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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan: Renewed Hope For Superpower Summit -- President Reagan says the "ball is in the Soviet court" on nuclear arms negotiations amid renewed but cautious optimism that plans for a second superpower summit could be back on track. (Washington Post, Washington Times, Copley News Service, Reuter, UPI)

Reagan Seeking Time To Maneuver On S. Africa -- The Reagan Administration sought to buy time yesterday in dealing with growing congressional pressure for economic sanctions against South Africa, with White House officials saying that some proposals contained in new Senate legislation are acceptable to the President while others are not.

(Washington Post)

NATIONAL NEWS

Senate Judiciary Committee Considers Rehnquist Nomination -- Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist, warned he must confront "nastiness, hoopla and...hysteria" in seeking to become the nation's 16th chief justice, says he is ready to answer a Senate committee's questions.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Copley News Service)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday Evening)

SUMMIT -- Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will meet in September to discuss a second superpower summit.

JUDGE REHNQUIST -- There were sharp words and at least one "no" vote right from the very start at the Senate confirmation hearings.

SOUTH AFRICA -- The Reagan Administration lost more ground in its effort to prevent new economic sanctions against South Africa.

A HOSTAGE NOW FREE, A POLICY STILL FIRM

"The U.S. government must stand firm in its position on the hostages: Always ready for quiet, behind-the-scenes negotiation, but giving no recognition, phony dignity or quarter to the terrorists in public forum. The U.S. has a vital role to play in the Middle East -- not one bit of it easy. It can be made only more difficult -- or impossible -- if the government were to capitulate to the demands of terrorists."

(New York Daily News, 7/29)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

PREPARATORY MEETINGS SET ON SUMMIT

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on a series of preparatory meetings that could produce a second summit meeting, including a Sept. 19-20 visit to Washington by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Administration officials said yesterday.

President Reagan, reflecting optimism about U.S.-Soviet discussions completed here Monday, said in a White House speech that the series of meetings "could lead to a productive summit later this year." A White House official went further, saying the meeting between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev probably will be held in December but could occur as early as mid-November.

(Lou Cannon & Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

Summit On Track, Reagan Says

President Reagan said yesterday serious talks are under way again to lay the groundwork for a U.S.-Soviet summit in the United States later this year.

It was the strongest indication yet that a Washington summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev is now back on track and likely to take place in late November or December.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

Reagan: Renewed Hope For Superpower Summit

President Reagan says the "ball is in the Soviet court" on nuclear arms negotiations amid renewed but cautious optimism that plans for a second superpower summit could be back on track.

Reagan told a group of GOP Capitol Hill student interns Tuesday that he agreed to a Soviet "work plan, involving a series of preparatory meetings that could lead to a productive summit later this year."

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

Superpowers Accelerate Progress Towards A Summit

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to a September ministerial meeting in Washington to plan for a second summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The planned talks between Secretary of States George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, disclosed by officials yesterday, represent accelerated progress towards a summit later this year.

(William Scally, Reuter)

Reagan Determined To Have Arms Talks With Soviets

President Reagan Tuesday said his recent arms control letter to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "underlines my determination to keep the momentum going" and that he has "renewed hopes" for an agreement reducing nuclear arsenals.

Mr. Reagan, in a speech to White House interns, cautioned that arms talks with the Soviets will "certainly be a long, arduous process."

Mr. Reagan said he also agreed to the Soviet suggestion of a "work plan" involving a series of preparatory meetings between top U.S. and Soviet officials that could lead to a "productive summit" between him and Gorbachev later this year. (William Osborne, Copley News Service)

REAGAN TOLD EXTENDING ABM PACT WOULD ENDANGER FUNDS FOR SDI

A group of House Republicans has warned President Reagan that his strategic missile defense program will not receive adequate funding if he accepts a five to seven-year extension of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, congressional sources said yesterday.

The 21 House Republicans, in a confidential letter to the President sent last Thursday, said the ABM treaty extension is "certain to lead members to conclude that the Strategic Defense Initiative has become a bargaining chip" in the Geneva arms talks.

(Walter Andrews, Washington Times, A2)

U.S. ANALYZES GORBACHEV'S BID TO CHINA

State Department officials said yesterday that they interpreted Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's overtures to China in a speech Monday as a major bid for a broad improvement in Sino-Soviet relations and in ties with other Asian nations.

One senior official said Gorbachev's address in Vladivostok, in the Soviet Far East near Japan, was "extraordinary" in asserting Moscow's desire for a greater role in Asia and the Pacific. Another official said it was the most important Asia-oriented declaration from Moscow since the early 1980s.

(Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A15)

REAGAN SEEKING TIME TO MANEUVER ON S. AFRICA

The Reagan Administration sought to buy time yesterday in dealing with growing congressional pressure for economic sanctions against South Africa, with White House officials saying that some proposals contained in new Senate legislation are acceptable to the President while others are not.

