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# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Plays Down Threat Of Trade War Ahead Of Nakasone Visit -- President Reagan has set the stage for crucial talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone later this week by playing down the threat of a trade war between the U.S. and its main Pacific ally. (USA Today, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Reuter)

Waldheim Barred From U.S. -- Kurt Waldheim, the president of Austria and former secretary general of the U.N., becomes the highest governmental official barred from entering the U.S. as a result of his being placed on the "watch list" for alleged Nazi war crimes.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, Newhouse, Reuter, UPI)

### NATIONAL NEWS

Senate Begins Debate On Budget -- The Senate opened floor debate on next year's \$1 trillion federal budget, with lawmakers challenging proposed deficit figures and pushing for more defense spending.

(New York Times, Washington Times, AP)

### NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

**WALDHEIM --** The Justice Department announced that Kurt Waldheim will not be permitted to enter the United States.

**TRADE --** President Reagan said he hoped that sanctions imposed against Japan can be lifted soon.

**ARMS CONTROL --** The Soviet Union presented its draft treaty for the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe.



DRAWING BY BERNARD SCHOENBAUM;  
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*"Remember, son, these are your tax-free years.  
Make the most of them."*

## ***INTERNATIONAL NEWS***

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### **STOP 'HEMMING AND HAWING' ON TRADE, REAGAN BIDS JAPAN, ALSO WARNING HILL**

President Reagan called upon the Japanese to stop "hemming and hawing" and open their markets but denounced pending trade legislation in Congress as unwarranted "protectionism" that would harm American consumers and U.S. international relationships.

Overall, the President had harsher words for Congress than for Japan, and said he hoped "before long" that the Administration would be able to lift \$300 million worth of sanctions recently imposed on Japanese computer, television and power tool imports. But Reagan was more explicit than he has been before in criticizing Japanese trade practices, saying that "Japan's financial markets aren't yet as open as ours to outsiders."

"The final answer to the trade problem between America and Japan is not more hemming and hawing, not more trade sanctions, not more voluntary restraint agreements -- though these may be needed as steps along the way -- and certainly not more unfulfilled agreements," Reagan said. "The answer is genuinely fair and open markets on both sides of the Pacific. And the sooner, the better."

The President called pending trade legislation in Congress "dangerous," saying it would "make us use a steamroller against unfair practices every time, no matter whether the steamroller would open the trade doors or flatten the entire house."

House Speaker Jim Wright, who favors the Gephardt amendment, dismissed Reagan's speech as "somewhat juvenile rhetoric." He said Congress left the President with his options open for six years and that the trade deficit, now at \$170 billion, "has gotten worse and worse." He also dismissed criticisms that the Gephardt amendment would affect financial markets. (Lou Cannon & Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A4)

### **President Hopes Sanctions On Japan Will Be Short-Lived**

President Reagan said U.S. trade sanctions against Tokyo could be lifted soon.

"I hope that before long we can lift these (tariffs) and that this episode will be recorded as a small incident," Reagan told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The President's conciliatory tone was welcome news for Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese prime minister who arrives here tomorrow fresh from a series of stinging rebukes at home.

(Marc Lerner, Washington Times, A1)

### **Reagan Plays Down Threat Of Trade War Ahead Of Nakasone Visit**

President Reagan has set the stage for crucial talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone later this week by playing down the threat of a trade war between the U.S. and its main Pacific ally.

In a speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Reagan also urged Congress to reject "dangerous" trade legislation.

Reagan, in an indirect but clear reference to the Gephardt plan, called it a "particularly bad proposal" that would risk "sending our economic relationship with a friendly country crashing into the sea."

(Gene Gibbons, Reuter)

### Reagan Calls Trade Bill 'Steamroller'

President Reagan, hoping to derail protectionist legislation on Capitol Hill, blasted a trade bill the House debates today as a "steamroller" that would "flatten the entire house."

In Tokyo, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters he's bringing "specific measures," including more aid to developing countries, he hopes will soften Western anger at Japan's trade surplus.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A4)

### Reagan Threatens Veto Of Gephardt Trade Provision

A showdown is nearing in the House on a major trade bill, and the Reagan Administration is raising the threat of a veto if a controversial amendment requiring trade retaliation is adopted.

An Administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Administration privately anticipates narrow approval of the amendment by Rep. Richard Gephardt in the Democratic-controlled chamber.

Gephardt spoke cautiously on the eve of House debate on the legislation. "It will be close," he told reporters. "We have to fight for every vote."

Even some prominent Democrats have suggested Gephardt's measure -- approved by the House last year -- is overly restrictive. While Speaker Jim Wright supports the amendment, opponents include House Majority Leader Thomas Foley, Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski and Rep. Sam Gibbons, chairman of the House trade subcommittee.

Reagan Cabinet members, in a letter to Wright, called the bill unacceptable overall and the Gephardt measure "even more destructive."

(Tom Raum, AP)

### Even Dems Divided On Measure

The House today opens debate on trade. The top item: a proposal by Rep. Richard Gephardt requiring countries with unfair practices to cut surpluses 10 percent a year.

House GOP leader Bob Michel called the measure "a recessionary time bomb" that would "blow up in our face." But Gephardt said "the time bomb has already exploded."

(Fred Anklam, USA Today, A4)

### SUPREME COURT WON'T REVIEW DUMPING CASE

The Supreme Court, acting amid growing friction between the U.S. and Japan over trade policies, rejected claims by U.S. television manufacturers that their Japanese counterparts had illegally "dumped" sets in this country at below-cost prices.

The high court's action may spur efforts by U.S. companies to have Congress amend the 1916 Antidumping Act to make it easier to prove illegal dumping allegations and to collect damages. Such an amendment is included in a trade bill scheduled for floor action this week in the House.

(Al Kamen, Washington Post, C1)

U.S. JAPAN-TRADE CABLE RELEASED BY REP. DINGELL  
Tokyo Said Aiming To Rule Computer Market

A senior Japanese trade official told his American counterparts earlier this year that U.S. manufacturers of supercomputers should either be nationalized or taken over by bigger companies if they want to sell their products in Japan, according to a classified State Department report of the meeting released yesterday.

