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# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Secretary Shultz's Moscow Trip -- Secretary Shultz protested alleged Soviet spying at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, but then extended his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on nuclear arms control.  
(Baltimore Sun, New York Times, USA Today, Washington Times, Reuter UPI)

### NATIONAL NEWS

Baker Denies Reagan Considering New Taxes -- Chief of Staff Howard Baker said that President Reagan has no plans to consider new taxes to get the budget deficit down, despite a suggestion to that effect from his former economic architect.  
(UPI)

### IRAN-NICARAGUA

Contra Foes Spread Tales That Meese Halted Probe -- Congressional foes of contra aid are targeting Attorney General Meese, probing charges that he meddled in a potentially embarrassing Miami investigation into alleged drug running by the Nicaraguan resistance.  
(Washington Times)

### NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

SHULTZ IN MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz met with Soviet Foreign Minister three times in Moscow.

HINCKLEY -- John Hinckley heard damaging testimony concerning his "pen-pals" -- Charles Manson and serial killer Theodore Bundy.

LIBYA -- Tomorrow marks the one year anniversary of the U.S. air raid on Libya.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-2

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-9

IRAN-NICARAGUA.....A-11

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHULTZ SET TO MEET GORBACHEV TODAY

MOSCOW- Secretary Shultz is set to meet Soviet leader Gorbachev today after completing more than seven hours of what the U.S. called serious and businesslike talks on arms control, spying and other issues.

The talks, which began yesterday and are due to end on Wednesday, were distinguished by the fact that Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze spent more than two-and-one-half hours in private discussions without their advisers.

The first item raised by Shultz concerned U.S. complaints about Soviet espionage activities, including the enlistment of U.S. Marine guards to gain access to the Moscow embassy for KGB agents, said a U.S. official who asked that his name not be published.

Shultz also made a point of pressing for improved human rights and discussed specific rights cases during his early private meeting with Shevardnadze, this official said. (Carol Giacomo, Reuter)

Secretary Shultz's Moscow Trip

Secretary Shultz protested alleged Soviet spying at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, but then extended his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on nuclear arms control.

Shultz's protest came amid Soviet claims that Washington was trying to "darken the atmosphere" of the superpower talks with accusations that Soviet spies enticed Marine guards with sex to get into sensitive areas of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

After two scheduled sessions on Monday, Shultz and Shevardnadze unexpectedly held a third evening session, which U.S. officials said was to discuss arms control. (Matthew Quinn, UPI)

Shultz, In Soviet Union, Presses For Pact On Mid-Range Arms

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz met with the Soviet Foreign Minister for more than seven hours in an effort to prepare the way for a treaty curbing medium-range missiles.

"There is a lot of work on the agenda," said State Department spokesman Charles Redman. "The two sides worked energetically to work through that agenda."

The Soviet press struck an expectant tone, after a week of sometimes bitter commentaries about the American uproar over embassy security.

The government press agency Tass said Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze were "considering in a concrete way" the prospects for removing medium-range missiles from Europe.

(Bill Keller, New York Times, A1)

### Shultz Begins Talks In Moscow

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze started a three-day attempt to break the superpower logjam with more than seven hours of talks at a pre-revolutionary mansion here.

But as the two leaders emerged from an unscheduled late-night session, State Department spokesman Charles Redman would only characterize the talks as "serious (and) businesslike." He declined to add "fruitful" to his description.

"There is a lot of work on the agenda," Redman said, and disclosed that experts from the two countries had formed six working groups for more detailed discussions today and tomorrow.

The numerous working groups seemed to suggest that the superpowers are tackling the broad problems of their relationship rather than focusing only on topics on which they have a large measure of basic agreement, such as the question of withdrawing medium-range missiles in Europe.

(Antero Pietila, Baltimore Sun, A1)

### Shultz Arms Talks Extend Into Night, Breakthrough Is Speculated

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister continued arms control talks late into last night, arousing speculation that they were approaching a breakthrough. Both sides imposed a news blackout on the talks, which center on seeking an agreement to reduce or eliminate intermediate-range missiles.

At President Reagan's ranch in Santa Barbara, Calif., an optimistic White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said Reagan wanted an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, "But he is not going to give the store away for a treaty."

"I would not be surprised to see a summit meeting come from these talks. President Reagan's proposals are realistic, and the Soviet Union appears to be moving. The atmosphere is right. There is a better than even chance for an arms control agreement," Baker said.

(Washington Times, A1)

### Hopes Rise For Summit, Arms Deal

Secretary Shultz meets in Moscow this morning with Soviet leader Gorbachev -- a conference that the White House hopes will yield a date for a new super power summit.

Chief of Staff Howard Baker said there's "a distinct possibility" that President Reagan and Gorbachev will meet again.

"The invitation for the general secretary to visit the U.S. is still on the table," said Baker in Santa Barbara, Calif., where Reagan is vacationing.

(Juan Walte, USA Today, A1)

BAKER SEES A DECISION ON SUMMIT  
Staff Chief Stresses Arms Pact Hope  
In Discussing Shultz Trip

SANTA BARBARA -- White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said he "would not be surprised" to see a decision on the next superpower summit result from Secretary Shultz's meetings this week in Moscow.

Speaking before Shultz had filed any reports on his first meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Baker repeatedly stressed his optimism about the prospects for an arms control agreement before President Reagan leaves office in early 1989. He said Reagan now has a "historic opportunity" to reach an agreement because of a confluence of U.S. and Soviet interests.

However, Baker acknowledged that Reagan has only "the next several months" to make progress on arms control during his presidency. "At some point, obviously, it will be too late to get an agreement and a ratification, but we're far from that point right now," he told reporters at a briefing here.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

SHULTZ ENCOURAGES SOVIET 'REFUSENIKS'  
U.S., Soviet Officials Begin Talks On Arms Control Issues

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz assured Soviet dissidents that "we never give up, we never stop trying" to advance the cause of human rights and promote emigration from the Soviet Union and urged them to do the same.

In the most dramatic show of support for the cause of Soviet Jews by a top U.S. official in Moscow, Shultz made his pledge during a solemn celebration of Passover at the U.S. ambassador's residence with about 40 prominent Jewish "refusenicks" -- people who have been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union.

There was no word from either side on what was accomplished in nearly eight hours of official talks between U.S. and Soviet delegations, including 2½ hours of one-on-one discussions between Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The talks began shortly after Shultz' arrival here on a three-day mission that is expected to be crucial for chances to achieve a nuclear arms control agreement in the remaining months of the Reagan Administration.

(Gary Lee & Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

INF AFTERMATH WORRIES CRITICS

As the two superpowers move closer to eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe, critics are becoming increasingly worried about the military landscape the potential pact would leave behind.

Complete removal of the missiles -- the "zero option" -- has been criticized by moderate Democrats and conservative Republicans, top military officials on both sides of the Atlantic and senior officials in the Administration itself.

Their fears are many: that the Warsaw Pact advantage in conventional -- non-nuclear -- and chemical weapons will be accentuated; that the Soviets will leave fewer NATO targets to complicate their wartime planning; that there will be one less rung on the ladder of nuclear escalation.

(Warren Strobel, Washington Times, A1)

NEW MARINES ARRIVE IN MOSCOW,  
RANDOM LIE DETECTOR TESTS PROPOSED

As Marine replacements begin arriving in Moscow to protect the U.S. Embassy, Pentagon sources say an internal Navy study proposes that embassy guards be subjected to random lie-detector test.

All 28 guards will be replaced by the end of the week, the Pentagon said. By the end of May, the six-member guard force in Leningrad also will be replaced.

Pentagon officials disclosed that the study recommends that Marine guards should be added to the list of "critical security" jobs subject to random polygraph tests. (Norman Black, AP)

Moscow Marines To Be Questioned At Quantico

More than half of the Marine corps' troubled Moscow embassy detachment has been transferred from the Soviet Union and is heading for the Quantico Marine Base where the Marines will face detailed questioning in the service's widening espionage investigation.

By the end of the week, a Marine spokesman said, all members of the detachment will have left the Soviet Union, where two members of the elite Marine guard force allegedly allowed Soviet secret police agents into the embassy's most sensitive areas. The corps has announced it is also recalling the six Marines assigned to the Leningrad consulate, where a third guard has been accused of similar crimes.

(Washington Post, A11)

NUNN URGES NATO TO CONSIDER  
'BOLD, INNOVATIVE' ARMS PROPOSALS

BRUSSELS -- Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, suggested that the West renounce the possible first use of nuclear weapons in return for a Warsaw Pact pledge to disperse its tank formations from the East-West frontier to dispel the possibility of a sudden attack.

The suggestion, similar to one floated a number of years ago in NATO circles, was one of several the powerful defense expert raised at a private conference on arms cooperation as he urged NATO to adopt bold and revolutionary policies. (David Fouquet, Washington Post, A18)

Nunn Urges Troop Pullbacks

BRUSSELS -- Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, proposed a pullback of two U.S and 13 Soviet Army divisions from Europe as a step toward balancing the opposing forces.

The Georgia Democrat said in a speech here that the disparity between the size of Soviet and NATO conventional forces in Europe assumed greater importance for the Western alliance as prospects increased for an agreement to cut nuclear missiles.

Nunn said large-scale and unequal cuts in the ground forces of the two superpowers stationed in Europe were required to bring about a "stable, non-threatening conventional balance" between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. (Reuter story, Washington Times, A1)

# SIGNING SET FOR JAPANESE SANCTIONS ORDER

Baker Says Reagan 'Probably' Will Put  
Penalty Tariffs Into Effect On Friday

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said President Reagan would "probably" sign the final order Friday imposing stiff penalty tariffs on Japanese electronics products.

Baker's statement to reporters at the California White House appeared to dash any hope Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had of persuading the President to rescind the order imposing 100 percent retaliatory tariffs on \$300 million worth of Japanese goods because of Japan's failure to honor the terms of a semiconductor trade agreements.

Baker emphasized that the Reagan Administration is not seeking a confrontation with Japan. "Nobody wants a trade war," he said. "Nobody want to be a patsy either. I think this was a good step by the President and I think the Japanese are paying very careful attention to it."

(David Hoffman & Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A20)

## Reagan Prepares To Impose Tariffs On Japan

SANTA BARBARA -- President Reagan is gearing up to impose \$300 million in punitive tariffs Friday against Japanese electronic products because "nobody want to be a patsy," White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker says.

Imposition of the new 100 percent tariffs on a wide range of products -- including television sets, car stereos and computer discs -- would come two weeks before Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits Reagan in Washington and less than two months before he and Nakasone join other allied leaders at the annual economic summit in Venice.

At the same time Congress will be debating more severe trade restrictions than Reagan is willing to accept -- all of which led Baker to predict "a very lively season on the whole issue."

(Ira Allen, UPI)

## SEEKING SHELTER FROM COMPUTER CHIP SANCTIONS

Japanese Companies And Customers Testify Against U.S. Tariffs

More than 80 representatives of Japanese companies, U.S. businesses that buy Japanese products and users of Japanese products paraded before a panel of officials from nine government agencies to give their views of trade sanctions scheduled to take effect Friday. The hearing is to continue today.

Chris Parlin of the U.S. Trade Representative's office said a major factor in the decision would be "the degree of impact on U.S. consumers" from the sanctions.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, C1)

JAPAN DRAWING UP LIST OF POSSIBLE  
SANCTIONS AGAINST U.S. PRODUCTS

TOKYO -- Japan said it is drawing up a list of possible measures, including sanctions against U.S. products, if the U.S. goes ahead with plans to impose punitive tariffs on some Japanese goods.

Masaji Yamamoto, deputy director general of machinery for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, told a news conference that the U.S. "is not justified to take the measures it is about to undertake."

Asked if Japan was considering imposing tariffs against the U.S. in response, he said, "We do give consideration to that possibility."

(Steven Paulson, AP)

U.S. NOT CHANGING CRITICAL VIEW  
OF ANTI-KHOMEINI MUJAHEDDEEN

The U.S. is not changing its critical view of the anti-Khomeini Mujahedeen organization despite calls by two congressmen for a dialogue with the group, an official says.

The Reagan Administration announced it would refine its statements on the group which U.S. officials say has engaged in terrorist activity in its opposition to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhullah Khomeini. But the official, who asked not to be identified, said the statements would add only nuances to the U.S. position and represent "no change in our views."

The State Department earlier this month reiterated its 1985 position that mere opposition to Khomeini "is no reason for us to support a group which has engaged in terrorist actions for several years."

(Joan Mower, AP)

ISRAELIS, PALESTINIANS BRACE  
FOR MORE TROUBLE AFTER SHOOTING

JERUSALEM -- Israelis and Palestinians braced for possible trouble today in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip after troops shot and killed an Arab student yesterday in a clash at Bir Zeit University.

The last such incident, also at Bir Zeit on December 4 when two students were shot to death, sparked weeks of violence during which two more Palestinians were killed and dozens of Israelis and Arabs were wounded.

(Bernard Edinger, Reuter)

#### U.S. SHIFTS STAND ON SOUTH AFRICA

Americia's low-profile ambassador has suddenly broken cover with a broadside on the South African government -- a shift in U.S. policy that could dominate the closing weeks of a white national election campaign.

The immediate catalyst for Ambassador Edward Perkins' move was Pretoria's most recent curb on political opposition. Announced over the weekend, the decree bars virtually any public call for the release of the people detained without charge under a 10-month-old state of emergency. Yesterday, the towering diplomat, America's first black ambassador here, attended a Cape Town church service held by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu to protest the ban.

