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6:00 A.M. EDT -- SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1986 -- 10:00 A.M. REYKJAVIK

SECOND EDITION HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

REAGAN IN A SHIFT ON NUCLEAR TESTS ON EVE OF TALKS -- President Reagan will offer a two-stage proposal on nuclear test curbs when he meets with Mikhail Gorbachev this weekend, the White House announced today.

(New York Times, AP, Reuter, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. OFFICIALS SAID TO HAVE AIDED PRIVATE SUPPLIERS OF CONTRA UNITS -- Government officials said today that White House and Pentagon officials had continued to assist private efforts to supply the Nicaraguan rebels.

(New York Times, AP, Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

GOVERNMENT SHUTS DOWN DESPITE DEMOCRATIC SURRENDER ON ARMS CONTROL -- The federal government is technically shut down today after Congress failed to meet President Reagan's demand that they complete a massive spending bill -- despite a Democratic surrender on controversial arms-control issues.

(New York Times, AP, Reuter)

TRIP NEWS.....A-2

INTERNATIONAL.....A-5

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-8

GORBACHEV ASKS REAGAN AID ON ARMS

REYKJAVIK -- Soviet leader Gorbachev challenged President Reagan to join him in forging major arms control agreements that would "remove the threat of nuclear war" by eliminating all atomic weapons by the year 2000. Reagan fired back that he also wants to abolish all nuclear arms and is glad that Gorbachev shares his views. "Actions are needed, not words," the White House responded as both sides got in final rhetorical licks before today's start of the Reykjavik summit.

U.S. officials ruled out significant breakthroughs during the two-day meeting and said they would be satisfied if the two leaders manage to give a positive push and perhaps some new guidance to the stalemated arms talks in Geneva. Reagan aides also blew down expectations that the two leaders will make sufficient progress to permit the setting of a firm date for a followup full-scale summit in Washington.

With summit talks about to start, each side adopted markedly different strategies -- the Soviets by raising expectations and the Americans by trying to keep them as low as possible.

(Leo Rennert, McClatchy)

GORBACHEV URGES JOINT SOLUTION TO PRESS ARMS ISSUES

REYKJAVIK -- Soviet leader Gorbachev arrived with a call for President Reagan to join him in solving the "burning problems" of nuclear disarmament. A senior Administration official said he expected that Reagan and Gorbachev were likely to reach agreement on a date for the U.S. summit at their meeting. The official said that Reagan would open his meeting with the Soviet leader Saturday with a renewed explanation of his proposed missile defense system and also express the hope that the superpowers could agree on deep reductions in offensive ballistic missiles.

(Gary Lee and Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A1)

REAGAN MAY MAKE NUCLEAR TESTING OFFER

President Reagan is prepared to enter negotiations on a step-by-step agreement to curtail and eventually end nuclear weapons testing if Soviet leader Gorbachev will first agree to better verification of the size of ongoing tests, according to Administration sources. U.S. sources said they think the Soviet leader is ready to drop his demand for an immediate end to testing and to agree to negotiate a monitoring procedure for both sides' nuclear tests.

(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A1)

FINAL PREPARATIONS

REYKJAVIK -- President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev made final preparations for their weekend summit, with Gorbachev urging "serious and decisive action" on arms control and Reagan readying an offer to limit nuclear weapons testing. Acknowledging that the new Administration proposal doesn't substantially alter U.S. policy on nuclear testing, Larry Speakes said it gives both countries "more impetus toward reaching agreement on verification, which has been a sticking point."

Speaker O'Neill acknowledged that he gave ground because Congress "cannot sit at the bargaining table in Iceland."

(Michael Putzel, AP)

CONGRESSIONAL COMPROMISE

REYKJAVIK -- President Reagan offered an old nuclear weapons testing proposal in new wrapping in an eleventh-hour gambit to quiet Congress and score propaganda points on the eve of his second summit with Soviet leader Gorbachev. Countering a final dose of pre-summit Kremlin charm, Reagan renewed an offer to work toward limits on nuclear testing -- but only on terms the Soviets have rejected in the past.

The Soviet leader stole the pre-summit limelight by declaring during a midday arrival that he and Reagan appeared to have "some foundation to start our meeting" on a positive note with a shared "sense of responsibility for the destinies of the world."

Under congressional pressure to show flexibility on the testing issue, Reagan offered to push for ratification early next year of two decade-old treaties limiting the yields of nuclear tests -- if the Soviets agree to U.S.-backed techniques for verification.

(Norman Sandler, UPI)

REAGAN THANKS CONGRESS FOR SHELVING ARMS MEASURES

REYKJAVIK -- The White House said President Reagan was pleased that Congressional Democrats had agreed to shelve a set of restrictive arms control measures. "The dispute threatened to give General Secretary Gorbachev the false impression of a divided America....The President is grateful for this show of unity," said Larry Speakes.

(Reuter)

2 ARMS POLICY BATTLES POSTPONED UNTIL 1987

The arms control agreement reached between Congress and the Administration gives President Reagan a free hand at the weekend summit but merely postpones until next year the two biggest battles on nuclear weapons policy: nuclear tests and SALT II limits. Discussing the dynamics that gave Reagan his way on the biggest arms control issues, Rep. Dicks, D-Wash. said lawmakers did not want to be accused of weakening the President's hand at the very moment he was at the negotiating table. If nothing comes of the Iceland summit, Dicks said, Reagan "is not in position to blame the Democrats."

(News Analysis by George Wilson, Washington Post, A9)

REAGAN SIPS CHAMPAGNE, GORBACHEV CHOOSES TEA

REYKJAVIK -- President Reagan sipped champagne and nibbled cakes with Iceland's president today, but teetotal Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev took only tea when he came to call. Reagan appeared for the reception at Vigdis Finnbogadottir's official residence in an outsized coat that drew caustic comments from the assembled American press corps. Reporters following the two leaders through Reykjavik said the Gorbachevs clearly emerged as front runners in the fashion stakes.

(Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

NICARAGUA SENDS BODIES OF AMERICAN PILOTS HOME

MANAGUA -- The bodies of two Americans killed in a rebel supply plane shot down by Sandinista soldiers were sent home. Government radio said the men "arrived as pilots and are leaving as cargo." The State Department said the bodies would be taken to Miami. An American official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Nicaraguan government agreed to bring the two Americans' bodies through the embassy gates by truck. The coffins were left on the ground outside instead. The embassy issued a statement saying it "abhors the ghoulish behavior which characterized the Sandinista government's return of the remains of the two Americans." State Department spokesman Pete Martinez said in Washington: "We regret the fact the government of Nicaragua chose a circus-like propaganda maneuver instead of the respect for the dead one would expect from a civilized nation."