"In the end, the Japanese side acknowledged it is unwilling to take any steps to improve access for U.S. manufacturers (of supercomputers) to the government procurement sector of the Japanese market," the summary of a January meeting in Tokyo between high-ranking U.S. and Japanese trade negotiators said.

"Japanese responses appeared to support the view that (the objective) of Japanese industry, with the tacit or overt GOJ (government of Japan) support, is eventual domination of (the) international computer market," the summary concluded.

The report was included in testimony on pending trade legislation before the House Rules Committee by Rep. John Dingell. Dingell, who described Japanese trade practices as "outrageous and exclusionary" said the State Department "reluctantly" gave him the cable containing the report, which was classified "confidential" and marked restricted to limited distribution.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, C1)

WALDHEIM IS BARRED FROM ENTERING U.S.  
Meese Acts On Nazi War-Crimes Evidence

The Reagan Administration barred Austrian President Kurt Waldheim from entering the U.S. after concluding there is sufficient evidence to suspect him of involvement in Nazi war crimes.

Waldheim, the former secretary general of the U.N., was put on the Justice Department's "watch list" of prohibited people, the first time in U.S. history that the head of a friendly country has been branded an undesirable alien suspected of crimes including murder.

The decision by Attorney General Meese, following more than a year of charges against Waldheim by Jewish groups, caused Austria to recall its ambassador here, Thomas Klestil, for consultations. Austrian officials and public opinion consistently have rejected the charges against Waldheim, who served as U.N. secretary general in 1972-1982, and resentment among Austrian voters is regarded as having been a major factor in Waldheim's election last year to the largely ceremonial president's office.

In summoning its ambassador to Vienna, Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock said the U.S. action "causes Austria deep consternation and is firmly rejected.... Such action by the American Administration is all the more regrettable in view of the decades of excellent Austro-American relations, characterized on the Austrian side by deep gratitude with regard to the American people.

The angry Austrian reaction came despite official U.S. efforts to stress that the decision "deals with Mr. Waldheim as an individual" and that the U.S. values "our relationship with Austria highly and will work to strengthen our friendship."

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A1)



### U.S. Bars Waldheim Because Of Nazi Past

Austrian President Kurt Waldheim as a German Army officer during World War II took part in "the most vicious anti-Semitic acts you could imagine," the Justice Department announced as it barred him from entering the U.S.

Attorney General Meese, acting on the advice of Neal Sher, head of the department's office of special investigations, personally made to decision after an hourlong meeting Saturday with Secretary Shultz.

(John McCaslin, Washington Times, A1)

### Waldheim Barred From U.S.

Kurt Waldheim, the president of Austria and former secretary general of the U.N., becomes the highest governmental official barred from entering the U.S. as a result of his being placed on the "watch list" for alleged Nazi war crimes.

"The evidence collected...establishes a prima facie case that Kurt Waldheim assisted or otherwise participated in the persecution of persons because of race, religion, national origin or political opinion," said Justice Department spokesman Terry Eastland in a prepared statement.

"This administrative measure is not based upon a demonstration of proof in accordance with traditional European legal practices," said Austrian Embassy spokesman Walter Greinert.

(Kathryn Kahler, Newhouse)

### Austria Recalls Ambassador In Waldheim Flap

Austria has recalled its ambassador and is considering further diplomatic protests in response to Attorney General Meese's decision to bar Kurt Waldheim from the U.S. for his alleged role in Nazi war crimes.

In Vienna, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said Monday's decision to place Waldheim, Austria's president and former secretary general of the U.N., on a U.S. immigration "watch list" and deny him entrance to the U.S. was "a source of great dismay for myself and my country."

As a result, U.S.-Austrian relations "must now be rebuilt," Vranitzky said.  
(Lori Santos, UPI)

### Waldheim Says He Has A Clear Conscience, U.S. Move Unjust

VIENNA -- Austrian President Kurt Waldheim has said he has a clear conscience and that the U.S. move to bar him as a private citizen contravenes the basic principles of justice, the Austrian Press Agency (APA) reported.

Waldheim told a dinner for Austrian members of parliament attended by APA Editor-in-Chief Otto Schoenherr that he was deeply disappointed and expected the Austrian government to react appropriately to defend Austria's reputation.

Waldheim, 68, told the legislators the U.S. decision had been taken even though his lawyers had made available all relevant material, trusting in the sense of justice of the American friends, APA said.

(David Lewis, Reuter)

ROWNY SAYS THE NEWS ON ARMS CONTROL  
IS NOT AS GOOD AS BAKER SAYS IT IS

Rm 4930  
State Dept.  
cp Commander Shaker  
for Amk.  
Rowny

President Reagan's arms control adviser, Edward Rowny, is signaling caution on an agreement with the Soviets, hinting White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker jumped the gun by saying the Soviet offer was too good a deal to pass up.

Rowny's harsh criticism of the U.S. for failing to think out all the consequences of a deal with the Soviets shows the Administration is deeply divided on how to handle negotiations with the Soviets.

Rowny endorsed much of the view expressed by former President Richard Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who warned the Soviets may succeed in driving a wedge between the U.S. and its allies if an agreement is signed as now proposed.

The White House also expressed anger that Nixon in an interview called Reagan's SDI defense shield proposal a "myth."

Brent Scowcroft, former national security adviser to President Ford, also has expressed irritation with Baker, saying it was obvious Baker was telling Reagan the domestic political benefits of an arms deal were too good to pass up.

(Ann McFeatters, Scripps Howard)

U.S. Adviser Dissents On Missile Pact

One of President Reagan's top arms-control advisers voiced strong misgivings about the Administration's push for an agreement with the Soviet Union to reduce intermediate-range nuclear forces.

It was the most conspicuous show of dissent within the Administration to date over a prospective treaty to destroy 408 Soviet missiles -- with 1,224 warheads -- and remove 316 U.S. missiles from Western Europe.

"We're focusing on minutiae. We're focusing on the wrong problems. We're not looking at the big issues," said Lt. Gen. Edward Rowny, special adviser to the President. "Why focus on Gorbachev's agenda?" he asked.

(Stephens Broening, Baltimore Sun, A1)

U.S. OFFICIALS CITE GAPS IN DRAFT SOVIET TREATY

The Soviet Union's draft treaty on medium-range nuclear missiles, presented to U.S. negotiators at the Geneva talks, is likely to engender a substantial amount of additional bargaining before agreement can be reached between the two nations, U.S. officials said.

