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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

NATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Strikes Out As Senate Overrides Highway Bill Veto -- Despite a personal plea by President Reagan to 13 renegade Republicans, the Senate voted Thursday to override his veto of the \$88 billion highway-mass transit bill he says is loaded with expensive "pork barrel" projects.

(New York Times, USA Today, Washington Post, Washington Times,
Copley, Reuter, Scripps Howard, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan, Mulroney Need Talks 'Show' -- President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney begin a two-day summit Sunday that is being viewed in Canada as a test for Mulroney who has staked his political career on promoting closer ties with the U.S.

(USA Today, Washington Times)

House Subcommittee Slashes Star Wars Budget -- President Reagan's "Star Wars" budget request was reduced sharply in the first test vote of the new Congress for his research program to find a shield against Soviet nuclear attack, congressional sources say.

(Washington Post, AP)

NETWORK NEWS (Thursday Evening)

HIGHWAY BILL -- The Senate overrode President Reagan's veto of the highway bill.

AMERICAN DEFECTOR -- The Soviet Union claimed that a U.S. soldier has defected.

MARINE GUARDS/NEW EMBASSY BUILDING -- The new U.S. ambassador's first challenge is to secure the embassy.

TIME IS MONEY

SAN FRANCISCO -- An early proponent of beginning daylight-saving time sooner in the spring says this year's three-week jump on setting clocks ahead by an hour will prove, once again, that time is money. Beginning daylight-saving time on the first Sunday in April this year instead of on the last Sunday of the month will generate an extra \$4 billion in sales and services and reduce traffic accidents and violent street crime, J. Phillip Halstead, president of Halstead Standard Issues Systems, predicted.

(UPI, 4/2)

NATIONAL NEWS

\$87.5 BILLION HIGHWAY BILL ENACTED OVER REAGAN'S VETO 13 Rebellious Republicans Ignore Pleas From Chief

The Senate yesterday overrode President Reagan's veto of an \$87.5 billion highway and mass transit bill after 13 rebellious Republicans spurned an extraordinary personal plea from Reagan, who had made the issue a major test of leadership and political revival.

The Senate's 67-to-33 vote to override the veto -- just enough to reverse its vote Wednesday to sustain the President's position -- came after Reagan unexpectedly drove to Capitol Hill to lobby personally against the measure that he had decried as a pork-filled budget-buster.

"I beg you to vote with me on this," Reagan was quoted by Sen. Thad Cochran as telling him and the other 12 Republicans in a private meeting just off the Senate floor. The 13 had voted Wednesday to override the veto and stood firm against a formidable White House lobbying operation that preceded Reagan's visit to the Hill.

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

Highway Bill Veto Override/The President's Reaction

President Reagan begged balky Republicans to sustain his veto of an \$88 billion highway bill Thursday, but fell one vote short and vowed to "rise and fight again" against budget-busting spending bills.

"I am deeply disappointed by today's vote," Reagan said in a statement after the vote. "I knew in advance that the battle would be tough and the odds were long. But we cannot retreat from our commitment to a responsible budget."

"My efforts to control spending are not diminished and I remain firm in my pledge to the American taxpayers to speak out against such budgetary excesses."

(Ira Allen, UPI)

Highway Bill Veto Override

The Senate reversed itself and enacted an \$88 billion highway bill Thursday over President Reagan's veto, ending 48 hours of furious partisan politicking capped by Reagan's desperate but futile trip to the Capitol.

Reagan, in a rare action made more surprising for its suddenness, tried to round up straying Republicans with a 90-minute appeal on Capitol Hill for political solidarity.

"I beg of you for your vote," Reagan said in pleading for Republican support. "Give us this vote and let us stand as a majority that can run this party."

Sen. Pete Wilson, cautioned Democrats against gloating: "This will not have any impact on his (Reagan's) ability to deal with Congress. If the Democrats are celebrating his demise, they are doing so prematurely and will be in for a rude awakening."

(Bud Newman, UPI)

Senate Rebuffs Reagan By Reversing Itself And Overriding Veto Of Highway Bill

Rejecting an appeal delivered in person by President Reagan, the Senate Thursday executed a dramatic turnaround and overrode his veto of the \$87.9 billion highway bill.

After the President left the Capitol, 12 of the 13 Republicans continued to meet with Minority Leader Robert Dole. At one point, six of them signaled a willingness to support the President, if the others would as well. That effort foundered, however, and the final vote followed shortly thereafter.

At a press conference following the vote, Dole argued that the President "won fair and square," only to have victory snatched away by Democratic "hardball."

Asserting that the President did the "right thing" by lobbying personally for the veto, Dole said, "This is money in the bank for Ronald Reagan.... He came up here; he went into the lion's den.... He demonstrated to a huge constituency there that Ronald Reagan wants to do something about the budget." (Finley Lewis, Copley)

GOP Senators Hold Ground

The Senate's "Baker's Dozen" couldn't by budged.

Despite appeals from President Reagan and Chief of Staff Howard Baker, 13 Republicans Thursday wouldn't back Reagan's veto of a highway bill he called a budget-buster."

But the vote was less about presidential prestige than about potholes, bridges and raising the speed limit.

(Bob Minzesheimer, USA Today, A4)

Republican 13 Sacrifices President To Personal Politics

The 13 Republican senators who abandoned President Reagan to a bitter defeat on the highway bill agonized differently yet agreed in the end that their stake in the popular measure was worth more to them than his.

"I say this was a wrong area by which to test political wills," said Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, "and I simply do not view this matter as the so-called budget buster."

The renegade Republicans ranged from liberal Sen. Lowell Weiker of Connecticut, who often opposes the President, to Sen. Steve Symms of Idaho, one of Reagan's staunchest conservative allies in Congress.

(Joseph Mianowany, UPI)

Reagan Suffers Embarrassing Defeat On Highway Bill

President Reagan has suffered an embarrassing defeat in Congress over a highway funding bill despite his last-minute personal visit to the legislative chamber seeking support from fellow Republicans.

The vote had been touted as an indicator of how Reagan's last 21 months in office will go. But leading Democrats said after the vote they thought it would have no lasting effect.

"This isn't going to make or break the President. There'll be other vetoes," Sen. Robert Byrd said. Massachusetts Democrat Edward Kennedy made a similar comment.

"President Reagan has nothing to be concerned about in terms of the effect of this vote on his leadership. If no more shoes (damaging information) drop on Irangate, he is clearly out of the woods, and all of us recognize that, and welcome that," Kennedy said.

(Robert Green, Reuter)

Reagan Strikes Out As Senate Overrides Highway Bill Veto

Despite a personal plea by President Reagan to 13 renegade Republicans, the Senate voted Thursday to override his veto of the \$88 billion highway-mass transit bill he says is loaded with expensive "pork barrel" projects.

With the highway bill now the law of the land, the Department of Transportation immediately announced \$16.3 billion will be made available to state highway and mass transit departments in the next few days. Highway industry officials said some construction could begin in May.

(Don Kirkman, Scripps Howard)

Trying Against All Hope

They told Ronald Reagan not to do it, but he went ahead anyway.

"He defined the battlefield," said one of the President's advisers after his veto of the highway bill was overridden by the Senate this afternoon, "and he picked one that he couldn't win on. If this thing proved anything, it proved that this guy's his own man, that he still makes up his own mind. Nobody's talking about a regency now."

(R.W. Apple, New York Times, A1)

Senate Showdown Became A Test

It wasn't exactly a shootout at high noon when President Reagan arrived on Capitol Hill yesterday to try to change the minds of 13 Republicans about to override his veto of the \$88 billion highway bill.

He entered the meeting in the Old Senate Chamber of the Capitol at 11:08 a.m., casting a quizzical look and a shrug to reporters who asked if he was going to win the veto battle.

Nearly two hours later, he emerged empty-handed, about to lose a confrontation that some say was blown out of proportion.

"There wasn't a single person in the room who enjoyed seeing the President suffer a defeat," said Sen. Mitch McConnell, one of the 13 Republicans who joined the Senate's 54 Democrats to harpoon Reagan's veto.

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

Never Underestimate The Power Of Pork

"I love the President, I love Bob Dole, and I love Elizabeth Dole -- but I love the people of South Dakota, and they're the ones who sent me here," said Sen. Larry Pressler.

Like 12 other Republicans who voted to override President Reagan's veto of the \$88 billion highway bill Thursday, Pressler resisted the entreaties of the White House, Senate Republican leader Robert Dole and Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole.

He had his priorities -- three roads the legislation will bring to his state.

The 13 stubborn Republicans demonstrated an old political truism: Never underestimate the power of pork. (Mary Deibel, Scripps Howard)

With Defeat All But Certain, President Raised The Stakes

When President Reagan arrived in the Oval Office yesterday, his advisers gave him a bleak report on prospects for sustaining his veto of the highway and mass transit bill. Chief of Staff Howard Baker and his deputy, Kenneth Duberstein, said victory was virtually impossible.

But Reagan wanted to make a final personal appeal to the Senate, according to Republican sources. Baker and Duberstein did not attempt to dissuade the President from his last-minute gamble, a visit with Republican senators whom he told, "I beg you for your vote."

Reagan took the risk for reasons that went beyond the bill, White House officials said. He was seeking to repair his stature after the Iran-contra affair and demonstrate dramatically that he would not spend the remainder of his presidency in retreat, they said.

(David Hoffman & Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A1)

Veto Override: Reagan Wounded In Battle He Didn't Have To Fight

President Reagan's high-risk, eleventh-hour decision to go to Capitol Hill to "beg" for votes to sustain his veto of the \$88 billion highway bill may prove more damaging than his loss on the issue.

In only his seventh lobbying trip to Congress since he became President in 1981, Reagan spent an unprecedented hour and 27 minutes trying and failing to convince any of the 13 Republicans to change their vote.

Reagan's failure to sway the one vote he needed caused speculation that the Iran-contra scandal has so weakened the President he will have trouble with Congress for the remaining 21 months of his term.

(Ann McFeatters, Scripps Howard)

DARMAN QUITTING TREASURY FOR WALL STREET
Deputy Secretary Helped Shape,
Implement Reagan Administration's Agenda

Deputy Treasury Secretary Richard Darman, one of the most influential officials behind the scenes in the Reagan Administration for more than six years, announced yesterday that he is resigning to take a senior job on Wall Street.

As a White House aide and at the Treasury, Darman was an architect of strategy for Reagan's tax and budget cuts of 1981 -- and of later tax increases in the face of yawning deficits -- the Saudi arms sale in 1982, restructuring Social Security in 1983, efforts to bring down the value of the dollar in 1985 and on tax overhaul last year.

"You have contributed invaluable to some of the most important accomplishments of my Administration," President Reagan wrote in accepting Darman's resignation. (Dale Russakoff, Washington Post, A24)

WELFARE CHANGE BACKED UNANIMOUSLY
Senate Votes 99-0 To Help States Train And Place Recipients

The Senate voted 99 to 0 yesterday for legislation to pay bonuses to states that target welfare recipients for job training and then to help place them in long-term jobs.

The bill is expected to cost the Treasury nothing because the bonuses would be paid from welfare savings achieved when trainees get jobs and leave the rolls.

In addition to the bonuses, the bill includes a Reagan Administration proposal, sponsored by Sen. Dan Quayle, that would permit states to use summer job funds for year-round training of welfare youths. The Administration is asking \$800 million in fiscal 1988 for this program, which it says would allow states to use the money more effectively.

(Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A8)

PUBLIC HOUSING NEED ASSESSED
Study Puts Repair Cost At \$21.5 Billion

About \$21.5 billion is needed to repair and modernize the nation's 1.3 million units of public and Indian housing, Administration officials told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee yesterday.

The estimate is a result of a three-year study ordered by Congress to assess the cost of restoring all of the housing to a safe and healthy condition.

(Ann Mariano, Washington Post, A7)

COUNSEL REBUFFED IN BID TO WIDEN EPA INQUIRY
Court Sides With Attorney General

An independent counsel says she has evidence that former Reagan Administration deputy attorneys general Edward Schmults and Carol Dinkins may have joined in a conspiracy to mislead Congress, but a three-judge court yesterday refused to give her authority to pursue charges against them.

The court, siding with Attorney General Edwin Meese, ruled that prosecutor Alexia Morrison does not have authority to expand her existing investigation of a third former Justice Department official without Meese's approval.

Morrison had asked the court for permission to broaden her probe into whether former assistant attorney general Theodore Olson gave false testimony to Congress in a 1983 confrontation over EPA documents.

(Howard Kurtz & Mary Thornton, Washington Post, A4)

EPA ACTS ON LEAKING STORAGE TANKS

The Environmental Protection Agency announced plans yesterday to prevent hazardous chemicals stored in 1.4 million underground tanks from leaking into the drinking water supply of half the U.S. population.

Under regulations proposed by the EPA, owners of the tanks at taxi companies, gasoline stations, rental car firms, fire departments, marinas, post offices and airports would be required to install leak-detection devices within three years, repair or replace leakers with new corrosion-protected vessels, and have at least \$1 million in insurance coverage to pay for damages caused by spills. Michael Weisskopf, Washington Post, A12)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

REAGAN FLIES TO CANADA TO TALK TRADE

President Reagan flies to Canada Sunday for his third summit with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney -- and his first foreign trip since the Iran scandal.

