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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SANDINISTAS SLAM DOOR ON RANKING PRIEST -- The Sandinista government, continuing its crackdown on dissidents in the wake of a U.S. congressional decision to provide aid to the anti-Marxist resistance forces, has refused to allow a prominent churchman to return home to Nicaragua.

(Washington Post, Washington Times)

MOSCOW PROPOSES A MEETING IN JULY ON '79 ARMS PACT -- The Soviet Union has proposed that American and Soviet officials meet in Geneva next month to discuss President Reagan's decision not to abide by the strategic arms agreement of 1979, Administration officials said today.

(New York Times, Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE CONSERVATIVES LOSE A LEADER AS JOHN EAST DIES -- The apparent suicide of Sen. John East, North Carolina Republican, took from the Senate one of its strongest conservative voices -- a politician whose 1980 election helped incoming President Reagan gain control of the Senate.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, UPI)

NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

JOHN EAST -- Republican Senator John East of North Carolina was found dead at his home, apparently a suicide.

ARMS CONTROL -- The Reagan Administration is seriously considering a new arms control offer from Mikhail Gorbachev and is working on a response to it.

NICARAGUA -- The Sandinista government would not allow Monsignor Bismarck Carballo to return home to Nicaragua.

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

NICARAGUA BARS CLERIC FROM COUNTRY

MANAGUA -- Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Nicaragua's top Roman Catholic prelate, confirmed today that the church's spokesman, Msgr. Bismarck Carballo, has been barred by Sandinista authorities from returning to this country.

Responding to the House vote, President Daniel Ortega said Friday that "what we have now is war and we are going to respond with war." Over the weekend Sandinista leaders reinforced his point and said that further restrictive actions will be announced.

(Julia Preston, Washington Post, A1)

Sandinistas Slam Door On Ranking Priest

MANAGUA -- The Sandinista government, continuing its crackdown on dissidents in the wake of a U.S. congressional decision to provide aid to the anti-Marxist resistance forces, has refused to allow a prominent churchman to return home to Nicaragua.

Monsignor Bismarck Carballo, chief aide to Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, head of Nicaragua's Catholic Church, was unable to buy a plane ticket in Miami Friday night after government officials warned airlines serving Managua that he would not be permitted to enter the country. He had been attending a conference in Paris with several other Nicaraguan dissidents.

(Glenn Garvin, Washington Times, A1)

SOVIETS CONDEMN HOUSE VOTE ON AID TO NICARAGUAN REBELS

MOSCOW -- The Soviet Union today condemned the U.S. House of Representatives' approval last week of aid to Nicaraguan rebels, calling it "a new and extremely dangerous step" that will affect U.S.-Soviet relations and the international situation.

A statement released by the Soviet news agency Tass this evening said "that action constitutes a most flagrant breach of international law, of the United Nations Charter and of the norms of civilized conduct of states."

(Gary Lee, Washington Post, A18)

REAGAN HAS FOUGHT NUMEROUS ROUNDS IN CONTRA AID BATTLE

After the House approved President Reagan's plan to provide \$100 million worth of mostly military aid to Nicaraguan contra rebels, a jubilant Reagan declared, "It's only round one, but, oh boy, what a round."

Actually, though, it wasn't round one -- it was round 15.

In the past four years, there were 14 previous votes in the House or Senate, all dealing in one way or the other with U.S. support for the contras fighting Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.

And more votes are likely.

"The fight is over for now, but you can be sure we'll be back on it," Rep. Edward Markey said last Thursday, a day after the House gave 221-209 approval to Reagan's plan.

(Tim Ahern, News Analysis, AP)

ADMINISTRATION WEIGHS RESPONSE TO GORBACHEV'S ARMS OFFER

The Reagan Administration is seriously weighing a compromise offer from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, officials say.

Gorbachev's proposal was contained in a private letter delivered last week to President Reagan by Yuri Dubinin, the new Soviet ambassador to the United States, according to an official who spoke late Saturday on condition of anonymity. Dubinin presented his credentials at the White House last Monday.

"We are seriously considering their offer and considering a response to it," said the official, who would not divulge details of the Gorbachev letter. (AP)

Arms Control Offer By Soviets Called 'A Very Small Step'

Reagan Administration officials provided details of a recent Soviet nuclear arms control proposal, saying they are encouraged but still see a long way to go in the talks.

President Reagan last week said he hoped the new proposal made at the Geneva arms talks signaled a new effort by the Soviets to reduce offensive nuclear weapons.

One source characterized the Soviet offer as "a very small step."

"We are a very, very long way from reaching an agreement," the source said. (Walter Andrews, News Analysis, Washington Times, A3)

MOSCOW PROPOSES A MEETING IN JULY ON '79 ARMS PACT

The Soviet Union has proposed that American and Soviet officials meet in Geneva next month to discuss President Reagan's decision not to abide by the strategic arms agreement of 1979, Administration officials said today.

American officials said that no decision had been made on how to respond to the Soviet proposal and that Administration officials disagreed about what it signified. They said it would be discussed this week.

(Michael Gordon, New York Times, A1)

Moscow Said To Propose Arms Meeting With U.S. Next Month

NEW YORK -- The Soviet Union has proposed a meeting with U.S. officials next month in Geneva to discuss President Reagan's decision not to abide by the 1979 strategic arms agreement, the New York Times reported today.

The newspaper quoted Administration officials as saying that no decision had been reached on how to respond to the Soviet proposal. The officials also disagreed as to what the proposal signified, it said.

According to the newspaper, some top U.S. officials favor a positive response to the proposal while Defense Department officials opposed the idea. (Reuter)

A CHANCE FOR A SERIOUS SUMMIT

The door will not stay open forever, which is why a second summit is of decisive importance for prospects of a new arms control agreement during the Reagan presidency. What the history of this presidency teaches is that a crisis, or at least an action-forcing event, is needed to prod the Administration into a consensus.