(Andrew Selsky, AP)

U.S. OFFICIAL MEETS CAPTURED AMERICAN

MANAGUA -- A U.S. official was allowed to meet Eugene Hasenfus, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. The government meanwhile denied it had mistreated the bodies of two Americans killed when the plane was shot down. U.S. Consul Donald Tyson met Hasenfus for several minutes at Managua's top state security jail, El Chipote. Tyson gave no details of the meeting, but Information Minister Manuel Espinosa said the interview took place in the presence of several Nicaraguan officials. He said Hasenfus told Tyson he was being treated well.

(Matthew Campbell, Reuter)

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ACCUSES
REAGAN ADMINISTRATION OF LYING

UNITED NATIONS -- Nicaragua's foreign minister said the downing of a rebel supply plane proved that the Reagan Administration had lied about its role in efforts to overthrow the government. "Another huge lie has been unmasked," Miguel d'Escoto told the General Assembly. D'Escoto also accused neighboring Honduras and Costa Rica of providing sanctuary for "bands of mercenaries and terrorists." U.S. delegate Herbert Okun, exercising his right of reply in the General Assembly, said d'Escoto skirted the issues of "Sandinista repression of its own people and Sandinista subversion against its neighbors."

(Nick Ludington, AP)

WHITE HOUSE SAID TO KNOW
ABOUT REBEL SUPPLY EFFORTS

The chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee said he believes the White House has details on an American captured by Nicaragua after a cargo plane was shot down and should make its information public. Sen. Durenberger added that the CIA was being wrongly accused of complicity in the weapons-supplying affair. Sen. Kerry said he would ask the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to request Lt. Col. Oliver North of the National Security Council to testify under oath as part of the panel's probe into the cargo plane incident.

(Reuter)

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LAWMAKERS APPEAR SATISFIED WITH CIA DENIALS

Members of Congress said they are generally satisfied with the CIA's denials of involvement with a cargo plane shot down in Nicaragua, but said they want to know much more about who did sponsor the flight. A high official of UNO said the organization knows the flight's background but has pledged to keep it secret.

Emerging from a 2 1/2 hour top-secret intelligence briefing for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Lugar said he had "no reason to doubt" the CIA position that it had no direct or indirect involvement with the flight.
(Joanne Omang, Washington Post, A1)

C123 PILOT FLEW AID MISSION FOR U.S.

MIAMI -- William J. Cooper, the pilot of the plane shot down over Nicaragua, flew at least one mission to Central America for the State Department office that supplied humanitarian aid to the anti-Sandinista forces, a U.S. official, Philip Buechler, who is the operations coordinator for the program, said.
(Joe Pichirallo, Washington Post, A19)

EARTHQUAKE STRIKES EL SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR -- A strong earthquake and aftershocks wrecked buildings in central San Salvador and unconfirmed reports said scores of people had been killed. The U.S. Embassy was damaged and operations were transferred to the home of the ambassador, a State Department spokesman said. He added that no embassy employee was hurt and the embassy was trying to account for American residents and tourists in the country.
(Bryna Brennan, Washington Post, A1)

TWO OF THREE AMERICANS FREED FROM YUGOSLAVIA JAILS

Two Americans held in Yugoslav jails in cases straining U.S.-Yugoslav relations were released and a third American would be released soon, a senior congressman announced. Rep. William Broomfield, R-Mich., said the U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia, John Scanlan, called him to say Pjeter Ivezaj, 30, of Sterling Heights, Mich. and Vjerolub Radizojevic of Thousand Oaks, Calif. were released. Gradimir Hadzic of the Los Angeles area would be released sometime soon, Broomfield said. A State Department official confirmed the release of Ivezaj but the official had no confirmation that a second American had been freed.

(Michael Posner, Reuter)

U.S. CUTS ESTIMATE OF SOVIET GRAIN IMPORTS

U.S. government experts slashed by 11% their estimates of the amount of grain the Soviet Union will buy from foreign producers because the Soviet grain crop has been better than expected. The bad news for Western grain suppliers was compounded by the Agriculture Department's speculation that Moscow increasingly may turn to Eastern Europe and China for the grain it needs.
(Nelson Graves, Reuter)

IMMIGRATION BILL

Senators and House members seeking a compromise on differing bills offering amnesty to millions of illegal aliens now living in the U.S. failed to reach agreement on the very first issue taken up. After nearly two hours of haggling, the negotiators were unable to agree when and if proposed sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens should end.
(Elmer Lammi, UPI)

13-NATION DRUG CONFERENCE ENDS

PUERTO VAILARTA, Mexico -- A 13-nation regional drug conference ended with a call for cooperation in battling the international narcotics trade. A 10-point declaration urged a "firm political will to continue fighting energetically against the crimes that put in danger the health of the people." The participants also called for a "common front against drug trafficking" and for greater cooperation.

(Carl Manning, AP)

CHILE/ARMS

A U.S. team of experts has concluded that 70 tons of arms smuggled to Chilean communist rebels came from Cuba, a senior U.S. official said. The official, reading from a report sent to the Chilean military government and several other governments in Latin America, said the quantity, type and method of delivery of the arms "leaves little doubt" that the arms and explosives were sent to the Chilean coast aboard large Cuban vessels and transferred to smaller craft that transported them to eight caches that were later discovered by Chilean military forces.

(UPI)

TOP BONN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL SHOT DEAD OUTSIDE HOUSE

BONN -- A top West German Foreign Ministry official was shot dead on the street near his home last night, a ministry spokesman said. Spokesman Juergen Chrobog said that Gerold von Braunmuehl, 51, a civil servant who was head of the political department of the Foreign Ministry, was killed outside his own house at about 9:45 p.m. local time. A Bonn police spokesman said a seven-page typed note had been found near the scene, claiming responsibility for the murder in the name of the Ingrid Schubert commando of the Revolutionary Front of Western Europe. A spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office said evidence pointed to the killer being attached to the Red Army Faction urban guerrilla group.

(Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

HOUSE, WHITE HOUSE END ARMS DISPUTE
DELAYING SPENDING BILL

House leaders and the White House settled an arms control dispute that was delaying passage of the biggest federal spending bill in U.S. history. Work continued late Friday to resolve other issues in the bill. Although the government stood to run out of money at midnight, a short-term spending bill to prevent an actual shutdown of federal offices cleared the House and awaited Senate action.