The Soviet draft, which parallels a similar treaty draft introduced last month by the U.S., does not contain a provision on the contentious issue of shorter-range missiles as the U.S. had requested, the officials said. However, Soviet negotiators made a separate presentation of Moscow's position on this issue.

(Don Oberdorfer & Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A14)

### SOVIET GENEVA NEGOTIATORS TO OUTLINE EUROMISSILE DRAFT TREATY

GENEVA -- Soviet negotiators today will outline Moscow's new draft treaty to scrap "Euromissiles" already introduced at the Geneva superpower arms talks.

U.S. arms delegation spokesman Terry Shroeder declined to comment on the draft at the end of yesterday's session, which lasted nearly 4½ hours. He only said, "We will be studying it carefully."

Alexei Obukhov, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, is due to hold a news conference today to explain Moscow's views on two issues said to dominate the talks -- how to deal with shorter-range missiles and measures to check against cheating treaty provisions. (Claude Fillet, Reuter)

### WEST EUROPEAN MINISTERS MEET TO REVIEW NUCLEAR ARMS STAND

LUXEMBOURG -- West European defense and foreign ministers meet today for talks expected to be dominated by a proposed superpower deal on cutting nuclear missiles in Europe.

Ministers from seven allies meet under the auspices of the Western European Union and could disclose the likely position of key countries, such as West Germany, France and Britain. (Jonathan Clayton, Reuter)

### BONN DELAYS DECISION ON MISSILES

#### Government Divided On Soviet Offer To Scrap Short-Range Arms

BONN -- The West German government, sharply divided over how to respond to a Soviet offer to scrap some short-range nuclear missiles in Europe, postponed a decision on the issue despite U.S. pressure for a quick answer.

West Germany is worried that the Soviet proposal, if accepted, would leave it the only NATO member within range of Soviet ground-based nuclear weapons in Europe, according to senior officials of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union.

The political debate has been intensified by fears that a future nuclear war in Central Europe would be confined to German territory and that Germans in the east and west would be the principal victims.

Following a top-level meeting led by Kohl, chief government spokesman Friedhelm Ost said Bonn would decide on the matter only after examining the Soviet Union's draft treaty on the issue.

(Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A1)



MOSCOW HITS U.S. ON ISSUE OF REFUSENIKS  
Ties Of U.S. Aides Said To Be Too Close

MOSCOW -- In an escalation of the Kremlin's human rights offensive against the U.S., an official Soviet newspaper pinpointed five American diplomats as maintaining close links to Soviet citizens seeking to emigrate and accused the U.S. officials of "pursuing what were far from diplomatic activities."

The attack came in an article about a peaceful demonstration held by refuseniks in Moscow which several American diplomats attended, according to the newspaper.

The U.S. Embassy could not be reached for comment.

(Gary Lee, Washington Post, A17)

REAGAN AWARE OF PROBLEM IN MARINE CASE

Top national security officials have warned President Reagan that prosecuting Marine guards accused of security breached may be difficult, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said.

Fitzwater's comments came in response to a Washington Post report in which government officials said prosecution has been jeopardized by lack of evidence, retractions of statements by key witnesses and legal flaws in interrogation of suspects by the Naval Investigative Service.

(Molly Moore, Washington Post, A10)

U.S. POLICYMAKERS SPLIT ON PHILIPPINES  
Pentagon Aide Hits State Dept.,  
Aquino On Handling Of Insurgency

The Pentagon and State Department remain at odds over whether the Philippine government is facing up successfully to the worsening Communist insurgency there and whether the U.S. should become more directly involved in the struggle to cope with it.

At a conference in Boston Friday, George Talbot, a Pentagon official, sharply criticized both the State Department and the government of President Corazon Aquino for covering up the insurgency problem and seeking to deal with it by relying far too much on a buildup of conventional military forces.

Congressional sources said there had been "a lot of tension" recently between the State Department and the Pentagon over their differing assessments of how successful the Aquino government has been in countering the growing insurgency led by the Communist-dominated New People's Army.

The sources said the Pentagon is pushing for a more active U.S. role because of concerns that the Philippine government is not coming to terms with the insurgency. The State Department, on the other hand, is more sensitive to the domestic political pressures on Aquino to avoid both a high U.S. military profile in the Philippines and an all-out campaign against the Communist rebels.

(David Ottaway, Washington Post, A18)

PAKISTAN, CITING RISE IN AIR RAIDS,  
SEEKS TO LEASE U.S. RADAR PLANES

Pakistan has made an urgent request to lease American radar aircraft to defend against border raids by warplanes based in Afghanistan, Administration officials said.

Dropping an earlier request to buy surveillance planes, Pakistan said for the first time that it would be willing to lease them instead. This would require American personnel to operate from Pakistani territory, according to the American officials.

But Pakistani officials assured Washington that the planes would not fly over Afghanistan and that the Americans would be safe.

(Elaine Sciolino, New York Times, A1)

EL SALVADOR ASKS U.S. TO HELP CUSHION  
IMMIGRANTS' RETURN UNDER NEW LAW

Duarte Seeks Ruling For Countrymen Here Illegally To Stay On

Fearing that a wave of returning immigrants will increase the political and economic instability in Central America, the governments of El Salvador and Costa Rica have sought assurances from Washington of help in dealing with the problem.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador has written to President Reagan asking an exception under the new U.S. immigration law so that Salvadorans illegally in the U.S. will be allowed to remain temporarily to ease the financial burden on his warring nation.

(Terri Shaw, Washington Post, A18)

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## **NATIONAL NEWS**

### **SENATE BEGINS DEBATE ON THE BUDGET**

The Senate opened floor debate on next year's \$1 trillion federal budget, with lawmakers challenging proposed deficit figures and pushing for more defense spending.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd predicted a lengthy struggle, but said he hoped to complete up to 50 hours of debate on four proposed spending plans this week. The West Virginia Democrat said a final vote should be taken on Friday.

Byrd said he supports the budget resolution approved by the Senate Budget Committee that calls for \$18 billion in new taxes and \$18 billion in spending cuts divided between military and domestic programs.

But soon after Budget Committee Chairman Lawton Chiles outlined the spending plan on the floor, it came under attack from Sen. Pete Domenici, ranking GOP committee member.

