

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

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

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

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

Folder Title: 07/24/1986

Box: 389

To see more digitized collections visit:

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

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit:

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

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

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

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



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

PRESIDENT CAMPAIGNS LIKE A GOVERNMENT OUTSIDER -- President Reagan campaigned for Republican candidates in Texas and Florida today by blaming Democrats for energy problems, the federal deficit and "unprecedented national pessimism." (Washington Post, AP)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHULTZ, SEEKING SANCTIONS DELAY, SAYS U.S. AND ALLIES MAY ACT SOON -- Secretary of State George Shultz held out the possibility today that the Reagan Administration might join its allies in imposing sanctions against South Africa in two months if Pretoria does not move by then to open negotiations on ending apartheid. (New York Times, Washington Post, AP)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE CASTS 50-49 VOTE FOR MANION -- The Senate gave final approval for Daniel Manion to become a federal appeals court judge yesterday, ending a long and divisive battle over the most controversial of President Reagan's conservative nominees to the federal bench. (Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday Evening)

SOUTH AFRICA -- President Reagan's policy address on South Africa received more criticism.

MANION -- The Senate approved Daniel Manion's controversial nomination to the federal bench.

ISRAEL/MOROCCO -- More hopes for a breakthrough toward peace in the Middle East.

TRIP NEWS.....A-2
INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-5
NATIONAL NEWS.....A-8
NETWORK NEWS.....B-1
EDITORIALS.....C-1

TRIP NEWS

REAGAN SIDESTEPS QUERY ON BISHOP TUTU'S COMMENT

DALLAS -- President Reagan, boarding Air Force One en route to Miami today, was asked by shouting reporters about the Senate vote confirming Daniel Manion as a federal judge.

"What about Manion?" one reporter yelled. "He's going to be a judge," the President replied.

Then the reporters, who had been trying to get President Reagan to comment on Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu's harsh criticism of his Tuesday speech on South Africa, shouted: "What about Tutu?"

"He's not going to be a judge," Reagan said, emphasizing the "not." "What's he going to be?" one reporter responded. The President held his fingers to his lips and appeared to say, "Shhh," before disappearing into the plane. (Washington Post, A12)

PROTESTERS DISRUPT PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

DALLAS -- President Reagan left Washington yesterday for a two-day political fund-raising swing through the South, but he could not escape continuing criticism of his policy toward South Africa.

"Sanctions now!" the Dallas demonstrators chanted during pauses in the speech, distressing audience members around them. One man pulled a sign out of a protester's hand, tore it up and threw it to the ground.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A1)

Reagan Encounters Anti-Apartheid Protest In Texas

DALLAS -- President Reagan was heckled by a group of anti-apartheid demonstrators at a political rally today but aides said he had expected some hostile reaction to his latest rejection of sanctions against South Africa.

Although Reagan did not come in contact with the demonstration, some 40 of the 75 protesters also appeared at the Republican rally and shouted anti-apartheid slogans during his speech.

Reagan ignored them until the very end of his address, when he quipped, "Is there an echo in here?" (Reuter)

PRESIDENT CAMPAIGNS LIKE A GOVERNMENT OUTSIDER

MIAMI -- President Reagan campaigned for Republican candidates in Texas and Florida today by blaming Democrats for energy problems, the federal deficit and "unprecedented national pessimism."

Taking a page from the past, when he campaigned as a government outsider, Reagan denounced "big taxers and big spenders" in Washington, drug smugglers, Cuban President Fidel Castro and the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. (Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A6)

In Southern Campaign Swing, Reagan Boosts GOP Good Times

MIAMI -- President Reagan, wrapping up a Southern campaign swing in drought-stricken South Carolina, says Democrats are responsible to "the bad old days" of American politics that the Republicans have banished for good.

"Many Democrats are realizing that their party no longer represents those values and ideals in which they believe," the President argued. Reagan, attempting to appeal to his heavily Cuban-American audience in Miami, reminded them he too was a "New Deal Democrat" who changed parties.
(Susanne Schafer, AP)

SHOUTS OF 'FOUR MORE YEARS' GREET
PRESIDENT ON FUND-RAISING JAUNT

MIAMI -- President Reagan, on two-day GOP fund-raising swing through the South, appeared ready to hit the campaign trail himself last night as supporters of Sen. Paula Hawkins urged him to try for a third term.

Mr. Reagan was clearly flattered when he had to stop speaking to a public rally because of deafening, repeated shouts for "four more years!"
(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A1)

Reagan Advocates Abolishing Limit On Presidential Terms

MIAMI -- President Reagan, greeted at a political rally by supporters chanting "Four More Years," today called for the repeal of a constitutional amendment which limits a president to two four-year terms.

"I think that any president who will try to get the Constitution changed should not be doing it for himself -- he should be doing it for those who follow him," he said.

"But I have to tell you I think it should be changed because I think it's only democratic for the people to be able to vote for someone as many times as they want," he said.
(Gene Gibbons, Reuter)

GRAHAM'S ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT LEAVES
HAWKINS STRATEGIST UNTRoubLED

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. -- The rave reviews given Gov. Bob Graham by a slate of national environmental groups have drawn yawns from Sen. Paula Hawkins' chief strategist in light of President Reagan's plans to visit Miami on Hawkins' behalf today.

"That's an example of the kind of people who are supporting Paula," Washington consultant Charles Black said Tuesday, referring to the President. "I'd rather have the folks on her team than the folks on his team."

Hawkins is betting her support among the "Reagan team" will help her close Graham's 11-point lead in the public opinion polls. Reagan carried the state by wide margins in 1980 and 1984. Graham insists that support for the President is one thing and that support for Hawkins is another.

(Michael Moline, UPI)

GRAHAM SAYS NATIONAL STRATEGY
NECESSARY TO FIGHT DRUGS

WASHINGTON -- Gov. Bob Graham called Wednesday for a national strategy on fighting narcotics and said the U.S. attempt to help the Bolivian government in antidrug raids is an example of the absence of a grand plan.

Graham, in town for a fundraiser to aid his campaign to unseat GOP Sen. Paula Hawkins, also met with Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., to discuss the nation's drug problem, particularly the danger posed by the cocaine derivative crack.... The governor said the U.S. military aid provided to Bolivia recently was a "generally positive move" but said it was an example of the absence of an overall American strategy to fight drugs.

President Reagan was scheduled to be in Miami Wednesday night to campaign for Hawkins but Graham said he did not expect the appearance to influence the campaign, which a recent poll showed him leading 49 to 38 percent.

The governor allowed many Floridians to respect Reagan and support his policies, adding, "I believe they are in a position to make their own decisions, however, as to who can best represent them in the United States Senate."

(Robert Doherty, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIALS ELATED BY REAGAN SPEECH

PRETORIA -- White South Africans reacted with surprise and delight today to President Reagan's speech yesterday rejecting economic sanctions as a way to force an end to the government's policy of apartheid, but black leaders were furious at what they regarded as a major letdown by the West.

Analysts here said Reagan's strong stand against sanctions would help British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe's mission and would make it easier for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to withstand pressure for sanctions from within her own party and opposition parties, as well as from the Community. (Allister Sparks, Washington Post, A1)

Senate Unit Rebuffs Shultz Plea To Resist

Secretary of State George Shultz, declaring that the turmoil in South Africa has taken a "sharp turn for the worse," pleaded with a broad coalition of senators yesterday not to limit U.S. flexibility by legislating new sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

Shultz ran into a storm of protest, some of it highly emotional, from a Foreign Relations Committee that was almost unanimously critical the day after a policy statement on South Africa by President Reagan.

The tenor of the hearing and a statement by Sen. Robert Dole strongly suggested that the Senate will join the House in voting punitive sanctions despite objections by Reagan and Shultz. Sen. Richard Lugar said there is a bipartisan majority in the Senate for voting new anti-Pretoria measures, but no agreement yet on which ones to adopt.

(Don Oberdorfer & Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

Shultz, Seeking Sanctions Delay, Says U.S. And Allies May Act Soon

Secretary of State George Shultz held out the possibility today that the Reagan Administration might join its allies in imposing sanctions against South Africa in two months if Pretoria does not move by then to open negotiations on ending apartheid.

Although he repeated President Reagan's opposition to efforts in Congress to impose economic sanctions, Mr. Shultz, apparently in an effort to delay such moves, introduced the possibility for the first time of joint American-European sanctions in September. He said the Administration wanted the flexibility to increase pressure in coordination with its allies as the situation evolved. (Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

Senate Warns Administration That South Africa Sanctions Are Coming

The Senate is moving ahead with plans to impose sanctions on South Africa, despite warnings by the Reagan Administration that such steps would hurt U.S. chances of nudging the white-ruled government toward sharing power with the black majority.

Secretary of State George Shultz carried the Administration's case to Capitol Hill on Wednesday, repeating President Reagan's televised plea of a day earlier that Congress shouldn't order sanctions.

"No, the President anticipated there would be some reaction against his speech," said Larry Speakes, asking legislators to "keep an open mind until the issue is decided."
(Tim Ahern, AP)

OFFICIALS DENY U.S. GAVE DATA ON ANC TO PRETORIA REGIME

Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday it was not true that the United States had given South Africa intelligence on the banned African National Congress, which is seeking to overthrow the South African government and end apartheid.