Although House Democrats dropped their demand that Reagan adhere to the unratified SALT II treaty and stop almost all nuclear testing, they reserved the option to raise the issues next year if they are displeased with progress.
(Elliot Brenner, UPI)

Arms Roadblock Breached, But Government Shutdown Still Possible

House Democratic leaders agreed to back away from arms control provisions that were the key roadblock to passage by Congress of its largest-ever spending bill. However, there were dozens of other disagreements between the House, Senate and White House in the huge fiscal 1987 spending bill.
(Steven Korarow, AP)

Congress Leaders Say Agreement Reached with White House

House Democrats reached an agreement with the White House on arms control that is expected to avert a government shutdown at midnight tonight, Rep. Wright said. Larry Speakes said the President was pleased with the settlement. Budget Chief James Miller ordered the heads of government agencies to begin preparing for a shutdown, saying, "We have no indication yet whether Congress will act today to pass an acceptable" bill.
(Carol Giacomo, Reuter)

REAGAN THREATENS VETO OF DEFICIT REDUCTION BILL

President Reagan threatened to veto legislation that would reduce the federal deficit by about \$12 billion this year unless House Democrats drop their insistence on a welfare benefit expansion. In a letter from Iceland to Sen. Dole, Reagan said, "I am writing to inform you that if this mandatory AFDC-unemployed parent provision is incorporated in the final version of the bill that reaches my desk for signature, I will not sign the bill into law." Reagan said the plan would cost the states an additional \$230 million over the next three years. Rep. Wright said the House would not back down on the issue but expected more talks would take place between the House and Senate budget conference members next week.

(Jacqueline Frank, Reuter)

DOLE MOVES TO STOP DRUG FILIBUSTER

A rigid stalemate over inclusion of the death penalty in a \$1.7 billion anti-drug bill blocked Senate action, but Sen. Dole said Congress will not adjourn without passing the legislation. Dole filed a petition to limit debate. "We shouldn't let one provision derail the package. There's going to have to be a compromise, not a surrender."

(Bud Newman, UPI)

HOUSE-SENATE NEGOTIATORS TENTATIVELY AGREE ON \$49 BILLION FARM BILL

House and Senate negotiators reached tentative agreement late Friday on a record \$49 billion food and agriculture spending bill, but remained at odds over whether to put a ceiling on the amounts of federal subsidies an individual farmer can receive. The House included in its version of the measure a cap of \$250,000 per farmer in subsidy payments. In reality, the amendment is little more than a symbolic gesture designed to calm the public relations fallout from the reported high subsidy payments. The Agriculture Department estimates that it will save no more than \$25 million over four years, compared to total farm spending this year of some \$30 billion.

(Jim Drinkard, AP)

HOUSE-SENATE NEGOTIATORS AGREE ON CLEAN WATER BILL

Congressional negotiators, tossing another big-ticket environmental bill at the Reagan Administration, agreed to give states \$18 billion to continue the fight against water pollution. The action came as House and Senate conferees completed work on compromise legislation to renew the Clean Water Act and strengthen it by launching campaigns against polluting runoffs from farms and streets and the disposal of toxics in sewers.

(David Goeller, AP)

CONGRESS MAY ELIMINATE MANDATORY RETIREMENT AGE

Legislation that would bar a mandatory retirement age for most of the nation's workers has been the subject of intense, behind-the-scenes negotiations in the Senate in recent days, raising the possibility that Congress could end the decades-old tradition of forced retirement based on age. Senate staffers have been meeting steadily in an attempt to iron out differences over the bill, but the measure stalled on a controversial proposal backed by Sen. Quayle that would protect defendants in age-discrimination lawsuits. The Quayle proposal would limit damages and prohibit jury trials in age discrimination suits.

(Barbara Vobejda, Washington Post, A2)

WHNS

1:00 A.M. EDT -- SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1986 -- 5:00 A.M. REYKJAVIK

FIRST EDITION HEADLINES

TRIP NEWS

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

WHITE HOUSE SAID TO KNOW ABOUT REBEL SUPPLY EFFORTS -- The chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee said he believes the White House has details on an American captured by Nicaragua after a cargo plane was shot down and should make its information public. (Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

ARMS ROADBLOCK BREACHED, BUT GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN STILL POSSIBLE -- House Democratic leaders agreed to back away from arms control provisions that were the key roadblock to passage by Congress of its largest-ever spending bill. (AP, UPI, Reuter)

NETWORK NEWS (Friday Evening)

REYKJAVIK -- Gorbachev arrived in Reykjavik sounding far more optimistic than the Reagan Administration about the outlook for this two day summit.

TRIP NEWS.....A-2

INTERNATIONAL.....A-4

INF -- The Soviets have offered to make drastic cuts in their intermediate range missile, the SS-20.

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-7

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

NICARAGUA/PLANE -- There were new reports that the White House was directly involved in the shooting down of that cargo plane.

WHNS

REYKJAVIK TRIP NEWS

REAGAN IN A SHIFT ON NUCLEAR TESTS ON EVE OF TALKS

REYKJAVIK -- President Reagan will offer a two-stage proposal on nuclear test curbs when he meets with Mikhail Gorbachev this weekend, the White House announced today.

The plan, however, seems to fall short of the Soviet leader's call for an immediate and total ban on all atomic tests.

The latest Administration approach was a result of bargaining with the House leadership over the foreign policy provisions in a pending defense bill. The House had included provisions that would have had the effect of compelling the President to go along with the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing. The plan announced today indicated that the President avoided having to agree to a moratorium.

(Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, A1)

Gorbachev, In Iceland, Cites Hope Of Ending War Threat

REYKJAVIK -- Mikhail Gorbachev arrived here today expressing optimism that his weekend talks with President Reagan would lead to steps that "remove the threat of nuclear war."

"We are prepared to look for solutions of the burning problems that concern peoples all over the world," the Soviet leader said moments after he stepped off an Aeroflot Il-62 jet at windswept Keflavik Airport here.

Mr. Gorbachev added, "The time we are living in demands actions by the great powers, by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, but also joint actions by all states and peoples of the world."

(Bernard Weinbaub, New York Times, A5)

Reagan, Gorbachev Open Six-Hour Talks Vital To World Peace

REYKJAVIK -- President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev meet today for the second time in 11 months, with both saying they want to find out if the other is serious about securing a peaceful future for the world.

Security tightened noticeably in the sleepy Icelandic capital as the hour approached for the start of the talks, which could determine the nature of the superpower relationship for the foreseeable future and have been described by one Moscow official as "the moment of truth."

(Rodney Pinder, Reuter)

Reagan, Gorbachev Meeting With U.S. Ready To Offer Nuclear Test Limits

REYKJAVIK -- Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev are resuming their face-to-face effort today to narrow the dangerous differences between their nations, with the President prepared to offer a limit on U.S. nuclear weapons testing.

The leaders of the United States and Soviet Union were holding their first summit since they shook hands in Geneva last November on a plan to accelerate work toward arms control agreements.

Larry Speakes said that Reagan brought to the talks an offer that would provide "more impetus" toward erasing a superpower dispute on how to frame an agreement to stop nuclear testing.

(Henry Gottlieb, AP)

Domestic Issues A Topic Of Soviet News Briefing

REYKJAVIK -- Soviet officials took the unusual step today of holding a news conference on domestic issues, saying Moscow's foreign policy was inextricably linked to its internal affairs.

