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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

Reagan Faces Farmers -- President Reagan wooed an enthusiastic Arena crowd Monday with a Republican-praising, liberal-bashing speech, then surprised farmers protesting outside by meeting with two of their leaders. (Kansas City Star, Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, Washington Times, AP, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. Reporter Freed; Arrives In West Germany -- American journalist Nicholas Daniloff flew to the West and freedom Monday, released in a still-secretive U.S.-Soviet agreement that could help shake off a deepening chill in superpower relations. (Baltimore Sun, Christian Science Monitor, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Reuter, UPI)

NATIONAL NEWS

Late Squabble Over Tax Reform Bill -- President Reagan expects to sign the tax reform bill by mid-October, but members of Congress who approved it are trying to settle a last-minute dispute over some special tax breaks. (UPI)

NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

NICHOLAS DANILOFF -- The Daniloff ordeal may be over but not the Daniloff deal. Today's release of Daniloff is just phase one of a complicated arrangement.

CAMPAIGN ROAD -- On campaign swings today President Reagan came up against one of the toughest issues facing his Administration: the nation's farm crisis.

SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS -- The House is voting this evening on South African sanctions.

'LAND OF MASTERS'

Farewell to you, unwashed Russia
Land of slaves, land of gentry
And to you, the blue uniforms
And to you, the people who obey them.

Maybe behind a Caucasian ridge
I will hide from your pashas,
From their all-seeing eyes,
From their all-hearing ears.

(Nicholas Daniloff: quoting an 1840 poem by Mikhail Lermontov after the poet was exiled to the Caucasus region by the Russian Czar.)

TRIP NEWS

REAGAN'S POLITICAL RESCUE MISSION

SIOUX FALLS, S.D. -- The sign in Sioux Falls Arena read: "The heartland is GOP country!" But what worries Republican strategists, and what brought President Reagan here on a political rescue mission, is that hard times on the farm may mean tough times for the GOP.

Reagan campaigned Monday in two important political battlegrounds in the hard-hit Farm Belt in a bid to help his party pick up one seat and save another in the high-stakes fight for majority control of the Senate this fall. (Norman Sandler, UPI)

The President/Kansas City Stop

KANSAS CITY, Mo. -- In the course of an 80 minute visit to Kansas City on Monday President Reagan was able to help Republican U.S. Senate candidate Kit Bond raise \$70,000 and treat hundreds of school children to an old-fashioned political assault on the opposition party.

Using tough talk designed to help his Republican party maintain power in the Senate, Mr. Reagan ripped Democrats by contending they are "just itching" to raise your taxes.

Mr. Reagan spoke to an over-exuberant crowd of about 2,000 at Downtown airport. While the President spoke, a continuous din caused by hundreds of young people packed inside the old terminal building made his remarks difficult to hear at times. (Kansas City Star, A1)

Reagan Plays Daniloff Release To Hilt

KANSAS CITY, Mo. -- Shortly after noon yesterday, President Reagan stepped to the podium inside a steamy hangar at Kansas City's Downtown Airport to make "something of a news announcement."

Shedding his suit jacket and departing from his prepared remarks in support of Republican Senate candidate Kit Bond, Mr. Reagan announced a break in the 31-day standoff with the Soviet Union.

"In case you haven't heard it already, at 12 o'clock Central time, a Lufthansa airliner left Moscow for Frankfurt, West Germany, and on board are Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Daniloff," the President said, to the wild applause of nearly 400 high school students and Republican loyalists.

(Mary Belcher & Ed Rogers, Washington Times, A8)

Reagan Faces Farmers

SIOUX FALLS -- President Reagan wooed an enthusiastic Arena crowd Monday with a Republican-praising, liberal-bashing speech, then surprised farmers protesting outside by meeting with two of their leaders.

Reagan, who spent 1½ hours in Sioux falls for Republican Senator James Abdnor's reelection campaign, told the capacity Arena crowd of 9,000 that he was aware that the nation's farm economy still struggles.

(Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, A1)

President Meets Farmers In His Limo

They may or may not have changed any minds at the White House, but at least two jeans-clad farmers from South Dakota got to take their complaints directly to President Reagan in person, in the presidential limousine.

Reagan, who met with Richard McBrayer and Charles Johnson following a campaign stop Monday in Sioux Falls, did promise to telephone Agriculture Secretary Lyng first thing this morning concerning their complaints about bureaucratic snags.

Johnson and McBrayer slipped away before reporters could get their reaction to their meeting with the President, but White House spokesman Larry Speakes said, "The fellows went away seemingly pleased with what they heard."
(Terence Hunt, AP)

President Hears Gripes First-Hand

SIOUX FALLS -- Two South Dakota farmers took their complaint directly to President Reagan as they rode with him in a motorcade Monday from the Arena to the Sioux Falls Regional Airport.

The personal meeting between the farmers and Reagan represented a climax to an afternoon rally by 500 farmers and laborers at which speakers called the President's farm policies a disaster.

(Sioux Falls Argus Leader, A1)

Not Even Reagan Can Stop The Rain

SIOUX FALLS -- A presidential visit, one of the most sought after events at election time, does not necessarily make or break a candidate, but global events and cloudy skies can sometimes rain on one's political parade.

It was raining when Reagan arrived in Kansas City, Mo., forcing the Fond rally into the grungy remains of the terminal of the now defunct downtown airport.

A disappointing turnout of about 500 people, most of them high school students bused in for the occasion, crammed into the stifling room and once the television lights were turned on, the place soon resembled a sauna.
(Clay Richards, UPI)

President Pulls In Thousands

SIOUX FALLS -- Ronald Reagan proved the magnetic power of the Presidency Monday by attracting thousands of people who wanted to see the country's chief executive.

"I took the day off and drove 90 miles because I wanted to see the President in person," Mark Law, 29, a Clear Lake, South Dakota banker said. "You never know -- you may never have this opportunity again."

(Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, C1)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

DANILOFF FREED BY SOVIETS; U.S. TO RELEASE ZAKHAROV Reporter Flying Home Today; Moscow To Let Some Dissidents Leave

American journalist Nicholas Daniloff flew home to freedom yesterday after Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze negotiated a complex compromise in which Daniloff's release without trial was the first step.