Shultz, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he talked by telephone yesterday morning with CIA Director William Casey and that Casey "told me categorically that was not true and had not been true" throughout Casey's tenure. Casey has been CIA director since 1981.
(AP story, Washington Post, A31)

REAGAN REPORTED TO STAY INSISTENT ON 'STAR WARS' TEST

President Reagan is prepared to delay deployment of space-based missile defenses for five to seven years if the Soviet Union agrees to expanded testing of the systems in the meantime, Administration officials said today.

The offer, the officials said, is contained in a draft response to a letter last month from the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

(Leslie Gelb, New York Times, A1)

'STAR WARS' CHIEF SAYS DEPLOYMENT, IF FEASIBLE, WOULD TAKE AT LEAST DECADE

The director of President Reagan's SDI research program said yesterday that it will be at least 10 years before the United States can begin deploying a missile defense system, if research proves that such a system is feasible.

Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson said deployment could start only "after the mid-1990s" and only if by 1992 the President and Congress decide to proceed with development.
(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A14)

REAGAN PROMISES TO MINIMIZE
FARM BILL'S EFFECT ON THAILAND

BANGKOK -- President Reagan has promised to minimize the damaging effects of American farm legislation on Thailand's economy, Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetasila said today.

Siddhi later opened a meeting of 14 agricultural nations with an appeal to industrialized countries to end subsidies and protectionism, the Bangkok World newspaper reported. (UPI story, Washington Post, A17)

\$1.5 BILLION CUT TO BE SOUGHT IN FOREIGN AID

Rep. David Obey said yesterday that he will propose a \$1.5 billion cut in foreign aid for fiscal 1987 when the House Appropriations foreign operations subcommittee meets this afternoon.

Obey's proposed cuts would affect all military and development programs except aid to Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Ireland. Other countries could face cuts of up to 50 percent.

(Jonathan Karp, Washington Post, A7)

HONDURAN COFFEE GROWERS BLAME
CONTRAS FOR LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -- Representatives of 50,000 small coffee producers met with Honduran congressional leaders yesterday to complain that the presence of U.S.-backed anti-Nicaraguan rebels along the border between the two countries has forced them from their homes and ruined their livelihood. Wilfredo Castellanos, vice president of the Association of Coffee Producers, said in an interview that the organization planned to demand compensation from the U.S. government for damages. He said the small growers had lost an estimated \$2 million in income this year because fighting between the rebels and Nicaraguan troops along the border had prevented a full coffee harvest.

"The government should expel all foreign troops and affirm Honduran sovereignty over its own territory.... The crisis will get worse soon if this does not happen because of the new [U.S.] aid program" for the contras, Castellanos said. (Joanne Omang, Washington Post, A29)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE CASTS 50-49 VOTE FOR MANION

The Senate gave final approval for Daniel Manion to become a federal appeals court judge yesterday, ending a long and divisive battle over the most controversial of President Reagan's conservative nominees to the federal bench.

By a 50-to-49 vote, the Senate let stand a disputed vote last month confirming the Indiana lawyer for the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Vice President George Bush cast the 50th vote after the Senate split 49 to 49 on a motion by Manion opponents to reconsider last month's action.

(Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A1)

50% INCREASE IN CIGARETTE TAX VOTED

The Republican-controlled Senate Finance Committee, defying the Reagan Administration's policy against tax increases, voted unexpectedly yesterday to raise the federal cigarette tax from 16 to 24 cents a pack to help meet next fiscal year's deficit target.

As soon as word of the proposal to raise the levy spread across the Capitol, the Democratic-led House Ways and Means Committee indicated it would consider a 5-cent-a-pack increase, with revenues to be earmarked for the Medicare program.

(Helen Dewar & Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A4)

O'NEILL PROPOSES CONGRESS MOUNT
ATTACK ON DRUGS

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, flanked by 11 chairmen of House committees, today called for a bipartisan House effort to develop a comprehensive drug law and bring it to the floor for a vote by Sept. 10.

"Drug abuse is no longer a problem for a few localities or a few communities to handle," said Mr. O'Neill. "It has spread like wildfire to become not only a tragic national menace but a threat to our domestic peace and security."

(Reginald Stuart, New York Times, A1)

EEOC TO RESUME HIRING-GOAL EFFORTS

The chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission said yesterday that because of this month's Supreme Court rulings upholding minority hiring goals for private employers who discriminate, the commission will resume efforts to impose such remedies.

"The Supreme Court has ruled, and as far as I'm concerned that's that," Chairman Clarence Thomas said. "Whatever reservations I have are purely personal.... That's the law of the land, whether I like it or not."

(Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. MAY LIMIT FLIGHTS AT CHICAGO AIRPORT

An unusually high number of near collisions at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport has spurred a National Transportation Safety Board investigation.

Board specialists, who recently returned from O'Hare, are so concerned that they are considering a formal recommendation to restrict flights at the world's busiest airport until more Federal Aviation Administration controllers become available, sources said. So far this year, there have been 14 close calls at O'Hare, only two of which have been publicized. Most of the incidents involve controller errors, the sources said.

(Douglas Feaver, Washington Post, A1)

ATLAS ROCKET IS GROUNDED INDEFINITELY

The launch of an Atlas-Centaur rocket that was to carry a Navy communications satellite into orbit on Aug. 28 has been postponed indefinitely, NASA officials said yesterday.

The launch was postponed after engineers "found problems with some of the electronic parts" in the plant that manufactures them, NASA spokeswoman Marilyn Edwards said at Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, which manages the Atlas-Centaur program.

(Kathy Sawyer, Washington Post, A10)

LAXALT 'WILL GO' FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IF SUPPORT IS FIRM BY SPRING

Sen. Paul Laxalt moved a long step closer yesterday toward a candidacy for his party's 1988 presidential nomination, telling reporters that if he receives adequate assurances of political and financial support by next spring, "I will go."

Laxalt, who is retiring from the Senate, said he has "no crying ambition to go out and run for president," but was being urged by many early Reagan supporters to become a candidate so that "Ronald Reagan's policies and purposes can be perpetuated beyond" 1988.

(David Broder, Washington Post, A6)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Senate Candidates Rush To Television To Define Their Images," by Sidney Blumenthal, appears in The Washington Post, A3.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Wednesday Evening, July 23, 1986)

SOUTH AFRICA

CBS's DAN RATHER: President Reagan's refusal to call for any more sanctions against South African racism ran into a storm of protest today. Foreign Ministers of 50 African nations condemned the President's policy as, "covert support for racism." And at home the reaction was about as hostile.

CBS's BILL MCCLAUGHLIN: President Reagan's refusal to impose new economic sanctions against South Africa drew protest as he campaigned for Republicans in Dallas.

(TV coverage: The President with Mr. Clements.)

The hecklers there were shouted down by a friendly crowd. But on Capitol Hill there was no one to shout down Republican and Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee as they told Secretary Shultz just what they thought of the President's policy.

(SEN. KASSEBAUM: "I hope Mr. Secretary that today you can help fill the gaps in a blank policy page.")

SEN. KERRY: "I unfortunately liken the President to an ostrich with his head in the sand.")

Shultz gamely defended the President's refusal to impose sanctions.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "It was an important, vigorous, and principled statement of which we can all be proud.")

It was a defense that enraged Sen. Joseph Biden.

(SEN. BIDEN: "I hate to hear an Administration and a Secretary of State refusing to act on a morally abhorrent point. I hate to hear this country -- I'm ashamed that this country puts out a policy like this that says nothing. Nothing. I'm ashamed of the lack of moral backbone for this policy.")

SECRETARY SHULTZ: "I resent that. I resent that deeply because there is tremendous moral backbone in that policy.")

Committee Chairman Lugar outlined some of the sanctions Congress may impose despite Shultz's objections.

SEN. LUGAR: "We stop airplane flights from South Africa to the United States. Specifically if visas were not available to some people in South Africa in the leadership group; that might get their attention.")

Shultz also had to deal with published accusations that the banned African National Congress, the main black opposition group in South Africa, was spied on by U.S. Intelligence which passed the information on to South Africa's white rulers.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "This morning I received a telephone call on a secure line from the Director of Central Intelligence, Mr. Casey -- who told me categorically that that was not true.")

But knowledgeable sources tell CBS News that the U.S. National Security Agency has, for years, spied on the ANC and passed that information on to British Intelligence. The British in turn, are said to have given the information to the South African secret police.

RATHER: In South Africa British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe began a controversial peace mission. He met today with President Botha. Howe said that he's there to encourage talks between the white minority government and black leaders, but South Africa's black leaders are disgusted at Britain's refusal to impose new sanctions. They have refused to meet with Howe. (CBS-Lead)

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: It's been a little over 24 hours since President Reagan delivered his speech telling the world that his Administration is still not interested in imposing economic sanctions on South Africa because of its racial policies. Today the Secretary of State was obliged to listen to the congressional reaction. It was not encouraging.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY: They were all smiles to begin with but that didn't last long. For the next four hours Secretary of State Shultz took an incredible beating before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In a rare show of unity both Democrats and Republicans lambasted Administration policy toward South Africa as outlined by the President.

