunchtime, the President was smiling.

(President Reagan: "I think we're all pleased with what we've done.")

Lunch, incidently, provided a rare un-presidential look at Mr. Reagan.

(TV coverage of President sitting down at table, saying: "How do you do this?")

First, he had problems sitting at the low Japanese table, even though they cut a hole in the floor so the leaders could dangle their feet. And the President seemed none too comfortable wielding his chopsticks. But Mr. Reagan did better handling the allies. Even though several will continue doing business with Khadafy, U.S. officials say the increasing isolation of Libya is clear.

(Shultz: "I think it's a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

For all their tough talk, U.S. officials admit that the new measures are not going to stop Khadafy or terrorism, but they say that the allies are changing, and that a lot of doors that used to be open to Khadafy are now closed.

BROKAW: And for all of the security at the Tokyo summit, Japanese radicals Sunday did manage to fire five homemade rockets from this crude launcher at the site of the meeting. All the rockets missed. Today, members of a group called the Corps Faction took to the streets of Tokyo to claim responsibility for the attack. They vowed to launch a second strike and said this time they wouldn't miss. Japanese police watched all of this but no arrests were made today.

(NBC-LEAD)

-more-

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: In Tokyo today, the economic summit is well underway, but economics is not on top of the list just yet. Today, the seven industrial nations talked about terrorism, and specifically what to do about Libya's Col. Khadafy.

ABC's SAM DONALDSON: Summit leaders came together today in a show of unity that left U.S. officials smiling from ear to ear.

(TV coverage: The seven leaders.)

With the anti-terrorism fight at the top of the U.S political agenda, the summit leaders agreed on a statement of measures to combat terrorism which caused Secretary of State George Shultz to almost jump for joy.

(Shultz: "I think it is a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

When the day began, the issue was in doubt. It's pretty weak was the note Prime Minister Thatcher's aide penned on her copy of a suggested draft.

(TV coverage: The leaders at a work session.)

But prodded by Mrs. Thatcher, the leaders began to toughen it; finally winning over French President Mitterand to the idea of including Libya by name. We have decided to apply measures in particular to Libya, said the statement. Even though the measures are diplomatic and security related and not economic. Even though most of them had already been announced by the Europeans, Secretary Shultz said this new message to Col. Khadafy is a strong one.

(Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist.")

The second message from the summit today went to the Soviets. A statement on their nuclear accident which pointedly noted that they had not provided the detailed and complete information requested and urged them to do so. In a satellite interview from Moscow, tonight on Japanese television, a top Soviet official fired back.

(Soviet official: "We are very disappointed that the United States and some of its allies used this tragic event to fan a hate campaign against the Soviet Union. When you have such a terrible catastrophe, you don't think about how to please Mr. Reagan or Mrs. Thatcher.")

President Reagan was asked about the charge he is trying to whip up an anti-Soviet hate campaign.

(President Reagan: "They don't know what they are talking about.")

Throughout the day the summit leaders engaged in public displays of conviviality and amiability; from feeding the fish in Akasaka Palace to feeding themselves Japanese style.

(TV coverage: The leaders feeding the fish and the President sitting down to lunch.)

(President Reagan: "How do you do this?")

To be sure, today's political statements lack real bite. No economic sanctions against Libya, no stiff condemnation of the Soviet Union. But U.S. officials argue, to get these seven nations to agree on the general thrust of these subjects is progress. And they suggest that when an economic statement comes out tomorrow, there will be progress there as well.

(ABC-3)

JENNINGS: Do the Europeans feel that the Reagan Administration is trying to stuff something down their throats?

ABC's PIERRE SALINGER: "They have felt that for some time. But they did come here (summit) because of the controversy after the U.S. raid on Libya fairly well decided to put something together that would calm the spirit between the United States and the Europeans."

JENNINGS: Where is the victory for the Reagan Administration?

SALINGER: "The victory I think is in the perception that they have got the Europeans to move away from what the Americans perceive as a weak approach to fighting against terrorism."

JENNINGS: In a phrase, is this progress in the war against terrorism or is it paper unity?

SALINGER: "I think it is some progress, but I think it will take some time to tell whether or not it will be a definitive move forward in the fight against terrorism." (ABC-4)

SOUTH KOREA-TRADE

CBS's BARRY PETERSON reports South Korea is now surging toward membership in the upper reaches of industrial nations. This year, Korea

PETERSON continues:

will send out manufactured goods worth about \$30 billion and exports are growing three times as fast as last year -- products designed to steal customers away from the Japanese. Koreans started with steel, then ship building and now, the charge into consumer goods. This Korean-Japanese competition is aimed at the American pocket book. To stay competitive, some Japanese companies are slashing production costs. The Japanese are learning what they taught America -- that their industries can be threatened by those who work harder for less, and Korea is only first in line -- Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong are getting a piece of Japan's pie as well. As modern Korea fights this new battle, the winner will be decided in the showrooms and on the shelves of the U.S.

CBS's JANE BRYANT QUINN reports from New York the American market for consumer goods can make or break an exporting nation. Goods made in Japan are not Korea's only target; many American companies just starting to come out with products that undersell the Japanese are suddenly finding an even tougher competitor -- Korea. With Korean exports to the U.S. now exceeding \$10 billion a year, it's become the nation to watch. (CBS-9)

TERRORISM

BROKAW: This man carries out his threats, terrorism could come to the United States today. This is Mohammed Abul Abbas (shown), a Palestinian and a key figure in Middle East terrorism, the man who got away after the Achille Laurel hijacking. NBC's Henry Champ met with Abul Abbas in an Arab-speaking country, the name of which we agreed not to disclose. And in his report now, Champ says that Abul Abbas claims that President Reagan -- and Americans -- are fair targets.

NBC's HENRY CHAMP: Wanted by three governments -- Italy, Israel and the United States -- and with a quarter-million dollar reward for his capture offered by Washington, the chain-smoking Abul Abbas says as a result of the American bombing of Libya, his organization will launch attacks inside the United States.

ABBAS - by translation: "In the beginning, our operations were only targeted at the Israeli enemy in Israel. America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel. We, therefore, have to respond against America, in America itself."

CHAMP: He was asked about the safety of Americans traveling in the Middle East.

ABBAS: "It's the American taxpayer who is financing the American policies that decides his own fate. In my estimation, it is not our duty to be so considerate to the Americans as to standby helpless and watch American shells kill our people."

CHAMP: His organization, the Palestinian Liberation Front, is believed to have been behind numerous raids in Israel, including this one that claimed four lives in a northern Israeli village (shown on TV). And he freely admits responsibility for the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, but says that evidence that his men killed wheelchair-bound Leon Klinghoffer was fabricated by the United States and Syria.

ABBAS: "What is the use of killing an old man. After all, he is old and will soon be dead without killing. I do not believe our comrades on the boat carried out any killing."

CHAMP: Abul Abbas was nearly captured when U.S. fighters forced an Egyptian Air jetliner to land in Italy. It was carrying him and the four cruise ship hijackers. Over strong American protests, the Italian government permitted him to flee to Yugoslavia. Like so many battling in the Middle East, he does not see himself as a terrorist.

ABBAS: "The Palestinian is accused everywhere, hunted everywhere, and is the terrorist everywhere. This is the picture Americans have. In fact the Palestinian is a homeless refugee without the right to a passport, without the right to visit his village or birthplace, or even his father's grave. The Palestinian has lived in a state of subjugation and oppression for 40 years. Is he now the terrorist?"

CHAMP: Abul Abbas has several camps in the Mideast and is believed to control about 1,200 guerrillas, a number of them prepared to carry out suicide missions. Although on the run, he told us he's being financed by several countries and is free to travel in order to carry out his long fight against Israel and now America.

ABBAS: I used to think that our greatest enemy was some Israeli person. But Reagan has now placed himself as enemy number one."

BROKAW: As to the claim of Abul Abbas that his men didn't shoot Leon Klinghoffer, eyewitnesses on the ship describe the murder by the hijackers of Klinghoffer who was in a wheelchair at the time.

(NBC-2)

-more-

LIBYAN STUDENTS

JENNINGS: Here is a problem that grows out of the confrontation with Libya. Cast your mind back to that time when American diplomats were being held hostage in Iran. There were some folks in this country who lumped all Iranians together as the bad guys. And we have heard some of that reaction to all Libyans. A real problem for some 2,000 Libyan students living here.

ABC's EDIE MAGNUS reports from Columbia, Missouri that students fear the U.S. may freeze Libyan funds in this country, funds that include scholarships, or force them to go home. Just last week on Capitol Hill, FBI Director William Webster testified that Libyan students in this country might be incorporated into terrorist plans, since they are in debt to the Khadafy regime. The students feel they are caught in a squeeze; anxious not to offend this government and just as anxious not to anger their own.

(ABC-5)

SOVIET NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

BROKAW: For the first time since that nuclear accident at Chernobyl, the Soviet Union acknowledged today that radiation from the damaged reactor had extended beyond the 18-mile belt around the accident site. A terse statement said there was radiation in the Ukraine and also in Byelorussia, that's an adjoining territory to the north of Chernobyl, but how far beyond the 18 miles this radiation extended, the Soviets did not say. As NBC's Robert Hager reports now the first signs of that Chernobyl radiation are over the western United States.

NBC's ROBERT HAGER: The radioactivity here is thought to be in patches and still at high altitudes, and the U.S. Interagency Task Force doesn't predict any threat to health. In California and elsewhere, U.S. ground monitoring stations haven't picked up radioactivity yet, but yesterday, radiation at 30,000 feet was detected just off the Washington and Oregon coasts. That's now believed to have worked its way as far east as the Midwest. A second reading off the California coast at 18,000 feet is believed now to have passed inland as far as Wyoming. Rain now falling in parts of the West and Midwest is expected to bring at least some of the radioactivity to the ground shortly, but in minute amounts according to the head of the U.S. Task Force, Lee Thomas.

(EPA's Lee Thomas: "It won't be at levels that present any kind of concern, not prompting any of the kind of actions that you've seen in other countries.")

Soviet television has shown pictures of the damaged reactor building, but the latest U.S. intelligence photos are said to show that the walls have now caved in, more than the Russian pictures show, and that smoke in the area is somewhat heavier than it was a few days ago. And U.S. officials have some concern, not only for the damaged reactor #4, but also the sofar undamaged reactor #3. Intelligence photos are said to show that water in a pool used to cool the undamaged reactor appears to be almost drained, but it is presumed more water from a nearby reservoir can be pumped in. In Moscow, the head of the United Nations Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, arrived at Soviet invitation, but it was unclear how much he'll be shown. Moscow today showed pictures of tranquil farm scenes near Kiev, cows grazing, potatoes being harvested, and a 1950's

HAGER continues:

model Geiger counter showing a zero level rating. But in western Europe, children were still advised to stay away from playgrounds. Sale of vegetables was banned in places and cows were being kept in barns. Tonight, the Soviet party paper Pravda gives new details of the fire at the plant, telling of flames, which at the time of the accident, shot nearly 100 feet into the air; of fireman fighting the fire through soot and smoke which made it difficult for them to breath; of asphalt around the plant which became so hot it melted and trapped firemen in that melted pavement; and of evacuating the area, which Pravda says didn't even start until four hours after the action began.

BROKAW: The seven leaders of the Tokyo economic summit called on the Soviet Union to urgently provide more information about that Chernobyl accident. They were critical of Moscow for withholding information. And for its part, Moscow continued its criticism today of the West for what the Soviets said was an exaggeration of the accident. On its evening news program, the Soviets used man-in-the-street interviews to show life as normal in Kiev, near Chernobyl.