"It's wonderful to be back in the West," Daniloff said as he arrived in Frankfurt, West Germany, after a 30-day ordeal that began with his arrest in Moscow on espionage charges. President Reagan, who announced Daniloff's release at a political rally in Kansas City, Mo., said the Soviets had "blinked" after days of intensive diplomatic negotiations in which the U.S. government insisted that the correspondent be released without conditions.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A1)

Russians Set Daniloff Free And He Flies To Frankfurt; Not a Trade, President Says Release Clears Obstacle To Summit Parley -- Deal Is Described

The Soviet Union yesterday freed Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist who had been confined to Moscow for the past month on spying charges.

The action seemed to remove an obstacle to setting a date for a meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev later this year.

Reagan Administration officials said that as part of the arrangement on Mr. Daniloff worked out in secret talks in New York, an accused Soviet spy would be allowed to plead no contest in court and be sent back to the Soviet Union in exchange for a group of Soviet dissidents.

(Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

Soviets Allow Daniloffs To Fly Home Details Of Deal Unexplained By U.S.

UNITED NATIONS -- The Reagan Administration claimed yesterday it got what it wanted in resolving the Daniloff case, but senior officials wouldn't reveal what the United States had to give up.

"They blinked," President Reagan said of the Soviets, who dropped espionage charges against U.S. correspondent Nicholas Daniloff and let him leave the country.

(Stephens Broening, Baltimore Sun, A1)

Ordeal Ends 'In Sorrow' Reporter Makes Emotional Departure After 30 Days In Custody of Soviets

MOSCOW -- American correspondent Nicholas Daniloff left the Soviet Union tonight, bringing an emotional end to 30 days in custody on charges of spying against the U.S.S.R. and to one of the most controversial arrests in post-Stalin Soviet history.

Daniloff stepped from a blue Chevrolet van into a light snowfall in front of Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, and, fighting tears, told reporters in a brief statement, "I must say I leave more in sorrow than in anger."

(Gary Lee, Washington Post, A1)

Daniloff Goes Free In A U.S.-Soviet Deal

Nicholas Daniloff flew to freedom from the Soviet Union yesterday as part of a secret deal that is believed to mandate the release of the Soviet spy suspect now under indictment for espionage in New York.

The Reagan Administration had insisted for a month that no such swap would be considered or made.

At least one, and perhaps more than one, Soviet dissidents will also be allowed to leave the Soviet Union, which critics within the Reagan Administration say was added so that the trade could be described, accurately, as not exactly a swap of Mr. Daniloff for the accused spy, Gennady Zakharov.

(Mary Belcher & Richard Beeston, Washington Times, A1)

U.S. Expected To Outline Terms Of Daniloff Release

The United States was expected to reveal today an outline of the deal that brought the release of U.S. reporter Nicholas Daniloff from Moscow and enabled President Reagan to claim a victory in the affair.

Reagan, who earlier faced accusations of appeasing the Kremlin, yesterday presented Daniloff's departure as a triumph when he announced it to a political rally in Kansas City.

Asked if he had blinked while staring down the Russians, Reagan said, "They blinked." He said Daniloff's freedom was not the result of a trade and added "wait until tomorrow." (Charles Bremner, Reuter)

U.S. Reporter Freed; Arrives In West Germany

FRANKFURT -- American journalist Nicholas Daniloff flew to the West and freedom Monday, released in a still-secretive U.S.-Soviet agreement that could help shake off a deepening chill in superpower relations.

In New York, a Soviet bloc source at the United Nations said Gennady Zakharov, charged with being a Soviet spy, would be exchanged for Daniloff. There was no immediate official announcement on the outline of a deal.

President Reagan, visiting Kansas City, Mo., said, "We didn't give in," and added that details of the arrangement would be disclosed Tuesday. (Mark Heinrich, AP)

Daniloff Heads Home

FRANKFURT -- Nicholas Daniloff -- the American reporter whose arrest in Moscow on spy charges led to a month long superpower showdown -- stepped off a plane in West Germany and said he was happy to be free.

But he said he had no idea what kind of a deal won his freedom. President Reagan said simply that the Soviets "blinked," and a senior Reagan Administration official said there were "no conditions attached to (Daniloff's) release." (William Poole, UPI)

Reagan Says Soviets Backed Down On Daniloff Issue: 'They Blinked'

President Reagan says the Soviets finally blinked after a month-long diplomatic standoff over the arrest of Nicholas Daniloff, but Reagan and top U.S. officials are keeping mum about the deal they made to gain the American journalist's release.

As Daniloff headed home, Reagan indicated that at least some details of the U.S.-Soviet arrangements, worked out in many hours of meetings between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze would be made known today.

Shultz was expected to hold a news conference to present the Administration's case for making the deal. (Michael Putzel, AP)

A Cemetery Visit, A Few Jokes, Then Came The News

MOSCOW -- Word came at the last minute for Nicholas Daniloff. He had spent Monday visiting an ancestor's grave, trading jokes with old friends at the U.S. Embassy snack bar, and waiting out the long hours, just as he had done for 30 days since his arrest as an accused spy. Then the news arrived.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry delivered his passport, visa and press card, Daniloff was told this was the day, and the 51-year-old American journalist and his wife were whisked out of cold, drizzly Moscow behind a wall of secrecy -- a wall so thick that even he appeared to be in the dark.

"I don't know the terms of this arrangement," Daniloff said of his sudden departure. (Ken Olsen, AP)

Homeward-Bound Daniloff Says He Is Unaware Of Any East-West Deal

FRANKFURT -- American journalist Nicholas Daniloff, whose detention in Moscow endangered a superpower summit, flies home today free of a spying charge he insists was a KGB fabrication.

"It's great to be back in the West," Daniloff told reporters on his arrival at Frankfurt International Airport last night.

U.S. officials said he and his wife Ruth would stay the night at the home of the U.S. consul in Frankfurt then fly to Washington later today. (Douglas Hamilton, Reuter)

Daniloff In Frankfurt: 'Wonderful To Be Back In West'

FRANKFURT -- Nicholas Daniloff stepped off a Lufthansa jet here this evening to end a 30-day ordeal that began when the KGB arrested him in Moscow and accused him of spying.

Daniloff and his wife Ruth flew here from Moscow after the U.S. government apparently reached an undisclosed deal with the Kremlin allowing the reporter to leave Soviet territory. He was to spend the night at the U.S. consul general's residence in Frankfurt and fly to Washington Tuesday, informed sources said.

