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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Against Reagan's Will, U.S. Takes World Lead On Sanctions -- Dragging along a reluctant President Reagan, Congress has imposed sweeping sanctions against South Africa and placed the United States in the forefront of nations seeking to end apartheid through economic and diplomatic pressure.

(New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Copley, Reuter, UPI)

Reagan Denies Press Was Misled -- President Reagan yesterday denied that a plan to undermine the regime of Libyan leader Qaddafi included efforts to mislead the press and the American people. (Christian Science Monitor, New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Reuter, UPI)

NATIONAL NEWS

Meese Proposes Teams To Fight 'Crack' Traffic -- The Reagan Administration proposed yesterday the creation of 24 task forces, operating in key metropolitan areas, to combat traffic in "crack," the highly addictive form of cocaine. (Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Thursday Evening)

SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS -- The U.S. Senate turned aside all of the President's arguments and voted to let sanctions against South Africa stand.

SUMMIT -- The Soviets said this meeting is necessary because no progress has been made on the main parts of arms control.

DISINFORMATION/GADHAFI -- Administration officials confirmed and at the same time denied a report about a disinformation campaign involving Moammar Gadhafi.

BATTER UP, COMRADES

Baseball has received the state seal of approval to become an official Soviet sport. The decision of the Soviet State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport was announced by Tass Thursday in an article that never mentioned the United States. "Apparently specialists from Cuba and Nicaragua, countries where this game is played and which have performed well at major competitions, will be the first teachers of Soviet baseball players," Tass said. (AP, 10/2)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON S. AFRICA AS SENATE OVERRIDES VETO, 78-21

The Republican-controlled Senate yesterday completed the year-long congressional revolt against President Reagan's policy toward South Africa, voting by a wide margin to override Reagan's veto of legislation imposing new economic sanctions against the white minority regime in Pretoria.

The 78-21 vote, announced to a hushed Senate chamber by Vice President Bush, was the most serious foreign policy defeat Reagan has suffered on Capitol Hill. The margin was 11 votes more than the 67 necessary to override. (Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

Override An Unprecedented Defeat

President Reagan, known for his Houdini-like skill in slipping out of tough confrontations with Congress, never took such an unyielding stand against lawmakers as the one he took on South Africa.

But the Republican-controlled Senate yesterday went against both Mr. Reagan and historic precedent by overriding a veto of a major foreign policy bill.

"My hope is that these punitive sanctions do not lead to more violence and more repression," Mr. Reagan said, sounding a final warning while conceding defeat on the veto override.

(Mary Belcher, News Analysis, Washington Times, A5)

Senate, 78-21, Overrides Reagan's Veto And Imposes Sanctions On South Africa

The Senate voted today to override President Reagan's veto of legislation imposing stiff economic sanctions on South Africa. In doing so it rejected his pleas for support as he prepares to meet Soviet leaders in Iceland.

The vote today capped a two-year effort by opponents of partheid to force the Reagan Administration into exerting more pressure on the Pretoria Government to change its policies of racial separation. The legislation will ban all new investment by Americans in South African businesses, prohibit the importation of such products as steel and coal from South Africa, and will cancel landing rights in the United States for South African airlines. (Steven Roberts, New York Times, 1)

Against Reagan's Will, U.S. Takes World Lead On Sanctions

Dragging along a reluctant President Reagan, Congress has imposed sweeping sanctions against South Africa and placed the United States in the forefront of nations seeking to end apartheid through economic and diplomatic pressure.

Reagan immediately voiced what he called his deep regret at the congressional action.

But he conceded the vote "underscores that America -- and that means all of us -- opposes apartheid, a malevolent and archaic system totally alien to our ideas." (Sue Baker, Reuter)

South Africa Sanctions: 'The World Is Watching Us Today'

Congress buried President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with its vote for tough sanctions against South Africa, and in doing so pushed America into a leadership role against apartheid.

Reagan called the sanctions "punitive," arguing that they would hurt black workers and only make South Africa more reluctant to dismantle apartheid, its system of racial segregation, and grant full political rights to blacks. (Michael Myers, UPI)

Apartheid Foes Praise Senate Sanctions Vote

While opponents of apartheid praised the Senate's vote to override President Reagan's veto of economic sanctions against South Africa, critics warned that the sanctions will force Pretoria to use greater force to suppress dissent.

In South Africa, which threatened to boycott U.S. wheat if the veto was overridden, Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said the 78-21 vote Thursday was the result of an "emotional wave" that could not have been turned back. (Edgar Miller, UPI)

Senate Overrides Reagan Veto Of South Africa Sanctions

The Senate, with a bipartisan 78-21 vote Thursday, overrode President Reagan's veto of a bill imposing tough new economic sanctions against the racially repressive government of South Africa.

Although this was the sixth time Congress has overturned a Reagan veto, it was the first time the President has been reversed on a major foreign policy issue. The setback comes nine days before Mr. Reagan is to meet in Iceland with Soviet leader Gorbachev to discuss the chances for an arms control summit. (Otto Kreisher, Copley)

Sanctions/Senate

The Senate, rejecting President Reagan's veto and ignoring threats of retaliation from Pretoria, voted stiff economic sanctions against South Africa into law Thursday and catapulted the United States into the forefront of a global drive to end apartheid.

"The United States must also move forward with positive measures to encourage peaceful change and advance the cause of democracy in South Africa," President Reagan said. "Now is the time for South Africa's government to act with courage and good sense to avert a crisis."

(Dana Walker, UPI)

Reagan Vows To Enforce Sanctions While Hoping They Don't Spur Violence

President Reagan is pledging to enforce tough new sanctions approved by the Senate over his veto, while saying he hopes the measures will not intensify the violence and repression at which they're aimed.

Reagan said Thursday's 78-21 override vote, in which 31 members of the Senate's 53-member Republican majority voted against him, "should not be viewed as the final chapter in America's efforts, along with our allies, to address the plight of the people of South Africa." (Dale Nelson, AP)

GOP Hands Reagan A Dramatic Defeat

The Republican-controlled Senate yesterday dealt President Reagan his greatest foreign policy defeat -- overriding his veto of South African sanctions and ignoring his warning that the measure will escalate violence in the strife-torn region.

The 78-21 vote was Mr. Reagan's first foreign policy override. It marked only the third time this century that Congress has so rebuked a president on a major foreign policy issue, according to congressional observers.

"While it is true the President is the architect of foreign policy, he is not the czar of American foreign policy," said Sen. Dan Evans.