(Russian TV interviewer: "We've managed to speak to many people. What impression have we gained? The mood is, I would say calm, normal. Let's ask the people themselves. Excuse me, how did your working day go today?")

(Answer: "It went well. We worked. The Western media say that there is a panic in Kiev. I wouldn't have said that. After all, we've got the International Bicycle Race here. Anyway, it's not a serious question.)

(Russian TV interviewer: What kind of panic could there be? There's no panic. Excuse me a moment, could I ask you a few questions? The Western media are constantly claiming that there is panic in Kiev. You know, there is no panic, but the very lack of panic also worries us. How was your day today, the first working day after the May holiday?

(Answer: "Well, everybody had to work during the holiday on the evacuation of the population area around Chernobyl.")

BROKAW: About four weeks before the accident at Chernobyl, it turns out, there was a nuclear accident in southeastern England. More than 100 pounds of radioactive gas were released into the air by an explosion of a nuclear power plant. The accident occurred during a test of new equipment. There never was any government announcement from Great Britain of this accident. And it wasn't until the Observer newspaper disclosed it yesterday that officials said that the accident posed no danger.
(NBC-3)

CBS's DAN RATHER: Official word now that the first radioactivity from the more than week-old Soviet reactor nuclear blowout has reached the United States. U.S. officials say the first fallout was detected at 30,000 feet over the Oregon-Washington coast. It's moving east on the jet stream at about 100 miles an hour. Another hot spot was picked up by U.S. monitors at 18,000 feet over the Gulf of Alaska. U.S. officials say that some very low level activity possibly hit the ground today in rains over the American Pacific coast and in the Midwest. The official U.S. government word is: No danger from this. Soviet officials today admitted to trying to dam up the river that passes the Chernobyl nuclear plant to

RATHER continues:

try to keep contamination from flowing on -- the flow feeds into the reservoir for Kiev. Also today, Soviet officials acknowledge the Chernobyl runaway chain reaction is not over yet.

CBS's WYATT ANDREWS reports from Moscow it was the most frank and comprehensive coverage yet -- today the announcement that radiation had reached northward in to the Byelorussian Republic, but that radiation levels were now decreasing. The International Atomic Agency, based in Vienna, sent three officials to Moscow and all were warmly received by Soviet authorities today -- a sign that the Soviets could soon loosen their hold over international public information.

RATHER reports the evacuation of the town of Chernobyl was still in progress at least as late as this weekend. Tomorrow's Pravda says the evacuation began within four hours of the accident and gave Moscow's most detailed account of the accident yet. (CBS-LEAD)

JENNINGS: The headline sounds ominous, the story is not. The radioactivity from the damaged nuclear reactor in the Soviet Union has now reached the United States. It poses no danger to our health. That is the conclusion of environmental officials.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY reports that monitoring stations are already being set up along the West coast, particularly in areas where rain is in the forecast. Scientists say the first cloud of low level radiation has now crossed the West coast and is believed to be drifting inland. The radioactive dust is not regarded as harmful and is said to be just barely above levels found in nature. Scientists say the patches of low level radioactivity are at 30,000 feet and will not be brought to earth without a major thunderstorm. At the Chernobyl reactor site itself, U.S. intelligence sources say smoke continues to come from the damaged reactor unit number four. Analysts also note that a small cooling pond next to unit four is apparently now dry. They speculate it was probably pumped dry trying to deal with the accident. And because contamination has been so high, no one has yet been able to throw the switches needed to let more water in. It is not clear how this dry pond might affect unit three right next to the damaged reactor. Over the weekend, intelligence sources say the Soviets finally evacuated an entire town 10 miles from the accident site. It was a massive operation involving some 500 hundred buses and 200-300 trucks.

JENNINGS: Tomorrow's edition of Pravda will carry a report on Chernobyl, which says an explosion did the rip the building housing the reactor apart. According to Pravda, the resulting fire shot flames 100 feet into the air. The article says the fire is still burning, and that nearby residents were evacuated within four hours after the accident. Earlier today, Soviet officials admitted radiation has spread into another republic besides the Ukraine, into Byelorussia.

ABC's WALTER ROGERS reports from Moscow that Soviet officials acknowledge the radioactive contamination from their nuclear accident has spread well beyond the 18-mile danger zone. A top Soviet official now in West Germany, Boris Yeltsin, said the reactor site is still radioactive but further leakage has almost stopped. (ABC-LEAD)

CRUISE MISSILE

CBS's DAVID MARTIN reports CBS News has been told the Reagan Administration is drafting plans for an attack by cruise missiles armed with conventional explosives against targets in Libya.

(TV coverage: Defense Department film of an unmanned missile.)

The Administration is currently debating which targets should be hit.

Informed sources say the Navy has been ordered to send more cruise missile-carrying ships into the Mediterranean. A nuclear attack submarine was one of those ships. Sources cautioned that no decision has yet been made to strike Libya again, but options are being prepared in the event of another terrorist attack that can be traced back to Khadafy. One official said Secretary Shultz is quote, "Ready to shoot." Secretary Weinberger is said to be quote, "Very reluctant to call for further military action."

(CBS-3)

NASA

CBS's ERIC ENGBERG reports today is the 25th anniversary of when the first U.S. astronaut reached into space. This anniversary comes as tracking camera pictures released today confirm the initial view of NASA -- the Delta rocket showed no outward signs of trouble early in the launch.

(TV coverage: The explosion of the Delta rocket.)

Investigators said today the rocket's battery-powered system was disrupted by two quick surges possibly caused by short circuits.

All three of the U.S.'s main launch vehicles are now grounded for accident investigations.

(Sen. Albert Gore: "It's a serious blow. It calls into question the quality control and management procedures of NASA.") (ABC-6, NBC-4, CBS-4)

OIL SAVINGS

BROKAW: Pentagon officials said today that lower prices for crude oil should cut the cost of military fuel in the year ahead by as much as \$2 billion. They say that money could be used to reduce the deficit or it could be used to pay other military expenses which are on the rise.

(NBC-6)

MILITARY

BROKAW: Another Pentagon report says that the U.S. Armed Forces have more people on the payroll than at any time since the end of the Vietnam war. American men and women in uniform now total more than 2 million. The Pentagon civilian employees number more than 1 million for a total of almost 3.3 million. That's the largest total in the military since 1975.

(NBC-7)

DEAVER

BROKAW: Michael Deaver, who was under investigation for his activities as a lobbyist, was on the receiving end of a lobby today. About 250 protestors packed the office of the former White House deputy chief of staff. They are members of a group called The National People's Action. They demanded that Deaver use his lobbying power with his old boss and deliver their message -- that one-third of Mr. Reagan's military budget is waste and massive fraud. A Deaver aide said that Deaver agreed to send the group's material over to the White House.

(NBC-8)

DEATH PENALTY

RATHER reports the U.S. Supreme Court ruled today that opponents of the death penalty may be barred from juries -- that's in cases where the defendant could be sentenced to death. The justices ruled six to three that disqualifying death penalty foes does not violate the defendant's right to a fair trial. (ABC-7, NBC-5, CBS-5)

WALDHEIM

CBS's BERNARD GOLDBERG reports from New York that Jewish groups in America called the Austrian results disgraceful. A top U.S. Justice official has recommended that Waldheim be barred from the U.S., but no decision has yet been made. (CBS-7)

SPECIAL SEGMENT/PAT ROBERTSON

BROKAW reports that popular television evangelist Pat Robertson says that he's doing a lot of listening these days. The question is, will he hear a higher calling? Will God direct him to leave his television ministry and run for the Republican presidential nomination?

NBC's BOB ABERNETHY reports on Robertson who says he is encouraged and is "sensing a groundswell of support." An NBC-Wall Street Journal poll recently showed that about 40% of the public knew enough about him to have an opinion, but of those, four out of five did not want him to run for president. (NBC-9)

WALL STREET

JENNINGS reports the Dow Jones industrials gained 19 points today; the trading was the slowest in three months. (ABC-8)

-End of B-Section-



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

JAPAN EVENING EDITION

7:00 P.M. TOKYO -- TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1986 -- 6:00 A.M. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

7 NATIONS SEEKING STABLE CURRENCY -- Leaders agreed today to work toward closer coordination of their economic policies to assure that their currencies are fairly valued.

(New York Times, Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. REPORTED PREPARING OPTIONS FOR NEW STRIKE AGAINST LIBYA -- The U.S. is drafting contingency plans for a missile attack against Libya if it can be linked to further guerrilla attacks, CBS News reported tonight.

(Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

PUSH IS SEEN FOR DEEVER INQUIRY -- The GAO staff members studying the lobbying activities of Michael Deaver have recommended that the matter be referred to the Justice Department for investigation of possible illegalities, according to two officials at the agency.

(New York Times, Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT -- President Reagan still cannot get Western allies to agree on economic sanctions against Libya.

TERRORISM -- Abu Abbas claims that President Reagan -- and Americans -- are fair targets.

CHERNOBYL -- For the first time the Soviets acknowledged that radiation extended beyond the 18-mile belt around the site.

TRIP NEWS.....A2

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A5

NATIONAL NEWS.....A7

NETWORK NEWS.....B1

TRIP NEWS

SUMMIT APPROVES PLAN FOR ECONOMIC SURVEILLANCE

TOKYO -- Leaders approved a U.S.-inspired plan for economic policy coordination, including close surveillance of exchange rates. French spokeswoman Michele Gendreau-Massaloux said the plan was passed at a final working session and would be published soon.

She said the passages dealing with policy coordination and monetary affairs drafted by officials last night on the basis of a plan proposed by Secretary Baker were approved without change.

(John Morrison, Reuter)

SUMMIT APPROVES U.S.-INSPIRED ECONOMIC PLAN, DOLLAR DROPS

TOKYO -- Leaders from the seven top industrial democracies today adopted a U.S.-inspired economic plan but ignored Japan's plea to stem the rise of the yen and the dollar immediately fell back on currency markets.

The American plan, drawn up over the last two months, aims to stabilize currencies through loosely negotiated growth and inflation targets among the seven nations and, possibly, more concerted central bank intervention than previously.

(John Morrison, Reuter)

7 NATIONS SEEKING STABLE CURRENCY

TOKYO -- Leaders agreed today to work toward closer coordination of their economic policies to assure that their currencies are fairly valued. They set up a new international body to oversee the task. Known as the Group of Seven, it will compromise the finance ministers of the seven countries with permanent seats at the annual summit meetings.

It will act as a kind of economic referee, assessing each member country's economic performance and recommending changes when policies are deemed damaging to others.

(Paul Lewis, New York Times, A1)

SUMMIT ACHIEVES RARE DISPLAY OF UNITY, BUT DIFFERENCES REMAIN

TOKYO -- The Tokyo summit has achieved a rare display of unity and purpose among the seven leaders on key political problems but it could have less success in dealing with simmering economic differences between them.

In contrast to the bland and ineffectual declarations which have often emanated from past summits, the Tokyo talks produced two firms plans of action to address the burning issues of terrorism and nuclear power safety.

(Mark Wood, Reuter)

MITTERRAND, CHIRAC MEET REAGAN

TOKYO -- President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac met President Reagan today hoping to remove strains between Paris and Washington caused by last month's U.S. attack on Libya.

