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# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1986 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### TRIP NEWS

Reagan Casts Summit In More Positive Light -- The Reagan Administration shifted emphasis yesterday, and attempted to cast the Reykjavik summit in a different light than the President and his senior officials first described it.

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

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Legality Of Ties To Contras Questioned -- Sen. John Kerry yesterday outlined allegations from more than 50 sources that he said raise "serious questions about whether the United States has abided by the law" in its relations with Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, over the last three years.

(Washington Post)

### NATIONAL NEWS

Showdown Senate Vote On Anti-Drug Bill -- With no agreement on whether to keep a controversial death penalty provision in a \$1.7 billion anti-drug bill, the Senate prepared for a showdown vote on choking off a possible filibuster on the issue.

(AP, UPI)

### NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday Evening)

U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS -- The Administration's effort to sell the Iceland summit as a success reached frenzied proportions today.

SOVIET/U.N. -- The State Department gave Moscow an extra five days for the last of the 25 expelled diplomats to leave this country.

AFGHANISTAN -- Soviet and Afghan troops launched another offensive against rebels in Afghanistan.

#### 'LIVING IN THE SOVIET UNION DEFORMS YOU AS A PERSON'

"Westerners simply don't understand. Living in the Soviet Union is like living in a large, underground labor camp. You are deformed as a person. This process of deforming a personality begins in kindergarten, and it doesn't end even if a man becomes a scholar and academician. The process continues."

(Yuri Orlov,

U.S. News & World Report, 10/20)

## **TRIP NEWS**

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### **REAGAN HITS GORBACHEV ON SDI**

**But President Also Sees 'Major Advance' In U.S.-Soviet Ties**

President Reagan yesterday accused Soviet leader Gorbachev of "framing" the final summit proposal on the Strategic Defense Initiative in a way designed to kill the program, but he also said they made "real progress" toward arms reductions and another summit in the United States.

Reagan sought to depict the Iceland summit, which Secretary Shultz two days ago called a "disappointment," as "a major advance" in the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

The President's positive presentation was conveyed to news organizations in speeches, interviews, briefings and announcements by Reagan and ranking Administration officials as part of a concerted effort to persuade the public that the summit was a success.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A1)

### **Reagan Casts Summit In More Positive Light**

The Reagan Administration shifted emphasis yesterday, and attempted to cast the Reykjavik summit in a different light than the President and his senior officials first described it.

The President said yesterday that the summit should be judged not by the lack of an arms agreement but by the agreements that were almost made.

In sharp contrast to statements made Sunday night, when exhausted U.S. and Soviet officials emerged from the hastily planned two-day session with mutual recriminations for the failure of the summit, Mr. Reagan and his senior aides yesterday touted the "historic" strides they said were made at Reykjavik.

(Mary Belcher & Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

### **Reagan Cites Gain**

President Reagan appealed to the Soviet Union today "not to miss the opportunity" for a major breakthrough on reducing nuclear weapons, saying such an agreement was "within our grasp."

The statement by Mr. Reagan marked the second straight day he has made such an appeal, and it came as he and the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, engaged in a public competition to promote their own interpretations of the outcome of the meeting in Iceland.

(Gerald Boyd, New York Times, A1)

### **Reagan Urges Agreement On Sweeping Arms Deal At Peace Summit**

President Reagan said his talks with Soviet leader Gorbachev in Iceland last weekend, although anti-climactic, set the stage for a U.S.-Soviet peace summit and urged Moscow not to let the opportunity pass.

The Administration also said it was encouraged by the positive tone of Gorbachev's post-summit stance.

The upbeat way in which the Reykjavik talks are being portrayed by the Administration contrasts sharply with the gloomy atmosphere that prevailed as the meeting ended on Sunday night. (Gene Gibbons, Reuter)

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### Pentagon Backed Iceland Arms Control Plan Because Some Nukes Would Remain

The Pentagon's military and civilian leaders backed President Reagan's summit-meeting attempt to negotiate the elimination of intercontinental ballistic missiles because the proposal would not have affected all nuclear weaponry, officials say.

That caveat was considered crucial inside the Pentagon because the United States and its allies cannot match the conventional forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, the officials said.

(Norman Black, AP)

### Shultz: Summit Made 'Tremendous Advances'

Secretary Shultz, doing his part to salvage results from the Iceland summit, says he expects to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to discuss reviving the "tremendous advances" made at the superpower session.

Asked why he had described it Sunday night as "deeply disappointing," Shultz explained it was frustrating to see such far-reaching potential and then fail to achieve a final agreement.

"Also, I've had a night's sleep," he remarked. (Jim Anderson, UPI)

### Shultz Upbeat On Reykjavik

Secretary Shultz said yesterday there were solid results from the Reykjavik summit and he planned to pursue them further next month in talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Vienna.

Like President Reagan and other top members of the Administration, Mr. Shultz spoke glowingly of "tremendous advances" made in Iceland in refining proposals to reduce strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles.

Asked about comments from former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski that the Soviets had laid a political trap, Mr. Shultz said, "The President was not sandbagged." (Richard Beeston, Washington Times, A5)

### Administration Officials, In Switch, Now Talk Glowingly Of Iceland

Reagan Administration officials, who vented disappointment and frustration when the Iceland summit broke up, are mounting a public relations offensive to portray it as a milestone in the struggle for arms control.

"We have a good story to tell and we will tell it," Larry Speakes said Tuesday as the Administration trotted out a parade of officials to outline its version of the talks between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

(Dale Nelson, AP)

### Britain, France, China Expected To Join Any ICBM Ban

Britain, France and China would be expected to join in any Soviet-American agreement to dispose of all long-range nuclear missiles, Secretary Shultz says.

Shultz concluded, "We and the Soviets aren't going to get rid of all of our ballistic missiles and leave some other countries with them."

(Reuter)

### Reagan, Gorbachev Temper Their Criticism, Regroup To Try Again

President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev, while still blaming each other for the stalemate over "Star Wars" in Iceland, are offering reassurances of their determination to reverse the nuclear arms race at the bargaining table or at a future summit.

New instructions will be drafted for U.S. negotiators in Geneva to try to capitalize on the gains Reagan and Gorbachev made toward curbing offensive weapons before their Reykjavik talks dissolved Sunday into disagreement over the U.S. anti-missile program. (Barry Schweid, AP)

### GORBACHEV BLAMES REAGAN

Soviet Leader Says U.S. Didn't Offer Anything New

MOSCOW -- Soviet leader Gorbachev charged today that major arms control agreements were missed during the course of two days of intense negotiations at the Reykjavik summit because of President Reagan's refusal to restrict his plans for a space-based missile defense to laboratory research over the next decade.