The session, held on the eve of the weekend meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, was a striking reflection of a new Soviet self-assurance and pride about a program of domestic changes begun by Mr. Gorbachev.

The official theme of the briefing was billed by Soviet officials as "The Soviet Union -- New Realities."

(Philip Taubman, New York Times, A6)

For Once, The Russians Were More Informative Than Their Counterparts

REYKJAVIK -- The Soviets came to Reykjavik with something novel to show off -- "glasnost," the policy of "openness" ordained by their leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

"For the first time since I can remember, the Russians are more informative than the Americans," said one old Moscow hand in the press corps covering the meeting in the Icelandic capital between Gorbachev and President Reagan.

(Bryan Brumley, AP)

Jailed Soviet Poet Released On Eve Of Reykjavik Meeting

Moscow -- A major Soviet poet jailed on charges of anti-state propaganda has been released in an apparent goodwill gesture from Moscow on the eve of Kremlin leader Gorbachev's meeting with President Reagan.

Ratushinskaya's case was one which Reagan, who has stressed the importance of human rights, as well as arms control, could have raised with Gorbachev at their mini-summit starting in Iceland today.

(Helen Womack, Reuter)

Soviet Jewish Emigration Gains In The Agenda

REYKJAVIK -- The status of Soviet Jews has emerged in advance as a central topic at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting here this weekend.

President Reagan and his aides, arguing that the political climate in the United States would not tolerate a Gorbachev visit without a significant relaxation in Soviet human rights questions will be given as high a priority as arms control when Mr. Reagan meets on Saturday and Sunday with the Soviet leader.

(New York Times, A1)

Jews, Greenpeace Mount Pressures On The Summit

REYKJAVIK -- Demonstrators protesting Soviet treatment of Jews, and a ship dispatched by Greenpeace to make a statement against nuclear weapons, are not the only jarring notes at the weekend superpower summit.

British students, stationed outside the hotel where the Soviet delegation is staying, are arranged in shifts to read aloud the names of 11,000 Jews awaiting permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Greenpeace said it planned to sail the Sirius, its ship, into Reykjavik Harbor today in a protest against nuclear weapons.

(Marcus Eliason, AP)

Planning The Summit: Headaches And Challenges

REYKJAVIK -- The objective -- "to put two men in the same room for three two-hour sessions" -- sounded simple enough. But not when the two men are the President of the United States and the General Secretary of the communist party of the Soviet Union -- the two most powerful men on earth.

What might have appeared to be a rather straightforward exercise for U.S. planners has been nothing less than 10 days of headaches and challenges.

Behind that facade of a relaxed tete-a-tete -- an illusion reinforced by the choice of this northernmost capital in the world as a location -- hundreds of logistics people, policy shapers and support personnel are laboring around the clock to make the Iceland summit a triumph of personal diplomacy. (Norman Sandler, UPI)

Mrs. Gorbachev In Public Spotlight As Blacked-Out Summit Begins

REYKJAVIK -- Raisa Gorbachev is taking the stage for Soviet public relations at the weekend summit while her husband, Kremlin leader Gorbachev, meets with President Reagan under a mutual news blackout.

Mrs. Gorbachev was to leave the KGB-guarded sanctum of the Soviet ferry Georg Ots, docked in Reykjavik harbor, and take a tour of the city today with the wife of Iceland's prime minister. (Andrew Rosenthal, AP)

Mrs. Finnbogadottir Braves Summit Cold

REYKJAVIK -- President Reagan may have a macho image, but when it comes to braving the elements, the female chief of state of Iceland shows how tough a president can be.

Taking no chances on Iceland's volatile weather, Reagan donned a heavy tan overcoat with fur collar for his 45-minute courtesy call Friday on Iceland President Vigdis Finnbogadottir.

Earlier in the day when the Icelandic President attended the solemn outdoor march during the nation's parliament opening, she wore a royal blue outfit covered only by a thin elbow length shawl. (AP)

Iceland Radio Changes Tune

REYKJAVIK -- All week, Iceland State Radio had been playing American rock and roll music. But on Friday evening after Gorbachev's arrival, the radio began playing a different tune.

In honor of the Kremlin leader, Icelanders were treated to a series of Russian pop songs, including one by Soviet superstar Alla Pugacheva.

It remained to be seen whether the Slavic rhythms would catch on at Reykjavik's discos, which include the popular "Broadway" and the punk rockers' "Kremlin." (AP)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. OFFICIALS SAID TO HAVE AIDED PRIVATE SUPPLIERS OF CONTRA UNITS

Government officials said today that White House and Pentagon officials had continued to assist private efforts to supply the Nicaraguan rebels.

They did not directly link Reagan Administration officials to the flight of a cargo plane downed on Sunday over Nicaragua. But they said senior officials had helped those who set up a supply network for the rebels more than two years ago, when Congress cut off aid.

This official said the Administration had tried to stay within the letter, if not the spirit, of the Congressional ban on aiding the rebels. He said, however, that White House and Pentagon officials had been instrumental in advising the various private efforts to arm the contras.

(Stephen Engelberg, New York Times, A1)

Administration Supported Contra Aid, Newspaper Says

NEW YORK -- Reagan Administration officials have admitted that White House and Pentagon staff continue to aid private efforts to supply Nicaraguan rebels, The New York Times reported today.

One Administration official said hundred of missions were flown in the last two years despite a congressional ban on aid to the rebels, who are known as contras.

"Certainly this has had the knowledge of people in the government," the Times quoted the official as saying. "I'm sure they don't feel they have command and control of it. Oversight would be a good word for it."

(Reuter)

Nicaraguans Say Captured Documents Show Many Flights By Americans

MANAGUA -- Americans, some reportedly with CIA ties, flew hundreds of flights, including combat support operations, to assist Contra rebels over the past two years, according to documents the Nicaraguan government says it captured when one cargo plane was shot down.

The documents -- flight records, personal papers and crew logs -- depict a major secret supply operation backing the Contra rebels during the two years of a congressional ban on U.S. government military aid.

Nicaraguan military officials said that on the dead pilot, Wallace Sawyer, they found the business card of Robert Owen, who U.S. government and Contra sources have identified previously as a key intermediary between President Reagan's National Security Council and Americans who aided the rebels.

(Robert Parry, AP)

SENATORS SPLIT ON WHO DIRECTED CONTRA PLANE

The Chairman of a key Senate committee has ruled out a CIA or government link to a contra rebel supply plane shot down in Nicaragua, but others say the Administration isn't telling all it knows.

Sen. Lugar said a classified briefing by the CIA convinced him the agency was not involved in the crash in which two Americans died.

Sen. Pell agreed -- barely. "It would seem to me the CIA and our government have stretched the law but stayed within it," he said of the supply program.