(SEN. KASSEBAUM: "The President's speech yesterday contained no new initiatives, it gave no new direction for our policies toward South Africa, and perhaps most importantly it offered no renewed vigor.")

SEN. SARBANES: "The policy of constructive engagement is not merely a failure, it was a failure long ago. It is now a tragedy and a disgrace.") Through all this Shultz stood his ground arguing against the economic sanctions which Congress now seems certain to pass.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "It cannot make sense politically, economically, or morally to compound the suffering of an entire region and remove our remaining influence as a gesture of outrage.")

Not all the discussion of what is happening in South Africa was so calm and reasoned.

(SEN. BIDEN: "These people are being crushed and we're sitting here with the same kind of rhetoric.")

SHULTZ: "You are totally misconstruing the testimony that I gave."

BIDEN: "I'm ashamed that this country puts out a policy like this that says nothing. Nothing. I'm ashamed at the lack of moral backbone to this policy."

SHULTZ: "I resent that deeply because there is tremendous moral backbone in that policy on a bipartisan basis.")

Earlier Shultz was asked about a "New York Times" story which indicated the U.S. has been providing the South African government with intelligence about anti-government activity. Shultz said he talked to CIA Director Casey this morning...

(SHULTZ: "Who told me categorically that that was not true.")

Now the Administration rests its case with full knowledge that Congress will likely force upon the President a far tougher policy toward South Africa.

JENNINGS: In South Africa it has been a similarly difficult day for the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. He wants to accomplish a great deal but he has little chance of doing so.

ABC's DON KLADSTRUP: Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission has already been pronounced dead on arrival by most observers.... After two hours of talks...there was no evidence of success.

(SIR GEOFFREY HOWE: "I regard these exchanges as confidential.") And, he might have added, a desperate effort to avert sanctions by the European Community, a move that angers blacks who are still seething about President Reagan's speech against sanctions.

(DR. MOTLANA, Soweto leader: "It's the kind of thing that we've come to expect from the cowboy President.")

WINNIE MANDELA: "We have always regarded him as the actor he has always been. To him we are his theater.")

President Reagan praised South Africa for making dramatic changes -- in desegregating public places for instance. What he didn't say is that there are still buses for whites and buses for blacks; toilets for whites and toilets for blacks.... The President praised South Africa for lifting its pass laws which prohibit blacks from moving about freely. What he didn't say is that blacks still can't live in white areas because of the Group Areas Act. Mr. Reagan praised South Africa for legalizing trade unions. What he didn't say is that authorities have effectively muzzled union activity by detaining hundreds of leaders under the state of emergency. In short, President Reagan's speech has cost him support among South Africa's black leadership, fueled further disgust with the U.S., and made Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission here mission impossible. (ABC-2)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: President Reagan's policy speech on South Africa was condemned today by the ANC, the African National Congress, the rebel group fighting white minority rule in that country. It called the speech hypocritical. And the Organization of African Unity called it an apology for apartheid, one member, Nigeria, saying the only solution now was increased guerrilla warfare. In Washington Secretary of State Shultz was the point man in defending the President's speech. He appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations committee, and Shultz was on the defensive.

NBC's MARVIN KALB: They spoke two different languages. Secretary Shultz, the diplomat, urging patience, restraint, no further sanctions, not now. The committee in an unusually emotional session clearly out of patience with the President, his policy, and his Secretary of State, demanding nothing less than tougher sanctions -- a real change in U.S. policy. First, Shultz summarizing its main point.

(SHULTZ: "Apartheid must be brought to an end and be replaced by a democratic system of government in which the rights of the majority, minorities, and individuals are protected by a bill of rights and firm constitutional guarantees.")

But he opposed sanctions now and on a bipartisan basis the committee wasn't buying.

(SEN. KASSEBAUM: "I agree with the President that we must not cut and run in South Africa, but neither can we simply sit down and shut up.")

SEN. BIDEN: "I'm ashamed that's our policy, that's what I'm ashamed of. I'm ashamed of the lack of moral backbone to this policy."

SHULTZ: "I resent that deeply because there is tremendous moral backbone in that policy on a..."

On a "New York Times" Report this morning that the U.S. and Great Britain have given South Africa secret intelligence on the rebel African National Congress, Shultz had this prepared denial:

KALB continues:

(SHULTZ: "This morning I received a telephone call on a secure line from the Director of Central Intelligence, Mr. Casey, who told me categorically that that was not true.")

Tonight Senators Kennedy and Weicker, disregarding Shultz's appeals for patience have produced an amendment outlining a broad series of economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa that could well be approved by the Senate. (NBC-2)

MANION

RATHER: To his supporters, including President Reagan, Indiana lawyer Daniel Manion is a staunch fighter for conservative ideals and ideology. To his detractors Manion is a dangerous reactionary unfit to be a federal judge. Today his supporters won as the U.S. Senate approved Manion's controversial nomination to the federal bench in Chicago.

CBS's PHIL JONES: Vice President Bush came to the Capitol in case his vote was needed.

(VICE PRESIDENT: "On this vote the yeas are 49, the nays are 49.") A tie vote meant that Manion had already won, but in the tenseness of the moment the Vice President still weighed in.

(VICE PRESIDENT: The Vice President votes "nay".) That made it 50 to 49. Manion had been cleared to sit on the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals.

(SEN. BIDEN: "I lost. We made a good fight. I think the message is clear that this man at best, by anybody's reading is marginally qualified.")

But Republican supporters argued the fight was over ideology not Manion's judicial qualification.

(SEN. DOLE: "What has Mr. Manion done? Misspelled some words? What's wrong with Mr. Manion? Small town lawyer, country lawyer? Conservative? Republican?")

Attorney General Meese congratulated the Senate for resisting extremist's attempts to politicize the judicial confirmation process. But opponents saw this as a sad day for the judiciary.

(LAURENCE TRIBE, Harvard Law School: "Daniel Manion is a person of no legal distinction whatever. He is not really fit to serve as a federal judge.")

Five Republicans were opposed to Manion and even some of those who voted for him were saying privately that if the President is going to send up conservatives, from now on he better make sure their qualifications are beyond question. (CBS-2, NBC-3)

ABC's BRIT HUME: For a small time conservative lawyer, Manion has stirred a big time political controversy....

(SEN. METZENBAUM: "We all know that the vote in the first instance was tainted. It's also been tainted by the open trading of judges. Judges should not be traded like porkbellies or common stock. These judges are a part of our constitutional system. They are appointed for life.")

...(VICE PRESIDENT: "The Senate being equally divided the Vice President votes "nay", and the motion to reconsider is not agreed to.") (ABC-4, NBC-3)

ISRAEL/MOROCCO

RATHER: Hopes for a breakthrough toward peace in the Middle East were soaring these last two days. King Hassan of Morocco talked for nearly ten hours with Israeli Prime Minister Peres, but tonight as this surprise summit ended the Moroccan King dashed many of those hopes.

CBS's DOUG TUNNEL: King Hassan of Morocco tonight said he will inform Arab heads of state of Israel's negative position on any new Middle East peace initiative, apparently casting doubt on his willingness to continue as a go-between for Arabs and Israelis after two days of talks here with Prime Minister Peres. In a televised speech to the nation Hassan implied the talks had failed.... The talks almost broke down completely yesterday. The main stumbling block believed to be, once again, the Palestinians.

RATHER: Vice President Bush will fly to the Middle East this weekend for ten days of talks in Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. (CBS-4, NBC-6)

JENNINGS: The Israeli Prime Minister and the Moroccan King have finished talking. King Hassan went on television tonight to tell his brother Arabs that his meeting with Shimon Peres was not a shame, that no Arab conference had ever forbidden anyone to talk to Israel. As for progress the King proposed an international peace conference for the Middle East including the Palestine Liberation Organization. That is presently against Israeli policy so it doesn't look like there was any breakthrough. (ABC-3)

COMMENTARY/MIDDLE EAST

NBC's JOHN CHANCELLOR: ...Israel's reaction to the Moroccan visit shows how things have changed in the nine years since Sadat's visit. The unity of 1977 has been replaced with partisan division and uncertainty. And the real importance of what happened in Morocco -- that a second Arab leader has dealt with an Israeli leader in public -- has been diminished. (NBC-7)

FEDERAL RESERVE

RATHER: The uncertain economy has put pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to loosen its credit: its interest rate controls. But the Fed has cut its discount rate three times this year and today the central bank's chairman, Paul Volcker, said monetary policy alone cannot sustain an economic recovery. Volcker warned of "imbalances and strains in the U.S. economy." (CBS-9)

ECONOMY

RATHER: The U.S. government today released mixed signal clutch of economic reports. The Labor Department said rising food and gasoline costs last month sparked an increase of .5% in consumer prices. That was the biggest rise since November. But the report noted that for the first half of the year prices dropped at an annual rate of .2%. That's the lowest figure in the inflation category in more than three decades.