The two French leaders went to the residence of U.S. Ambassador Mansfield to meet Reagan following the final lunch of the seven-nation summit.

(Reuter)

MEETINGS RESUME, MORE SUBWAY BOMBS

TOKYO -- Economic summit leaders, elated over a statement on terrorism that labeled Libya as public enemy No. 1, met Tuesday to approve a currency management plan that already had sent the dollar to a new low against the yen.

As the leaders of the seven leading democracies gathered at the Geihinkan guest house at midmorning for the economic discussions, police reported 17 small bombs had gone off in Tokyo subway stations during the morning rush hour, and six other unexploded devices had been found. There were no injuries.

On his way into Tuesday's meeting, President Reagan was asked about a reported threat to strike against the U.S. issued by Palestinian terrorist Abu Abbas. "Let him try," Reagan replied, adding later, "He'll strike out."

(David Jones, UPI)

7 SUMMIT LEADERS CONDEMN TERROR, CITING LIBYAN ROLE

TOKYO -- The leaders adopted a joint statement today that condemns terrorism as an international scourge that "must be fought relentlessly and without compromise."

The statement, adopted at the urging of the United States, pledged the seven to fight terrorism through "determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining national measures with international cooperation."

(Gerald Boyd, New York Times, A1)

TOKYO SUMMITTEERS CALL LIBYA SPONSOR OF TERROR

TOKYO -- The Reagan Administration's attempt to isolate Col. Qaddafi cleared a major hurdle here yesterday as leaders singled out Libya as one of the chief sponsors of international terrorism.

The statement on terrorism, President Reagan's chief priority in his meeting here, came after a day of haggling over Libya. Reagan argued for tough action, including economic sanctions, against the Qaddafi regime.

But his pleas were weakened considerably by the continued presence in Libya of five U.S. oil companies. That presence will end soon, said Secretary Baker, even if that means the companies are forced to abandon their Libyan assets.

(Marc Lerner, Washington Times, A1)

REAGAN/TERRORISM

TOKYO -- President Reagan, emboldened by allied support for a tough stand on terrorism at the economic summit, dared terrorists Tuesday to try to carry out threats to target the U.S. and warned they would "strike out."

Leaders at the summit issued the statement late Monday after hours of jockeying over the wording -- with Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher pushing for a tough line on Libya and French President Mitterrand and Italian Prime Minister Craxi advocating a softer one.

U.S. officials, who were not certain Reagan would succeed in efforts to get Libya named in the declaration, were ecstatic over the final outcome. Secretary Shultz, arms flailing and pounding the podium, told reporters that the statement was a message to Qaddafi: "You've had it, pal. You are isolated. As far as terrorists are concerned, there is not place to hide."

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

SUMMIT PARTNERS TALKING TOUGH ON TERRORISM; FEW NEW STEPS TAKEN

TOKYO -- The United States' major allies, denouncing blatant government use of terrorism, gave President Reagan the condemnation of Libya he sought, but without endorsing the U.S. bombing raid or an oil boycott. With a statement on terrorism in place, the leaders met at Akasaka Palace to work out a final summit declaration.

"It is economic day here," Larry Speakes said. The leaders were expected to detail a plan designed to stabilize the wild fluctuation in the value of the dollar and other currencies.

(Tom Raum, AP)

U.S. HAILS TERRORISM STATEMENT

TOKYO -- U.S. officials Monday hailed the adoption of a harder line toward terrorism by American allies, despite the failure to include in a policy statement any mention of economic sanctions or the recent U.S. military strike on Libya.

"It's a terrific statement," Secretary Shultz said after the leaders of the seven industrialized democracies used their economic summit to adopt a terrorism statement that specifically condemned Col. Qaddafi's Libya.

(George Condon, Copley)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT LEADERS URGE SOVIET DISCLOSURE

TOKYO -- President Reagan and six other world leaders meeting here yesterday urged the Soviet Union to disclose full details of the 11-day-old Chernobyl nuclear disaster, which continues to generate fear and fallout in Scandinavia and many other areas of Europe.

The leaders also called for new international accords requiring countries to share information in the event of a nuclear accident.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A5)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHULTZ HEADS ON DELICATE MISSION TO SOUTH KOREA

TOKYO -- Secretary Shultz heads for Seoul tomorrow on a delicate mission to persuade the government and opposition to compromise in their struggle to determine how South Korea should move to full democracy.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters that Shultz would urge both sides "to exercise moderation and compromise" before he travels to Manila for his first meeting with the new Philippine government and Corazon Aquino.

(Michael Battye, Reutter)

U.S. REPORTED PREPARING OPTIONS FOR NEW STRIKE AGAINST LIBYA

NEW YORK -- The U.S. is drafting contingency plans for a missile attack against Libya if it can be linked to further guerrilla attacks, CBS News reported tonight. CBS said no decision had yet been made to strike Libya again but the Reagan Administration was currently debating which targets should be hit in such an attack, which would be launched by missile-carrying ships.

Quoting informed sources, CBS said Secretary Shultz favored a new attack but Secretary Weinberger opposed it. Bob Sims said: "I have no comment on contingencies we might have." Larry Speakes said when asked about the CBS report, "I don't have anything on it. I've never heard it."

(Reuter)

LAUREL CALLS TALKS WITH REAGAN "VERY SUCCESSFUL"

MANILA, Philippines -- Vice President Laurel said Monday he was satisfied he had secured a firm commitment during recent talks with President Reagan that the U.S. recognized Corazon Aquino's government.

But Laurel said he opposed Reagan's suggestion deposed president Marcos be issued a passport that would allow him to move from exile in Hawaii to a third country. Laurel later told reporters he regarded his trip to Bali as "very successful."

(Martin Abbugao, UPI)

BUSH DOUBTS SOVIETS WILL CHANGE THEIR SECRET WAYS

SAN DIEGO -- Vice President Bush said Monday it is unlikely the anger of European nations at the Kremlin's secrecy on the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster will force the Soviet Union to change its secret ways.

The Vice President said a person could put "an optimistic spin" on the April 26 incident by thinking the Kremlin "will decide to be more forthcoming" in other areas, such as arms control verification, in an effort to offset the political damage caused by the lack of information given on the nuclear accident.

"I would like to be an optimist (but) I'd have to put myself down today on the pessimistic side," Bush said in an interview with the San Diego Union.

(Don Davis, Copley)

ARAB GUERRILLA LEADER SAYS MAY STRIKE IN U.S.

Abu Abbas said in a television interview today his organization would start operating in the U.S. Abbas also told NBC News he now considers that President Reagan has replaced Israel as the number one enemy of the Palestinian people.

Abbas, speaking through an interpreter, said: "In the beginning, our operations were only targeted at the Israeli enemy in Israel. America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel. We therefore have to respond against Americans in America itself."

He refused to give assurances of safety to Americans travelling in the Middle East, saying: "It is the American taxpayer, who is financing the American policies, that decides his (own) fate."

(Reuter)

SENATE COMMITTEE BARS TAX BREAK FOR AMERICANS IN LIBYA

The Senate Finance Committee today voted to eliminate a lucrative income-tax break for Americans who live and work in Libya in violation of President Reagan's order that they leave the country.

The committee agreed those persons will no longer be allowed to exclude from federal income tax a portion of their income as do U.S. workers in other countries.

The tax-writers are also considering a plan to bar the benefits of any federal income tax credits used by U.S. companies who do business in Libya.

(Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE FINANCE STARTS WORK ON LAST DITCH TAX REFORM

The Senate Finance Committee worked late Monday, clearing away minor amendments before tackling the tougher conflicts that stand in the way of what could be the last chance for tax reform this year.

The committee members spent most of the day familiarizing themselves with the details of the sweeping plan unveiled Friday by the chairman, Sen. Robert Packwood, and formally presented to them Monday morning.

Packwood said he felt he was "very close" to having the 11 votes needed for committee approval of his proposal, which would scrap the current 14-tier tax system with a top rate of 50 percent for a two-bracket structure with tax rates of 15 and 27 percent.

(Otto Kreisher, Copley)

VOLCKER STILL CAUTIOUS ON FURTHER DOLLAR FALL

NEW YORK -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said tonight he remains cautious about wanting a further decline in the value of the dollar. The dollar touched a record low of about 165 yen in U.S. trading during the day.

"The depreciation of the (U.S.) currency is not an unalloyed joy," he told a Columbia University Business School dinner. "It can bring inflationary pressures in its wake and undermine the confidence upon which we rely for our capital inflows."

(Jeremy Solomons, Reuter)

PUSH IS SEEN FOR DEEVER INQUIRY

The GAO staff members studying the lobbying activities of Michael Deaver have recommended that the matter be referred to the Justice Department for investigation of possible illegalities, according to two officials at the agency.

"We are planning to refer it to Justice," said one official. "It warrants investigation. It's a legal matter. It's moved beyond the scope of GAO's audit responsibility," the official added.

(Martin Tolchin, New York Times, A1)

GAO TO SEEK PROSECUTION OF DEEVER ON ETHICS CHARGES

"There are signs of criminal violations," the official said about Deaver. "The conflict of interest charges will be referred to Justice," probably early next week.

The Office of Government Ethics, in what has been billed a critical examination of Deaver's conduct, has already called upon the Justice Department to name an independent counsel to look into the acid rain allegations.

(Myron Struck & Mark Tapscott, Washington Times, A1)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Tuesday Evening, May 5, 1986)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT

RATHER: President Reagan still cannot get Western allies to agree on economic sanctions against Libya. But today, at the Tokyo summit he did get some of what he wanted -- the allies finally agreed to single out Libya as the world's leading terrorist nation. Secretary Shultz told Moammar Khadafy quote, "You have had it pal." Almost smothering security was tighter than ever after radicals vowed that their next rocket attack in Tokyo would succeed, where the one over the weekend failed.

CBS's LESLEY STAHL: The summit leaders closed ranks around President Reagan and signed a statement of terrorism that specifically names Libya and pledges a list of diplomatic measures, the only new one -- improved extradition procedures for terrorists. Even though there were no economic sanctions, Secretary Shultz said it sends a clear message to Khadafy.

(TV coverage: The summit leaders.)

(Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist and as far as terrorists are concerned, more and more the message is: No place to hide.")

The statement was hashed out in hours of meetings today in which Prime Minister Thatcher found the original draft too weak -- arguing the French, Japanese and the Italians into tougher language.

(President Reagan: "I think we are all pleased of what we've done.")

There was no hint of the allies earlier opposition to the U.S. raid. U.S. officials were euphoric.

(Shultz: "I think it's a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

Key to winning economic sanctions in the future are new policy -- the American oil companies still in Libya must go by the end of June.

(Treasury Secretary James Baker: "When we would ask other countries to take action they would say, ah-ha, but there are still U.S. companies operating in Libya -- which was a pretty good come back. So at some point you have to end that.")

There were the usual muggings for the cameras -- at the fish feeding activity and at the traditional Japanese lunch.

(TV coverage of the President at the Japanese lunch sitting down: "How do you do this?")