(Rita McWilliams, Washington Post, A1)

Ghost of Martin Luther King Jr. Hovered Over South Africa Sanctions Vote

President Reagan was lobbying on the phone. So was South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha.

But when the Senate voted Thursday to override Reagan's veto of legislation imposing economic sanctions against the white minority government of South Africa, it was the quiet presence of Coretta Scott King in the first row of the gallery that seemed to symbolize the moment.

(Lawrence Knutson, AP)

Mixed Reactions To Senate Sanctions Vote

JOHANNESBURG -- The black president of South Africa's biggest legal opposition movement said President Reagan's Senate defeat on sanctions against the white-led nation Thursday was "wonderful" and a white opposition lawmaker called American sanctions a "watershed."

Foreign Minister Botha said the vote was based on emotional reactions and false perceptions of South Africa. "Other countries cannot solve our problems," he said. "It remains our responsibility to do so ourselves."

(Brendan Boyle, UPI)

Tense S. Africa Watches It 'Live'

CAPETOWN -- South Africans waited tensely in front of their television sets late last night for a live broadcast of the U.S. Senate vote on sanctions -- and they reacted bitterly when they learned that President Reagan's veto had been overridden.

It was painful news for workers in the coal mining, iron and steel industries and the agricultural sector, most of whom are black.

Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said the Senate's decision had been taken "regardless of our reform program, and no reason or argument could stop this emotional wave." (Peter Younghusband, Washington Post, A1)

WHITE HOUSE BUNGLED SANCTIONS OPPOSITION
President Clung To Support For 'Constructive Engagement'

The overwhelming repudiation of President Reagan's South Africa policy, which climaxed with yesterday's Senate vote for new economic and political sanctions, resulted from Reagan's unyielding convictions on the issue and tactical blunders by the White House, according to Administration and congressional officials.

After years of engineering last-minute political compromises with Congress on foreign policy issues, the South Africa vote marks one of the most serious setbacks of Reagan's presidency, a defeat in which Senate Republicans led the revolt against him.

(David Hoffman, News Analysis, Washington Post, A1)

Lugar's Choice

Some called it the most divisive issue since the Republicans gained control of the U.S. Senate: Would the Senate override President Reagan's veto of legislation imposing new economic sanctions against South Africa?

In Reagan's 5½ years as President, Sen. Lugar has voted with him 92 percent of the time.

Yet here he was leading an extraordinary rebuke of the President, in which Congress, not the White House, defined U.S. policy on dealings with South Africa.

(Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post, D1)

ANGFY BOTHA DEFENDS HIS CALLS TO SENATORS

JOHANNESBURG -- South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha today dismissed as "absolutely laughable" American criticism of his threat to cut off shipments of U.S. grain to and through South Africa, saying that it was not for him to apologize to offended senators.

Taking the counteroffensive against U.S. critics of his 11th-hour telephoned attempts to swing some Senate votes against overriding President Reagan's veto of the sanctions package, Botha said, "It's a bit ridiculous to say that contact between a member of parliament and legislators of another country is 'despicable.'"

(William Claiborne, Washington Post, A1)

S. African Boycott Won't Hurt Farmers

Most of the nation's farmers, already hit with declining prices and excess supply, will see little impact if South Africa stops buying U.S. grain in retaliation for Washington's tough new economic sanctions, say analysts.

U.S. grain sales to Pretoria represent less than 1 percent of total U.S. exports of corn, barley, wheat and rice, say experts.

South African retaliation would be a blow to some wheat farmers from Wyoming to Texas, who are reeling from the Soviet Union's recent decision to buy \$4 billion wheat from Europe and Canada instead of from the United States.

(Karen Riley, Washington Times, A5)

SHULTZ TELLS BLACK-RULED NATIONS OF AID PLANS

UNITED NATIONS -- Secretary Shultz promised the black-ruled nations of southern Africa yesterday the Reagan Administration will seek congressional approval of a multi-year program to enhance the region's economic development.

Speaking to a luncheon of the 51-member Organization of African Unity, Mr. Shultz said the Administration intends to enlist the help of its European allies and Japan in the program.

(AP story, Washington Times, A6)

PRESIDENT SAYS HE INTENDS TO KEEP GADHAFI OFF BALANCE Reagan Denies Domestic Disinformation

President Reagan said yesterday that he wants to make Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi "go to bed every night wondering what we might do" to deter terrorism, but he denied that a plan he approved in August involved the spread of "disinformation" through the American news media.

Reagan was responding to a report yesterday in The Washington Post that the Administration launched a secret effort of deception aimed at convincing Gadhafi that he was about to be attacked again by U.S. bombers and perhaps ousted in a coup.

Other Administration officials said yesterday that the plan was approved by Reagan in a secret National Security Decision Directive that authorized the CIA to spread false information about Gadhafi abroad and also ordered a series of U.S. military movements designed to frighten the Libyan leader.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

Reagan Denies Press Was Misled

President Reagan yesterday denied that a plan to undermine the regime of Libyan leader Qaddafi included efforts to mislead the press and the American people.

Mr. Reagan dismissed as "false and wrong" the thrust of a story in yesterday's edition of The Washington Post that detailed alleged Administration plans to use the U.S. press to help destabilize the Qaddafi regime.

"When I challenge the veracity of the whole [Post] story, I can't deny that here and there they're going to have something [specific] to hang it [the story] on," Mr. Reagan said.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

Reagan, Shultz Deny Plan To Lie To Media To Fool Gadhafi

President Reagan says he was shocked by a published report that he approved a disinformation program to deceive Libyan leader Gadhafi and challenges "the veracity of that entire story."

Asked to specify what was inaccurate about the story, published Thursday in The Washington Post, Reagan disputed only an anecdote quoting him as saying during a secret strategy meeting on the plan, "Why not invite Gadhafi to San Francisco, he likes to dress up so much."

"I don't want Gadhafi any place in the United States, and being Californian, it's the last place I'd send him," Reagan said.

(Michael Putzel, AP)

White House And Its News

In considering "disinformation" as a means to undermine the Libyan leader, the Reagan Administration has not only risked damage to its credibility but also cast doubt over its overall news policy.

On the one hand, the Administration has encouraged selective leaks of intelligence information, some of it of questionable accuracy. But it has coupled this with a concerted effort to punish journalists and newspapers that seek to publish accurate information, if the Administration finds the disclosure sensitive or potentially embarrassing.