A second summit qualifies. And since Gorbachev apparently is insisting on a serious U.S. reply in Geneva to the latest Soviet arms control offer before he agrees to a second meeting, even the prospect of a summit may be sufficient to focus the attention of U.S. policy-makers.

Presidential intimate Sen. Paul Laxalt believes that a second summit would involve more than happy talk. "Clearly, the feeling-out period between the leaders has passed," he said. "A second summit promises to be productive on the issues, and that's an exciting prospect."

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

ZULU CHIEF DENOUNCES HOUSE SANCTIONS

SOWETO -- Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, addressing the only political rally the authorities have allowed in Soweto since imposing a state of emergency 17 days ago, today denounced the U.S. House of Representatives vote favoring economic sanctions and hinted he might eventually join the government's multiracial advisory council.

He said the House vote two weeks ago in favor of requiring all U.S. companies to pull out of South Africa in six months unless certain conditions are met was "tragic". Black people, he said, "want more jobs, not less jobs. They want more investment, not less investment."

(Glenn Frankel, Washington Post, A17)

EMBASSY ARRESTS CAP NAACP MARCH

Eleven members of the NAACP were arrested on the steps of the South African Embassy yesterday, capping a 29-day, cross-country march against apartheid.

A total of 23 protestors, ranging in age from 15 to 78, began the "March for Human Dignity in South Africa and at Home" on June 1 in Los Angeles and arrived in the District from Fredericksburg, Va., yesterday morning.

(Lisa Leff, Washington Post, A17)

TREASURY EXPECTS REMAINING U.S. FIRMS TO LEAVE LIBYA

Five American oil companies, final vestiges of a once-robust U.S. commercial presence, are expected to leave Libya today under the most severe embargo the United States has with any country, the Treasury Department says.

A Treasury official said, "We expect all of them will comply."

The official said the American companies can continue to try to negotiate the sale of their assets to the Libyan government, but the oil companies' American citizens will have to conduct such dealings from outside of Libya.

(Jim Anderson, UPI)

SENATOR CALLS FOR SLASHING
CURRENT THIRD WORLD DEBT BURDEN

ZURICH -- Sen. Bill Bradley today called for creditor nations and commercial banks to provide debt relief to Latin American borrowers that would wipe out about two-thirds of their \$30 billion annual debt burden.

The Third World nations receiving this debt relief would have to agree to liberalize their trade barriers, promote domestic economic growth and strengthen the international financial system, Bradley said in a speech today to a privately sponsored international monetary conference here. The conference is addressing ways to improve coordination of international monetary policies.

(Hobart Rowen, Washington Post, A12)

NATIONAL NEWS

• SEN. EAST KILLS SELF AT N. CAROLINA HOME

Sen. John East, a conservative who reluctantly abandoned his reelection plans because of a painful illness, committed suicide in the garage of his Greenville, N.C., home, authorities said yesterday.

President Reagan, in a statement from his ranch in Santa Barbara, hailed East as a "true patriot" who "loved his country and was motivated by a deep sense of duty to his fellow man." East, he said, "put his duty and his constituents ahead of his personal comfort."

(Peter Perl, Washington Post, A1)

Senate Conservatives Lose A Leader As John East Dies

The apparent suicide of Sen. John East, North Carolina Republican, took from the Senate one of its strongest conservative voices -- a politician whose 1980 election helped incoming President Reagan gain control of the Senate.

President Reagan, in a statement from his California ranch, said Mr. East was a "true patriot" who was "never flamboyant or interested in personal acclaim."

(Myron Struck, Washington Times, A1)

East Colleagues Search For Answers In His Death

Friends and colleagues of Sen. John East say they may never know why the wheelchair-bound ex-Marine, hailed as a courageous "source of inspiration," committed suicide, when he had made plans to return to teaching.

"The Senate has lost a brilliant and effective voice for freedom," Sen. Jesse Helms said, "and those of us who were privileged to know him and serve with him have lost a dear friend who was a constant source of inspiration."

(UPI)

ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERING PRIVATE
FUND-RAISING TO REPLACE SHUTTLE

SANTA BARBARA -- The Reagan Administration, which officially is still mum about plans to replace the destroyed Challenger space shuttle or how to pay for it, is showing some interest in private funding for a fourth orbiter, a senior Administration official says.

A high-ranking Reagan aide who accompanied Reagan to the West Coast for his pre-Fourth of July vacation said there is a desire among the top-level presidential staff to go ahead with a new orbiter.

"The only problem is one of funding," said the official, who spoke Sunday only on condition he not be named.

The official, one of Reagan's closest aides, said the idea of private, creative fund-raising has been discussed by top Reagan aides.

(Susanne Schafer, AP)

LAWMAKERS FEAR BUDGET WON'T AVERT
ACROSS-THE-BOARD SPENDING CUTS IN FALL

Congress has just completed its compromise trillion dollar budget, but already lawmakers are raising fears that the spending blueprint won't be sufficient to avoid across-the-board spending reductions this autumn.

Sen. James Sasser called the plan, which includes sharp reductions in President Reagan's defense proposals but doesn't carry any new taxes, "more of a fudge-it than a budget." Sen. Lawton Chiles, one of the authors of the compromise plan, compared it to a mule, saying it had "no pride in its ancestors and no hope for its future children."

(David Shribman, Wall Street Journal, A3)

IN TEXAS, GOP'S STAR SEEMS
TO BE RISING, BUT SO IS DISSENT

DALLAS -- Republicans are fond of telling stories about their bleak past in Texas, for it is the past. In 1986, their party has finally reached parity with the Democrats. Polls show that about one-third of the state's registered voters now identify with each party, and Vice President George Bush is not alone in predicting that the Republicans might soon become the majority in the South's most populous state.