In a nationally televised address billed as a report to his countrymen on the summit, Gorbachev portrayed himself as the one who repeatedly made concessions and offered three draft agreements that he was prepared to sign. In contrast, he said, the Americans presented "not a single fresh idea" and "stuck to their old time-eroded positions."

(Gary Lee, Washington Post, A1)

### Gorbachev Terms Reagan Too Timid; U.S. In New Appeal

MOSCOW -- Mikhail Gorbachev said today that President Reagan had proved lacking in courage and political will to take a historic step forward at their Iceland meeting.

Although Mr. Gorbachev was critical of what he said was Mr. Reagan's dependence on the "military-industrial complex," he said the meeting "was not in vain" and held out hopes for a change of heart in the United States.

"That we are not losing heart and shutting the door -- although there are more than enough grounds for that -- is only because we are sincerely convinced about the need for fresh efforts in building normal interstate relations in the nuclear age."

(Serge Schmemmann, New York Times, A1)

### Soviet Stragglers In Iceland Admit Their Strategy Failed

REYKJAVIK -- In the cold aftermath of the abortive superpower summit here, Soviet sources now admit a failure of Moscow's strategy.

With the main protagonists gone, only stragglers of the Soviet team remained to close down various offices, put documents through the shredder -- and drop a few last hints to Western newsmen.

Up to Sunday morning, before the fourth unscheduled session was agreed upon, the Soviets had been convinced that President Reagan was about to halt SDI by accepting their suggested changes in the 1972 ABM treaty. Soviet leader Gorbachev, according to East European sources, was "convincing and tireless" in the face of the American President 20 years his senior.

(Andrew Borowiec, Washington Times, A1)

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### Fear Cited In Abrupt Soviet Proposal

The Soviet Union scuttled a U.S.-Soviet arms deal in Iceland last weekend to protect Soviet gains in offensive space weapons, the Pentagon's top arms control official said yesterday.

Richard Perle said he believes the Soviets introduced "at the last minute" a proposal to curb space testing of the U.S. SDI in order to prevent U.S. gains in defensive technologies.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A5)

### Gorbachev Says He Went To Reykjavik Willing To Make Concessions

MOSCOW -- Mikhail Gorbachev said the Soviets were willing to make major concessions at the Iceland summit, but that the Americans lacked the courage and political will needed to reach hard-sought arms control agreements.

"And so...there's been no turning point in world history, although it -- and I am convinced of this -- it was possible," the Soviet leader said Tuesday night in his first assessment of the superpower meeting since returning.

He portrayed himself as the one who repeatedly took the initiative and made concessions at the Reykjavik summit, suggesting Reagan was intransigent and ill-prepared. (AP)

### Differences Emerge On Source Of Summit Arms Proposals

MOSCOW -- Soviet leader Gorbachev described the Reykjavik summit as a possible springboard to future arms control agreements, but he sharply attacked Washington for what he called its intransigence on space weapons.

Gorbachev also accused the American side of distorting the truth about the Reykjavik talks, saying Reagan had ascribed to himself all the arms control proposals put forward during the two-day meeting.

On the contrary, he said, the Soviet side came armed with three concrete proposals for disarmament which would have led to the elimination of nuclear weapons within 10 years. (Mary Ellen Bortin, Reuter)

### Gorbachev Says He's 'Not Losing Heart'

MOSCOW -- Soviet leader Gorbachev, in a nationally televised speech, blamed the SDI for the collapse of his talks with President Reagan, calling SDI a "symbol of obstruction" to peace. But he assured his nation he is "not losing heart."

In a powerful appeal to the Soviet people two days after the Icelandic summit, Gorbachev accused the Reagan Administration Tuesday of attempting to ruin the Soviet economy with the space-based weapons program, to impede the Kremlin leader's plans for social and economic growth, and to plant seeds of discontent among the people.

(Anna Christensen, UPI)

### Soviet Allies Agree Efforts At Arms Cuts Must Go On

BUCHAREST -- Moscow's East Bloc allies launched a chorus of condemnation of the United States after the Reykjavik summit but said efforts at disarmament will continue. Foreign ministers of the seven-member Warsaw Pact military alliance meeting here urged President Reagan yesterday to drop what they called his "obstructionist position," the East German news agency ADN said.

ADN said the ministers agreed that "the historic opportunity which has been created thanks to the courageous and responsible actions of the Soviet Union must be wasted." (David Stamp, Reuter)

### Ruining Soviets Called SDI Goal

MOSCOW -- Mikhail Gorbachev charged yesterday that President Reagan insisted on pursuing the SDI to "bleed the Soviet Union white" economically through an arms race in space.

But Mr. Gorbachev said he remained optimistic that the superpowers have not reached the end of the road in their efforts to agree on arms control. He indicated that he is waiting for the Americans to take the next step.

"After Reykjavik, it is clearer than ever for everyone that SDI is the symbol of obstruction to the cause of peace, the epitome of military schemes, of the unwillingness to remove the nuclear menace looming over mankind," Mr. Gorbachev said. (Washington Times, A1)

### SOVIETS LOBBY IN EUROPE

#### Envoys Hedge Answers On SDI, Missile Link

LONDON -- Soviet envoys dispatched at the behest of Gorbachev, fanned out across Western Europe in a diplomatic offensive today to give Moscow's interpretation of what happened during the failed summit in Reykjavik.

In London and Paris, senior Soviet diplomats met with government leaders and held press conferences today in a program that seemed a mirror image of American efforts the day before. On Wednesday, the Soviets will take their presentation to other NATO leaders in West Germany, Italy and Belgium. (Karen DeYoung, Washington Post, A1)

### Britain Gets Taste Of New Soviet Style After Iceland

LONDON -- Britain had a taste of the new Soviet diplomacy with the visit by chief arms negotiator Viktor Karpov to explain the Kremlin's side of last weekend's superpower summit in Reykjavik.

Karpov, sent by Soviet leader Gorbachev to state his country's case to Prime Minister Thatcher, gave an impromptu -- and for a senior Soviet official unprecedented -- press briefing on the pavement outside Thatcher's London office yesterday. (Chris Peterson, Reuter)

### Kohl Questions Moscow On Tying SDI, Missiles

RONN -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today urged the Soviet Union to clarify whether it was insisting that the United States curb research on its space-based defense program as a condition for reaching an accord to slash medium-range missile forces in Europe.

Kohl also appeared to hint that he hoped President Reagan would adopt a more flexible attitude on the U.S. space-based system, known as the SDI, or "Star Wars." A dispute over that issue led to the collapse of talks between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland, on Sunday.

(Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A23)

### SOVIET TROOP PULLOUT SET FOR AFGHANISTAN

KABUL -- A Soviet general said today that the first of 8,000 Soviet troops will begin to withdraw from Afghanistan Wednesday but that Moscow will maintain forces in the country as long as Moslem rebels receive foreign aid.

"The full return of the limited Soviet contingent from Afghanistan will be with the agreement of the government of Afghanistan and when there is no interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan," Lt. Gen. Mikhail Sotskov said at a news conference. (UPI story, Washington Post, A23)

### RIGHTS ISSUE PROGRESSED

#### Soviets Agreed To State Willingness For Discussions

The Soviet Union agreed for the first time at the Reykjavik summit to state publicly its willingness to discuss human rights issues, but made no concessions on regional conflicts affecting relations with the United States, according to a senior Administration official.

The official said the Soviets initially proposed a joint statement for inclusion in a possible final summit document that would have said the two sides had discussed "humanitarian and human rights issues" and "agreed to continue to discuss these issues and to keep them under review."

(David Ottaway, Washington Post, A22)

### REAGAN PLAN CALLED RETURN TO '50s-ERA ARMS BALANCE

The vision of the future offered by President Reagan to Soviet leader Gorbachev at the summit in Reykjavik is essentially a return to the arms balance of the late 1950s and early 1960s, according to some Administration officials and independent arms control experts.

Then, in an era with few intercontinental ballistic missiles, competition between the superpowers in strategic arms was largely confined to bombers and elaborate air defense networks, in which the United States enjoyed a modest numerical and technological edge.

Several experts said that Reagan's plan for both sides to eliminate all of their ballistic missiles within 10 years would essentially duplicate this relationship, by allowing each side to develop and deploy improved bombers, cruise missiles and air defenses.

(Jeffrey Smith & George Wilson, Washington Post, A22)

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### PEREZ DE CUELLAR COMPARES SDI TO MAGINOT LINE

UNITED NATIONS -- President Reagan's proposed defense system based in space is akin to France's expensive but vulnerable Maginot Line of World War II, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said today.

The SDI would "increase the nuclear arms race" because the Soviets will try to find a way around it, as the Germans were able to do with the fortified French line in 1940, he said.

"It's a kind of -- if you remember during the war -- the famous Maginot Line, where the French spent lots of money on the Maginot Line and the Germans found a way of bypassing it through Belgium," he said.

(AP story, Washington Post, A25)

### CRITICISM OF SUMMIT LUKEWARM

TAMPA -- Democrats from the party's growing centrist bloc yesterday avoided direct criticism of President Reagan's handling of the Iceland summit.

But two prominent party leaders, Charles Robb and Bob Graham, said the two-day summit suffered from poor planning on the part of both superpowers.

While not directly attacking Mr. Reagan, Tennessee's Sen. Albert Gore implied that the unresolved split between pro- and anti-arms control factions within the Administration contributed to an overall lack of progress on arms control. "The President has been pulled back and forth, back and forth," said Mr. Gore.

(Thomas Brandt, Washington Times, A5)

### President Resumes Campaign Trail; Reykjavik Seen Neutral As Issue

President Reagan returns to the campaign trail today for the first time since his meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev, with candidates and leaders in both parties being cautious about assessing the political impact of the Iceland summit.

Although there was some Democratic criticism of Reagan's leadership at the meeting, most from the party passed up any effort to make political capital of the failure to reach arms control agreements.

"I would say that Reykjavik probably was neutral," Donald Regan said Tuesday when asked whether the outcome would be a plus or minus for Republicans in the Nov. 4 elections.

(Dale Nelson, AP)

### The Iceland Summit As Election Issue

Conservatives are daring Democrats to make the Iceland summit a political issue three weeks before the November elections, but party leaders predict the failed talks will have little effect on individual races.

Party leaders nationwide said Tuesday if President Reagan had reached an arms control agreement with the Soviets at the Iceland summit, Republicans would have profited, but the lack of a pact did not aid Democrats and few candidates are focusing on international affairs.

(Dana Walker, UPI)

### Summit-Politics

Political handicappers are trying to assess the impact of the Iceland summit on the 1986 elections, but the meeting's sour ending is far more likely to set the tone for the presidential campaign in two years.

"The question becomes what's going to happen now," said Republican pollster Robert Teeter. "And the answer to that will help shape 1988."

That is the kind of issue presidential candidates debate, and the two analysts agreed that the summit appears unlikely to have a major impact on the 1986 elections. (Donald Rothberg, AP)

### Conservatives Beaming Over Reagan's Stand

Conservative leaders yesterday said President Reagan's national security program -- including deployment of the SDI -- should be the Republicans' strongest election weapon.

They doubted Democrats would attempt to cast Mr. Reagan's refusal to abandon SDI at last weekend's Iceland summit as a GOP roadblock to an eventual arms control accord. (Rita McWilliams, Washington Times, A5)

### IN GROWING PROTEST, SCIENTISTS VOW TO SHUN SDI RESEARCH FUNDS

David Roper, 51, a physics professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, describes himself as a Democrat who occasionally votes Republican and as a person who belatedly came to oppose the Vietnam War. He views President Reagan's SDI as a technical impossibility.

Roper is one of thousands of scientists nationwide who have declared their "strong opposition" by pledging not to accept or solicit research funds for so-called Star Wars projects. "We don't need a huge, multimillion-dollar weapons system," said Roper. "We need more of what they were trying to do at Reykjavik."

(Barbara Carton, Washington Post, C1)

### SIX MORE EXPELLED SOVIETS LEAVE U.S.

Shultz Says Last Of 25 Named At U.N. Will Leave Sunday

The U.S. move to expel 25 members of the Soviet Union's U.N. mission moved closer to completion yesterday as six of the remaining 11 left the country and Secretary Shultz said the last five would follow on Sunday.

The deadline for departure of the 25, originally set for Oct. 1, had been postponed until yesterday to permit discussion at the Reykjavik summit of the controversial U.S. effort to curb alleged espionage by Soviet diplomats at the United Nations. (John Goshko, Washington Post, A1).

U.S. Order Firm: 25 Soviets Must Leave

The United States has informed Moscow that the U.S. order last month expelling 25 diplomats from the Soviet U.N. Mission in New York stands and that all the personnel must leave the United States.

If Moscow makes good its threat of retaliation against the expulsions, U.S.-Soviet relations, following the failure to achieve an arms control agreement at the Iceland summit, will take another turn for the worse.

The State Department said yesterday, however, that the expulsions had not been discussed in Iceland, and that "the Soviets have said they will comply with our request." A spokesman said, "We do not believe this action should impede our broader relations with the Soviet Union."