A senior Administration official said that Reagan was "personally resistant" to more far-reaching sanctions proposed yesterday in legislation by Sen. Richard Lugar and even more reluctant to accept the total ban on new U.S. investment in South Africa sought by Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum.

(Lou Cannon & Ed Walsh, Washington Post, A19)

SOUTH AFRICA PACT BLASTED AS TEXTILE SHOWDOWN NEARS

Critics of Reagan Administration trade policy say a newly disclosed agreement with South Africa will fuel their drive to override a presidential veto in the House next week.

"I would think that the Administration has made an error that will cost them votes," Rep. Ed Jenkins said Tuesday. He said the pact brought to light Monday could be the catalyst for an override of Reagan's veto of legislation to tighten quotas on textile imports.

(Mike Robinson, AP)

VOLCKER URGES CONGRESS NOT TO OVERRIDE VETO OF BILL RESTRICTING TEXTILE IMPORTS

Saying that the world economy is "very close" to a "spiral of protectionism," Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said Congress shouldn't override President Reagan's veto of legislation restricting textile imports.

"To pass that bill over a veto would be a very large step backward," the Fed chief warned.

(Alan Murray, Wall Street Journal, A2)

BOTHA REFUSES PLEA TO FREE MANDELA

PRETORIA -- British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe left here empty-handed tonight at the end of a weeklong mission for the European that South African President P. W. Botha assailed as interference in South Africa's affairs and an attempt to force the country to commit "national suicide."

"He came to South Africa mainly to bring pressure to bear on us to unconditionally release Nelson Mandela and to unban the ANC," Botha said.

The president made it clear that he was not prepared to do this as long as the ANC was "under communist control" and remained committed to forcing political change by guerrilla tactics.

(Allister Sparks, Washington Post, A1)

ORTEGA ASKS U.N. TO BACK COURT RULING

UNITED NATIONS -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega appealed to the Security Council today to endorse a World Court opinion calling on the United States to end its support of rebel groups fighting his government.

He also urged President Reagan to reconsider his "immoral policy of state terrorism" and negotiate peace with the leftist Sandinista government.

"We are certainly not prepared to take lessons in international law from Nicaragua," replied U.S. Ambassador Vernon Walters. He said, "Nicaragua will continue to be torn by strife unless and until there is genuine reconciliation" between the Sandinistas and the rebels, known as counterrevolutionaries or contras.

(Michael Berlin, Washington Post, A14)

BRZEZINSKI: BITE THE BULLET, BLOCKADE NICARAGUAN PORTS

Former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said yesterday that President Reagan should "bite the bullet" and impose a naval blockade against Nicaragua's Sandinista regime.

Mr. Brzezinski, who was national security adviser to former President Jimmy Carter, said such a blockade could effectively halt Soviet bloc arms shipments and would isolate Managua from Soviet and Cuban support.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A1)

BUSH APPEALS FOR TALKS BETWEEN PERES, HUSSEIN

JERUSALEM -- Vice President George Bush today called on Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Jordan's King Hussein to hold a face-to-face meeting and begin direct negotiations as the "next logical step" in reviving the Middle East peace process.

Today, after Bush made the comment, his spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, said the Vice President was not proposing a specific meeting between Peres and Hussein, or was he reflecting any new initiatives from his visit to Israel this week. Peres held a controversial meeting last week with Morocco's King Hassan II.

Fitzwater said Bush was endorsing the concept of face-to-face meetings but was not asking Hussein to attend a specific session with Peres.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A16)

SOME PALESTINIANS SPURN BUSH PARTY IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM -- Vice President George Bush gave a reception for prominent Palestinians yesterday, but some stayed away, citing U.S. refusal to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and his tour of Jerusalem's Arab sector, which Israel has annexed.

Marlin Fitzwater, the Vice President's spokesman, said Mr. Bush told his guests: "I know many of you were under pressure for coming. I can't tell you how much I appreciate your being here."

(Washington Times, A6)

BAN SOUGHT AGAINST CHILE

Rep. Bruce Morrison said yesterday that the U.S. should oppose international bank loans to Chile because of human rights violations by the military government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Morrison, who serves on a subcommittee that oversees loans by the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, told a news conference here that U.S. law prohibits approval of loans to governments engaging in patterns of gross violations of human rights.

(Zeynep Alemdar, Washington Post, A10)

NATIONAL NEWS

KENNEDY CALLS REHNQUIST 'TOO EXTREME'

Sen. Edward Kennedy assailed William Rehnquist yesterday as "too extreme to be chief justice" as the Senate Judiciary Committee began its confirmation hearings on President Reagan's nomination of Rehnquist to head the Supreme Court.

"Mainstream or too extreme, that is the question," Kennedy said. "By his own record of massive isolated dissent, Justice Rehnquist answers that question -- he is too extreme on race, too extreme on women's rights, too extreme on freedom of speech, too extreme on separation of church and state, too extreme to be chief justice."