(Bernard Weinraub, New York Times, A1)

Administration Is Accused Of Deceiving Press On Libya

The Reagan Administration faced a growing controversy today over reports that it had made selective disclosures of news and "disinformation" about Libya and its leader, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi.

In a new development, Administration officials said today that the "disinformation" program did not originate with a memo written by Adm. John Poindexter as The Post's account said. They said the campaign grew out of a mid-August State Department document to the White House laying out a "deception" campaign. That document represented a consensus of a series of interdepartmental meetings, the officials said.

(Leslie Gelb, New York Times, A1)

White House Deception?

The Reagan Administration is under strong criticism for engaging in disinformation to try to topple Libyan leader Qaddafi.

Many nations practice disinformation, notably the Soviet Union. The Washington Post has now documented a secret U.S. campaign last summer to persuade the Libyan leader that he faced the threat of U.S. bombing and a possible coup. (Charlotte Saikowski, Christian Science Monitor, A1)

White House Denies Misleading U.S. Media On Libya

The White House has denied it planted misleading stories in U.S. newspapers as part of a plan to topple Libya's Col. Gaddafi, but Secretary Shultz said he had no problems with waging psychological warfare against the Libyan leader.

At the United Nations last night Shultz told reporters he knew of "no decision to go out and tell lies to the media."

"I think, however, that if there are ways in which we can make Gaddafi nervous, why shouldn't we," he said. "Frankly, I don't have any problem with a little psychological warfare against Gaddafi."

(Gene Gibbons, Reuter)

Reagan/Gadhafi

President Reagan denied Thursday that his Administration misled American news organizations with reports of Libyan preparations for terrorism as part of a secret campaign to undermine Col. Gadhafi.

Speaking to a group of journalists at the White House, Reagan disputed a Washington Post report that the Administration hatched a scheme to turn up the heat on Gadhafi by sounding an exaggerated alarm about Libyan-backed terrorism.

"This was not any plan of ours," Reagan said.

(Norman Sandler, UPI)

Shultz Justifies Scaring Qaddafi By Use Of Press

UNITED NATIONS -- Secretary Shultz said today that Washington was free to take whatever actions might cause trouble for Col. Qaddafi because the United States was "pretty darn close" to a state of war with Libya.

Mr. Shultz said the United States was able to carry out any deception because of what he described as a tendency in the American press to exaggerate the importance of naval movements off Libya.

(Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

Shultz Says U.S. Needs To Make Gadhafi Nervous

UNITED NATIONS -- Secretary Shultz Thursday defended the use of psychological warfare against Libyan leader Gadhafi, even if it means "using the press."

Shultz's meeting with U.S. news organizations was dominated by a Washington Post report that the Administration adopted a campaign of deception against Gadhafi in August.

Shultz quoted Winston Churchill, who defended the use of deceptive measures by saying, "In wartime, truth is so precious that it must be accompanied by a bodyguard of lies."

(Jim Anderson, UPI)

JOKE BETWEEN REAGAN, SHULTZ ABOUT AIDS 'SHAMEFUL'

NEW YORK -- A reported exchange between President Reagan and Secretary Shultz about using AIDS to subdue Libyan leader Gadhafi has been attacked by gay rights activists and politicians on both coasts.

An attorney for Gay Men's Health Crisis, Inc. in New York, Mark Senak, called the exchange between the men "cruel, insensitive and shameful."

"Especially at a time when the only proven therapy for stopping the spread of AIDS is education, the great communicator has failed us. The real joke is his Administration's lack of education programming,"

Senak said.

(Peg Byron, UPI)

SOME DEEP BACKGROUND ON 'DEEP THROAT'

President Reagan has concluded that Bob Woodward, one of the Washington Post reporters who broke the Watergate scandal, "is probably Deep Throat."

Reagan made the remark in an interview with some 20 columnists as he discussed Woodward's story in the Post Thursday about a top secret White House memo dealing with a disinformation campaign against Libya's Moammar Gadhafi.

"This Woodward story is based on an alleged memorandum from your national security adviser with lengthy quotes," a correspondent told the President. "Are those quotes accurate and does this memorandum exist?"

"Not things of that kind...that you just asked about, no," said Reagan. "This was not any plan of ours. But I've come to the conclusion that Mr. Woodward is probably Deep Throat."

Woodward, asked to comment on Reagan's statement, responded with one of the President's favorite one-line comments: "Oh, there he goes again." (UPI)

IN THE DOG DAYS OF AUGUST, THE MEDIA MISSED THE HOTTEST STORY

It is an axiom of the media business that in the long, slow month of August, almost anything is news.

Thus, many of the most experienced journalists and prestigious news organizations today found themselves either embarrassed, angry or in a few cases relieved about the way they reported the White House orchestration of what appears now to be a "disinformation" campaign against Libyan strongman Moammar Gadhafi in the last week of August.

(Eleanor Randolph, Washington Post, A20)

(Editor's Note: "Reagan: Gadhafi Should 'Go To Bed...Wondering What We Might Do,'" excerpts of yesterday's interview with the President, appears on A20 of The Washington Post.)

REYKJAVIK TALKS TO BE ONE-ON-ONE

Gorbachev Proposal Requested Meeting Have Personal Focus

President Reagan's summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Iceland next weekend is being planned as a personal session primarily devoted to one-on-one meetings, Administration officials said yesterday.

The emphasis on personal contact -- such as the fireside discussions the two leaders held in Geneva last November in their first meeting -- was suggested in Gorbachev's proposal to Reagan, delivered Sept. 19 by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, the officials said.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

Reagan And Gorbachev Are Staking A Lot On Iceland

President Reagan had ruled out a summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev just before the congressional elections. But he changed his mind, posing political risks for himself and for Republican candidates.

Evidently, Reagan concluded the risks are not all that grave and are worth taking.

The pace of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks has picked up to the point where an agreement to cut back nuclear missiles in Europe may be attainable in Reykjavik. (Barry Schweid, AP)

Shultz: U.S. Sees Commitment On Summit

UNITED NATIONS -- Secretary Shultz, re-asserting that next week's superpower meeting in Iceland is only preparatory for a summit, says the Administration believes it has a Soviet commitment for full-scale talks in the United States this year.

In a meeting with U.S. news reporters Thursday, Shultz said President Reagan accepted the Oct. 11-12 session with Soviet leader Gorbachev "because he felt it was worth the effort."

"It's very clear that (the Soviets) have a desire for the President to visit the Soviet Union in 1987," Shultz added. (Jim Anderson, UPI)

Shevardnadze/Summit

OTTAWA -- The need for "urgent measures" to halt the increasing danger of the arms race prompted the Soviet Union to call a summit meeting Oct. 11-12 in Iceland, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said Thursday.