(Michael Myers, UPI)

REPORT LINKS BUSH TO 'MYSTERY PLANE'

Vice President Bush, a former CIA chief, says a published report linking his office to an airplane downed in Nicaragua with arms for Contra rebels "is simply not true."

The San Francisco Examiner, in a copyright story Friday, quoted intelligence sources as saying that a secret operation for supplying the Contras was directed from "the White House, especially from the National Security Council" -- not the CIA as Nicaragua has charged.

"There is no one on the Vice President's staff who is directing or coordinating an operation in Central America. Allegations to that effect are simply not true," Bush said. (UPI)

Bush Aide Linked To Contra Arms Contact

A Cuban-American accused of being a CIA employee who helped coordinate secret arms drops to Contra guerrillas in Nicaragua got the job through a senior aide to Vice President Bush, several sources say.

Donald Gregg, national security adviser to Bush, recommended the man, Max Gomez, for a sensitive position at Ilopango Air Force Base in El Salvador, according to a story in the San Francisco Examiner.

The Associated Press was told the same thing by another well-place source, who insisted on not being identified. (Gregory Nokes, AP)

WEINBERGER CONCLUDES CHINA TRIP

KUNMING, China -- Secretary Weinberger's next stop is India after concluding a 5-day trip to China today where he discussed pending arms sales and announced an unprecedented U.S. Navy port call.

Weinberger arrived in Kunming Friday after three days of talks with Chinese leaders in Peking on Sino-U.S. military ties. Weinberger spent about three hours at the remote Xichang Space Center in central Sichuan Province.

Weinberger said his discussions with Chinese leaders covered several pending U.S. arms sales to China, including a \$550 million package of electronic aviation equipment for the Chinese Air Force, which would be the United State's largest defense deal with Peking. (Ron Redmond, UPI)

LOCKSHIN DESCRIBES REASONS FOR DEFECTING

MOSCOW -- Arnold Lockshin appeared at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press center with his wife and three children and described the persecution he said his family underwent in the United States.

"There was no future for my family in the United States," he said.

Lockshin said he and his wife are socialists who oppose capitalism and the Reagan Administration. A former Communist Party organizer, he said he was active in the civil rights movement and openly opposed the Vietnam War.

Mrs. Lockshin sat at her husband's side, nodding her head in agreement, and said her children would have a better life in Moscow.

(Anna Christensen, UPI)

NAVY SAW SOVIETS DURING BIG NORTH PACIFIC OPERATION

ANCHORAGE -- The Navy's largest North Pacific exercise in decades ended when the USS Long Beach docked in Anchorage following a mission that took it to the Sea of Okhotsk near Soviet territory.

The Long Beach was one of 20 Navy ships, including two aircraft carriers, engaged in exercises that began late last month and that officially ended today. Some 15,000 men were involved in the mission, which also involved Alaskan-based Air Force planes.

(Jeff Berliner, UPI)

CONGRESSIONAL NEGOTIATORS TRYING FOR IMMIGRATION COMPROMISE

House and Senate immigration negotiators say there are 41 issues they must agree upon before producing a compromise bill designed to stop massive illegal border crossings.

Meeting for two hours Friday, the conferees expressed optimism that they could report out a bill, but quickly bogged down in disagreement and adjourned.

They scheduled additional meetings today and Monday, mindful they are racing the congressional clock.

(Larry Margasak, AP)

MINISTERS SUSPEND TALKS TO AWAIT ADVICE OF AIDES

GENEVA -- OPEC oil ministers have temporarily suspended their nearly weeklong conference to await recommendations from advisers on finding a new formula for sharing oil production.

The advisers, representing all 13 members of OPEC, met Friday and were scheduled to resume their talks today.

The ministers asked their advisers to recommend a set of criteria that could be used to calculate how much oil each member country would be allowed to produce within an overall OPEC total.

(Robert Burns, AP)

OPEC Conference Focuses On Divisive Production Limits

GENEVA -- OPEC Ministers, starting a sixth day of talks today, have focused their attention on the deeply divisive issue of setting new production limits for the 13 member states.

Kuwait, backed by Saudi Arabia, has insisted that the ministers should confront the problem which has divided their ranks and led to angry disputes during the past six meetings.

"If we want to implement a permanent agreement as of January, we have to finish now," Ecuador Oil Minister Javier Espinosa Teran told reporters yesterday.

(Stephen Weeks, Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

ARMS ROADBLOCK BREACHED, BUT GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN STILL PLANNED

The White House, despite getting what it wanted on arms control, said it preferred to allow a technical shutdown of the government after midnight Friday rather than sign an emergency stopgap spending bill approved by the House and Senate.

House Democratic leaders on Friday agreed to back away from arms control provisions that were the key roadblock to passage by Congress of its largest-ever spending bill, including a requirement that the President abide by the SALT II arms treaty.

However, the President's advisers said he still would not sign a stopgap, emergency spending bill to keep the government operating through the middle of next week while final details on the permanent bill were worked out. (Steven Komarow, AP)

White House And Congress Chiefs Reach An Accord On Arms Control

On the eve of the American-Soviet meeting in Iceland, the House and Senate leadership and the White House reached an accord on arms control issues today after House leaders backed off from major provisions the President objected to.

In the compromise, the House dropped a proposal to mandate compliance with the unratified 1979 treaty on strategic arms limitations. The Democratic leaders of the House also dropped their proposal for a moratorium on nuclear tests while the President, in Reykjavik, Iceland, said he would take steps to move toward a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty with the Russians. (Jonathan Fuerbringer, New York Times, A1)

Reagan Gets Foreign Policy Win But More Budget Hurdles Ahead

Congress has given President Reagan a victory on the eve of his Iceland meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev and temporarily postponed a threatened government shutdown.

The House and Senate last night approved a bill providing funds to keep the government operating until midnight next Wednesday after dropping contentious arms control provisos that had led Reagan to threaten a veto.

Reagan in return promised to take steps to limit nuclear testing and to send to the Senate for final action two treaties pending since the 1970s on peaceful nuclear explosions and a ceiling on the power of nuclear tests.

(Edward Shields, Reuter)

Government Shuts Down Despite Democratic Surrender On Arms Control

The federal government is technically shut down today after Congress failed to meet President Reagan's demand that they complete a massive spending bill -- despite a Democratic surrender on controversial arms-control issues.

"The government's in a shutdown mode," said Ed Dale, spokesman for the Administration's Office of Management and Budget. "It has meaning, but only minimal meaning on the weekend." (Jim Drinkard, AP)

SENATE GOP LEADER LOOKS TO SHORTEN DEBATE ON DRUG BILL

Senate majority leader Bob Dole is still seeking a compromise with death-penalty opponents to win quick passage of comprehensive anti-drug legislation before Congress adjourns this year.