Their candidate for governor, Bill Clements, is favored to recapture the state's highest office from Democrat Mark White, who had defeated him four years ago. And as another sign of strength, when their parties held their state conventions during the weekend -- the GOP in Dallas and the Democrats in Austin -- it was the Republicans who attracted most of the attention from reporters and national politicians.

(David Maraniss, Washington Post, A3)

THE REAGAN NAME UPSETS AN INSIDE GAME AT RNC

ST. LOUIS -- President Reagan's daughter Maureen is expected to be a candidate for cochairman of the Republican Party, and that has thrown a curve into what would normally be a contest of pure political inside baseball involving a tiny universe of White House and party leaders.

The possibility that Maureen Reagan might get into the race has provoked considerable resentment among both prospective candidates, who think they would be run over, and some other members and officials of the committee, who believe the job should go to a member of the RNC.

(Thomas Edsall, Washington Post, A3)

IN '85, CRIME HIT FEWER HOUSEHOLDS

On of four American households was touched by a crime in 1985, but a sharp drop in personal theft kept the proportion of crime-affected households at the lowest level in a decade, the Justice Department reported yesterday.

The department's Bureau of Justice Statistics said that 600,000 fewer households were hit by crime last year than in 1984. In 1985, nearly 22.2 million households experienced a crime, compared to 22.8 million the previous year. The total has been declining since 1982, when nearly 25 million households were affected. (AP story, Washington Post, A5)

PROCEED WITH JURY TRIALS, 9TH CIRCUIT IS TOLD

An appeals court has advised federal courts in nine western states and two U.S. territories to proceed with civil jury trials currently under way, despite a nationwide moratorium instituted because there is no money to pay jurors.

"Our basic liberties cannot be offered and withdrawn as 'budget crunches' come and go," said last week's opinion by 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Stephen Reinhardt.

(UPI story, Washington Post, A9)

REAGAN QUESTIONS SON'S PLAYBOY CAREER

NEW YORK -- President Reagan says he is not embarrassed that his son is writing for Playboy magazine -- but does wish that Ron Jr., a former ballet dancer, would find "something more dignified" to do.

"I read the first article that he did for that magazine, and I was gratified to find that he has his own writing style and does very well," Reagan said. "I don't think he'll be indulging in pornographic material."

But the President added, "I could perhaps wish that he would find something more dignified."
(UPI)

(Sunday Evening, June 29, 1986)

JOHN EAST

ABC's SAM DONALDSON: Republican Senator John East of North Carolina was found dead today at his home in Greenville, apparently a suicide. He was 55. President Reagan hailed East, a fellow conservative, as a true patriot who was motivated by a deep sense of duty to his fellow man.

ABC's BRIT HUME: The Senator's body was found this morning in the garage of his Greenville, North Carolina home. The apparent cause of death: carbon monoxide asphyxiation, a suicide. John East had been confined to a wheel chair since being stricken with polio at the age of 24. A college professor, he had never held public office when he was elected to the Senate in an upset six years ago. His election owed much to his patron and fellow arch-conservative Jesse Helms, and he was Helms' most loyal Senate ally. Sometimes referred to good-naturedly as Helms on wheels.

(SEN. HELMS: I will remember him because of the personal affection that I had for him. No Senator ever had a finer colleague than he.)

SEN. DOLE: "A staunch supporter of the President, a good friend of mine, an ally. Obviously he's going to be missed in the Senate.")

East was perhaps best known for his passionate opposition to abortion and attracted much attention with a series of hearings in 1981 on his legislation which never passed, declaring a fetus to be a person. His health problems were complicated last year by a case of hypothyroidism which lead to a lengthy hospitalization that caused him to miss much of the 1985 session and eventually to announce his retirement. Colleagues said East felt doctors had been slow to diagnose the problem.

(SEN. SIMPSON: "He felt that was just wrong. They should have known. And if they had, he wouldn't have had this second layer of physical disability on top of the polio. That was very distressing to him.")

Speculation on the political affect of East's death centered today on whether Congressman James Broyhill, the Republican nominee to succeed East would be appointed to serve out his term.

(TV COVERAGE: THE PRESIDENT shaking hands with Broyhill at fundraiser in North Carolina.)

That would make Broyhill the incumbent in a race the Republicans need to keep control of the Senate. For now though the Senate's Republican majority will be a man short. John East, dead at 55. (ABC-LEAD)

NBC's JOHN HART: Republican Senator John East, 55, went into his garage in Greenville, North Carolina last night and started a car. This morning he was dead.

NBC's KENLEY JONES: East returned to his home in Greenville, from Washington last night. No other family members were at home. Police said his body was found in the garage beside a car whose engine had been left running. He had left a note to his family. East was elected to the Senate in 1980 with the help of Republican Senator Jesse Helms, whose conservative views he shared and supported.... He was said to be despondent recently over other health problems which limited his capacity to work. He had decided not to seek reelection to the Senate this year, but instead to return to teaching as a political science professor.

(NBC-LEAD)

ARMS CONTROL

DONALDSON: According to White House officials, the Reagan Administration is seriously considering an encouraging new arms control offer from Soviet leader Gorbachev, and is working to develop a response to it. These officials say Gorbachev's private letter, delivered a week ago by the new Soviet ambassador to Washington Yuri Dubinin, is a proposal for medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. They also say any American response will take several weeks to prepare and may not be ready until the next round of arms control negotiations in Geneva in September.

(ABC-5)

HART: With the arms talks deadlocked, Gorbachev sent a letter to President Reagan offering a new deal on intermediate missiles.

NBC's JIM MIKLASZEWSKI: The letter was delivered to the White House last week by the new Soviet ambassador Dubinin. As described in the "New York Times," the letter offers a compromise on medium range missiles in Europe. Both the U.S. and the Soviets would keep a limited number of the missiles in Europe as both sides reduced their total arsenals. White House officials called the letter constructive, businesslike, and say it's the first time the Soviets have made any offer that could provide the basis for forward movement in arms control talks. The U.S. chief arms negotiator Max Kampelman expressed that sentiment last week in Geneva.