With the rest of the packed churchgoers, Perkins rose for "Nkosi Sikele Afrika," the country's black-nationalist anthem. Minutes later -- in a break with an earlier Reagan Administration policy of "constructive engagement" that stressed the primary importance of private persuasion with Pretoria -- the U.S. Embassy issued a statement lashing out at South Africa's gradual curtailing of political opposition.

(Ned Temko, Christian Science Monitor, A1)

#### ZIMBABWE SEEKS ADVANCED SOVIET JETS

U.S. Aides Unable To Confirm Deal For Sophisticated MiG29s

Administration officials said that Zimbabwe has been negotiating with the Soviet Union for purchase of advanced military jets or air defense equipment but said they could not confirm reports that the African nation has agreed to buy sophisticated MiG29s.

The Soviet Union has never sold heavy arms to Zimbabwe and never previously supplied the MiG29, one of its most advanced interceptor jets, to any African state, including Moscow's closest sub-Saharan ally, Angola. The report, if true, would mark a major departure in Soviet policy toward the region and a sharp break with its relatively cautious approach toward the racial conflict there that increasingly pits white-ruled South Africa against its African neighbors harboring South African black nationalist guerrillas.

(David Ottaway, Washington Post, A17)

#### CONTADORA BLOC WELCOMES CENTRAL AMERICAN SUMMIT

BUENOS AIRES -- The eight-nation Contadora group endorsed plans for a Central American summit in mid-June that would include Nicaragua, and welcomed new peace proposals by the president of Costa Rica.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said the Contadora countries viewed "with satisfaction" the proposed Central American summit, and he called a peace plan presented by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez "a proposal that helps the process of negotiations."

(Daniel Drosdoff, UPI)

NATIONAL NEWS

WHITE HOUSE PRESSES ITS OWN 'GLASNOST'

SANTA BARBARA -- Glasnost has come to the western White House.

For the White House, besieged for five months from the Iran scandal, glasnost has arrived just in time for President Reagan's Easter ranch vacation.

Former spokesman Larry Speakes and ex-chief of staff Donald Regan limited public access to information.

Gone are the days when reporters competed for dinner or tennis invitations with officials.

Instead, under Marlin Fitzwater's direction, the White House has parceled officials out as dinner, breakfast and cocktail guests -- spreading them evenly among reporters, rather than feeding only one or two favored news organizations.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A4)

BAKER DENIES REAGAN CONSIDERING NEW TAXES

SANTA BARBARA -- Chief of Staff Howard Baker said that President Reagan has no plans to consider new taxes to get the budget deficit down, despite a suggestion to that effect from his former economic architect.

In a TV appearance Sunday, former Deputy Treasury Secretary Richard Darman said an increase in excise taxes on cigarettes, liquor and telephone service could form the basis for budget compromise with Congress.

But Baker said Monday, "I don't think the President is going to agree to discuss new taxes at all."

He left room for the President to change his mind, declaring, "At the appropriate time and with the appropriate group (of congressional leaders) and within the framework of an appropriated structure, and you can read that to mean budget reform, he would be willing to talk about trying to work out an arrangement."

(UPI)

REAGAN BACKS OPERATION OF NUCLEAR PLANT

MANCHESTER, N.H. -- President Reagan, in an interview published today, said Massachusetts' opposition to New Hampshire's Seabrook nuclear plant should not prevent the controversial reactor from operating.

Reagan said he would support changes in Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules to prevent a state from blocking the licensing of a nuclear plant in a neighboring state.

(UPI story, Washington Post, A5)

DRUG-WAR RADAR PICKS UP A FUNDING BLIP  
Weinberger Opposes Meese Over Billing  
The Navy For Custom Service's Airborne Eye

President Reagan's proclaimed war on drugs has touched off turf battles on many fronts within the government, the latest of which pits Defense Secretary against Attorney General Meese over providing a Navy radar, and the money with which to buy it, to help Lockheed Corp. of California get into the surveillance business.

"The project would be lengthy and accompanied by high risk," Weinberger warned Meese in a letter obtained by The Washington Post, "requiring amounts from \$200 million to as much as \$1 billion."

Weinberger was referring to Lockheed's plan to transform its P3 antisubmarine plane, which the Navy will stop buying this year, into a drug patrol aircraft to compete with the Grumman Corp.'s E2C Hawkeye surveillance aircraft. Meese, as chairman of Reagan's National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, has been pressing Weinberger to allot one of the APS138 surveillance radars made by General Electric under contract to the Navy, for the P3 project and to pay for the radar out of Navy funds.

(George Wilson, Washington Post, A21)

HINCKLEY HEARING IS ADJOURNED  
His Attempts To Contact Murderers Are Reported In U.S. Court

Presidential assailant John Hinckley wrote a recent letter to serial killer Theodore Bundy expressing "sorrow...[and] his feelings of the awful position that Bundy must be in" and several years ago requested Charles Manson's address so he could write him, a psychiatrist testified.

The surprise testimony brought an abrupt adjournment of the special hearing in federal court here on whether Hinckley will be permitted a one-day unescorted Easter visit with his parents. Hinckley has been confined to St. Elizabeths Hospital since he was found not guilty by reason of insanity in the March 30, 1981 attack on President Reagan and three others.

(Nancy Lewis, Washington Post, A4)

Hinckley's Bid For Easter Visit Delayed

John Hinckley's bid for an Easter Sunday visit with his parents is on hold until a federal court can see letters regarding convicted murderer Charles Manson and Florida death-row inmate Theodore Bundy.

Court proceeding on Hinckley's request were stopped abruptly after a psychiatrist, testifying on Hinckley's behalf, revealed the presidential assailant had written Bundy and considered corresponding with Manson.

Hinckley's lawyers have indicated the proposed visit to an undisclosed location could be a forerunner to a request for Hinckley's permanent release from the hospital.

(Lori Santos, UPI)

## IRAN-NICARAGUA

### CONTRA FOES SPREAD TALES THAT MEESE HALTED PROBE

Congressional foes of contra aid are targeting Attorney General Meese, probing charges that he meddled in a potentially embarrassing Miami investigation into alleged drug running by the Nicaraguan resistance.

The Justice Department has called the allegations "absurd" and claims that critical evidence being explored by congressional committees actually proves "beyond any possible doubt" that the Administration backed the Miami probe.

The charges have been circulated by the staff of Sen. John Kerry and by former ambassador to El Salvador Robert White, who now heads an anti-contra think tank in Washington, sources said.

(Michael Hedges, Washington Times, A1)

### JUDGE TO HEAR ARGUMENTS IN SECORD CASE

A federal judge is set to hear arguments between Senate lawyers and Richard Secord, a key figure in the Iran-contra affair, over Secord's refusal to give investigators access to his foreign bank records.

The hearing today before U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson was expected to focus on whether Secord's Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination extends to bank records he controls.

It was unclear if Robinson would issue a decision today.

(Robert Doherty, UPI)

### IRAN-CONTRA OVERLAP DESCRIBED

Two airplanes chartered by retired Air Force major general Richard Secord in May 1986 to ferry U.S. arms destined for Iran also were used on the return flights to carry munitions from Lisbon to the Nicaraguan rebels in Central America, informed sources said yesterday.

The dual-purpose trips, paid for in advance by what is believed to be a Secord company, is the clearest illustration yet of the overlap between the Iran and contra operations, congressional investigators believe.

(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A11)

White House News Summary -- Tuesday, April 14, 1987 -- B-1

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1987

#### SHULTZ IN MOSCOW

NBC's TOM BROKAW: It is hard to know if the meetings between Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze are going well in Moscow tonight, but at least they are going long. Tonight the two officials went into an unscheduled third meeting. NBC's Chris Wallace reports that White House officials say there is every indication that the Soviets do want to make a deal on the elimination or reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

NBC's ANNE GARRELS: It was a night very different from other Moscow nights. Secretary of State Shultz met with Soviet Jews who gathered in the U.S. Ambassador's residence for a passover seder. All are fighting to emigrate.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "Our effort is always there. We never give up. We've never stopped trying. And, in the end, some good things do happen.") But while human rights are high on Shultz's agenda, the focus has been on arms control. And after meeting all day, Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze held a surprise session tonight. Both sides have agreed, in principle, to scrap medium-range missiles in Europe. But that leaves the Soviets with 130 shorter-range missiles. The U.S. has none. The U.S. wants the right to match these missiles. The Soviets want to freeze the levels, and then negotiate reductions. Verification is also a problem. The Soviets don't like on-site inspection. They are now proposing to eliminate all medium-range missiles in Asia as well as Europe, arguing that under these conditions such strict on-site inspection would no longer be necessary. While the talks went on, reporters were offered a tour of the new embassy. But unlike their Soviet counterparts in Washington, American diplomats here put on no show. No evidence was presented to support the American charges that the main office building is riddled with listening devices. Following the Marine spy scandal the atmosphere at the embassy is tense. According to sources, diplomats have been patrolling 24-hours a day, concerned that the Soviets might try to burn the embassy to destroy the proof of their spying. But the spy scandal doesn't seem to have affected today's talks which U.S. officials call energetic, wide-ranging and lengthy. Shultz will meet Soviet leader Gorbachev tomorrow while experts from both sides continue to work on arms control.

BROKAW: And White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker was saying today that he believes that there is a historic opportunity for a super power summit meeting later this year. He said the issues, atmosphere and leadership are right for progress on intermediate-range nuclear weapons. At the same time, all of the Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow will be replaced by the end of this week. This rotation is part of the Administration's investigation into charges that Marine guards were allowing KGB agents access to the embassy in exchange for sexual favors from Soviet women.

NBC's JIM MIKLASZEWSKI: This was the Marine security force in Leningrad in 1982. But the spit-shined image has been tarnished. One of these Marines, Sgt. John Weirick, is in custody suspected of espionage in the growing sex and spy scandal.

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MIKLASZEWSKI continues: Photos show Weirick and others cavorting at Marine house beer-bash parties often attended by Soviet women -- a violation of strict fraternization rules.... Sgt. Rooney Pope served along side Weirick and said the Marines considered the rules against fraternization a joke.

(ROONEY POPE: "One Marine was caught fraternizing and they sent him to Hawaii -- what punishment, right?")

... Pope married a Soviet woman...and kept their affair secret from the U.S. Embassy. Pope said he first suspected his wife was a KGB agent and was prepared to turn himself in if the Soviets threatened him with blackmail.

(ROONEY POPE: "It's like looking over my shoulder, wondering when they're going to come and put chains on me like they did to John.")

Pope suggests that strict rules against fraternization be relaxed, to reduce the threat of blackmail against Marines and espionage against U.S. embassies. (NBC-Lead)

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: Last week at this time the Soviets and the Reagan Administration couldn't find a thing that was good to say about the other.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY: After flying from Helsinki, Secretary of State Shultz wasted no time in getting down to business. He and his counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, talked all day and then added an unexpected night session. The issues raised: Soviet espionage, human rights and perhaps most important, there was an usually detailed discussion of arms control. If there is to be an arms control agreement during the Reagan Presidency, one that would remove nuclear missiles from Europe, Shultz's three days of talks may prove crucial. The Soviets say progress will depend on the U.S. (VIKTOR KARPOV, Soviet Arms Negotiator: "But we don't know whether Mr. Shultz brings the basis for positive results or not.")

While Shultz met with the Soviets, American officials conducted a tour of the controversial new embassy compound...a tour of everything but the new embassy itself which stands empty because it is allegedly riddled with Soviet listening devices. Secretary Shultz says there are bugs, but his people at the embassy, apparently trying not to stir up trouble during his visit, were ordered to keep quiet.

(JEFFREY SMITH, U.S. diplomat: "Because, it's just not something we're talking about.")

Out of view of cameras is the special communications van that was flown in for Shultz's visit so he can talk to Washington without the Soviets listening. Conspicuously in view, several of the new Marine guards who have just arrived. Tomorrow Shultz will deliver a letter from President Reagan during what is regarded as the critical meeting of this trip -- a session with General Secretary Gorbachev. If the Soviets are planning any major new arms control initiatives or anything else, American officials say Gorbachev will be the man to deliver the news.

ABC's WALTER ROGERS: Secretary Shultz took time out from his arms control talks tonight to celebrate the passover seder with Soviet Jews who have been denied permission to emigrate.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "We never give up. We never stop trying. And in the end some good things do happen. But we never give up.")

Shultz brought much of the food for this passover dinner from America -- the secretary showing his solidarity with Soviet Jews. Despite hints to the West that Moscow is about to let large numbers of Soviet Jews leave, one prominent refusenik was not optimistic.

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RODGERS continues:

(JOSEF BEGUN, Soviet refusenik: "Just now we have no, it seems to me, real changes.")

About 40 Soviet refuseniks went to the Moscow visa office again today applying to leave. They are hoping Secretary Shultz will plead their case to Soviet leader Gorbachev. But exit visas are still scarce in a country with a history of anti-Semitism.

JENNINGS: President Reagan is now vacationing in California, but he and his staff are certainly monitoring the talks in Moscow. Today, they say the talks could succeed.

ABC's SHIELA KAST: White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker publicly raised the possibility that Secretary Shultz's trip will clear the way for a summit meeting between the President and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "My hope is that we'll make progress at this meeting between the foreign ministers, that is our secretary of state and their foreign minister. And there will be other meetings. Maybe even a summit.")