"It's wonderful to be back in the West," Daniloff said in a brief statement to more than 100 reports who met him on the runway at 9:05 p.m. (4:05 EDT). (Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A21)

For Reporter, Departure Is Bittersweet

FRANKFURT -- Nicholas Daniloff celebrated his release from the Soviet Union yesterday with French champagne, thanks for the liberties of his American homeland and grief over what probably was a permanent exit.

The mixed emotions tinged Mr. Daniloff's flight from Moscow, a city where he spent almost nine years in two separate tours as a correspondent.

(Alison Smale, Washington Times, A1)

Moscow Officials Silent On Daniloff Departure

MOSCOW -- Soviet officials in Moscow stayed silent today on the departure of detained American reporter Nicholas Daniloff, and it was unclear what compromises the Reagan Administration or the Kremlin had made to end the case.

The official Soviet media made no reference to Daniloff's departure yesterday aboard a Lufthansa plane to West Germany.

At the United Nations, however, Soviet spokesman Valentin Karymov said he was sure Gennady Zakharov, a Soviet U.N. employee arrested for spying, would be released soon.

The Daniloff and Zakharov cases, he said, were "bound to each other."

(Tony Barber, Reuter)

With Daniloff's Release, Attention Turns To Summit Preparations

With the release of American journalist Nicholas Daniloff, many of Washington's policy-makers and Soviet specialists yesterday turned their attention back to the most important item now facing the superpowers: the scheduling and agenda for a summit between U.S. and Soviet leaders.

"We always said we wanted a summit and we wanted Daniloff freed," a senior official traveling with President Reagan in the Midwest said yesterday. "Daniloff is now free.... And we will now continue with discussions with the Soviets on setting a date for the summit."

(Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A20)

Summit Moves Nearer

Desire For A Summit Appears To Be The Force Behind Daniloff Release.
But Both Sides Are Still Learning How To Avoid Pitfalls En Route

Summit hopes did it.

Diplomatic observers say it was the overriding desire of both the Soviet Union and the United States to hold a second summit meeting that drove the effort to resolve the Daniloff-Zakharov affair. With this awkward situation removed, the prospects of a summit and of progress toward an arms control agreement are greatly increased.

Whether the deal the U.S. struck with Moscow creates a negative political fallout for President Reagan remains to be seen. The President is given high diplomatic marks for his restraint throughout the affair, but he has taken a great deal of political heat from conservatives inside and outside the Administration.

(Charlotte Saikowski, Christian Science Monitor, A1)

Washington, Moscow Put Summit First

The deal that won freedom for American reporter Nicholas Daniloff was shaped by the strong desire in both Washington and Moscow to set the stage for a second U.S.-Soviet summit.

In essence, the Reagan Administration succeeded in establishing separate, if similar, treatment for Mr. Daniloff and Gennady Zakharov.

Though the two men won't cross at the border, the arrangement is being criticized by some foreign policy specialists within and without the Administration as a "straight swap."

(Jeremiah O'Leary, News Analysis, Washington Times, A1)

If It Wasn't A Deal, What Was It?

President Reagan had said there wouldn't be a deal for the release of Nicholas Daniloff. Well, as William Shakespeare once said, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet."

The Administration was so concerned that the release of Daniloff not be portrayed as a cave-in to the Soviets that it delayed disclosing the disposition of accused Soviet spy Gennady Zakharov, who certainly was part of a deal.

The strategy is an old one. Let the President announce the good news, that Daniloff is free, and let someone else address the bad news, that the Soviets were the clear winners in this one -- an embarrassment for an Administration that came to office declaring it would "stand tall" against the Soviets.

(Gregory Nokes, News Analysis, AP)

Daniloff's Daughter: 'Waited For This Reunion For A Month'

CHICAGO -- The children of Nicholas Daniloff were thrilled at the release of their father by the Soviets, but his daughter said the American journalist left his ancestral homeland with mixed feelings.

"When he expressed his sadness at going, it was genuine," Miranda Daniloff said Monday, hours after Soviet authorities ended nearly a month of high-level negotiations by allowing the longtime Moscow correspondent for "U.S. News & World Report" to leave the country.

"I've waited for this reunion for a month," she said.

(James Litke, AP)

Daniloff's Son Says Trade Would Be 'Unequal'

Nicholas Daniloff's children joined congressional leaders in applauding his release from espionage charges in Moscow, but the journalist's 16-year-old son said any U.S.-Soviet exchange for his father would be "an unequal trade."

Moments after Daniloff landed safely in West Germany Monday, his son, Caleb, said he was "very, very happy" yet disturbed about perceived links to the case of Gennadi Zakharov.

"I'm happy in the sense that I'm getting my dad back, but I feel it's an unequal trade," the youth said.

(Leon Daniel, UPI)

Framing Daniloff Was A No-Lose Undertaking For Soviets

On a tactical level, the KGB could figure it gained something by framing Nicholas Daniloff. By taking a hostage, the Soviet secret police got their own spy out of the hands of FBI interrogators in New York and put the United States in the position of having to negotiate a swap.

In truth, the framing of Mr. Daniloff was a calculated risk, based on the premise that both sides want a summit. For the Soviets, it was a no-lose proposition. (Martin Sieff, News Analysis, Washington Times, A8)

Say Frustrated At Hostage Standstill

BATAVIA, NY. -- The sister of Terry Anderson expressed bitterness Monday that the Reagan Administration was able to negotiate the release of a reporter in Moscow but hasn't been able to free her brother and other hostages in Lebanon.

"Of course I'm pleased Mr. Daniloff is coming home, both for him and his family," Mrs. Say said in an interview. "I think that although his capture was certainly unfortunate, he was fortunate that he was detained by a country which provided an opportunity for the Reagan Administration to further their political interests in making an issue of his case."

(AP)

JUDGE POSTPONES SENTENCING FOR WALKERS

A federal judge yesterday postponed sentencing for admitted spies John Walker Jr. and his son Michael Walker at the request of Justice Department prosecutors, who say they doubt the truthfulness of information that the senior Walker has provided them.

Chief Judge Alexander Harvey moved the sentencing date back almost a month, from Friday to Nov. 6, but he said that no further requests for postponement would be granted. John Walker's attorney, Fred Warren Bennett, had sought to limit the delay to two weeks.

(Susan Schmidt, Washington Post, A22)

John Walker Sentencing Delayed To Let Navy Check His Statements

A federal judge in Baltimore yesterday ordered a one-month delay in the sentencing of admitted spy John Walker Jr., whose truthfulness concerning the extent of the family's espionage ring is in doubt.