Not so easy for the club's oldest member. The leaders seemed unphased by the tight security, including overhead protection, or by yesterday's terrorist rocket attack -- sounds of which were recorded by a local high school student. As Tokyo police went door to door looking for clues, Japan's ultra-left took to the streets and taking responsibility and threatening to strike again and destroy Akasaka Palace. U.S. officials say the significance of today's statement is not the list of sanctions, but that President Reagan made terrorism the focus of the summit and the effort to isolate Khadafy is only just beginning. (CBS-2)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: The United States, with some key help from Great Britain, persuaded the major Western allies meeting in Tokyo to issue a

BROKAW continues:

strong statement against terrorism generally, and against Libya specifically. But the allies stayed away from an endorsement from the recent American bombing raids on Libya and, as you'll hear on this program tonight, the terrorist responsible for directing the Achille Laurel hijacking says he'll order attacks inside the United States in retaliation for the Libya bombing. We begin our coverage tonight with Chris Wallace at the Tokyo summit.

NBC's CHRIS WALLACE: (TV coverage: The summit leaders.)

The summit leaders do it together today, bridging continuing differences to step up the war against terrorism. U.S. officials, who came here hoping to build support for this effort, called the summit statement a major victory.

(Reporter to Shultz: "What's the message of this statement to Moammar Khadafy?"

Secretary Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist.")

In fact, though, the leaders sent mixed signals. Signalling out Libya, they agreed to ban arm sales to states supporting terrorism and restrict their embassies, both of which they are already doing. And, for the first time, to deny entry to suspected terrorists, and to make extradition easier. But there was no endorsement of the two steps the U.S. was pushing hardest: economic sanctions and military action. Negotiations over the terrorism statement were backroom politics on the highest level. When British Prime Minister Thatcher arrived at the morning session, she found a proposed statement with a note from an aide: "Prime Minister, the result of the SHERPAS, or drafter's efforts, it's pretty weak." U.S. officials say the President decided Mrs. Thatcher should take the lead to prevent a U.S. vs. Europe split. And she was able to persuade the others, especially the French, to toughen the statement, including the mention of Libya. By lunchtime, the President was smiling.

(President Reagan: "I think we're all pleased with what we've done.")

Lunch, incidently, provided a rare un-presidential look at Mr. Reagan.

(TV coverage of President sitting down at table, saying: "How do you do this?")

First, he had problems sitting at the low Japanese table, even though they cut a hole in the floor so the leaders could dangle their feet. And the President seemed none too comfortable wielding his chopsticks. But Mr. Reagan did better handling the allies. Even though several will continue doing business with Khadafy, U.S. officials say the increasing isolation of Libya is clear.

(Shultz: "I think it's a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

For all their tough talk, U.S. officials admit that the new measures are not going to stop Khadafy or terrorism, but they say that the allies are changing, and that a lot of doors that used to be open to Khadafy are now closed.

BROKAW: And for all of the security at the Tokyo summit, Japanese radicals Sunday did manage to fire five homemade rockets from this crude launcher at the site of the meeting. All the rockets missed. Today, members of a group called the Corps Faction took to the streets of Tokyo to claim responsibility for the attack. They vowed to launch a second strike and said this time they wouldn't miss. Japanese police watched all of this but no arrests were made today.

(NBC-LEAD)

-more-

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: In Tokyo today, the economic summit is well underway, but economics is not on top of the list just yet. Today, the seven industrial nations talked about terrorism, and specifically what to do about Libya's Col. Khadafy.

ABC's SAM DONALDSON: Summit leaders came together today in a show of unity that left U.S. officials smiling from ear to ear.

(TV coverage: The seven leaders.)

With the anti-terrorism fight at the top of the U.S. political agenda, the summit leaders agreed on a statement of measures to combat terrorism which caused Secretary of State George Shultz to almost jump for joy.

(Shultz: "I think it is a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

When the day began, the issue was in doubt. It's pretty weak was the note Prime Minister Thatcher's aide penned on her copy of a suggested draft.

(TV coverage: The leaders at a work session.)

But prodded by Mrs. Thatcher, the leaders began to toughen it; finally winning over French President Mitterand to the idea of including Libya by name. We have decided to apply measures in particular to Libya, said the statement. Even though the measures are diplomatic and security related and not economic. Even though most of them had already been announced by the Europeans, Secretary Shultz said this new message to Col. Khadafy is a strong one.

(Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist.")

The second message from the summit today went to the Soviets. A statement on their nuclear accident which pointedly noted that they had not provided the detailed and complete information requested and urged them to do so. In a satellite interview from Moscow, tonight on Japanese television, a top Soviet official fired back.

(Soviet official: "We are very disappointed that the United States and some of its allies used this tragic event to fan a hate campaign against the Soviet Union. When you have such a terrible catastrophe, you don't think about how to please Mr. Reagan or Mrs. Thatcher.")

President Reagan was asked about the charge he is trying to whip up an anti-Soviet hate campaign.

(President Reagan: "They don't know what they are talking about.")

Throughout the day the summit leaders engaged in public displays of conviviality and amiability; from feeding the fish in Akasaka Palace to feeding themselves Japanese style.

(TV coverage: The leaders feeding the fish and the President sitting down to lunch.)

(President Reagan: "How do you do this?")

To be sure, today's political statements lack real bite. No economic sanctions against Libya, no stiff condemnation of the Soviet Union. But U.S. officials argue, to get these seven nations to agree on the general thrust of these subjects is progress. And they suggest that when an economic statement comes out tomorrow, there will be progress there as well.

(ABC-3)

JENNINGS: Do the Europeans feel that the Reagan Administration is trying to stuff something down their throats?

ABC's PIERRE SALINGER: "They have felt that for some time. But they did come here (summit) because of the controversy after the U.S. raid on Libya fairly well decided to put something together that would calm the spirit between the United States and the Europeans."

JENNINGS: Where is the victory for the Reagan Administration?

SALINGER: "The victory I think is in the perception that they have got the Europeans to move away from what the Americans perceive as a weak approach to fighting against terrorism."

JENNINGS: In a phrase, is this progress in the war against terrorism or is it paper unity?

SALINGER: "I think it is some progress, but I think it will take some time to tell whether or not it will be a definitive move forward in the fight against terrorism." (ABC-4)

SOUTH KOREA-TRADE

CBS's BARRY PETERSON reports South Korea is now surging toward membership in the upper reaches of industrial nations. This year, Korea

PETERSON continues:

will send out manufactured goods worth about \$30 billion and exports are growing three times as fast as last year -- products designed to steal customers away from the Japanese. Koreans started with steel, then ship building and now, the charge into consumer goods. This Korean-Japanese competition is aimed at the American pocket book. To stay competitive, some Japanese companies are slashing production costs. The Japanese are learning what they taught America -- that their industries can be threatened by those who work harder for less, and Korea is only first in line -- Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong are getting a piece of Japan's pie as well. As modern Korea fights this new battle, the winner will be decided in the showrooms and on the shelves of the U.S.

CBS's JANE BRYANT QUINN reports from New York the American market for consumer goods can make or break an exporting nation. Goods made in Japan are not Korea's only target; many American companies just starting to come out with products that undersell the Japanese are suddenly finding an even tougher competitor -- Korea. With Korean exports to the U.S. now exceeding \$10 billion a year, it's become the nation to watch. (CBS-9)

TERRORISM

BROKAW: This man carries out his threats, terrorism could come to the United States today. This is Mohammed Abul Abbas (shown), a Palestinian and a key figure in Middle East terrorism, the man who got away after the Achille Laurel hijacking. NBC's Henry Champ met with Abul Abbas in an Arab-speaking country, the name of which we agreed not to disclose. And in his report now, Champ says that Abul Abbas claims that President Reagan -- and Americans -- are fair targets.

NBC's HENRY CHAMP: Wanted by three governments -- Italy, Israel and the United States -- and with a quarter-million dollar reward for his capture offered by Washington, the chain-smoking Abul Abbas says as a result of the American bombing of Libya, his organization will launch attacks inside the United States.

ABBAS - by translation: "In the beginning, our operations were only targeted at the Israeli enemy in Israel. America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel. We, therefore, have to respond against America, in America itself."

CHAMP: He was asked about the safety of Americans traveling in the Middle East.

ABBAS: "It's the American taxpayer who is financing the American policies that decides his own fate. In my estimation, it is not our duty to be so considerate to the Americans as to standby helpless and watch American shells kill our people."

CHAMP: His organization, the Palestinian Liberation Front, is believed to have been behind numerous raids in Israel, including this one that claimed four lives in a northern Israeli village (shown on TV). And he freely admits responsibility for the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, but says that evidence that his men killed wheelchair-bound Leon Klinghoffer was fabricated by the United States and Syria.

ABBAS: "What is the use of killing an old man. After all, he is old and will soon be dead without killing. I do not believe our comrades on the boat carried out any killing."

CHAMP: Abul Abbas was nearly captured when U.S. fighters forced an Egyptian Air jetliner to land in Italy. It was carrying him and the four cruise ship hijackers. Over strong American protests, the Italian government permitted him to flee to Yugoslavia. Like so many battling in the Middle East, he does not see himself as a terrorist.

ABBAS: "The Palestinian is accused everywhere, hunted everywhere, and is the terrorist everywhere. This is the picture Americans have. In fact the Palestinian is a homeless refugee without the right to a passport, without the right to visit his village or birthplace, or even his father's grave. The Palestinian has lived in a state of subjugation and oppression for 40 years. Is he now the terrorist?"

CHAMP: Abul Abbas has several camps in the Mideast and is believed to control about 1,200 guerrillas, a number of them prepared to carry out suicide missions. Although on the run, he told us he's being financed by several countries and is free to travel in order to carry out his long fight against Israel and now America.

ABBAS: I used to think that our greatest enemy was some Israeli person. But Reagan has now placed himself as enemy number one."

BROKAW: As to the claim of Abul Abbas that his men didn't shoot Leon Klinghoffer, eyewitnesses on the ship describe the murder by the hijackers of Klinghoffer who was in a wheelchair at the time.

(NBC-2)

LIBYAN STUDENTS

JENNINGS: Here is a problem that grows out of the confrontation with Libya. Cast your mind back to that time when American diplomats were being held hostage in Iran. There were some folks in this country who lumped all Iranians together as the bad guys. And we have heard some of that reaction to all Libyans. A real problem for some 2,000 Libyan students living here.

ABC's EDIE MAGNUS reports from Columbia, Missouri that students fear the U.S. may freeze Libyan funds in this country, funds that include scholarships, or force them to go home. Just last week on Capitol Hill, FBI Director William Webster testified that Libyan students in this country might be incorporated into terrorist plans, since they are in debt to the Khadafy regime. The students feel they are caught in a squeeze; anxious not to offend this government and just as anxious not to anger their own.

(ABC-5)

SOVIET NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

BROKAW: For the first time since that nuclear accident at Chernobyl, the Soviet Union acknowledged today that radiation from the damaged reactor had extended beyond the 18-mile belt around the accident site. A terse statement said there was radiation in the Ukraine and also in Byelorussia, that's an adjoining territory to the north of Chernobyl, but how far beyond the 18 miles this radiation extended, the Soviets did not say. As NBC's Robert Hager reports now the first signs of that Chernobyl radiation are over the western United States.

NBC's ROBERT HAGER: The radioactivity here is thought to be in patches and still at high altitudes, and the U.S. Interagency Task Force doesn't predict any threat to health. In California and elsewhere, U.S. ground monitoring stations haven't picked up radioactivity yet, but yesterday, radiation at 30,000 feet was detected just off the Washington and Oregon coasts. That's now believed to have worked its way as far east as the Midwest. A second reading off the California coast at 18,000 feet is believed now to have passed inland as far as Wyoming. Rain now falling in parts of the West and Midwest is expected to bring at least some of the radioactivity to the ground shortly, but in minute amounts according to the head of the U.S. Task Force, Lee Thomas.