(ABC-7, CBS-7)

U.S./LIBYA/ARMS

RATHER: It is being called the largest illegal sale of U.S. military equipment to Libya ever uncovered, and tonight Americans are in custody and Libyans have been charged.

CBS's DEBRA POTTER: It was a \$60 million deal: the illegal sale of American transport planes and spare parts to the Libyan government. Today in Atlanta, five Americans and two Libyans were indicted. (STEVEN HOOPER, U.S. Customs: "This is the largest diversion of military equipment that we've ever discovered.") ...The Libyans have wanted U.S. technology for years and officials say they got it this time because the defendants were greedy.

(ABC-5, CBS-5, NBC-4)

STEALTH AIRPLANE

BROKAW: ...It is known that Lockheed has been developing the Stealth fighter for 10 years now and tomorrow Congress begins hearings on charges that Lockheed may have lost or falsified several hundred secret documents dealing with Stealth. There are also serious questions about how Lockheed has managed the government's money.

(NBC-5)

REPORTER/CHINA

RATHER: Mainland China has expelled a "New York Times" correspondent. They accused him of spying. Steadfastly maintaining his innocence reporter John Burns was banished after spending nearly a week in detention.

(ABC-8, CBS-6, NBC-8)

ORGANIZED CRIME

RATHER: Organized crime. The key word there is organized. Criminal enterprises run like business designed to turn a maximum profit. But take a few key bosses away and the organization can collapse. That is the theory behind the federal government's latest effort trying to crack organized crime, and, say the feds, it is working.

(CBS-12)

-End of B-Section-

EDITORIALS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Spineless S. Africa Speech Refuels Call For Sanctions -- "The bungled handling of the Robert Brown affair dashed hopes the Administration had found either the courage or common sense to move beyond its discredited and toothless policy of 'constructive engagement.' ... If America is to preserve a role in South Africa's future, it must look now to graduated, targeted and escalating sanctions to divert the government from its march into oblivion. It must signal solidarity with black leaders. It must act affirmatively. It is far past time to wait and see. The Administration has missed its moment. It is time for the Senate to go farther. Perhaps the time is past. But better to have tried and failed than to have never tried at all."

(Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/23)

Reagan The Rotton Sport -- "Mrs. Thatcher has a Commonwealth around her, full of post-colonial rulers for whom the South Africa issue is crucial. The same is not true of Mr. Reagan. If Congress ignores the President and votes sanctions, the press will portray the event as a defeat for him. But the President can veto. And when the veto creates a noise loud enough to be heard and judged across the country, who do you think will come out on the winning side? On the basis of track record alone, we'd have to put our money on the President. Some senators might consider whether they'd better do the same."

(Wall Street Journal, 7/23)

Pleading For Time -- "Neither President Reagan nor British Prime Minister Thatcher can dictate terms to the South African regime of President Botha. But they are fighting a last-ditch campaign at considerable political cost against sanctions. If Mr. Reagan dissuades the Senate from speedy enactment of the House measure or even half of it, he is at best buying time. He did not say how much, but it cannot be long. That regime used his previous policy for six years to delay and delay -- a tactic that will work no more. Congress is now driving American policy. Mr. Reagan disappointed his rightwing supporters and delivered what was indeed an ultimatum, only in hopes of slowing Congress down. Whether he succeeds is up to South Africa."

(Baltimore Sun, 7/23)

Disarming American Policy -- "Despite changes in some racist policies, the most obvious change in South Africa has been an intolerable intensification of the Botha government's repression of criticism and dissent and a suspension of basic rights. In response, Mr. Reagan said the same things he has said before. We can only wonder why he bothered."

(Charlotte (N.C.) Observer, 7/23)

A Toothless Policy -- "The leader of the world's foremost guardian of human rights apparently would rather abandon principles than dictatorial regimes that happen to be anti-Communist.... The sad truth is that the majority of South Africans are worse off today than they were even a year ago. The state of emergency has made it so. South Africa's civil strife is headed toward civil war and the United States has all but conceded impotence."

(Hartford Courant, 7/23)

SOUTH AFRICA (continued)

Immobility's Voice -- "The House of Representatives, in a moment of excessive emotionalism, has adopted extreme measures that would do more harm than good. But from this the Senate now can draw a program of moderated, constructive action that will erase, in the minds of the white oligarchy in South Africa, the doubts that Reagan has surely left about the determination of the United States to stand with the majority in South Africa."
(Los Angeles Times, 7/23)

What New South Africa Policy? -- "President Reagan's month-long 'reassessment' of his attitude toward South Africa ended yesterday without an iota of change or regret.... The crisis in South Africa is everything that Mr. Reagan said. Time is running out for those who abhor violence. There are conflicts within each racial group as well as between the races. To the extent they can, the Western governments should act in concert to bolster the forces of decency to head off a catastrophe. They should have channels to all contending parties. But having accurately described the maelstrom, Mr. Reagan promises aimlessly to remain 'engaged.' He came up deaf not only to one of the great moral issues of his time but even to the importunings of the Congress down the street. He would have been wiser to say nothing at all."
(New York Times, 7/23)

Reagan's Sympathy For South Africa -- "The President was altogether too gentle with South Africa. The call for sanctions is really a call for some dramatic gesture of utter disapproval. And a gesture is very much in order. The President was not willing to talk about such steps himself. But they should have been the very centerpiece of his address... There was, of course, the usual litany of recommendations: set up a timetable for eliminating apartheid, free Nelson Mandela, end the ban of certain black political organizations, open a discussion with blacks aiming toward sharing power. And there was the usual appeal to Congress not to impose economic sanctions. But there was nothing to give American opposition to oppression in South Africa's cutting edge."
(Chicago Tribune, 7/23)

The Old South Africa Policy -- "Mr. Reagan got it wrong in his South Africa speech yesterday. Something new was needed.... There is a disconcerting rigidity to Mr. Reagan's thinking. Somehow he has got the sanctions question framed in artificial either/or terms. Unenforceable indiscriminate sanctions of the sort of the House adopted in a fit of theatrics and distraction may deserve that label, but sanctions like those recommended by the recent British Commonwealth mission belong to a sensible stay-and-work policy.... The Reagan speech unhappily aggravates and advertises divisions in Washington. The silver lining is that it may have the practical effect of drawing the Republican-controlled Senate into a larger role. Moderates such as Richard Lugar and Nancy Kassenbaum favor an effort to keep up with fast-moving political currents and to steer them by application of particular sanctions in stages. This is the approach the President might have taken in order to retain control of American policy. He stands increasingly to lose control now."

(Washington Post, 7/23)

SOUTH AFRICA (continued)

A Stroke of Statesmanship -- "Balanced but unambiguous, the President's speech condemned both Pretoria's tyrannical state of emergency and the terrorist practices of the African National Congress -- with which, he made clear, South Africa has no obligation to negotiate.... Free Nelson Mandela, the ANC's figurehead, a man properly imprisoned on a treason rap? Why not? Mature democracies allow even the most unsavory demagogues a comfortable latitude. Lift the ban on black political parties? Of course. If Mr. Reagan erred at all, it was in approving the further dispersal of American tax dollars among southern Africa's front-line states. New public works projects -- high-ways to connect these Marxist fiefdoms and the like -- scarcely will reduce their hostility, their uncooperativeness, and their ideological angularity toward the nation that the President so desperately wants to heel." (Washington Times, 7/23)

The Status Quo Is the Threat in South Africa -- "President Ronald Reagan yesterday delivered a ringing call for inaction on South Africa. Congress would serve American interests best by ignoring his muddled argument and imposing selective economic sanctions on the white-minority regime in Pretoria. Reagan made some unexceptionable points on his way to his feeble conclusion that in South Africa's case passivity is the best policy. He acknowledged, for example, that apartheid 'threatens our vital interests in southern Africa, because it is drawing neighboring states into the vortex of violence.' ... Reagan's policy would ultimately ravage the South African economy far more thoroughly than the sanctions he warns against. Congress must devise a better one that is still flexible but carries a threat of greater inflexibility to come." (Newsday, 7/23)

Vapid Words on S. Africa -- "After listening to President Reagan's long-awaited speech on South Africa we had to wonder: Why did he bother? He enunciated no new policy. He staked out no new territory. He made no new proposals. He suggested no new vehicles for opening negotiations. He provided no new ground on which the antagonists could meet. He stirred no hope. He provided no vision. He showed no leadership." (Chicago Sun-Times, 7/23)

Inconsistencies in Reagan's S. Africa Speech -- "We don't know what committee wrote the President's speech, but its inconsistency will satisfy no one. We agree, however, with the President's primary aim: The start of a dialogue between the white-minority government and majority blacks, followed by formal negotiations, resulting in an end to apartheid and enactment power-sharing in one form or another.... The injection of the communist virus makes this immensely difficult transformation even harder. It would be made virtually impossible, however, amidst an economy wrecked by sanctions imposed by the rest of the world." (New York City Tribune, 7/23)

Editorial: "Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher are taking huge political risks in holding out so strongly against further sanctions.... If South Africa allows them to topple, it will not only do two allies a disservice but ensure implacably hostile successors." (Johannesburg Star, South Africa, 7/23)



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

PRESIDENT CAMPAIGNS LIKE A GOVERNMENT OUTSIDER -- President Reagan campaigned for Republican candidates in Texas and Florida today by blaming Democrats for energy problems, the federal deficit and "unprecedented national pessimism." (Washington Post, AP)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHULTZ, SEEKING SANCTIONS DELAY, SAYS U.S. AND ALLIES MAY ACT SOON -- Secretary of State George Shultz held out the possibility today that the Reagan Administration might join its allies in imposing sanctions against South Africa in two months if Pretoria does not move by then to open negotiations on ending apartheid. (New York Times, Washington Post, AP)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE CASTS 50-49 VOTE FOR MANION -- The Senate gave final approval for Daniel Manion to become a federal appeals court judge yesterday, ending a long and divisive battle over the most controversial of President Reagan's conservative nominees to the federal bench. (Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday Evening)

SOUTH AFRICA -- President Reagan's policy address on South Africa received more criticism.