The U.S. attorney's statement said that the request for the delay came from the Navy, "in order to allow the Navy's damage assessment team additional time to attempt to ascertain the facts concerning the commencement and extent of the espionage conspiracy." The sentencing of Walker's son, Michael, also was delayed until Nov. 6.

(AP story, Washington Times, A2)

RUSSIANS IGNORE REAGAN'S OFFER TO SELL WHEAT

President Reagan's offer to sell 3.85 million metric tons of subsidized American wheat to the Soviet Union expires on Tuesday, and Moscow has shown no interest.

Executives of leading grain trading companies and farm organizations said there was no chance any deal could be made now. Even with the subsidy, the executives said, the American price was still substantially above that offered to the Russians by other nations.

(Keith Schneider, New York Times, A1)

HOUSE EASILY OVERRIDES VETO OF SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS

The House yesterday easily overrode President Reagan's veto of legislation that would impose new economic sanctions against South Africa as Reagan, maneuvering to sustain the veto in the Senate, offered to impose some of the same measures against Pretoria by executive order.

The House's 313-to-83 vote to override was never in doubt. In the main battleground, the Republican-controlled Senate, supporters of the sanctions bill predicted that the promised executive order would fail to deter that chamber from also defying the President and enacting the measure into law later this week. (Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

House, 313 To 83, Affirms Sanctions On South Africa Rejects Weaker Alternative -- Reagan Allies Pessimistic On Prospects In Senate

The House brushed aside a new initiative by President Reagan today and voted decisively to override his veto of a bill imposing stiff economic sanctions on the South African Government.

"This bill will send a moral and diplomatic wake-up call to a President who doesn't understand the issue," Rep. William Gray said in the debate today. "Sometimes we need to feel about who we are and what we stand for."
(Steven Roberts, New York Times, A1)

House Overrides Veto Of Sanctions, 313-83

The House yesterday voted overwhelmingly to override President Reagan's veto of South African sanctions legislation, despite his promise to expand a year-old package of limited economic measures against the white minority-ruled nation.

The bill now goes to the Republican-led Senate for a final showdown, possibly tomorrow. The measure will become law unless Mr. Reagan convinces one-third of the senators to uphold his veto. Last month, the Senate approved the bill 84-14. (Rita McWilliams, Washington Times, A1)

House Defeats Reagan On Sanctions, Senate Could Follow Suit

The Democrat-led House has overridden President Reagan's veto of a tough congressional sanctions bill against South Africa, and his chances of snatching a victory in the Senate appeared to be receding.

Reagan, repeating a maneuver he used successfully last year to stave off anti-apartheid legislation in Congress, yesterday proposed what he called "strong sanctions" of his own against the white-minority Pretoria government.

"My intention is to make it plain to South Africa's leaders that we cannot conduct business as usual with a government that mistakes the silence of racial repression for the consent of the governed," Reagan said in a letter to House and Senate leaders outlining his proposed new measures. (Sue Baker, Reuter)

House Votes To Override Reagan Sanctions Veto

The House, in a crushing 313-83 decision, has taken the first step to overturn President Reagan's veto of a bill forcing new sanctions against South Africa, setting up a showdown vote in the Republican-led Senate.

Reagan made a late-hour offer to order limited sanctions as he appealed to Congress not to abandon his policy of quiet pressure on South Africa's white minority government to end its apartheid system of racial segregation. (Michael Myers, UPI)

Reagan Battling Heavy Odds In Senate To Block South Africa Sanctions

President Reagan, rebuffed by the House over his South Africa policies, now must battle heavy odds to convince the Senate to sustain his veto of punitive economic sanctions against Pretoria's white minority government.

Reagan's last-minute offer Monday to impose new but limited sanctions by executive order did not sway votes in the House. The tally was only marginally different from the 308-77 vote by which the House passed the sanctions bill on Sept. 12. (Lawrence Knutson, AP)

BOTHA SAYS NOT GENERAL ELECTION IN SOUTH AFRICA THIS YEAR

EAST LONDON, South Africa -- President Botha ruled out a general election this year but told voters to be prepared in case he decides to call one next year.

Botha, speaking Monday night at a National Party provincial congress, denounced outside interference in South African affairs and praised President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher for their stand against economic sanctions. (Brendan Boyle, UPI)

REAGAN APPEALING TO WORLD BANKERS
AS TALKS PROCEED ON MEXICO BAILOUT

President Reagan is preparing an appeal to world financial leaders to follow through on an agreement worked out at last May's Tokyo economic summit to help stabilize international exchange rates.

At the same time, a \$12 billion rescue plan for debt-plagued Mexico appeared to be taking final shape in a series of high-level negotiations that continued past a Monday deadline. (Tom Raum, AP)

SENATE BARS \$200 MILLION EXTRA AID
TO PHILIPPINES, CITING FAIRNESS

The Senate yesterday rejected \$200 million in additional aid to the Philippines as it began debate over a huge, complicated and controversial catchall spending bill for next year that is thwarting plans for adjournment of the 99th Congress by Friday.

Senate Majority Leader Dole and most other GOP leaders fought the new aid to the Philippines, proposed by Minority Leader Byrd and supported by Sen. Lugar on grounds that it would come at the expense of other deserving allies. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A4)

Senators Reject \$200 Million Rise In Philippine Aid
Dole Says Aides Are Meeting With Democrats In Effort To Reach
Compromise

The Senate voted 51 to 43 today against \$200 million in increased economic aid to the Government of the Philippines.

Senator Dole said he might support the \$200 million increase if it came out of \$300 million in economic aid now earmarked for Central American countries as part of the military aid package to rebels fighting the Government of Nicaragua. (Jonathan Fuerbringer, New York Times, A1)

Senate Rubs Out \$200 Million Aid For Philippines In Spending Bill

A \$200 million aid package for the Philippines was rejected yesterday by the Senate as lawmakers opened debate on a \$556 billion omnibus spending bill that includes funds for nearly every branch of the federal government.

Backers of the aid proposal said they will continue to search for additional funds to bolster Mrs. Aquino's government, which suffers from a staggering \$27 billion foreign debt.

(Christopher Simpson & Damon Thompson, Washington Times, A3)

INDIA SEEKS U.S. PURCHASE
New Delhi Plans To Build Warplane

NEW DELHI -- In what would be the first major purchase of military equipment from the United States in years, India has indicated that it is prepared to use General Electric engines in the development of its new generation of combat aircraft, according to well-informed sources.