Baker also said he sees a better than even chance for movement towards arms control during the Reagan Presidency.

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "This is not the last chance. This is another step in the march towards a meaningful, safe and desirable arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.")

Maybe not the last chance, but the pressure is on. Baker described arms control as a "primary ambition" of Mr. Reagan's and he has just 21 months to negotiate an agreement and get it ratified. (ABC-Lead)

CBS'S DAN RATHER: Chances for another Reagan-Gorbachev summit increased today. The Soviet Union and the United States both sent signals that a new nuclear arms control agreement may be inching closer to reality. This came as U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met three times in Moscow.

CBS'S BILL MCLAUGHLIN: Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze this evening surprised even their own aides by holding an unscheduled, late-night round of arms control talks. When they ended late Monday night, the State Department, sounding a cautiously positive note, called the talks "serious, business-like and moving along energetically." And that was not the only unusual event in Moscow today. There was a very special passover celebration for some leading Jewish opponents of the Kremlin.... They joined Shultz for a seder at the home of the American Ambassador. As they celebrated with kosher wine and food that was flown in on a U.S. Air Force jet, Shultz promised that America would never abandon them.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "We never give up. We never stop trying. And in the end, some good things do happen.")

Another uncommon sight: six American Marines gathered at Moscow airport -- some of more than three dozen men being sent home because they may have been compromised by the reported KGB penetration of the embassy they were assigned to guard. And at the new embassy, said to be dangerously compromised by KGB listening devices, a U.S. diplomat tried to avoid the subject of espionage.

(JEFFREY SMITH, U.S. Diplomat: "I'm trying to tell you that I have no idea, where, for instance, there might be listening devices.")

MCLAUGHLIN continues: But espionage was on Shultz's mind when he began his talk here this morning with Shevardnadze. Shultz has been ordered by President Reagan to start off with a stern lecture about hyperactive Soviet spies. Both sides, however, were said to be eager to get down to the details of an agreement to rid Europe of intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Clearly both sides are being pushed towards trying to reach an agreement by the harsh realities of politics by the knowledge that if major progress is not made now, there simply won't be enough time to reach an arms control treaty before President Reagan leaves office.

CBS's BILL PLANTE: In California, the President's Chief of Staff was upbeat about the Shultz's visit and insisted that time isn't necessarily running out.

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "This is not the last chance and my hope is that we'll make progress at this meeting between the foreign ministers, that is our secretary of state and their foreign minister, and there will be other meetings. Maybe even a summit.")

But there won't be another Reagan-Gorbachev summit unless there is an arms control agreement to sign. The most likely deal eliminates intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviets have proposed leaving each side with 100 warheads somewhere outside Europe. The U.S. will push to get rid of those as well, thereby eliminating the need for on-site inspection. And even then the Soviets would still have about 130 short-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the U.S. none. In conventional forces, the Soviets and the Warsaw Pact have an overwhelming advantage -- problems the Reagan Administration insists must be solved before there can be a deal.

(TV coverage: File footage of The President and Gorbachev standing together on steps of Hofdi House.)

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "This President is certainly not going to fly off on just any arms control agreement.")

Even so, the optimism on the part of senior U.S. officials is real, perhaps in part because they are so anxious for the President to host a summit meeting in the U.S. next September. As word filters back from Moscow over the next couple of days, the President and his staff will have a better idea of whether their optimism is realistic.

RATHER: A report by the Department of the Navy's Inspector General recommends that U.S. Marine guards serving at American embassies in Communist countries be given random lie detector tests. This is to prevent any future spy scandals. The report also criticizes the State Department for routinely delegating authority to Marine sergeants who have no expertise in Soviet styled-espionage. (CBS-Lead)

#### U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS

NBC's JOHN CHANCELLOR: Here we are in Moscow, six months after the breakdown in the summit in Reykjavik and here is a viewer's guide to this chapter of the story. Remember that George Shultz wouldn't be here today had the Russians not thrown President Reagan a life preserver. The Reykjavik summit fell apart, partially because of disagreement over star wars. Then the President got in trouble over the Iran-contra business. It was a cold winter for Soviet-American relations until February which produced a big surprise.

-more-

CHANCELLOR continues: Mikhail Gorbachev said he could be flexible on star wars. The White House was pleased and that's why George Shultz is here today. That should be good news if you are for arms control. But not necessarily. It seems that the anti-arms control hardliners at the Pentagon have won the latest battle for the President's ear. Secretary Shultz didn't get the marching orders he wanted. He is looking unhappy. But that may not be much of a clue, because the secretary often looks unhappy. In fact, a wise viewer would not place any bets on success or failure of these talks at this time. One thing we do know -- George Shultz can take some comfort that the scandal of the Marines at the embassy became known before he got here. If that hadn't happened the Kremlin might have been listening in on all of Mr. Shultz's calls to the White House during these talks. The eavesdropping at the embassy has given a whole new meaning to that old Moscow phrase "the party line." (NBC-9)

#### HINCKLEY

BROKAW: John Hinckley Jr. was in a Washington courtroom today and the man who tried to kill President Reagan six years ago heard a psychiatrist testify that he is now well enough to take a one-day leave from the hospital on his own.

NBC's CARL STERN: Hinckley had hoped the judge would grant him an Easter furlough, instead he and his parents heard new allegations involving his written correspondence from the mental institution. Psychiatrist Glen Miller, who is supporting the furlough volunteered that Hinckley has written recently to mass murderer Ted Bundy on death row in Florida expressing sorrow over what he called "Bundy's awkward position." The psychiatrist also said that Hinckley had gotten a letter from Squeaky Fromme, who tried to assassinate President Ford. And Hinckley had asked for the address of convicted killer Charles Manson. But Miller said even though Hinckley's judgement in writing letters may not be perfect, he is a changed man and realizes it was wrong to shoot President Reagan and James Brady. Miller said Hinckley prays for Brady each night. Mrs. Brady, who has opposed the furlough was in the courtroom. Hinckley watched without emotion as his letters were revealed. But Judge Parker suddenly decided to recess the hearing to give the prosecutors time to subpoena Hinckley's writings. The prosecutors did make public a 1982 letter in which Hinckley asked a Chicago women to send him a .38 revolver or go to Connecticut to kill Jody Foster or skyjack an airplane to free Hinckley and reunite him with Foster. The psychiatrist has testified that Hinckley no longer fantasizes about the movie actress Foster and called Hinckley's condition "psychosis in remission." The psychiatrist left the hearing saying Hinckley was no longer dangerous, but his condition could flare up. Hinckley was returned to the hospital where all his writings will now be gathered for examination in court on Wednesday.

(TV coverage: File footage of President Reagan's assassination attempt).

(NBC-2, ABC-2, CBS-4)

## LIBYA

RATHER: Tomorrow marks one year since the United States air raid on Libya. Libyan leader Khadafy recently suffered another military loss. His troops occupying northern Chad fell to forces from Chad.... The Libyans lost territory.... Libya's losses are believed to be in excess of \$1 billion and the human cost is still being counted. Hundreds died, thousands were captured and are today prisoners of war.... (CBS-6)

## SOUTH AFRICA

JENNINGS: In South Africa Bishop Desmond Tutu said Christians cannot obey new police orders restricting protests without honoring God. He was referring to new government regulations which says that not even at a prayer meeting can there be any protest about the many South Africans who have been detained without charge. And so today Bishop Tutu disobeyed those orders and the government seemed to back off....

ABC's JIM HICKEY: At a church service in Capetown today Bishop Tutu's challenge was clear and precise.

(BISHOP DESMOND TUTU: "I urge as I do now, the authorities to release all detainees. And I hope you support me in such a call. Do you?")

That is now illegal -- to campaign for the release of South Africans detained, sometimes for months, without charge. Among those who condemn the new regulation is U.S. Ambassador Edward Perkins. In his first public criticism of the South African government, he called the law "an erosion of fundamental liberties."

(AMBASSADOR EDWARD PERKINS: "It is disfunctional to keep people in detention without trial.")

Anti-government groups say up to 25,000 people have been arrested at some point since last June charged with no crime; hundreds of them children....

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

## TEXACO BANKRUPTCY

BROKAW: Texaco appears to have won a major gamble today, the day after it shocked the business world by becoming the largest U.S. company ever to declare bankruptcy. A Texas appeals court ruled that Texaco now will not have to post a \$12 billion bond in its bitter fight with Pennzoil....

(NBC-4, ABC-3, CBS-2)

## PRESIDENTIAL RACES

BROKAW: President Reagan today called the Republicans running in 1988 "fine gentlemen and good friends," but he repeated his promise to remain strictly neutral until a candidate is chosen at the 1988 Republican convention in New Orleans.

(NBC-6)

BROKAW: Gary Hart today formally entered the race for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988. He is already far ahead in the early polls and it was an announcement that has been expected ever since President Reagan's landslide victory over Walter Mondale more than two years ago.

(NBC-5, ABC-6, CBS-10)

-End of B-Section-



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Secretary Shultz's Moscow Trip -- Secretary Shultz protested alleged Soviet spying at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, but then extended his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on nuclear arms control.  
(Baltimore Sun, New York Times, USA Today, Washington Times, Reuter UPI)

### NATIONAL NEWS

Baker Denies Reagan Considering New Taxes -- Chief of Staff Howard Baker said that President Reagan has no plans to consider new taxes to get the budget deficit down, despite a suggestion to that effect from his former economic architect.  
(UPI)

### IRAN-NICARAGUA

Contra Foes Spread Tales That Meese Halted Probe -- Congressional foes of contra aid are targeting Attorney General Meese, probing charges that he meddled in a potentially embarrassing Miami investigation into alleged drug running by the Nicaraguan resistance.  
(Washington Times)

### NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

SHULTZ IN MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz met with Soviet Foreign Minister three times in Moscow.

HINCKLEY -- John Hinckley heard damaging testimony concerning his "pen-pals" -- Charles Manson and serial killer Theodore Bundy.

LIBYA -- Tomorrow marks the one year anniversary of the U.S. air raid on Libya.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-2

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-9

IRAN-NICARAGUA.....A-11

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHULTZ SET TO MEET GORBACHEV TODAY

MOSCOW- Secretary Shultz is set to meet Soviet leader Gorbachev today after completing more than seven hours of what the U.S. called serious and businesslike talks on arms control, spying and other issues.

The talks, which began yesterday and are due to end on Wednesday, were distinguished by the fact that Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze spent more than two-and-one-half hours in private discussions without their advisers.

The first item raised by Shultz concerned U.S. complaints about Soviet espionage activities, including the enlistment of U.S. Marine guards to gain access to the Moscow embassy for KGB agents, said a U.S. official who asked that his name not be published.

Shultz also made a point of pressing for improved human rights and discussed specific rights cases during his early private meeting with Shevardnadze, this official said. (Carol Giacomo, Reuter)

Secretary Shultz's Moscow Trip

Secretary Shultz protested alleged Soviet spying at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, but then extended his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on nuclear arms control.

Shultz's protest came amid Soviet claims that Washington was trying to "darken the atmosphere" of the superpower talks with accusations that Soviet spies enticed Marine guards with sex to get into sensitive areas of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

After two scheduled sessions on Monday, Shultz and Shevardnadze unexpectedly held a third evening session, which U.S. officials said was to discuss arms control. (Matthew Quinn, UPI)

Shultz, In Soviet Union, Presses For Pact On Mid-Range Arms

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz met with the Soviet Foreign Minister for more than seven hours in an effort to prepare the way for a treaty curbing medium-range missiles.

"There is a lot of work on the agenda," said State Department spokesman Charles Redman. "The two sides worked energetically to work through that agenda."

The Soviet press struck an expectant tone, after a week of sometimes bitter commentaries about the American uproar over embassy security.

The government press agency Tass said Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze were "considering in a concrete way" the prospects for removing medium-range missiles from Europe.

(Bill Keller, New York Times, A1)

### Shultz Begins Talks In Moscow

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze started a three-day attempt to break the superpower logjam with more than seven hours of talks at a pre-revolutionary mansion here.

But as the two leaders emerged from an unscheduled late-night session, State Department spokesman Charles Redman would only characterize the talks as "serious (and) businesslike." He declined to add "fruitful" to his description.

"There is a lot of work on the agenda," Redman said, and disclosed that experts from the two countries had formed six working groups for more detailed discussions today and tomorrow.

The numerous working groups seemed to suggest that the superpowers are tackling the broad problems of their relationship rather than focusing only on topics on which they have a large measure of basic agreement, such as the question of withdrawing medium-range missiles in Europe.

(Antero Pietila, Baltimore Sun, A1)

### Shultz Arms Talks Extend Into Night, Breakthrough Is Speculated

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister continued arms control talks late into last night, arousing speculation that they were approaching a breakthrough. Both sides imposed a news blackout on the talks, which center on seeking an agreement to reduce or eliminate intermediate-range missiles.

At President Reagan's ranch in Santa Barbara, Calif., an optimistic White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said Reagan wanted an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, "But he is no going to give the store away for a treaty."

"I would not be surprised to see a summit meeting come from these talks. President Reagan's proposals are realistic, and the Soviet Union appears to be moving. The atmosphere is right. There is a better than even chance for an arms control agreement," Baker said.

(Washington Times, A1)

### Hopes Rise For Summit, Arms Deal

Secretary Shultz meets in Moscow this morning with Soviet leader Gorbachev -- a conference that the White House hopes will yield a date for a new super power summit.