Shevardnadze told a news conference that Soviet leaders called the summit because of the "very threatening situation that arose around the problems of nuclear and space weapons." (Laurie Watson, UPI)

A Sweetheart Deal For Gorbachev?

President Reagan may find himself under strong pressure in Iceland next week to make concessions to the Soviets on medium-range missile reductions as the price of having a 1986 summit in the United States.

U.S. officials said yesterday it was "wrong-headed" to see the Reykjavik meeting as a one-issue summit, pointing out that a whole range of East-West issues, bilateral relations and human rights will be discussed by Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

(Richard Beeston, Washington Times, A1)

HOUSE HURTS REAGAN SUMMIT STANCE, TOWER SAYS

Former Sen. John Tower yesterday accused Congress of playing into the hands of the Soviet Union by trying to impose tough arms control restrictions on President Reagan as he prepares for the Iceland summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"We can't cave in, make conciliatory gestures or concessionary proposals just for the sake of getting on with negotiations," he said. "We must not only reduce the prospects for war, but also the prospects for military blackmail."

(James Morrison, Washington Times, A7)

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SOVIETS BUY CANADIAN GRAIN AFTER THEY SPURN U.S. OFFER

OTTAWA -- Two days after ignoring a deadline to buy subsidized U.S. grain, the Soviet Union signed a five-year grain agreement with Canada yesterday, calling for sales of at least 25 million tons.

"This is a very important deal for Canadian farmers in the light of a record crop coming off," said Canadian Wheat Board Minister Charlie Mayer. (AP Story, Washington Times, A5)

Shevardnadze Signs 5-Year Grain Pact, Talks To Protesters

OTTAWA -- Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze ended a three-day visit here today, signing a five-year grain agreement that was anxiously sought by Canadian farmers and agreeing to "personally review" the cases of Soviet Jews and Ukrainians with family ties in Canada who are seeking to emigrate.

In a gesture highly unusual for a Soviet official, Shevardnadze took time out from his schedule to talk briefly on two occasions with protesters from Canadian Jewish organizations who had shadowed him during the visit. He accepted from them petitions and a list of names of 3,000 Jews who are trying to leave the Soviet Union for a number of other nations.

(Herbert Denton, Washington Post, A18)

EXTRA AID TO MANILA REJECTED AGAIN

Senate Preserves Central American Package; Compromise Possible

The Senate yesterday refused for a second time to give the Philippines an extra \$200 million in economic aid as it rejected a Democratic move to take the money from funds allocated to Central American countries as part of the Nicaraguan contra aid package.

Aides to Senator Dole, who led opposition to the transfer, characterized the move as an attempt to drive "the final nail in the coffin" of contra aid, but said a compromise of roughly \$150 million for the Philippines is still possible if a way to finance it can be found.

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A4)

Senate Again Rejects Philippine Aid

For the second time in four days, the Senate yesterday rejected a move to give the government of the Philippines \$200 million in additional emergency aid.

Opponents of the proposal argued the effort was a Democratic ploy to reopen debate on aid to the Nicaraguan resistance because the measure would have funneled to the Philippines \$200 million earmarked for U.S. allies in Central America. (Christopher Simpson, Washington Times, A7)

WHITTLESEY HIRED ASSISTANT DESPITE USIA CHIEF'S WARNING

U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland Faith Ryan Whittlesey insisted on hiring Robert Reilly for a \$62,400 post in Bern last year despite being earlier warned that Reilly had been removed as director of the U.S. Information Agency's grant program after charges that he engaged in political favoritism. (Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A1)

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NATIONAL NEWS

HOUSE LEADERSHIP LEANING TOWARD MODIFIED DRUG BILL Controversial Provisions Would Be Deleted

The House Democratic leadership has tentatively decided to accept a modified version of the Senate's antidrug bill in an attempt to avoid a Senate filibuster against the death penalty and other controversial provisions of the House-passed legislation that could prevent enactment of any drug-control program this year.

Speaker O'Neill told a group of reporters at lunch yesterday that a version of the Senate-passed bill, stripped of some provisions that the House objects to, may be brought to the House floor next week.

(Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A5)

11 GOP Senators Threaten To Block House Drug Bill

Eleven Republican senators have threatened to block any anti-drug legislation which includes provisions for the death penalty, drug testing or the admission of illegally obtained evidence in court.

In a letter to Senator Dole, the senators warned that those issues "would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to complete on this vital legislation."

(Jennifer Spevacek, Washington Times, A2)

MEESE PROPOSES TEAMS TO FIGHT 'CRACK' TRAFFIC

The Reagan Administration proposed yesterday the creation of 24 task forces, operating in key metropolitan areas, to combat traffic in "crack," the highly addictive form of cocaine.

Drug Enforcement Administration agents would be assigned to coordinate the task forces, which would employ state and local officers at the street level. The DEA proposes hiring 50 new agents to staff the effort.

(John McCaslin, Washington Times, A2)

ARMS ISSUES MAY PUSH BACK SPENDING BILL UNTIL NEXT YEAR

Congressional negotiators, deadlocked over controversial arms control measures sought by House members, yesterday indicated they may let the battle spill over into next year.

Meanwhile, the Senate added language to a massive catchall spending bill that would halt construction of a new U.S. Embassy in Moscow until a study is made of alleged structural defects.

(Damon Thompson, Washington Times, A3)

House-Senate/Arms Bill

House-Senate defense negotiators working on arms control issues tied to a spending bill are looking at options for handling them that range all the way to waiting until next year, a congressional source said Thursday.

House leaders have made it clear they want the arms issues resolved before a huge spending bill for virtually every government agency, including the Pentagon, goes through Congress.

But President Reagan's planned meeting Oct. 11-12 with Soviet leader Gorbachev has clouded the picture, already uncertain because of a House strategy to save the issues for last to put pressure on an election-minded Senate to settle. (UPI)

SUPERFUND PACT REACHED, BUT VETO IS THREATENED New Taxes Called 'Counterproductive'

House and Senate negotiators reached agreement yesterday on a new tax package to finance a \$9 billion Superfund toxic waste removal program, but the White House immediately renewed threats to veto the measure because of its high levies on the oil industry and on corporations generally.