Mulroney, running behind in polls after Cabinet and staff shake-ups, will talk about Canada's "sense of betrayal" over recent U.S. trade actions.

"The last 12 months since the last summit have seen major bumps in the road," said Canadian embassy spokesman John Fieldhouse.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A1)

Reagan, Mulroney Need Talks 'Show'

President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney begin a two-day summit Sunday that is being viewed in Canada as a test for Mulroney who has staked his political career on promoting closer ties with the U.S.

Two issues -- acid rain and trade -- undoubtedly will dominate the two-day summit. Both are the subject of ongoing bilateral negotiations, but neither is likely to produce a major breakthrough for the two leaders to publicly announce when their third annual meeting ends Monday.

(Willis Witter, Washington Times, A5)

HOUSE PANEL SLASHES SDI REQUEST

Cut To \$3.3 Billion, Reagan Program Fails First Major Hill Test Of '87

In this year's first big test of congressional sentiment on President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, a House Armed Services subcommittee yesterday made deep cuts in his budget request for the missile defense effort, and more reductions are expected on the floor.

The research and development subcommittee, which was chaired in closed session by full committee Chairman Les Aspin, not only reduced the SDI, or "Star Wars," request but dealt several other blows to the President's strategic program, committee sources said.

By a straight party-line vote, the subcommittee insisted that the Reagan Administration stick to a narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty, sources said. The Administration is seeking latitude in interpreting the 1972 treaty that would make it easier to test antimissile hardware funded under the "Star Wars" missile defense effort.

(George Wilson, Washington Post, A8)

House Subcommittee Slashes Star Wars Budget

President Reagan's "Star Wars" budget request was reduced sharply in the first test vote of the new Congress for his research program to find a shield against Soviet nuclear attack, congressional sources say.

A House subcommittee votes Thursday to cut \$2 billion from Reagan's \$5.8 billion for Star Wars spending in the fiscal year starting, Oct. 1, the sources said.

(Tim Ahern, AP)

BILL INTRODUCED TO CREATE 4TH ARMED SERVICE, FOR SDI

Citing Pentagon opposition to deployment of a Strategic Defense Initiative system, four conservative lawmakers yesterday introduced a bill creating a new armed service to deploy and operate nuclear missile defenses.

The bill, brainchild of Sen. Malcolm Wallop, would create a fourth armed service -- the Defense Force -- to defend against nuclear ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and other aerial threats.

Certain to attract opposition from many quarters, the legislation would direct the new unit to develop prototype weapons that ultimately could destroy attacking nuclear missiles.

(Warrren Strobel, Washington Times, A2)

SOVIETS HINT AT FLEXIBILITY ON SHORT-RANGE MISSILES Breakthrough Possible In Negotiations

The Soviet Union, hinting at a possible breakthrough in negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe, has informally indicated it may be willing to eliminate some or all of its short-range nuclear missiles, according to senior U.S. officials and diplomatic sources.

The Soviets have also hinted that they may be willing to dismantle all of their medium-range missiles, not just those within range of Western Europe, a senior U.S. official said. Until now, the Soviets have formally insisted upon retaining 100 medium-range missile warheads targeted on Asia, which would be given up if the Soviet hint becomes a formal proposal.

The hints on short-range missiles, received by U.S. negotiators in Geneva and West German officials in Moscow, have been greeted with restrained enthusiasm by officials in Washington who pointed out that the details remain uncertain and no formal proposal has been received.

(Jeffrey Smith & Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A4)

RATTLED SOVIETS PORTRAY THATCHER AS AN EXTREMIST

MOSCOW -- Stung by Margaret Thatcher's strong views about nuclear deterrence in Europe, Soviet officials yesterday set out to try to isolate her as an extremist out of tune with President Reagan.

"If Washington did tell us the truth that they do want an agreement and they are ready to speak about not only deep reductions, but even to see a world free of nuclear weapons, then there is a difference (between President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher)," said Soviet spokesman Georgi Arbatov.

(Peter Almond, Washington Times, A1)

SOVIET SUBMARINES 'HAVE CLOSED THE GAP'
Lehman Says Walkers' Espionage Cut U.S. Technological Lead

A new generation of quiet Soviet submarine poses the biggest single threat to the Navy, "in no small measure" because of secrets the Soviets learned from the spy ring headed by former Navy radioman John Walker, Navy Secretary John Lehman said yesterday.

"The Soviets have closed the gap" to the point "their new submarines are virtually as quiet as the subs we were building just a few years ago," Lehman said in drawing a significantly different portrait of the undersea threat than his predecessors. (George Wilson, Washington Post, A5

TOP SECURITY AIDE IN MOSCOW RECALLED
AS STATE DEPT. WIDENS EMBASSY PROBE

The State Department announced yesterday that it is recalling its top security officer in Moscow and widening an investigation of the Marine Corps security breach.

Amid charges that the State Department has been lax in security enforcement, spokesman Charles Redman said that Frederick Mecke, the embassy's regional security officer, is returning here "temporarily" for consultations with various U.S. investigating authorities because of his position as "a key person in the chain of command."

"As a consequence, he's in a position to know how things developed there," Redman said, referring to the activities of two Marine guards charged with allowing Soviet agents into the most sensitive areas of the chancery building early last year. Mecke has served in Moscow throughout the period of the security breaches.

(David Ottaway, Washington Post, A32)

Reagan Was Told In '85 Of Problem In Moscow Embassy

A secret report sent to President Reagan by his advisory panel on intelligence two years ago warned that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was vulnerable to Soviet espionage, government officials said today.

The officials, some of whom have been critical of the State Department, said that the report helped persuade Reagan to approve a plan to reduce the number of Soviet employees in the embassy, but that it prompted few appreciable changes in security procedures.

(Stephen Engelberg, New York Times, A1)

New Envoy To Moscow Focuses On Security

MOSCOW -- Newly appointed U.S. Ambassador Jack Matlock, arriving tonight to take charge of an embassy rocked by spy scandals, said he was sure that "secure communications" would be in place for the visit next week of Secretary Shultz.

Matlock, 57, said his first priority would be to get the embassy ready for Shultz's visit. "We assume we will have secure communications when (Shultz) is here," he said during a brief airport meeting with reporters.

(Washington Post, A32)

SOVIETS SAY U.S. SOLDIER DEFECTS; PENTAGON UNSURE

MOSCOW -- An American soldier who was stationed in West Germany has defected to the Soviet Union, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The soldier, identified only as William E. Roberts, and his West German wife feared persecution for their political views, spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov said, adding that Roberts "already had been persecuted in the U.S. Army." If correct, the reported defection would be the first by a U.S. serviceman to the Soviet Union since the Vietnam War.

(William Eaton, Washington Post, A32)

U.S. Soldier Who Worked Around But Not With Nukes Goes AWOL To U.S.S.R.

A U.S. soldier reported by the Soviets to have been granted political asylum in the U.S.S.R. was assigned to a unit in West Germany equipped with nuclear missiles, Pentagon officials say.

However, officials said they doubted the low-ranking soldier would "have much to tell" the Soviets in the way of military secrets.

The Army tentatively identified the soldier as Private Second Class Wade Evan Roberts, 21, of San Bernadino, Calif., a communications specialist with the 42nd Field Artillery Brigade in Giessen, north of Frankfurt.

(Frank Morring, Scripps Howard)

SOVIET DIPLOMATS OUSTED AFTER FRENCH SPY ARRESTS

PARIS -- France ordered the expulsion of three Soviet diplomats today after breaking up a space technology ring said to involve several French officials, the Russian-born wife of one of them and his jealous Romanian mistress.

The expulsion order came at a particularly delicate time for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. He returned from Washington earlier today and is planning to visit the Soviet Union next month in another high-exposure trip possibly meant to enhance his reputation as a statesman for next spring's presidential campaign.

The Interior Ministry said the ring appeared primarily interested in technology use in some motors for the French rocket Ariane, operated to lift satellites into space in association with the European Space Agency.

(Edward Cody, Washington Post, A29)

France Awaits Moscow's Possible Retaliation Over Expulsion

PARIS -- France today braces for possible Soviet retaliation after expelling three Russian diplomats in the aftermath of a space spy-ring scandal.

The French Foreign Ministry said yesterday it had ordered three members of the embassy staff to leave within eight days because they had engaged in "activities unconnected with their mission and their status."

The Soviet Embassy hit back last night with a statement saying the action was without foundation and accusing the French government of political provocation.

(Michelle Wilbraham, Reuter)

LAWYER DENIES ROLE IN POLLARD'S SPYING

An American lawyer suspected of playing a role in the Jonathan Pollard espionage affair said yesterday that Pollard may have used his Washington apartment without his knowledge, but that he "had no part in the Pollard operation."

Harol Katz, in a statement from his home near Tel Aviv, said that the Israeli government would not allow him to be questioned in the U.S. because he has handled "sensitive" matters as an adviser to the Israeli Defense Ministry.
(Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A33)

U.S. ACCUSES ISRAEL OF DEFYING SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS EMBARGO

The U.S. has accused Israel of selling arms to South Africa in defiance of a 1977 U.N. arms embargo -- a move that could further strain U.S.-Israeli ties already damaged by the Pollard spy case.

"Israel appears to have sold military systems and sub-systems and provided technical assistance on a regular basis...and (been) involved in the maintenance and upgrade of major systems provided before the 1977 embargo," a State Department report sent to Congress said yesterday.
(Sue Baker, Reuter)

NICARAGUAN REBELS INCREASE PACE OF SABOTAGE ATTACKS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua -- Anti-Sandinista rebels, using intelligence data provided by the CIA, have stepped up the pace and precision of their sabotage attacks in the past two months, according to Nicaraguan authorities and U.S. officials in Central America and Washington.

Recent attacks, which knocked down telephone poles and electric power line pylons, signaled the opening of an intense campaign planned for April and May in which sabotage of fixed installations will become one of the rebels' chief tactics against the Sandinista government, U.S. officials said.

"The Sandinistas are extremely vulnerable to this type of commando operation," said one U.S. official in a Central American country. "In the next two months you will see that vulnerability tested to the maximum."

(Julia Preston, Washington Post, A29)

POPE TELLS CHILE'S BISHOPS TO PRESS FOR FREE ELECTIONS Pontiff Joins Pinochet On Palace Balcony

SANTIAGO, Chile -- Pope John Paul II instructed bishops today to support moves toward free elections in Chile, following private meetings with Gen. Augusto Pinochet and a violence-marred rally marked by impassioned appeals from poor Chileans for freedom and justice.

In a speech to Chile's conference of 31 Roman Catholic bishops on his second day in this politically polarized country, the pontiff affirmed the rights of people everywhere to take part in political life and elect their leaders. He acknowledged as heartening recent moves by Chile's authoritarian government, including the legalization of some political parties and the opening of electoral registers.

(Bradley Graham, Washington Post, A1)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Thursday Evening, April 2, 1987)

HIGHWAY BILL

NBC's Tom Brokaw: What a difference a day makes. Yesterday it appeared that President Reagan's veto of an \$88 billion highway bill would be upheld by one vote, but the Democrats battled back and a second vote was scheduled. In the end, defeat was snatched from the jaws of victory. The President's veto was overridden on a vote of 67-33; that's two-thirds plus one. The President was defeated politically even though he made a rare personal trip to Capitol Hill.

NBC's John Dancy: One senator said it was like the invasion of Normandy: the President storming the Capitol in a high stakes desperation gamble after an unsuccessful night-long effort by his lieutenants to find just one vote -- one vote -- that would give him a victory.

(Reporter: "Are you gonna win it?")

TV coverage: The President shrugs.)

The Republican dilemma was caused by North Carolina Democratic Senator Terry Sanford who yesterday supported the President then publicly changed his mind -- said he would vote with the Democrats today against the President. It gave Democratic Robert Byrd the supreme confidence of a man holding four aces.

(Sen. Byrd: "I hear that they're going to really try to delay this until they can bring the real big gun up here.")

Reporter: "Who's that?"

Sen. Byrd: "Nancy.")

The President spent almost two hours at the Capitol arguing that the highway bill was a budget-buster and a test of his ability to lead.

(TV coverage: The President standing at the podium in the Old Senate Chamber while senators applaud.)

At one point he pleaded with senators, "I beg you for this vote." But to senators the bill meant jobs for their states -- they had given commitments back home. And besides, as they left the meeting yesterday's picture of Terry Sanford's public flip-flop was still too fresh, too shocking. One Republican senator said, "Nobody wants to be 'Sanfordized.'" Another complained, "The President is asking us to commit political suicide by changing our vote." At a White House award ceremony the President knew he had failed to shake loose the one vote he needed.

(The President in Rose Garden: "You heard what happened. I'm playing defensive ball.")

Majority leader Dole knew it was over even before the vote was taken.

(Sen. Dole: "I think it's safe to say that no minds were changed.")