(George Lardner & Al Kamen, Washington Post, A1)

The Message To Rehnquist: Hang On Tight

The Senate yesterday opened its consideration of Justice William Rehnquist as chief justice to a drumbeat of Republican praise and bitter Democratic denunciation.

Sen. Alan Simpson urged him to "hang on tight." He will face "hearsay, nastiness, and maybe even a little bit of hysteria," he said.

(David Sellers, Washington Times, A1)

Senate Judiciary Committee Considers Rehnquist Nomination

Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist, warned he must confront "nastiness, hoopla and...hysteria" in seeking to become the nation's 16th chief justice, says he is ready to answer a Senate committee's questions.

"I'm at the committee's disposal now," Rehnquist said at the end of a three-hour committee hearing Tuesday.

"A court remade in the image of Justice Rehnquist would make the Constitution...a lesser document in a lesser land," Sen. Edward Kennedy said.

Sen. Paul Laxalt call him "superbly qualified," and Sen. Jeremiah Denton said Rehnquist is "one of the great jurists of our time."

(Richard Carelli, AP)

Rehnquist Confirmation Hearing Opens

The nomination of Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist to become the court's 16th chief justice encountered partisan support and opposition as his Senate confirmation hearing began Tuesday.

"Justice Rehnquist does not measure up," Sen. Edward Kennedy said, reading from a lengthy statement, as Rehnquist sat with his wife, daughter and son-in-law in the front row of the large hearing room.

"His leadership ability comes not only from a keen intellect and knowledge of the law, but is also based on an understanding of the court and the entire judicial system learned through active participation," Sen. Strom Thurmond said.

(Benjamin Shore, Copley News Service)

PACKWOOD PROPOSES HIGHER BUSINESS TAXES

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Bob Packwood, with the grudging acquiescence of his fellow Senate tax negotiators, yesterday proposed a revised list of \$30 billion in revenue-raising ideas that would hit business far harder than a previous Senate plan rejected by House conferees.

The Senate also proposed a few changes to make its bill more generous to lower and middle-income taxpayers, including an expansion of the tax credit for poor workers and a larger standard deduction for the elderly and blind.

"There is a strong feeling this is as far as we're going," said Packwood, who agreed with his fellow senators that the Senate has done most of the giving so far. (Anne Swardson, Washington Post, A7)

PRESIDENT MAY DELAY SHUTTLE FUNDS

President Reagan may delay funding for a new \$2.8 billion space shuttle orbiter until next year after his top budget adviser strongly objected to the project at a National Security Council meeting yesterday, Administration sources said.

Administration officials stressed that no decisions were made at yesterday's meeting. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Reagan got several recommendations, "took the views under advisement and will make a decision in the next several days."

(Michael Isikoff, Washington Post, A9)

HEALTH CARE SPENDING'S SHARE OF GNP REACHES A NEW HIGH

The nation spent \$425 billion on health care in 1985, an amount equal to 10.7 percent of the gross national product, the highest share in U.S. history, the Department of Health and Human Services reported yesterday.

According to the new report, health care spending as a proportion of GNP is nearly double that of two decades ago. Professor Uwe Reinhardt, a Princeton economist, said yesterday that the proportion is the highest for any developed nation in the world.

(Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A6)

GAS-SHELL PRODUCTION ORDERED

President Reagan told Congress yesterday that he has ordered production to begin in October on a new generation of chemical artillery shells, apparently ending a four-year battle on Capitol Hill and a 17-year moratorium on U.S. production of nerve gas weapons.

House and Senate opponents of the new weapons, however, vowed that the battle was not over. Rep. Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Sen. David Pryor, a leader of the anti-chemical weapons group in the Senate, argued yesterday Reagan had not met the congressional conditions and said they would make a new effort to halt production by amending the fiscal 1987 defense authorization bill now before Congress. (Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A6)

COUNTIES GET DISASTER STATUS

Forty-one parched North Carolina counties are the first to be designated disaster areas from the drought that has devastated crops and livestock in the South.

Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng also said late Monday that farmers in 28 counties adjacent to the 41 could qualify for benefits.

Farmers in all 69 counties will be eligible for emergency disaster loans if substantial parts of their crops are destroyed. Other states have asked for disaster declarations, but Lyng has yet to act on those requests.

(Washington Post, A3)

'87 FUNDS FOR HOUSE APPROVED

The House approved a \$1.3 billion bill yesterday to provide money in fiscal 1987 for its own operations, the Library of Congress and several congressional agencies.

On a 209-to-199 vote, the House rejected an amendment by Rep. Bill Frenzel cutting the total appropriation by 3.5 percent, essentially bringing legislative branch funding back to fiscal 1986 levels. The fiscal 1987 bill included a 3.7 percent increase above 1986 spending.