"At a time when we are looking for increased productivity so that our industries can compete with foreign companies, it would be counterproductive to add new taxes," White House spokesman Albert R. Brashear said. (Michael Weisskopf, Washington Post, A4)

Treasury Secretary Opposes Superfund Plan

Treasury Secretary Baker will advise President Reagan not to sign an \$8.5 billion plan to save the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program, a spokesman says, but its backers say a veto would be the "worst environmental decision of this decade."

Baker and other Administration officials have warned for months that they would seek a veto if the measure included a broad-based manufacturers tax. (Linda Werfelman, UPI)

Superfund Backers Urging Reagan Not To Veto Reauthorization

Advocates of a stepped-up attack on toxic waste dumps are shifting their attention to the White House as Congress prepares for final action on hard-fought legislation to revive the stalled "Superfund" program.

"If you care about Superfund, let the President know," said Sen. Lautenberg, one of a number of lawmakers and environmental lobbyists who are concerned that President Reagan might veto the toxic cleanup bill.

(David Goeller, AP)

FED GOVERNOR RICE TO STEP DOWN

Resignation Enables Reagan To Name 4th Board Member In A Year

Federal Reserve Gov. Emmett Rice, a former Washington banker, yesterday resigned effective Dec. 31, giving President Reagan an opportunity to make his fourth appointment to the central bank's seven-member board in less than a year.

In a letter to the President, Rice said his decision was "entirely personal and was reached after serving many years in public service, the last seven and half as a member of the board. I feel the time has come to return to private life." (John Berry, Washington Post, F1)

Fed Resignation Opens Board To Fifth Reagan Appointment

The resignation of Federal Reserve Board Governor Emmett Rice opens the way to a solid majority for Reagan Appointees on the board that sets monetary policy.

In addition, the four-year term of Chairman Volcker expires in August 1987, which would give President Reagan the opportunity to select a new head of the powerful independent board that exerts substantial influence over the economy. (Kenneth Barry, Reuter)

Fed Governor Emmett Rice Resigns

The decision by moderate Emmett Rice to resign from the Federal Reserve System's board of governors gives President Reagan a chance to choose a fifth member for the seven-member board who shares his monetarist economic philosophy.

David Jones, an economist with Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said stock market analysts are concerned Reagan may appoint "another easy-money, fast-growth governor to go along with the four Reagan appointments already there." (T.R. Eastham, UPI)

FBI SETS UP UNIT TO PROBE NEWS LEAKS

The FBI has assigned some of its more experienced agents to a special unit that is probing unauthorized disclosures to reporters.

The new four-man unit was started earlier this year in the FBI's Washington field office.

"To enhance professionalism, several superb agents were assigned" to investigations of leaks, according to former FBI special agent Dana Caro, who set up the team before he left the FBI.

(AP story, Washington Times, A2)

HOUSE PASSES ELECTRONIC PRIVACY BILL

Moving to bring the federal wiretap law into the modern age of communications, the House on Wednesday passed and sent to the White House a bill to protect the privacy of electronic communications.

The bill, approved by voice vote, passed the Senate in the same manner Wednesday night.

The legislation would prevent eavesdropping on communications such as electronic mail, computer-to-computer data transmission, remote computing services, private video conferences and cellular car phones.

(AP story, Washington Post, F3)

U.S. STILL TRYING TO SELL POWER AGENCIES

The Reagan Administration is on a collision course with Congress over an allegedly hidden plan to sell the nation's power-marketing agencies despite legislative prohibitions, members of Congress charged Thursday.

The complaining members of Congress -- including Democrat Rep. Vic Fazio, charged Thursday that the Administration was proceeding on the sale of at least two of the marketing Administrations, despite a law that clearly makes it illegal for the government to spend money even to study the issue.

(Ricardo Pimentel, McClatchy)

GLITTER FOR THE ACTORS' FUND

Betty Wright, wife of House speaker-apparent Jim Wright, has chosen the Actors' Fund as the charity she will focus most of her attention on when her husband is in his new role in the next Congress.

She will host a glittery black-tie gala benefit in March at the Washington Hilton that is expected to bring a Hollywood and New York crowd, and possibly even President Reagan and Nancy Reagan, who are members of the fund.

(Chuck Concini, Washington Post, D3)

REP. TED WEISS

Rep. Ted Weiss, D-N.Y., collapsed Thursday night at a banquet for members of Congress, apparently from chest pains.

Weiss, 59, was flown to the Washington Hospital Center, where a nursing supervisor said he was in serious but stable condition. It was not immediately known if Weiss suffered a heart attack. (Chris Chrystal, UPI)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Thursday Evening, October 2nd)

SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS

NBC's Tom Brokaw: President Reagan almost always has his way on major foreign policy matters, but not today. Today the U.S. Senate, controlled by his own party, turned aside all of the President's arguments and voted to let sanctions against South Africa stand. It wasn't even close eventhough the White House campaigned hard to keep the President's veto from being overridden. Congress was determined to punish South Africa for its apartheid policies.... As Bob Kur reports tonight, the President's case was not helped by the role of South African officials.

NBC's Bob Kur reports it was left to Vice President Bush presiding in the Senate to announce the stinging defeat of President Reagan's South Africa policy.

(V.P. Bush: "On this vote the yeas are 78, nays are 21.")

Up to the last minute voters tried to tell Senators what to do about sanctions. So did the Reagan Administration. Arm twisting was intense.

(Sen. Frank Murkowski: "I've had a telephone call from the Secretary of State, I've had a telephone call from the President and a meeting with the President.")

But the call that probably had the most impact on the Senate debate came yesterday. South Africa's Foreign Minister called farm state senators to warn that his government would cut off U.S. grain purchases if the Senate supported sanctions. The threat backfired.

(V.P. Bush: "I don't feel in this case that it was particularly helpful. Understatement of the year.")

In a statement President Reagan expressed regret over the vote saying sanctions won't solve the serious problems South Africa faces. But, Mr. Reagan says, he will implement the sanctions. (NBC-1)

NBC's Mike Boettcher reports banning American wheat will hardly deprive South Africa of its bread. This country has the money to buy grain elsewhere. But people in the black African countries north of South Africa could face more hardship with out it. Half of the American wheat unloaded in South Africa is destine for the landlocked hungry nations that depend on South Africa's transportation system. But with its huge industrial base and mineral riches South Africa is the giant of this continent. The strategic minerals mined here, vital to America's defense and industry could be the next weapon against future sanctions. Last week Botha said South Africa would not fight sanctions with sanctions. But with his eleventh hour announcement today he is making it clear that sanctions against South Africa will not be a one sided affair. (NBC-2)

ABC's Peter Jennings reports the President has suffered a major foreign policy defeat.