MANION -- The Senate approved Daniel Manion's controversial nomination to the federal bench.

ISRAEL/MOROCCO -- More hopes for a breakthrough toward peace in the Middle East.

TRIP NEWS.....A-2
INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-5
NATIONAL NEWS.....A-8
NETWORK NEWS.....B-1
EDITORIALS.....C-1

TRIP NEWS

REAGAN SIDESTEPS QUERY ON BISHOP TUTU'S COMMENT

DALLAS -- President Reagan, boarding Air Force One en route to Miami today, was asked by shouting reporters about the Senate vote confirming Daniel Manion as a federal judge.

"What about Manion?" one reporter yelled. "He's going to be a judge," the President replied.

Then the reporters, who had been trying to get President Reagan to comment on Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu's harsh criticism of his Tuesday speech on South Africa, shouted: "What about Tutu?"

"He's not going to be a judge," Reagan said, emphasizing the "not." "What's he going to be?" one reporter responded. The President held his fingers to his lips and appeared to say, "Shhh," before disappearing into the plane. (Washington Post, A12)

PROTESTERS DISRUPT PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

DALLAS -- President Reagan left Washington yesterday for a two-day political fund-raising swing through the South, but he could not escape continuing criticism of his policy toward South Africa.

"Sanctions now!" the Dallas demonstrators chanted during pauses in the speech, distressing audience members around them. One man pulled a sign out of a protester's hand, tore it up and threw it to the ground.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A1)

Reagan Encounters Anti-Apartheid Protest In Texas

DALLAS -- President Reagan was heckled by a group of anti-apartheid demonstrators at a political rally today but aides said he had expected some hostile reaction to his latest rejection of sanctions against South Africa.

Although Reagan did not come in contact with the demonstration, some 40 of the 75 protesters also appeared at the Republican rally and shouted anti-apartheid slogans during his speech.

Reagan ignored them until the very end of his address, when he quipped, "Is there an echo in here?" (Reuter)

PRESIDENT CAMPAIGNS LIKE A GOVERNMENT OUTSIDER

MIAMI -- President Reagan campaigned for Republican candidates in Texas and Florida today by blaming Democrats for energy problems, the federal deficit and "unprecedented national pessimism."

Taking a page from the past, when he campaigned as a government outsider, Reagan denounced "big taxers and big spenders" in Washington, drug smugglers, Cuban President Fidel Castro and the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. (Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A6)

In Southern Campaign Swing, Reagan Boosts GOP Good Times

MIAMI -- President Reagan, wrapping up a Southern campaign swing in drought-stricken South Carolina, says Democrats are responsible to "the bad old days" of American politics that the Republicans have banished for good.

"Many Democrats are realizing that their party no longer represents those values and ideals in which they believe," the President argued. Reagan, attempting to appeal to his heavily Cuban-American audience in Miami, reminded them he too was a "New Deal Democrat" who changed parties.

(Susanne Schafer, AP)

SHOUTS OF 'FOUR MORE YEARS' GREET
PRESIDENT ON FUND-RAISING JAUNT

MIAMI -- President Reagan, on two-day GOP fund-raising swing through the South, appeared ready to hit the campaign trail himself last night as supporters of Sen. Paula Hawkins urged him to try for a third term.

Mr. Reagan was clearly flattered when he had to stop speaking to a public rally because of deafening, repeated shouts for "four more years!"

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A1)

Reagan Advocates Abolishing Limit On Presidential Terms

MIAMI -- President Reagan, greeted at a political rally by supporters chanting "Four More Years," today called for the repeal of a constitutional amendment which limits a president to two four-year terms.

"I think that any president who will try to get the Constitution changed should not be doing it for himself -- he should be doing it for those who follow him," he said.

"But I have to tell you I think it should be changed because I think it's only democratic for the people to be able to vote for someone as many times as they want," he said.

(Gene Gibbons, Reuter)

GRAHAM'S ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT LEAVES
HAWKINS STRATEGIST UNTROUBLED

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. -- The rave reviews given Gov. Bob Graham by a slate of national environmental groups have drawn yawns from Sen. Paula Hawkins' chief strategist in light of President Reagan's plans to visit Miami on Hawkins' behalf today.

"That's an example of the kind of people who are supporting Paula," Washington consultant Charles Black said Tuesday, referring to the President. "I'd rather have the folks on her team than the folks on his team."

Hawkins is betting her support among the "Reagan team" will help her close Graham's 11-point lead in the public opinion polls. Reagan carried the state by wide margins in 1980 and 1984. Graham insists that support for the President is one thing and that support for Hawkins is another.

(Michael Moline, UPI)

GRAHAM SAYS NATIONAL STRATEGY
NECESSARY TO FIGHT DRUGS

WASHINGTON -- Gov. Bob Graham called Wednesday for a national strategy on fighting narcotics and said the U.S. attempt to help the Bolivian government in antidrug raids is an example of the absence of a grand plan.

Graham, in town for a fundraiser to aid his campaign to unseat GOP Sen. Paula Hawkins, also met with Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., to discuss the nation's drug problem, particularly the danger posed by the cocaine derivative crack.... The governor said the U.S. military aid provided to Bolivia recently was a "generally positive move" but said it was an example of the absence of an overall American strategy to fight drugs.

President Reagan was scheduled to be in Miami Wednesday night to campaign for Hawkins but Graham said he did not expect the appearance to influence the campaign, which a recent poll showed him leading 49 to 38 percent.

The governor allowed many Floridians to respect Reagan and support his policies, adding, "I believe they are in a position to make their own decisions, however, as to who can best represent them in the United States Senate."

(Robert Doherty, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIALS ELATED BY REAGAN SPEECH

PRETORIA -- White South Africans reacted with surprise and delight today to President Reagan's speech yesterday rejecting economic sanctions as a way to force an end to the government's policy of apartheid, but black leaders were furious at what they regarded as a major letdown by the West.

Analysts here said Reagan's strong stand against sanctions would help British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe's mission and would make it easier for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to withstand pressure for sanctions from within her own party and opposition parties, as well as from the Community. (Allister Sparks, Washington Post, A1)

Senate Unit Rebuffs Shultz Plea To Resist

Secretary of State George Shultz, declaring that the turmoil in South Africa has taken a "sharp turn for the worse," pleaded with a broad coalition of senators yesterday not to limit U.S. flexibility by legislating new sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

Shultz ran into a storm of protest, some of it highly emotional, from a Foreign Relations Committee that was almost unanimously critical the day after a policy statement on South Africa by President Reagan.

The tenor of the hearing and a statement by Sen. Robert Dole strongly suggested that the Senate will join the House in voting punitive sanctions despite objections by Reagan and Shultz. Sen. Richard Lugar said there is a bipartisan majority in the Senate for voting new anti-Pretoria measures, but no agreement yet on which ones to adopt.

(Don Oberdorfer & Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

Shultz, Seeking Sanctions Delay, Says U.S. And Allies May Act Soon

Secretary of State George Shultz held out the possibility today that the Reagan Administration might join its allies in imposing sanctions against South Africa in two months if Pretoria does not move by then to open negotiations on ending apartheid.

Although he repeated President Reagan's opposition to efforts in Congress to impose economic sanctions, Mr. Shultz, apparently in an effort to delay such moves, introduced the possibility for the first time of joint American-European sanctions in September. He said the Administration wanted the flexibility to increase pressure in coordination with its allies as the situation evolved. (Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

Senate Warns Administration That South Africa Sanctions Are Coming

The Senate is moving ahead with plans to impose sanctions on South Africa, despite warnings by the Reagan Administration that such steps would hurt U.S. chances of nudging the white-ruled government toward sharing power with the black majority.

Secretary of State George Shultz carried the Administration's case to Capitol Hill on Wednesday, repeating President Reagan's televised plea of a day earlier that Congress shouldn't order sanctions.

"No, the President anticipated there would be some reaction against his speech," said Larry Speakes, asking legislators to "keep an open mind until the issue is decided."
(Tim Ahern, AP)

OFFICIALS DENY U.S. GAVE DATA ON ANC TO PRETORIA REGIME

Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday it was not true that the United States had given South Africa intelligence on the banned African National Congress, which is seeking to overthrow the South African government and end apartheid.