(MR. KAMPELMAN: "I do not want to minimize here the very real and important substantive differences that remain between us. But at least in some areas we may now have fresh opportunities for serious and constructive discussion.")

Administration officials believe the Gorbachev letter was in response to President Reagan's symbolic speech on arms control at Glassboro, New Jersey.

(THE PRESIDENT at Glassboro: "It appears that the Soviets have begun to make a serious effort.")

But critics claim it is the Reagan Administration that is beginning to take arms control seriously. Faced with budget cuts for star wars research, and limits on MX missile deployment, the Administration has come under increasing pressure at home to show some progress in arms control. Administration officials are preparing a response to the Soviets' latest arms proposal, and are encouraged that the letter delivered last week could lead to a Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Washington later this year. (NBC-4)

NICARAGUA

HART: Nicaraguan Priest Monsignor Carballo was unable to go home from Miami today, the Sandinista government telling him he would not be allowed back. He was the Monsignor who acts, or acted, as spokesman for the church in Managua -- a church which has criticized the government and been told to stop it.

NBC's DAVID HAZINSKI: The prayers were for more food and medicine for the people today, even though Daniel Ortega had challenged the Catholic church to speak out strongly against American funds for the Contras instead. Ortega has already started clamping down on church criticism of his government. In Miami, Monsignor Carballo, was told not to board an airliner bound for Managua this weekend -- that the Sandinista government would not let him reenter the country.

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HAZINSKI continues: The Sandinistas are fulfilling a promise to severely enforce an emergency declaration intended to end internal opposition while their troops fight American-backed Contras. But the government has more than military and political problems to worry about. People are having increasing trouble finding basic staples.... The Nicaraguan government expects the inflation rate to be at least 1100% this year, and production is only half of what it was before the Sandinistas came to power in 1979. Government leaders say money to improve the economy has gone towards the war with American-backed Contras, but experts outside the country say the war is not the only cause.

(TIMOTHY ASHBY, Latin America Expert: "The Contra war is a small percentage of the overall economic problem. Definitely it has a part to play, but it's not the major part. The major part is the dependence on a Soviet style economic system.")

Ashby thinks Nicaragua can expect more military aid from the Soviet Union in response to Congress' approval for money for the Contras, but the Sandinista government will pretty much have to deal with its economy alone. (NBC-9)

SOUTH AFRICA

DONALDSON: The Reagan Administration, whose policy of constructive engagement towards South Africa has drawn widespread criticism as being too weak, is now reassessing that policy according to senior White House officials in Santa Barbara where the President is vacationing. The reason for this reassessment is the growing belief that South Africa's white minority government can not survive.

ABC's KENNETH WALKER: Escalating violence under the South African government's state of emergency has accelerated the Reagan Administration's review, which is being coordinated by the State Department and White House National Security Advisor John Poindexter. The so-called eminent persons group from the British commonwealth had been used by the Administration as a conduit for feelers for increased contacts with anti-apartheid black spokesmen. Officials say when the commonwealth group met with Nelson Mandela the group carried a private message from the Reagan Administration which received what was called a positive response. Officials are closely coordinating contacts with the ANC with the British government which has taken the lead. ANC leader Oliver Tambo met openly for the first time last week, with a British foreign ministry official. A senior Administration official said the U.S. has had a number of low-level discussions with the ANC for months, mostly at the organization's headquarters in Zambia. But the policy reassessment now is considering whether to upgrade those contacts. The presence of U.S. embassy aides at black funerals earlier this year marked the actual start of open Administration contacts with black groups, although officials have decided to publicize the desire for those contacts now because of a desire for negotiations between the white minority government and its opponents. Tough sanctions passed by the House, which the Administration opposes, and increased pressure from Republicans in the Senate, are also refueling the policy reassessment. The senior official here said the South African government is becoming more inflexible and that the odds against its survival appear too great. The official said the U.S. must now make contacts with blacks who may ultimately come to power.

ABC's JIM HICKEY reports that Zulu leader Buthelezi is one of those blacks who wants power. Buthelezi was the star at a Soweto rally today, about the only black political gathering the South African government will allow these days. That's because Buthelezi is one of the few black leaders who has the support of Pretoria. Though he firmly opposes apartheid, Buthelezi has won government favor because of his moderate political stands and because he and his backers condemn the calls for sanctions against South Africa.... The Zulu leader is also a fierce opponent of the African National Congress. (ABC-4)

HART reports the white government of South Africa permitted the first mass meeting of blacks today since the extraordinary restriction of rights began 2½ weeks ago, and expecting no violence, permitted news coverage.... The Reagan Administration has spoken against the suspension of rights by South Africa's emergency decrees but has resisted any kind of sanctions against the government. Ninety people have been reported killed during the declared emergency -- most of them black -- and now the White House is reconsidering its policy.

NBC's ROBIN LLOYD: The President continued his vacation at his mountain-top ranch today, even as top White House officials here confirmed that the Administration is now involved in a complete reassessment of U.S. policy towards South Africa. John Poindexter, along with Secretary Shultz, heading up the review at the President's request. Officials say, "All options are being evaluated," including some mild economic sanctions discussed recently by Europeans leaders. Specifically, to limit imports of coal and steel. Also under consideration aides say, is a possible visit to South Africa by a top U.S. official like Secretary Shultz -- an attempt to promote a dialogue between the government and black leaders. Already the Administration has begun trying to strengthen its contacts with black leaders like Oliver Tambo, and Chief Buthelezi. But critics say the Administration needs to take more direct action.

(MR. BRZEZINSKI: "An open discussion with the black leadership of the South African community is needed because that would indicate that the U.S. is now seriously engaged in trying to shape a new relationship between the blacks and the whites.")