ABC's Brit Hume reports this issue so split Republicans that Chairman Lugar of the Foreign Relations Committee found himself lined up against both the President and Senate Majority Leader Dole. The President kept trying, telephoning a number of senators with little luck. The floor debate today seemed one sided and it was. The vote wasn't close, the President needed 34 votes to sustain his veto, he got 21. So the sanctions become law. There is doubt on all sides here that the sanctions themselves will help end apartheid, but sometimes Congress acts less to make a law than make a statement. Today's vote was mostly a statement.

Jennings: Well we said it was a major foreign policy defeat. In fact it is the first time the President has not been able to make his veto stick since he was elected.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Officials here saw it coming, the vote was no surprise, but that does not lessen their upset. The fact is President Reagan has lost control of a major area of U.S. foreign policy. In a written statement Mr. Reagan said I deeply regret that Congress has seen fit to override my veto. Punitive sanctions are not the best course of action. That familiar Administration argument which Congress has now rejected was also sounded after the vote by Vice President Bush.

(V.P. Bush: "I hope that this tactic will help fulfill our common objective which is the elimination of apartheid. I have some serious doubts about it but I think this is the law of the land and we are going to work to enforce it.")

It is more than the law of the land, sanctions are now U.S. policy towards South Africa and the important point is it is a policy set not by the President but by the Congress.

Jennings: With the policy in tatters how does the President get out in front again?

Donaldson: Well many of his assistants are going to hope that Mr. Reagan now will turn around and will begin to join in applying more pressure on South Africa. But you know the President is very stubborn on this issue. He did something here that he often says he doesn't want to do and that is go off a cliff with all flags flying, but his assistants hope that he now turns around, gets out in front or else they see down the road Congress will continue to run their policy.

(ABC's Jim Hickey reports on how South Africa's neighbors will feel the brunt of economic sanctions.) (ABC-1)

CBS's Dan Rather: President Reagan has fought long and hard to prevent Congress from imposing new economic sanctions against South Africa. Recently even leaders of his own party begged him to stop. He didn't. Today he lost. The Senate joined the House in overriding Mr. Reagan's veto. They rejected an unusual long distance lobbying by threat effort from South African leaders.

CBS's Phil Jones reports only 21 Senators voted with the President, he needed 34. It was the first time a Reagan veto of a major piece of legislation has been overridden. The Vice President continued to question the effectiveness of South African sanctions.

(V.P. Bush: "I have some serious doubts about it but I think, you know, this is the law of the land.")

It was a showdown that split the Republican party ranks. Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Lugar, who almost never breaks with the President, today led the battle to override. From the President tonight, two messages. To Congress: punitive sanctions are not the best course; to South Africa: Now is the time to act with courage to avoid a crisis.

(CBS's Alan Pizze reports on grain production in South Africa and how the sanctions will effect South Africa's neighbors.) (CBS-1)

WHITE HOUSE POLITICAL STRATEGY

Rather: Today's major and overwhelming policy defeat for President Reagan on South Africa comes as the President and his aides continue to try put a positive spin on the Daniloff deal, the upcoming Iceland summit with Gorbachev and at the same time win votes for Republicans in November. Now is the strategy working?

CBS's Lesley Stahl: Dismissing charges of a cave-in, the President's political advisers say Ronald Reagan's handling of the Daniloff release is a big political plus both for him and for other Republican candidates.

(Lyn Nofziger: "He was very much in danger, the President, if he let this go for another month, of looking very much like Jimmy Carter with the Iranian hostages. And now he's got him out and it is over with.")

A CBS News-New York Times poll backs that up. A survey of 612 people shows that despite the President's denials, an overwhelming majority believes he did in fact swap an innocent American for a Russian spy. (77% said it was a trade, 9% said it wasn't) But nevertheless, most Americans are not bothered by that, they support it. (55% approve, 31% disapprove) White House political advisers say support for the President will be even stronger next week during the summit in Iceland. They called that an October surprise that will make people feel good about how things are going in the country and help Republicans hold on to the Senate by smothering any bad news.

(David Keene: "What you have done is shut out the campaign in the minds of the people.")

But Democrats question whether Mr. Reagan can transfer the political benefit he gains from a meeting with Gorbachev to other Republicans.

(Sen. George Mitchell: "In 1980 Ronald Reagan was on the ballot, won reelection in the largest victory in American political history. And what happened that year? We made a net gain of two in the Senate.")

Even some Republicans have doubts.

(Lyn Nofziger: "If this thing is what they are saying it is, which is a pre-summit summit, then you are not going to get enough out of this to have any of the long term effects.")

(David Keene: "Summit politics is dangerous for a democratic society, particularly this close to an election. Politically the publicity and the coverage builds pressure for some positive agreement.")

A White House poll shows that Americans are more untrusting of the Russians than ever, and that Ronald Reagan could walk away from a summit with no deal and sell that. (CBS-2)

SUMMIT

Brokaw: The Soviet side said today that this meeting is necessary because there has been no progress whatsoever on the main parts of arms control. In Iceland meanwhile, the government took control of Reykjavik's four largest hotels for the official delegations and that will make accommodations for the summit a week from Saturday all the more scarce. (NBC-3)

ABC's John Lawrence reports as peaceful as it is picturesque, Iceland anxiously awaits the arrival of the full advance parties of the American and Soviet delegations. Some of the Soviets arrived today, but so far only a few American officials have come. An Icelandic government officer says the problem is that the delegations are arriving slowly; logistics, communications and security preparations need to be made. The governments have not even agreed on which building to hold the meeting in. Both sides do take the summit seriously. Foreign visitors are experiencing strict new security checks as Iceland police try to prevent any terrorists or trouble makers from entering the country. Every person is being searched. If President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev decide to go sightseeing in this land of fire and ice, there will be no shortage of spectacular scenery. But Icelandic officials are worried tonight that the two countries are leaving too much planning for the last minute. (ABC-3)

DISINFORMATION/GADHAFI

Brokaw: Reagan Administration officials today confirmed and at the same time denied a report about a disinformation campaign involving Moammar Gadhafi. Disinformation, that's a euphemism for lying, in this case that Gadhafi faced a new American attack. The officials confirmed that such a disinformation plan was developed but they denied that the American public was duped.