Chief of Staff Howard Baker said there's "a distinct possibility" that President Reagan and Gorbachev will meet again.

"The invitation for the general secretary to visit the U.S. is still on the table," said Baker in Santa Barbara, Calif., where Reagan is vacationing.

(Juan Walte, USA Today, A1)

BAKER SEES A DECISION ON SUMMIT  
Staff Chief Stresses Arms Pact Hope  
In Discussing Shultz Trip

SANTA BARBARA -- White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said he "would not be surprised" to see a decision on the next superpower summit result from Secretary Shultz's meetings this week in Moscow.

Speaking before Shultz had filed any reports on his first meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Baker repeatedly stressed his optimism about the prospects for an arms control agreement before President Reagan leaves office in early 1989. He said Reagan now has a "historic opportunity" to reach an agreement because of a confluence of U.S. and Soviet interests.

However, Baker acknowledged that Reagan has only "the next several months" to make progress on arms control during his presidency. "At some point, obviously, it will be too late to get an agreement and a ratification, but we're far from that point right now," he told reporters at a briefing here.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

SHULTZ ENCOURAGES SOVIET 'REFUSENIKS'  
U.S., Soviet Officials Begin Talks On Arms Control Issues

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz assured Soviet dissidents that "we never give up, we never stop trying" to advance the cause of human rights and promote emigration from the Soviet Union and urged them to do the same.

In the most dramatic show of support for the cause of Soviet Jews by a top U.S. official in Moscow, Shultz made his pledge during a solemn celebration of Passover at the U.S. ambassador's residence with about 40 prominent Jewish "refuseniks" -- people who have been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union.

There was no word from either side on what was accomplished in nearly eight hours of official talks between U.S. and Soviet delegations, including 2½ hours of one-on-one discussions between Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The talks began shortly after Shultz' arrival here on a three-day mission that is expected to be crucial for chances to achieve a nuclear arms control agreement in the remaining months of the Reagan Administration.

(Gary Lee & Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

INF AFTERMATH WORRIES CRITICS

As the two superpowers move closer to eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe, critics are becoming increasingly worried about the military landscape the potential pact would leave behind.

Complete removal of the missiles -- the "zero option" -- has been criticized by moderate Democrats and conservative Republicans, top military officials on both sides of the Atlantic and senior officials in the Administration itself.

Their fears are many: that the Warsaw Pact advantage in conventional -- non-nuclear -- and chemical weapons will be accentuated; that the Soviets will leave fewer NATO targets to complicate their wartime planning; that there will be one less rung on the ladder of nuclear escalation.

(Warren Strobel, Washington Times, A1)

NEW MARINES ARRIVE IN MOSCOW,  
RANDOM LIE DETECTOR TESTS PROPOSED

As Marine replacements begin arriving in Moscow to protect the U.S. Embassy, Pentagon sources say an internal Navy study proposes that embassy guards be subjected to random lie-detector test.

All 28 guards will be replaced by the end of the week, the Pentagon said. By the end of May, the six-member guard force in Leningrad also will be replaced.

Pentagon officials disclosed that the study recommends that Marine guards should be added to the list of "critical security" jobs subject to random polygraph tests. (Norman Black, AP)

Moscow Marines To Be Questioned At Quantico

More than half of the Marine corps' troubled Moscow embassy detachment has been transferred from the Soviet Union and is heading for the Quantico Marine Base where the Marines will face detailed questioning in the service's widening espionage investigation.

By the end of the week, a Marine spokesman said, all members of the detachment will have left the Soviet Union, where two members of the elite Marine guard force allegedly allowed Soviet secret police agents into the embassy's most sensitive areas. The corps has announced it is also recalling the six Marines assigned to the Leningrad consulate, where a third guard has been accused of similar crimes.

(Washington Post, A11)

NUNN URGES NATO TO CONSIDER  
'BOLD, INNOVATIVE' ARMS PROPOSALS

BRUSSELS -- Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, suggested that the West renounce the possible first use of nuclear weapons in return for a Warsaw Pact pledge to disperse its tank formations from the East-West frontier to dispel the possibility of a sudden attack.

The suggestion, similar to one floated a number of years ago in NATO circles, was one of several the powerful defense expert raised at a private conference on arms cooperation as he urged NATO to adopt bold and revolutionary policies. (David Fouquet, Washington Post, A18)

Nunn Urges Troop Pullbacks

BRUSSELS -- Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, proposed a pullback of two U.S and 13 Soviet Army divisions from Europe as a step toward balancing the opposing forces.

The Georgia Democrat said in a speech here that the disparity between the size of Soviet and NATO conventional forces in Europe assumed greater importance for the Western alliance as prospects increased for an agreement to cut nuclear missiles.

Nunn said large-scale and unequal cuts in the ground forces of the two superpowers stationed in Europe were required to bring about a "stable, non-threatening conventional balance" between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. (Reuter story, Washington Times, A1)

#### SIGNING SET FOR JAPANESE SANCTIONS ORDER

Baker Says Reagan 'Probably' Will Put  
Penalty Tariffs Into Effect On Friday

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said President Reagan would "probably" sign the final order Friday imposing stiff penalty tariffs on Japanese electronics products.

Baker's statement to reporters at the California White House appeared to dash any hope Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had of persuading the President to rescind the order imposing 100 percent retaliatory tariffs on \$300 million worth of Japanese goods because of Japan's failure to honor the terms of a semiconductor trade agreements.

Baker emphasized that the Reagan Administration is not seeking a confrontation with Japan. "Nobody wants a trade war," he said. "Nobody want to be a patsy either. I think this was a good step by the President and I think the Japanese are paying very careful attention to it."

(David Hoffman & Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A20)

#### Reagan Prepares To Impose Tariffs On Japan

SANTA BARBARA -- President Reagan is gearing up to impose \$300 million in punitive tariffs Friday against Japanese electronic products because "nobody want to be a patsy," White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker says.

Imposition of the new 100 percent tariffs on a wide range of products -- including television sets, car stereos and computer discs -- would come two weeks before Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits Reagan in Washington and less than two months before he and Nakasone join other allied leaders at the annual economic summit in Venice.

At the same time Congress will be debating more severe trade restrictions than Reagan is willing to accept -- all of which led Baker to predict "a very lively season on the whole issue."

(Ira Allen, UPI)

#### SEEKING SHELTER FROM COMPUTER CHIP SANCTIONS

Japanese Companies And Customers Testify Against U.S. Tariffs

More than 80 representatives of Japanese companies, U.S. businesses that buy Japanese products and users of Japanese products paraded before a panel of officials from nine government agencies to give their views of trade sanctions scheduled to take effect Friday. The hearing is to continue today.

Chris Parlin of the U.S. Trade Representative's office said a major factor in the decision would be "the degree of impact on U.S. consumers" from the sanctions.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, C1)

JAPAN DRAWING UP LIST OF POSSIBLE  
SANCTIONS AGAINST U.S. PRODUCTS

TOKYO -- Japan said it is drawing up a list of possible measures, including sanctions against U.S. products, if the U.S. goes ahead with plans to impose punitive tariffs on some Japanese goods.

Masaji Yamamoto, deputy director general of machinery for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, told a news conference that the U.S. "is not justified to take the measures it is about to undertake."

Asked if Japan was considering imposing tariffs against the U.S. in response, he said, "We do give consideration to that possibility."

(Steven Paulson, AP)

U.S. NOT CHANGING CRITICAL VIEW  
OF ANTI-KHOMEINI MUJAHEDDEEN

The U.S. is not changing its critical view of the anti-Khomeini Mujahedeen organization despite calls by two congressmen for a dialogue with the group, an official says.

The Reagan Administration announced it would refine its statements on the group which U.S. officials say has engaged in terrorist activity in its opposition to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhullah Khomeini. But the official, who asked not to be identified, said the statements would add only nuances to the U.S. position and represent "no change in our views."

The State Department earlier this month reiterated its 1985 position that mere opposition to Khomeini "is no reason for us to support a group which has engaged in terrorist actions for several years."

(Joan Mower, AP)

ISRAELIS, PALESTINIANS BRACE  
FOR MORE TROUBLE AFTER SHOOTING

JERUSALEM -- Israelis and Palestinians braced for possible trouble today in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip after troops shot and killed an Arab student yesterday in a clash at Bir Zeit University.

The last such incident, also at Bir Zeit on December 4 when two students were shot to death, sparked weeks of violence during which two more Palestinians were killed and dozens of Israelis and Arabs were wounded.

(Bernard Edinger, Reuter)

#### U.S. SHIFTS STAND ON SOUTH AFRICA

Americia's low-profile ambassador has suddenly broken cover with a broadside on the South African government -- a shift in U.S. policy that could dominate the closing weeks of a white national election campaign.

The immediate catalyst for Ambassador Edward Perkins' move was Pretoria's most recent curb on political opposition. Announced over the weekend, the decree bars virtually any public call for the release of the people detained without charge under a 10-month-old state of emergency. Yesterday, the towering diplomat, America's first black ambassador here, attended a Cape Town church service held by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu to protest the ban.

With the rest of the packed churchgoers, Perkins rose for "Nkosi Sikele Afrika," the country's black-nationalist anthem. Minutes later -- in a break with an earlier Reagan Administration policy of "constructive engagement" that stressed the primary importance of private persuasion with Pretoria -- the U.S. Embassy issued a statement lashing out at South Africa's gradual curtailing of political opposition.

(Ned Temko, Christian Science Monitor, A1)

#### ZIMBABWE SEEKS ADVANCED SOVIET JETS

U.S. Aides Unable To Confirm Deal For Sophisticated MiG29s

Administration officials said that Zimbabwe has been negotiating with the Soviet Union for purchase of advanced military jets or air defense equipment but said they could not confirm reports that the African nation has agreed to buy sophisticated MiG29s.

The Soviet Union has never sold heavy arms to Zimbabwe and never previously supplied the MiG29, one of its most advanced interceptor jets, to any African state, including Moscow's closest sub-Saharan ally, Angola. The report, if true, would mark a major departure in Soviet policy toward the region and a sharp break with its relatively cautious approach toward the racial conflict there that increasingly pits white-ruled South Africa against its African neighbors harboring South African black nationalist guerrillas.

(David Ottaway, Washington Post, A17)

#### CONTADORA BLOC WELCOMES CENTRAL AMERICAN SUMMIT

BUENOS AIRES -- The eight-nation Contadora group endorsed plans for a Central American summit in mid-June that would include Nicaragua, and welcomed new peace proposals by the president of Costa Rica.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said the Contadora countries viewed "with satisfaction" the proposed Central American summit, and he called a peace plan presented by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez "a proposal that helps the process of negotiations."

(Daniel Drosdoff, UPI)

NATIONAL NEWS

WHITE HOUSE PRESSES ITS OWN 'GLASNOST'

SANTA BARBARA -- Glasnost has come to the western White House.

For the White House, besieged for five months from the Iran scandal, glasnost has arrived just in time for President Reagan's Easter ranch vacation.

Former spokesman Larry Speakes and ex-chief of staff Donald Regan limited public access to information.

Gone are the days when reporters competed for dinner or tennis invitations with officials.

Instead, under Marlin Fitzwater's direction, the White House has parceled officials out as dinner, breakfast and cocktail guests -- spreading them evenly among reporters, rather than feeding only one or two favored news organizations.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A4)

BAKER DENIES REAGAN CONSIDERING NEW TAXES

SANTA BARBARA -- Chief of Staff Howard Baker said that President Reagan has no plans to consider new taxes to get the budget deficit down, despite a suggestion to that effect from his former economic architect.

In a TV appearance Sunday, former Deputy Treasury Secretary Richard Darman said an increase in excise taxes on cigarettes, liquor and telephone service could form the basis for budget compromise with Congress.

But Baker said Monday, "I don't think the President is going to agree to discuss new taxes at all."

He left room for the President to change his mind, declaring, "At the appropriate time and with the appropriate group (of congressional leaders) and within the framework of an appropriated structure, and you can read that to mean budget reform, he would be willing to talk about trying to work out an arrangement."

(UPI)

REAGAN BACKS OPERATION OF NUCLEAR PLANT

MANCHESTER, N.H. -- President Reagan, in an interview published today, said Massachusetts' opposition to New Hampshire's Seabrook nuclear plant should not prevent the controversial reactor from operating.

Reagan said he would support changes in Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules to prevent a state from blocking the licensing of a nuclear plant in a neighboring state.

(UPI story, Washington Post, A5)

DRUG-WAR RADAR PICKS UP A FUNDING BLIP  
Weinberger Opposes Meese Over Billing  
The Navy For Custom Service's Airborne Eye

President Reagan's proclaimed war on drugs has touched off turf battles on many fronts within the government, the latest of which pits Defense Secretary against Attorney General Meese over providing a Navy radar, and the money with which to buy it, to help Lockheed Corp. of California get into the surveillance business.

"The project would be lengthy and accompanied by high risk," Weinberger warned Meese in a letter obtained by The Washington Post, "requiring amounts from \$200 million to as much as \$1 billion."

Weinberger was referring to Lockheed's plan to transform its P3 antisubmarine plane, which the Navy will stop buying this year, into a drug patrol aircraft to compete with the Grumman Corp.'s E2C Hawkeye surveillance aircraft. Meese, as chairman of Reagan's National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, has been pressing Weinberger to allot one of the APS138 surveillance radars made by General Electric under contract to the Navy, for the P3 project and to pay for the radar out of Navy funds.