Pressure on the Administration for tougher measures has also intensified with demonstrations like this one today outside the South African embassy in Washington, and in Congress, ever since the House passed a bill, that calls for all U.S. corporations to pull out of South Africa. White House officials admit they're concerned that the Senate may also demand stiff economic sanctions when they debate this issue next month. Officials here acknowledge this current review of U.S. policy is more a shift in tactics than anything else -- partially aimed at heading off criticism in Congress. And aides say despite the reassessment, the Administration still remains firmly opposed to serious economic sanctions. (NBC-2)

POLAND

DONALDSON: General Jaruzelski, has told the first communist party congress to be convened there since martial law went into effect in 1981, that the outlawed Solidarity labor union's influence has waned. Jaruzelski said he is prepared to free some political prisoners. While he was speaking, riot police in a Western city, clashed with thousands of demonstrators marching behind a banner reading, "Law, Freedom and Solidarity." Several marchers were beaten and arrested. (ABC-5)

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HART reports Polish police beat up demonstrators and broke up a march of 5,000 people. They were trying to commemorate the 70 workers killed 30 years ago in riots against the government.

NBC's BRIAN STEWART reports Jaruzelski had a firm message for an honored guest, Mikhail Gorbachev, who has come here to emphasize the Soviets' growing confidence in Jaruzelski and his leadership. Jaruzelski told party members the solidarity underground is now isolated and is decomposing -- so weak it may soon be safe to release some more political prisoners. (NBC-3)

ISRAEL SECURITY AGENCY SCANDAL

DONALDSON reports the long-simmering agency scandal over the death of two Palestinian terrorists two years ago is now threatening to bring down the Israeli government. At today's cabinet meeting in Jerusalem, Labor party ministers demanded an official investigation. (ABC-6)

HART reports Israel Foreign Minister Shamir said today in his words, "Journalist can go on barking and yelling for a few more days, but there will be no investigating commission." (NBC-10)

COCAINE DEATH

DONALDSON reports another case of death from cocaine use seems to be shaping up as a result of the latest information about football player Don Rogers, who died of heart failure Friday. Authorities are waiting the final results from blood tests. But the pathologist who conducted an autopsy on Rogers says he thinks it was drugs.... Rogers' mother, upon hearing the news of her sons death, suffered a heart attack and was hospitalized. The latest word is that she is in serious but stable condition. (ABC-2)

CRIME

HART reports one out of four American households was hit by a crime last year. Even so that's 600,000 fewer households than the year before, because according to the Justice Department, there was a large drop in thefts. (NBC-8)

TEXAS POLITICS

HART reports in recent years Republican politicians have been seen praying in public a good deal, particularly in meetings with fundamentalist christian groups which have a natural affinity for conservative politics.

NBC's DAN MOLINA reports that the Texas Republican party is preoccupied with the problem of mixing religious principles with politics. Many delegates were tempted to follow a fundamentalist candidate for state chairman and adopt a radical, bible-based platform. But after bitter fights and district meetings, the man they finally listened to and elected was Houston oil man George Strake.... Moderate though the tone might be, national political figures who visited this convention got the message. This morning, Vice President Bush made a very conspicuous appearance at Dallas' largest Baptist church.

(TV COVERAGE: The Vice President at the church.)

(NBC-6)

MINE ACCIDENT

DONALDSON reports rescue workers have found two bodies of the West Virginia coal miners buried under tons of debris at a strip mine. The miners were working yesterday setting dynamite charges when a sudden summer storm blew up and a lightning bolt set off the dynamite prematurely. The two miners were cousins. (ABC-3)

SOCCER

HART reports the world championship of soccer was decided in the last six minutes today. Argentina won the World Cup and first place in the human races' most popular sport. (ABC-8, NBC-11)

MICHAEL JACKSON/SOVIETS

HART reports that TASS complained that the State Department warned singer Michael Jackson not to go to Moscow for the Good Will Games because radiation from the Chernobyl accident could damage his vocal cords. But Turner Broadcasting, a sponsor of the sporting event, said the decision was Jackson's alone. (NBC-5)

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THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

MODERATOR: David Brinkley. PANEL: George Will, Sam Donaldson.
GUESTS: Alan Nelson, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Senator Alan Simpson; Senator Paul Simon; Governor Toney Anaya, New Mexico; Governor Richard Lamm, Colorado.

BRINKLEY: Mr. Nelson, has the U.S. lost control of its borders?

NELSON: We have a serious problem.

WILL: What you're saying is that you can't stop the border, you have to get people to quit hiring them, so employer sanctions are the key?

NELSON: There's a strong public desire to have legislation, there's a need for it, it's recognized, but a lot of the special interests coming from many different angles oppose it, and that's been difficult in the past to pass it.

DONALDSON: You said a moment ago -- George said we couldn't seal the borders. Why can't we?

NELSON: First of all, that's not the nature of our country to want to build walls and that kind of thing.

DONALDSON: Why not just open it up?

NELSON: I think the important thing is we need to have a multi-faceted approach.... What we need is a combination. The border, the job market, that's the real key, and also the entitlements...and better working relations with our foreign neighbors, particularly Mexico.

WILL: On the issue of entitlements, coming into the country to get government services, how do you stop that?

NELSON: A lot can be done by legislation, and even under existing legislation. We have a program now...called SAVE. It's a very simple and very fair system, and that way we have the ability now to keep illegal aliens from getting benefits to which they're not entitled and ensure legal people get them.

DONALDSON: To what extent do Mexican authorities cooperate with you?

NELSON: We've gotten some excellent cooperation with Mexican authorities, particularly in several areas. One is that with respect to third country nationals, particularly Central Americans. Border violence that is in neither country's interest, so we're getting cooperation there. Alien smugglers. There's a lot more to do, and a lot of problems, but I think we have a good base with the Mexicans to deal with this problem.