NBC's Chris Wallace: It was August 14th at a meeting with top advisers that the President approved the plan to undermine Gadhafi, a plan described in a memo by national security adviser John Poindexter quoted in today's Washington Post. It combines real and illusionary events through a disinformation campaign making Gadhafi think there is a high degree of internal opposition to him and that the U.S. is about to move against him militarily. The White House says the plan did not call for planting false stories in the American media. But on August 25th, this story appeared in the Wall Street Journal. It said the U.S. and Libya are on a collision course, that according to intelligence sources Gadhafi has begun plotting new terrorist attacks. In California that day, White House spokesman Larry Speakes called the Journal article authoritative. (TV coverage of Larry Speakes briefing the press.)

Wallace continues:

On that basis other news organizations reported growing U.S.-Libya tensions. But Poindexter was telling a different story in his August memo to the President: The current intelligence community assessment is that Gadhafi is temporarily quiescent or inactive of his support of terrorism. The question to Vice President Bush today, did the government lie to the American people.

(V.P. Bush: "No. Absolutely, 100% no.")

But the denial from Larry Speakes was not as strong.

(TV coverage of Larry Speakes briefing the press.)

He said the Journal article was based on U.S. intelligence of varying degrees of reliability. Among the press and in Congress that was not good enough.

(Jane Kirtley of a free press group: "We've got a government that is deliberately trying to distort an international situation making it virtually impossible for reporters to find out what's really going on.")

(Sen. David Durenberger: "I think it is really a matter of your having to be, on behalf of all of us, just a little bit more careful about what they lay on you.")

Officials say the deception campaign took other forms. The U.S. and Egypt conducted military exercises in the Mediterranean in a provocative manner to make Gadhafi think he might be attacked. Top diplomat Vernon Walters met with European allies to increase the sense of U.S. activity in hopes that Gadhafi might over react. But experts say that none of it worked, if anything only feeding Gadhafi's ego.

(Robert Kupperman: "I don't think it destabilized Gadhafi one bit. It may have enhanced the climate slightly for terrorism.")

The President wouldn't say much today about the deception campaign explaining he wants Gadhafi to wonder what the U.S. is up to. But some officials here worry that the American people may also start wondering whether their government tells the truth. (NBC-4)

ABC's Barry Serafin reports for the record, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said Poindexter denied using American reporters to put out false information. There was no comment on whether such methods were used with foreign press. Late today Secretary of State Shultz said he knew of no decision to deceive the press, but he also quoted Winston Churchill as saying in time of war, truth is so precious it must be attended by a body of lies. President Reagan said it would not be all right to put out false information to the press and sent memos suggesting such a policy had never been part of any meeting he attended. At the same time Mr. Reagan said he wanted Gadhafi to go to bed every night wondering what the U.S. might do. (ABC-8)

Rather: Disinformation is lying, it means the deliberate spreading of lies and false rumors. According to documents the Washington Post brought to light today, just a few weeks ago President Reagan authorized a campaign of disinformation. The aim, it is said, was to scare and confuse Col. Gadhafi in a bid to topple him from power.

CBS's Bill Plante: In an attempt to throw Moammar Gadhafi off balance and weaken his hold, the Reagan Administration launched a campaign of psychological warfare against the Libyan leader in August.

Plante continues:

National security adviser John Poindexter, in a memo published today by the Washington Post and not disputed by the Administration, called for a strategy including real and illusionary events through a disinformation program to make Gadhafi think the U.S. is about to move against him militarily. The President approved the plan on August 14th. The Post story alleges that Administration officials then began telling reporters that Gadhafi was back in the terrorism business, though infact, U.S. intelligence reported no significant terrorist activity by Libya at the time. On August 25th a Wall Street Journal story quoted intelligence sources as saying Gadhafi had begun plotting new terrorist attacks and that the Administration had plans for new and larger bombing of Libya. In California where the President was on vacation, officials confirmed the story which was then repeated by all major news organizations including CBS News. (TV coverage of Larry Speakes briefing the press.)

The stories coincided with well publicized U.S. and Egyptian naval maneuvers in the eastern Mediterranean and a mission by U.N. Ambassador Walters to brief NATO allies on the so called new evidence against Gadhafi. Today White House officials insisted that evidence was generally accurate and they vehemently denied that they had deliberately misled reporters.

(Patrick Buchanan: "This Administration does not have a policy of disinformation and does not engage in disinformation.")

President Reagan also said there was no deliberate attempt to mislead, but as for Gadhafi, he should go to bed every night, said the President, wondering what we might do. The Administration did not deny, however, that it had tried to place false stories about Gadhafi in the foreign press though a former CIA official claims these things don't happen at home.

(Ray Kline: "I can't image the National Security Council writing a paper saying let's go out and deceive American newspaper reporters.")

White House officials, stung by the charge that they had lied, say the story was blown out of proportion, but they don't deny that they were playing games with Gadhafi and they were glad to see it reported. But some of them are now concerned about what it may have done to their credibility.

CBS's Bob Schieffer reports just hours before U.S. forces invaded Grenada the same John Poindexter who authored the disinformation memo instructed White House staffers to put out the word that rumors of an invasion were preposterous. In that instance the deception was obviously aimed at keeping the lid on a sensitive military operation. But critics say the latest episode raises even broader ethical concerns. Deliberate deception White House officials has been the exception, not the rule over the years, but it has happened. White House officials reacted swiftly to the charges that they had deliberately tried to deceive the public. But in just admitting that a disinformation plan really existed, it will now be harder for them to be taken at their word. (CBS-3)

PRESS LEAKS/FBI

Rather: While President Reagan may have had Adm. Poindexter and others planting phony stories in the press, word today that the FBI was recently ordered to increase investigations of some true stories that get into the press. These are stories the President and his aides don't want out because they say of "national security." A new FBI investigating unit was setup earlier this year at the FBI's Washington field office and the FBI now says the team is currently investigating 17 or 18 cases. (CBS-4)

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

Jennings: As President Reagan and his staff prepare for Iceland they may well be wondering what is going on in Britain. The British Labour Party which has a chance to form the next British government voted overwhelmingly at its annual convention today to get rid of Britain's nuclear weapons and those weapons in Britain which belong to the United States. As Barry Dunsmore reports, that makes the western alliance nervous.