(George Wilson, Washington Post, A21)

HINCKLEY HEARING IS ADJOURNED

His Attempts To Contact Murderers Are Reported In U.S. Court

Presidential assailant John Hinckley wrote a recent letter to serial killer Theodore Bundy expressing "sorrow...[and] his feelings of the awful position that Bundy must be in" and several years ago requested Charles Manson's address so he could write him, a psychiatrist testified.

The surprise testimony brought an abrupt adjournment of the special hearing in federal court here on whether Hinckley will be permitted a one-day unescorted Easter visit with his parents. Hinckley has been confined to St. Elizabeths Hospital since he was found not guilty by reason of insanity in the March 30, 1981 attack on President Reagan and three others.

(Nancy Lewis, Washington Post, A4)

Hinckley's Bid For Easter Visit Delayed

John Hinckley's bid for an Easter Sunday visit with his parents is on hold until a federal court can see letters regarding convicted murderer Charles Manson and Florida death-row inmate Theodore Bundy.

Court proceeding on Hinckley's request were stopped abruptly after a psychiatrist, testifying on Hinckley's behalf, revealed the presidential assailant had written Bundy and considered corresponding with Manson.

Hinckley's lawyers have indicated the proposed visit to an undisclosed location could be a forerunner to a request for Hinckley's permanent release from the hospital.

(Lori Santos, UPI)

## IRAN-NICARAGUA

### CONTRA FOES SPREAD TALES THAT MEESE HALTED PROBE

Congressional foes of contra aid are targeting Attorney General Meese, probing charges that he meddled in a potentially embarrassing Miami investigation into alleged drug running by the Nicaraguan resistance.

The Justice Department has called the allegations "absurd" and claims that critical evidence being explored by congressional committees actually proves "beyond any possible doubt" that the Administration backed the Miami probe.

The charges have been circulated by the staff of Sen. John Kerry and by former ambassador to El Salvador Robert White, who now heads an anti-contra think tank in Washington, sources said.

(Michael Hedges, Washington Times, A1)

### JUDGE TO HEAR ARGUMENTS IN SECORD CASE

A federal judge is set to hear arguments between Senate lawyers and Richard Secord, a key figure in the Iran-contra affair, over Secord's refusal to give investigators access to his foreign bank records.

The hearing today before U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson was expected to focus on whether Secord's Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination extends to bank records he controls.

It was unclear if Robinson would issue a decision today.

(Robert Doherty, UPI)

### IRAN-CONTRA OVERLAP DESCRIBED

Two airplanes chartered by retired Air Force major general Richard Secord in May 1986 to ferry U.S. arms destined for Iran also were used on the return flights to carry munitions from Lisbon to the Nicaraguan rebels in Central America, informed sources said yesterday.

The dual-purpose trips, paid for in advance by what is believed to be a Secord company, is the clearest illustration yet of the overlap between the Iran and contra operations, congressional investigators believe.

(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A11)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1987

SHULTZ IN MOSCOW

NBC's TOM BROKAW: It is hard to know if the meetings between Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze are going well in Moscow tonight, but at least they are going long. Tonight the two officials went into an unscheduled third meeting. NBC's Chris Wallace reports that White House officials say there is every indication that the Soviets do want to make a deal on the elimination or reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

NBC's ANNE GARRELS: It was a night very different from other Moscow nights. Secretary of State Shultz met with Soviet Jews who gathered in the U.S. Ambassador's residence for a passover seder. All are fighting to emigrate.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "Our effort is always there. We never give up. We've never stopped trying. And, in the end, some good things do happen.") But while human rights are high on Shultz's agenda, the focus has been on arms control. And after meeting all day, Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze held a surprise session tonight. Both sides have agreed, in principle, to scrap medium-range missiles in Europe. But that leaves the Soviets with 130 shorter-range missiles. The U.S. has none. The U.S. wants the right to match these missiles. The Soviets want to freeze the levels, and then negotiate reductions. Verification is also a problem. The Soviets don't like on-site inspection. They are now proposing to eliminate all medium-range missiles in Asia as well as Europe, arguing that under these conditions such strict on-site inspection would no longer be necessary. While the talks went on, reporters were offered a tour of the new embassy. But unlike their Soviet counterparts in Washington, American diplomats here put on no show. No evidence was presented to support the American charges that the main office building is riddled with listening devices. Following the Marine spy scandal the atmosphere at the embassy is tense. According to sources, diplomats have been patrolling 24-hours a day, concerned that the Soviets might try to burn the embassy to destroy the proof of their spying. But the spy scandal doesn't seem to have affected today's talks which U.S. officials call energetic, wide-ranging and lengthy. Shultz will meet Soviet leader Gorbachev tomorrow while experts from both sides continue to work on arms control.

BROKAW: And White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker was saying today that he believes that there is a historic opportunity for a super power summit meeting later this year. He said the issues, atmosphere and leadership are right for progress on intermediate-range nuclear weapons. At the same time, all of the Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow will be replaced by the end of this week. This rotation is part of the Administration's investigation into charges that Marine guards were allowing KGB agents access to the embassy in exchange for sexual favors from Soviet women.

NBC's JIM MIKLASZEWSKI: This was the Marine security force in Leningrad in 1982. But the spit-shined image has been tarnished. One of these Marines, Sgt. John Weirick, is in custody suspected of espionage in the growing sex and spy scandal.

MIKLASZEWSKI continues: Photos show Weirick and others cavorting at Marine house beer-bash parties often attended by Soviet women -- a violation of strict fraternization rules.... Sgt. Rooney Pope served along side Weirick and said the Marines considered the rules against fraternization a joke.

(ROONEY POPE: "One Marine was caught fratenizing and they sent him to Hawaii -- what punishment, right?")

... Pope married a Soviet woman...and kept their affair secret from the U.S. Embassy. Pope said he first suspected his wife was a KGB agent and was prepared to turn himself in if the Soviets threatened him with blackmail.

(ROONEY POPE: "It's like looking over my shoulder, wondering when they're going to come and put chains on me like they did to John.")

Pope suggests that strict rules against fraternization be relaxed, to reduce the threat of blackmail against Marines and espionage against U.S. embassies.

(NBC-Lead)

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: Last week at this time the Soviets and the Reagan Administration couldn't find a thing that was good to say about the other.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY: After flying from Helsinki, Secretary of State Shultz wasted no time in getting down to business. He and his counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, talked all day and then added an unexpected night session. The issues raised: Soviet espionage, human rights and perhaps most important, there was an usually detailed discussion of arms control. If there is to be an arms control agreement during the Reagan Presidency, one that would remove nuclear missiles from Europe, Shultz's three days of talks may prove crucial. The Soviets say progress will depend on the U.S. (VIKTOR KARPOV, Soviet Arms Negotiator: "But we don't know whether Mr. Shultz brings the basis for positive results or not.")

While Shultz met with the Soviets, American officials conducted a tour of the controversial new embassy compound...a tour of everything but the new embassy itself which stands empty because it is allegedly riddled with Soviet listening devices. Secretary Shultz says there are bugs, but his people at the embassy, apparently trying not to stir up trouble during his visit, were ordered to keep quiet.

(JEFFREY SMITH, U.S. diplomat: "Because, it's just not something we're talking about.")

Out of view of cameras is the special communications van that was flown in for Shultz's visit so he can talk to Washington without the Soviets listening. Conspicuously in view, several of the new Marine guards who have just arrived. Tomorrow Shultz will deliver a letter from President Reagan during what is regarded as the critical meeting of this trip -- a session with General Secretary Gorbachev. If the Soviets are planning any major new arms control initiatives or anything else, American officials say Gorbachev will be the man to deliver the news.

ABC's WALTER ROGERS: Secretary Shultz took time out from his arms control talks tonight to celebrate the passover seder with Soviet Jews who have been denied permission to emigrate.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "We never give up. We never stop trying. And in the end some good things do happen. But we never give up.")

Shultz brought much of the food for this passover dinner from America -- the secretary showing his solidarity with Soviet Jews. Despite hints to the West that Moscow is about to let large numbers of Soviet Jews leave, one prominent refusenik was not optimistic.

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RODGERS continues:

(JOSEF BEGUN, Soviet refusenik: "Just now we have no, it seems to me, real changes.")

About 40 Soviet refuseniks went to the Moscow visa office again today applying to leave. They are hoping Secretary Shultz will plead their case to Soviet leader Gorbachev. But exit visas are still scarce in a country with a history of anti-Semitism.

JENNINGS: President Reagan is now vacationing in California, but he and his staff are certainly monitoring the talks in Moscow. Today, they say the talks could succeed.

ABC's SHIELA KAST: White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker publicly raised the possibility that Secretary Shultz's trip will clear the way for a summit meeting between the President and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "My hope is that we'll make progress at this meeting between the foreign ministers, that is our secretary of state and their foreign minister. And there will be other meetings. Maybe even a summit.")

Baker also said he sees a better than even chance for movement towards arms control during the Reagan Presidency.

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "This is not the last chance. This is another step in the march towards a meaningful, safe and desirable arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.")

Maybe not the last chance, but the pressure is on. Baker described arms control as a "primary ambition" of Mr. Reagan's and he has just 21 months to negotiate an agreement and get it ratified. (ABC-Lead)

CBS'S DAN RATHER: Chances for another Reagan-Gorbachev summit increased today. The Soviet Union and the United States both sent signals that a new nuclear arms control agreement may be inching closer to reality. This came as U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met three times in Moscow.

CBS'S BILL MCLAUGHLIN: Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze this evening surprised even their own aides by holding an unscheduled, late-night round of arms control talks. When they ended late Monday night, the State Department, sounding a cautiously positive note, called the talks "serious, business-like and moving along energetically." And that was not the only unusual event in Moscow today. There was a very special passover celebration for some leading Jewish opponents of the Kremlin.... They joined Shultz for a seder at the home of the American Ambassador. As they celebrated with kosher wine and food that was flown in on a U.S. Air Force jet, Shultz promised that America would never abandon them.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "We never give up. We never stop trying. And in the end, some good things do happen.")

Another uncommon sight: six American Marines gathered at Moscow airport -- some of more than three dozen men being sent home because they may have been compromised by the reported KGB penetration of the embassy they were assigned to guard. And at the new embassy, said to be dangerously compromised by KGB listening devices, a U.S. diplomat tried to avoid the subject of espionage.

(JEFFREY SMITH, U.S. Diplomat: "I'm trying to tell you that I have no idea, where, for instance, there might be listening devices.")

MCLAUGHLIN continues: But espionage was on Shultz's mind when he began his talk here this morning with Shevardnadze. Shultz has been ordered by President Reagan to start off with a stern lecture about hyperactive Soviet spies. Both sides, however, were said to be eager to get down to the details of an agreement to rid Europe of intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Clearly both sides are being pushed towards trying to reach an agreement by the harsh realities of politics by the knowledge that if major progress is not made now, there simply won't be enough time to reach an arms control treaty before President Reagan leaves office.

CBS's BILL PLANTE: In California, the President's Chief of Staff was upbeat about the Shultz's visit and insisted that time isn't necessarily running out.

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "This is not the last chance and my hope is that we'll make progress at this meeting between the foreign ministers, that is our secretary of state and their foreign minister, and there will be other meetings. Maybe even a summit.")

But there won't be another Reagan-Gorbachev summit unless there is an arms control agreement to sign. The most likely deal eliminates intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviets have proposed leaving each side with 100 warheads somewhere outside Europe. The U.S. will push to get rid of those as well, thereby eliminating the need for on-site inspection. And even then the Soviets would still have about 130 short-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the U.S. none. In conventional forces, the Soviets and the Warsaw Pact have an overwhelming advantage -- problems the Reagan Administration insists must be solved before there can be a deal.

(TV coverage: File footage of The President and Gorbachev standing together on steps of Hofdi House.)

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "This President is certainly not going to fly off on just any arms control agreement.")

Even so, the optimism on the part of senior U.S. officials is real, perhaps in part because they are so anxious for the President to host a summit meeting in the U.S. next September. As word filters back from Moscow over the next couple of days, the President and his staff will have a better idea of whether their optimism is realistic.

RATHER: A report by the Department of the Navy's Inspector General recommends that U.S. Marine guards serving at American embassies in Communist countries be given random lie detector tests. This is to prevent any future spy scandals. The report also criticizes the State Department for routinely delegating authority to Marine sergeants who have no expertise in Soviet styled-espionage. (CBS-Lead)

#### U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS

NBC's JOHN CHANCELLOR: Here we are in Moscow, six months after the breakdown in the summit in Reykjavik and here is a viewer's guide to this chapter of the story. Remember that George Shultz wouldn't be here today had the Russians not thrown President Reagan a life preserver. The Reykjavik summit fell apart, partially because of disagreement over star wars. Then the President got in trouble over the Iran-contra business. It was a cold winter for Soviet-American relations until February which produced a big surprise.