GUESTS: Governor Lamm and Governor Anaya.

BRINKLEY: Governor Anaya, you have declared your state to be a sanctuary for immigrants. Tell me, how many immigrants should we take?

THIS WEEK (continued)

ANAYA: What I've declared as a sanctuary, namely, a symbolic effort to try to draw attention to the fact that this country is not abiding by international law or federal law when we deal with refugees who are fleeing for fear of persecution in their respective countries. I would not dispute the fact that we don't have a very effective immigration policy and we need to do something about it, and I think that the approach, thus far that's being used is one of trying to penalize, or trying to concentrate on the problem once the immigrants get here.

BRINKLEY: You're willing to take all those who are in danger of being persecuted and how about Mexicans?

ANAYA: With respect to Mexicans...legitimize them, let them participate fully and contribute as other immigrants have in the past. For individuals in the future, I think we need to tighten up our border patrol.

WILL: How do you define what the essential American culture is in a polyglot nation like this, and what kind of immigrant threatens it?

LAMM: The way I define it, is that immigrants that come to the U.S. must assimilate. I say English is that social glue that holds America together. ... When you have a country that has two competing languages, two competing cultures in it, that's a history of disaster.

DONALDSON: Should we take in people from Mexico and Latin America to work here and just let them stay, even though they have violated our law in coming?

ANAYA: ...Let's try to figure out how to stem the flow, and I would suggest two quick ways in which we can do that. One, let's take the incentive away from those in this country who use slave labor. Part of the reason they're coming across is because there's a demand for them here, primarily from growers who want to use slave labor --

DONALDSON: They came voluntarily. They want to make money, more money than they have ever made in their lives. Where is the slavery aspect?

ANAYA: ...The wages that the growers would be paying them, is far below what they should be paying for those jobs, and if they would pay liveable wages Americans would take those jobs.

GUESTS: Sen. Simpson, and Sen. Simon.

BRINKLEY: Senator Simpson, your immigration bills...have passed the Senate three times but have never been able to get through the House. What is the Problem?

SIMPSON: You have these competing interests, greed, exploitation, misguided twisted logic...but remember that only eight to 15 percent of these illegals work in agriculture.

WILL: The fact is, that employers have to be made to stop hiring these people. What's the matter with that analysis?

-more-

THIS WEEK (continued)

SIMON: That analysis is basically correct.... We have to have employer sanctions. And on the jobs question, the most conservative estimate I've seen is that 60% of these jobs are lost to Americans.

BRINKLEY: The polls, show that the Hispanic residents of the U.S. favor limiting immigration, while Hispanic politicians oppose it. Why is that?

SIMPSON: It's called political power. They [politicians] are saying look, the more that come, that will be our political power base one day.

SIMON: I would differ with that conclusion. They are concerned if you put employer sanctions on...when people come up to them if your name is John Anderson they'll employ you, if your name is Juan Lopez they'll think maybe I'd better not take a chance on Juan Lopez.

DONALDSON: What do you think the chances are this session that we'll have an immigration bill.

SIMON: I think it's at least 50/50.

SIMPSON: I think we're going to get it. If we can get to conference... we'll get a bill.

FREE-FOR-ALL (Hodding Carter, III, joins panel.)

ON DRUGS

BRINKLEY: What are we to make of this?

WILL: I suppose there's a reflex here to blame the system and commit sociology here and find larger causes. The first thing to be said is that the person who killed Len Bias was Len Bias.... As soon as we start... seriously punishing users, that is the demand rather than the supply side, then we'll be serious about the drug problem.

ON AIDS RULING BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT:

BRINKLEY: Does this make any sense?

DONALDSON: Isn't that a wonderful subterfuge. What employer will now say, "Yes, I fired this person because he or she had AIDS?" Everyone will say, "I let this person go because I feared that AIDS would be transmitted within my work place."

CARTER: It reflects to me the extraordinary ambiguity and lack of certainty about how you ought to deal with something which has the potential of becoming the greatest plague since the bubonic plague. And therefore you at least ought to leave open the possibility that you have to deal with those who have it in ways other than the individually afflicted, sad, victim, and handicapped person.

WILL: What's alarming to me about this issue is that it said that if you have a fear, albeit an irrational fear, of the contagion of AIDS, you may act upon that and fire somebody.

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FACE THE NATION

MODERATOR: Lesley Stahl

GUESTS: Henry Kaufman, Chief Economist, Salomon Brothers; Sheik Yamani Oil Minister of Saudi Arabia; Senator John Chafee; Fred Hartley, Chairman of UNOCAL.

STAHL: We asked Henry Kaufman earlier about the OPEC agreement.

KAUFMAN: It would probably raise the rate of inflation vary marginally. I don't think it's going to change the pace of economic expansion...and there is still the question of whether this kind of an effort by OPEC will ultimately be effective.

STAHL: What makes you doubt it?

KAUFMAN: The demand for energy continues to be moderate. A number of the oil producers are heavily indebted, and they therefore have to raise foreign exchange in order to pay their debts. For the rest of this year the rate of inflation will continue to be moderate, and next year there will be a moderate up tilt in the rate of inflation as the pace of economic expansion hopefully improves some.

STAHL: Up to how much?

KAUFMAN: By the fourth quarter of 1987...I would think at that time consumer prices may be rising at an annual rate of somewhere around 4½%.

STAHL: What do you think interest rates are going to do in the next six months?

KAUFMAN: I would expect that interest rates will continue to decline over the near term. We have a very crucial moment coming up in the next month or two, when I would expect that the discount rate will be lowered again.... But in addition to this one cut in the discount rate there is a possibility, less than 50-50 today, of another cut in the discount rate before this decline in interest rates is all over, and next year I would expect a beginning of some upward movement in interest rates.