The threat of a filibuster by opponents of a death penalty for drug-related murders in the latest version of the election-year bill prompted Dole to file a motion to limit debate to 30 hours.

"I think it's fair to say we don't intend to leave here until we have completed action on the Anti-Drug Abuse Act," Dole said Friday night as he filed a cloture petition to head off a filibuster. (James Rowley, AP)

CLEAN WATER ACT HEADS TO WHITE HOUSE, BUT VETO IS POSSIBLE

Congress and the White House could be heading for another environmental showdown, this time over the future of the law that is credited with cleaning up the nation's waterways.

The amount in the compromise legislation is three times what was sought by the Reagan Administration under its budget-cutting plan to end the state assistance and direction program in three years. (David Goeller, AP)

Conferees Accept Clean-Water Bill

After a two-year delay, House and Senate conferees agreed today to renew the Clean Water Act and called for \$18 billion for sewage treatment facilities over the next eight years.

The legislation also authorizes several new programs to curb pollution in the nation's waters, including controls on runoff from farm land and from city streets for the first time.

(Philip Shabecoff, New York Times, A1)

OUTSIDE EXPERTS SAID TO BACK NASA ON HORIZONTAL BOOSTER TESTS

A panel of independent experts concurs with NASA's decision to stick with horizontal tests of its redesigned shuttle booster rockets, despite presidential investigators' doubts, a space agency source says.

The expert panel of scientists and engineers was organized by the private National Research Council at the recommendation of President Reagan's Rogers Commission, which studied the Jan. 28 shuttle explosion.

(Michael Sniffen, AP)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

THE SOVIETS

NBC's TOM BROKAW: Good evening from Reykjavik where both leaders now are in place preparing for their initial round of meetings tomorrow morning at Hofdi House. Today spokesmen for the two delegations were meeting with reporters all day long attempting to make some last minute public relations points before the news blackout begins with the start of these talks tomorrow. Although there is some talk of hope and the possibility of some progress no one is willing to say even privately that an agreement will be settled here.

NBC's STEVE HURST: The Soviet leader more subdued then before his last meeting with President Reagan in Geneva. And with reason, the superpower relationship is just emerging from a very rocky few months. And today a protocol gaffe, his arrival while Iceland's leaders were attending the opening of their parliament, the president and prime minister couldn't be at the airport. Still Gorbachev sounded hopeful about this summit.

(TV coverage of Gorbachev at airport: "We are prepared to seek solutions to the most burning problems which concern all peoples and first and foremost such solutions as would remove the threat of nuclear war.")

The nuclear issue, cutting missiles and convincing the Reagan Administration to join the Soviet moratorium on testing are uppermost on the Gorbachev agenda. The Kremlin advance men say so.

(Advance man: "During the moratorium the United States conducted 21 nuclear test explosions.")

But for the President and Jewish protesters here human rights are a top issue, one Gorbachev and his men don't like. But today those issues were secondary, the Gorbachev's paid a visit to the Iceland President thanking her for playing host to this hastily arranged summit. Tonight the Gorbachevs are staying on this Soviet ship anchored in Reykjavik harbor, Mrs. Gorbachev making plans for two days as a tourist in Iceland, Mrs. Reagan didn't make the trip of course, Gorbachev closeted with his advisers before tomorrow's meeting with the President. (NBC-1)

CBS's WYATT ANDREWS: Gorbachev arrived in Reykjavik sounding far more optimistic than the Reagan Administration about the outlook for this two day summit. He promised to search for solutions to what he called the world's burning problems and in a gesture of conciliation, said he was satisfied with President Reagan's presummit speech from yesterday.

(Gorbachev: "If I understood him correctly, it is not a bad beginning for our talks.")

The open style continued with small talk during a courtesy call on Iceland's president. With his wife Raisa beside him, it seems to be Gorbachev's intention to raise expectations for this summit. For Gorbachev, this the summit he requested, proof he can deal with President Reagan. To Soviet experts it seems clear Gorbachev needs success here in Reykjavik not only because the chances for arms control agreements seem close but also because Gorbachev needs to look good at home. Back in the Soviet Union, Gorbachev's drive to reform the Soviet economy is stalled. This year in his speeches, Gorbachev has openly complained that a privileged elite used to the old ways of working is blocking his ideas. Soviet spokesman in Reykjavik confirm Gorbachev has domestic problems. In Reykjavik the Soviet media are out in force giving blanket coverage to Mr. Gorbachev's every move.

-more-

ANDREWS continues:

Gorbachev needs a show of progress overseas to boost his stature in Moscow. For Gorbachev it means that anything short of a walkout will be a success. The irony of Reykjavik will be that when Reagan, the leader of the free world meets Gorbachev the autocrat, it will be Gorbachev who most needs the publicity back home. (CBS-1)

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: It's a miserable evening here in Iceland and some Icelander remarked just a few minutes ago: You'll get used to it. Even on a Friday night, the people who live in this country are not very excitable. And yet here in Reykjavik as in many other parts of the world people are very eager to know whether Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev will take a step this weekend which will make the world a more stable place. This northern stage is set for the summit and we're going to begin with the Soviet leader.

ABC's WALTER RODGERS: Mr. Gorbachev clutched his hat as he stepped into a stiff Icelandic wind. Going into his second summit meeting with President Reagan, he is now a cool, confident, seasoned world statesman. His reception was more low-key than President Reagan's. Iceland's top government officials were busy at the annual opening of their parliament, so Mr. Gorbachev moved to upstage President Reagan, making an arrival statement, something Mr. Reagan did not do.

(TV Coverage: Gorbachev de-planes, shakes hands with officials. Gorbachev, through translator: "We are prepared to look for solutions of the burning problems which concern peoples all over the world and among them first of all to take the decisions which would remove the threat of nuclear war.")

The media-conscious Soviet leader also brought his stylish wife, Raisa, to promote Russian goodwill in this NATO country. And Gorbachev himself was most obliging. Tonight the Soviet leader and his wife paid a courtesy call on Iceland's president.

(TV Coverage: Shots of Mr. and Mrs. Gorbachev outside and inside meeting President Finnbogadottir.)

The Soviet leader told her he came here to work, but before tomorrow's summit meeting he avoided mentioning the major differences he has with President Reagan over a Soviet-proposed moratorium on nuclear testing, the American star wars program, Afghanistan and Nicaragua. And one Soviet spokesman said much will be decided here.

(Georgi Arbatov: "We think it has to become a moment of truth when we shall at last see what are the intentions of this Administration.")

Human rights continued to nettle the Soviets as these Jews with relatives in Russia broke up a Soviet news conference here, but the Soviets countered today releasing a jailed poetess and human rights activist....

(TV Coverage of Jewish demonstrators carrying signs.)

This summit is very important for Mr. Gorbachev and the Soviets still think the most fruitful area for an agreement is a reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe.