(Richard Beeston, Washington Times, A5)

FOR NEWS MEDIA, BLACKOUT TURNS INTO BLIZZARD  
U.S., Soviet Officials Make Ambitious Round Of Appearances  
To Put 'Spin' On The Story

After a news blackout that kept most of the media at bay during most of the Iceland summit, the world's news organizations are facing what could only be called a news whiteout -- a blizzard of unprecedented, on-the-record interviews as U.S. and Soviet officials put their cast on the outcome of the meetings.

"As I told Regan coming up on the elevators, I'd read four papers before I came in -- The Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times and The Washington Times -- and I said, 'Your spin is working,'" Jack Nelson, Washington bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times said. "They're doing an amazing job of selling their side of the story."

"I've seen media blitzes before but never one quite like this."

(Eleanor Randolph, Washington Post, A25)

More On Mr. Speakes

More fireworks in the White House press room yesterday over Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, and how he broke the news blackout at the Iceland summit and blamed the Soviets for doing it.

Mr. Speakes threatened to cut off all access when Jerry O'Leary, the Senior White House correspondent for The Washington Times and the dean of the White House press corps, asked how Mr. Speakes could explain talking privately with reporters for three newspapers, two newsmagazines and four networks while publicly berating the Soviets for doing what he had done.

(Washington Times, A3)

Editor's Note: "Shultz: 'You've Got To Be Patient'," excerpts of Secretary Shultz's comments yesterday, appears on page A24 in The Washington Post.

"'Star Wars' Goes Toward Skies While Debate Rages" appears on page A1 of The Washington Times.

"'Lethality, Survivability' Factors Vital To Success Of SDI Research" appears on page A8 of The Washington Times.

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## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

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### LEGALITY OF TIES TO CONTRAS QUESTIONED

Report By Sen. Kerry Seeks Probe Into Alleged Supply Network

Sen. John Kerry yesterday outlined allegations from more than 50 sources that he said raise "serious questions about whether the United States has abided by the law" in its relations with Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, over the last three years.

The 12-page interim report by Kerry's staff repeated his assertion that "a full-scale congressional investigation, with testimony taken under oath and witnesses required to testify under subpoena, is necessary in order to get to the truth" of the charges.

(Joanne Omang & Charles Babcock, Washington Post, A1)

### SALVADORANS ABASHED BY CONTRA AID ISSUE

Military's Quiet Role Now In Limelight

SAN SALVADOR -- A long-running but discreet Salvadoran role in helping the anti-Sandinista rebel movement in Nicaragua has suddenly burst into the open, with what is expected to be unwelcomed fallout for the Reagan Administration and its Salvadoran allies.

In addition, the Reagan Administration has had to face new questions about its conduct in keeping supplies moving to the rebels just as it is about to embark on a large-scale program to make the Nicaraguan insurgency more effective with \$100 million in new U.S. financing and a more active advisory and assistance role for the CIA.

(Edward Cody, Washington Post, A21)

### DEFENSE BUDGET CEILING OF \$290 BILLION NEGOTIATED

House-Senate negotiators agreed yesterday to a fiscal 1987 defense budget of about \$290 billion that reflects earlier arms control agreements with the White House and removes a major hurdle to passage of a long-delayed omnibus spending bill for the government.

The defense compromise, which provides the smallest military spending increase since President Reagan took office, would cut his defense request for this year by roughly \$30 billion. But it comes close to Senate-proposed levels that the Administration had indicated earlier it could accept, and Republicans indicated it was the best they could achieve.

Asked if the White House would go along with the defense compromise, Sen. Stevens said, "The Administration doesn't have any alternative. I've done the best job I can do."

(Helen Dewar & Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

POINDEXTER DEFENDS DECEPTION AS WEAPON AGAINST TERRORISM  
'No Intention' To Mislead U.S. Journalist

President Reagan's national security adviser, who has been accused of proposing and implementing a disinformation campaign against Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi, said yesterday that the government should be able to use deception as a weapon against terrorism.

"The whole question comes down to: Is deception going to be a tool that the government can use in combating a very significant national security and foreign policy concern? And I think the answer to that, in my opinion, has to be yes," John Poindexter said in an interview with reporters.

But he also said the Administration "had no intention and did not plan to conspire to mislead the American press."

(Knight-Ridder story, Washington Post, A5)

Poindexter/Disinformation

Vice Adm. John Poindexter, who reportedly proposed a disinformation campaign against Libya, on Tuesday defended deception as a tool against terrorism but said he did not intend to mislead the American news media, according to a published report.

"The objective of the program was to deceive Gadhafi," Poindexter told Knight-Ridder, although he conceded that the foreign press was more likely to pick up the deception. He said, however, the goal was not to deceive the foreign press, either. (AP)

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY TAKES DAY OFF

ISLAMABAD -- Secretary Weinberger rested today after postponing talks with Pakistani leaders because of tiredness and a stomach upset.

A U.S. spokesman said the 69-year-old defense chief, who is halfway through a gruelling around-the-world tour, spent a quiet night. Weinberger arrived in Pakistan last night after extensive talks and traveling in China and India. (Charles Aldinger, Reuter)

OPEC TALKS ENTER CRUCIAL BARGAINING STAGE

GENEVA -- An OPEC conference in its 10th day today entered a crucial phase of bargaining over crude oil production levels which may determine whether the world will pay more or less for energy.

Oil ministers of OPEC planned a full conference session for this evening, their third full meeting in 10 days of talks about trying to control oil production. (Nicholas Moore, Reuter)

AMERICAN IN IRAN SAYS HE REPORTED TO CIA  
Engineer Expects A Long Stay In Prison

Jon Pattis, an American telecommunication engineer arrested in Iran on espionage charges four months ago, said in a press conference in Tehran that he had been supplying the CIA with information on Iran's economy, military, oil and telecommunication information, Iran's official press said yesterday.

"I confess to my espionage activities," Pattis was quoted as saying in his press conference, which the Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored by Reuter, said was broadcast by Iran's state-controlled television.

(Peyman Pejman, Washington Post, A21)

AGREEMENT REACHED ON ALIENS BILL  
Hill Conferees Settle On Limited Amnesty, Employer Sanctions

House and Senate conferees agreed yesterday on a major revision of the nation's immigration laws, providing amnesty for illegal aliens who came to the United States before 1982 and civil and criminal penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens in the future.

"Every one of us gave up something painful as hell, but we stayed at the table," said chief Senate sponsor Alan Simpson as the compromise was announced.

Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Alan Nelson said he believed the Reagan Administration, which has pushed for action, will support the bill. "We obviously have to take a look at this. But overall, we think the conferees came up with an acceptable package. My advice to the President and the attorney general will be to accept it," Nelson said.

(Mary Thornton, Washington Post, A1)

Hill Conferees Settle Immigration Reform

House and Senate conferees yesterday approved a compromise on a landmark immigration reform bill designed to reduce the influx of illegal aliens into the United States.

"This is a damn good bill of goods," said Alan Simpson, the Wyoming Republican and chief Senate negotiator.

Some Administration officials have expressed reservations with the agricultural amendment authored by Rep. Schumer. But the compromise has the support of both Western growers and organized labor.

(J.H. Doyle, Washington Times, A3)

Chances Good For Passage Of Immigration Bill

In the waning days of the 99th Congress, chances have improved for passage of a long-stalled landmark immigration bill that would grant amnesty to millions of aliens living illegally in the United States.

Congressional negotiators managed Tuesday to iron out differences between a bill passed last week in the House and one approved last year by the Senate.

(Elmer Lammi, UPI)

Editor's Note: "Of Reagan And Reality" by Haynes Johnson, appears on page 2 of The Washington Post.

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## NATIONAL NEWS

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### MEMBERS SCRAMBLE ON HILL TO AVERT FEDERAL SHUTDOWN

Congress today faces the threat of a government shutdown for the fourth time this month, while continued deadlocks on crucial legislation yesterday led members to abandon hopes of a midweek adjournment.

Congress has passed three short-term spending bills to keep the government operating since the 1987 fiscal year began Oct. 1. The latest bill expires at midnight tonight, at which time the government will be technically broke unless Congress either agrees on a long-term measure or approves another stopgap bill. (Damon Thompson, Washington Times, A1)

### ATTEMPT TODAY TO CUT OFF FILIBUSTER ON DRUG BILL

Senate leaders, unable to break an impasse over the death penalty for drug-related murders, try today to limit a filibuster by opponents that threatens speedy passage of an election-year drug bill.

Even if the Senate votes to limit debate, death-penalty opponents say they will keep talking for the 30 hours allowed under Senate rules to force deletion of the capital punishment provision. (James Rowley, AP)

### Showdown Senate Vote On Anti-Drug Bill

With no agreement on whether to keep a controversial death penalty provision in a \$1.7 billion anti-drug bill, the Senate prepared for a showdown vote on choking off a possible filibuster on the issue.

Barring a last-minute compromise between congressional death penalty supporters and opponents, the Senate was scheduled to vote one hour after convening today on a cloture motion to cut off debate on the drug bill. (Bud Newman, UPI)

### BLACKS' APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT TRIPLES IN TWO YEARS

President Reagan's approval rating among blacks has tripled over the past two years, but a majority of blacks still disapprove of his policies, according to a Gallup Poll released yesterday by the Joint Center for Political Studies.

Nearly 25 percent of blacks approve of Mr. Reagan's overall job performance in this latest poll. That compared with 8 percent two years ago when the Joint Center, a black political research organization, asked the same question. Sixty-four percent of blacks disapprove of Mr. Reagan's performance. (Isaiah Poole, Washington Times, A1)

### Report Shows Blacks Changing Political Loyalties

A new poll concludes loyalty to the Democratic party among blacks is softening, especially in a younger generation not involved in the civil rights movement -- but that does not mean they are joining the GOP.

The poll also suggested some important changes are occurring in the black community, including a reduced emphasis on traditional civil rights issues in favor of more broad economic and social concerns such as unemployment and drug abuse. (David Anderson, UPI)

-End of A-Section-

## **NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY**

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(Tuesday evening, October 14th)

### **U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS**

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Television is the weapon of choice for President

Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev as each leader tries to blame the other for what happened in Iceland. Following President Reagan's speech to the American people last night, Gorbachev went on Soviet television tonight to tell his side of the story. And while Gorbachev was speaking in Moscow, President Reagan and his advisers in Washington were insisting that all hope is not lost.

NBC's Phil Bremen reports Gorbachev went on Soviet television tonight in a speech running in place of the evening news. At Reykjavik, Gorbachev said he offered to accept limited Star Wars research because of what he called President Reagan's personal commitment to SDI. But the Soviet leader said even that was not enough. Distinguished Soviet scientists are being made available to counter the Reagan argument that the Strategic Defense Initiative would be as harmless as a gas mask. To the Soviet Union and to world opinion, Gorbachev is trying to project the image of a flexible, conciliatory leader with new ideas, the opposite of the Kremlin's traditional image. Soviet spokesmen have wasted no time in explaining the Gorbachev position, British Prime Minister Thatcher was one of those given a briefing. Especially since Reykjavik, the Soviet theme has been that the stubborn, old, warlike ideas these days are in the White House.

NBC's Chris Wallace: The President didn't watch Gorbachev's speech but the reaction of advisers was to ignore the insults and build on the positive. That fit in with the White House blitz to portray the summit as anything but a failure.

(President Reagan in room 450 O.E.O.B.: "Believe me the significance of that meeting at Reykjavik is not that we didn't sign agreements in the end. The significance is that we got as close as we did.")

The campaign is designed to limit the political damage from the summit breakdown. Mr. Reagan met today with opinion makers and congressional leaders to emphasize how much he and Gorbachev did agree on. And it seemed to work.

(Sen. Robert Dole: "And when you read yesterday morning's headline about the collapse or failure I think many people felt is was over. My view is that it is not over at all.")

To prove it is not over the Administration announced that Secretary Shultz expects to meet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze next month at an international conference in Vienna. Spokesman Larry Speakes was asked why the White House is so anxious to portray the summit as a success.

(Larry Speakes: "We have a good story to tell and we will tell it.")

Wallace continues:

In public there has been very little criticism, Democrats saying privately this is no time to take on the President. But some questions are being raised.

(Rep. Thomas Downey: "The Administration negotiators had their chance and they failed. They went into the negotiations with untied hands and they dropped the ball.")

Henry Kissinger said the President was right to break-off his talks with Gorbachev but that he never should have gone to such an ill-prepared summit.

(Henry Kissinger: "Each of the principles should know approximately what the other one is going to do and there should not be what happened at Reykjavik when one side suddenly springs a major plan on the other and expects it to be negotiated within 36 hours, that's preposterous and outrageous.")

Perhaps the toughest statements, though, came from the Administration itself before the p.r. blitz began. Aides say as the President left he told Gorbachev, I don't think you really wanted a deal and after getting into his car cursed to an aide. Secretary Shultz was just as glum.

(Secretary Shultz: "We are deeply disappointed at this outcome.")