(EPA's Lee Thomas: "It won't be at levels that present any kind of concern, not prompting any of the kind of actions that you've seen in other countries.")

Soviet television has shown pictures of the damaged reactor building, but the latest U.S. intelligence photos are said to show that the walls have now caved in, more than the Russian pictures show, and that smoke in the area is somewhat heavier than it was a few days ago. And U.S. officials have some concern, not only for the damaged reactor #4, but also the sofar undamaged reactor #3. Intelligence photos are said to show that water in a pool used to cool the undamaged reactor appears to be almost drained, but it is presumed more water from a nearby reservoir can be pumped in. In Moscow, the head of the United Nations Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, arrived at Soviet invitation, but it was unclear how much he'll be shown. Moscow today showed pictures of tranquil farm scenes near Kiev, cows grazing, potatoes being harvested, and a 1950's

HAGER continues:

model Geiger counter showing a zero level rating. But in western Europe, children were still advised to stay away from playgrounds. Sale of vegetables was banned in places and cows were being kept in barns. Tonight, the Soviet party paper Pravda gives new details of the fire at the plant, telling of flames, which at the time of the accident, shot nearly 100 feet into the air; of fireman fighting the fire through soot and smoke which made it difficult for them to breath; of asphalt around the plant which became so hot it melted and trapped firemen in that melted pavement; and of evacuating the area, which Pravda says didn't even start until four hours after the action began.

BROKAW: The seven leaders of the Tokyo economic summit called on the Soviet Union to urgently provide more information about that Chernobyl accident. They were critical of Moscow for withholding information. And for its part, Moscow continued its criticism today of the West for what the Soviets said was an exaggeration of the accident. On its evening news program, the Soviets used man-in-the-street interviews to show life as normal in Kiev, near Chernobyl.

(Russian TV interviewer: "We've managed to speak to many people. What impression have we gained? The mood is, I would say calm, normal. Let's ask the people themselves. Excuse me, how did your working day go today?")

(Answer: "It went well. We worked. The Western media say that there is a panic in Kiev. I wouldn't have said that. After all, we've got the International Bicycle Race here. Anyway, it's not a serious question.)

(Russian TV interviewer: What kind of panic could there be? There's no panic. Excuse me a moment, could I ask you a few questions? The Western media are constantly claiming that there is panic in Kiev. You know, there is no panic, but the very lack of panic also worries us. How was your day today, the first working day after the May holiday?

(Answer: "Well, everybody had to work during the holiday on the evacuation of the population area around Chernobyl.")

BROKAW: About four weeks before the accident at Chernobyl, it turns out, there was a nuclear accident in southeastern England. More than 100 pounds of radioactive gas were released into the air by an explosion of a nuclear power plant. The accident occurred during a test of new equipment. There never was any government announcement from Great Britain of this accident. And it wasn't until the Observer newspaper disclosed it yesterday that officials said that the accident posed no danger.
(NBC-3)

CBS's DAN RATHER: Official word now that the first radioactivity from the more than week-old Soviet reactor nuclear blowout has reached the United States. U.S. officials say the first fallout was detected at 30,000 feet over the Oregon-Washington coast. It's moving east on the jet stream at about 100 miles an hour. Another hot spot was picked up by U.S. monitors at 18,000 feet over the Gulf of Alaska. U.S. officials say that some very low level activity possibly hit the ground today in rains over the American Pacific coast and in the Midwest. The official U.S. government word is: No danger from this. Soviet officials today admitted to trying to dam up the river that passes the Chernobyl nuclear plant to

RATHER continues:

try to keep contamination from flowing on -- the flow feeds into the reservoir for Kiev. Also today, Soviet officials acknowledge the Chernobyl runaway chain reaction is not over yet.

CBS's WYATT ANDREWS reports from Moscow it was the most frank and comprehensive coverage yet -- today the announcement that radiation had reached northward in to the Byelorussian Republic, but that radiation levels were now decreasing. The International Atomic Agency, based in Vienna, sent three officials to Moscow and all were warmly received by Soviet authorities today -- a sign that the Soviets could soon loosen their hold over international public information.

RATHER reports the evacuation of the town of Chernobyl was still in progress at least as late as this weekend. Tomorrow's Pravda says the evacuation began within four hours of the accident and gave Moscow's most detailed account of the accident yet. (CBS-LEAD)

JENNINGS: The headline sounds ominous, the story is not. The radioactivity from the damaged nuclear reactor in the Soviet Union has now reached the United States. It poses no danger to our health. That is the conclusion of environmental officials.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY reports that monitoring stations are already being set up along the West coast, particularly in areas where rain is in the forecast. Scientists say the first cloud of low level radiation has now crossed the West coast and is believed to be drifting inland. The radioactive dust is not regarded as harmful and is said to be just barely above levels found in nature. Scientists say the patches of low level radioactivity are at 30,000 feet and will not be brought to earth without a major thunderstorm. At the Chernobyl reactor site itself, U.S. intelligence sources say smoke continues to come from the damaged reactor unit number four. Analysts also note that a small cooling pond next to unit four is apparently now dry. They speculate it was probably pumped dry trying to deal with the accident. And because contamination has been so high, no one has yet been able to throw the switches needed to let more water in. It is not clear how this dry pond might affect unit three right next to the damaged reactor. Over the weekend, intelligence sources say the Soviets finally evacuated an entire town 10 miles from the accident site. It was a massive operation involving some 500 hundred buses and 200-300 trucks.

JENNINGS: Tomorrow's edition of Pravda will carry a report on Chernobyl, which says an explosion did the rip the building housing the reactor apart. According to Pravda, the resulting fire shot flames 100 feet into the air. The article says the fire is still burning, and that nearby residents were evacuated within four hours after the accident. Earlier today, Soviet officials admitted radiation has spread into another republic besides the Ukraine, into Byelorussia.

ABC's WALTER ROGERS reports from Moscow that Soviet officials acknowledge the radioactive contamination from their nuclear accident has spread well beyond the 18-mile danger zone. A top Soviet official now in West Germany, Boris Yeltsin, said the reactor site is still radioactive but further leakage has almost stopped. (ABC-LEAD)

CRUISE MISSILE

CBS's DAVID MARTIN reports CBS News has been told the Reagan Administration is drafting plans for an attack by cruise missiles armed with conventional explosives against targets in Libya.

(TV coverage: Defense Department film of an unmanned missile.)

The Administration is currently debating which targets should be hit.

Informed sources say the Navy has been ordered to send more cruise missile-carrying ships into the Mediterranean. A nuclear attack submarine was one of those ships. Sources cautioned that no decision has yet been made to strike Libya again, but options are being prepared in the event of another terrorist attack that can be traced back to Khadafy. One official said Secretary Shultz is quote, "Ready to shoot." Secretary Weinberger is said to be quote, "Very reluctant to call for further military action."

(CBS-3)

NASA

CBS's ERIC ENGBERG reports today is the 25th anniversary of when the first U.S. astronaut reached into space. This anniversary comes as tracking camera pictures released today confirm the initial view of NASA -- the Delta rocket showed no outward signs of trouble early in the launch.

(TV coverage: The explosion of the Delta rocket.)

Investigators said today the rocket's battery-powered system was disrupted by two quick surges possibly caused by short circuits.

All three of the U.S.'s main launch vehicles are now grounded for accident investigations.

(Sen. Albert Gore: "It's a serious blow. It calls into question the quality control and management procedures of NASA.") (ABC-6, NBC-4, CBS-4)

OIL SAVINGS

BROKAW: Pentagon officials said today that lower prices for crude oil should cut the cost of military fuel in the year ahead by as much as \$2 billion. They say that money could be used to reduce the deficit or it could be used to pay other military expenses which are on the rise.

(NBC-6)

MILITARY

BROKAW: Another Pentagon report says that the U.S. Armed Forces have more people on the payroll than at any time since the end of the Vietnam war. American men and women in uniform now total more than 2 million. The Pentagon civilian employees number more than 1 million for a total of almost 3.3 million. That's the largest total in the military since 1975.

(NBC-7)

DEAVER

BROKAW: Michael Deaver, who was under investigation for his activities as a lobbyist, was on the receiving end of a lobby today. About 250 protestors packed the office of the former White House deputy chief of staff. They are members of a group called The National People's Action. They demanded that Deaver use his lobbying power with his old boss and deliver their message -- that one-third of Mr. Reagan's military budget is waste and massive fraud. A Deaver aide said that Deaver agreed to send the group's material over to the White House.

(NBC-8)

DEATH PENALTY

RATHER reports the U.S. Supreme Court ruled today that opponents of the death penalty may be barred from juries -- that's in cases where the defendant could be sentenced to death. The justices ruled six to three that disqualifying death penalty foes does not violate the defendant's right to a fair trial. (ABC-7, NBC-5, CBS-5)

WALDHEIM

CBS's BERNARD GOLDBERG reports from New York that Jewish groups in America called the Austrian results disgraceful. A top U.S. Justice official has recommended that Waldheim be barred from the U.S., but no decision has yet been made. (CBS-7)

SPECIAL SEGMENT/PAT ROBERTSON

BROKAW reports that popular television evangelist Pat Robertson says that he's doing a lot of listening these days. The question is, will he hear a higher calling? Will God direct him to leave his television ministry and run for the Republican presidential nomination?

NBC's BOB ABERNETHY reports on Robertson who says he is encouraged and is "sensing a groundswell of support." An NBC-Wall Street Journal poll recently showed that about 40% of the public knew enough about him to have an opinion, but of those, four out of five did not want him to run for president. (NBC-9)

WALL STREET

JENNINGS reports the Dow Jones industrials gained 19 points today; the trading was the slowest in three months. (ABC-8)

-End of B-Section-



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

JAPAN EVENING EDITION

7:00 P.M. TOKYO -- TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1986 -- 6:00 A.M. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

7 NATIONS SEEKING STABLE CURRENCY -- Leaders agreed today to work toward closer coordination of their economic policies to assure that their currencies are fairly valued.

(New York Times, Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. REPORTED PREPARING OPTIONS FOR NEW STRIKE AGAINST LIBYA -- The U.S. is drafting contingency plans for a missile attack against Libya if it can be linked to further guerrilla attacks, CBS News reported tonight.

(Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

PUSH IS SEEN FOR DEEVER INQUIRY -- The GAO staff members studying the lobbying activities of Michael Deaver have recommended that the matter be referred to the Justice Department for investigation of possible illegalities, according to two officials at the agency.

(New York Times, Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT -- President Reagan still cannot get Western allies to agree on economic sanctions against Libya.

TERRORISM -- Abu Abbas claims that President Reagan -- and Americans -- are fair targets.

CHERNOBYL -- For the first time the Soviets acknowledged that radiation extended beyond the 18-mile belt around the site.

TRIP NEWS.....A2

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A5

NATIONAL NEWS.....A7

NETWORK NEWS.....B1

TRIP NEWS

SUMMIT APPROVES PLAN FOR ECONOMIC SURVEILLANCE

TOKYO -- Leaders approved a U.S.-inspired plan for economic policy coordination, including close surveillance of exchange rates. French spokeswoman Michele Gendreau-Massaloux said the plan was passed at a final working session and would be published soon.

She said the passages dealing with policy coordination and monetary affairs drafted by officials last night on the basis of a plan proposed by Secretary Baker were approved without change.