He was right. When the votes were counted the President had lost by precisely one vote.... Some Republican senators who voted against the President, like Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, were offended by the White House lobbying.

(Sen. McConnell: "My people didn't send me up here to wheel and deal. They sent me up here to vote my convictions. That's what I did on this issue yesterday and that's what I did on this issue today.")

-more-

Dancy continues:

It has been two days of political hardball in a town where how you play the game counts. Tonight even though the President lost, many senators, including Democrats, are praising him for playing the game to the hilt.

Brokaw: NBC's Chris Wallace has been checking out what this means for the President's future. Chris, since he lost the vote, wasn't that trip to Capitol Hill unusually high-risk?

Wallace: Well, it was high-risk, but officials here say it was Ronald Reagan's idea; that he came into work this morning, said he'd been thinking about it all night, and he wanted to go to Capitol Hill. They pointed out to him that the odds were long against him and that it could be very damaging if he lost. But they say that he was determined to draw a line against what he considers excess federal spending and that he was confident that somehow he was gonna be able to turn around that one Republican vote.

Brokaw: This defeat today will only underline for many people the President's lame duck status. What lies ahead now?

Wallace: The White House view after the vote is that it's not all that damaging -- that in the wake of the Iran arms scandal that the President sent a message that he's back in the game and that he's willing to veto and to fight any spending bill that he feels goes too far. But independent experts I talked to are struck by that image of the President spending an hour meeting with 13 Republicans telling them that it was very much in their interest to back him, and all 13 decided in the end that it was very much in their interest to oppose him. Some people here in Washington are saying tonight that that is almost the definition of being a lame duck.

Brokaw: The best-known section of the bill involves the 55 m.p.h. speed limit which now goes to 65 m.p.h. on long stretches of the interstate highway system in many rural areas. Even as the speed limit was going up the old limit still did have its defenders....

(NBC-Lead)

ABC's Peter Jennings: Yesterday's victory is today's defeat. When

President Reagan first vetoed the \$88 billion highway and mass transit bill it was immediately perceived that in the wake of the Iran affair his political strength was going to be tested. When the House of Representatives overrode his veto he mounted a major effort to win in the Senate. There was no long distance persuasion today. The President was there in person. The President failed.

ABC's Brit Hume: Republican leaders needed only one vote but they still didn't have it this morning.

(Sen. Simpson: "We have people that are dug in and it'll be very difficult to get that added vote.")

But later came a sudden tightening of Capitol security -- the kind that can mean only one thing.

(Sen. Dole: "At 11:15 the President will be in the Capitol meeting with Republican senators. I think it's an indication the President feels strongly about this issue. Win or lose he's gonna do all he can and I commend him for it.")

Hume continues: Republican senators scrambled to the Capitol to make the meeting. No one here could remember a President coming to the Capitol in the heat of a floor battle to try to swing votes, least of all when there was little reason to believe any votes could be swung.

(TV coverage: The President shrugging.)

The President met them to applause in the historic, dimly lit, Old Senate Chamber.

(TV coverage: The President standing at the podium in the Old Senate Chambers with Senator Dole while senators applaud.)

Included of course were those who had not backed him in yesterday's vote. The President would speak for a few minutes then yield to senior Republicans who appealed for a mass switch. Several said they would change if all would, but not all would. Democrats, meanwhile could only wait and joke.

(Sen. Byrd: "I hear that they're going to really try to delay this until they can bring the real big gun up here.")

Reporter: "Who's that?"

Sen. Byrd: "Nancy.")

After nearly two hours the President left and a short time later Republican leader Dole took the floor to say Mr. Reagan's appeal had apparently failed and it was time to vote.

(Sen. Dole: "I think it's safe to say that no minds were changed. I'm not totally sure of that and I hope I may be mistaken.")

But he wasn't. When the veto was revoted it was overridden by the margin of Democrat Terry Sanford's single vote switched from yesterday. A humiliation for the President? Some of his strongest critics thought not.

(Sen. Kennedy: "And on this day and on this issue and in this battle President Reagan played the game very well indeed -- as the leader he is and can be. If no more shoes drop in Irangate, he is clearly out of the woods and all of us recognize that and welcome that.")

Losing, of course, isn't winning and this is the kind of fight Ronald Reagan used to win. But no one can say he wasn't involved and even a losing battle against a big highway bill may not look bad in the next big battle here over the budget and taxes.

Jennings: The White House said President Reagan is disappointed by today's vote but they insist he'll be back to fight another day.

ABC's Sheilah Kast: Even before the Senate voted, President Reagan knew it was a long shot.

(TV coverage: The President holding a basketball jersey and a basketball at the reception in the Rose Garden.)

After congratulating the women college basketball champs from the University of Tennessee, he was asked about predictions that now he'd be a caretaker president.

(The President: "You heard what happened. I'm playing defensive ball.")

But his visit to the Senate from which he'd returned just minutes earlier was not primarily a defensive maneuver. His spokesman said the President delivered a stern message quoting a Scottish ballad. "I am wounded but not slain. I will rest a while but I will rise and fight again."

(TV coverage: The President standing with Sen. Dole behind the podium in the Old Senate Chamber with words beneath.)

-more-

Kast continues: The President added, "I beg you for your vote." White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater insisted the vote had not damaged Mr. Reagan's prestige. In fact his aides say the President may be quicker to veto budget bills in the future -- that Republicans feeling guilty about today's vote may be more determined to back him. The White House worry now that he's had two vetoes overridden in two months is whether Congress will also be quicker to do it again.

Jennings: Joining us now from Capitol Hill, the Republican leader in the Senate, Senator Robert Dole. Senator, you said yesterday that if the President loses he will be perceived as ineffective and weakened and even a caretaker. Is he perceived as that today?

Sen. Dole: No I don't believe so, if you'll look at how it all turned out. We won this yesterday. The President was a clear winner. Then we got into political hardball and the one Democrat who supported us changed his mind.

Jennings: In other words he lost.

Sen. Dole: The President lost but he won and he lost. I think in the final analysis it didn't hurt much at all.

Jennings: If the President were going to run for re-election in 1988 would he have lost?

Sen. Dole: I doubt that but let's face it, he's in his last 20 months of this term and some of these senators understand that. But he's not weakened. I think what he's done he's put some money in the bank, as we say around here, and he's gonna be stronger and we're gonna pay a little more attention the next time he vetoes a bill.

Jennings: What effect if any did the Iran affair have on this confrontation with the Senate and the House?

Sen. Dole: I must say in all the discussions we had this morning, about an hour and forty-five minutes, Iran was never mentioned once. It was strictly on the highway bill. The President, I think, conducted himself very well. He did an excellent job, but he didn't get any votes. I told him ahead of time the odds were 10-1 or 100-1 he probably wouldn't change any minds but he wanted to come. He wanted the American people to know that he was taking his fight to Capitol Hill. So while he may have lost 13 votes, I bet he picked up a lot of support out in the country.

Jennings: But then I think you're saying that he just picked the wrong issue, an issue that was really popular with folks at home.

Sen. Dole: He picked a tough issue and the vote was a one-vote margin. It went our way yesterday, their way today, I think the President did the right thing. (ABC-Lead)

CBS's Dan Rather: The Senate today overrode President Reagan's veto of the new highway bill and thus Mr. Reagan loses a fight he picked with Congress as a test of strength and wills.

CBS's Phil Jones: It was an extraordinary sight: President Reagan making a high-risk trip to Capitol Hill to little to literally beg for Republican votes. GOP leader Dole had already warned him about the odds.

(Sen. Dole: "I told him it was probably 10-1, maybe even greater. It wouldn't change anything.")

(Reporter: "Mr. President, are you going to win this one? Are you going to win this one Mr. President? Are you you going to win?"

-more-

Jones continues:

(TV coverage: The President shrugs before entering the Old Senate Chamber.)

At every turn the President heard the same questions.

(Reporter: "Mr. President, can you swing one vote?"

TV coverage: The President leaving the Old Senate Chamber.)

The President needed to pick up one Republican vote to compensate for yesterday's loss of a Senate Democrat. Inside this room it was a time for serious GOP soul searching. Outside, Democrats waited patiently and in good humor.

(Sen. Byrd: "Well I hear, I hear that they're going to really try to delay this until they can bring the real big gun up here."

Reporter: "Who's that?"

Sen. Byrd: "Nancy.")

Once the doors were closed the President reportedly made an impassioned plea to all Senate Republicans quoting an old Scottish ballad, "I am wounded but not slain. I will rise and fight again."

(TV coverage: The President standing with Senator Dole at the podium in the Old Senate Chamber with words beside.)

The President said, "It's time for all of us to fight again. I beg you for your vote." Before leaving he also met privately with the Republicans who were voting to override.

(Sen. Dole: "I think it's safe to say that no minds were changed.")

Back at the White House, with the NCAA women's basketball champions, the President was already joking.

(The President: "You heard what happened. I'm playing defensive ball.")

On the Senate floor Republican leaders had thrown in the towel.

(Sen. Dole: "Didn't bend any arms, didn't twist any arms, didn't make any deals. He came here as the President.")

When the voting was over, the President had lost the battle but won praise.

(Sen. Kennedy: "President Reagan played the game very well indeed. As the leader he is and can be. If no more shoes drop on Irangate, he is clearly out of the woods and all of us recognize that and welcome that.")

Even though the President doesn't appear to have been damaged in this battle, many Republicans still believe it was an unnecessary risk and that the next time the President picks a fight he'd better win.

Rather: Our veteran White House correspondent Bill Plante is standing by now in Washington. Bill, what is the official and unofficial White House reaction?

Plante: The President issued a statement in which he said that he is deeply disappointed by the vote but that he knew in advance it would be tough and that the odds would be long. Mr. Reagan's advisers are trying very hard to turn what is certainly a serious defeat for him into a victory by making a virtue of the fact that he went down fighting. White House sources are saying that the President's visit to Capitol Hill was his own idea and that he thought it was important to send a signal that he himself was involved and not just passively standing by.

Rather: Some of those aides who advised the President not to pick this fight with Congress tonight are reported to be going around shaking their heads saying it was a great mistake and it could have deep reverberations for the rest of his presidency. Is that true?

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Rather and Plante continue:

Plante: Those views are being kept very private. What White House officials are telling reporters tonight on background is somewhat the opposite; that the President is said to believe that this fight will strengthen him for fights yet to come; that this will play well with the public, this stance against spending. In fact, the President could not persuade one Republican senator to change his mind.

Rather: So what's the bottom line?

Plante: The bottom line is that if the White House insists on painting this as a victory, President Reagan can't stand many more such victories. (CBS-Lead)

AMERICAN DEFECTOR

Rather: Another potential embarrassment for the United States military surfaced today. The Soviet Union claimed that a U.S. soldier based in West Germany has defected and has been granted political asylum in Russia.

CBS's Wyatt Andrews: The Soviet spokesman gave few details. The defecting serviceman, he said, was in the U.S. army based in West Germany.... Roberts is said to have defected with a West German woman named Neumann.

(Gennadi Gerasimov: "They are afraid of becoming victims of prosecution for their progressive views. Roberts has been persecuted in the U.S. Army.")

The mystery heightened when Gerasimov said the couple had chosen to honeymoon in the Soviet Republic of Turkmenia without saying how the couple traveled from Germany or when the defection happened. Gerasimov shrugged off those questions with a joke.

(Gerasimov: "They decided to go to Turkmenia to hunt for snakes.") ...In the middle of it all the new U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Jack Matlock, arrived in Moscow today.... The defection story, if true, marks the first American military defection to the Soviet Union since the era of the Vietnam war and the Soviets are making the most of it. The timing of today's announcement in the midst of the Marine scandal seemed intended as a calculated insult for the Pentagon.

(ABC-2, CBS-2, NBC-5)

MARINE GUARDS/NEW EMBASSY BUILDING

Brokaw reports the immediate challenge is to rid the embassy of bugs.

NBC's Anne Garrels: The new ambassador to Moscow, Jack Matlock, arrived today. His first job: secure the embassy. The State Department has asked the nation's top-secret National Security Agency to sweep the embassy before Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in ten days.

(Charles Redman: "We are taking all the necessary steps to insure that we do have secure communications in Moscow by the time of the Secretary's visit.")

Soviet spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov laughed it off.

(Gennadi Gerasimov: "I believe that this is another episode of fear of spies taken to absurdity.")

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Garrels continues: But according to senior intelligence officials there wasn't enough fear.... These officials believe the new offices are bugged top to bottom. They recommend the building be torn down and rebuilt from scratch. The cost: more than one billion dollars....

(NBC-6)

ABC's Dennis Troute: Military sources tell ABC News that investigators now are looking beyond Moscow and Vienna to elsewhere in the East Bloc, specifically Poland and East Germany, where they see evidence of the same kind of hostile intelligence effort to exploit Marine guards and others in the security system.... The State Department spokesman announced today that the civilian security chief in Moscow who's thought to be in trouble on this, is coming back to the U.S. to answer questions.