Shultz now says he was just tired, that he now realizes how much the summit accomplished. The question is was it just fatigue or is the Administration now decided to portray the summit more positively than it really believes. (NBC-1)

ABC's Peter Jennings: Mikhail Gorbachev has now given the world his version of what happened at the summit in Iceland and the Reagan Administration has spent a great deal of effort today saying the summit was anything but a failure. In some respects Moscow and Washington differ dramatically, in some ways they express agreement. We are going to begin with a speech Gorbachev made this evening on Soviet television.

ABC's Walter Rogers reports Gorbachev appealed to President Reagan to take another look at Moscow's disarmament proposals. In an hour long report, Gorbachev said the summit was useful, it created the possibility of a real step forward if the U.S. gives up its illusions, but he warned:

(Gorbachev: "We are absolutely clear if the U.S. side builds weapons in space we will reply likewise.")

Tonight it was Gorbachev's turn to be tough, he almost laughed at President Reagan's pledge to share Star Wars technology, dismissing it as trickery tantamount to a second American revolution. On President Reagan's claim last night that the U.S. side offered sweeping arms control proposals in Iceland, Gorbachev said it was the same old rubbish that killed the Geneva talks. Gorbachev to Reagan on continuing American nuclear tests, you are less than honest, you want to harm the Soviet Union. And to those who think the Soviet Union needs arms control for economic reasons:

(Gorbachev: "This is a deep misunderstanding, the Soviet Union is very strong and we will always be able to defend ourselves.")

Gorbachev never explained why he confronted the President with a Star Wars ultimatum which he knew Mr. Reagan could never accept. He merely assigned blame.

Rogers continues:

(Gorbachev: "We have done everything possible, we have a clear conscience. Our partners didn't have the vision to accept the opportunity.")

Tomorrow Gorbachev reports to the Politburo on the summit, but the emerging Soviet strategy appears to be to simply wait, let the political pressure build on President Reagan hoping public opinion will force the President to keep Star Wars in the laboratory.

Jennings: The Soviet Union's chief arms control negotiator Viktor Karpov was in London today for a meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher. Karpov said that even though the negotiations in Iceland fell apart, in theory there still can be separate deal made on nuclear missiles in Europe. When Karpov was pressed on whether the Soviet would still agree to the specific cuts that were on the table in Iceland he said he would have to await further instructions from Moscow.

Jennings: When the talks broke up on Iceland in Sunday night there was no question that the American team there was very depressed and in some cases angry. Today more than one of the President's men has said they were tired. There is also no doubt that here in Washington today the leadership was trying to convince the public that the glass is half full and not half empty.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: The Administration's effort to sell the Iceland summit as a success reached frenzied proportions today. The President shaped the argument this way:

(President Reagan in room 450 O.E.O.B.: "Believe me the significance of that meeting at Reykjavik is not that we didn't sign agreements in the end. The significance is that we got as close as we did. We made historic advances. We will not turn back.")

Congressional leaders were briefed by the President after which they brought to the White House press room to make the case.

(Sen. Robert Dole: "And when you read yesterday morning's headline about the collapse or failure I think many people felt is was over. My view is that it is not over at all.")

Well known columnists and television reporters left the White House after their own private briefing from the President and Administration officials fanned out all over town and all over television to argue the point and in some cases correct the downbeat assessment they had originally delivered Sunday night. Secretary Shultz then and now:

(Shultz Sunday: "We are deeply disappointed at this outcome." Shultz today: "Our assessment is very positive and apparently that is the assessment of the Soviet side as well.")

White House chief of staff Regan then and now:

(Regan Sunday: "The Soviets are the ones that refused to make the deal. It shows them up for what they are. The Soviet finally showed their hand. They are not really interested in getting away with these things." Regan today: "Once you get a good night's sleep and you reflect on it I think your mood changes and I think we are upbeat now and we realize we did do quite a bit in Iceland and we've got a lot to be proud of.")

Donaldson continues:

Even small points were being revised. Yesterday National Security Adviser Poindexter said if the President who closed up his papers first to end the meeting. Today Press Secretary Speakes said it was actually Gorbachev who reached for his briefcase first to end the meeting. And all of this revising, correction and selling was being done today on the record. Those Administration sources who speak so often behind a cloak of anonymity came forward on the record, a new policy said Speakes.

(Larry Speakes: "It is a part of our policy on this meeting to tell everything, to be totally open.")

Not every one was impressed by this extraordinary public relations effort.

(Sen. Robert Byrd: "It seems to me that we don't gain anything by talking about whether this was a success or not a success. It seems to me that both leaders ought to pick up the pieces here now and try to go forward and achieve something that's in the best interest of both countries and world peace.")

White House officials are very concerned that Gorbachev may have gotten the propaganda jump in explaining Iceland, so they have put their own formidable public relations machine into overdrive, insisting that no matter what happened last weekend, both sides can indeed pick up the pieces.

ABC's John McWethy reports on the various offers and counter offers at the Reykjavik meeting.

Jennings: Administration officials here in Washington today have been putting what they call a good spin on it. They have all been available and a short while ago I talked to the President's chief of staff Don Regan. Mr. Regan many people in the Administration are available to talk on the record today. Does this suggest that you are concerned with the way the summits results have been presented?

Regan: Not concerned about how the results were presented but we anxious to find out and to let the world know exactly what did happen in Iceland. I think this is the first time, at least in my memory, that an important meeting between two senior officials has been reported so openly within 24 or 48 hours after the event.

Jennings: Well who packed up their bags and went home?

Regan: I think it was a mutual understanding that they had reached an impasse. This often happens in negotiations, it doesn't mean the end of the process, it is merely a phase in the process and I do think that they will be getting back together again.

Jennings: With the Soviets making all those concessions on offensive weapons, deep cuts, why were you so surprised when they wanted something in return?

Jennings continues:

Regan: We weren't surprised that they wanted something in return. We didn't know that they wanted the whole store in return. You see we thought that they wanted a ten year moratorium on any deployment of our SDI and they had originally said 20 years, they came down to 15 and then said 10 was their limit. So in the final analysis we said to them okay, we give you ten years, we will agree not to deploy for ten years. Then, to our astonishment, they went even further and said put you can't get out of the laboratory either at any time, not just ten years but forever.

Jennings: You said today that SDI was a bargaining chip, the President said it isn't. Who is right?

Regan: The President is right obviously, I mispoke earlier on another show when I used that phrase bargaining chip, what I meant by that was I was referring to the Congress and saying that the Congress should realize that this is one of the chief reasons that we got to Iceland in the first place was the fact that we have SDI and they shouldn't give SDI away by failing to fund it because it is the thing that will bring the Soviets back to the table.