The New Mexico Republican criticized the priorities of the so-called Chiles budget, which would spend \$284 billion for the military in 1988, nearly \$14 billion less than President Reagan has requested.

(Gene Grabowski, Washington Times, A2)

### **Democrats In Senate Seeking GOP Help On Budget Plan**

The Senate began debate on a 1988 budget plan that would include \$11.5 billion in new taxes.

The Democratic leadership is unsure if it has the votes to approve the plan and is working on possible compromises in an effort to get Republican support.

The problem for the Democrats is the difficulty in building a majority for a plan that cuts domestic spending as well as military spending and raises taxes. It is hard to find a senator who is not unhappy with at least one part of the program.

(Jonathan Fuerbringer, New York Times, A23)

### **Senate Republicans Plan Effort To Boost Military Spending In Budget**

Moderate Republicans in the Senate, breaking with GOP strategy in the House and the White House, plan to offer an alternative budget that would boost military spending.

Sen. Pete Domenici announced he will propose a fiscal 1988 budget that also would have a smaller tax increase and greater domestic spending cuts than the plan Democrats are pushing this week in the Senate they control.

Domenici, trying to win White House support for his efforts, said he will include provisions President Reagan has been touting, including more presidential power to rescind spending programs and a two-year commitment on military spending.

"This might be the way to open the door to the White House and the President" becoming involved, said Domenici, the senior Republican on the Senate Budget Committee.

"We need Republican involvement and we need presidential involvement because we need the job done right now," Budget Chairman Lawton Chiles said.

(Steven Komarow, AP)

#### PANEL ADDS TO PENTAGON BUDGET CUTS

##### Marine Jet Dropped, SDI Funds Reduced By House Armed Services

The House Armed Services Committee eliminated the Marins' AV8B Harrier jump jet in rewriting its defense authorization bill to reduce the total to the \$289 billion established by the House-passed budget resolution.

The committee also sliced another \$260 million from President Reagan's SDI program. The committee earlier had cut the President's request by \$1.9 billion. In its second go at preparing an authorization bill for the floor, the committee dropped the total to \$3.58 billion.

Meanwhile, the Senate Armed Services Committee was putting finishing touches on its procurement bill.

(George Wilson & Tom Kenworthy, Washington Post, A8)

#### INTERIOR DEPT. TEMPERS OFFSHORE DRILLING PLAN

##### But Groups Say Sensitive Areas Still Included

More New England and Alaska water would be off-limits to oil companies under a five-year offshore drilling plan the Interior Department sent to Congress.

But the department kept available, for now, some Alaska and New England waters and others off Florida that environmental groups said are the most vulnerable of all to spillage.

The department stressed that in the long, three-year planning and drafting process for the plan, it has ruled 46 percent of the 1.4 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf out of bounds to oil companies, and that it will consider restricting more acreage when it comes time actually to offer tracts.

Acknowledging that drilling opponents will try to block the department in Congress and elsewhere, Steven Griles, assistant interior secretary for land and minerals management, told a new conference, "All this is is a schedule. It's not a sale. It's where the debate begins, not where the debate ends."

(Guy Darst, Washington Post, A3)

#### Offshore Drilling Plan

Interior Secretary Donald Hodel calls the final five-year plan to develop America's outer continental shelf "the cornerstone of a rational energy plan" to meet the country's future energy needs without depending on unstable oil supplies from the Middle East.

But some California congressmen have said that the plan, sent to Congress Monday, represents "a declaration of war" because the value of their state's tourism and fishing industries outweighs the potential for offshore energy development.

(James Flanigan, Newhouse)

## HOUSE FIGHT LOOMS ON DAIRY PRICE SUPPORT CUT

The House Rules Committee cleared the way for a floor challenge to a part of a trade bill that would cost consumers and the Treasury about \$1 billion by canceling an anticipated cut in federal dairy price supports next January.

Reps. James Olin, leader of a last-ditch move to retain the reduction in dairy price supports, and Barney Frank won approval to offer an amendment that would kill the dairy section of the trade measure when it goes to the floor this week.

Olin called the trade bill's dairy language a "backdoor" attempt to change policy hammered out in the 1985 basic farm law to discourage surplus milk production by gradually lowering the price the government guarantees farmers.

(Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, A4)

## 560 ARRESTED AT CIA HEADQUARTERS

Throng Protesting U.S. Foreign Policy Snarls Traffic in McLean

About 560 demonstrators were arrested when 1,500 people thronged the gates of CIA headquarters in McLean in a protest of U.S. foreign policy that impeded access to the agency and snarled traffic in Fairfax County.

The nonviolent protesters, well organized remnants of the tens of thousands who gathered in Washington over the weekend for a "Mobilization for Justice & Peace in Central America and Southern Africa," were met by more than 200 Fairfax County and federal police, many dressed in riot gear and carrying chemical Mace. (Lee Hockstader, Washington Post, A1)

## FORMER DRUG ABUSER THANKS NANCY REAGAN FOR HER HELP

Nancy Reagan, addressing a luncheon for teenage volunteers, shared the spotlight with a former drug abuser who told the First Lady, "I'm one that you've helped."

Mrs. Reagan addressed a luncheon of about 500 teenagers plus community leaders, all attending the first United Way Young Leaders conference.

The First Lady told the crowd, "You can make a difference."

Richard Morris, 17, of Chattanooga, Tenn., sparked loud applause and a standing ovation during a question-and-answer session, when he told Mrs. Reagan, "I'm one that you've helped" with anti-drug abuse work.

(Tamara Henry, UPI)

## DEAVER'S MEDICINE MAY BE A DEFENSE

Michael Deaver is considering a plan to defend himself against perjury charges by arguing that his mental state at the time he is accused of making false statements was impaired by his use of prescription drugs, according to people with knowledge of his case.

Deaver, the former White House aide who became a lobbyist, filed papers in federal district court last week indicating that he would cite his psychological state in defending himself against a five-count indictment that charges him with lying before a federal grand jury and Congress.

(Philip Shenon, New York Times, A18)

## **IRAN — NICARAGUA**

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### **ISRAEL BALKS AT YIELDING IRAN DATA Limited Immunity, Veto On Disclosure Set As Conditions**

The Israeli government has balked at turning over financial data it collected on secret sales of U.S. arms to Iran without first getting limited immunity for its citizens from any criminal prosecution and control over public disclosure of any of the information, according to congressional and Administration sources.