Shultz, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he talked by telephone yesterday morning with CIA Director William Casey and that Casey "told me categorically that was not true and had not been true" throughout Casey's tenure. Casey has been CIA director since 1981.
(AP story, Washington Post, A31)

REAGAN REPORTED TO STAY INSISTENT ON 'STAR WARS' TEST

President Reagan is prepared to delay deployment of space-based missile defenses for five to seven years if the Soviet Union agrees to expanded testing of the systems in the meantime, Administration officials said today.

The offer, the officials said, is contained in a draft response to a letter last month from the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

(Leslie Gelb, New York Times, A1)

'STAR WARS' CHIEF SAYS DEPLOYMENT, IF FEASIBLE, WOULD TAKE AT LEAST DECADE

The director of President Reagan's SDI research program said yesterday that it will be at least 10 years before the United States can begin deploying a missile defense system, if research proves that such a system is feasible.

Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson said deployment could start only "after the mid-1990s" and only if by 1992 the President and Congress decide to proceed with development.
(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A14)

REAGAN PROMISES TO MINIMIZE
FARM BILL'S EFFECT ON THAILAND

BANGKOK -- President Reagan has promised to minimize the damaging effects of American farm legislation on Thailand's economy, Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetasila said today.

Siddhi later opened a meeting of 14 agricultural nations with an appeal to industrialized countries to end subsidies and protectionism, the Bangkok World newspaper reported. (UPI story, Washington Post, A17)

\$1.5 BILLION CUT TO BE SOUGHT IN FOREIGN AID

Rep. David Obey said yesterday that he will propose a \$1.5 billion cut in foreign aid for fiscal 1987 when the House Appropriations foreign operations subcommittee meets this afternoon.

Obey's proposed cuts would affect all military and development programs except aid to Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Ireland. Other countries could face cuts of up to 50 percent.

(Jonathan Karp, Washington Post, A7)

HONDURAN COFFEE GROWERS BLAME
CONTRAS FOR LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -- Representatives of 50,000 small coffee producers met with Honduran congressional leaders yesterday to complain that the presence of U.S.-backed anti-Nicaraguan rebels along the border between the two countries has forced them from their homes and ruined their livelihood. Wilfredo Castellanos, vice president of the Association of Coffee Producers, said in an interview that the organization planned to demand compensation from the U.S. government for damages. He said the small growers had lost an estimated \$2 million in income this year because fighting between the rebels and Nicaraguan troops along the border had prevented a full coffee harvest.

"The government should expel all foreign troops and affirm Honduran sovereignty over its own territory.... The crisis will get worse soon if this does not happen because of the new [U.S.] aid program" for the contras, Castellanos said. (Joanne Omang, Washington Post, A29)

NATIONAL NEWS

SENATE CASTS 50-49 VOTE FOR MANION

The Senate gave final approval for Daniel Manion to become a federal appeals court judge yesterday, ending a long and divisive battle over the most controversial of President Reagan's conservative nominees to the federal bench.

By a 50-to-49 vote, the Senate let stand a disputed vote last month confirming the Indiana lawyer for the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Vice President George Bush cast the 50th vote after the Senate split 49 to 49 on a motion by Manion opponents to reconsider last month's action.

(Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A1)

50% INCREASE IN CIGARETTE TAX VOTED

The Republican-controlled Senate Finance Committee, defying the Reagan Administration's policy against tax increases, voted unexpectedly yesterday to raise the federal cigarette tax from 16 to 24 cents a pack to help meet next fiscal year's deficit target.

As soon as word of the proposal to raise the levy spread across the Capitol, the Democratic-led House Ways and Means Committee indicated it would consider a 5-cent-a-pack increase, with revenues to be earmarked for the Medicare program.

(Helen Dewar & Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A4)

O'NEILL PROPOSES CONGRESS MOUNT ATTACK ON DRUGS

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, flanked by 11 chairmen of House committees, today called for a bipartisan House effort to develop a comprehensive drug law and bring it to the floor for a vote by Sept. 10.

"Drug abuse is no longer a problem for a few localities or a few communities to handle," said Mr. O'Neill. "It has spread like wildfire to become not only a tragic national menace but a threat to our domestic peace and security."

(Reginald Stuart, New York Times, A1)

EEOC TO RESUME HIRING-GOAL EFFORTS

The chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission said yesterday that because of this month's Supreme Court rulings upholding minority hiring goals for private employers who discriminate, the commission will resume efforts to impose such remedies.

"The Supreme Court has ruled, and as far as I'm concerned that's that," Chairman Clarence Thomas said. "Whatever reservations I have are purely personal.... That's the law of the land, whether I like it or not."

(Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. MAY LIMIT FLIGHTS AT CHICAGO AIRPORT

An unusually high number of near collisions at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport has spurred a National Transportation Safety Board investigation.

Board specialists, who recently returned from O'Hare, are so concerned that they are considering a formal recommendation to restrict flights at the world's busiest airport until more Federal Aviation Administration controllers become available, sources said. So far this year, there have been 14 close calls at O'Hare, only two of which have been publicized. Most of the incidents involve controller errors, the sources said.

(Douglas Feaver, Washington Post, A1)

ATLAS ROCKET IS GROUNDED INDEFINITELY

The launch of an Atlas-Centaur rocket that was to carry a Navy communications satellite into orbit on Aug. 28 has been postponed indefinitely, NASA officials said yesterday.

The launch was postponed after engineers "found problems with some of the electronic parts" in the plant that manufactures them, NASA spokeswoman Marilyn Edwards said at Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, which manages the Atlas-Centaur program.

(Kathy Sawyer, Washington Post, A10)

LAXALT 'WILL GO' FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IF SUPPORT IS FIRM BY SPRING

Sen. Paul Laxalt moved a long step closer yesterday toward a candidacy for his party's 1988 presidential nomination, telling reporters that if he receives adequate assurances of political and financial support by next spring, "I will go."

Laxalt, who is retiring from the Senate, said he has "no crying ambition to go out and run for president," but was being urged by many early Reagan supporters to become a candidate so that "Ronald Reagan's policies and purposes can be perpetuated beyond" 1988.

(David Broder, Washington Post, A6)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Senate Candidates Rush To Television To Define Their Images," by Sidney Blumenthal, appears in The Washington Post, A3.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Wednesday Evening, July 23, 1986)

SOUTH AFRICA

CBS's DAN RATHER: President Reagan's refusal to call for any more sanctions against South African racism ran into a storm of protest today. Foreign Ministers of 50 African nations condemned the President's policy as, "covert support for racism." And at home the reaction was about as hostile.

CBS's BILL MCLAUGHLIN: President Reagan's refusal to impose new economic sanctions against South Africa drew protest as he campaigned for Republicans in Dallas.

(TV coverage: The President with Mr. Clements.)

The hecklers there were shouted down by a friendly crowd. But on Capitol Hill there was no one to shout down Republican and Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee as they told Secretary Shultz just what they thought of the President's policy.

(SEN. KASSEBAUM: "I hope Mr. Secretary that today you can help fill the gaps in a blank policy page.")

SEN. KERRY: "I unfortunately liken the President to an ostrich with his head in the sand.")

Shultz gamely defended the President's refusal to impose sanctions.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "It was an important, vigorous, and principled statement of which we can all be proud.")

It was a defense that enraged Sen. Joseph Biden.

(SEN. BIDEN: "I hate to hear an Administration and a Secretary of State refusing to act on a morally abhorrent point. I hate to hear this country -- I'm ashamed that this country puts out a policy like this that says nothing. Nothing. I'm ashamed of the lack of moral backbone for this policy.")

SECRETARY SHULTZ: "I resent that. I resent that deeply because there is tremendous moral backbone in that policy.")

Committee Chairman Lugar outlined some of the sanctions Congress may impose despite Shultz's objections.

SEN. LUGAR: "We stop airplane flights from South Africa to the United States. Specifically if visas were not available to some people in South Africa in the leadership group; that might get their attention.")

Shultz also had to deal with published accusations that the banned African National Congress, the main black opposition group in South Africa, was spied on by U.S. Intelligence which passed the information on to South Africa's white rulers.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "This morning I received a telephone call on a secure line from the Director of Central Intelligence, Mr. Casey -- who told me categorically that that was not true.")

But knowledgeable sources tell CBS News that the U.S. National Security Agency has, for years, spied on the ANC and passed that information on to British Intelligence. The British in turn, are said to have given the information to the South African secret police.

RATHER: In South Africa British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe began a controversial peace mission. He met today with President Botha. Howe said that he's there to encourage talks between the white minority government and black leaders, but South Africa's black leaders are disgusted at Britain's refusal to impose new sanctions. They have refused to meet with Howe. (CBS-Lead)

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: It's been a little over 24 hours since President Reagan delivered his speech telling the world that his Administration is still not interested in imposing economic sanctions on South Africa because of its racial policies. Today the Secretary of State was obliged to listen to the congressional reaction. It was not encouraging.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY: They were all smiles to begin with but that didn't last long. For the next four hours Secretary of State Shultz took an incredible beating before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In a rare show of unity both Democrats and Republicans lambasted Administration policy toward South Africa as outlined by the President.