STAHL: What's going to happen to the GNP over the next six months and in another year?

KAUFMAN: In the second half of this calendar year the economy will grow in real terms somewhere around 3%.... I think it is important to recognize that the tax reform legislation also has contributed to some uncertainty.

STAHL: It's not because a lot of businessmen are expecting a recession?

KAUFMAN: No, I don't think American business is expecting a recession.

STAHL: We spoke with Sheik Yamani moments ago by phone at the site of the OPEC meeting about the disagreements that remain.

FACE THE NATION (continued)

YAMANI: The third and most difficult item is the distribution of quota...but what we have to do is...meet again probably in a month's time to make a decision on that question.

STAHL: Is this a first stage effort to get the price up \$5, and then how soon do you see the price going further?

YAMANI: No we don't think this should take place. We think the level of \$17 to \$19 is a reasonable level, and it has to stay there for some time.

STAHL: How much of a anti-American mood do you sense at this meeting?

YAMANI: I don't think we are playing politics here. This is an organization which is mostly interested in numbers, figures, economical facts.

STAHL: When do you think this higher price is going to begin to kick in?

YAMANI: There is a very good chance to see this level of prices prevailing by the end of this year.

STAHL: Are you as optimistic as he [Sheik Yamani] is?

HARTLEY: We have been suffering from the economic terrorism of oil pricing by the OPEC organization.

STAHL: Do you agree that this is not going to have that harmful an effect on our overall economy, and what your general reaction is to the idea that oil prices are going to start going up again?

CHAFEE: My general reaction is that to have oil prices go up is not favorable for the economy in the U.S. Low oil prices are good for the U.S.

STAHL: You have been advocating an oil import fee to get the price of oil up to help your industry. Are you going to change your view now?

HARTLEY: We still need one to maintain a security supply of petroleum in this country. We've proven over the last few years that around \$28 a barrel we've been able to maintain our reserves and our supply.

STAHL: Are you concerned, Senator, that we are going to end up dependent on Middle East oil again?

CHAFEE: No, not at all. I think that any suggestion of an oil import fee is a disaster. It hits the lowest income people the hardest. It discriminates against our industries that are import-sensitive. It's going to hurt the farmers. It's going to invite retaliation, and it's toughest on those countries we're most friendly with, namely Mexico and Canada, and finally, it's a terrible way to raise income.

MEET THE PRESS

MODERATOR: Marvin Kalb.

PANEL: Carl Rowan, Robert Hager, NBC News News

GUESTS: Dr. John Slaughter, chancellor, University of Maryland; Rev. Jesse Jackson; John Lawn, Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration; Ralph Sampson, Houston Rockets; Bob Lanier, Former Head, NBA Players Assn.

The first two discussion dealt predominately with drug abuse in athletics.

KALB: Your organization has many more programs, you are trying to do more to contain the drug crisis, and yet there are more drugs for sale on the streets in the U.S. than ever before. What do you think can be done to address that particular aspect of the problem?

LAWN: In 1982, when the national strategy for drug abuse prevention was published, it was a five-part strategy. Enforcement is absolutely critical, but in addition to enforcement: prevention, education, international cooperation, and treatment -- all are other parts of that federal strategy.

ROWAN: Isn't it a fact that you are in no position to stop this supply?

LAWN: Law enforcement is doing an effective job. Until we get serious as a country about production of demand, there is no amount of effort that law enforcement can initiate to stop drug abuse in this country.

HAGER: Education Secretary, Bennett talked about cutting off federal funds to schools that didn't make a serious commitment to stop drug abuse in their schools. How would you feel about that?

JACKSON: I think that's a short-term solution out of context. When you have an \$18 billion federal education budget, only \$2.9 million for drug education, we still are largely ignorant psychologically and biologically of the impact of drugs, not to mention what we should do in enforcement.

ROWAN: Why is it that you and Mrs. Reagan are the only two really loud voices in this country campaigning against drug abuse?

JACKSON: Well, I really can't answer that, except I have sought even to meet with Mrs. Reagan on the matter so that we could better coordinate our efforts. We have not been able to get that meeting -- I do hope it takes place. My feeling on this instance: we should embrace and not sing apart, and orchestrate all of our efforts. Who else but the government can deal with the point of supply and interdiction?

HAGER: What about these accusations of the Reagan Administration not spending enough money on this? Have you cut funds?

LAWN: No, sir. In point of fact, this Administration has continued year after year to give us the resources, even at times of fiscal constraint -- our resources continue to expand.

MCLAUGHLIN GROUP

MODERATOR: John McLaughlin. PANEL: Fred Barnes, Morton Kondracke, Jack Germond, Robert Novak.

ON CONTRA VOTE:

MCLAUGHLIN: Why did Tip O'Neill's House collapse? Did Ronald Reagan simply wear them down?

BARNES: His persistence was a big factor.... But there was another factor involved: The alternatives to Reagan's policy vanished.

NOVAK: The President, one by one,...got the additional votes. What he failed to do, and what he still must do, is really get the American people behind it. When he gave a television speech to virtually nobody, that was just a failure of operations at the White House.

GERMOND: This is demonstration that on something like this, the President who is persistent and strong, is eventually going to win. I don't consider that he's won much of a victory...because he has got a policy through that the country does not support.

KONDRACKE: Ronald Reagan has now taken a bipartisan and democratic view on this issue...and he finally won.

BARNES: He [The President] set the goal very clearly in that speech, which was one of Reagan's best speeches. What is the goal? He said it in three phrases: Democracy, a free economy, and national self-determination.

NOVAK: That was his best speech, and it's just a shame that all Americans didn't see it.... This is a declaration that this is all-out war to topple the communists.

GERMOND: Every Democrat in the country who is running looks at polling figures that tell them that the country is against Contra aid, and the Democrats who are running on that position are profiting from it.