The material was promised by the Israeli government to congressional probers looking into the Iran-contra affair. Investigators from the House and Senate select committees reviewed the material at the Israeli embassy but were given "some terms and conditions they could not agree on for its use," a spokesman for the House committee said.

According to informed sources, the Israelis have asked that they be allowed to veto the public release of any of the materials they propose to turn over to the committees. They have also asked for an assurance that the committees will not provide the material to independent counsel Lawrence Walsh. (Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A1)

### **Investigators Review Israeli Material On Iran Arms Deal**

Israel allowed congressional investigators to review a report on its role in the Iran arms deal but refused to allow the documents to be taken from the Israeli Embassy.

An Israeli official confirmed that Israel was seeking a promise of confidentiality from the investigators. The official, who asked not to be identified, said similar negotiations were being conducted with the office of independent counsel Lawrence Walsh, who is investigating the Iran-contra affair. (Ruth Sinai, AP)

### **SENATORS TO QUESTION WEBSTER AGAIN CIA Nominee Will Be Asked About FBI Probes Of Aid To Contras**

The Senate Intelligence Committee has decided to recall FBI Director William Webster for a public hearing Thursday to question him about FBI investigations of assistance to the Nicaraguan contras and possible unauthorized disclosures about them to Lt. Col. Oliver North, the former White House aide, according to congressional sources.

Thursday's session is not expected to prevent Webster's eventual approval by the committee and confirmation by the Senate, according to congressional sources. Nonetheless, Webster wanted to avoid the additional session and answer any questions in a letter or in private meetings with individual senators, according to sources close to the FBI director. (Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A12)



### WALSH'S FIRM MAY HAVE HANDLED TRANSACTION OF IRAN ARMS PLANES

The special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair acknowledged his law firm could have been involved in the sale of planes used to deliver arms to Iran and Nicaragua.

But the prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh, denied his firm's role in the plane sales would constitute a conflict of interest.

Walsh was commenting on a news report from Oklahoma City, where his law firm is located, that the firm handled documentation for the purchases by the Southern Air Transport Corporation of three planes, two of which were later used to ship arms to Iran and the contra rebels.

(Reuters)

### WALSH COUNTERS CRITICISM ABOUT PACE OF HIS PROBE Indictments May Precede Hill Hearings

Independent counsel Lawrence Walsh dismissed congressional criticism of his Iran-contra investigation as premature and said his pursuit of a possible conspiracy was "a natural line of investigation."

In an interview on the "MacNeil-Lehrer NewsHour," Walsh declined to say whether individuals would go to prison as a result of the Administration's secret arms sales to Iran and the covert pipeline of supplies to the Nicaraguan contras, but said "we're not doing this (investigation) just for the exercise."

According to sources familiar with the investigation, Walsh is considering bringing indictments, before congressional hearings begin next week, against several individuals scheduled to testify before the House and Senate Iran-contra committees under grants of immunity.

(George Lardner, Washington Post, A12)

### NORTH GIVEN PROTECTION

Lt. Col. Oliver North, who was fired from the National Security Council staff, is given around-the-clock protection because of fears he is on a terrorist "hit list," NBC News reported.

The report said the protection of North is not related to his role in the Iran arms-contra aid scandal, but instead stems from the U.S. air raid on Libya last April 15.

(UPI)

## **NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY**

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(Monday Evening, April 27, 1987)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Kurt Waldheim, President of Austria, former Secretary General of the United Nations, is officially not welcome in this country. The Justice Department announced today that because of his association with Nazi atrocities during WWII, Waldheim has been placed on a watch-list of people barred from the United States.

NBC's Carl Stern: At the Austrian Embassy it was announced that the ambassador to the U.S. had been called home. An angry statement was issued in Vienna.

(Dr. Alois Mock, Austrian spokesman, "The decisions of the American Justice Department to refuse entry to the president, has caused great consternation and I must strongly protest it.")

But Jewish groups, which had waited a year for the action, said it was fully justified. The Justice Department specifically accused Waldheim of material assistance or participation of the rounding-up of civilians for slave labor, mass deportation of Jews to concentration camps, the distribution of Nazi propaganda, the turning over of allied prisoners, primarily Greek and British for execution and the targeting of villages for reprisals. In one instance, Waldheim's efforts supposedly led to the Jews of the Island of Rhodes being put aboard a barge and apparently drowned in the Mediterranean. In his autobiography and other writings, Waldheim always claimed to have set out the war after he was wounded in 1941. Only two years ago, his name was discovered on a long list of German officials.

(Allan Ryan, former Justice Department official: "The list was just so obscure and that one line -- it's like one line in the Manhattan telephone book.")

The State Department stressed today that the Austrian presidency is largely a ceremonial job and the Justice Department said Waldheim was not expected to try to visit the U.S. anyway; although future special permission is possible. His travel to other countries may be limited as well in the remaining five years of his presidency... Fifty thousand former members of the German armed forces are on the list of those excluded from the U.S., but Waldheim is the first head of state. As relations cool, the Austrian chancellor may cancel plans to come here in May. (NBC-Lead)

ABC's John Martin: The Justice Department announced its decision more than a year after its own expert recommended that Waldheim be excluded.

(Terry Eastland, Department of Justice spokesman: "The Department of Justice has determined that a case of excludability exists with respect to Kurt Waldheim as an individual.")

Under the law, suspected war criminals can be barred even if they have never been convicted of a crime. Waldheim would be turned away if he attempted to visit the U.S. privately, but he could still be admitted as a head of state, according to U.S. officials. They insisted the decision does not involve the two governments.

(Attorney General Meese: "This was a matter where the law does not deal with a person as a president or as a secretary general of the United Nations, but deals with a person as an individual.")

(ABC-Lead, CBS-Lead)

## JAPANESE TRADE/THE DOLLAR

Brokaw: Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone will be coming to the U.S. this Wednesday and President Reagan said today he hopes that he can lift the stiff new tariffs against some Japanese products soon, but warned there could be more sanctions if Japan fails to open its markets. The trade dispute caused the dollar to fall even further today in Tokyo where it closed just over 138 yen.  
(TV coverage: Still photos of President Reagan and Nakasone in the right corner of frame, appearing over Brokaw's shoulder.)