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CHANCELLOR continues: Mikhail Gorbachev said he could be flexible on star wars. The White House was pleased and that's why George Shultz is here today. That should be good news if you are for arms control. But not necessarily. It seems that the anti-arms control hardliners at the Pentagon have won the latest battle for the President's ear. Secretary Shultz didn't get the marching orders he wanted. He is looking unhappy. But that may not be much of a clue, because the secretary often looks unhappy. In fact, a wise viewer would not place any bets on success or failure of these talks at this time. One thing we do know -- George Shultz can take some comfort that the scandal of the Marines at the embassy became known before he got here. If that hadn't happened the Kremlin might have been listening in on all of Mr. Shultz's calls to the White House during these talks. The eavesdropping at the embassy has given a whole new meaning to that old Moscow phrase "the party line." (NBC-9)

#### HINCKLEY

BROKAW: John Hinckley Jr. was in a Washington courtroom today and the man who tried to kill President Reagan six years ago heard a psychiatrist testify that he is now well enough to take a one-day leave from the hospital on his own.

NBC's CARL STERN: Hinckley had hoped the judge would grant him an Easter furlough, instead he and his parents heard new allegations involving his written correspondence from the mental institution. Psychiatrist Glen Miller, who is supporting the furlough volunteered that Hinckley has written recently to mass murderer Ted Bundy on death row in Florida expressing sorrow over what he called "Bundy's awkward position." The psychiatrist also said that Hinckley had gotten a letter from Squeaky Fromme, who tried to assassinate President Ford. And Hinckley had asked for the address of convicted killer Charles Manson. But Miller said even though Hinckley's judgement in writing letters may not be perfect, he is a changed man and realizes it was wrong to shoot President Reagan and James Brady. Miller said Hinckley prays for Brady each night. Mrs. Brady, who has opposed the furlough was in the courtroom. Hinckley watched without emotion as his letters were revealed. But Judge Parker suddenly decided to recess the hearing to give the prosecutors time to subpoena Hinckley's writings. The prosecutors did make public a 1982 letter in which Hinckley asked a Chicago women to send him a .38 revolver or go to Connecticut to kill Jody Foster or skyjack an airplane to free Hinckley and reunite him with Foster. The psychiatrist has testified that Hinckley no longer fantasizes about the movie actress Foster and called Hinckley's condition "psychosis in remission." The psychiatrist left the hearing saying Hinckley was no longer dangerous, but his condition could flare up. Hinckley was returned to the hospital where all his writings will now be gathered for examination in court on Wednesday.

(TV coverage: File footage of President Reagan's assassination attempt).  
(NBC-2, ABC-2, CBS-4)

## LIBYA

RATHER: Tomorrow marks one year since the United States air raid on Libya. Libyan leader Khadafy recently suffered another military loss. His troops occupying northern Chad fell to forces from Chad.... The Libyans lost territory.... Libya's losses are believed to be in excess of \$1 billion and the human cost is still being counted. Hundreds died, thousands were captured and are today prisoners of war.... (CBS-6)

## SOUTH AFRICA

JENNINGS: In South Africa Bishop Desmond Tutu said Christians cannot obey new police orders restricting protests without honoring God. He was referring to new government regulations which says that not even at a prayer meeting can there be any protest about the many South Africans who have been detained without charge. And so today Bishop Tutu disobeyed those orders and the government seemed to back off....

ABC's JIM HICKEY: At a church service in Capetown today Bishop Tutu's challenge was clear and precise.

(BISHOP DESMOND TUTU: "I urge as I do now, the authorities to release all detainees. And I hope you support me in such a call. Do you?")

That is now illegal -- to campaign for the release of South Africans detained, sometimes for months, without charge. Among those who condemn the new regulation is U.S. Ambassador Edward Perkins. In his first public criticism of the South African government, he called the law "an erosion of fundamental liberties."

(AMBASSADOR EDWARD PERKINS: "It is disfunctional to keep people in detention without trial.")

Anti-government groups say up to 25,000 people have been arrested at some point since last June charged with no crime; hundreds of them children....

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

## TEXACO BANKRUPTCY

BROKAW: Texaco appears to have won a major gamble today, the day after it shocked the business world by becoming the largest U.S. company ever to declare bankruptcy. A Texas appeals court ruled that Texaco now will not have to post a \$12 billion bond in its bitter fight with Pennzoil....

(NBC-4, ABC-3, CBS-2)

## PRESIDENTIAL RACES

BROKAW: President Reagan today called the Republicans running in 1988 "fine gentlemen and good friends," but he repeated his promise to remain strictly neutral until a candidate is chosen at the 1988 Republican convention in New Orleans. (NBC-6)

BROKAW: Gary Hart today formally entered the race for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988. He is already far ahead in the early polls and it was an announcement that has been expected ever since President Reagan's landslide victory over Walter Mondale more than two years ago. (NBC-5, ABC-6, CBS-10)

-End of B-Section-



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Secretary Shultz's Moscow Trip -- Secretary Shultz protested alleged Soviet spying at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, but then extended his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on nuclear arms control.  
(Baltimore Sun, New York Times, USA Today, Washington Times, Reuter UPI)

### NATIONAL NEWS

Baker Denies Reagan Considering New Taxes -- Chief of Staff Howard Baker said that President Reagan has no plans to consider new taxes to get the budget deficit down, despite a suggestion to that effect from his former economic architect.  
(UPI)

### IRAN-NICARAGUA

Contra Foes Spread Tales That Meese Halted Probe -- Congressional foes of contra aid are targeting Attorney General Meese, probing charges that he meddled in a potentially embarrassing Miami investigation into alleged drug running by the Nicaraguan resistance.  
(Washington Times)

### NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

SHULTZ IN MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz met with Soviet Foreign Minister three times in Moscow.

HINCKLEY -- John Hinckley heard damaging testimony concerning his "pen-pals" -- Charles Manson and serial killer Theodore Bundy.

LIBYA -- Tomorrow marks the one year anniversary of the U.S. air raid on Libya.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-2  
NATIONAL NEWS.....A-9  
IRAN-NICARAGUA.....A-11  
NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHULTZ SET TO MEET GORBACHEV TODAY

MOSCOW- Secretary Shultz is set to meet Soviet leader Gorbachev today after completing more than seven hours of what the U.S. called serious and businesslike talks on arms control, spying and other issues.

The talks, which began yesterday and are due to end on Wednesday, were distinguished by the fact that Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze spent more than two-and-one-half hours in private discussions without their advisers.

The first item raised by Shultz concerned U.S. complaints about Soviet espionage activities, including the enlistment of U.S. Marine guards to gain access to the Moscow embassy for KGB agents, said a U.S. official who asked that his name not be published.

Shultz also made a point of pressing for improved human rights and discussed specific rights cases during his early private meeting with Shevardnadze, this official said. (Carol Giacomo, Reuter)

Secretary Shultz's Moscow Trip

Secretary Shultz protested alleged Soviet spying at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, but then extended his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on nuclear arms control.

Shultz's protest came amid Soviet claims that Washington was trying to "darken the atmosphere" of the superpower talks with accusations that Soviet spies enticed Marine guards with sex to get into sensitive areas of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

After two scheduled sessions on Monday, Shultz and Shevardnadze unexpectedly held a third evening session, which U.S. officials said was to discuss arms control. (Matthew Quinn, UPI)

Shultz, In Soviet Union, Presses For Pact On Mid-Range Arms

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz met with the Soviet Foreign Minister for more than seven hours in an effort to prepare the way for a treaty curbing medium-range missiles.

"There is a lot of work on the agenda," said State Department spokesman Charles Redman. "The two sides worked energetically to work through that agenda."

The Soviet press struck an expectant tone, after a week of sometimes bitter commentaries about the American uproar over embassy security.

The government press agency Tass said Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze were "considering in a concrete way" the prospects for removing medium-range missiles from Europe.

(Bill Keller, New York Times, A1)

### Shultz Begins Talks In Moscow

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze started a three-day attempt to break the superpower logjam with more than seven hours of talks at a pre-revolutionary mansion here.

But as the two leaders emerged from an unscheduled late-night session, State Department spokesman Charles Redman would only characterize the talks as "serious (and) businesslike." He declined to add "fruitful" to his description.

"There is a lot of work on the agenda," Redman said, and disclosed that experts from the two countries had formed six working groups for more detailed discussions today and tomorrow.

The numerous working groups seemed to suggest that the superpowers are tackling the broad problems of their relationship rather than focusing only on topics on which they have a large measure of basic agreement, such as the question of withdrawing medium-range missiles in Europe.

(Antero Pietila, Baltimore Sun, A1)

### Shultz Arms Talks Extend Into Night, Breakthrough Is Speculated

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister continued arms control talks late into last night, arousing speculation that they were approaching a breakthrough. Both sides imposed a news blackout on the talks, which center on seeking an agreement to reduce or eliminate intermediate-range missiles.

At President Reagan's ranch in Santa Barbara, Calif., an optimistic White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said Reagan wanted an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, "But he is no going to give the store away for a treaty."

"I would not be surprised to see a summit meeting come from these talks. President Reagan's proposals are realistic, and the Soviet Union appears to be moving. The atmosphere is right. There is a better than even chance for an arms control agreement," Baker said.

(Washington Times, A1)

### Hopes Rise For Summit, Arms Deal

Secretary Shultz meets in Moscow this morning with Soviet leader Gorbachev -- a conference that the White House hopes will yield a date for a new super power summit.

Chief of Staff Howard Baker said there's "a distinct possibility" that President Reagan and Gorbachev will meet again.

"The invitation for the general secretary to visit the U.S. is still on the table," said Baker in Santa Barbara, Calif., where Reagan is vacationing.

(Juan Walte, USA Today, A1)

BAKER SEES A DECISION ON SUMMIT  
Staff Chief Stresses Arms Pact Hope  
In Discussing Shultz Trip

SANTA BARBARA -- White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said he "would not be surprised" to see a decision on the next superpower summit result from Secretary Shultz's meetings this week in Moscow.

Speaking before Shultz had filed any reports on his first meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Baker repeatedly stressed his optimism about the prospects for an arms control agreement before President Reagan leaves office in early 1989. He said Reagan now has a "historic opportunity" to reach an agreement because of a confluence of U.S. and Soviet interests.

However, Baker acknowledged that Reagan has only "the next several months" to make progress on arms control during his presidency. "At some point, obviously, it will be too late to get an agreement and a ratification, but we're far from that point right now," he told reporters at a briefing here.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

SHULTZ ENCOURAGES SOVIET 'REFUSENIKS'  
U.S., Soviet Officials Begin Talks On Arms Control Issues

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz assured Soviet dissidents that "we never give up, we never stop trying" to advance the cause of human rights and promote emigration from the Soviet Union and urged them to do the same.

In the most dramatic show of support for the cause of Soviet Jews by a top U.S. official in Moscow, Shultz made his pledge during a solemn celebration of Passover at the U.S. ambassador's residence with about 40 prominent Jewish "refuseniks" -- people who have been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union.

There was no word from either side on what was accomplished in nearly eight hours of official talks between U.S. and Soviet delegations, including 2½ hours of one-on-one discussions between Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The talks began shortly after Shultz' arrival here on a three-day mission that is expected to be crucial for chances to achieve a nuclear arms control agreement in the remaining months of the Reagan Administration.

(Gary Lee & Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

INF AFTERMATH WORRIES CRITICS

As the two superpowers move closer to eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe, critics are becoming increasingly worried about the military landscape the potential pact would leave behind.

Complete removal of the missiles -- the "zero option" -- has been criticized by moderate Democrats and conservative Republicans, top military officials on both sides of the Atlantic and senior officials in the Administration itself.

Their fears are many: that the Warsaw Pact advantage in conventional -- non-nuclear -- and chemical weapons will be accentuated; that the Soviets will leave fewer NATO targets to complicate their wartime planning; that there will be one less rung on the ladder of nuclear escalation.

(Warren Strobel, Washington Times, A1)

NEW MARINES ARRIVE IN MOSCOW,  
RANDOM LIE DETECTOR TESTS PROPOSED

As Marine replacements begin arriving in Moscow to protect the U.S. Embassy, Pentagon sources say an internal Navy study proposes that embassy guards be subjected to random lie-detector test.

All 28 guards will be replaced by the end of the week, the Pentagon said. By the end of May, the six-member guard force in Leningrad also will be replaced.

Pentagon officials disclosed that the study recommends that Marine guards should be added to the list of "critical security" jobs subject to random polygraph tests.  
(Norman Black, AP)

Moscow Marines To Be Questioned At Quantico

More than half of the Marine corps' troubled Moscow embassy detachment has been transferred from the Soviet Union and is heading for the Quantico Marine Base where the Marines will face detailed questioning in the service's widening espionage investigation.

By the end of the week, a Marine spokesman said, all members of the detachment will have left the Soviet Union, where two members of the elite Marine guard force allegedly allowed Soviet secret police agents into the embassy's most sensitive areas. The corps has announced it is also recalling the six Marines assigned to the Leningrad consulate, where a third guard has been accused of similar crimes.

(Washington Post, A11)

NUNN URGES NATO TO CONSIDER  
'BOLD, INNOVATIVE' ARMS PROPOSALS

BRUSSELS -- Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, suggested that the West renounce the possible first use of nuclear weapons in return for a Warsaw Pact pledge to disperse its tank formations from the East-West frontier to dispel the possibility of a sudden attack.

The suggestion, similar to one floated a number of years ago in NATO circles, was one of several the powerful defense expert raised at a private conference on arms cooperation as he urged NATO to adopt bold and revolutionary policies.  
(David Fouquet, Washington Post, A18)

Nunn Urges Troop Pullbacks

BRUSSELS -- Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, proposed a pullback of two U.S. and 13 Soviet Army divisions from Europe as a step toward balancing the opposing forces.