(UPI story, Washington Post, A7)

TV TO BE PERMANENT FIXTURE IN SENATE

Judging its television debut a resounding success, the Senate is making microphones, cameras and bright lights permanent fixtures to provide gavel-to-gavel broadcasts of its proceedings.

"We sort of built an electronic bridge to the American people," Sen. Robert Dole said Tuesday before the Senate voted 78-21 to make permanent its month-old experiment with live TV coverage.

(James Rowley, AP)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Tuesday Evening, July 29, 1986)

NFL-USFL ANTI-TRUST SUIT

ABC's Peter Jennings: A major American institution, a multi-million dollar business has survived an epic court battle. The National Football League was found guilty today of monopolizing football. But the United States Football League which had asked for a billion dollars in damages was awarded a dollar. It's a victory for the NFL and a colossal setback for the USFL. (ALL NETS LEAD)

SUMMIT

Jennings: There was word today that the long-delayed meeting between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers that could lead to another summit meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev is now going to take place. The Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister are going to meet in September.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh left for Moscow this afternoon after talks at the State Department on moving forward with summit preparations. He was asked how the talks had gone.

(Bessmertnykh: "It was all right. Pretty good."

In fact Bessmertnykh had agreed that his boss, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and Secretary of State Shultz who had met in Moscow last October to plan the first summit, will meet in Washington this September 19 and 20th to plan the next summit. A formal announcement of that is expected tomorrow or Thursday. Thus, the indispensable ministerial level meeting first set for mid-May but cancelled by the Soviets in the aftermath of the U.S. raid on Libya, has been rescheduled. And that means preparations for a summit later this year are finally back on track. At the White House, President Reagan continued to sound a positive theme as he described his latest letter to Soviet leader Gorbachev as one that keeps the momentum going toward a new arms reduction agreement.

(The President: "We're doing our share. We responded constructively. We've made clear our serious desire for a better relationship with the Soviet Union, but now the ball is in the Soviet court.")

The ball on arms control will bounce back and forth in the days ahead as both sides play for advantage in anticipation of a second summit. And each step taken toward that summit, and a Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting is a big step, will put the pressure on both sides to make progress at arms control. A second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting with no substance would surely be judged a failure.(ABC-11)

Rather: More talk today of possibly improving prospects for a Reagan-Gorbachev summit in this American election year. The latest talk coming from President Reagan himself. He hinted today at a work plan leading up to a new summit. Other U.S. officials hinted that Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze would most likely meet in September to try to set the date, place and new summit agenda.

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Rather continues: For his part, President Reagan in public was not only upbeat about a possible new summit but also about prospects for an arms control agreement with the Soviets. (CBS-9)

Brokaw: In Washington today there was talk of progress toward an arms agreement and another summit meeting with the Soviets. President Reagan said he had sent what he called a constructive response to...Gorbachev's latest arms proposals. And sources disclose that Secretary Shultz plans to meet with the Soviet Foreign Minister to work on summit planning September 19th. (NBC-13)

REHNQUIST

CBS's Dan Rather: The United States Senate tonight began confirmation hearings on President Reagan's choice to be the new Chief Justice, William Rehnquist. There were sharp words and at least one vote no right from the very start.

CBS's Fred Graham: The confirmation hearing that once promised to be a breeze for William Rehnquist turned into an argument among senators even before he had a chance to speak.

(Sen. Thurmond: "His ability and intellect, his understanding of the role of the judiciary, and his performance as a member of the Supreme Court are exemplary.")

Sen. Kennedy: "He's too extreme on race, too extreme on women's rights, too extreme on freedom of the speech, too extreme on separation of church and state, too extreme to be Chief Justice.")

Rehnquist is being challenged by a coalition of civil rights and feminist forces who say he's an extremist who would be an inappropriate symbol as Chief Justice of the United States. They picture Rehnquist as an ultra-conservative judicial loner who has written more one-man dissents than any other member of the Court.

(Joseph Rauh: "He has 54 lone dissents. His thinking is outside the mainstream of American legal and constitutional thought.")

Charges have also resurfaced that Rehnquist harassed black and hispanic voters at this Phoenix precinct in the sixties challenging their literacy. He told the Senate at the time of his 1971 confirmation that, "in none of these years did I personally engage in challenging the qualifications of any voters. But the FBI is now investigating eyewitness reports that dispute Rehnquist's story.

(James Brosnahan, County Attorney: "Bill Rehnquist, as he was then called, was there and he was serving as a challenger of voters in that particular precinct.")