NBC's Keith Miller: It was a historic day in Japan's financial markets where it appeared everyone was a loser. The dollar took another dive, setting a new post-war low against the yen. And the Tokyo stock market dropped right along with it. Share prices, in a day of panic selling, had the biggest one-day drop in the history of the exchange. The instability made the U.S.-Japan dispute even more critical. In an unusual briefing today for American reporters, Nakasone described the dispute as severe. He said he will urge President Reagan to lift sanctions imposed on some Japanese exports. The Japanese, he said, would offer new proposals to reduce their country's huge trade surplus. Special envoy just back from Washington had advised his government to do as the Americans want -- open up Japanese markets to foreign competition, stimulate domestic demand, and initiate a billion dollar government spending spree to offset Japan's trade surplus. And that would help Nakasone. The Prime Minister's popularity is at an all-time low. His attempt to pass a sales tax sparked a remarkable display of emotion in parliament. He lost and the defeat, say political experts, could cost Nakasone his job. It appears both sides are working hard to avoid any escalation in the trade dispute -- a dispute that threatens the economies of these two industrial giants. (NBC-2)

ABC's Kenneth Walker: In a speech before the Chamber of Commerce, President Reagan hinted he might have some good news for Prime Minister Nakasone during their meeting this week -- cancellation of \$300 million in unprecedented U.S. sanctions against Japanese imports.

(The President: "I hope that before long we can lift these and that this episode will be recorded as a small incident in the building of our relationship.")

(TV coverage: The President speaking before the Chamber of Commerce.)

Officials say that Nakasone will be told privately that the sanctions should be lifted by July, after a report certifies what already appears to be the end of Japanese dumping of computer semi-conductors. For the President, the really tough talks may be with the House of Representatives which will likely pass the so-called Gephardt amendment this week, setting mandatory retaliation against Japan and other countries with trade surpluses earned through unfair practices.

(The President: "Legislation before the House of Representatives would make us use a steamroller against unfair practices every time, no matter whether the steamroller would open the trade doors, or flatten the entire house.")

(TV coverage: The President speaking to the Chamber of Commerce.)

ABC's Walker (continues)

On Capitol Hill Republican leaders called Gephardt's plan a time bomb. (Robert Michel, House Minority Leader: "Mr. Gephardt thinks we need this amendment to wake up our trading partners, but in fact, this amendment will blow up in our face.")

Rep. Gephardt: "The time bomb is really the Reagan policy on trade and the time bomb has already exploded.")

The President has a delicate balancing act this week -- he has to act and sound tough on trade while at the same time try to coax enough concessions out of Nakasone to enable him to block the protectionist steamroller in Congress.

ABC's Peter Jennings: A Japanese data processing company announced today that it is buying an American supercomputer worth more than \$8 million. The Japanese say they hope the deal will ease trade frictions between this country and theirs. (ABC-10)

CBS's Bill Plante: President Reagan is facing confrontations over trade with both a foreign competitor, Japan, and a domestic one, the U.S. Congress. Today, he sounded the alarm on trade protectionism despite the fact that he recently placed punitive tariffs on some Japanese products.

(The President: "I hope that before long we can lift these and that this episode will be recorded as a small incident in the building of our relationship. But we'll do what is necessary to see that other nations live up to their obligations and trading agreements with us.")

(TV coverage: The President speaking to the Chamber of Commerce.)

But White House officials emphasized that they don't expect the sanctions to be lifted during the Washington visit this week of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. For that matter, officials expect the tariffs, punishing Japan for breaking an agreement on computer chips, to still be in place when the major allies meet at the economic summit in early June. The President saved his harshest words today for Congress, which will vote this week on a tough protectionist trade bill.

(The President: "Legislation before the House of Representatives would make us use a steamroller against unfair practices every time, no matter whether the steamroller would open the trade doors, or flatten the entire house.")

(TV coverage: The President speaking to the Chamber of Commerce.)

Mr. Reagan's target -- an amendment by Democrat Richard Gephardt which would require any nation with a big trade surplus resulting from unfair practices to reduce it voluntarily or face stiff tariffs. Republicans in Congress call Gephardt's plan a time bomb.

(Robert Michel, House Minority Leader: "Mr. Gephardt thinks we need this amendment to wake up our trading partners, but in fact this amendment will blow up in our face.")

Rep. Gephardt: "The time bomb is really the Reagan policy on trade and the time bomb is already exploded. It's exploded with a \$170 billion trade deficit.")

There are likely to be more fireworks when the House votes on the trade bill Thursday; that's the same day Mr. Reagan welcomes Prime Minister Nakasone for a state visit. And in both cases, the President is likely to find his credibility on the line. (CBS-2)

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## ARMS TALKS

Brokaw: At the missile talks in Geneva today the Soviet Union presented its draft treaty calling for the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe. This draft is expected to show just how far the Soviets are willing to go in providing measures for verification -- that's a key concern of the U.S. Neither side released any details after today's four hour meeting. (NBC-3, ABC-9)

## INDEPENDENT COUNSEL WALSH

Jennings: Even those with impeccable records can have a problem if they are not fully briefed of if there even appears to be a conflict of interests. In this case we're talking about the independent counsel, Lawrence Walsh. We have learned that Mr. Walsh is connected with a law firm in Oklahoma City which has done some work for one of the countries he's investigating.

NBC's James Walker: When Lawrence Walsh was named special prosecutor to investigate the Iran-contra scandal last December, his background was considered impeccable. Now it's been learned that Crowe and Dunlevy, the law firm with which Walsh is associated, has represented Southern Air Transport, a target of Walsh's own investigation.... Two of those planes later flew covert arms shipments to the Middle East which eventually ended up in Iran.

(Lawrence Walsh: "If you have a question whether that would pose a conflict, it would not.")

Can I ask you when you first learned that Crowe and Dunlevy does business with Southern Air Transport?

(Lawrence Walsh: "When you called me this morning to suggest that that may be the case.... (If I had known) I would have disclosed it to the FBI, but that would simply be because I've disclosed anything I could think of.")