The Georgia Democrat said in a speech here that the disparity between the size of Soviet and NATO conventional forces in Europe assumed greater importance for the Western alliance as prospects increased for an agreement to cut nuclear missiles.

Nunn said large-scale and unequal cuts in the ground forces of the two superpowers stationed in Europe were required to bring about a "stable, non-threatening conventional balance" between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.  
(Reuter story, Washington Times, A1)

SIGNING SET FOR JAPANESE SANCTIONS ORDER

Baker Says Reagan 'Probably' Will Put  
Penalty Tariffs Into Effect On Friday

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said President Reagan would "probably" sign the final order Friday imposing stiff penalty tariffs on Japanese electronics products.

Baker's statement to reporters at the California White House appeared to dash any hope Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had of persuading the President to rescind the order imposing 100 percent retaliatory tariffs on \$300 million worth of Japanese goods because of Japan's failure to honor the terms of a semiconductor trade agreements.

Baker emphasized that the Reagan Administration is not seeking a confrontation with Japan. "Nobody wants a trade war," he said. "Nobody want to be a patsy either. I think this was a good step by the President and I think the Japanese are paying very careful attention to it."

(David Hoffman & Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A20)

Reagan Prepares To Impose Tariffs On Japan

SANTA BARBARA -- President Reagan is gearing up to impose \$300 million in punitive tariffs Friday against Japanese electronic products because "nobody want to be a patsy," White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker says.

Imposition of the new 100 percent tariffs on a wide range of products -- including television sets, car stereos and computer discs -- would come two weeks before Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits Reagan in Washington and less than two months before he and Nakasone join other allied leaders at the annual economic summit in Venice.

At the same time Congress will be debating more severe trade restrictions than Reagan is willing to accept -- all of which led Baker to predict "a very lively season on the whole issue."

(Ira Allen, UPI)

SEEKING SHELTER FROM COMPUTER CHIP SANCTIONS

Japanese Companies And Customers Testify Against U.S. Tariffs

More than 80 representatives of Japanese companies, U.S. businesses that buy Japanese products and users of Japanese products paraded before a panel of officials from nine government agencies to give their views of trade sanctions scheduled to take effect Friday. The hearing is to continue today.

Chris Parlin of the U.S. Trade Representative's office said a major factor in the decision would be "the degree of impact on U.S. consumers" from the sanctions.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, C1)

JAPAN DRAWING UP LIST OF POSSIBLE  
SANCTIONS AGAINST U.S. PRODUCTS

TOKYO -- Japan said it is drawing up a list of possible measures, including sanctions against U.S. products, if the U.S. goes ahead with plans to impose punitive tariffs on some Japanese goods.

Masaji Yamamoto, deputy director general of machinery for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, told a news conference that the U.S. "is not justified to take the measures it is about to undertake."

Asked if Japan was considering imposing tariffs against the U.S. in response, he said, "We do give consideration to that possibility."

(Steven Paulson, AP)

U.S. NOT CHANGING CRITICAL VIEW  
OF ANTI-KHOMEINI MUJAHEDDEEN

The U.S. is not changing its critical view of the anti-Khomeini Mujahedeen organization despite calls by two congressmen for a dialogue with the group, an official says.

The Reagan Administration announced it would refine its statements on the group which U.S. officials say has engaged in terrorist activity in its opposition to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhullah Khomeini. But the official, who asked not to be identified, said the statements would add only nuances to the U.S. position and represent "no change in our views."

The State Department earlier this month reiterated its 1985 position that mere opposition to Khomeini "is no reason for us to support a group which has engaged in terrorist actions for several years."

(Joan Mower, AP)

ISRAELIS, PALESTINIANS BRACE  
FOR MORE TROUBLE AFTER SHOOTING

JERUSALEM -- Israelis and Palestinians braced for possible trouble today in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip after troops shot and killed an Arab student yesterday in a clash at Bir Zeit University.

The last such incident, also at Bir Zeit on December 4 when two students were shot to death, sparked weeks of violence during which two more Palestinians were killed and dozens of Israelis and Arabs were wounded.

(Bernard Edinger, Reuter)

#### U.S. SHIFTS STAND ON SOUTH AFRICA

Americia's low-profile ambassador has suddenly broken cover with a broadside on the South African government -- a shift in U.S. policy that could dominate the closing weeks of a white national election campaign.

The immediate catalyst for Ambassador Edward Perkins' move was Pretoria's most recent curb on political opposition. Announced over the weekend, the decree bars virtually any public call for the release of the people detained without charge under a 10-month-old state of emergency. Yesterday, the towering diplomat, America's first black ambassador here, attended a Cape Town church service held by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu to protest the ban.

With the rest of the packed churchgoers, Perkins rose for "Nkosi Sikele Afrika," the country's black-nationalist anthem. Minutes later -- in a break with an earlier Reagan Administration policy of "constructive engagement" that stressed the primary importance of private persuasion with Pretoria -- the U.S. Embassy issued a statement lashing out at South Africa's gradual curtailing of political opposition.

(Ned Temko, Christian Science Monitor, A1)

#### ZIMBABWE SEEKS ADVANCED SOVIET JETS

U.S. Aides Unable To Confirm Deal For Sophisticated MiG29s

Administration officials said that Zimbabwe has been negotiating with the Soviet Union for purchase of advanced military jets or air defense equipment but said they could not confirm reports that the African nation has agreed to buy sophisticated MiG29s.

The Soviet Union has never sold heavy arms to Zimbabwe and never previously supplied the MiG29, one of its most advanced interceptor jets, to any African state, including Moscow's closest sub-Saharan ally, Angola. The report, if true, would mark a major departure in Soviet policy toward the region and a sharp break with its relatively cautious approach toward the racial conflict there that increasingly pits white-ruled South Africa against its African neighbors harboring South African black nationalist guerrillas.

(David Ottaway, Washington Post, A17)

#### CONTADORA BLOC WELCOMES CENTRAL AMERICAN SUMMIT

BUENOS AIRES -- The eight-nation Contadora group endorsed plans for a Central American summit in mid-June that would include Nicaragua, and welcomed new peace proposals by the president of Costa Rica.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said the Contadora countries viewed "with satisfaction" the proposed Central American summit, and he called a peace plan presented by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez "a proposal that helps the process of negotiations."

(Daniel Drosdoff, UPI)

NATIONAL NEWS

WHITE HOUSE PRESSES ITS OWN 'GLASNOST'

SANTA BARBARA -- Glasnost has come to the western White House.

For the White House, besieged for five months from the Iran scandal, glasnost has arrived just in time for President Reagan's Easter ranch vacation.

Former spokesman Larry Speakes and ex-chief of staff Donald Regan limited public access to information.

Gone are the days when reporters competed for dinner or tennis invitations with officials.

Instead, under Marlin Fitzwater's direction, the White House has parceled officials out as dinner, breakfast and cocktail guests -- spreading them evenly among reporters, rather than feeding only one or two favored news organizations.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A4)

BAKER DENIES REAGAN CONSIDERING NEW TAXES

SANTA BARBARA -- Chief of Staff Howard Baker said that President Reagan has no plans to consider new taxes to get the budget deficit down, despite a suggestion to that effect from his former economic architect.

In a TV appearance Sunday, former Deputy Treasury Secretary Richard Darman said an increase in excise taxes on cigarettes, liquor and telephone service could form the basis for budget compromise with Congress.

But Baker said Monday, "I don't think the President is going to agree to discuss new taxes at all."

He left room for the President to change his mind, declaring, "At the appropriate time and with the appropriate group (of congressional leaders) and within the framework of an appropriated structure, and you can read that to mean budget reform, he would be willing to talk about trying to work out an arrangement."

(UPI)

REAGAN BACKS OPERATION OF NUCLEAR PLANT

MANCHESTER, N.H. -- President Reagan, in an interview published today, said Massachusetts' opposition to New Hampshire's Seabrook nuclear plant should not prevent the controversial reactor from operating.

Reagan said he would support changes in Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules to prevent a state from blocking the licensing of a nuclear plant in a neighboring state.

(UPI story, Washington Post, A5)

DRUG-WAR RADAR PICKS UP A FUNDING BLIP  
Weinberger Opposes Meese Over Billing  
The Navy For Custom Service's Airborne Eye

President Reagan's proclaimed war on drugs has touched off turf battles on many fronts within the government, the latest of which pits Defense Secretary against Attorney General Meese over providing a Navy radar, and the money with which to buy it, to help Lockheed Corp. of California get into the surveillance business.

"The project would be lengthy and accompanied by high risk," Weinberger warned Meese in a letter obtained by The Washington Post, "requiring amounts from \$200 million to as much as \$1 billion."

Weinberger was referring to Lockheed's plan to transform its P3 antisubmarine plane, which the Navy will stop buying this year, into a drug patrol aircraft to compete with the Grumman Corp.'s E2C Hawkeye surveillance aircraft. Meese, as chairman of Reagan's National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, has been pressing Weinberger to allot one of the APS138 surveillance radars made by General Electric under contract to the Navy, for the P3 project and to pay for the radar out of Navy funds.

(George Wilson, Washington Post, A21)

HINCKLEY HEARING IS ADJOURNED  
His Attempts To Contact Murderers Are Reported In U.S. Court

Presidential assailant John Hinckley wrote a recent letter to serial killer Theodore Bundy expressing "sorrow...[and] his feelings of the awful position that Bundy must be in" and several years ago requested Charles Manson's address so he could write him, a psychiatrist testified.

The surprise testimony brought an abrupt adjournment of the special hearing in federal court here on whether Hinckley will be permitted a one-day unescorted Easter visit with his parents. Hinckley has been confined to St. Elizabeths Hospital since he was found not guilty by reason of insanity in the March 30, 1981 attack on President Reagan and three others.

(Nancy Lewis, Washington Post, A4)

Hinckley's Bid For Easter Visit Delayed

John Hinckley's bid for an Easter Sunday visit with his parents is on hold until a federal court can see letters regarding convicted murderer Charles Manson and Florida death-row inmate Theodore Bundy.

Court proceeding on Hinckley's request were stopped abruptly after a psychiatrist, testifying on Hinckley's behalf, revealed the presidential assailant had written Bundy and considered corresponding with Manson.

Hinckley's lawyers have indicated the proposed visit to an undisclosed location could be a forerunner to a request for Hinckley's permanent release from the hospital.

(Lori Santos, UPI)

## IRAN-NICARAGUA

### CONTRA FOES SPREAD TALES THAT MEESE HALTED PROBE

Congressional foes of contra aid are targeting Attorney General Meese, probing charges that he meddled in a potentially embarrassing Miami investigation into alleged drug running by the Nicaraguan resistance.

The Justice Department has called the allegations "absurd" and claims that critical evidence being explored by congressional committees actually proves "beyond any possible doubt" that the Administration backed the Miami probe.

The charges have been circulated by the staff of Sen. John Kerry and by former ambassador to El Salvador Robert White, who now heads an anti-contra think tank in Washington, sources said.

(Michael Hedges, Washington Times, A1)

### JUDGE TO HEAR ARGUMENTS IN SECORD CASE

A federal judge is set to hear arguments between Senate lawyers and Richard Secord, a key figure in the Iran-contra affair, over Secord's refusal to give investigators access to his foreign bank records.

The hearing today before U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson was expected to focus on whether Secord's Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination extends to bank records he controls.

It was unclear if Robinson would issue a decision today.

(Robert Doherty, UPI)

### IRAN-CONTRA OVERLAP DESCRIBED

Two airplanes chartered by retired Air Force major general Richard Secord in May 1986 to ferry U.S. arms destined for Iran also were used on the return flights to carry munitions from Lisbon to the Nicaraguan rebels in Central America, informed sources said yesterday.

The dual-purpose trips, paid for in advance by what is believed to be a Secord company, is the clearest illustration yet of the overlap between the Iran and contra operations, congressional investigators believe.

(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A11)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY FOR MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1987

SHULTZ IN MOSCOW

NBC's TOM BROKAW: It is hard to know if the meetings between Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze are going well in Moscow tonight, but at least they are going long. Tonight the two officials went into an unscheduled third meeting. NBC's Chris Wallace reports that White House officials say there is every indication that the Soviets do want to make a deal on the elimination or reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

NBC's ANNE GARRELS: It was a night very different from other Moscow nights. Secretary of State Shultz met with Soviet Jews who gathered in the U.S. Ambassador's residence for a passover seder. All are fighting to emigrate.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "Our effort is always there. We never give up. We've never stopped trying. And, in the end, some good things do happen.") But while human rights are high on Shultz's agenda, the focus has been on arms control. And after meeting all day, Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze held a surprise session tonight. Both sides have agreed, in principle, to scrap medium-range missiles in Europe. But that leaves the Soviets with 130 shorter-range missiles. The U.S. has none. The U.S. wants the right to match these missiles. The Soviets want to freeze the levels, and then negotiate reductions. Verification is also a problem. The Soviets don't like on-site inspection. They are now proposing to eliminate all medium-range missiles in Asia as well as Europe, arguing that under these conditions such strict on-site inspection would no longer be necessary. While the talks went on, reporters were offered a tour of the new embassy. But unlike their Soviet counterparts in Washington, American diplomats here put on no show. No evidence was presented to support the American charges that the main office building is riddled with listening devices. Following the Marine spy scandal the atmosphere at the embassy is tense. According to sources, diplomats have been patrolling 24-hours a day, concerned that the Soviets might try to burn the embassy to destroy the proof of their spying. But the spy scandal doesn't seem to have affected today's talks which U.S. officials call energetic, wide-ranging and lengthy. Shultz will meet Soviet leader Gorbachev tomorrow while experts from both sides continue to work on arms control.