(Charles Redman: "The current regional security officer in Moscow, Frederick Mecke, is temporarily returning to Washington to consult with various security officials.")

...Hoping to get the full story on the Moscow security problem soon, national security adviser Frank Carlucci has suggested immunity from prosecution for some defendants but the Justice Department quickly said no, though the final decision is up to the Pentagon.

Jennings: The concern over just what may have been compromised and what changes need to be made is very much on the mind of a man named Jack Matlock. He is the new American Ambassador to the Soviet Union and this was his first day on the job.

ABC's Walter Rodgers: Ambassador Matlock greeted the Russians in their own language and following revelations U.S. Marines may have helped Soviet agents eavesdrop at the American Embassy, he predicted the Soviets will not break American codes during Secretary Shultz' visit later this month.

(Ambassador Matlock: "We assume we will have secure communications when he's here.")...

(ABC-3)

LEBANON/HOSTAGES

Jennings: There has been a new message from one of the American hostages being held in Lebanon. Jesse Turner warns that another hostage, Alann Steen, will, "die in a few hours." His kidnappers had said only that Steen was very ill. In this latest message Turner again calls on the United States to pressure Israel to release 400 Arabs being held prisoner there.

(ABC-11, CBS-7)

SOVIET RADAR STATION

Jennings: For four years now the Reagan Administration has claimed that the Soviet Union violated a treaty between the two countries by building a particular kind of radar station in the heart of Siberia. That claim was based partly on pictures taken by a U.S. spy satellite, pictures never seen by the public. Well, ABC News has obtained pictures of the radar station, the first to be seen publicly -- in this case taken by a private satellite firm, Spot Image, Corp.

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ABC's Rick Inderfurth: ...Peter Zimmerman is an arms control analyst....

(Peter Zimmerman: "This (the radar station) is clearly, by its orientation, by its design, a violation of the ABM Treaty.")

...The Soviets have repeatedly said that the radar is for tracking space vehicles which is allowed by the ABM Treaty. And U.S. officials have just as consistently said:

(Kenneth Adelman: "That that's rubbish. This radar is not primarily for space tracking. It is way too big, way too elaborate, way too extensive for the function of space-tracking.")

And what should the Soviets do about it?

(Adelman: "They must stop the construction of the ABM radar -- of the Krasnoyarsk radar -- and to take it down.")... (ABC-4)

SDI FUNDING

Brokaw: President Reagan suffered another setback in Congress today on funding for his Strategic Defense Initiative, star wars. A House Armed Services subcommittee approved deep cuts in Mr. Reagan's 1988 budget request for star wars research. But this issue still has a long ways to go in Congress. (NBC-2)

JEWISH EMIGRATION

Jennings: The Soviets said today they have not agreed to let a large number of Jews emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel this year. American Jewish leaders said this week that 12,000 Jews would be allowed to leave in 1987. The Soviet contradiction doesn't mean it won't happen. (ABC-6)

SOVIET EXPULSION/FRANCE

Jennings: Three Soviet diplomats have been expelled from France. They are accused of espionage and their departure is apparently connected to the arrest of several Frenchmen accused of handing over secrets about the French space program. (ABC-7)

SOUTH AFRICA/ARMS

Rather: South Africa is still receiving arms shipments despite a ten-year-old United Nations ban. A U.S. State Department report out today says the Pretoria government has regularly received arms from France, Italy, and Israel, among others.... Sanctions are designed to help end racial discrimination. But the effects are complicated and have fueled much new anti-Americanism.

CBS's Martha Teichner: Six months after the U.S. Congress imposed trade sanctions against South Africa they have cost the Cape fruit industry alone an estimated \$25 million. The result: thousands of people -- most of them black -- have lost their jobs....

Teichner continues: But severe as it sounds the loss is only expected to make at most a 15% dent in the industry -- manageable as long as other countries continue to import South African fruit.... Sanctions and disinvestment have resulted not in reform but in a wave of contempt for the United States here. With South Africa's whites-only election May 6, anti-Americanism has become a campaign issue.... By selling out to white South Africans, American companies can still market their products here but they lose any power they may have had to influence change.... Sanctions and disinvestment may succeed as a moral statement against apartheid and may be fueling the pre-election debate over the pace of reform in South Africa. But as momentum builds in the United States for imposition of a second round of sanctions, pro-sanctions strategists will have to contend with what went wrong in round one. (CBS-6)

RAISA GORBACHEV/VIDEOTAPE

Jennings: The New York Times says today that an underground videotape of Raisa Gorbachev is being circulated in Moscow which depicts her in an unfavorable light. It reportedly shows her shopping for clothes and jewelry in London and Paris, sometimes with a gold American Express Card. It has been suggested by some that the videotape is an effort to undermine Mrs. Gorbachev's husband.

(ABC-5, CBS-3, NBC-7)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

'Equal Under The Law' Means On The Job, Too -- "Scalia's brakeman's flag should not go entirely unheeded, however. His warning that affirmative action has been converted 'into a powerful engine of racism and sexism' is not judicial Chicken Littleism. Affirmative action seems inconsistent with the American ethic. There is a danger of institutionalizing it past the point where any public good is done.... The Court did not reject that most American of all precepts: 'All men are created equal.' It reaffirmed it. All it's saying now is, treat people equally on the job."

(Richard Cohen, Miami Herald, 3/31)

Expanding Affirmative Action -- "Despite what the Justice Department insinuates, the court's ruling is not contrary to the theme of civil rights law. Nor is the general application of civil rights law inherently discriminatory.... White males can now be sure that they will have to compete more fully for employment and advancement. But they can also be sure that broader efforts to remedy decades of institutional and cultural discrimination are strengthened. For the nation -- and most employees -- that's certainly worth the price."

(Cleveland Plain Dealer, 3/27)

The Affirmative Action Seesaw -- "It has become apparent in the past couple of years that the U.S. Supreme Court has no consistent idea of what it thinks about affirmative action disputes. That pattern of constitutional chaos continued last week, when the court upheld a Santa Clara County, Calif., hiring plan that gave unspecified preference to females and blacks.... The Santa Clara ruling keeps the affirmative action seesaw swaying at the expense of innocent citizens whose livelihoods depend on a final resolution of the issue."

(Detroit News, 3/29)

Equality In The Workplace -- "Justice Scalia was disappointing in dusting off unconvincing Reagan Administration arguments for his dissent.... Justice Brennan's majority opinion went to the heart of affirmative action in saying that the programs are designed to eliminate the 'effects of discrimination in the workplace.' Brennan recognizes that while eliminating discrimination is an awesome task, a commitment to fairness and equality can do much to erase some of the undesirable by-products of discrimination."

(Boston Globe, 3/26)

PRESIDENT REAGAN/JIMMY CARTER

Carter Is On Target Blasting Reagan, But... -- "Unfortunately, there is considerable validity to Carter's criticism. But the President who presided over the disastrous Iran-hostage rescue mission is scarcely in a position to criticize Reagan's use of the military in the Middle East. And the perceived indecisiveness of Carter's leadership was what caused many voters to deny him a second term. It's the pot calling the kettle black."

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 3/22)

EDITORIALS & COLUMNISTS (continued)

Put A Lid On It -- "Jimmy Carter is an angry man. Evidently still smarting from the drubbing Ronald Reagan administered to him seven years ago, he decided last week in Cairo to get even. In doing so, the man who brought us the Iranian hostage humiliation, discovered America's malaise, and identified our 'inordinate fear of Communism' reached a new low.... It is true the First Amendment grants every American the right to utter idiocies, even former presidents traveling abroad. But there's also something to be said for common sense and, on occasion, self-restraint. Mr. Carter would perform an immense national service if he would -- just for once -- shut up."
(Washington Times, 3/24)

Two Presidents Clash -- "Introspection was one of Mr. Carter's hallmarks as a president, as surely as the historic Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt are one of the shining legacies of his presidency. The Reagan Administration might do well to adopt Mr. Carter's soul-searching and frankness as models, and follow him on the path of peace."
(Hartford Courant, 3/26)

AIDS

Now, On To Work -- "Top French and U.S. AIDS researchers have settled a nasty feud over who gets credit -- and royalties -- for key discoveries in the fight against the deadly disease. This is more than a cosmetic patch. It's cause for celebration.... The deal is compelling for another reason: the involvement of outside parties. From President Reagan and French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who announced the agreement, to polio pioneer Dr. Jonas Salk, who personally negotiated much of it."
(New York Daily News, 4/2)

Reagan's Disappointing Speech On AIDS -- "Reagan's silence on AIDS had fueled speculation that he wanted to distance himself from the nation's top public health official. The speech did not go far enough in quelling that speculation. Certainly no one disputes the idea that abstinence should be part of any school sex-education curriculum. But a prevention program that focuses only on abstinence and monogamy is, as Koop has said, unrealistic.... If Reagan indeed believes that AIDS is the nation's number-one public-health problem, then he should act like it. That requires getting behind his own surgeon general and staying out front on this critical issue."
(Newsday, 4/2)

Footing The Bill For AIDS Drug -- "State health officials deserve praise for promptly deciding that Medi-Cal, California's health plan for the poor, will cover the cost of AZT for eligible patients with AIDS or AIDS-related complex. California, the first state to offer this benefit, should be a model for the rest of the nation.... As AZT has demonstrated, approving drugs is not enough. There must be a way to pay for them. Everyone who needs the drug, rich or poor, should get it."
(San Diego Tribune, 3/26)

EDITORIALS & COLUMNISTS (continued)

Perspective On AIDS Testing -- "President Ronald Reagan has done it. Now the American Red Cross is urging everyone who received a blood transfusion between 1978 and April, 1985, to do the same -- get tested for the AIDS antibody.... Voluntary testing -- -- done with a patient's informed consent, with guarantees of confidentiality and in conjunction with counseling -- can provide useful diagnostic information and reduce spread of the deadly disease. Now more than ever, these testing guidelines should be foremost in the minds of public health officials -- particularly when they're talking about a testing alert that could affect millions of people." (Newsday, 2/19)

U.S.-CANADA

Trade Ties That Bind -- "President Reagan has already made a trade agreement with Canada a major Administration objective.... The issue is expected to top the President's agenda when he meets with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa April 5 and 6. What is apparently new in all this, however, and leading to a more vigorous effort by the Administration in trying to win an accord, is an increasingly White House concern that the Democratic-controlled Congress may enact a new protectionist trade bill.... The two sides have far more to gain than to lose from a free-trade accord." (Christian Science Monitor, 3/17)

Acid Rain, Passive Reins -- "The President was extremely slow to acknowledge the acid rain problem. The distinct, and not improbable, impression is that he accepted the agreement only because he wanted a symbol of cooperation with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney... It is also true that by agreeing to huge future expenditures after submitting his budget proposals, Reagan can blame Congress for any additional deficit aggravation caused by the increased spending. Any naive hope that the President would become an active leader in one of the major environmental crises of the decade should be shattered by the evident insincerity of Reagan's acid rain affirmation. As a horseman, he is holding the reins too passively." (Cleveland Plain Dealer, 3/20)

FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

AIDS SPEECH

"President Reagan risked the wrath of his close political allies among conservatives and the Christian right yesterday by endorsing, for the first time, greater government involvement for 'all-out' AIDS education. The White House, seeking yesterday to dampen the expected criticism of the President's stand, said there had been no special strategy calling for Reagan to raise his profile on the issue, but the Philadelphia speech presented an appropriate forum to 'dramatize the problem.'"

(Independent, Britain)

"In the first public speech on AIDS by a chief of state, President Reagan yesterday expressed hope that sexual abstinence be taught to young people as one of the means to prevent the spreading of the disease."

(La Stampa, Italy)

"An historic compromise on AIDS: French Premier Chirac and President Reagan signed a 'friendly' agreement which puts an end to the scientific-commercial dispute between the two countries."

(Paese Sera, Italy)

TRADE/DOLLAR

"Mr. James Baker said yesterday he hoped the latest round of prime rate increases by U.S. banks would prove to be 'a temporary blip upward.' Addressing a Congressional hearing, he said he did not expect it to have a significant effect on the U.S. economy."

(Financial Times, Britain)

"On monetary affairs, after turbulences followed the accord in Paris, Chirac discussed the issue at length with Baker who repeated the U.S. attachment to the Paris accord aimed at stabilizing exchange rates. Discussions on protectionism were the most delicate. U.S. officials blamed the attitude of Congress."

(La Tribune, France)

"Italy is changing its policy toward the G-7 partners. After Italy's 'big refusal' in Paris, we will go to Washington to urge a final clarification. Treasury Minister Gorla said that 'In any case, our delegation will be present at the G-7 meeting.'"

(Il Giornale, Italy)

"It is to be hoped that the retaliatory tariffs of the United States will not become effective because they would not be just an isolated incident but they would result in a protectionistic spiral in the global economy."

(Helsingin Sanomat, Finland)

"A senior U.S. Government official stated that it is virtually impossible to stop the U.S. retaliatory measures on the semiconductor problem before they are invoked, indicating difficulties in avoiding the measures at upcoming U.S.-Japan negotiations."