THE PRESIDENT

BROKAW: For President Reagan this was a day of getting ready, he spent much of this in strategy briefings with senior policy advisers, but Mr. Reagan was busy on other fronts as well.

NBC's CHRIS WALLACE: The President moved to end his battle with Democrats on arms control and at the same time to counter Gorbachev on nuclear testing. The White House announced it will submit two treaties that have never been ratified to the Senate next year, treaties to limit the size of nuclear testing.

(Larry Speakes: "The President can make it clear to General Secretary Gorbachev that America is united in its determination to take prompt, practical steps to limit nuclear testing and that the United States and the world are awaiting his response.")

For all the drama, there is almost no change in U.S. policy. The President still says he would not implement the treaties until the Soviets agree to a new plan to verify the size of tests, a plan they have so far rejected. But on Capitol Hill where there is growing nervousness about opposing the President just before the summit, Democrats told Mr. Reagan they will now drop their call for a one year ban on testing.

(Speaker O'Neill: "I explained to him that the Democratic party are Americans first and that in no way would we want to tie his hands.")

U.S. officials hope this move will also blunt Gorbachev who they admit has been effective with the testing issue. Today Mr. Reagan said he shares Gorbachev's desire for progress here. Can they do business?

(TV coverage of President Reagan with President Finnbogadottir. President Reagan: "We're sure going to find out.")

The President spent most of the day in final summit briefings while aides denied reports of continuing Administration divisions on arms policy. But just before a news blackout takes effect Pentagon hard-liner Richard Perle came to the press center and criticized Gorbachev. He denied trying to start trouble.

(Perle: "The President is interested in arms control." Reporter: "And are you?" Perle: "The entire U.S. Delegation is interested." Reporter: "Including Richard Perle?" Perle: "Absolutely.")

And so after days of lowering expectations and jockeying with the Soviets and Congress, it's finally time for the two leaders to meet. After all this buildup, that may be the easy part. (NBC-2)

CBS's BILL PLANTE: Despite the fact the White House has consistently played down expectations, Ronald Reagan does not plan to leave Reykjavik without some headline of his own. Mr. Reagan, visiting Iceland's President Finnbogadottir, didn't argue with Gorbachev's optimism.

(TV coverage of President Reagan with President Finnbogadottir. President Reagan: "Well I hope their hopes are realized." Reporter: "He said today as he arrived he thought that if you meant what you said yesterday that you could do business." President Reagan: "I did mean it, yes." Reporter: "And can you do business?" President Reagan: "We're sure going to find out.")

Mr. Reagan will tell the nation what he finds out next Monday night in an address from the Oval Office or in Congress depending on just how well things go. The President late today settled his running battle with Congress over restriction on arms control attached to a spending bill. The compromise drops a requirement that Mr. Reagan abide by the weapons limits of the expired SALT II treaty in exchange for a promise to move toward a step by step elimination of nuclear testing.

PLANTE continues:

(Larry Speakes: "The action this evening unties the President's hands to deal effectively with the Soviet Union.")

So the stage is set in this stark island nation for Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev to decide whether they can make enough progress on arms control to justify a full scale summit in the U.S. some time soon.

(Rozanne Ridgway: "And we remain, of course, ready to receive the proposals for a date we don't. We don't come seeking one and really don't expect one at this time.")

In fact, officials tell CBS News, that there is already preliminary agreement that the U.S. summit will be held in March or April if the leaders agree. Among the other items certain to be discussed by Mr. Reagan, Afghanistan, where specialists say there is real possibility of some Soviet move to mollify world opinion and ease their losses. And human rights. Relatives of two probable Soviet refuseniks confronted Soviet officials at a news conference today. The Soviets responded by walking out. Ronald Reagan goes into this meeting believing he has little to lose despite the fact that he has been criticized for being here. His advisers are telling him that Gorbachev is counting on bringing home agreements of some kind and that therefore Mr. Reagan holds the high cards. Other voices are warning him to be wary. Officials say the President will follow his own instincts. (CBS-2)

JENNINGS reports President Reagan had a very encouraging day with some particularly good news from home. The House Democrats withdrew almost entirely their restrictions having to do with arms control from the government spending bill. They will no longer insist on a one-year moratorium on nuclear testing and they will not insist that the President automatically abide by SALT II. The House will insist that antisatellite weapons not be tested in their final stage.

ABC's SAM DONALDSON: President Reagan paid a courtesy call on President Finnbogadottir and responded to Gorbachev's stated hopes that the two leaders can make progress here.

(TV Coverage of two presidents together.)

Larry Speakes said the chances for progress are strengthened by today's 11th hour agreement with congressional Democrats on arms control issues.

(Speakes: "The action this evening unties the President's hands to deal effectively with the Soviet Union.")

As a result, said Speakes, Mr. Reagan will tell Gorbachev tomorrow that if and when the Soviets agree to U.S.-proposed verification procedures on nuclear testing, the U.S. is willing to negotiate a step-by-step reduction in nuclear tests in parallel with reductions in nuclear weapons. When the two leaders sit down at Hofdi House tomorrow for meetings that will be primarily one-on-one at a small table with only interpreters present, they will also try to narrow the differences on other arms control issues resulting in:

(Rozanne Ridgway: " -- impulses to the negotiations and perhaps a new shape for the negotiators to construct their work in the forum where the negotiations are already taking place.")

For negotiations on intermediate-range missiles, the most promising area for progress, that means Geneva. But the chief U.S. negotiator in Geneva said today he expects no change in his marching orders.

(Max Kampelman: "We have a lot of latitude and I doubt there will be any change in instructions. I hope that there will be a momentum and an incentive.")

DONALDSON continues:

Hard-liner Richard Perle suggested the give will have to come from the Soviets.

(Perle: "Hope the Soviets would understand our proposals better and respond to them constructively.")

The President denied today that there is any major disagreement among his advisers, but there was a major effort here today to further downplay expectations. Whatever happens, the President will report on it to the nation from Washington Monday night.

ABC's RICK INDERFURTH reviews events in U.S.-Soviet relations since the Geneva summit. (ABC-Lead)

JENNINGS reports on the importance of the American Air Force Base to NATO defense. (ABC-6)

ABC's BETSY AARONS reports from Boise, Idaho on women who get together to do "peace quilting," sewing quilts for five years. Works stitched here have been seen all over the world. A peace quilt designed by Soviet and American women was shown to negotiators at the arms control talks in Geneva.

(Boise woman: "I do hope that something comes of it [the Iceland meeting]. I hope that they bargain away more than obsolete weapons systems.")

(Boise woman: "It's part of a long process. It's like making a quilt. Each stitch you take is just one little stitch, you know? It's got to be followed by another stitch and another stitch.") (ABC-7)

RATHER reports there is the history yet to be written of this summit starting tomorrow. There is already the history and the summit that brought these two leaders to Reykjavik. They left the chill of Geneva with a warm glow, a feeling President Reagan carried back to Congress.