BROKAW: And White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker was saying today that he believes that there is a historic opportunity for a super power summit meeting later this year. He said the issues, atmosphere and leadership are right for progress on intermediate-range nuclear weapons. At the same time, all of the Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow will be replaced by the end of this week. This rotation is part of the Administration's investigation into charges that Marine guards were allowing KGB agents access to the embassy in exchange for sexual favors from Soviet women.

NBC's JIM MIKLASZEWSKI: This was the Marine security force in Leningrad in 1982. But the spit-shined image has been tarnished. One of these Marines, Sgt. John Weirick, is in custody suspected of espionage in the growing sex and spy scandal.

MIKLASZEWSKI continues: Photos show Weirick and others cavorting at Marine house beer-bash parties often attended by Soviet women -- a violation of strict fraternization rules.... Sgt. Rooney Pope served along side Weirick and said the Marines considered the rules against fraternization a joke.

(ROONEY POPE: "One Marine was caught fratenizing and they sent him to Hawaii -- what punishment, right?")

... Pope married a Soviet woman...and kept their affair secret from the U.S. Embassy. Pope said he first suspected his wife was a KGB agent and was prepared to turn himself in if the Soviets threatened him with blackmail.

(ROONEY POPE: "It's like looking over my shoulder, wondering when they're going to come and put chains on me like they did to John.")

Pope suggests that strict rules against fraternization be relaxed, to reduce the threat of blackmail against Marines and espionage against U.S. embassies. (NBC-Lead)

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: Last week at this time the Soviets and the Reagan Administration couldn't find a thing that was good to say about the other.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY: After flying from Helsinki, Secretary of State Shultz wasted no time in getting down to business. He and his counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, talked all day and then added an unexpected night session. The issues raised: Soviet espionage, human rights and perhaps most important, there was an usually detailed discussion of arms control. If there is to be an arms control agreement during the Reagan Presidency, one that would remove nuclear missiles from Europe, Shultz's three days of talks may prove crucial. The Soviets say progress will depend on the U.S. (VIKTOR KARPOV, Soviet Arms Negotiator: "But we don't know whether Mr. Shultz brings the basis for positive results or not.")

While Shultz met with the Soviets, American officials conducted a tour of the controversial new embassy compound...a tour of everything but the new embassy itself which stands empty because it is allegedly riddled with Soviet listening devices. Secretary Shultz says there are bugs, but his people at the embassy, apparently trying not to stir up trouble during his visit, were ordered to keep quiet.

(JEFFREY SMITH, U.S. diplomat: "Because, it's just not something we're talking about.")

Out of view of cameras is the special communications van that was flown in for Shultz's visit so he can talk to Washington without the Soviets listening. Conspicuously in view, several of the new Marine guards who have just arrived. Tomorrow Shultz will deliver a letter from President Reagan during what is regarded as the critical meeting of this trip -- a session with General Secretary Gorbachev. If the Soviets are planning any major new arms control initiatives or anything else, American officials say Gorbachev will be the man to deliver the news.

ABC's WALTER ROGERS: Secretary Shultz took time out from his arms control talks tonight to celebrate the passover seder with Soviet Jews who have been denied permission to emigrate.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "We never give up. We never stop trying. And in the end some good things do happen. But we never give up.")

Shultz brought much of the food for this passover dinner from America -- the secretary showing his solidarity with Soviet Jews. Despite hints to the West that Moscow is about to let large numbers of Soviet Jews leave, one prominent refusenik was not optimistic.

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RODGERS continues:

(JOSEF BEGUN, Soviet refusenik: "Just now we have no, it seems to me, real changes.")

About 40 Soviet refuseniks went to the Moscow visa office again today applying to leave. They are hoping Secretary Shultz will plead their case to Soviet leader Gorbachev. But exit visas are still scarce in a country with a history of anti-Semitism.

JENNINGS: President Reagan is now vacationing in California, but he and his staff are certainly monitoring the talks in Moscow. Today, they say the talks could succeed.

ABC's SHIELA KAST: White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker publicly raised the possibility that Secretary Shultz's trip will clear the way for a summit meeting between the President and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "My hope is that we'll make progress at this meeting between the foreign ministers, that is our secretary of state and their foreign minister. And there will be other meetings. Maybe even a summit.")

Baker also said he sees a better than even chance for movement towards arms control during the Reagan Presidency.

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "This is not the last chance. This is another step in the march towards a meaningful, safe and desirable arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.")

Maybe not the last chance, but the pressure is on. Baker described arms control as a "primary ambition" of Mr. Reagan's and he has just 21 months to negotiate an agreement and get it ratified. (ABC-Lead)

CBS'S DAN RATHER: Chances for another Reagan-Gorbachev summit increased today. The Soviet Union and the United States both sent signals that a new nuclear arms control agreement may be inching closer to reality. This came as U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met three times in Moscow.

CBS'S BILL MCLAUGHLIN: Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze this evening surprised even their own aides by holding an unscheduled, late-night round of arms control talks. When they ended late Monday night, the State Department, sounding a cautiously positive note, called the talks "serious, business-like and moving along energetically." And that was not the only unusual event in Moscow today. There was a very special passover celebration for some leading Jewish opponents of the Kremlin.... They joined Shultz for a seder at the home of the American Ambassador. As they celebrated with kosher wine and food that was flown in on a U.S. Air Force jet, Shultz promised that America would never abandon them.

(SECRETARY SHULTZ: "We never give up. We never stop trying. And in the end, some good things do happen.")

Another uncommon sight: six American Marines gathered at Moscow airport -- some of more than three dozen men being sent home because they may have been compromised by the reported KGB penetration of the embassy they were assigned to guard. And at the new embassy, said to be dangerously compromised by KGB listening devices, a U.S. diplomat tried to avoid the subject of espionage.

(JEFFREY SMITH, U.S. Diplomat: "I'm trying to tell you that I have no idea, where, for instance, there might be listening devices.")

MCLAUGHLIN continues: But espionage was on Shultz's mind when he began his talk here this morning with Shevardnadze. Shultz has been ordered by President Reagan to start off with a stern lecture about hyperactive Soviet spies. Both sides, however, were said to be eager to get down to the details of an agreement to rid Europe of intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Clearly both sides are being pushed towards trying to reach an agreement by the harsh realities of politics by the knowledge that if major progress is not made now, there simply won't be enough time to reach an arms control treaty before President Reagan leaves office.

CBS's BILL PLANTE: In California, the President's Chief of Staff was upbeat about the Shultz's visit and insisted that time isn't necessarily running out.

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "This is not the last chance and my hope is that we'll make progress at this meeting between the foreign ministers, that is our secretary of state and their foreign minister, and there will be other meetings. Maybe even a summit.")

But there won't be another Reagan-Gorbachev summit unless there is an arms control agreement to sign. The most likely deal eliminates intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviets have proposed leaving each side with 100 warheads somewhere outside Europe. The U.S. will push to get rid of those as well, thereby eliminating the need for on-site inspection. And even then the Soviets would still have about 130 short-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the U.S. none. In conventional forces, the Soviets and the Warsaw Pact have an overwhelming advantage -- problems the Reagan Administration insists must be solved before there can be a deal.

(TV coverage: File footage of The President and Gorbachev standing together on steps of Hofdi House.)

(SENATOR HOWARD BAKER: "This President is certainly not going to fly off on just any arms control agreement.")

Even so, the optimism on the part of senior U.S. officials is real, perhaps in part because they are so anxious for the President to host a summit meeting in the U.S. next September. As word filters back from Moscow over the next couple of days, the President and his staff will have a better idea of whether their optimism is realistic.

RATHER: A report by the Department of the Navy's Inspector General recommends that U.S. Marine guards serving at American embassies in Communist countries be given random lie detector tests. This is to prevent any future spy scandals. The report also criticizes the State Department for routinely delegating authority to Marine sergeants who have no expertise in Soviet styled-espionage. (CBS-Lead)

#### U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS

NBC's JOHN CHANCELLOR: Here we are in Moscow, six months after the breakdown in the summit in Reykjavik and here is a viewer's guide to this chapter of the story. Remember that George Shultz wouldn't be here today had the Russians not thrown President Reagan a life preserver. The Reykjavik summit fell apart, partially because of disagreement over star wars. Then the President got in trouble over the Iran-contra business. It was a cold winter for Soviet-American relations until February which produced a big surprise.

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CHANCELLOR continues: Mikhail Gorbachev said he could be flexible on star wars. The White House was pleased and that's why George Shultz is here today. That should be good news if you are for arms control. But not necessarily. It seems that the anti-arms control hardliners at the Pentagon have won the latest battle for the President's ear. Secretary Shultz didn't get the marching orders he wanted. He is looking unhappy. But that may not be much of a clue, because the secretary often looks unhappy. In fact, a wise viewer would not place any bets on success or failure of these talks at this time. One thing we do know -- George Shultz can take some comfort that the scandal of the Marines at the embassy became known before he got here. If that hadn't happened the Kremlin might have been listening in on all of Mr. Shultz's calls to the White House during these talks. The eavesdropping at the embassy has given a whole new meaning to that old Moscow phrase "the party line." (NBC-9)

#### HINCKLEY

BROKAW: John Hinckley Jr. was in a Washington courtroom today and the man who tried to kill President Reagan six years ago heard a psychiatrist testify that he is now well enough to take a one-day leave from the hospital on his own.

NBC's CARL STERN: Hinckley had hoped the judge would grant him an Easter furlough, instead he and his parents heard new allegations involving his written correspondence from the mental institution. Psychiatrist Glen Miller, who is supporting the furlough volunteered that Hinckley has written recently to mass murderer Ted Bundy on death row in Florida expressing sorrow over what he called "Bundy's awkward position." The psychiatrist also said that Hinckley had gotten a letter from Squeaky Fromme, who tried to assassinate President Ford. And Hinckley had asked for the address of convicted killer Charles Manson. But Miller said even though Hinckley's judgement in writing letters may not be perfect, he is a changed man and realizes it was wrong to shoot President Reagan and James Brady. Miller said Hinckley prays for Brady each night. Mrs. Brady, who has opposed the furlough was in the courtroom. Hinckley watched without emotion as his letters were revealed. But Judge Parker suddenly decided to recess the hearing to give the prosecutors time to subpoena Hinckley's writings. The prosecutors did make public a 1982 letter in which Hinckley asked a Chicago woman to send him a .38 revolver or go to Connecticut to kill Jody Foster or skyjack an airplane to free Hinckley and reunite him with Foster. The psychiatrist has testified that Hinckley no longer fantasizes about the movie actress Foster and called Hinckley's condition "psychosis in remission." The psychiatrist left the hearing saying Hinckley was no longer dangerous, but his condition could flare up. Hinckley was returned to the hospital where all his writings will now be gathered for examination in court on Wednesday.

(TV coverage: File footage of President Reagan's assassination attempt).  
(NBC-2, ABC-2, CBS-4)

## LIBYA

RATHER: Tomorrow marks one year since the United States air raid on Libya. Libyan leader Khadafy recently suffered another military loss. His troops occupying northern Chad fell to forces from Chad.... The Libyans lost territory.... Libya's losses are believed to be in excess of \$1 billion and the human cost is still being counted. Hundreds died, thousands were captured and are today prisoners of war.... (CBS-6)

## SOUTH AFRICA

JENNINGS: In South Africa Bishop Desmond Tutu said Christians cannot obey new police orders restricting protests without honoring God. He was referring to new government regulations which says that not even at a prayer meeting can there be any protest about the many South Africans who have been detained without charge. And so today Bishop Tutu disobeyed those orders and the government seemed to back off....

ABC's JIM HICKEY: At a church service in Capetown today Bishop Tutu's challenge was clear and precise.

(BISHOP DESMOND TUTU: "I urge as I do now, the authorities to release all detainees. And I hope you support me in such a call. Do you?")

That is now illegal -- to campaign for the release of South Africans detained, sometimes for months, without charge. Among those who condemn the new regulation is U.S. Ambassador Edward Perkins. In his first public criticism of the South African government, he called the law "an erosion of fundamental liberties."

(AMBASSADOR EDWARD PERKINS: "It is dysfunctional to keep people in detention without trial.")

Anti-government groups say up to 25,000 people have been arrested at some point since last June charged with no crime; hundreds of them children....

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

## TEXACO BANKRUPTCY

BROKAW: Texaco appears to have won a major gamble today, the day after it shocked the business world by becoming the largest U.S. company ever to declare bankruptcy. A Texas appeals court ruled that Texaco now will not have to post a \$12 billion bond in its bitter fight with Pennzoil....

(NBC-4, ABC-3, CBS-2)

## PRESIDENTIAL RACES

BROKAW: President Reagan today called the Republicans running in 1988 "fine gentlemen and good friends," but he repeated his promise to remain strictly neutral until a candidate is chosen at the 1988 Republican convention in New Orleans. (NBC-6)

BROKAW: Gary Hart today formally entered the race for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988. He is already far ahead in the early polls and it was an announcement that has been expected ever since President Reagan's landslide victory over Walter Mondale more than two years ago. (NBC-5, ABC-6, CBS-10)

-End of B-Section-