(Asahi, Japan)



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

NATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Strikes Out As Senate Overrides Highway Bill Veto -- Despite a personal plea by President Reagan to 13 renegade Republicans, the Senate voted Thursday to override his veto of the \$88 billion highway-mass transit bill he says is loaded with expensive "pork barrel" projects.

(New York Times, USA Today, Washington Post, Washington Times,
Copley, Reuter, Scripps Howard, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan, Mulroney Need Talks 'Show' -- President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney begin a two-day summit Sunday that is being viewed in Canada as a test for Mulroney who has staked his political career on promoting closer ties with the U.S.

(USA Today, Washington Times)

House Subcommittee Slashes Star Wars Budget -- President Reagan's "Star Wars" budget request was reduced sharply in the first test vote of the new Congress for his research program to find a shield against Soviet nuclear attack, congressional sources say.

(Washington Post, AP)

NETWORK NEWS (Thursday Evening)

HIGHWAY BILL -- The Senate overrode President Reagan's veto of the highway bill.

AMERICAN DEFECTOR -- The Soviet Union claimed that a U.S. soldier has defected.

MARINE GUARDS/NEW EMBASSY BUILDING -- The new U.S. ambassador's first challenge is to secure the embassy.

TIME IS MONEY

SAN FRANCISCO -- An early proponent of beginning daylight-saving time sooner in the spring says this year's three-week jump on setting clocks ahead by an hour will prove, once again, that time is money. Beginning daylight-saving time on the first Sunday in April this year instead of on the last Sunday of the month will generate an extra \$4 billion in sales and services and reduce traffic accidents and violent street crime, J. Phillip Halstead, president of Halstead Standard Issues Systems, predicted.

(UPI, 4/2)

NATIONAL NEWS

\$87.5 BILLION HIGHWAY BILL ENACTED OVER REAGAN'S VETO 13 Rebellious Republicans Ignore Pleas From Chief

The Senate yesterday overrode President Reagan's veto of an \$87.5 billion highway and mass transit bill after 13 rebellious Republicans spurned an extraordinary personal plea from Reagan, who had made the issue a major test of leadership and political revival.

The Senate's 67-to-33 vote to override the veto -- just enough to reverse its vote Wednesday to sustain the President's position -- came after Reagan unexpectedly drove to Capitol Hill to lobby personally against the measure that he had decried as a pork-filled budget-buster.

"I beg you to vote with me on this," Reagan was quoted by Sen. Thad Cochran as telling him and the other 12 Republicans in a private meeting just off the Senate floor. The 13 had voted Wednesday to override the veto and stood firm against a formidable White House lobbying operation that preceded Reagan's visit to the Hill.

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

Highway Bill Veto Override/The President's Reaction

President Reagan begged balky Republicans to sustain his veto of an \$88 billion highway bill Thursday, but fell one vote short and vowed to "rise and fight again" against budget-busting spending bills.

"I am deeply disappointed by today's vote," Reagan said in a statement after the vote. "I knew in advance that the battle would be tough and the odds were long. But we cannot retreat from our commitment to a responsible budget.

"My efforts to control spending are not diminished and I remain firm in my pledge to the American taxpayers to speak out against such budgetary excesses."

(Ira Allen, UPI)

Highway Bill Veto Override

The Senate reversed itself and enacted an \$88 billion highway bill Thursday over President Reagan's veto, ending 48 hours of furious partisan politicking capped by Reagan's desperate but futile trip to the Capitol.

Reagan, in a rare action made more surprising for its suddenness, tried to round up straying Republicans with a 90-minute appeal on Capitol Hill for political solidarity.

"I beg of you for your vote," Reagan said in pleading for Republican support. "Give us this vote and let us stand as a majority that can run this party."

Sen. Pete Wilson, cautioned Democrats against gloating: "This will not have any impact on his (Reagan's) ability to deal with Congress. If the Democrats are celebrating his demise, they are doing so prematurely and will be in for a rude awakening."

(Bud Newman, UPI)

Senate Rebuffs Reagan By Reversing Itself And Overriding Veto Of Highway Bill

Rejecting an appeal delivered in person by President Reagan, the Senate Thursday executed a dramatic turnaround and overrode his veto of the \$87.9 billion highway bill.

After the President left the Capitol, 12 of the 13 Republicans continued to meet with Minority Leader Robert Dole. At one point, six of them signaled a willingness to support the President, if the others would as well. That effort foundered, however, and the final vote followed shortly thereafter.

At a press conference following the vote, Dole argued that the President "won fair and square," only to have victory snatched away by Democratic "hardball."

Asserting that the President did the "right thing" by lobbying personally for the veto, Dole said, "This is money in the bank for Ronald Reagan.... He came up here; he went into the lion's den.... He demonstrated to a huge constituency there that Ronald Reagan wants to do something about the budget." (Finley Lewis, Copley)

GOP Senators Hold Ground

The Senate's "Baker's Dozen" couldn't be budged.

Despite appeals from President Reagan and Chief of Staff Howard Baker, 13 Republicans Thursday wouldn't back Reagan's veto of a highway bill he called a budget-buster."

But the vote was less about presidential prestige than about potholes, bridges and raising the speed limit.

(Bob Minzesheimer, USA Today, A4)

Republican 13 Sacrifices President To Personal Politics

The 13 Republican senators who abandoned President Reagan to a bitter defeat on the highway bill agonized differently yet agreed in the end that their stake in the popular measure was worth more to them than his.

"I say this was a wrong area by which to test political wills," said Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, "and I simply do not view this matter as the so-called budget buster."

The renegade Republicans ranged from liberal Sen. Lowell Weiker of Connecticut, who often opposes the President, to Sen. Steve Symms of Idaho, one of Reagan's staunchest conservative allies in Congress.

(Joseph Mianowany, UPI)

Reagan Suffers Embarrassing Defeat On Highway Bill

President Reagan has suffered an embarrassing defeat in Congress over a highway funding bill despite his last-minute personal visit to the legislative chamber seeking support from fellow Republicans.

The vote had been touted as an indicator of how Reagan's last 21 months in office will go. But leading Democrats said after the vote they thought it would have no lasting effect.

"This isn't going to make or break the President. There'll be other vetoes," Sen. Robert Byrd said. Massachusetts Democrat Edward Kennedy made a similar comment.

"President Reagan has nothing to be concerned about in terms of the effect of this vote on his leadership. If no more shoes (damaging information) drop on Irangate, he is clearly out of the woods, and all of us recognize that, and welcome that," Kennedy said.

(Robert Green, Reuter)

Reagan Strikes Out As Senate Overrides Highway Bill Veto

Despite a personal plea by President Reagan to 13 renegade Republicans, the Senate voted Thursday to override his veto of the \$88 billion highway-mass transit bill he says is loaded with expensive "pork barrel" projects.

With the highway bill now the law of the land, the Department of Transportation immediately announced \$16.3 billion will be made available to state highway and mass transit departments in the next few days. Highway industry officials said some construction could begin in May.

(Don Kirkman, Scripps Howard)

Trying Against All Hope

They told Ronald Reagan not to do it, but he went ahead anyway.

"He defined the battlefield," said one of the President's advisers after his veto of the highway bill was overridden by the Senate this afternoon, "and he picked one that he couldn't win on. If this thing proved anything, it proved that this guy's his own man, that he still makes up his own mind. Nobody's talking about a regency now."

(R.W. Apple, New York Times, A1)

Senate Showdown Became A Test

It wasn't exactly a shootout at high noon when President Reagan arrived on Capitol Hill yesterday to try to change the minds of 13 Republicans about to override his veto of the \$88 billion highway bill.

He entered the meeting in the Old Senate Chamber of the Capitol at 11:08 a.m., casting a quizzical look and a shrug to reporters who asked if he was going to win the veto battle.

Nearly two hours later, he emerged empty-handed, about to lose a confrontation that some say was blown out of proportion.

"There wasn't a single person in the room who enjoyed seeing the President suffer a defeat," said Sen. Mitch McConnell, one of the 13 Republicans who joined the Senate's 54 Democrats to harpoon Reagan's veto.

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

Never Underestimate The Power Of Pork

"I love the President, I love Bob Dole, and I love Elizabeth Dole -- but I love the people of South Dakota, and they're the ones who sent me here," said Sen. Larry Pressler.

Like 12 other Republicans who voted to override President Reagan's veto of the \$88 billion highway bill Thursday, Pressler resisted the entreaties of the White House, Senate Republican leader Robert Dole and Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole.

He had his priorities -- three roads the legislation will bring to his state.

The 13 stubborn Republicans demonstrated an old political truism: Never underestimate the power of pork. (Mary Deibel, Scripps Howard)

With Defeat All But Certain, President Raised The Stakes

When President Reagan arrived in the Oval Office yesterday, his advisers gave him a bleak report on prospects for sustaining his veto of the highway and mass transit bill. Chief of Staff Howard Baker and his deputy, Kenneth Duberstein, said victory was virtually impossible.

But Reagan wanted to make a final personal appeal to the Senate, according to Republican sources. Baker and Duberstein did not attempt to dissuade the President from his last-minute gamble, a visit with Republican senators whom he told, "I beg you for your vote."

Reagan took the risk for reasons that went beyond the bill, White House officials said. He was seeking to repair his stature after the Iran-contra affair and demonstrate dramatically that he would not spend the remainder of his presidency in retreat, they said.

(David Hoffman & Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A1)

Veto Override: Reagan Wounded In Battle He Didn't Have To Fight

President Reagan's high-risk, eleventh-hour decision to go to Capitol Hill to "beg" for votes to sustain his veto of the \$88 billion highway bill may prove more damaging than his loss on the issue.

In only his seventh lobbying trip to Congress since he became President in 1981, Reagan spent an unprecedented hour and 27 minutes trying and failing to convince any of the 13 Republicans to change their vote.

Reagan's failure to sway the one vote he needed caused speculation that the Iran-contra scandal has so weakened the President he will have trouble with Congress for the remaining 21 months of his term.

(Ann McFeatters, Scripps Howard)

DARMAN QUITTING TREASURY FOR WALL STREET
Deputy Secretary Helped Shape,
Implement Reagan Administration's Agenda

Deputy Treasury Secretary Richard Darman, one of the most influential officials behind the scenes in the Reagan Administration for more than six years, announced yesterday that he is resigning to take a senior job on Wall Street.

As a White House aide and at the Treasury, Darman was an architect of strategy for Reagan's tax and budget cuts of 1981 -- and of later tax increases in the face of yawning deficits -- the Saudi arms sale in 1982, restructuring Social Security in 1983, efforts to bring down the value of the dollar in 1985 and on tax overhaul last year.

"You have contributed invaluable to some of the most important accomplishments of my Administration," President Reagan wrote in accepting Darman's resignation. (Dale Russakoff, Washington Post, A24)

WELFARE CHANGE BACKED UNANIMOUSLY
Senate Votes 99-0 To Help States Train And Place Recipients

The Senate voted 99 to 0 yesterday for legislation to pay bonuses to states that target welfare recipients for job training and then to help place them in long-term jobs.

The bill is expected to cost the Treasury nothing because the bonuses would be paid from welfare savings achieved when trainees get jobs and leave the rolls.

In addition to the bonuses, the bill includes a Reagan Administration proposal, sponsored by Sen. Dan Quayle, that would permit states to use summer job funds for year-round training of welfare youths. The Administration is asking \$800 million in fiscal 1988 for this program, which it says would allow states to use the money more effectively.

(Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A8)

PUBLIC HOUSING NEED ASSESSED
Study Puts Repair Cost At \$21.5 Billion

About \$21.5 billion is needed to repair and modernize the nation's 1.3 million units of public and Indian housing, Administration officials told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee yesterday.

The estimate is a result of a three-year study ordered by Congress to assess the cost of restoring all of the housing to a safe and healthy condition.

(Ann Mariano, Washington Post, A7)

COUNSEL REBUFFED IN BID TO WIDEN EPA INQUIRY
Court Sides With Attorney General

An independent counsel says she has evidence that former Reagan Administration deputy attorneys general Edward Schmults and Carol Dinkins may have joined in a conspiracy to mislead Congress, but a three-judge court yesterday refused to give her authority to pursue charges against them.

The court, siding with Attorney General Edwin Meese, ruled that prosecutor Alexia Morrison does not have authority to expand her existing investigation of a third former Justice Department official without Meese's approval.

Morrison had asked the court for permission to broaden her probe into whether former assistant attorney general Theodore Olson gave false testimony to Congress in a 1983 confrontation over EPA documents.

(Howard Kurtz & Mary Thornton, Washington Post, A4)

EPA ACTS ON LEAKING STORAGE TANKS

The Environmental Protection Agency announced plans yesterday to prevent hazardous chemicals stored in 1.4 million underground tanks from leaking into the drinking water supply of half the U.S. population.

Under regulations proposed by the EPA, owners of the tanks at taxi companies, gasoline stations, rental car firms, fire departments, marinas, post offices and airports would be required to install leak-detection devices within three years, repair or replace leakers with new corrosion-protected vessels, and have at least \$1 million in insurance coverage to pay for damages caused by spills.