The light combat aircraft, as the plane is being called during its design phase, is intended to be India's first indigenously produced major warplane and would come into service in the mid-1990s. It would serve the country well into the 21st century.

(Richard Weintraub, Washington Post, A1)

LABOR RIPS U.S., EXPELS 8 FAR-LEFTISTS

BLACKPOOL, England -- The opposition Labor Party, meeting for its annual convention, yesterday accused Washington of trying to wreck its election chances by attacking its anti-nuclear policy.

The party also renewed its crackdown on leftists, expelling eight Trotskyite regional leaders by an overwhelming vote. The leaders, mostly from the northwestern port of Liverpool, belong to a shadowy far-left pressure group, the Militant Tendency. (AP story, Washington Times, A6)

U.S FOUND ILL-PREPARED AGAINST POLITICAL VIOLENCE
Pentagon Study Cites Bureaucratic Infighting

Despite reams of rhetoric and multimillion-dollar budgets, the United States has no effective strategy to cope with the increasing threat of terrorism and guerrilla warfare, according to a Pentagon study.

The report says the U.S. effort to protect its interests around the world is hampered by bureaucratic infighting and the inability of U.S. leaders and agencies "to comprehend the nature of this type of conflict."

(Tim Ahern, Washington Post, A19)

RECORD NUMBER OF ILLEGAL ALIENS CAPTURED
1.7 Million Apprehended In Fiscal 1986, Justice Dept. Reports

Attorney General Edwin Meese said yesterday that more than 1.7 million illegal aliens were apprehended in the United States during the 1986 fiscal year, the largest number in history and an increase of one-third over last year.

Virtually all of the illegals were apprehended along the Mexican border, but Meese said in a statement 60,000 of the illegal aliens were non-Mexican, an increase over the previous year's 43,740.

(Washington Post, A12)

CHERNOBYL/DR. GALE

LAS VEGAS -- As many as 25,000 people in the Soviet Union may die in the next 70 years because of radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident, the American physician who treated victims of the world's worst nuclear accident said Monday.

Dr. Robert Gale told the American Public Health Association meeting at the Las Vegas Hilton that from 2,500 to 25,000 people in the Soviet Union will die from leukemia and other radiation-related diseases by the year 2056 from Chernobyl radiation. So far, 31 Soviet people have died.

(David Kelley, UPI)

SOVIETS START REACTOR AT CHERNOBYL

MOSCOW -- The No. 1 reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear plant was restarted today for the first time since the explosion of a nearby reactor five months ago, the government newspaper Izvestia reported.

It said the 1,000-megawatt No. 1 reactor was on the minimum standby power level, but would soon supply power to the Ukrainian electricity grid.

(AP story, Washington Post, A22)

NATIONAL NEWS

LATE SQUABBLE OVER TAX REFORM BILL

President Reagan expects to sign the tax reform bill by mid-October, but members of Congress who approved it are trying to settle a last-minute dispute over some special tax breaks.

The bill was given final congressional approval Saturday by the Senate, and presidential spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters Monday that Reagan expected it would be one or two weeks before it arrived at the White House. (Joseph Mianowany, UPI)

U.S. HALTS MOVES TO BAN UNITARY TAXES IN STATES

The Reagan Administration, citing new state laws addressing the issue, withdrew its support for federal legislation banning states from taxing the overseas earnings of multinational corporations.

Roger Ments, assistant Treasury secretary for tax policy, told a Senate Finance subcommittee that recently enacted legislation in California and other states goes "a long way toward resolving the difficult unitary-tax issue." As a result, he said, "we do not recommend adoption of restrictive federal legislation at this time."

(Rose Gutfeld, Wall Street Journal, A16)

COUNTDOWN TOWARDS GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN BEGINS

Congress' struggle to pass a mammoth spending bill, or at least a pared-down, short-term version, takes on added urgency today as the government counts down the last hours toward a possible shutdown.

With federal spending authority due to expire at midnight tonight, the Senate worked to pass its version of a bill that would wrap monies for all government agencies for fiscal 1987 into a single, \$556 billion package, the largest money bill ever considered by Congress. (Jim Drinkard, AP)

DRUG BILL ADVANCES IN SENATE

Funding for a \$1.4 billion anti-drug bill is the final hurdle as the Senate prepares to vote this afternoon on its blueprint for the nation's war against drugs.

Amendments being negotiated late yesterday would attempt to allay some senators' fears that the drug bill's cost could lead to the gutting of other social programs. (Jennifer Spevacek, Washington Times, A4)

OMB ACCUSED OF IMPEDING HEALTH STUDIES

The White House Office of Management and Budget has used the Paperwork Reduction Act to interfere with research at the Centers for Disease Control, a study by four scientists charges.

The study, requested by a House subcommittee and released Sunday, said that between January 1984 and March 1986, OMB was seven times more likely to reject CDC study proposals relating to environmental or occupational health issues than proposals relating to infectious or conventional diseases.

(AP story, Washington Times, A4)

LACK OF CAMPAIGN SLOGAN RAISES SOME GOP HACKLES

The decision by President Reagan's top advisers to let congressional Republicans run without the benefit of a unifying national theme is a bad sign, say critics within the party.

The do not argue that slogans win elections, but rather that the absence of a rallying cry suggests ideological timidity at the very top of the party.

(Ralph Hallow, Washington Times, A2)

SUPPORTERS SAY HOPES DIM FOR AIRPORT PLAN

Attachment To Senate Bill Is Last Hope

Some Reagan Administration officials and Virginia politicians, growing more frustrated in the last days of the 99th Congress, said yesterday their plan to limit federal control of National and Dulles International airports was all but doomed.

The bill apparently has one last chance. After two years of legislative wrangling, it will have to be attached to one of the few remaining bills in the Senate -- a common parliamentary maneuver at the end of a session -- if it is to survive.

(Michael Specter, Washington Post, A7)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Monday evening, September 29, 1986)

NICHOLAS DANILOFF

CBS's Dan Rather: American reporter Nicholas Daniloff tonight a free man in the west, hours earlier a truck trip to snowy Moscow airport, a trip to freedom from a month as an accused spy in Soviet hands. The Daniloff ordeal may be over but not the Daniloff deal. Today's release of Daniloff is just phase one of a complicated arrangement. The deal reportedly makes the Soviets set some dissidents free later, but sends an accused Soviet spy in this country home as the Soviets wanted and lets some expelled Soviet U.N. diplomats stay in the U.S. President Reagan insists he made no deal, he says the U.S. didn't blink. But it appears the deal improves prospects for the eye to eye summit meeting President and Mrs. Reagan want.