(President Reagan: "It's my hope that our fireside summit in Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev's upcoming visit to America, can lead to a more stable relationship.")

But it hasn't worked out that way. No surprise to previous summit participants. No surprise to the Soviets who say they think relations haven't gotten better but worse. The air raids on Libya were strikes not just against alleged terrorist targets but also against a Soviet friend. Gorbachev charged the U.S. with attempting to "replace the principles of international coexistence with the law of the jungle." After the Soviets unilaterally called off nuclear testing the Americans went ahead with an underground test in Nevada and President Reagan declared that he no longer would observe the SALT II arms limitation agreement.

(President Reagan at a press conference: "We can't go on unilaterally observing this while they take off on their own with the violations that they have already made and probably more to come.")

Forty years of cold war suspicions have not thawed. When the Chernobyl disaster was kept secret for two and a half days American mistrust intensified. The Daniloff-Zakharov affair poisoned any remaining air left unpolluted. Singing in harmony this weekend seems an impossible goal. Being the same room not fighting is an accomplishment. And what can the world expect from here? The Soviets say a lot, the Americans say a little.

(CBS-3)

INF

BROKAW: One of the issues getting a lot of attention leading up to these talks is something called INF, the intermediate nuclear force, the medium range nuclear missiles. They seem to offer the greatest chance for some kind of an agreement but one senior member of the President's delegation told me tonight he cannot see how that agreement could be worked out here this weekend. There are still many difficult issues to be resolved.

NBC's MARVIN KALB: There are major issues of difference between the two sides, particularly the question of medium range missiles in Europe, so much so that diplomats on both sides are predicting months of tough negotiating ahead before an agreement could be possible. The first major difference is numbers, the Russians have 810 warheads on their SS-20 missiles aimed at western Europe, another 513 warheads aimed at Asia. The U.S. is proposing for the Soviet Union no more than 100 warheads in Europe, 100 in Asia. So far the Soviet Union is willing to negotiate limits only on their missiles in Europe, not those in Asia. Another major difference concerns verification. The U.S. wants what is called intrusive verification, permanent monitoring stations on Soviet soil. The Soviet Union agrees to verification but nothing that is intrusive, definitions are still to be negotiated. Still another difference is the length of an agreement. The Soviet Union wants one that is short, 3 to 5 years, the U.S. wants one that lasts a long time, until another supercedes it. And those are the problems on the medium range missiles. On the long range missiles the difficulties are even worse with the Administration now planning to break out of the constraints of the SALT II treaty in a month, on November 11th, and the Russians warning that if the U.S. does that, then agreement on long range missiles may become impossible in the foreseeable future.

BROKAW: These are all very serious difficult issues, but the mood becomes too somber over there in Hofdi House tomorrow, President Reagan hopes to lighten things up just a bit with some humor. He has memorized some Russian jokes which he will try out on Mikhail Gorbachev. (NBC-3)

CBS's DAVID MARTIN reports the Soviets have offered to make drastic cuts in their intermediate range missile, the SS-20 which carries 3 nuclear warheads and it is targeted on Europe. Under the Soviet proposal the number of SS-20 warheads within range of Europe would be reduced to 100. In return the U.S. would have to cut its intermediate range missiles in Europe to 100. Still to be negotiated, how many of those 100 American missiles would be cruise missiles and how many would be pershing missiles which can hit targets deep inside the Soviet Union with less than 15 minutes warning, and that's only one of the sticking points. Both the American and the Soviet missiles are easy to hide and easy to move. SS-20s based in Asia, for instance, could be quickly transported to within range of Europe. Secretary Weinberger has said arms factories must be open to inspection to guard against Soviet cheating.

(Secretary Weinberger, Sept. 22: "Even then you can't be wholly sure but you have to have far more reliable verification measures than we have ever had before.")

MARTIN continues:

European governments which weathered strong political protests to get the American missiles in the first place are beginning to wonder what's in it for them. The present Soviet offer does nothing to limit Moscow's host of shorter range nuclear missiles which can hit Europe. Three years ago the Soviets stormed out of the arms control talks to protest the arrival of the first intermediate range missiles in Europe and demonstrators still throw things at Americans bringing in cruise missiles. But for moment it seems the missiles which were so hard to get in maybe the easiest to get out. (CBS-4)

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S STRATEGY

CBS's LESLEY STAHL: White House officials say Gorbachev will face a converted Ronald Reagan, committed to reaching arms control agreements.

(Robert McFarlane: "The President believes, as anyone as self-confident as he is, that he can probable get a better deal than anyone else.")

On top of that, say the officials, Nancy is pushing for an agreement and the President hears the clock ticking.

(Lawrence Eagleberger: "He wants to go down in the history books as having done something to change the relationship with the Soviet Union.")

The President's advisers have told him to negotiate now before cuts in defense spending take hold and that since he has been in office the number of Soviet warheads aimed at U.S. land-based missiles has doubled while the number of U.S. missiles has actually shrunk.

(McFarlane: "The gap would widen and that's one of the reasons that he is so determined to get an arms control agreement.")

The skeptics question whether the President has bought these arguments. If he has, they ask, why does the squabbling persist between the pro-arms control faction led by the Secretary of State and the hard-liners led by the Secretary of Defense?

(Rep. Les Aspin: "If he were really serious about arms control and really interested in the subject he would have resolved this split long ago.")

And, the doubters ask, why is he trying to scrap the treaties that exist, SALT II and ABM. So has the President in his own mind finally come down on the side of the pro-arms controllers?

(McFarlane: "No, I don't think so and it is going to take more time before he settles on what's best.")

Will the President take the time? His pollsters have told him that what the American people want is not so much an agreement as a President who keeps talking to the Soviets and who looks as though he is trying. (CBS-5)

SOVIETS/HUMAN RIGHTS

NBC's GARRICK UTLEY reports President Reagan knows that nothing makes the United States look better and the Soviet Union worse than the human rights issue. (TV coverage of the President and Yuri Orlov in the Cabinet Room.) And he has warned that he will use it as a negotiating weapon. But how effective is it? The U.S. tried to produce results at the Helsinki Conference in 1975. The Soviets signed an agreement which was suppose to improve individual freedoms, it didn't happen. In fact Soviet leaders have been successful in convincing most of their people that the actions of the very few dissidents who do speak out are unpatriotic. Mikhail Gorbachev says if there is to be any improvement in what the west calls human rights it will not come under American pressure. The American people may tend to see human rights in the Soviet Union as a moral imperative, but the Soviet leaders see them as a negotiable item on the superpower agenda. It is a problem which may never go away and never be resolved. (NBC-9)