Michael Weisskopf, Washington Post, A12)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

REAGAN FLIES TO CANADA TO TALK TRADE

President Reagan flies to Canada Sunday for his third summit with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney -- and his first foreign trip since the Iran scandal.

Mulroney, running behind in polls after Cabinet and staff shake-ups, will talk about Canada's "sense of betrayal" over recent U.S. trade actions.

"The last 12 months since the last summit have seen major bumps in the road," said Canadian embassy spokesman John Fieldhouse.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A1)

Reagan, Mulroney Need Talks 'Show'

President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney begin a two-day summit Sunday that is being viewed in Canada as a test for Mulroney who has staked his political career on promoting closer ties with the U.S.

Two issues -- acid rain and trade -- undoubtedly will dominate the two-day summit. Both are the subject of ongoing bilateral negotiations, but neither is likely to produce a major breakthrough for the two leaders to publicly announce when their third annual meeting ends Monday.

(Willis Witter, Washington Times, A5)

HOUSE PANEL SLASHES SDI REQUEST

Cut To \$3.3 Billion, Reagan Program Fails First Major Hill Test Of '87

In this year's first big test of congressional sentiment on President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, a House Armed Services subcommittee yesterday made deep cuts in his budget request for the missile defense effort, and more reductions are expected on the floor.

The research and development subcommittee, which was chaired in closed session by full committee Chairman Les Aspin, not only reduced the SDI, or "Star Wars," request but dealt several other blows to the President's strategic program, committee sources said.

By a straight party-line vote, the subcommittee insisted that the Reagan Administration stick to a narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty, sources said. The Administration is seeking latitude in interpreting the 1972 treaty that would make it easier to test antimissile hardware funded under the "Star Wars" missile defense effort.

(George Wilson, Washington Post, A8)

House Subcommittee Slashes Star Wars Budget

President Reagan's "Star Wars" budget request was reduced sharply in the first test vote of the new Congress for his research program to find a shield against Soviet nuclear attack, congressional sources say.

A House subcommittee votes Thursday to cut \$2 billion from Reagan's \$5.8 billion for Star Wars spending in the fiscal year starting, Oct. 1, the sources said.

(Tim Ahern, AP)

BILL INTRODUCED TO CREATE 4TH ARMED SERVICE, FOR SDI

Citing Pentagon opposition to deployment of a Strategic Defense Initiative system, four conservative lawmakers yesterday introduced a bill creating a new armed service to deploy and operate nuclear missile defenses.

The bill, brainchild of Sen. Malcolm Wallop, would create a fourth armed service -- the Defense Force -- to defend against nuclear ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and other aerial threats.

Certain to attract opposition from many quarters, the legislation would direct the new unit to develop prototype weapons that ultimately could destroy attacking nuclear missiles.

(Warrren Strobel, Washington Times, A2)

SOVIETS HINT AT FLEXIBILITY ON SHORT-RANGE MISSILES

Breakthrough Possible In Negotiations

The Soviet Union, hinting at a possible breakthrough in negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe, has informally indicated it may be willing to eliminate some or all of its short-range nuclear missiles, according to senior U.S. officials and diplomatic sources.

The Soviets have also hinted that they may be willing to dismantle all of their medium-range missiles, not just those within range of Western Europe, a senior U.S. official said. Until now, the Soviets have formally insisted upon retaining 100 medium-range missile warheads targeted on Asia, which would be given up if the Soviet hint becomes a formal proposal.

The hints on short-range missiles, received by U.S. negotiators in Geneva and West German officials in Moscow, have been greeted with restrained enthusiasm by officials in Washington who pointed out that the details remain uncertain and no formal proposal has been received.

(Jeffrey Smith & Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A4)

RATTLED SOVIETS PORTRAY THATCHER AS AN EXTREMIST

MOSCOW -- Stung by Margaret Thatcher's strong views about nuclear deterrence in Europe, Soviet officials yesterday set out to try to isolate her as an extremist out of tune with President Reagan.

"If Washington did tell us the truth that they do want an agreement and they are ready to speak about not only deep reductions, but even to see a world free of nuclear weapons, then there is a difference (between President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher)," said Soviet spokesman Georgi Arbatov.

(Peter Almond, Washington Times, A1)

SOVIET SUBMARINES 'HAVE CLOSED THE GAP'
Lehman Says Walkers' Espionage Cut U.S. Technological Lead

A new generation of quiet Soviet submarine poses the biggest single threat to the Navy, "in no small measure" because of secrets the Soviets learned from the spy ring headed by former Navy radioman John Walker, Navy Secretary John Lehman said yesterday.

"The Soviets have closed the gap" to the point "their new submarines are virtually as quiet as the subs we were building just a few years ago," Lehman said in drawing a significantly different portrait of the undersea threat than his predecessors. (George Wilson, Washington Post, A5

TOP SECURITY AIDE IN MOSCOW RECALLED
AS STATE DEPT. WIDENS EMBASSY PROBE

The State Department announced yesterday that it is recalling its top security officer in Moscow and widening an investigation of the Marine Corps security breach.

Amid charges that the State Department has been lax in security enforcement, spokesman Charles Redman said that Frederick Mecke, the embassy's regional security officer, is returning here "temporarily" for consultations with various U.S. investigating authorities because of his position as "a key person in the chain of command."

"As a consequence, he's in a position to know how things developed there," Redman said, referring to the activities of two Marine guards charged with allowing Soviet agents into the most sensitive areas of the chancery building early last year. Mecke has served in Moscow throughout the period of the security breaches.

(David Ottaway, Washington Post, A32)

Reagan Was Told In '85 Of Problem In Moscow Embassy

A secret report sent to President Reagan by his advisory panel on intelligence two years ago warned that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was vulnerable to Soviet espionage, government officials said today.

The officials, some of whom have been critical of the State Department, said that the report helped persuade Reagan to approve a plan to reduce the number of Soviet employees in the embassy, but that it prompted few appreciable changes in security procedures.

(Stephen Engelberg, New York Times, A1)

New Envoy To Moscow Focuses On Security

MOSCOW -- Newly appointed U.S. Ambassador Jack Matlock, arriving tonight to take charge of an embassy rocked by spy scandals, said he was sure that "secure communications" would be in place for the visit next week of Secretary Shultz.

Matlock, 57, said his first priority would be to get the embassy ready for Shultz's visit. "We assume we will have secure communications when (Shultz) is here," he said during a brief airport meeting with reporters.

(Washington Post, A32)

SOVIETS SAY U.S. SOLDIER DEFECTS; PENTAGON UNSURE

MOSCOW -- An American soldier who was stationed in West Germany has defected to the Soviet Union, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The soldier, identified only as William E. Roberts, and his West German wife feared persecution for their political views, spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov said, adding that Roberts "already had been persecuted in the U.S. Army." If correct, the reported defection would be the first by a U.S. serviceman to the Soviet Union since the Vietnam War.

(William Eaton, Washington Post, A32)

U.S. Soldier Who Worked Around But Not With Nukes Goes AWOL To U.S.S.R.

A U.S. soldier reported by the Soviets to have been granted political asylum in the U.S.S.R. was assigned to a unit in West Germany equipped with nuclear missiles, Pentagon officials say.

However, officials said they doubted the low-ranking soldier would "have much to tell" the Soviets in the way of military secrets.

The Army tentatively identified the soldier as Private Second Class Wade Evan Roberts, 21, of San Bernadino, Calif., a communications specialist with the 42nd Field Artillery Brigade in Giessen, north of Frankfurt.

(Frank Morring, Scripps Howard)

SOVIET DIPLOMATS OUSTED AFTER FRENCH SPY ARRESTS

PARIS -- France ordered the expulsion of three Soviet diplomats today after breaking up a space technology ring said to involve several French officials, the Russian-born wife of one of them and his jealous Romanian mistress.

The expulsion order came at a particularly delicate time for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. He returned from Washington earlier today and is planning to visit the Soviet Union next month in another high-exposure trip possibly meant to enhance his reputation as a statesman for next spring's presidential campaign.

The Interior Ministry said the ring appeared primarily interested in technology use in some motors for the French rocket Ariane, operated to lift satellites into space in association with the European Space Agency.

(Edward Cody, Washington Post, A29)

France Awaits Moscow's Possible Retaliation Over Expulsion

PARIS -- France today braces for possible Soviet retaliation after expelling three Russian diplomats in the aftermath of a space spy-ring scandal.

The French Foreign Ministry said yesterday it had ordered three members of the embassy staff to leave within eight days because they had engaged in "activities unconnected with their mission and their status."

The Soviet Embassy hit back last night with a statement saying the action was without foundation and accusing the French government of political provocation.

(Michelle Wilbraham, Reuter)

LAWYER DENIES ROLE IN POLLARD'S SPYING

An American lawyer suspected of playing a role in the Jonathan Pollard espionage affair said yesterday that Pollard may have used his Washington apartment without his knowledge, but that he "had no part in the Pollard operation."

Harol Katz, in a statement from his home near Tel Aviv, said that the Israeli government would not allow him to be questioned in the U.S. because he has handled "sensitive" matters as an adviser to the Israeli Defense Ministry. (Howard Kurtz, Washington Post, A33)

U.S. ACCUSES ISRAEL OF DEFYING SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS EMBARGO

The U.S. has accused Israel of selling arms to South Africa in defiance of a 1977 U.N. arms embargo -- a move that could further strain U.S.-Israeli ties already damaged by the Pollard spy case.

"Israel appears to have sold military systems and sub-systems and provided technical assistance on a regular basis...and (been) involved in the maintenance and upgrade of major systems provided before the 1977 embargo," a State Department report sent to Congress said yesterday.

(Sue Baker, Reuter)

NICARAGUAN REBELS INCREASE PACE OF SABOTAGE ATTACKS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua -- Anti-Sandinista rebels, using intelligence data provided by the CIA, have stepped up the pace and precision of their sabotage attacks in the past two months, according to Nicaraguan authorities and U.S. officials in Central America and Washington.

Recent attacks, which knocked down telephone poles and electric power line pylons, signaled the opening of an intense campaign planned for April and May in which sabotage of fixed installations will become one of the rebels' chief tactics against the Sandinista government, U.S. officials said.

"The Sandinistas are extremely vulnerable to this type of commando operation," said one U.S. official in a Central American country. "In the next two months you will see that vulnerability tested to the maximum."

(Julia Preston, Washington Post, A29)

POPE TELLS CHILE'S BISHOPS TO PRESS FOR FREE ELECTIONS

Pontiff Joins Pinochet On Palace Balcony

SANTIAGO, Chile -- Pope John Paul II instructed bishops today to support moves toward free elections in Chile, following private meetings with Gen. Augusto Pinochet and a violence-marred rally marked by impassioned appeals from poor Chileans for freedom and justice.

In a speech to Chile's conference of 31 Roman Catholic bishops on his second day in this politically polarized country, the pontiff affirmed the rights of people everywhere to take part in political life and elect their leaders. He acknowledged as heartening recent moves by Chile's authoritarian government, including the legalization of some political parties and the opening of electoral registers.

(Bradley Graham, Washington Post, A1)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Thursday Evening, April 2, 1987)

HIGHWAY BILL

NBC's Tom Brokaw: What a difference a day makes. Yesterday it appeared that President Reagan's veto of an \$88 billion highway bill would be upheld by one vote, but the Democrats battled back and a second vote was scheduled. In the end, defeat was snatched from the jaws of victory. The President's veto was overridden on a vote of 67-33; that's two-thirds plus one. The President was defeated politically even though he made a rare personal trip to Capitol Hill.

NBC's John Dancy: One senator said it was like the invasion of Normandy: the President storming the Capitol in a high stakes desperation gamble after an unsuccessful night-long effort by his lieutenants to find just one vote -- one vote -- that would give him a victory.

(Reporter: "Are you gonna win it?"

TV coverage: The President shrugs.)

The Republican dilemma was caused by North Carolina Democratic Senator Terry Sanford who yesterday supported the President then publicly changed his mind -- said he would vote with the Democrats today against the President. It gave Democratic Robert Byrd the supreme confidence of a man holding four aces.

(Sen. Byrd: "I hear that they're going to really try to delay this until they can bring the real big gun up here."

Reporter: "Who's that?"

Sen. Byrd: "Nancy.")

The President spent almost two hours at the Capitol arguing that the highway bill was a budget-buster and a test of his ability to lead.

(TV coverage: The President standing at the podium in the Old Senate Chamber while senators applaud.)

At one point he pleaded with senators, "I beg you for this vote." But to senators the bill meant jobs for their states -- they had given commitments back home. And besides, as they left the meeting yesterday's picture of Terry Sanford's public flip-flop was still too fresh, too shocking. One Republican senator said, "Nobody wants to be 'Sanfordized.'" Another complained, "The President is asking us to commit political suicide by changing our vote." At a White House award ceremony the President knew he had failed to shake loose the one vote he needed.

(The President in Rose Garden: "You heard what happened. I'm playing defensive ball.")

Majority leader Dole knew it was over even before the vote was taken.