Jennings: In a phrase, what is the chance of progress now?

Regan: I think good. I think that it will take time for the process to start, it will start slowly, but I think it will gather momentum and I do think that there will be a lot more talk about disarmament.

(ABC-1)

CBS's Dan Rather: President Reagan and Gorbachev today gave mirror image accounts of what went wrong in Iceland. Gorbachev went on Soviet television tonight to give his side of it. Each man blamed the other for failure to conclude an arms control breakthrough. Each said the possibility of agreement still exists. The Soviet so-called spin patrol, that is propaganda operation, included having the chief Soviet arms negotiator postpone today's session with the U.S. in Geneva. He went instead to London to lobby for the Soviet party line.

CBS's Bill Plante: In an effort to convince the nation that Reykjavik was not failure, President Reagan continued the most intensive public relations blitz of his Administration, arguing that dramatic arms control agreements are still possible if the Soviet seize the opportunity.

(President Reagan in room 450 O.E.O.B.: "The Soviets must not throw this away, must not slip back into a greater arms build up. The American people don't mistake the absence of a final agreement for the absence of progress. We made progress.")

The White House revealed today that in the grim aftermath of their final failed session, the Soviet leader told Mr. Reagan I don't what else I have done. Said the President: You could have said yes.



Plante continues:

Since those pictures and this downbeat briefing by an exhausted George Shultz, White House image makers have been working overtime to turn things around. Aides wrote an upbeat speech in the back of the limousine on the way to the airport which Mr. Reagan gave before leaving Iceland, then what a difference two days make.

(Donald Reagan Sunday: "No there will not be another summit in the near future that I can see at this time. The Soviets are the ones that refused to make the deal.")

(President Reagan today: "This week I want to report to you that I believe there exists the opportunity to plant a permanent flag of peace at that summit.")

Administration officials fanned-out all over Washington, the morning television news broadcasts, news conferences, international tv, personal visits to Capitol Hill to stress the progress made rather than the deal lost. Mr. Reagan himself told congressional leaders not to consider this the end of the book. And most seemed willing to give him the benefit of the doubt.

(Sen. Robert Dole: "Obviously it could have been an smashing success if they signed something, that didn't happen. That doesn't mean it's a failure.")

(Rep. Dante Fascell: "You guys looking for a fight, there is no fight.")

There were some who remained unconvinced.

(Sen. Donald Riegle: "I think it was a serious mistake to let Star Wars destroy the chance for real arms control now.")

In spite of the Administration's aggressively positive view of the summit, there is still criticism from the Hill and other places that the President's aides were unprepared for the Soviet surprise at Reykjavik and criticism of Secretary Shultz in particular for presenting the meeting as a failure. The big question now, how to get things back on track. Shultz will start by seeking a meeting with the Soviet foreign minister next month in Vienna.

CBS's Bill Redeker reports tonight it was Gorbachev's turn to explain what went wrong at Reykjavik and who was to blame. In a rare one hour broadcast he told his countrymen that he had proposed dramatic arms reductions and that President Reagan's commitment to SDI was dangerous and completely unacceptable. That message was echoed throughout Europe today as the Soviets launched a major diplomatic offensive. Russia's chief arms negotiator traveled to London to lobby President Reagan's staunchest ally Margaret Thatcher. He then took his message to the media telling news men some nuclear disarmament is still possible even without linking it to Star Wars, but he said America had not bargained in good faith. The Soviet argument will find many sympathetic listeners in western Europe where the anti-nuclear peace movement is still alive, still strong. (CBS-1)

CBS's David Martin reports the U.S. plans to put on the table in Geneva some of the exact same proposals that were tentatively agreed to in Iceland before the summit broke down.

(Secretary Shultz: "We have our negotiators in the various places including the Geneva negotiators. They will have instructions that parallel or are the same as the positions the President took.")

Martin continues

The U.S. expected to introduce a proposal that would reduce from about 10,000 to 6,000 the number of nuclear warheads carried by each side's ICBMs, submarine-launched missiles and long-range bombers. In intermediate range missiles the U.S. is expected to propose a limit of 100 warheads on each side, none in Europe, a drastic cut from present Soviet levels, a modest reduction for the U.S. The President refuses to give up Star Wars research, but today one of the Administration's hardest liners said there is still room for maneuver. (Richard Perle: "I think there is the possibility of a compromise. Indeed we put a compromise on the table. But the President will not kill the SDI program.")

U.S. officials say too much was happening too fast in Iceland. The hope now is that with more time and less pressure, the roadblocks of Reykjavik will become the compromises of Geneva. (CBS-5)

## SDI

NBC's Andrea Mitchell: The President insists that the U.S. needs a strategic defense even if there were no offense, just in case the Soviets cheat.

(President Reagan in room 450 O.E.O.B.: "America and the West need SDI for long run insurance. It protects against the possibility that at some point when the elimination of ballistic missiles is not yet complete the Soviets may change their mind.")

The President's argument, the U.S. gets rid of most of its missiles and keeps SDI or Star Wars bottled up in the laboratory as the Soviets demand, the Soviets secretly keep enough big missiles to threaten the U.S. and build enough to defense to neutralize the remains U.S. forces. The Soviets can launch a first strike, the U.S. cannot strike back. Even if he trusted the Soviets to get rid of their missiles, the President wants SDI in case other countries develop nuclear weapons.

(Donald Regan: "Suppose that Red China or somebody else got that weapon, a Middle Eastern country.") ...

An insurance policy, but some in Congress are asking at what cost.

(Sen. Albert Gore: "A trillion dollars is a lot of money for an insurance policy.")

The Soviets worry that SDI could be used an offensive weapon, but the U.S. says laser beams in space aren't powerful enough to destroy missile silos on earth.

(Donald Regan: "Unless they change the law of physics there is no way that you can get beam fired from up there down to earth to strike a weapon on earth and destroy it.")

However a prominent scientist says the Soviet fears are justified.

(Dr. Richard Garwin: "Almost all the SDI weapons could be used to destroy satellites and many of them like ground-based lasers and space-based lasers could destroy air craft in flight.")