(John Morrison, Reuter)

SUMMIT APPROVES U.S.-INSPIRED ECONOMIC PLAN, DOLLAR DROPS

TOKYO -- Leaders from the seven top industrial democracies today adopted a U.S.-inspired economic plan but ignored Japan's plea to stem the rise of the yen and the dollar immediately fell back on currency markets.

The American plan, drawn up over the last two months, aims to stabilize currencies through loosely negotiated growth and inflation targets among the seven nations and, possibly, more concerted central bank intervention than previously.

(John Morrison, Reuter)

7 NATIONS SEEKING STABLE CURRENCY

TOKYO -- Leaders agreed today to work toward closer coordination of their economic policies to assure that their currencies are fairly valued. They set up a new international body to oversee the task. Known as the Group of Seven, it will comprise the finance ministers of the seven countries with permanent seats at the annual summit meetings.

It will act as a kind of economic referee, assessing each member country's economic performance and recommending changes when policies are deemed damaging to others.

(Paul Lewis, New York Times, A1)

SUMMIT ACHIEVES RARE DISPLAY OF UNITY, BUT DIFFERENCES REMAIN

TOKYO -- The Tokyo summit has achieved a rare display of unity and purpose among the seven leaders on key political problems but it could have less success in dealing with simmering economic differences between them.

In contrast to the bland and ineffectual declarations which have often emanated from past summits, the Tokyo talks produced two firms plans of action to address the burning issues of terrorism and nuclear power safety.

(Mark Wood, Reuter)

MITTERRAND, CHIRAC MEET REAGAN

TOKYO -- President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac met President Reagan today hoping to remove strains between Paris and Washington caused by last month's U.S. attack on Libya.

The two French leaders went to the residence of U.S. Ambassador Mansfield to meet Reagan following the final lunch of the seven-nation summit.

(Reuter)

MEETINGS RESUME, MORE SUBWAY BOMBS

TOKYO -- Economic summit leaders, elated over a statement on terrorism that labeled Libya as public enemy No. 1, met Tuesday to approve a currency management plan that already had sent the dollar to a new low against the yen.

As the leaders of the seven leading democracies gathered at the Geihinkan guest house at midmorning for the economic discussions, police reported 17 small bombs had gone off in Tokyo subway stations during the morning rush hour, and six other unexploded devices had been found. There were no injuries.

On his way into Tuesday's meeting, President Reagan was asked about a reported threat to strike against the U.S. issued by Palestinian terrorist Abu Abbas. "Let him try," Reagan replied, adding later, "He'll strike out."

(David Jones, UPI)

7 SUMMIT LEADERS CONDEMN TERROR, CITING LIBYAN ROLE

TOKYO -- The leaders adopted a joint statement today that condemns terrorism as an international scourge that "must be fought relentlessly and without compromise."

The statement, adopted at the urging of the United States, pledged the seven to fight terrorism through "determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining national measures with international cooperation."

(Gerald Boyd, New York Times, A1)

TOKYO SUMMITTEERS CALL LIBYA SPONSOR OF TERROR

TOKYO -- The Reagan Administration's attempt to isolate Col. Qaddafi cleared a major hurdle here yesterday as leaders singled out Libya as one of the chief sponsors of international terrorism.

The statement on terrorism, President Reagan's chief priority in his meeting here, came after a day of haggling over Libya. Reagan argued for tough action, including economic sanctions, against the Qaddafi regime.

But his pleas were weakened considerably by the continued presence in Libya of five U.S. oil companies. That presence will end soon, said Secretary Baker, even if that means the companies are forced to abandon their Libyan assets.

(Marc Lerner, Washington Times, A1)

REAGAN/TERRORISM

TOKYO -- President Reagan, emboldened by allied support for a tough stand on terrorism at the economic summit, dared terrorists Tuesday to try to carry out threats to target the U.S. and warned they would "strike out."

Leaders at the summit issued the statement late Monday after hours of jockeying over the wording -- with Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher pushing for a tough line on Libya and French President Mitterrand and Italian Prime Minister Craxi advocating a softer one.

U.S. officials, who were not certain Reagan would succeed in efforts to get Libya named in the declaration, were ecstatic over the final outcome. Secretary Shultz, arms flailing and pounding the podium, told reporters that the statement was a message to Qaddafi: "You've had it, pal. You are isolated. As far as terrorists are concerned, there is not place to hide."

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

SUMMIT PARTNERS TALKING TOUGH ON TERRORISM; FEW NEW STEPS TAKEN

TOKYO -- The United States' major allies, denouncing blatant government use of terrorism, gave President Reagan the condemnation of Libya he sought, but without endorsing the U.S. bombing raid or an oil boycott. With a statement on terrorism in place, the leaders met at Akasaka Palace to work out a final summit declaration.

"It is economic day here," Larry Speakes said. The leaders were expected to detail a plan designed to stabilize the wild fluctuation in the value of the dollar and other currencies.

(Tom Raum, AP)

U.S. HAILS TERRORISM STATEMENT

TOKYO -- U.S. officials Monday hailed the adoption of a harder line toward terrorism by American allies, despite the failure to include in a policy statement any mention of economic sanctions or the recent U.S. military strike on Libya.

"It's a terrific statement," Secretary Shultz said after the leaders of the seven industrialized democracies used their economic summit to adopt a terrorism statement that specifically condemned Col. Qaddafi's Libya.

(George Condon, Copley)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT LEADERS URGE SOVIET DISCLOSURE

TOKYO -- President Reagan and six other world leaders meeting here yesterday urged the Soviet Union to disclose full details of the 11-day-old Chernobyl nuclear disaster, which continues to generate fear and fallout in Scandinavia and many other areas of Europe.

The leaders also called for new international accords requiring countries to share information in the event of a nuclear accident.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A5)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHULTZ HEADS ON DELICATE MISSION TO SOUTH KOREA

TOKYO -- Secretary Shultz heads for Seoul tomorrow on a delicate mission to persuade the government and opposition to compromise in their struggle to determine how South Korea should move to full democracy.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters that Shultz would urge both sides "to exercise moderation and compromise" before he travels to Manila for his first meeting with the new Philippine government and Corazon Aquino.

(Michael Battye, Reutter)

U.S. REPORTED PREPARING OPTIONS FOR NEW STRIKE AGAINST LIBYA

NEW YORK -- The U.S. is drafting contingency plans for a missile attack against Libya if it can be linked to further guerrilla attacks, CBS News reported tonight. CBS said no decision had yet been made to strike Libya again but the Reagan Administration was currently debating which targets should be hit in such an attack, which would be launched by missile-carrying ships.

Quoting informed sources, CBS said Secretary Shultz favored a new attack but Secretary Weinberger opposed it. Bob Sims said: "I have no comment on contingencies we might have." Larry Speakes said when asked about the CBS report, "I don't have anything on it. I've never heard it."

(Reuter)

LAUREL CALLS TALKS WITH REAGAN "VERY SUCCESSFUL"

MANILA, Philippines -- Vice President Laurel said Monday he was satisfied he had secured a firm commitment during recent talks with President Reagan that the U.S. recognized Corazon Aquino's government.

But Laurel said he opposed Reagan's suggestion deposed president Marcos be issued a passport that would allow him to move from exile in Hawaii to a third country. Laurel later told reporters he regarded his trip to Bali as "very successful."

(Martin Abbugao, UPI)

BUSH DOUBTS SOVIETS WILL CHANGE THEIR SECRET WAYS

SAN DIEGO -- Vice President Bush said Monday it is unlikely the anger of European nations at the Kremlin's secrecy on the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster will force the Soviet Union to change its secret ways.

The Vice President said a person could put "an optimistic spin" on the April 26 incident by thinking the Kremlin "will decide to be more forthcoming" in other areas, such as arms control verification, in an effort to offset the political damage caused by the lack of information given on the nuclear accident.

"I would like to be an optimist (but) I'd have to put myself down today on the pessimistic side," Bush said in an interview with the San Diego Union.

(Don Davis, Copley)

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ARAB GUERRILLA LEADER SAYS MAY STRIKE IN U.S.

Abu Abbas said in a television interview today his organization would start operating in the U.S. Abbas also told NBC News he now considers that President Reagan has replaced Israel as the number one enemy of the Palestinian people.

Abbas, speaking through an interpreter, said: "In the beginning, our operations were only targeted at the Israeli enemy in Israel. America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel. We therefore have to respond against Americans in America itself."

He refused to give assurances of safety to Americans travelling in the Middle East, saying: "It is the American taxpayer, who is financing the American policies, that decides his (own) fate.

(Reuter)

SENATE COMMITTEE BARS TAX BREAK FOR AMERICANS IN LIBYA

The Senate Finance Committee today voted to eliminate a lucrative income-tax break for Americans who live and work in Libya in violation of President Reagan's order that they leave the country.

The committee agreed those persons will no longer be allowed to exclude from federal income tax a portion of their income as do U.S. workers in other countries.

The tax-writers are also considering a plan to bar the benefits of any federal income tax credits used by U.S. companies who do business in Libya.

(Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE FINANCE STARTS WORK ON LAST DITCH TAX REFORM

The Senate Finance Committee worked late Monday, clearing away minor amendments before tackling the tougher conflicts that stand in the way of what could be the last chance for tax reform this year.

The committee members spent most of the day familiarizing themselves with the details of the sweeping plan unveiled Friday by the chairman, Sen. Robert Packwood, and formally presented to them Monday morning.

Packwood said he felt he was "very close" to having the 11 votes needed for committee approval of his proposal, which would scrap the current 14-tier tax system with a top rate of 50 percent for a two-bracket structure with tax rates of 15 and 27 percent.

(Otto Kreisher, Copley)

VOLCKER STILL CAUTIOUS ON FURTHER DOLLAR FALL

NEW YORK -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said tonight he remains cautious about wanting a further decline in the value of the dollar. The dollar touched a record low of about 165 yen in U.S. trading during the day.

"The depreciation of the (U.S.) currency is not an unalloyed joy," he told a Columbia University Business School dinner. "It can bring inflationary pressures in its wake and undermine the confidence upon which we rely for our capital inflows."

(Jeremy Solomons, Reuter)

PUSH IS SEEN FOR DEEVER INQUIRY

The GAO staff members studying the lobbying activities of Michael Deaver have recommended that the matter be referred to the Justice Department for investigation of possible illegalities, according to two officials at the agency.

"We are planning to refer it to Justice," said one official. "It warrants investigation. It's a legal matter. It's moved beyond the scope of GAO's audit responsibility," the official added.

(Martin Tolchin, New York Times, A1)

GAO TO SEEK PROSECUTION OF DEEVER ON ETHICS CHARGES

"There are signs of criminal violations," the official said about Deaver. "The conflict of interest charges will be referred to Justice," probably early next week.

The Office of Government Ethics, in what has been billed a critical examination of Deaver's conduct, has already called upon the Justice Department to name an independent counsel to look into the acid rain allegations.

(Myron Struck & Mark Tapscott, Washington Times, A1)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Tuesday Evening, May 5, 1986)

ECONOMIC SUMMIT

RATHER: President Reagan still cannot get Western allies to agree on economic sanctions against Libya. But today, at the Tokyo summit he did get some of what he wanted -- the allies finally agreed to single out Libya as the world's leading terrorist nation. Secretary Shultz told Moammar Khadafy quote, "You have had it pal." Almost smothering security was tighter than ever after radicals vowed that their next rocket attack in Tokyo would succeed, where the one over the weekend failed.