(Sen. Dole: "I think it's safe to say that no minds were changed.")

He was right. When the votes were counted the President had lost by precisely one vote.... Some Republican senators who voted against the President, like Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, were offended by the White House lobbying.

(Sen. McConnell: "My people didn't send me up here to wheel and deal. They sent me up here to vote my convictions. That's what I did on this issue yesterday and that's what I did on this issue today.")

-more-

Dancy continues:

It has been two days of political hardball in a town where how you play the game counts. Tonight even though the President lost, many senators, including Democrats, are praising him for playing the game to the hilt.

Brokaw: NBC's Chris Wallace has been checking out what this means for the President's future. Chris, since he lost the vote, wasn't that trip to Capitol Hill unusually high-risk?

Wallace: Well, it was high-risk, but officials here say it was Ronald Reagan's idea; that he came into work this morning, said he'd been thinking about it all night, and he wanted to go to Capitol Hill. They pointed out to him that the odds were long against him and that it could be very damaging if he lost. But they say that he was determined to draw a line against what he considers excess federal spending and that he was confident that somehow he was gonna be able to turn around that one Republican vote.

Brokaw: This defeat today will only underline for many people the President's lame duck status. What lies ahead now?

Wallace: The White House view after the vote is that it's not all that damaging -- that in the wake of the Iran arms scandal that the President sent a message that he's back in the game and that he's willing to veto and to fight any spending bill that he feels goes too far. But independent experts I talked to are struck by that image of the President spending an hour meeting with 13 Republicans telling them that it was very much in their interest to back him, and all 13 decided in the end that it was very much in their interest to oppose him. Some people here in Washington are saying tonight that that is almost the definition of being a lame duck.

Brokaw: The best-known section of the bill involves the 55 m.p.h. speed limit which now goes to 65 m.p.h. on long stretches of the interstate highway system in many rural areas. Even as the speed limit was going up the old limit still did have its defenders....

(NBC-Lead)

ABC's Peter Jennings: Yesterday's victory is today's defeat. When President Reagan first vetoed the \$88 billion highway and mass transit bill it was immediately perceived that in the wake of the Iran affair his political strength was going to be tested. When the House of Representatives overrode his veto he mounted a major effort to win in the Senate. There was no long distance persuasion today. The President was there in person. The President failed.

ABC's Brit Hume: Republican leaders needed only one vote but they still didn't have it this morning.

(Sen. Simpson: "We have people that are dug in and it'll be very difficult to get that added vote.")

But later came a sudden tightening of Capitol security -- the kind that can mean only one thing.

(Sen. Dole: "At 11:15 the President will be in the Capitol meeting with Republican senators. I think it's an indication the President feels strongly about this issue. Win or lose he's gonna do all he can and I commend him for it.")

Hume continues: Republican senators scrambled to the Capitol to make the meeting. No one here could remember a President coming to the Capitol in the heat of a floor battle to try to swing votes, least of all when there was little reason to believe any votes could be swung.

(TV coverage: The President shrugging.)

The President met them to applause in the historic, dimly lit, Old Senate Chamber.

(TV coverage: The President standing at the podium in the Old Senate Chambers with Senator Dole while senators applaud.)

Included of course were those who had not backed him in yesterday's vote. The President would speak for a few minutes then yield to senior Republicans who appealed for a mass switch. Several said they would change if all would, but not all would. Democrats, meanwhile could only wait and joke.

(Sen. Byrd: "I hear that they're going to really try to delay this until they can bring the real big gun up here.")

Reporter: "Who's that?"

Sen. Byrd: "Nancy.")

After nearly two hours the President left and a short time later Republican leader Dole took the floor to say Mr. Reagan's appeal had apparently failed and it was time to vote.

(Sen. Dole: "I think it's safe to say that no minds were changed. I'm not totally sure of that and I hope I may be mistaken.")

But he wasn't. When the veto was revoted it was overridden by the margin of Democrat Terry Sanford's single vote switched from yesterday. A humiliation for the President? Some of his strongest critics thought not.

(Sen. Kennedy: "And on this day and on this issue and in this battle President Reagan played the game very well indeed -- as the leader he is and can be. If no more shoes drop in Irangate, he is clearly out of the woods and all of us recognize that and welcome that.")

Losing, of course, isn't winning and this is the kind of fight Ronald Reagan used to win. But no one can say he wasn't involved and even a losing battle against a big highway bill may not look bad in the next big battle here over the budget and taxes.

Jennings: The White House said President Reagan is disappointed by today's vote but they insist he'll be back to fight another day.

ABC's Sheilah Kast: Even before the Senate voted, President Reagan knew it was a long shot.

(TV coverage: The President holding a basketball jersey and a basketball at the reception in the Rose Garden.)

After congratulating the women college basketball champs from the University of Tennessee, he was asked about predictions that now he'd be a caretaker president.

(The President: "You heard what happened. I'm playing defensive ball.")

But his visit to the Senate from which he'd returned just minutes earlier was not primarily a defensive maneuver. His spokesman said the President delivered a stern message quoting a Scottish ballad. "I am wounded but not slain. I will rest a while but I will rise and fight again."

(TV coverage: The President standing with Sen. Dole behind the podium in the Old Senate Chamber with words beneath.)

-more-

Kast continues: The President added, "I beg you for your vote." White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater insisted the vote had not damaged Mr. Reagan's prestige. In fact his aides say the President may be quicker to veto budget bills in the future -- that Republicans feeling guilty about today's vote may be more determined to back him. The White House worry now that he's had two vetoes overridden in two months is whether Congress will also be quicker to do it again.

Jennings: Joining us now from Capitol Hill, the Republican leader in the Senate, Senator Robert Dole. Senator, you said yesterday that if the President loses he will be perceived as ineffective and weakened and even a caretaker. Is he perceived as that today?

Sen. Dole: No I don't believe so, if you'll look at how it all turned out. We won this yesterday. The President was a clear winner. Then we got into political hardball and the one Democrat who supported us changed his mind.

Jennings: In other words he lost.

Sen. Dole: The President lost but he won and he lost. I think in the final analysis it didn't hurt much at all.

Jennings: If the President were going to run for re-election in 1988 would he have lost?

Sen. Dole: I doubt that but let's face it, he's in his last 20 months of this term and some of these senators understand that. But he's not weakened. I think what he's done he's put some money in the bank, as we say around here, and he's gonna be stronger and we're gonna pay a little more attention the next time he vetoes a bill.

Jennings: What effect if any did the Iran affair have on this confrontation with the Senate and the House?

Sen. Dole: I must say in all the discussions we had this morning, about an hour and forty-five minutes, Iran was never mentioned once. It was strictly on the highway bill. The President, I think, conducted himself very well. He did an excellent job, but he didn't get any votes. I told him ahead of time the odds were 10-1 or 100-1 he probably wouldn't change any minds but he wanted to come. He wanted the American people to know that he was taking his fight to Capitol Hill. So while he may have lost 13 votes, I bet he picked up a lot of support out in the country.

Jennings: But then I think you're saying that he just picked the wrong issue, an issue that was really popular with folks at home.

Sen. Dole: He picked a tough issue and the vote was a one-vote margin. It went our way yesterday, their way today, I think the President did the right thing. (ABC-Lead)

CBS's Dan Rather: The Senate today overrode President Reagan's veto of the new highway bill and thus Mr. Reagan loses a fight he picked with Congress as a test of strength and wills.

CBS's Phil Jones: It was an extraordinary sight: President Reagan making a high-risk trip to Capitol Hill to little to literally beg for Republican votes. GOP leader Dole had already warned him about the odds.

(Sen. Dole: "I told him it was probably 10-1, maybe even greater. It wouldn't change anything.")

(Reporter: "Mr. President, are you going to win this one? Are you going to win this one Mr. President? Are you you going to win?"

-more-

Jones continues:

(TV coverage: The President shrugs before entering the Old Senate Chamber.)

At every turn the President heard the same questions.

(Reporter: "Mr. President, can you swing one vote?"

TV coverage: The President leaving the Old Senate Chamber.)

The President needed to pick up one Republican vote to compensate for yesterday's loss of a Senate Democrat. Inside this room it was a time for serious GOP soul searching. Outside, Democrats waited patiently and in good humor.

(Sen. Byrd: "Well I hear, I hear that they're going to really try to delay this until they can bring the real big gun up here."

Reporter: "Who's that?"

Sen. Byrd: "Nancy.")

Once the doors were closed the President reportedly made an impassioned plea to all Senate Republicans quoting an old Scottish ballad, "I am wounded but not slain. I will rise and fight again."

(TV coverage: The President standing with Senator Dole at the podium in the Old Senate Chamber with words beside.)

The President said, "It's time for all of us to fight again. I beg you for your vote." Before leaving he also met privately with the Republicans who were voting to override.

(Sen. Dole: "I think it's safe to say that no minds were changed.")

Back at the White House, with the NCAA women's basketball champions, the President was already joking.

(The President: "You heard what happened. I'm playing defensive ball.")

On the Senate floor Republican leaders had thrown in the towel.

(Sen. Dole: "Didn't bend any arms, didn't twist any arms, didn't make any deals. He came here as the President.")

When the voting was over, the President had lost the battle but won praise.

(Sen. Kennedy: "President Reagan played the game very well indeed. As the leader he is and can be. If no more shoes drop on Irangate, he is clearly out of the woods and all of us recognize that and welcome that.")

Even though the President doesn't appear to have been damaged in this battle, many Republicans still believe it was an unnecessary risk and that the next time the President picks a fight he'd better win.

Rather: Our veteran White House correspondent Bill Plante is standing by now in Washington. Bill, what is the official and unofficial White House reaction?

Plante: The President issued a statement in which he said that he is deeply disappointed by the vote but that he knew in advance it would be tough and that the odds would be long. Mr. Reagan's advisers are trying very hard to turn what is certainly a serious defeat for him into a victory by making a virtue of the fact that he went down fighting. White House sources are saying that the President's visit to Capitol Hill was his own idea and that he thought it was important to send a signal that he himself was involved and not just passively standing by.

Rather: Some of those aides who advised the President not to pick this fight with Congress tonight are reported to be going around shaking their heads saying it was a great mistake and it could have deep reverberations for the rest of his presidency. Is that true?

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Rather and Plante continue:

Plante: Those views are being kept very private. What White House officials are telling reporters tonight on background is somewhat the opposite; that the President is said to believe that this fight will strengthen him for fights yet to come; that this will play well with the public, this stance against spending. In fact, the President could not persuade one Republican senator to change his mind.

Rather: So what's the bottom line?

Plante: The bottom line is that if the White House insists on painting this as a victory, President Reagan can't stand many more such victories. (CBS-Lead)

AMERICAN DEFECTOR

Rather: Another potential embarrassment for the United States military surfaced today. The Soviet Union claimed that a U.S. soldier based in West Germany has defected and has been granted political asylum in Russia.

CBS's Wyatt Andrews: The Soviet spokesman gave few details. The defecting serviceman, he said, was in the U.S. army based in West Germany.... Roberts is said to have defected with a West German woman named Neumann.

(Gennadi Gerasimov: "They are afraid of becoming victims of prosecution for their progressive views. Roberts has been persecuted in the U.S. Army.")

The mystery heightened when Gerasimov said the couple had chosen to honeymoon in the Soviet Republic of Turkmenia without saying how the couple traveled from Germany or when the defection happened. Gerasimov shrugged off those questions with a joke.

(Gerasimov: "They decided to go to Turkmenia to hunt for snakes.") ...In the middle of it all the new U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Jack Matlock, arrived in Moscow today.... The defection story, if true, marks the first American military defection to the Soviet Union since the era of the Vietnam war and the Soviets are making the most of it. The timing of today's announcement in the midst of the Marine scandal seemed intended as a calculated insult for the Pentagon.

(ABC-2, CBS-2, NBC-5)

MARINE GUARDS/NEW EMBASSY BUILDING

Brokaw reports the immediate challenge is to rid the embassy of bugs.

NBC's Anne Garrels: The new ambassador to Moscow, Jack Matlock, arrived today. His first job: secure the embassy. The State Department has asked the nation's top-secret National Security Agency to sweep the embassy before Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in ten days.

(Charles Redman: "We are taking all the necessary steps to insure that we do have secure communications in Moscow by the time of the Secretary's visit.")

Soviet spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov laughed it off.

(Gennadi Gerasimov: "I believe that this is another episode of fear of spies taken to absurdity.")

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Garrels continues: But according to senior intelligence officials there wasn't enough fear.... These officials believe the new offices are bugged top to bottom. They recommend the building be torn down and rebuilt from scratch. The cost: more than one billion dollars....
(NBC-6)

ABC's Dennis Troute: Military sources tell ABC News that investigators now are looking beyond Moscow and Vienna to elsewhere in the East Bloc, specifically Poland and East Germany, where they see evidence of the same kind of hostile intelligence effort to exploit Marine guards and others in the security system.... The State Department spokesman announced today that the civilian security chief in Moscow who's thought to be in trouble on this, is coming back to the U.S. to answer questions.