Another controversy concerns a memo Rehnquist wrote as a young law clerk to Justice Robert Jackson supporting segregation of public schools. Rehnquist wrote that the separate but equal doctrine was right and should be reaffirmed. Rehnquist testified in 1971 that his memo reflected Justice Jackson's views not his own. But some persons close to the late Justice are now saying that that was not true. Rehnquist faces a full day of grilling tomorrow, and then there are some 30 witnesses waiting to testify against him. (CBS-2)

Jennings: The Senate Judiciary Committee began debating William Rehnquist's nomination to be the sixteenth Chief Justice of the United States. Democratic opposition to the nomination has been building.

ABC's Brit Hume: Senate Liberals may oppose him as an extremist but William Rehnquist is known as an easy going man and he didn't seem at all worried this morning about facing his critics.

(Reporter: "Are you nervous?"

Rehnquist: "Oh sure. Sort of.")

This afternoon his confirmation hearing got underway hours later than originally expected and with Rehnquist seated not at the witness table but in the audience -- there better to endure the lengthy ritual of Senators' opening statements. They may prove the easiest part of these hearings. Democrats want to explore whether Rehnquist...in the early 1960's, stood outside this school...and harassed black voters. At the time of his original confirmation hearing 15 years ago Rehnquist denied the charge saying he merely oversaw a Republican ballot security program. That denial has now been contradicted by several people who were there.

(Rev. Snelson McGriff: "He was testing the black voters at that time. He wasn't asking none of the white folks.")

Charles Pine: "I saw Rehnquist...approach a black gentleman and question his right to vote in a very authoritative voice to the extent that the gentleman got concerned and left the line."

James Brosnahan: "When you challenge a long line of minority voters on the grounds that they cannot read you are engaged in a very confrontational and an intimidating kind of a thing. I have no question that Bill Rehnquist was there and acting as a challenger."

Sen. Kennedy: "He's too extreme on race, too extreme on women's rights...too extreme to be Chief Justice."

Sen. Simpson: "This will be much like coming out of chute number 4 on a Brahma bull at Frontier Days. You'll be ready for that.")

The opposition to Rehnquist is ideological -- he is strongly conservative, his critics are just the opposite. Their chances of stopping a nominee for Chief Justice who's already on the Court are not good but it has happened. (ABC-2)

Brokaw: The Senate Judiciary Committee began hearings on the nomination of William Rehnquist to be Chief Justice of the United States. No one doubts Rehnquist's judicial credentials or his intelligence, but he does have his critics and they came armed with charges about his past.

NBC's John Dancy: Justice Rehnquist, one of the most conservative members of the Supreme Court faces a stormy confirmation hearing. His conservative views have outraged liberals and they have combed his record for ammunition against him. The most serious challenge to Rehnquist comes from Phoenix and a 24 year old at the Bethune school polling place. There, critics charge, young Republican attorney Rehnquist illegally harassed black and hispanic voters by the way he challenged their ability to read. Rev. Snelson McGriff says he saw Rehnquist harass a friend.

(Rev. McGriff: "He give this card to Pat and said, 'read this.' Pat said 'Hell I'm not gonna read nothin', you read it.'")

Former Democratic State Chairman Charles Pine says he saw Rehnquist, who was not an official poll watcher, challenging voters.

(Charles Pine: "He abused that privilege by walking up to people and saying, 'Are you a qualified voter? What proof do you have that you're a qualified voter?'")

Dancy continues: Rehnquist denied the allegations in a 1971 letter to the Senate judiciary committee. He wrote, "In none of these years did I personally engage in challenging the qualifications of any voters." The Judiciary Committee faces some key questions: Did Rehnquist challenge voters? If so, did the challenge become so harsh it constituted illegal harassment? Liberals on the Committee attacked Rehnquist's record on the Supreme Court.

(Sen. Kennedy: "He's too extreme...to be Chief Justice.")

But conservatives praised Rehnquist as a scholar and judge.

(Sen. Thurmond: "His ability and intellect, his understanding of the role of the judiciary, and his performance as a member of the Supreme Court are exemplary.")

What is not in dispute is Rehnquist's brilliance as a jurist. Most Senators believe the dimly remembered details of an incident that happened a quarter century ago will not prevent Rehnquist from being confirmed as Chief Justice of the United States. (NBC-2)

SOUTH AFRICA/HOWE

Rather: Another effort to talk racial peace in South Africa has ended in apparent dismal failure. British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is homeward bound now after being ignored by black leaders and charged with meddling by the white minority government.

CBS's Allen Pizzey: ...Botha claimed apartheid was dead but this week his government disclosed that millions of black in so-called independent homelands won't have their South African citizenship restored in spite of much vaunted reforms that were supposed to change their lives. Opinion polls that show increasing white support for Botha may have something to do with his defiant stance.

(Botha: "You won't force South Africans to commit national suicide.")

British Foreign Secretary Howe declined to call his week long shuttle a success or a failure but the two sides were obviously at odds....

(Howe: "The blunt truth is sooner or later all the people of South Africa will have to get around the negotiating table.")