CBS's Wyatt Andrews: Daniloff stepped onto West German soil at the Frankfurt airport looking tired but feeling elated. His thirty day ordeal is over, Nick Daniloff is free.

(Nicholas Daniloff: "It's wonderful to be back in the west. I think it's obvious to everybody what has happened over this last month. I was arrested without an arrest warrant. A case was fabricated against me for the narrow political purpose of getting the Soviet Union some political leverage over the case of Gennadi Zakharov in New York.")

To Daniloff and his wife Ruth the first priority is to fly quickly to Washington for a family reunion. The Daniloff children back in the United States felt their father's freedom from across the Atlantic.

(Miranda Daniloff: "I couldn't be happier. I will be even happier tomorrow when I see him in person on American soil.")

The deal that finally freed Nick Daniloff was handled secretly and seemed to be arranged at the last minute. Daniloff jogged in the afternoon as usual but was then told to pack. His passport, held by the KGB, was delivered to the U.S. embassy. Only then did Daniloff flash the thumbs up sign as he raced to the airport. He claimed not to know how his release was arranged and wasn't stopping to ask details.

(Nicholas Daniloff: "As far as I know I'm leaving independently. I leave, I must say, more in sorrow than in anger.")

Nick Daniloff's captivity and detention in the Soviet Union lasted almost one month to the day. He never sought his new status, but knew at the end he had become a symbol of the glaring lack of trust between the superpowers.

(Nicholas Daniloff: "The KGB did not punish me, the KGB punished itself.")

He said all along that he was no spy, knew he was a pawn in a superpower showdown and as a man of Russian decent, he often pleaded to not be the cause of worsened relations with the Soviets. His parting shot to the land of his ancestors was to read a poem in Russian that begins: Farewell to you unwashed Russia, and to you the blue uniforms, and to you the people who obey them.

CBS's Bill Plante: The President was on a political trip in the midwest as word of Nicholas Daniloff's release began to spread.

(TV coverage of the President deplaning.)

So there was official silence until Mr. Reagan himself could announce the good news.

(TV coverage of the President at the rally in Kansas City: "A Luftansa airliner left Moscow bound for Frankfurt, West Germany, and on board are Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Daniloff.")

That was all the White House intended to say today but later as he boarded Air Force One Mr Reagan couldn't resist when reporters asked if he had blinked in dealing with the Soviets.

(President Reagan: "They blinked." Reporter: "You said you wouldn't trade Daniloff for the other guy." President Reagan: "Wait till tomorrow, we didn't.")

The Administration will maintain that the agreement to free Daniloff is not a trade because there are no conditions to his release. And accused Soviet spy Gennadi Zakharov was not released at the same time. Sources tell CBS News that under the terms of the deal Zakharov will be freed shortly and with out a trial, though he may enter a plea of no contest. The U.S. order expelling 25 Soviet U.N. employees still stands, but the Kremlin has been offered what is being called a face saving gesture. The big item which sources say has the Administration jubilant, the Soviets will release three prominent dissidents later on, probably Yuri Orloff, David Goldfarb and Valdimir Slepak. The Kremlin, as part of the deal, will say that there is no connection to Daniloff.

(Dimitri Simes: "We are getting Daniloff unconditionally and for Zakharov we are getting several important dissidents. Of course it is somewhat more complex than that but that allows both sides to claim victory and to save face.")

Three weeks after officials acknowledged that there would be a trade as long as it didn't look like a trade the Administration is finally free to move on its first priority, setting a date for the summit. U.S. officials now think that there will be a summit either late this year or early next.

(CBS's Bill McLaughlin tracks the negotiations in New York. His coverage includes TV coverage of Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and quotes from David Gergen, Jonathan Sanders and Rep. Newt Gingrich.) (CBS-Lead)

NBC's Tom Prokaw reports while all the terms of the agreement have not yet been confirmed, this does appear to be the deal: Daniloff was released without conditions; his passport was returned; he was able to leave with his wife. Zakharov is expected to make a court appearance in New York tomorrow and he could changed his plea to no contest. Later, Zakharov would likely be exchanged for Soviet dissidents. While this was going on, President Reagan was on a campaign swing throughout the midwest -- trying to help Republican Senate candidates in Missouri and South Dakota. The President and his advisers were determined to demonstrate that the U.S. won this one.

NBC's Chris Wallace: The President was triumphant as he announced Daniloff's release to a Kansas City campaign crowd. (TV Coverage of President's announcement.) But Mr. Reagan tried to keep a tight lid on a deal worked out with the Soviets, clearly more comfortable announcing the good news than explaining how it happened. Conservatives have attacked the President for being too soft on the Soviets in this case. Asked today whether he blinked to get Daniloff out, Mr. Reagan said, "No." (TV Coverage of President boarding Air Force One.) But despite denials of any swap, the White House is worried that it will be seen as just that. Officials emphasized Daniloff's release is an independent event, with no conditions attached. They said accused spy Zakharov must still go to court. As for his release, one official said don't jump to any conclusions until all events connected to this situation are played out, indicating Zakharov will be swapped for Soviet dissidents. The U.S. will also go ahead with the expulsion from the U.N. of 25 Soviets suspected of espionage. And officials tell NBC News the White House will likely allow the Soviets to switch a few of the people being expelled for others at the Mission -- something the Soviets demanded. Daniloff's boss, David Gergen, was satisfied there was no linkage between the reporter and the accused spy. (TV Coverage of David Gergen.) Officials acknowledged that as details of this deal come out, the right-wing may find even more to criticize, but they hope that within days, most people will forget about Nick Daniloff and focus instead on the larger aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations.

NEC's Marvin Kalb reports that even before the deal on Daniloff was struck, President Reagan was telling the United Nations that a deal on arms control was quite possible. (TV Coverage of President at U.N.) Twenty-four hours later, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, knowing he was still not out of the woods on Daniloff, was equally optimistic, even referring to a summit. (TV Coverage of Shevardnadze.) ... Diplomats are very pleased the U.S. and the Soviet Union have finally resolved the Daniloff matter, because now they say, the superpowers can get on to what they regard as the important issues: summitry, arms control and a possible Middle East peace conference. (NBC-Lead)

ABC's Peter Jennings: The American reporter Nick Daniloff in West Germany tonight. It may be that Nick Daniloff's eventual freedom was never in doubt, but it was a welcome surprise when he was released from the Soviet Union today. And Daniloff himself didn't have much notice.