(Charles Redman: "The current regional security officer in Moscow, Frederick Mecke, is temporarily returning to Washington to consult with various security officials.")

...Hoping to get the full story on the Moscow security problem soon, national security adviser Frank Carlucci has suggested immunity from prosecution for some defendants but the Justice Department quickly said no, though the final decision is up to the Pentagon.

Jennings: The concern over just what may have been compromised and what changes need to be made is very much on the mind of a man named Jack Matlock. He is the new American Ambassador to the Soviet Union and this was his first day on the job.

ABC's Walter Rodgers: Ambassador Matlock greeted the Russians in their own language and following revelations U.S. Marines may have helped Soviet agents eavesdrop at the American Embassy, he predicted the Soviets will not break American codes during Secretary Shultz' visit later this month.

(Ambassador Matlock: "We assume we will have secure communications when he's here.")...
(ABC-3)

LEBANON/HOSTAGES

Jennings: There has been a new message from one of the American hostages being held in Lebanon. Jesse Turner warns that another hostage, Alann Steen, will, "die in a few hours." His kidnappers had said only that Steen was very ill. In this latest message Turner again calls on the United States to pressure Israel to release 400 Arabs being held prisoner there.
(ABC-11, CBS-7)

SOVIET RADAR STATION

Jennings: For four years now the Reagan Administration has claimed that the Soviet Union violated a treaty between the two countries by building a particular kind of radar station in the heart of Siberia. That claim was based partly on pictures taken by a U.S. spy satellite, pictures never seen by the public. Well, ABC News has obtained pictures of the radar station, the first to be seen publicly -- in this case taken by a private satellite firm, Spot Image, Corp.

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ABC's Rick Inderfurth: ...Peter Zimmerman is an arms control analyst....

(Peter Zimmerman: "This (the radar station) is clearly, by its orientation, by its design, a violation of the ABM Treaty.")

...The Soviets have repeatedly said that the radar is for tracking space vehicles which is allowed by the ABM Treaty. And U.S. officials have just as consistently said:

(Kenneth Adelman: "That that's rubbish. This radar is not primarily for space tracking. It is way too big, way too elaborate, way too extensive for the function of space-tracking.")

And what should the Soviets do about it?

(Adelman: "They must stop the construction of the ABM radar -- of the Krasnoyarsk radar -- and to take it down.")... (ABC-4)

SDI FUNDING

Brokaw: President Reagan suffered another setback in Congress today on funding for his Strategic Defense Initiative, star wars. A House Armed Services subcommittee approved deep cuts in Mr. Reagan's 1988 budget request for star wars research. But this issue still has a long ways to go in Congress. (NBC-2)

JEWISH EMIGRATION

Jennings: The Soviets said today they have not agreed to let a large number of Jews emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel this year. American Jewish leaders said this week that 12,000 Jews would be allowed to leave in 1987. The Soviet contradiction doesn't mean it won't happen. (ABC-6)

SOVIET EXPULSION/FRANCE

Jennings: Three Soviet diplomats have been expelled from France. They are accused of espionage and their departure is apparently connected to the arrest of several Frenchmen accused of handing over secrets about the French space program. (ABC-7)

SOUTH AFRICA/ARMS

Rather: South Africa is still receiving arms shipments despite a ten-year-old United Nations ban. A U.S. State Department report out today says the Pretoria government has regularly received arms from France, Italy, and Israel, among others.... Sanctions are designed to help end racial discrimination. But the effects are complicated and have fueled much new anti-Americanism.

CBS's Martha Teichner: Six months after the U.S. Congress imposed trade sanctions against South Africa they have cost the Cape fruit industry alone an estimated \$25 million. The result: thousands of people -- most of them black -- have lost their jobs....

Teichner continues: But severe as it sounds the loss is only expected to make at most a 15% dent in the industry -- manageable as long as other countries continue to import South African fruit.... Sanctions and disinvestment have resulted not in reform but in a wave of contempt for the United States here. With South Africa's whites-only election May 6, anti-Americanism has become a campaign issue.... By selling out to white South Africans, American companies can still market their products here but they lose any power they may have had to influence change.... Sanctions and disinvestment may succeed as a moral statement against apartheid and may be fueling the pre-election debate over the pace of reform in South Africa. But as momentum builds in the United States for imposition of a second round of sanctions, pro-sanctions strategists will have to contend with what went wrong in round one. (CBS-6)

RAISA GORBACHEV/VIDEOTAPE

Jennings: The New York Times says today that an underground videotape of Raisa Gorbachev is being circulated in Moscow which depicts her in an unfavorable light. It reportedly shows her shopping for clothes and jewelry in London and Paris, sometimes with a gold American Express Card. It has been suggested by some that the videotape is an effort to undermine Mrs. Gorbachev's husband.

(ABC-5, CBS-3, NBC-7)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

'Equal Under The Law' Means On The Job, Too -- "Scalia's brakeman's flag should not go entirely unheeded, however. His warning that affirmative action has been converted 'into a powerful engine of racism and sexism' is not judicial Chicken Littleism. Affirmative action seems inconsistent with the American ethic. There is a danger of institutionalizing it past the point where any public good is done.... The Court did not reject that most American of all precepts: 'All men are created equal.' It reaffirmed it. All it's saying now is, treat people equally on the job."

(Richard Cohen, Miami Herald, 3/31)

Expanding Affirmative Action -- "Despite what the Justice Department insinuates, the court's ruling is not contrary to the theme of civil rights law. Nor is the general application of civil rights law inherently discriminatory.... White males can now be sure that they will have to compete more fully for employment and advancement. But they can also be sure that broader efforts to remedy decades of institutional and cultural discrimination are strengthened. For the nation -- and most employees -- that's certainly worth the price."

(Cleveland Plain Dealer, 3/27)

The Affirmative Action Seesaw -- "It has become apparent in the past couple of years that the U.S. Supreme Court has no consistent idea of what it thinks about affirmative action disputes. That pattern of constitutional chaos continued last week, when the court upheld a Santa Clara County, Calif., hiring plan that gave unspecified preference to females and blacks.... The Santa Clara ruling keeps the affirmative action seesaw swaying at the expense of innocent citizens whose livelihoods depend on a final resolution of the issue."

(Detroit News, 3/29)

Equality In The Workplace -- "Justice Scalia was disappointing in dusting off unconvincing Reagan Administration arguments for his dissent.... Justice Brennan's majority opinion went to the heart of affirmative action in saying that the programs are designed to eliminate the 'effects of discrimination in the workplace.' Brennan recognizes that while eliminating discrimination is an awesome task, a commitment to fairness and equality can do much to erase some of the undesirable by-products of discrimination."

(Boston Globe, 3/26)

PRESIDENT REAGAN/JIMMY CARTER

Carter Is On Target Blasting Reagan, But... -- "Unfortunately, there is considerable validity to Carter's criticism. But the President who presided over the disastrous Iran-hostage rescue mission is scarcely in a position to criticize Reagan's use of the military in the Middle East. And the perceived indecisiveness of Carter's leadership was what caused many voters to deny him a second term. It's the pot calling the kettle black."

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 3/22)

EDITORIALS & COLUMNISTS (continued)

Put A Lid On It -- "Jimmy Carter is an angry man. Evidently still smarting from the drubbing Ronald Reagan administered to him seven years ago, he decided last week in Cairo to get even. In doing so, the man who brought us the Iranian hostage humiliation, discovered America's malaise, and identified our 'inordinate fear of Communism' reached a new low.... It is true the First Amendment grants every American the right to utter idiocies, even former presidents traveling abroad. But there's also something to be said for common sense and, on occasion, self-restraint. Mr. Carter would perform an immense national service if he would -- just for once -- shut up."
(Washington Times, 3/24)

Two Presidents Clash -- "Introspection was one of Mr. Carter's hallmarks as a president, as surely as the historic Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt are one of the shining legacies of his presidency. The Reagan Administration might do well to adopt Mr. Carter's soul-searching and frankness as models, and follow him on the path of peace."
(Hartford Courant, 3/26)

AIDS

Now, On To Work -- "Top French and U.S. AIDS researchers have settled a nasty feud over who gets credit -- and royalties -- for key discoveries in the fight against the deadly disease. This is more than a cosmetic patch. It's cause for celebration.... The deal is compelling for another reason: the involvement of outside parties. From President Reagan and French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who announced the agreement, to polio pioneer Dr. Jonas Salk, who personally negotiated much of it."
(New York Daily News, 4/2)

Reagan's Disappointing Speech On AIDS -- "Reagan's silence on AIDS had fueled speculation that he wanted to distance himself from the nation's top public health official. The speech did not go far enough in quelling that speculation. Certainly no one disputes the idea that abstinence should be part of any school sex-education curriculum. But a prevention program that focuses only on abstinence and monogamy is, as Koop has said, unrealistic.... If Reagan indeed believes that AIDS is the nation's number-one public-health problem, then he should act like it. That requires getting behind his own surgeon general and staying out front on this critical issue."
(Newsday, 4/2)

Footing The Bill For AIDS Drug -- "State health officials deserve praise for promptly deciding that Medi-Cal, California's health plan for the poor, will cover the cost of AZT for eligible patients with AIDS or AIDS-related complex. California, the first state to offer this benefit, should be a model for the rest of the nation.... As AZT has demonstrated, approving drugs is not enough. There must be a way to pay for them. Everyone who needs the drug, rich or poor, should get it."
(San Diego Tribune, 3/26)

EDITORIALS & COLUMNISTS (continued)

Perspective On AIDS Testing -- "President Ronald Reagan has done it. Now the American Red Cross is urging everyone who received a blood transfusion between 1978 and April, 1985, to do the same -- get tested for the AIDS antibody.... Voluntary testing -- -- done with a patient's informed consent, with guarantees of confidentiality and in conjunction with counseling -- can provide useful diagnostic information and reduce spread of the deadly disease. Now more than ever, these testing guidelines should be foremost in the minds of public health officials -- particularly when they're talking about a testing alert that could affect millions of people." (Newsday, 2/19)

U.S.-CANADA

Trade Ties That Bind -- "President Reagan has already made a trade agreement with Canada a major Administration objective.... The issue is expected to top the President's agenda when he meets with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa April 5 and 6. What is apparently new in all this, however, and leading to a more vigorous effort by the Administration in trying to win an accord, is an increasingly White House concern that the Democratic-controlled Congress may enact a new protectionist trade bill.... The two sides have far more to gain than to lose from a free-trade accord." (Christian Science Monitor, 3/17)

Acid Rain, Passive Reins -- "The President was extremely slow to acknowledge the acid rain problem. The distinct, and not improbable, impression is that he accepted the agreement only because he wanted a symbol of cooperation with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney... It is also true that by agreeing to huge future expenditures after submitting his budget proposals, Reagan can blame Congress for any additional deficit aggravation caused by the increased spending. Any naive hope that the President would become an active leader in one of the major environmental crises of the decade should be shattered by the evident insincerity of Reagan's acid rain affirmation. As a horseman, he is holding the reins too passively." (Cleveland Plain Dealer, 3/20)

FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

AIDS SPEECH

"President Reagan risked the wrath of his close political allies among conservatives and the Christian right yesterday by endorsing, for the first time, greater government involvement for 'all-out' AIDS education. The White House, seeking yesterday to dampen the expected criticism of the President's stand, said there had been no special strategy calling for Reagan to raise his profile on the issue, but the Philadelphia speech presented an appropriate forum to 'dramatize the problem.'"

(Independent, Britain)

"In the first public speech on AIDS by a chief of state, President Reagan yesterday expressed hope that sexual abstinence be taught to young people as one of the means to prevent the spreading of the disease."

(La Stampa, Italy)

"An historic compromise on AIDS: French Premier Chirac and President Reagan signed a 'friendly' agreement which puts an end to the scientific-commercial dispute between the two countries."

(Paese Sera, Italy)

TRADE/DOLLAR

"Mr. James Baker said yesterday he hoped the latest round of prime rate increases by U.S. banks would prove to be 'a temporary blip upward.' Addressing a Congressional hearing, he said he did not expect it to have a significant effect on the U.S. economy."

(Financial Times, Britain)

"On monetary affairs, after turbulences followed the accord in Paris, Chirac discussed the issue at length with Baker who repeated the U.S. attachment to the Paris accord aimed at stabilizing exchange rates. Discussions on protectionism were the most delicate. U.S. officials blamed the attitude of Congress."

(La Tribune, France)

"Italy is changing its policy toward the G-7 partners. After Italy's 'big refusal' in Paris, we will go to Washington to urge a final clarification. Treasury Minister Gorla said that 'In any case, our delegation will be present at the G-7 meeting.'"

(Il Giornale, Italy)

"It is to be hoped that the retaliatory tariffs of the United States will not become effective because they would not be just an isolated incident but they would result in a protectionistic spiral in the global economy."

(Helsingin Sanomat, Finland)

"A senior U.S. Government official stated that it is virtually impossible to stop the U.S. retaliatory measures on the semiconductor problem before they are invoked, indicating difficulties in avoiding the measures at upcoming U.S.-Japan negotiations."

(Asahi, Japan)