(ABC's Barry Dunsmore reports on the Labour Party convention.) (ABC-4)

LIBYA AIRLINES/BRITAIN

Brokaw: The British government today banned Libya's state owned airline from flying to London accusing it of supporting terrorism. (NBC-5, ABC-9)

CRACK/MEESE

Brokaw: Attorney General Edwin Meese announced today a new federal crackdown on the form of cocaine known as crack and on those who sell it. The government is setting up two dozen task forces to fight what Meese called a crack crisis of epidemic proportions in some of the nation's biggest cities. The program, according to Meese, will help state and local police to roundup crack dealers. (NBC-10, ABC-11, CBS-12)

MOORE/NASA

Jennings: The director of NASA's Johnson Space Center Jess Moore resigned today just months after taking office. Moore headed the space shuttle program at the time of the Challenger disaster. (ABC-10, CBS-8)

LIBYA/TERRORISM

Brokaw: Until recently Libya was home to Abu Nidal, the man thought to be responsible for the Rome and Vienna airport massacres last year. And intelligence sources tell Art Kent that Nidal is now being linked to two recent terrorist attacks, the Pan Am hijacking in Pakistan and the Istanbul synagogue massacre.

NBC's Art Kent reports both operations had been planned well in advance and close together to disrupt the response of counterterrorist forces and they say they have concluded both were the work of Abu Nidal. According to intelligence experts Nidal, who broke with the PLO long ago, is independent but accepts assignments from the leaders of Iraq, Syria, Libya and Iran. After he moved to Libya last year, intelligence sources say Nidal has been responsible for some of the most spectacular attacks in western Europe. The sources say Nidal was responsible for the bomb that exploded aboard TWA flight 840 as it was landing in Athens this April, and the bombing of the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin two days later. They say both actions were ordered by Libya and carried out with the help of Syrian intelligence. It was only after the April 15th American raid on Libya that Col. Gadhafi asked Nidal to move elsewhere. There is not a lot the U.S. can do to get the illusive Abu Nidal and his band of 200 terrorists. It has already bombed Libya for using his services in West Berlin and American military sources say if clear evidence can be found linking Syria to terrorism, the U.S. has a contingency plan to attack there too, something the U.S. is reluctant to do. Meanwhile, latest reports have Nidal flying from one Arab capital to another to avoid capture while still planning more violent attacks. Intelligence sources say that in the last two weeks the man they call the master terrorist has launched four more of his agents again from the Syrian capital, their targets known only to them and Nidal.

(NBC-6)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

DANILOFF/SUMMIT

Let's Not Make A Deal -- "The problem with this latest deal...er, arrangement is that the Soviets probably believe they have established a precedent whereby they can use American journalists such as Mr. Daniloff -- who is avowedly not a spy -- as hostages to exchange in the future for Soviet espionage agents. The whole noxious ordeal has undercut Mr. Daniloff's credibility as an independent newsman, and it threatens the safety and freedom of all Western journalists trying to cover events in the Soviet Union."
(Dallas Times Herald, 10/2)

Score It Kremlin 1, U.S. 1½ -- "On balance, the deal weighed a bit more favorably to U.S. than to Soviet interests. But Americans mustn't kid themselves that the Daniloff deal was a one-sided rout for our side. Reagan indulged in such a fantasy Monday with the offhanded boast (since retracted) that the Soviets had 'blinked' during the negotiations. Taunting the Soviets for a failure of nerve is a clumsy way to approach a face-to-face with Gorbachev; it is especially wrongheaded when the Soviets did not blink. For while the bargain struck looks more advantageous to the United States, The Kremlin did not do badly by it either."
(Atlanta Constitution, 10/1)

On To Iceland -- "There is tremendous value in meeting for the sake of meeting, of course. But neither has expressed much interest in that regard. Indeed, both sides have wanted any summit to be preceded by substantive progress in some important area of arms control. Is such progress now at hand? Or have the superpowers decided to lower their expectations. The latter is more likely, the former is more desirable."
(Cleveland Plain Dealer, 10/1)

Daniloff: Not Just Distraction -- "The summits are the illusion -- these glad-handling displays of false friendship and meaningless communiques on the theology of arms control. The reality is Zakharov and Daniloff.... If the Russians permitted Daniloffs of their own, they would need no Zakharovs. The very existence of Zakharov is a confession of defeat for Soviet society and Soviet practices.... The precedent is that in the continuing confrontation with Moscow, we have let the enemy see that even our basic principles are subject to negotiation. What good are summits then?"
(Lars-Erik Nelson, New York Daily News, 10/1)

The Dangerous Presidency -- "The next two years are likely to be the most dangerous of Ronald Reagan's presidency. Six years into his two-term presidency, Reagan could begin to do what is only human -- think about his place in history, a dangerous thing for any president to do.... Most observers of the Administration's handling of the Nicholas Daniloff affair agree that Reagan has appeared more eager for a summit than Mikhail Gorbachev. Reagan must resist the temptations of those in the White House who would whisper 'history, history' in his ear.... President Reagan should trust his instincts, putting American self-respect before longings for 'historic' summits."
(Arizona Republic, 9/23)

WHEAT SUBSIDIES

Take Our Grain, Please -- "Any lingering doubts, either in Washington or on in the heartland, about this being a buyers' market for grain have been swept away by the Soviets' failure to buy any subsidized American wheat by Tuesday's deadline.... But the bottom line -- as an average comparison shopper can tell you -- is American wheat subsidized by \$15 a metric ton will be passed up if there is European wheat out there being subsidized by an additional \$11 a ton. And there was. And the Soviets bought it instead. And it's unlikely they would have acted any differently if Nicholas Daniloff had never been arrested and charged with spying in Moscow." (Chicago Tribune, 10/2)

WAR ON DRUGS

The Fight Against Drugs -- "In considering the dilemma over illegal drugs in American society, beware of the alarmists on either end of the spectrum. Some panic-button pushers want you to believe that American civilization is about to crash. The hour is late and we should worry more about winning the war than about constitutional niceties, they say. On the other extreme, you will hear the siren call of people who warn of a second Prohibition or worse. America is going through a period of hysteria, and the problem is not really that serious, they claim.... It will take a long time and the efforts of people not in reefer-madness panic to make America drug-free. Do Americans have the staying power and the sense of balance to make it happen? We believe they do."

(Hartford Courant, 9/28)

A Good Senate Drug Bill, But Where Is The Money? -- "The anti-drug bill passed Tuesday by the Senate is, on balance good legislation -- especially compared to what the House and President Reagan prefer -- except for one big problem: The Senate doesn't know how to pay for it. Typically, The Senate ducked that nasty question and passed the bill anyway. There in microcosm is the essential problem of American government in the Reagan era.... Congress and the President share the responsibility. Together they have failed disastrously. This is the Reagan era's great legacy, a damning indictment indeed. Alongside its ultimate consequences for the nation, even today's drug crisis pales." (Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/2)