(SEN. KASSEBAUM: "The President's speech yesterday contained no new initiatives, it gave no new direction for our policies toward South Africa, and perhaps most importantly it offered no renewed vigor.")

SEN. SARBANES: "The policy of constructive engagement is not merely a failure, it was a failure long ago. It is now a tragedy and a disgrace.") Through all this Shultz stood his ground arguing against the economic sanctions which Congress now seems certain to pass.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "It cannot make sense politically, economically, or morally to compound the suffering of an entire region and remove our remaining influence as a gesture of outrage.")

Not all the discussion of what is happening in South Africa was so calm and reasoned.

(SEN. BIDEN: "These people are being crushed and we're sitting here with the same kind of rhetoric.")

SHULTZ: "You are totally misconstruing the testimony that I gave."

BIDEN: "I'm ashamed that this country puts out a policy like this that says nothing. Nothing. I'm ashamed at the lack of moral backbone to this policy."

SHULTZ: "I resent that deeply because there is tremendous moral backbone in that policy on a bipartisan basis.")

Earlier Shultz was asked about a "New York Times" story which indicated the U.S. has been providing the South African government with intelligence about anti-government activity. Shultz said he talked to CIA Director Casey this morning...

(SHULTZ: "Who told me categorically that that was not true.")

Now the Administration rests its case with full knowledge that Congress will likely force upon the President a far tougher policy toward South Africa.

JENNINGS: In South Africa it has been a similarly difficult day for the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. He wants to accomplish a great deal but he has little chance of doing so.

ABC's DON KLADSTRUP: Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission has already been pronounced dead on arrival by most observers.... After two hours of talks...there was no evidence of success.

(SIR GEOFFREY HOWE: "I regard these exchanges as confidential.") And, he might have added, a desperate effort to avert sanctions by the European Community, a move that angers blacks who are still seething about President Reagan's speech against sanctions.

(DR. MOTLANA, Soweto leader: "It's the kind of thing that we've come to expect from the cowboy President.")

WINNIE MANDELA: "We have always regarded him as the actor he has always been. To him we are his theater.")

President Reagan praised South Africa for making dramatic changes -- in desegregating public places for instance. What he didn't say is that there are still buses for whites and buses for blacks; toilets for whites and toilets for blacks.... The President praised South Africa for lifting its pass laws which prohibit blacks from moving about freely. What he didn't say is that blacks still can't live in white areas because of the Group Areas Act. Mr. Reagan praised South Africa for legalizing trade unions. What he didn't say is that authorities have effectively muzzled union activity by detaining hundreds of leaders under the state of emergency. In short, President Reagan's speech has cost him support among South Africa's black leadership, fueled further disgust with the U.S., and made Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission here mission impossible. (ABC-2)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: President Reagan's policy speech on South Africa was condemned today by the ANC, the African National Congress, the rebel group fighting white minority rule in that country. It called the speech hypocritical. And the Organization of African Unity called it an apology for apartheid, one member, Nigeria, saying the only solution now was increased guerrilla warfare. In Washington Secretary of State Shultz was the point man in defending the President's speech. He appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations committee, and Shultz was on the defensive.

NBC's MARVIN KALB: They spoke two different languages. Secretary Shultz, the diplomat, urging patience, restraint, no further sanctions, not now. The committee in an unusually emotional session clearly out of patience with the President, his policy, and his Secretary of State, demanding nothing less than tougher sanctions -- a real change in U.S. policy. First, Shultz summarizing its main point.

(SHULTZ: "Apartheid must be brought to an end and be replaced by a democratic system of government in which the rights of the majority, minorities, and individuals are protected by a bill of rights and firm constitutional guarantees.")

But he opposed sanctions now and on a bipartisan basis the committee wasn't buying.

(SEN. KASSEBAUM: "I agree with the President that we must not cut and run in South Africa, but neither can we simply sit down and shut up.")

SEN. BIDEN: "I'm ashamed that's our policy, that's what I'm ashamed of. I'm ashamed of the lack of moral backbone to this policy."

SHULTZ: "I resent that deeply because there is tremendous moral backbone in that policy on a..."

On a "New York Times" Report this morning that the U.S. and Great Britain have given South Africa secret intelligence on the rebel African National Congress, Shultz had this prepared denial:

KALB continues:

(SHULTZ: "This morning I received a telephone call on a secure line from the Director of Central Intelligence, Mr. Casey, who told me categorically that that was not true.")

Tonight Senators Kennedy and Weicker, disregarding Shultz's appeals for patience have produced an amendment outlining a broad series of economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa that could well be approved by the Senate. (NBC-2)

MANION

RATHER: To his supporters, including President Reagan, Indiana lawyer Daniel Manion is a staunch fighter for conservative ideals and ideology. To his detractors Manion is a dangerous reactionary unfit to be a federal judge. Today his supporters won as the U.S. Senate approved Manion's controversial nomination to the federal bench in Chicago.

CBS's PHIL JONES: Vice President Bush came to the Capitol in case his vote was needed.

(VICE PRESIDENT: "On this vote the yeas are 49, the nays are 49.") A tie vote meant that Manion had already won, but in the tenseness of the moment the Vice President still weighed in.

(VICE PRESIDENT: The Vice President votes "nay".) That made it 50 to 49. Manion had been cleared to sit on the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals.

(SEN. BIDEN: "I lost. We made a good fight. I think the message is clear that this man at best, by anybody's reading is marginally qualified.")

But Republican supporters argued the fight was over ideology not Manion's judicial qualification.

(SEN. DOLE: "What has Mr. Manion done? Misspelled some words? What's wrong with Mr. Manion? Small town lawyer, country lawyer? Conservative? Republican?")

Attorney General Meese congratulated the Senate for resisting extremist's attempts to politicize the judicial confirmation process. But opponents saw this as a sad day for the judiciary.

(LAURENCE TRIBE, Harvard Law School: "Daniel Manion is a person of no legal distinction whatever. He is not really fit to serve as a federal judge.")

Five Republicans were opposed to Manion and even some of those who voted for him were saying privately that if the President is going to send up conservatives, from now on he better make sure their qualifications are beyond question. (CBS-2, NBC-3)

ABC's BRIT HUME: For a small time conservative lawyer, Manion has stirred a big time political controversy....

(SEN. METZENBAUM: "We all know that the vote in the first instance was tainted. It's also been tainted by the open trading of judges. Judges should not be traded like porkbellies or common stock. These judges are a part of our constitutional system. They are appointed for life.")

...(VICE PRESIDENT: "The Senate being equally divided the Vice President votes "nay", and the motion to reconsider is not agreed to.") (ABC-4, NBC-3)

ISRAEL/MOROCCO

RATHER: Hopes for a breakthrough toward peace in the Middle East were soaring these last two days. King Hassan of Morocco talked for nearly ten hours with Israeli Prime Minister Peres, but tonight as this surprise summit ended the Moroccan King dashed many of those hopes.

CBS's DOUG TUNNEL: King Hassan of Morocco tonight said he will inform Arab heads of state of Israel's negative position on any new Middle East peace initiative, apparently casting doubt on his willingness to continue as a go-between for Arabs and Israelis after two days of talks here with Prime Minister Peres. In a televised speech to the nation Hassan implied the talks had failed.... The talks almost broke down completely yesterday. The main stumbling block believed to be, once again, the Palestinians.

RATHER: Vice President Bush will fly to the Middle East this weekend for ten days of talks in Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. (CBS-4, NBC-6)

JENNINGS: The Israeli Prime Minister and the Moroccan King have finished talking. King Hassan went on television tonight to tell his brother Arabs that his meeting with Shimon Peres was not a shame, that no Arab conference had ever forbidden anyone to talk to Israel. As for progress the King proposed an international peace conference for the Middle East including the Palestine Liberation Organization. That is presently against Israeli policy so it doesn't look like there was any breakthrough. (ABC-3)

COMMENTARY/MIDDLE EAST

NBC's JOHN CHANCELLOR: ...Israel's reaction to the Moroccan visit shows how things have changed in the nine years since Sadat's visit. The unity of 1977 has been replaced with partisan division and uncertainty. And the real importance of what happened in Morocco -- that a second Arab leader has dealt with an Israeli leader in public -- has been diminished. (NBC-7)

FEDERAL RESERVE

RATHER: The uncertain economy has put pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to loosen its credit: its interest rate controls. But the Fed has cut its discount rate three times this year and today the central bank's chairman, Paul Volcker, said monetary policy alone cannot sustain an economic recovery. Volcker warned of "imbalances and strains in the U.S. economy." (CBS-9)

ECONOMY

RATHER: The U.S. government today released mixed signal clutch of economic reports. The Labor Department said rising food and gasoline costs last month sparked an increase of .5% in consumer prices. That was the biggest rise since November. But the report noted that for the first half of the year prices dropped at an annual rate of .2%. That's the lowest figure in the inflation category in more than three decades.

