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# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Takes His Persian Gulf Policy To American People -- President Reagan, turned down in his bid for allied military help in Persian Gulf, is taking his case for a strengthened U.S. role in the troubled waterway to Congress and the American people. (USA Today, AP, UPI)

### NATIONAL NEWS

Inmates With AIDS Could Remain Jailed -- Education Secretary Bennett said the government may want to extend the imprisonment of inmates with AIDS who threaten to infect other people after their release. (Baltimore Sun, Washington Post, Washington Times)

### IRAN-NICARAGUA

Hamilton: 'Smoking Gun' Could Mean Reagan Impeachment -- Lawmakers probably would call for impeachment proceedings against President Reagan if evidence shows a "smoking gun" memo from Oliver North reached the Oval office, says Rep. Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House committee probing the Iran-contra affair. (Washington Post, UPI)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS -- President Reagan will address the nation on the outcome of Venice summit and the prospects for arms control.

PERSIAN GULF -- Pentagon sources reveal that Iran is now in position to use its Silkworm missiles against shipping in the Persian Gulf.

HOSTAGES -- Iran's embassy in Beirut denied a report that some American hostages had been taken to Iran.

#### ON HIS ARRIVAL IN VENICE

Robert Benchly, the great humorist-writer, went to Venice once. Upon his arrival he cabled back, "Arrived in Venice. Streets flooded. Please advise."

(Charles Gibson, "Good Morning America")

## **INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

### **REAGAN EXPECTED TO ORDER CONCLUSION OF ARMS AGREEMENT**

President Reagan is expected to announce in a televised address tonight that he has allied support in ordering U.S. negotiators to wrap up an agreement with the Soviets removing nuclear missiles from Europe.

Reagan spent a quiet weekend polishing his speech...after NATO foreign ministers issued a communique Friday from Reykjavik supporting the accord that would eliminate U.S. and Soviet medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Before delivering his nationally televised address, Reagan arranged to brief Democratic and Republican congressional leaders today about prospects for the arms pact and about accomplishments of last week's economic summit in Italy.

White House aides said Reagan also would blend into the speech his domestic agenda, primarily budget reform, and one official who asked to remain anonymous explained that the President feels a need to project that agenda "into the future."  
(Helen Thomas, UPI)

#### **Reagan Pitch Tonight: Arms Pact This Year**

President Reagan goes on TV from the Oval Office to announce the groundwork is set for a U.S.-Soviet arms pact by year's end and to pitch his plan to cut the U.S. deficit.

Reagan will outline a plan to ban medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and discuss NATO's endorsement of the arms pact Friday.

Reagan will use the speech to launch a series of budget talks around the country in coming weeks -- and to fire the opening round of summerlong budget battle with Congress.

The President will also recap the just-ended economic summit.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A1)

#### **Reagan Takes His Persian Gulf Policy To American People**

President Reagan, turned down in his bid for allied military help in Persian Gulf, is taking his case for a strengthened U.S. role in the troubled waterway to Congress and the American people.

In addition to the nationally broadcast speech from the Oval Office, Reagan will deliver a report on security of U.S. ships in the gulf to Congress early this week. White House aides said the bulk of the report will be stamped secret, but portions probably will be public.

Bipartisan criticism of Administration policy continued from both in and out of Congress as the President rested from his 10-day journey (to the Venice summit).

"From what I know...I think it's a bad idea to get ourselves militarily involved," Henry Kissinger, secretary of state in the Republican administration of President Nixon, said on NBC'S "Meet the Press."

Sen. Sam Nunn, appearing on the same program, said, "I think with the lack of consensus we have right now, the Administration would be advised to delay it."  
(Dale Nelson, AP)

## KISSINGER, NUNN SHAKE THEIR HEADS OVER GULF POLICY

The level of attacks on commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf does not warrant a surge of U.S. military involvement there, such as the planned Navy escort of re-flagged Kuwaiti oil tankers, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said.

While acknowledging that he is "willing to support the Administration in an attempt to overcome threats to freedom of navigation," Kissinger added, "It isn't obvious to me that there is a new threat to shipping in the gulf."

"The level of attacks on shipping in the gulf this year seems to be about the same as it was last year," Kissinger said on NBC's "Meet the Press."