CBS's LESLEY STAHL: The summit leaders closed ranks around President Reagan and signed a statement of terrorism that specifically names Libya and pledges a list of diplomatic measures, the only new one -- improved extradition procedures for terrorists. Even though there were no economic sanctions, Secretary Shultz said it sends a clear message to Khadafy.

(TV coverage: The summit leaders.)

(Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist and as far as terrorists are concerned, more and more the message is: No place to hide.")

The statement was hashed out in hours of meetings today in which Prime Minister Thatcher found the original draft too weak -- arguing the French, Japanese and the Italians into tougher language.

(President Reagan: "I think we are all pleased of what we've done.")

There was no hint of the allies earlier opposition to the U.S. raid. U.S. officials were euphoric.

(Shultz: "I think it's a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

Key to winning economic sanctions in the future are new policy -- the American oil companies still in Libya must go by the end of June.

(Treasury Secretary James Baker: "When we would ask other countries to take action they would say, ah-ha, but there are still U.S. companies operating in Libya -- which was a pretty good come back. So at some point you have to end that.")

There were the usual muggings for the cameras -- at the fish feeding activity and at the traditional Japanese lunch.

(TV coverage of the President at the Japanese lunch sitting down: "How do you do this?")

Not so easy for the club's oldest member. The leaders seemed unphased by the tight security, including overhead protection, or by yesterday's terrorist rocket attack -- sounds of which were recorded by a local high school student. As Tokyo police went door to door looking for clues, Japan's ultra-left took to the streets and taking responsibility and threatening to strike again and destroy Akasaka Palace. U.S. officials say the significance of today's statement is not the list of sanctions, but that President Reagan made terrorism the focus of the summit and the effort to isolate Khadafy is only just beginning. (CBS-2)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: The United States, with some key help from Great Britain, persuaded the major Western allies meeting in Tokyo to issue a

BROKAW continues:

strong statement against terrorism generally, and against Libya specifically. But the allies stayed away from an endorsement from the recent American bombing raids on Libya and, as you'll hear on this program tonight, the terrorist responsible for directing the Achille Laurel hijacking says he'll order attacks inside the United States in retaliation for the Libya bombing. We begin our coverage tonight with Chris Wallace at the Tokyo summit.

NBC's CHRIS WALLACE: (TV coverage: The summit leaders.)

The summit leaders do it together today, bridging continuing differences to step up the war against terrorism. U.S. officials, who came here hoping to build support for this effort, called the summit statement a major victory.

(Reporter to Shultz: "What's the message of this statement to Moammar Khadafy?"

Secretary Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist.")

In fact, though, the leaders sent mixed signals. Signalling out Libya, they agreed to ban arm sales to states supporting terrorism and restrict their embassies, both of which they are already doing. And, for the first time, to deny entry to suspected terrorists, and to make extradition easier. But there was no endorsement of the two steps the U.S. was pushing hardest: economic sanctions and military action. Negotiations over the terrorism statement were backroom politics on the highest level. When British Prime Minister Thatcher arrived at the morning session, she found a proposed statement with a note from an aide: "Prime Minister, the result of the SHERPAS, or drafter's efforts, it's pretty weak." U.S. officials say the President decided Mrs. Thatcher should take the lead to prevent a U.S. vs. Europe split. And she was able to persuade the others, especially the French, to toughen the statement, including the mention of Libya. By lunchtime, the President was smiling.

(President Reagan: "I think we're all pleased with what we've done.")

Lunch, incidently, provided a rare un-presidential look at Mr. Reagan.

(TV coverage of President sitting down at table, saying: "How do you do this?")

First, he had problems sitting at the low Japanese table, even though they cut a hole in the floor so the leaders could dangle their feet. And the President seemed none too comfortable wielding his chopsticks. But Mr. Reagan did better handling the allies. Even though several will continue doing business with Khadafy, U.S. officials say the increasing isolation of Libya is clear.

(Shultz: "I think it's a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

For all their tough talk, U.S. officials admit that the new measures are not going to stop Khadafy or terrorism, but they say that the allies are changing, and that a lot of doors that used to be open to Khadafy are now closed.

BROKAW: And for all of the security at the Tokyo summit, Japanese radicals Sunday did manage to fire five homemade rockets from this crude launcher at the site of the meeting. All the rockets missed. Today, members of a group called the Corps Faction took to the streets of Tokyo to claim responsibility for the attack. They vowed to launch a second strike and said this time they wouldn't miss. Japanese police watched all of this but no arrests were made today.

(NBC-LEAD)

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ABC's PETER JENNINGS: In Tokyo today, the economic summit is well underway, but economics is not on top of the list just yet. Today, the seven industrial nations talked about terrorism, and specifically what to do about Libya's Col. Khadafy.

ABC's SAM DONALDSON: Summit leaders came together today in a show of unity that left U.S. officials smiling from ear to ear.

(TV coverage: The seven leaders.)

With the anti-terrorism fight at the top of the U.S political agenda, the summit leaders agreed on a statement of measures to combat terrorism which caused Secretary of State George Shultz to almost jump for joy.

(Shultz: "I think it is a terrific statement. I can't tell you how pleased I am at how strong this statement is.")

When the day began, the issue was in doubt. It's pretty weak was the note Prime Minister Thatcher's aide penned on her copy of a suggested draft.

(TV coverage: The leaders at a work session.)

But prodded by Mrs. Thatcher, the leaders began to toughen it; finally winning over French President Mitterand to the idea of including Libya by name. We have decided to apply measures in particular to Libya, said the statement. Even though the measures are diplomatic and security related and not economic. Even though most of them had already been announced by the Europeans, Secretary Shultz said this new message to Col. Khadafy is a strong one.

(Shultz: "The message is: You have had it pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist.")

The second message from the summit today went to the Soviets. A statement on their nuclear accident which pointedly noted that they had not provided the detailed and complete information requested and urged them to do so. In a satellite interview from Moscow, tonight on Japanese television, a top Soviet official fired back.

(Soviet official: "We are very disappointed that the United States and some of its allies used this tragic event to fan a hate campaign against the Soviet Union. When you have such a terrible catastrophe, you don't think about how to please Mr. Reagan or Mrs. Thatcher.")

President Reagan was asked about the charge he is trying to whip up an anti-Soviet hate campaign.

(President Reagan: "They don't know what they are talking about.")

Throughout the day the summit leaders engaged in public displays of conviviality and amiability; from feeding the fish in Akasaka Palace to feeding themselves Japanese style.

(TV coverage: The leaders feeding the fish and the President sitting down to lunch.)

(President Reagan: "How do you do this?")

To be sure, today's political statements lack real bite. No economic sanctions against Libya, no stiff condemnation of the Soviet Union. But U.S. officials argue, to get these seven nations to agree on the general thrust of these subjects is progress. And they suggest that when an economic statement comes out tomorrow, there will be progress there as well.

(ABC-3)

JENNINGS: Do the Europeans feel that the Reagan Administration is trying to stuff something down their throats?

ABC's PIERRE SALINGER: "They have felt that for some time. But they did come here (summit) because of the controversy after the U.S. raid on Libya fairly well decided to put something together that would calm the spirit between the United States and the Europeans."

JENNINGS: Where is the victory for the Reagan Administration?

SALINGER: "The victory I think is in the perception that they have got the Europeans to move away from what the Americans perceive as a weak approach to fighting against terrorism."

JENNINGS: In a phrase, is this progress in the war against terrorism or is it paper unity?

SALINGER: "I think it is some progress, but I think it will take some time to tell whether or not it will be a definitive move forward in the fight against terrorism." (ABC-4)

SOUTH KOREA-TRADE

CBS's BARRY PETERSON reports South Korea is now surging toward membership in the upper reaches of industrial nations. This year, Korea

PETERSON continues:

will send out manufactured goods worth about \$30 billion and exports are growing three times as fast as last year -- products designed to steal customers away from the Japanese. Koreans started with steel, then ship building and now, the charge into consumer goods. This Korean-Japanese competition is aimed at the American pocket book. To stay competitive, some Japanese companies are slashing production costs. The Japanese are learning what they taught America -- that their industries can be threatened by those who work harder for less, and Korea is only first in line -- Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong are getting a piece of Japan's pie as well. As modern Korea fights this new battle, the winner will be decided in the showrooms and on the shelves of the U.S.

CBS's JANE BRYANT QUINN reports from New York the American market for consumer goods can make or break an exporting nation. Goods made in Japan are not Korea's only target; many American companies just starting to come out with products that undersell the Japanese are suddenly finding an even tougher competitor -- Korea. With Korean exports to the U.S. now exceeding \$10 billion a year, it's become the nation to watch. (CBS-9)

TERRORISM

BROKAW: This man carries out his threats, terrorism could come to the United States today. This is Mohammed Abul Abbas (shown), a Palestinian and a key figure in Middle East terrorism, the man who got away after the Achille Laurel hijacking. NBC's Henry Champ met with Abul Abbas in an Arab-speaking country, the name of which we agreed not to disclose. And in his report now, Champ says that Abul Abbas claims that President Reagan -- and Americans -- are fair targets.

NBC's HENRY CHAMP: Wanted by three governments -- Italy, Israel and the United States -- and with a quarter-million dollar reward for his capture offered by Washington, the chain-smoking Abul Abbas says as a result of the American bombing of Libya, his organization will launch attacks inside the United States.

ABBAS - by translation: "In the beginning, our operations were only targeted at the Israeli enemy in Israel. America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel. We, therefore, have to respond against America, in America itself."

CHAMP: He was asked about the safety of Americans traveling in the Middle East.

ABBAS: "It's the American taxpayer who is financing the American policies that decides his own fate. In my estimation, it is not our duty to be so considerate to the Americans as to standby helpless and watch American shells kill our people."

CHAMP: His organization, the Palestinian Liberation Front, is believed to have been behind numerous raids in Israel, including this one that claimed four lives in a northern Israeli village (shown on TV). And he freely admits responsibility for the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, but says that evidence that his men killed wheelchair-bound Leon Klinghoffer was fabricated by the United States and Syria.

ABBAS: "What is the use of killing an old man. After all, he is old and will soon be dead without killing. I do not believe our comrades on the boat carried out any killing."

CHAMP: Abul Abbas was nearly captured when U.S. fighters forced an Egyptian Air jetliner to land in Italy. It was carrying him and the four cruise ship hijackers. Over strong American protests, the Italian government permitted him to flee to Yugoslavia. Like so many battling in the Middle East, he does not see himself as a terrorist.

ABBAS: "The Palestinian is accused everywhere, hunted everywhere, and is the terrorist everywhere. This is the picture Americans have. In fact the Palestinian is a homeless refugee without the right to a passport, without the right to visit his village or birthplace, or even his father's grave. The Palestinian has lived in a state of subjugation and oppression for 40 years. Is he now the terrorist?"

CHAMP: Abul Abbas has several camps in the Mideast and is believed to control about 1,200 guerrillas, a number of them prepared to carry out suicide missions. Although on the run, he told us he's being financed by several countries and is free to travel in order to carry out his long fight against Israel and now America.

ABBAS: I used to think that our greatest enemy was some Israeli person. But Reagan has now placed himself as enemy number one."

BROKAW: As to the claim of Abul Abbas that his men didn't shoot Leon Klinghoffer, eyewitnesses on the ship describe the murder by the hijackers of Klinghoffer who was in a wheelchair at the time.