(ABC-7, CBS-7)

U.S./LIBYA/ARMS

RATHER: It is being called the largest illegal sale of U.S. military equipment to Libya ever uncovered, and tonight Americans are in custody and Libyans have been charged.

CBS's DEBRA POTTER: It was a \$60 million deal: the illegal sale of American transport planes and spare parts to the Libyan government. Today in Atlanta, five Americans and two Libyans were indicted.

(STEVEN HOOPER, U.S. Customs: "This is the largest diversion of military equipment that we've ever discovered.")

...The Libyans have wanted U.S. technology for years and officials say they got it this time because the defendants were greedy.

(ABC-5, CBS-5, NBC-4)

STEALTH AIRPLANE

BROKAW: ...It is known that Lockheed has been developing the Stealth fighter for 10 years now and tomorrow Congress begins hearings on charges that Lockheed may have lost or falsified several hundred secret documents dealing with Stealth. There are also serious questions about how Lockheed has managed the government's money.

(NBC-5)

REPORTER/CHINA

RATHER: Mainland China has expelled a "New York Times" correspondent. They accused him of spying. Steadfastly maintaining his innocence reporter John Burns was banished after spending nearly a week in detention.

(ABC-8, CBS-6, NBC-8)

ORGANIZED CRIME

RATHER: Organized crime. The key word there is organized. Criminal enterprises run like business designed to turn a maximum profit. But take a few key bosses away and the organization can collapse. That is the theory behind the federal government's latest effort trying to crack organized crime, and, say the feds, it is working.

(CBS-12)

-End of B-Section-

EDITORIALS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Spineless S. Africa Speech Refuels Call For Sanctions -- "The bungled handling of the Robert Brown affair dashed hopes the Administration had found either the courage or common sense to move beyond its discredited and toothless policy of 'constructive engagement.' ... If America is to preserve a role in South Africa's future, it must look now to graduated, targeted and escalating sanctions to divert the government from its march into oblivion. It must signal solidarity with black leaders. It must act affirmatively. It is far past time to wait and see. The Administration has missed its moment. It is time for the Senate to go farther. Perhaps the time is past. But better to have tried and failed than to have never tried at all."

(Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/23)

Reagan The Rotten Sport -- "Mrs. Thatcher has a Commonwealth around her, full of post-colonial rulers for whom the South Africa issue is crucial. The same is not true of Mr. Reagan. If Congress ignores the President and votes sanctions, the press will portray the event as a defeat for him. But the President can veto. And when the veto creates a noise loud enough to be heard and judged across the country, who do you think will come out on the winning side? On the basis of track record alone, we'd have to put our money on the President. Some senators might consider whether they'd better do the same."

(Wall Street Journal, 7/23)

Pleading For Time -- "Neither President Reagan nor British Prime Minister Thatcher can dictate terms to the South African regime of President Botha. But they are fighting a last-ditch campaign at considerable political cost against sanctions. If Mr. Reagan dissuades the Senate from speedy enactment of the House measure or even half of it, he is at best buying time. He did not say how much, but it cannot be long. That regime used his previous policy for six years to delay and delay -- a tactic that will work no more. Congress is now driving American policy. Mr. Reagan disappointed his rightwing supporters and delivered what was indeed an ultimatum, only in hopes of slowing Congress down. Whether he succeeds is up to South Africa."

(Baltimore Sun, 7/23)

Disarming American Policy -- "Despite changes in some racist policies, the most obvious change in South Africa has been an intolerable intensification of the Botha government's repression of criticism and dissent and a suspension of basic rights. In response, Mr. Reagan said the same things he has said before. We can only wonder why he bothered."

(Charlotte (N.C.) Observer, 7/23)

A Toothless Policy -- "The leader of the world's foremost guardian of human rights apparently would rather abandon principles than dictatorial regimes that happen to be anti-Communist.... The sad truth is that the majority of South Africans are worse off today than they were even a year ago. The state of emergency has made it so. South Africa's civil strife is headed toward civil war and the United States has all but conceded impotence."

(Hartford Courant, 7/23)

SOUTH AFRICA (continued)

Immobility's Voice -- "The House of Representatives, in a moment of excessive emotionalism, has adopted extreme measures that would do more harm than good. But from this the Senate now can draw a program of moderated, constructive action that will erase, in the minds of the white oligarchy in South Africa, the doubts that Reagan has surely left about the determination of the United States to stand with the majority in South Africa."
(Los Angeles Times, 7/23)

What New South Africa Policy? -- "President Reagan's month-long 'reassessment' of his attitude toward South Africa ended yesterday without an iota of change or regret.... The crisis in South Africa is everything that Mr. Reagan said. Time is running out for those who abhor violence. There are conflicts within each racial group as well as between the races. To the extent they can, the Western governments should act in concert to bolster the forces of decency to head off a catastrophe. They should have channels to all contending parties. But having accurately described the maelstrom, Mr. Reagan promises aimlessly to remain 'engaged.' He came up deaf not only to one of the great moral issues of his time but even to the importunings of the Congress down the street. He would have been wiser to say nothing at all."
(New York Times, 7/23)

Reagan's Sympathy For South Africa -- "The President was altogether too gentle with South Africa. The call for sanctions is really a call for some dramatic gesture of utter disapproval. And a gesture is very much in order. The President was not willing to talk about such steps himself. But they should have been the very centerpiece of his address... There was, of course, the usual litany of recommendations: set up a timetable for eliminating apartheid, free Nelson Mandela, end the ban of certain black political organizations, open a discussion with blacks aiming toward sharing power. And there was the usual appeal to Congress not to impose economic sanctions. But there was nothing to give American opposition to oppression in South Africa's cutting edge."
(Chicago Tribune, 7/23)

The Old South Africa Policy -- "Mr. Reagan got it wrong in his South Africa speech yesterday. Something new was needed.... There is a disconcerting rigidity to Mr. Reagan's thinking. Somehow he has got the sanctions question framed in artificial either/or terms. Unenforceable indiscriminate sanctions of the sort of the House adopted in a fit of theatrics and distraction may deserve that label, but sanctions like those recommended by the recent British Commonwealth mission belong to a sensible stay-and-work policy.... The Reagan speech unhappily aggravates and advertises divisions in Washington. The silver lining is that it may have the practical effect of drawing the Republican-controlled Senate into a larger role. Moderates such as Richard Lugar and Nancy Kassenbaum favor an effort to keep up with fast-moving political currents and to steer them by application of particular sanctions in stages. This is the approach the President might have taken in order to retain control of American policy. He stands increasingly to lose control now."

(Washington Post, 7/23)

SOUTH AFRICA (continued)

A Stroke of Statesmanship -- "Balanced but unambiguous, the President's speech condemned both Pretoria's tyrannical state of emergency and the terrorist practices of the African National Congress -- with which, he made clear, South Africa has no obligation to negotiate.... Free Nelson Mandela, the ANC's figurehead, a man properly imprisoned on a treason rap? Why not? Mature democracies allow even the most unsavory demagogues a comfortable latitude. Lift the ban on black political parties? Of course. If Mr. Reagan erred at all, it was in approving the further dispersal of American tax dollars among southern Africa's front-line states. New public works projects -- high-ways to connect these Marxist fiefdoms and the like -- scarcely will reduce their hostility, their uncooperativeness, and their ideological angularity toward the nation that the President so desperately wants to heel." (Washington Times, 7/23)

The Status Quo Is the Threat in South Africa -- "President Ronald Reagan yesterday delivered a ringing call for inaction on South Africa. Congress would serve American interests best by ignoring his muddled argument and imposing selective economic sanctions on the white-minority regime in Pretoria. Reagan made some unexceptionable points on his way to his feeble conclusion that in South Africa's case passivity is the best policy. He acknowledged, for example, that apartheid 'threatens our vital interests in southern Africa, because it is drawing neighboring states into the vortex of violence.' ... Reagan's policy would ultimately ravage the South African economy far more thoroughly than the sanctions he warns against. Congress must devise a better one that is still flexible but carries a threat of greater inflexibility to come." (Newsday, 7/23)

Vapid Words on S. Africa -- "After listening to President Reagan's long-awaited speech on South Africa we had to wonder: Why did he bother? He enunciated no new policy. He staked out no new territory. He made no new proposals. He suggested no new vehicles for opening negotiations. He provided no new ground on which the antagonists could meet. He stirred no hope. He provided no vision. He showed no leadership." (Chicago Sun-Times, 7/23)

Inconsistencies in Reagan's S. Africa Speech -- "We don't know what committee wrote the President's speech, but its inconsistency will satisfy no one. We agree, however, with the President's primary aim: The start of a dialogue between the white-minority government and majority blacks, followed by formal negotiations, resulting in an end to apartheid and enactment power-sharing in one form or another.... The injection of the communist virus makes this immensely difficult transformation even harder. It would be made virtually impossible, however, amidst an economy wrecked by sanctions imposed by the rest of the world." (New York City Tribune, 7/23)

Editorial: "Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher are taking huge political risks in holding out so strongly against further sanctions.... If South Africa allows them to topple, it will not only do two allies a disservice but ensure implacably hostile successors." (Johannesburg Star, South Africa, 7/23)