On top Pentagon officials acknowledge that SDI could be used offensively. What's clear here is that neither side trusts the other. The President wants SDI as insurance against Soviet cheating and expects the Russians to believe that the United States would never use it launch an attack. (NBC-2)

## SOVIET/U.N.

Brokaw: The U.S. State Department said today that it has given Moscow an extra five days now until Sunday for the last of those 25 expelled Soviet U.N. diplomats to leave this country. A U.S. spokesman called this deadline extension a gesture of goodwill and the Soviets said they would meet the deadline. (NBC-3, CBS-3)

## AFGHANISTAN

Brokaw: Soviet and Afghan troops reportedly have launched yet another offensive against the rebel forces in Afghanistan, this latest drive in the hills north of the capital of Kabul. Reports from the Afghan capital say the casualties appear to be heavy on both sides as well as among civilians. Word of the Soviet push came as Moscow announced that tomorrow it will begin withdrawing about 7% of its force in Afghanistan. (NBC-4, CBS-4)

## FBI/CRIME

Brokaw: In this country today the FBI said that serious crime increased 8% in the first half of 1986, that's a sharp rise from the same period last year. Assault was up 14% altogether. Robbery up 11%, murder up 8% and burglary also up 8%. Those FBI figures, by the way, contrast with another Justice Department report last week indicating that the crime rate was in fact falling off. (NBC-8, ABC-8, CBS-14)

## CIA SPY/IRAN

Jennings: An American engineer arrested in Tehran 4 months ago reportedly said on Iranian television that he was a spy for the CIA. The newspapers in Tehran today quote John Pattis as saying that he's been in Iran on various projects since 1969 and that he supplied the CIA with information about telecommunications projects, black market money rates and rumors about the health of Ayatollah Khomeini. The State Department denies that Pattis worked for the CIA. (ABC-6)

## EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

### SUMMIT AFTERMATH

Still A Chance -- "Future negotiations will be no picnic. As nearly as anyone on the outside can tell, Reagan and Gorbachev went to Iceland to sound out the limits to which each was willing to go in order to give some guidance to their negotiators.... The failure to come away from Reykjavik with something in writing that would slow down the arms race is a setback, but it is not the end of arms control negotiations."

(Los Angeles Times, 10/14)

A Step Short At The Summit In Reykjavik -- "It should come as no great surprise that President Ronald Reagan's insistence on going ahead with 'Star Wars' led to a breakdown at the summit yesterday in Reykjavik. But it's still both disappointing and alarming.... The Soviets, too, must take some of the blame for what happened in Reykjavik. After the Geneva summit last year, Gorbachev said an agreement on intermediate nuclear forces wasn't tied to the Star Wars negotiations. Yesterday he seemed to be putting everything into one big package."

(Newsday, 10/13)

Echoes Form Iceland: Reagan Stood Firm... -- "Cut through all the other arguments and one thing is clear about the iced-over meeting in Iceland: Mikhail Gorbachev came for a single reason: To get a hard freeze of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative -- SDI, long ridiculed by its critics as Star Wars. President Reagan said no. Gorbachev went home.... Reagan was right to stand firm."

(New York Daily News, 10/14)

Reykjavik Saga -- "What the Reykjavik meeting really showed, as the football fans recognized, is what a farce the 'arms-control process' has become. Why in the world does a U.S. president feel forced to travel to Iceland to negotiate new treaties with the Soviets when they aren't abiding by the treaties we already have?"

(Wall Street Journal, 10/14)

Picking Star Wars Dream Over Arms-Deal Reality -- "The issue in Iceland was not 'scuttling' SDI, since SDI does not exist. Limiting research to the lab for 10 years wouldn't set the program back much scientifically; what the President apparently feared is that an agreement would cut lagging political and financial support for the program.... It was because the President remains committed to an impractical vision that he was caught unprepared by Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland, in a major political setback that could cost America dearly among its European allies."

(Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/14)

Gorbachev Got What He Was After -- "If President Reagan's advisers did not smell trouble immediately when Mikhail S. Gorbachev proposed an unchoreographed get-together in Iceland, they should have realized the full extent of their peril when word got out that Raisa Gorbachev was coming.... In retrospect, the inclusion of Raisa should have been the tip-off that the Soviets had decided on a two-track strategy for Reykjavik. Either they would go home with an arms deal of historic proportions or they would be positioned ideally to blame the failure to reach agreement on the Reaganites' intransigence."

(Donald Kimelman Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/14)

Two Steps Forward... -- "Washington ought to respond with more help -- weapons and supplies -- to the Afghan mujahideen and to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA army in Angola, and it ought to expedite the \$100 million in aid Congress approved for the Nicaraguan resistance. Mr. Gorbachev's intransigence at the summit should be met with the firm response it deserves." (Washington Times, 10/14)

Scandal At Reykjavik -- "There are...glaring contradictions in Mr. Gorbachev's position. While the Soviet leader says he went to Iceland because arms control negotiations were stalemated, this hardly jibes with his admission that the two sides were tantalizingly close on offensive nuclear armament accords.... In retrospect, it is regrettable that the Iceland summit was held. Mr. Gorbachev can now renege on his undertakings in Geneva last November to push for a separate agreement on intermediate nuclear forces and to come to the United States for a full-fledged summit. He says it would have been a 'scandal' had he made a fruitless summit visit to the U.S. But for a world threatened with catastrophe, it is just as scandalous that there were no agreements in Iceland." (Baltimore Sun, 10/13)

Going The Last, Decisive Inch -- "The potential deal, as it shaped up, was historic. President Reagan's defense policies had achieved what none of his predecessors had. They had pushed the Soviet Union to accept the idea of cutting strategic nuclear arsenals...." (Chicago Tribune, 10/14)

#### U.S. POLICY/LIBYA & NICARAGUA

'A Modest Dissent' -- "Some White House officials, speaking in the anonymous -- and mendacious -- disguise of 'well-informed sources,' expressed dismay and disappointment that the State Department's official spokesman should resign just as President Reagan was about to visit Iceland to meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Maybe Bernard Kalb could have waited. Maybe he could have resigned earlier. Maybe he tried to find, but could not, a day when the government of the United States was not lying." (Boston Globe, 10/10)

A War Over The Truth -- "...It's important for the American people to know whether the U.S. government is officially involving American personnel in a subversive war against the Sandinista government, of whether these airborne Americans were indeed just a bunch of private adventurers working independently. The problem is that Americans may find it extremely difficult to believe their own government anymore, and they may also find themselves embroiled in another guerrilla war without knowing it." (Dallas Times Herald, 10/10)

Reagan's Blunders In Covert Action -- "It's highly unlikely that any U.S. Administration has told the truth all the time, but it's always disconcerting to be caught in a lie. The Reagan Administration has damaged its credibility by engaging in this clumsy exercise, whether it was authorized or not.... Libya under Gadhafi and Nicaragua under the Sandinistas are threats to American security that must be dealt with. But the Administration seems too eager to plunge into covert action without adequate consideration of the risks. These blunders may serve a useful purpose if they have a sobering effect on the decision-makers in Washington." (Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 10/9)