...Botha said he was always willing to talk. Sir Geoffrey indicated he might come back and said it might be useful for an American envoy to repeat his message here. Both sides may claim the door is still open but the South African government stance remains essentially the same: apartheid will only change under the rules it dictates.

Rather: Even as U.S. senators debated possible new economic sanctions against South Africa the Reagan Administration was revealing new help for South African textile bankers. The criticism has been quick, loud, and bipartisan.

CBS's Lesley Stahl: As if President Reagan didn't have enough problems with his South African policy he found himself in more trouble today.

(TV coverage: The President entering his speech.)

The issue: a trade agreement his Administration negotiated with the white government in Pretoria that allows an increase of South African textile imports to the U.S. The reaction in Congress where there is a drive for a total trade ban against South Africa was ferocious.

(Rep. O'Neill: "It flaunts the will of the American people. It's just wrong. Basically it's wrong, morally it's wrong.")

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Stahl continues:

Hollings: "Totally insensitive. Totally inconsistent -- out of touch."

Rep. Gray: "When it comes time to practice American values we find this Administration always on the side of diamonds and now South African textiles.")

The Administration's top trade officials said the agreement will protect American producers by slowing a surge of textile imports from South Africa.

(Ambassador Yeutter: "What it said was that they can increase their exports 4% over what it was. But in the absence of that they probably would have increased the imports by about 100%.")

But the deal's political impact angered even Republicans who today began working on a package of sanctions against South Africa.

(Sen. Lugar: "I appreciate the people making the agreement have said that they were not taking in consideration all of the rest of world affairs, but they probably should have.")

White House officials say the trade agreement came at the worst possible time. They believe it will hurt their efforts with Congress where they've been working quietly to reach some acceptable compromise on sanctions against South Africa. (CBS-5)

Brokaw: The Reagan White House lost more ground today in its effort to prevent new economic sanctions against South Africa. Some of those leading the campaign for sanctions were member of the President's own party, and critics of the anti-sanctions policy got some fresh ammunition.

NBC's Chris Wallace: Congressional Democrats are calling it one more Administration gaffe on South Africa.

(Rep. O'Neill: "I'm so disappointed I can't believe the inhumanity of the White House in doing what they have done.")

What the White House has done is reach a trade agreement limiting the growth of South African textile imports. In 1985 those imports increased 139%. Under the new agreement only a 4% increase would be permitted each year. The White House calls this a routine trade matter to protect American jobs.

(Ambassador Yeutter: "There is nothing to be defensive about here at all because clearly what we've done is we've been very tough on the South Africans.")

However, Administration critics say the U.S. should not be regulating South African imports but rather banning them.

(Rep. Gephardt: "I think the Administration is morally bankrupt when it comes to a policy on South Africa.")

Sen. Hollings: "Totally insensitive. Totally inconsistent, out of touch.")

Democrats hope this latest controversy will fuel the drive in Congress for tough economic sanctions. The Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee agreed. Conducting business as usual with South Africa was a mistake.

(Sen. Lugar: "It is hard to believe. That is not a good agreement in my judgment.")

Breaking with White House opposition to sanctions Lugar today proposed a set of measures: Ban imports from industries controlled by the South African government; end U.S. landing rights for South African airways; and give the President authority to sell U.S. gold to hurt the South African gold industry.

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Wallace continues: White House officials say they never considered banning textile imports explaining once again that would only hurt the people they're trying to help. But in Congress that policy is wearing thin -- one Senate Republican calling the new trade agreement with South Africa stupid. (NBC-5)

Jennings: South Africa's President was pretty blunt when asked about pressure to change the country's racial policies. "I hope," he said, "this hysterical outcry of certain Western countries against South Africa will soon pass." President Botha said that just after meeting again with Foreign Secretary Howe. Mr. Howe's trip in search of change appears to have been a bust.

ABC's Don Kladstrup: Whatever hopes there may have been for progress were dashed as President Botha declared he'd rejected the British Foreign Secretary's plea for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the African National Congress.

(Botha: "Let there be no question about it, I can never commit suicide by accepting threats or prescriptions from outside forces and hand South Africa over to communist forces in disguise.")

His only concession was offering to meet with leaders of southern African countries and Western Europe. On the possibility of sanctions Botha said, "I don't believe in them."

(Botha: "But if we are forced until our backs are against the wall we will have no alternative but to stand up in self respect and say to the world, 'You won't force South Africans to commit national suicide.'")

(Howe: "Each side needs to make an offer that the other cannot refuse.")

That, he said, did not happen. The feeling here is that Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission has been a total waste of time -- that instead of helping things it's made a bad situation even worse. (ABC-10)

NICARAGUA/ORTEGA

Jennings: The Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega spoke at the U.N.

Security Council today.... Ortega warned that President Reagan should realize he is promoting another Vietnam in Central America. Late this afternoon we spoke to President Ortega and we questioned him specifically about that remark.