(NBC-2)

LIBYAN STUDENTS

JENNINGS: Here is a problem that grows out of the confrontation with Libya. Cast your mind back to that time when American diplomats were being held hostage in Iran. There were some folks in this country who lumped all Iranians together as the bad guys. And we have heard some of that reaction to all Libyans. A real problem for some 2,000 Libyan students living here.

ABC's EDIE MAGNUS reports from Columbia, Missouri that students fear the U.S. may freeze Libyan funds in this country, funds that include scholarships, or force them to go home. Just last week on Capitol Hill, FBI Director William Webster testified that Libyan students in this country might be incorporated into terrorist plans, since they are in debt to the Khadafy regime. The students feel they are caught in a squeeze; anxious not to offend this government and just as anxious not to anger their own.

(ABC-5)

SOVIET NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

BROKAW: For the first time since that nuclear accident at Chernobyl, the Soviet Union acknowledged today that radiation from the damaged reactor had extended beyond the 18-mile belt around the accident site. A terse statement said there was radiation in the Ukraine and also in Byelorussia, that's an adjoining territory to the north of Chernobyl, but how far beyond the 18 miles this radiation extended, the Soviets did not say. As NBC's Robert Hager reports now the first signs of that Chernobyl radiation are over the western United States.

NBC's ROBERT HAGER: The radioactivity here is thought to be in patches and still at high altitudes, and the U.S. Interagency Task Force doesn't predict any threat to health. In California and elsewhere, U.S. ground monitoring stations haven't picked up radioactivity yet, but yesterday, radiation at 30,000 feet was detected just off the Washington and Oregon coasts. That's now believed to have worked its way as far east as the Midwest. A second reading off the California coast at 18,000 feet is believed now to have passed inland as far as Wyoming. Rain now falling in parts of the West and Midwest is expected to bring at least some of the radioactivity to the ground shortly, but in minute amounts according to the head of the U.S. Task Force, Lee Thomas.

(EPA's Lee Thomas: "It won't be at levels that present any kind of concern, not prompting any of the kind of actions that you've seen in other countries.")

Soviet television has shown pictures of the damaged reactor building, but the latest U.S. intelligence photos are said to show that the walls have now caved in, more than the Russian pictures show, and that smoke in the area is somewhat heavier than it was a few days ago. And U.S. officials have some concern, not only for the damaged reactor #4, but also the sofar undamaged reactor #3. Intelligence photos are said to show that water in a pool used to cool the undamaged reactor appears to be almost drained, but it is presumed more water from a nearby reservoir can be pumped in. In Moscow, the head of the United Nations Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, arrived at Soviet invitation, but it was unclear how much he'll be shown. Moscow today showed pictures of tranquil farm scenes near Kiev, cows grazing, potatoes being harvested, and a 1950's

HAGER continues:

model Geiger counter showing a zero level rating. But in western Europe, children were still advised to stay away from playgrounds. Sale of vegetables was banned in places and cows were being kept in barns. Tonight, the Soviet party paper Pravda gives new details of the fire at the plant, telling of flames, which at the time of the accident, shot nearly 100 feet into the air; of fireman fighting the fire through soot and smoke which made it difficult for them to breath; of asphalt around the plant which became so hot it melted and trapped firemen in that melted pavement; and of evacuating the area, which Pravda says didn't even start until four hours after the action began.

BROKAW: The seven leaders of the Tokyo economic summit called on the Soviet Union to urgently provide more information about that Chernobyl accident. They were critical of Moscow for withholding information. And for its part, Moscow continued its criticism today of the West for what the Soviets said was an exaggeration of the accident. On its evening news program, the Soviets used man-in-the-street interviews to show life as normal in Kiev, near Chernobyl.

(Russian TV interviewer: "We've managed to speak to many people. What impression have we gained? The mood is, I would say calm, normal. Let's ask the people themselves. Excuse me, how did your working day go today?")

(Answer: "It went well. We worked. The Western media say that there is a panic in Kiev. I wouldn't have said that. After all, we've got the International Bicycle Race here. Anyway, it's not a serious question.)

(Russian TV interviewer: What kind of panic could there be? There's no panic. Excuse me a moment, could I ask you a few questions? The Western media are constantly claiming that there is panic in Kiev. You know, there is no panic, but the very lack of panic also worries us. How was your day today, the first working day after the May holiday?

(Answer: "Well, everybody had to work during the holiday on the evacuation of the population area around Chernobyl.")

BROKAW: About four weeks before the accident at Chernobyl, it turns out, there was a nuclear accident in southeastern England. More than 100 pounds of radioactive gas were released into the air by an explosion of a nuclear power plant. The accident occurred during a test of new equipment. There never was any government announcement from Great Britain of this accident. And it wasn't until the Observer newspaper disclosed it yesterday that officials said that the accident posed no danger.
(NBC-3)

CBS's DAN RATHER: Official word now that the first radioactivity from the more than week-old Soviet reactor nuclear blowout has reached the United States. U.S. officials say the first fallout was detected at 30,000 feet over the Oregon-Washington coast. It's moving east on the jet stream at about 100 miles an hour. Another hot spot was picked up by U.S. monitors at 18,000 feet over the Gulf of Alaska. U.S. officials say that some very low level activity possibly hit the ground today in rains over the American Pacific coast and in the Midwest. The official U.S. government word is: No danger from this. Soviet officials today admitted to trying to dam up the river that passes the Chernobyl nuclear plant to

RATHER continues:

try to keep contamination from flowing on -- the flow feeds into the reservoir for Kiev. Also today, Soviet officials acknowledge the Chernobyl runaway chain reaction is not over yet.

CBS's WYATT ANDREWS reports from Moscow it was the most frank and comprehensive coverage yet -- today the announcement that radiation had reached northward in to the Byelorussian Republic, but that radiation levels were now decreasing. The International Atomic Agency, based in Vienna, sent three officials to Moscow and all were warmly received by Soviet authorities today -- a sign that the Soviets could soon loosen their hold over international public information.

RATHER reports the evacuation of the town of Chernobyl was still in progress at least as late as this weekend. Tomorrow's Pravda says the evacuation began within four hours of the accident and gave Moscow's most detailed account of the accident yet. (CBS-LEAD)

JENNINGS: The headline sounds ominous, the story is not. The radioactivity from the damaged nuclear reactor in the Soviet Union has now reached the United States. It poses no danger to our health. That is the conclusion of environmental officials.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY reports that monitoring stations are already being set up along the West coast, particularly in areas where rain is in the forecast. Scientists say the first cloud of low level radiation has now crossed the West coast and is believed to be drifting inland. The radioactive dust is not regarded as harmful and is said to be just barely above levels found in nature. Scientists say the patches of low level radioactivity are at 30,000 feet and will not be brought to earth without a major thunderstorm. At the Chernobyl reactor site itself, U.S. intelligence sources say smoke continues to come from the damaged reactor unit number four. Analysts also note that a small cooling pond next to unit four is apparently now dry. They speculate it was probably pumped dry trying to deal with the accident. And because contamination has been so high, no one has yet been able to throw the switches needed to let more water in. It is not clear how this dry pond might affect unit three right next to the damaged reactor. Over the weekend, intelligence sources say the Soviets finally evacuated an entire town 10 miles from the accident site. It was a massive operation involving some 500 hundred buses and 200-300 trucks.

JENNINGS: Tomorrow's edition of Pravda will carry a report on Chernobyl, which says an explosion did the rip the building housing the reactor apart. According to Pravda, the resulting fire shot flames 100 feet into the air. The article says the fire is still burning, and that nearby residents were evacuated within four hours after the accident. Earlier today, Soviet officials admitted radiation has spread into another republic besides the Ukraine, into Byelorussia.

ABC's WALTER ROGERS reports from Moscow that Soviet officials acknowledge the radioactive contamination from their nuclear accident has spread well beyond the 18-mile danger zone. A top Soviet official now in West Germany, Boris Yeltsin, said the reactor site is still radioactive but further leakage has almost stopped. (ABC-LEAD)

CRUISE MISSILE

CBS's DAVID MARTIN reports CBS News has been told the Reagan Administration is drafting plans for an attack by cruise missiles armed with conventional explosives against targets in Libya.

(TV coverage: Defense Department film of an unmanned missile.)

The Administration is currently debating which targets should be hit.

Informed sources say the Navy has been ordered to send more cruise missile-carrying ships into the Mediterranean. A nuclear attack submarine was one of those ships. Sources cautioned that no decision has yet been made to strike Libya again, but options are being prepared in the event of another terrorist attack that can be traced back to Khadafy. One official said Secretary Shultz is quote, "Ready to shoot." Secretary Weinberger is said to be quote, "Very reluctant to call for further military action."

(CBS-3)

NASA

CBS's ERIC ENGBERG reports today is the 25th anniversary of when the first U.S. astronaut reached into space. This anniversary comes as tracking camera pictures released today confirm the initial view of NASA -- the Delta rocket showed no outward signs of trouble early in the launch.

(TV coverage: The explosion of the Delta rocket.)

Investigators said today the rocket's battery-powered system was disrupted by two quick surges possibly caused by short circuits.

All three of the U.S.'s main launch vehicles are now grounded for accident investigations.

(Sen. Albert Gore: "It's a serious blow. It calls into question the quality control and management procedures of NASA.") (ABC-6, NBC-4, CBS-4)

OIL SAVINGS

BROKAW: Pentagon officials said today that lower prices for crude oil should cut the cost of military fuel in the year ahead by as much as \$2 billion. They say that money could be used to reduce the deficit or it could be used to pay other military expenses which are on the rise.

(NBC-6)

MILITARY

BROKAW: Another Pentagon report says that the U.S. Armed Forces have more people on the payroll than at any time since the end of the Vietnam war. American men and women in uniform now total more than 2 million. The Pentagon civilian employees number more than 1 million for a total of almost 3.3 million. That's the largest total in the military since 1975.

(NBC-7)

DEAVER

BROKAW: Michael Deaver, who was under investigation for his activities as a lobbyist, was on the receiving end of a lobby today. About 250 protestors packed the office of the former White House deputy chief of staff. They are members of a group called The National People's Action. They demanded that Deaver use his lobbying power with his old boss and deliver their message -- that one-third of Mr. Reagan's military budget is waste and massive fraud. A Deaver aide said that Deaver agreed to send the group's material over to the White House.

(NBC-8)

DEATH PENALTY

RATHER reports the U.S. Supreme Court ruled today that opponents of the death penalty may be barred from juries -- that's in cases where the defendant could be sentenced to death. The justices ruled six to three that disqualifying death penalty foes does not violate the defendant's right to a fair trial. (ABC-7, NBC-5, CBS-5)

WALDHEIM

CBS's BERNARD GOLDBERG reports from New York that Jewish groups in America called the Austrian results disgraceful. A top U.S. Justice official has recommended that Waldheim be barred from the U.S., but no decision has yet been made. (CBS-7)

SPECIAL SEGMENT/PAT ROBERTSON

BROKAW reports that popular television evangelist Pat Robertson says that he's doing a lot of listening these days. The question is, will he hear a higher calling? Will God direct him to leave his television ministry and run for the Republican presidential nomination?

NBC's BOB ABERNETHY reports on Robertson who says he is encouraged and is "sensing a groundswell of support." An NBC-Wall Street Journal poll recently showed that about 40% of the public knew enough about him to have an opinion, but of those, four out of five did not want him to run for president. (NBC-9)

WALL STREET

JENNINGS reports the Dow Jones industrials gained 19 points today; the trading was the slowest in three months. (ABC-8)

-End of B-Section-