MCLAUGHLIN: Did Tip's denial [of the President to speak] boomerang?

NOVAK: Don Regan made a terrific mistake. He should have gone to a joint session.

MCLAUGHLIN: Is there now a stable consensus [on this issue] in the Congress?

NOVAK: There's no turning back because there's going to be war.

GERMOND, KONDRACKE, BARNES, MCLAUGHLIN: No.

ON TAX REFORM:

MCLAUGHLIN: The measure moves to conference committee. What will happen then?

MCLAUGHLIN GROUP (continued)

GERMOND: The Senate bill has so much momentum behind it, it's going to be very hard for Rostenkowski to make some of the changes he would like.

BARNES: It's not going to be the special interests that are going to have a bad effect on the conference, it's going to be liberal Democrats who want to get a higher rate for individuals, a "soak the rich rate."

MCLAUGHLIN: Who's going to get more credit for tax reform in November?

BARNES, GERMOND, NOVAK, MCLAUGHLIN: Republicans.

KONDRACKE: Ronald Reagan, that's all.

ON MANION:

MCLAUGHLIN: Whose arguments are stronger, Manion's critics or Manion's defenders?

KONDRACKE: There happen to be qualified, brilliant...conservatives, and Reagan has named a lot of them. This is not one of those.

MCLAUGHLIN: Is Manion too much of a price to pay [politically]?

NOVAK: No. If they defeat Manion, they have drawn a line and they have told the President, "We will set the ideological mark beyond what you cannot go."

MCLAUGHLIN: Will Manion be approved by the Senate?

BARNES, NOVAK, MCLAUGHLIN: Yes. GERMOND, KONDRACKE: No.

PREDICTIONS:

BARNES: The first choice for the next Supreme Court vacancy is Robert Bork.... But the Reagan Administration is going to look at some younger people because Bork is 60 and they might want somebody who is younger and will be on the Court longer including Frank Easterbrook.

NOVAK: Senator Joe Biden is getting advice from some of his very close people that he should attack Jesse Jackson. And if he does, the money will start pouring in from the Democratic fat cats.

GERMOND: One of the assumptions about the Senate campaign this year is that Al D'Amato is invulnerable. There's some new polling that shows that he is probably still the favorite but he is not invulnerable.

KONDRACKE: National Security Advisor John Poindexter was the victim of a particularly low-blow attack in the Washington Post. The result is that you will see John Poindexter coming out fighting for himself.

MCLAUGHLIN: Margaret Thatcher will bend and she will institute provisions, she will call them "measures," against South Africa trying to avoid the appearance of sanctions which they will be, and will be exposed as such by the world press.

AGRONSKY & COMPANY

MODERATOR: Martin Agronsky. PANEL: James J. Kilpatrick, Hugh Sidey, Elizabeth Drew, Tom Oliphant.

ON AIDS RULING BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT:

AGRONSKY: What kind of an approach is that by the Justice Department?

DREW: I think it will be tested in the courts. I have a feeling it will not stand up.

AGRONSKY: How do you feel that Justice can arrive at what I regard as so mindless and cruel a decision?

KILPATRICK: I don't regard it as mindless or cruel. There's a lot we don't know about AIDS. Scientists don't positively know how this thing is transmitted.

OLIPHANT: Then you end up with a result that says you have the right to fire someone based on a fear of what might happen even if that fear is irrational.

KILPATRICK: Suppose it's a rational fear?

ON CONTRA AID:

AGRONSKY: How did he [The President] do it?

DREW: I thought he would eventually wear them down. There's very little real difference between the President's proposal as it was ultimately approved by the House and what was a compromise moderate Democratic alternative. It was a symbolic victory, but it's a real victory.

SIDEY: There's a lot of common sense in aid to the Contras. There's no logical alternative to this. What are we going to do, walk away? This is a cheap way to keep the pressure on and not get involved.

OLIPHANT: The people [congressmen] who changed their minds said the same thing. And that was that they had the assurance that what he [the President] was after was pressure on the Nicaraguan government to produce a negotiated settlement. That gives a highly conditional character to this majority.

AGRONSKY: Mr. Reagan now has the responsibility for this policy. If this policy doesn't work, at least he won't be able to lay it off on the Democrats.

DREW: The President doesn't have a clear policy, or he is not telling what the policy is. There are two policies within the Administration. A stated one, is that if you press the Sandinista regime enough it will have enough economic problems that they will negotiate. The other school of thought, which I think is the prevalent one, is they intend to overthrow the Sandinista regime. The issue is far from over.

AGRONSKY & CO. (continued)

ON THE BUDGET:

AGRONSKY: How did the President do on the budget?

KILPATRICK: He lost on defense. Every one of the goodies that Reagan was trying to get rid of they preserved.

SIDEY: The President said he was generally satisfied with it.

DREW: They said, "If you want more money for defense, find more revenues."

OLIPHANT: One other fiction is that this budget meets the Gramm-Rudman target. It doesn't within a mile.

ON TAX REFORM:

AGRONSKY: The powers-that-be in the House tell me that they are positive that the differences will be resolved in conference and that we'll have a bill before Labor Day.

DREW: I think that's right. The President wants to sign the bill on Labor Day in what will undoubtedly be a grand ceremony in some marvelous setting.

AGRONSKY: Will the tax bill generate enough revenue so that in any way it will affect the deficit?

KILPATRICK: Don't think so Martin. This tax bill applies over a five year period and you do not have equal gains every year.

ON MANION:

AGRONSKY: Do think Mr. Reagan will have his way on this one?

SIDEY: It looks like it. I've never seen Reagan ride so high before in any year.

OLIPHANT: He's going to have to change some minds on this one. I'd say after what happened last week, the odds are that Manion will be rejected.

AGRONSKY: Should he be confirmed?

KILPATRICK: Yes.