Jennings: Why do you think that American aid to the Contras will lead to another Vietnam in Central America?

Ortega: The United States has been steadily taking consistent steps in order to arrive at a situation that will enable it to wipe out the Nicaraguan revolution. And at the same time it is steadily and consistently disregarding any possibility or any step towards finding a negotiated way out.

Jennings: Now that the Congress has given the Contras the 100 million, what difference will the \$100 million mean to the Contras in terms of the war effort?

Ortega: I think it's going to make them very happy because they got more money to steal. In fact what it will create is more division and more infighting among them.

Jennings continues: So you don't see any change in the war on the battlefield?

Ortega: No. On the battlefield what is dangerous is the possibility of a conflict with the neighboring countries. That is to say, a U.S. provoked conflict with one of our neighboring countries that would pave the way for an American intervention.

Jennings: Do you envision any possible way in which the Sandinista government and the American government can be any closer?

Ortega: I think the answer to that must be given by the United States because on our part we've already made clear that we are willing to negotiate with the United States to reach an understanding and of mutual guarantees with the United States and we are waiting to hear an answer. (ABC-12, CBS-12)

Brokaw: ...In Nicaragua today the defense ministry claimed that the Contras attack a refugee settlement with mortars killing four children and a woman and wounding 20 other people, but there has been no confirmation of this attack from any other sources. (NBC-8)

JENCO

Rather: Roman Catholic Priest Lawrence Jenco arrived in Rome today from West Germany. The former hostage in Lebanon spent two days at the Wiesbaden U.S. Air Force Hospital. Tomorrow Father Jenco has an audience with Pope John Paul. Father Jenco said he'll ask the Pope for his help in winning freedom for the remaining missing Americans in Lebanon. (CBS-3, NBC-7)

ABC's John McWethy: ...U.S. officials say Jenco has provided numerous details of his captors and surroundings but it is not clear how helpful his descriptions can be considering he saw very little while chained to a wall for six months then jammed into a room with three other hostages for more than a year.... Officials describe Jenco as emotionally fragile and extremely fatigued. Even so he's scheduled to meet with the Arch Bishop of Canterbury in London before flying on to Washington on Friday to be welcomed home by President Reagan. (ABC-9)

OPEC MEETING

Rather: OPEC oil chiefs in Geneva are holding their fourth emergency summit in five months.

CBS's Bill Redeker: Anxious OPEC oil ministers have convened in Geneva to try to agree on what to do about chaotic oil prices. Their revenues have plunged dramatically to one-sixth of what they were five years ago.... But in the long haul it may be OPEC that has the last laugh. Oil analysts say there is a deliberate Saudi-led strategy to flood the market, drive out smaller producers, and return OPEC to the driver's seat.

(Philip Algar, Oil Analyst: "And if they're back in the driving seat then there is not going to be any real competition and the prices will go up.")

Saudi Arabia denies such a plot but the world's largest producer has, in fact, tripled its output since last summer.... (CBS-11)

VOLCKER/ECONOMY

Brokaw: Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker warned Congress today that the nation's record trade deficit is dangerous. He said it could bring on a recession. But Volcker also said that he sees no signs of a recession coming soon. Volcker said that efforts to lower the value of the U.S. dollar have so far failed to help American business sell their goods overseas. (NBC-9)

WEST BEIRUT BOMBING

Rather: Today's car bomb blood-bath in Lebanon was in Muslim West Beirut. At least 25 people were killed, nearly 200 injured. The bomb and attached mortar shell exploded in a teeming shopping district. It happened just before the funeral for 32 dead from yesterday's car bombing in Christian East Beirut. Officials refuse to speculate if today's bombing in the Muslim sector was in retaliation for yesterday's attack. (ABC-8, CBS-4, NBC-6)

DROUGHT

Jennings: Across the country today: summer weather. High temperatures, violent storms.

ABC's Chris Bury: In the South there is little relief from the heat that's keeping fans in perpetual motion.... A mile long train stuffed with 1,500 tons of hay from Illinois arrived in Atlanta to be sold at a discount to Georgia farmers. (ABC-4, CBS-7, NBC-3)

TOXIC SPILL/IOWA

Rather: There's been another toxic spill from a freight train.... High winds apparently blew 16 freight cars off a bridge. They were loaded with several hazardous chemicals and some of it leaked into the Des Moines River. No injuries reported but state officials evacuated a nearby children's camp and asked people to stay off the river until they could get it cleaned up. (ABC-4, CBS-6, NBC-3)

SOVIET CITIZENS/DELTA QUEEN

Brokaw: When it comes to making peace between great powers not all the work, is done by great leaders. Sometimes ordinary people can play a role. That's what's happening right now and it's happening on a boat on the Mississippi.