ABC's Walter Rogers reports from Moscow on Daniloff's departure. At the Soviet airport, Daniloff made a brief farewell statement. (Daniloff: "I don't know the terms of this arrangement. As far as I know, I am leaving independently. I leave, I must say, more in sorrow than in anger...." Daniloff reads poem upon his departure.) Tonight, Soviet television made no mention of the Daniloffs' release, nor was there any explanation of why the man Soviet leader Gorbachev called a spy was suddenly let go. Daniloff disputed any suggestion he was ever drugged by the KGB. In fact, he thinks the entire episode was hastily-organized revenge for the Zakharov arrest.

ABC's Pierre Salinger reports from Frankfurt on Daniloff's bitter public statement as he reached freedom in the West. Met by Ambassador Burt, Daniloff unleashed the thoughts he had buried since being arrested.

(Daniloff: "...I was arrested without an arrest warrant, a case was fabricated against me for the narrow political purpose of getting the Soviet Union some political leverage over the case of Gannady Zakharov in New York....")

While Daniloff was speaking, an unidentified U.S. official kept pulling on his jacket, trying to make him stop. It is clear that while Daniloff is free, the Daniloff affair is not finished.

Jennings discusses Daniloff's release with Mort Zuckerman of U.S. News and World Report. Zuckerman says the KGB "really did a number on him," interrogating him between four and five hours a day, keeping him in complete isolation.

ABC's John Scali reports Gannady Zakharov got word that he would not have to face a full-fledged trial in an American court. As part of the deal to free Daniloff, informed officials report that within a few days he will be allowed to plead no contest to charges he tried to buy U.S. defense secrets. With the approval of the U.S. Government, the judge will convict him and accept a recommendation that Zakharov be allowed to return to the Soviet Union. Informants report that Zakharov then will be exchanged for several Soviet dissidents, including at least one prominent figure who has been repeatedly denied permission to leave. Some U.S. officials hint that several concessions also were made to Soviet demands for adjustments in the list of 25 Soviet diplomats who have been ordered to leave the Soviet mission in New York.

ABC's John McWethy reports U.S. officials say Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze went into excruciating detail of how and when Daniloff would be released, how the announcement of that release would be handled, and the final details of what the U.S. would provide in return.... Last Tuesday at the U.N. there was a rushed back-room meeting between the two at the Soviets' request. According to several American sources, it was then that the Soviets blinked and real negotiations began. This is by far the most intense and lengthy negotiation that Shultz has personally conducted with the Soviets and American officials say it has provided a useful window on how the Gorbachev regime operates and how limited Shevardnadze's ability to make a deal without getting exact instructions from home.... A powerful motivating factor for both sides in these negotiations was the desire to have a summit.

Jennings: When the word of Daniloff's release came from Moscow, President Reagan was already on his way to campaign for Republican candidates in Missouri. The President was still pleased to tell his audience the news.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Shortly before Air Force One landed in Kansas City, word was flashed to the President of Daniloff's takeoff from Moscow. And in an airport rally for Missouri Republican candidates, Mr. Reagan announced the Lufthansa airliner was airborne.

(President Reagan: "And on board are Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Daniloff." Cheering.)

Having announced that, the President volunteered nothing more. But to reporters' questions, he said there had been no trade and suggested the Soviets had backed down.

(Reporter: "Did you blink?" President: "They blinked.")

They blinked, said the President, and a senior Administration official insisted there are no conditions attached to Daniloff's release. Don't jump to any conclusions, said the official, until all events connected to the situation are played out. But already judgements are coming in. Sen. Dole weighed in with support for the way things are working out.

(Sen. Dole: "Although all the information surrounding Daniloff's release is not yet available, it appears his release is unconditional.")

But some conservative leaders are suspicious.

(Howard Phillips: "I think we have to wait to see what other shoes drop before we are entirely certain whether the price paid for the release was excessive.")

White House officials expect some conservative criticism denouncing the deal. They are trying to fend it off by putting the spotlight on Daniloff's release as an independent event before those other shoes drop. In any case, the President's course is set, criticism or not. The way is now clear for another summit meeting. As one official said today, that's something we've always wanted.

ABC's George Will: It does look as though they have stolen an American citizen, have sold him back to us for a price that's at this point unclear, but surely the negotiating that's been going on between George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart has amounted to nothing more than haggling over the price we're going to pay....

(ABC-Lead)

CAMPAIGN ROAD

Rather: It wasn't the sore point in U.S.-Soviet relations over Daniloff but an election year sore point at home that had President Reagan out on the campaign road again today.

(TV coverage of the President's campaign trip.)

His stops in Missouri and South Dakota were aimed at trying help farmbelt Republican candidates for the U.S. Senate. Both states have tight races and plenty of farmers who blame Reagan Administration policies for some of their severe economic problems. Today's farmer protests were a case in point.

CBS's Bob Schieffer reports you don't have to go any farther than Monroe Harders' farm to find out that South Dakota's Republican Sen. Jim Abdnor has a real problem.

(Monroe Harders: "Unfortunately now with the policies he is backing I can't vote for him again.")

Abdnor is in the fight of his political life because South Dakota's Senate race has become a referendum on Reagan farm policy. The President began stumping for the farm vote months ago but Republican farm programs are so unpopular in South Dakota local reporters have been saying today's Presidential visit may hurt Abdnor.

(TV coverage of the President campaigning.)

By the November elections the harvest will be in and a lot farmers like Monroe Harders will know whether they can survive on the land for another year. What's becoming evident to the politicians is that their survival hinges more and more on how the farmers vote. (CBS-5)

Brokaw: On his campaign swings through the midwest today President Reagan came up against one the toughest issues facing his Administration, the nation's farm crisis. Farm politics this year are complicating the President's campaign for Republican incumbents.

NBC's Tom Pettit reports the President came on a mission to save Republican senators. In South Dakota he came to give first aid to Senator Abdnor, but Abdnor was not there. While Reagan flew west, Abdnor flew east, to vote on budget matters he said, not to avoid Reagan. Yesterday Abdnor was in South Dakota to make TV commercials and with that finished he got out of the state today before Reagan got here. And before the anti-Reagan farm protesters got in their licks. Reagan said again he is doing more for farmers than any recent president.