Walsh pointed out that the law firm's work for Southern Air Transport involves routine title transactions -- the buying and selling of aircraft -- and that the company is not a full-time client. Walsh also said he does not share in the profits of the law firm, although at least one person who does share in the profits, Crowe and Dunlevy partner Richard Ford, is on the special prosecutor's staff.

(ABC-2, CBS-6)

## OLIVER NORTH

Brokaw: Col. Oliver North could become the target of a terrorist attack, so he is now receiving special protection at home and wherever he goes. North, a key figure in the Iran-contra affair, remains on active duty in the Marine corps.

NBC's Jim Miklaszewski: Agents from the Naval investigative service now guard Lt. Col. Oliver North around-the-clock. His daily commute to and from his Marine corps job outside Washington resembles a mini-motorcade with armed guards and a chase car. Defense Department sources say North has been receiving the secret service style protection for about two weeks. It began around April 15th, the one year anniversary of the U.S. attack on Libya.

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NBC's Miklaszewski (continues)

U.S. intelligence believes North has been targeted for assassination in retaliation for that raid. North worked in the White House for the National Security Council at the time and is reported to be on the top of a terrorist hit-list for his role in planning the raid on Libya and the intercept of the Achille Lauro hijackers in 1985. The naval security agents have taken over North's Fairfax, Virginia, home. They set up a command post in a motor home, but are careful to keep their weapons under wrap. Cameras and listening devices have been positioned to provide added surveillance. With his armed guards on look-out even a Sunday family outing has become a security ordeal. The Defense Department isn't certain just how long this intense security for Oliver North will last, but government sources indicated it could continue at least through the Iran-contra hearings in Congress. North is expected to be a key witness. (NBC-6)

CONTRAS

CBS's Dan Rather: The CIA-backed Nicaraguan contras are trying to get their act together before the U.S. Congress votes again on refinancing their covert war. So far, they have been unable to put together any new political leadership, but they say that they are making progress on the battlefield.... (CBS-5)

WILLIAM CASEY

Brokaw: Former CIA Director William Casey remains in a Long Island, N.Y., hospital tonight but now the hospital, at the request of the family, has imposed a blackout on any news of his condition. When Casey was admitted Saturday, he was listed in critical condition, suffering from pneumonia. Earlier this year, Casey, who is 74, underwent surgery for a cancerous brain tumor. (NBC-5, ABC-3, CBS-10)

CIA PROTEST

Brokaw: More than 550 demonstrators were arrested during a protest outside the CIA headquarters at Langley, Virginia, today -- the latest in a growing number of protests against the activities of the Intelligence Agency. They were protesting Administration policies in South Africa and Central American as well as covert CIA activities. (NBC-4, ABC-4, CBS-4)

OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING

Rather: Interior Secretary Donald Hodel is out today with his new national five-year plan for offshore oil drilling. Among the most controversial provisions -- exploration in waters off the Florida Keys. Hodel's blueprint opens up 750 million offshore acres to new drilling -- mostly off the coasts of California and Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico. The Reagan Administration plan exempts a large area off the New England coast. This plan takes effect in 60 days unless Congress changes it. (CBS-13)

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## MIAs

Brokaw: A citizens' group today proposed a new incentive to help locate U.S. servicemen missing in action in Southeast Asia -- a \$1 million reward. This group includes 5 member of Congress.

NBC's George Lewis: They unveiled a huge stack of bills -- a million dollars -- they said would be paid to any citizen of Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia who frees an American prisoner of war.

(Bill Hendon, former Congressman, "Our plan is simple and we intend to stick with it until it works.")

They plan to saturate Southeast Asia with posters, commercials and videocassettes. The group said it does not want to inspire any Rambo-style rescue missions, so Americans will not be eligible to claim the reward. The thought that Americans might still be imprisoned, two decades later, has haunted the families of the missing and Vietnam veterans groups.... Last week the Administration announced the appointment of General John Vessey as a special envoy to Vietnam, but Hanoi warned today that unless Vessey has full authority to negotiate differences between the U.S. and Vietnam, there will be no progress toward improved relations. At the same time the State Department has been accusing the Hanoi government of foot dragging.

(TV coverage : The President introducing Vessey; then at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.)

(Charles Redman, State Department spokesman: "The Vietnamese have not agreed to any meetings.") (NBC-10)

## LIVER TRANSPLANT

Rather: In Pittsburgh today a mother appealed to President Reagan again to help her seven-year-old son's life and death need for a liver transplant.

CBS's Susan Spencer: Ronnie DeSillers lies tonight near death -- his only hope -- a fourth liver transplant. One child has survived over a year after four transplants, but more than 100 other children wait and that means hard questions.... Ironically, the attention that may have helped the DeSillers' cause started with the theft of money for Ronnie's first transplant. That lead to heavy media coverage, even to a donation from the President.... (CBS-9)

-End of News Summary-

## EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

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### IRAN-CONTRA

Reagan's 'Errors' in Perspective -- "President Reagan's responses to the recent investigations have been unique in several respects; he appointed a bipartisan presidential commission that made a highly critical report of his Administration, he has not claimed executive privilege, and he has cooperated with the independent counsel and Congress to the point of making his personal diary available for scrutiny. It can be hoped President Reagan's unprecedented actions would receive enough favorable press response that future presidents will view them as a precedent worth following and not as the unwise actions of an idealist old actor who believed naively that, even in Washington, truth and honesty would be rewarded before the end of the final act."

(Clark Mollenhoff, Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger, 4/12)

### ARMS CONTROL

The Good and Bad of Gorbachev's Missile Proposal -- "I have a hunch President Reagan will get some kind of an arms-reduction pact with the Soviets before the end of this year. For economic and other reasons, Gorbachev seems eager to have an agreement. However, trouble will come when the U.S. and Soviet negotiators get into the final stages of discussions about strategic and space weapons.... I am confident President Reagan will not abandon his program to defend America against nuclear attack -- not even for a 50% reduction in nuclear weapons. We could still be wiped out by the Soviet's remaining 50%."

(William Randolph Hearst Jr., Los Angeles Herald Examiner, 4/19)

'Serious And Businesslike' -- "Relations between the superpowers have become super silly, leading one to believe that Gilbert and Sullivan are alive and well and running the show.... There seems to be progress between the powers. Chief of Staff Howard Baker Jr. expects that a decision to hold another summit will be made in Moscow. And Mr. Shultz says agreement on limiting nuclear weapons is close. That's great. Let's just hope they don't let Gilbert and Sullivan write the treaty."