NBC's James Makawa: The Delta Queen riding the Mississippi. On board a cross-section of Soviet and American citizens celebrate together.... The people on this peace mission range from an ex-Soviet cosmonaut to an American environmentalist to a Soviet Journalist. The Soviets are here saying they want an end to the arms race. The American position is the same. But even on this peace cruise both sides disagree on solutions. (CBS-10, NBC-12)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

SOUTH AFRICA

Stop Apartheid, Not Blacks -- "Americans can speed the elimination of apartheid through our moral clout. Economic sanctions and other forms of punishment to bring South Africa to its economic knees are counter-productive. Ask yourself: Would American blacks have been helped had Jesse Owens not been allowed to compete in the Olympics? Or during the depression of the '30s, could blacks have made the socio-economic gains they made during the boom of the '60s? We need to condemn apartheid, not South Africa's blacks. Haven't they been hurt enough already?"
(Walter E. Williams, San Diego Union, 7/23)

Fact Is, President Has His Supply Of Non-Facts Ready -- "One of the mysteries of the day is why President Reagan is soft on South Africa.... There must be some essential fact known to somebody in Washington that keeps us behaving tenderly to a government obnoxious in the eyes of the world. What can it be? That South Africa has the H-bomb and secretly threatens to use it? That American business is quietly urging this businessmen's Administration not to interfere with business? In a presidency of no facts, you may speculate as wildly as you please. Yes, I know South Africa's is an anti-communist government, but so was Nazi Germany's."
(Russell Baker, Dayton Daily News, 7/25)

ARMS CONTROL

Mr. Reagan's Defense Agenda Running Negotiation Risks -- "So far, President Reagan's tough talk hasn't turned the superpowers off the course of controlling nuclear arms. By stubbornly sticking with hard-line, anti-treaty tactics, however, his Administration is taking a major risk with world security.... How long U.S. allies, and the people at home, for that matter, will stand by a President who proceeds with his own agenda regardless of existing treaties and world opinion remains to be seen. But each time President Reagan refuses to budge an inch toward a reasonable compromise, the limits of Soviet patience draw dangerously nigh."
(Salt Lake Tribune, 7/22)

No Money For Star Wars -- "Congress will soon have an opportunity to simultaneously avert an expensive new arms race, improve the prospects for arms control and save American taxpayers a lot of money. It can do all this in one fell swoop by killing President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars.... For the sake of Americans' safety, sanity and pocketbooks, Star Wars should be scrapped -- not after the popular President who proposed it leaves office, when it may be politically easier, but now."
(Hartford Courant, 7/27)

DRUGS/BOLIVIA

Bolivia Needs To Be Pushed About Drugs -- "Before risking American lives in a South American jungle, the United States first should withdraw all economic aid to Bolivia. As poor as it is, Bolivia could little afford the loss of \$40 million in American aid."
(Idaho Statesman, 7/21)

FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

SOUTH AFRICA

"In another twist to its beleaguered South Africa policy, the Reagan Administration is urgently studying a series of 'restrictive measures' aimed at the white minority population.... The speed with which the Administration is pulling back from the immutable position outlined by President Reagan on Tuesday has surprised many observers. It is seen as a tacit admission that Mr. Reagan's important policy speech was a disastrous miscalculation of the national mood...." (Times, Britain)

"The world is skeptical South Africa will listen to the 'political peace' approach made by President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher. The failure of the policy will prove that the only effective way is comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions."

(Indonesia Times, Indonesia)

"The Administration's South Africa policy has turned out to be a reaffirmation of its consistently shameful support for the racist regime.... No man or nation can fool or defy the world forever. And when the final bell tolls for Botha and company, the people will remember who prolonged their misery by standing in the way of their liberation from the most despicable dispensation of modern times."

(Indian Express, India)

"At the core of Reagan's South Africa policy...is a concern for American security interests and...the strategic role of South Africa.... This is a cold war cliché.... It is clear the indifference of the West to the sufferings of the oppressed blacks will eventually deliver South Africa to the Soviet Union.... The Reagan Administration needs to rethink its policy."

(Daily Gleaner, Jamaica)

MIDDLE EAST

"Vice President Bush's Middle East trip would be only a 'routine' one if it had not been preceded by the sensational meeting between Shimon Peres and Hassan. Undoubtedly, one cannot expect immediate progress toward peace.... Bush will face a lot of issues if he intends to be more than just a tourist visiting the Pyramids and the Wailing Wall."

(Stampa Sera, Italy)

"Arab citizens are puzzled over the role the United States is playing in the Middle East. Actually, America's role in the region is not a mysterious one, and the events clarify the confusion. These events prove beyond a doubt America's policy is hostile to Arabs and is biased toward Israel."

(al-Wahdah, United Arab Emirates)

"Even though Vice President Bush is not carrying any new proposals to advance the Middle East peace process, his tour is considered of great significance at this time...."

(al-Watan, Oman)