(TV coverage of the President: "We are, with Jim Abdnor's support and guidance, taking steps that offer hope for American agriculture.")

A Republican President cannot save any candidate in an hour and a half visit but Abdnor apparently was not hurt today by his absence. It is the troubled economy that hurts Republicans in farm states.

(NBC-10)

IVAN THE TERRIBLE

Rather: A quiet retired man who once worked at a car factory in Cleveland was charged today in Israel with crimes against humanity. If convicted he could get the death penalty.

(CBS's Bill Redeker reports from Israel on the case of John Demjanjuk who it is charged was "Ivan the Terrible," the guard who forced hundreds of thousands of Jews to their deaths in Nazi gas chambers.) (CBS-3, ABC-5, NBC-7)

MIAs

Rather reports a new report to the U.S. Congress will say there is a "strong possibility" now some Americans are still being held against their will in Southeast Asia. CBS News Pentagon correspondent David Martin says this report, due out tomorrow, goes considerably beyond the official U.S. position, that is to assume that some MIAs may still be held only because there is no proof to the contrary. The new report is based on a review of all the intelligence data. (CBS-4, NBC-4)

SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS

Rather: The House of Representatives is voting this evening on South African sanctions. It is expected to be an overwhelming vote to override President Reagan's veto Friday of new congressional sanctions against South Africa's white minority government. But the President is staking some last desperate hopes on the Senate. The Senate will vote on the possible veto override later this week. Earlier today Mr. Reagan made a point of offering to impose some new restrictions if the Senate sustains his veto. In a letter to Sen. Bob Dole the President said that he is willing to restrict new investment in South Africa and ban imports of its iron and steel, but his measures were much more limited than those in the bill that he vetoed. (CBS-7, NBC-5, ABC-2)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS

The Sanctions Veto -- "Much has been claimed for sanctions. It is better to be more modest and simply to hope that, if applied intelligently, they may contribute positively to South Africa's recalculation of its own choices. Certainly Mr. Reagan, by his hesitancy, has not intended to 'wink' at apartheid. But his policy has not had the essential moral clarity that would let him take command for the democratic foreign opposition to apartheid to and help South Africans find their way. Now he is reduced to finding a bare third of one house of Congress to spare him political irrelevance on one of the most urgent issues of the day."

(Washington Post, 9/28)

Sanctions Policy Muddled -- "Congress, for well-discussed reasons having to do both with this country's domestic tranquillity and its relations with other nations, should override the veto. To do less would be to brand the U.S. as an apologist for apartheid. We would lose ability to project our influence in many places and on many subjects in ways that serve our national interests."

(Oregonian, 9/26)

Mr. Reagan's Veto, Not America's -- "As Congress has already made plain with its lopsided votes, the President who yesterday vetoed its angry, calibrated sanctions against South Africa does not speak for the American people. There will be time to weigh the President's arguments against Congress overriding his veto. But his continued resistance makes him appear apartheid's virtual defender. The repugnant symbolism of his veto calls for instant protest."

(New York Times, 9/27)

Standing Firm On Sanctions -- "President Reagan, by vetoing comprehensive-sanctions legislation, yielded moral and political leadership on the issue. Congress must remain committed to dissociating the U.S. from the vicious and oppressive apartheid regime and setting an example for an international strategy on South Africa. The veto must be overridden.... Congress reflects the view of the majority of Americans on sanctions. Since Reagan has shed the mantle of leadership, Congress must do it and override his veto."

(Boston Globe, 9/27)

Massive Investment, Not Divestment -- "The suggestion that we should invest massively in South Africa runs headlong into the current calls for divestiture, disinvestment and embargo. But instead of brandishing moralistic clubs, ask yourself the question: which policy offers the greater chance for success? Do you believe that the Botha government -- which announced its determination to abolish apartheid before the movement for sanctions gathered a full head of steam -- will be able to carry out a massive reform program in an atmosphere of social and economic crisis? Or is it not more likely that reform would be easier in an environment of economic expansion and greater opportunities for all South Africans?"

(Michael Ledeen, Washington Post, 9/28)

Misguided Reagan Stiffs Black Africans -- "In what can only be called a snub, President Reagan has refused to go to southern Africa to meet with leaders of six predominantly black countries in that troubled region or to invite the six leaders for a meeting in Washington.... Secretary Shultz is considering a 10-day trip to Africa, including some of these important countries. Such a journey would be welcome, especially if Shultz could establish links to the leaders of the African National Congress, South Africa's oldest and most influential black liberation group. But if Shultz can spare 10 days in Africa, couldn't the President have spared at least a few hours in Washington?"
(Milwaukee Journal, 9/24)

U.N. FUNDING

Cutting U.N. Fiscal Abuses -- "The United Nations is in deep financial trouble, most of it not caused by the U.S. Congress. Now, however, threatened U.S. cuts may become the straw that breaks the camel's back.... The current financial crisis is not rooted in the U.S. Congress, but in the U.N. budget process and in some member countries' long-accepted practices. The U.N. budget, adopted by a majority vote in the General Assembly, has been out of control for years -- driven even higher by countries that feel no financial consequences for their decisions."
(Jeane Kirkpatrick, Baltimore Sun, 9/29)

NATO BREAKUP

Threat To Alliance Can't Be Taken Lightly -- "Secretary Weinberger is catching a lot of flak for his public warning...that if ever implemented, the British Labor Party's anti-nuclear policy would lead to the breakup of the Atlantic Alliance.... The fact is, nonetheless, that the U.S. defense secretary was telling it like it is. Labor, which is now given a decent chance to win a plurality in the next election, primly proclaims its support for NATO.

But if the party wins office, it is pledged to scrap Britain's own nuclear forces, shut down U.S. nuclear bases in Britain and forbid the passage of U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons through British waters. It is hard to imagine a better way to bring about the collapse of U.S. support for the defense of Western Europe. And the mentality reflected in the Labor Party's defense platform is not confined to Britain."

(Ernest Conine, Los Angeles Times, 9/29)

NATIONAL FLOWER

Stop, And Smell The Marigolds -- "It is an outrage, this act of Congress enshrining the rose as the national flower.... There is only one hope to undo this travesty, and it rests in the power of President Reagan to refuse this resolution. Yet even now his pen of approval is poised, his political juices flowering over visions of a ceremony in the -- yes -- Rose Garden. Well, chew on this Mr. President: The rose also is the national flower of Iran."
(Chicago Tribune, 9/26)