(Idaho Statesman, 4/18)

Disarmament -- "It [an arms control agreement] could require years of negotiations to iron out the precise details and determine parity in the troop withdrawals so as to satisfy all the generals involved. But the effort would be well worth it if the result were a more stable peace in Europe."

(Charleston Daily Mail, 4/16)

Turning the Arms Race Around -- "Spring finds the hope of humanity resting on President Reagan and our NATO allies' positive response to Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposals for mutual reductions in intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Comments from the White House and Secretary of State George Shultz have been encouraging, but the legacy of mutual distrust and suspicion so painfully illustrated at Reykjavik, Iceland, remains a major obstacle.... Above all, we must keep faith that, despite all the obstacles we face, if the Soviet and American people demand it of their leaders, we can achieve world peace. This is the season of hope."

(Coretta Scott King, Indianapolis Star, 4/22)

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ARMS CONTROL (continued)

Opportunity Knocks For Arms Reduction -- "The series of meetings of senior officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which began in Washington Monday may be just as critical to the search for an arms control agreement as the talks with the Soviets.... Despite high levels of tension, peace has been maintained between the Soviet bloc and NATO countries for decades through the horrible concept of mutually assured destruction. It's time to give arms reduction a chance."

(Milwaukee Journal, 4/21)

Enemy of a Good Arms Agreement -- "Secretary of State George Shultz's journey to Moscow has stimulated the euphoria that arises whenever the U.S. and Soviet Union find anything they can agree on. The emotion should be suppressed. Though a decent deal is now within reach, it won't fundamentally alter the balance of terror. And in arms negotiations, patience is the paramount virtue."

(Chicago Tribune, 4/26)

Reagan's Decisions May Lead To Summit -- "Gorbachev has not yet responded to Reagan's invitation to a Washington summit. He has better make a decision quickly. The exchange rates on what he can get in terms of an arms control agreement may never be better."

(Milwaukee Sentinel, 4/16)

As Superpower Arms Negotiations Go To The Moment Of Truth... -- "There's a certain Alice's Tea Party quality to the debate developing on arms control as serious prospects emerge for agreement.... There is a lot of dancing around now as each side seeks to squeeze a bit more or give a bit less. And there is a lot of obfuscating pseudo-strategy. As the negotiations go to the moment of truth, the thing is to keep your eye on the details. They will show how much of the talk has been playing to the gallery, how much is about a real start on disarmament."

(Flora Lewis, Richmond Times-Dispatch, 4/22)

New Arms Deal Might Rekindle Old Detente Illusions -- "If an arms control agreement is reached with the Soviet Union, let's hope the president of the United States will not say that, 'it is not necessary to exaggerate (our) differences... Above all, we must not permit differences in economic and social systems to stand in the way of peace.' If President Reagan were to say that he would be as wrong as President Truman was when he said those words in his October 1946 speech to the United Nations.... Let's be clear that agreements with the Soviet Union on arms do not a detente make on ideology. Expanding their ideology world-wide, as a way to world power is something Marxist-Leninists will never give up. We shouldn't give up on stopping them from doing it. And President Reagan should keep in mind that he can and should not give up, even if Congress cries over a detente supposedly broken."

(Claudio Campuzano, New York City Tribune, 4/27)

Lifting Europe's Nuclear Burden -- "George Shultz has returned from Moscow with the makings of a deal. Thankfully, President Reagan gives every appearance of wanting to get cracking at it.... This time, Reagan seems more inclined toward a justified caution rather than obstructiveness in the guise of concern for national security. That's the proper frame of mind for this, Reagan's last chance to make his mark in superpower relations."

(Atlanta Journal, 4/18)

## **FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION**

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### **ARMS CONTROL**

"Mr. Richard Nixon...and Dr. Henry Kissinger...gave a blunt warning yesterday that if President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev struck the 'wrong kind of arms deal' they could create the most profound crisis in NATO's 40-year history.... Their warning, amounting to a frank rejection of the Gorbachev offer, will be profoundly influential and will put Mr. Reagan, who is eager for agreement, in a very difficult position."

(Times, Britain)

"Nixon and Kissinger are unlikely to sway the decision now. Unkind people may even recall that they were responsible for an arms control deal, SALT I, which did nothing to reduce nuclear weapons, but led to the mounting of numerous warheads on each missile and the resultant growth in nuclear striking power."

(Observer, Britain)

"Mr Shultz delighted Bonn Foreign Ministry officials in a (USIA Worldnet) television interview on Thursday in which he seemed to dismiss European fears about being left without nuclear cover if both short- and long-range INF missiles were included in a zero treaty."

(Financial Times, Britain)

"Construction of a European defense is the order of the day.... The purpose of Chirac's talks with Thatcher was to set a coherent Western position before NATO answers Gorbachev's latest offer. In reality, the issue was to define a common attitude on security of the old continent."

(Figaro, France)

"The novelty in Geneva is that, after a long tradition of useless negotiations, an agreement, as Shultz says, is close at hand, and not only for technical reasons: both Washington and Moscow have political reasons to work together toward a major agreement on nuclear disarmament."

(Stampa Sera, Italy)

"The real danger does not concern the theory of 'flexible response' or a possible larger cost for conventional defense of Europe. The real, big danger is that the Kremlin's smart and tricky strategy may weaken the pillar on which NATO is based -- mutual confidence among the allies."

(Il Tempo, Italy)

"Is (the Western Europeans') mistrust justified, or are they in danger of missing an historic opportunity, created by the USSR's urgent need to switch resources from disarmament to its failing economy? ...The best course doubtless would be to take the Soviets at their word and enter serious negotiations.... If Moscow takes heed of the European fears, the negotiations, though inevitably difficult, will be well worth embarking on. But West Europeans don't seem to have yet accepted that approach."

(Journal de Geneva, Switzerland)

"All in all, it seems that West European countries simply do not want to be stripped of nuclear weapons... They are cheaper...and they have served their original purpose which, according to NATO's former secretary general Lord Ismay, was to 'keep the Soviets out, the Americans in and the Germans down.'"

(Aamulahti, Finland)

-End of News Summary-