Kissinger was echoed by Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, who said, "Even insurance rates (for gulf shipping) haven't gone up. And if there's anything that reflects reality, it's insurance rates." (Warren Strobel, Washington Times, A1)

### Nunn, Kissinger Warn Of U.S. Tilt Toward Iraq

Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn said that President Reagan's plan to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf is a "strong tilt towards Iraq" in its war with Iran, and he advised the Administration to delay implementation.

Nunn said the U.S. would be making a "fundamental error" in placing the Kuwaiti ships under the U.S. flag unless that were made part of an overall U.S. policy in the gulf. "This Kuwaiti flagging is a symbol of an absence of policy, and we've got to force the Administration to have an overall policy before we decide this issue," Nunn said.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press" with Nunn, also said the move would be a mistake.

"By our getting involved, in effect, on the Iraq side, we are taking on a belligerent commitment in a war in which it isn't clear to me how it is going to end," Kissinger said. (Morris Thompson, Washington Post, A1)

### Administration To Inform Congress On Defense Plans For Persian Gulf Ships

The Reagan Administration is preparing to tell Congress how it will defend reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers as senior Democratic lawmakers urge the White House to delay or cancel plans to risk American lives and prestige in the Persian Gulf.

"In devising a response to the gulf crisis, the Administration should focus on ending the Iran-Iraq war and not on a course that risks an American-Iranian clash," said Sen. Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (Bryan Brumley, AP)

### Superpower Protection Worries Gulf Nations

KUWAIT -- Kuwait's neighbors are giving mixed reactions to the idea that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will protect Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf.

None of the nations have embraced the idea. "Saudi Arabia and Bahrain are equivocal," said one Western diplomat. "In the lower gulf -- the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman -- they are worried."

(John Kifner, New York Times, A9)

### Bahrain Official Says U.S. Won't Get Any Gulf Military Bases

MANAMA -- The U.S. has not asked for and will not be granted military bases anywhere in the Persian Gulf region, Bahrain's Information Minister Tariq al-Moayyed said.

The same goes for the Soviet Union and all other East and West powers, he said.

"We simply don't want the gulf to become an arena of international conflict," said al-Moayyed, reacting to growing speculation the superpowers have been jockeying for ground bases in gulf countries to protect shipping from attacks related to the Iran-Iraq war.

(Aly Mahmoud, AP)

### SAUDI MISSILE SALE BOTCHED, HILL FIGURES SAY

By all congressional accounts, the Administration's latest failed attempt to show support for a key Arab ally, Saudi Arabia, at a critical juncture in U.S. relations with all its Persian Gulf Arab allies was botched from the start.

President Reagan's surprise decision Thursday to withdraw "temporarily" the proposed Maverick sale left the Administration in retreat, the powerful American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) delighted with an easy victory and the Saudis once again "shocked and dismayed" at the outcome. (News Analysis, David Ottaway, Washington Post, A1)

### HOUSE PANEL ON STARK ATTACK CONCLUDES OFFICERS WERE MORE AT FAULT THAN GEAR

A House investigation concluded that last month's attack on the USS Stark resulted largely from omissions by the ship's officers rather than equipment failures or faulty tactical instructions from the Navy.

Presenting the results of a probe by the House Armed Services Committee, Chairman Les Aspin said the frigate could have lessened the chances of an attack by issuing earlier radio warnings to the approaching Iraqi plane, and by activating several defensive systems aboard the ship.

Moreover, Aspin said the Stark had good reason to worry about the Iraqi Mirage plane.... At a news conference Saturday, Aspin said the Navy was aware that "the Iraqis do not take a great deal of care to identify their targets before they hit them." He called the situation "an accident waiting to happen." (Tim Carrington, Wall Street Journal, A54)

## WEST GERMANS SUPPORT REAGAN'S PROPOSALS

BONN -- President Reagan's call for the destruction of the Berlin Wall and his proposal that the divided city of Berlin host the Olympic Games received strong endorsement by West German leaders.

But neither East Berlin nor Moscow has commented on his suggestion that the Olympic Games and U.N. meetings be held in Berlin.

West German Chancellor Kohl described Reagan's double-barreled suggestion as an "outstanding proposal."

In an interview published in the Sunday newspaper Welt am Sonntag, Kohl said the West German government "will do all it can to contribute to the success of this initiative."  
(William Poole, UPI)

## SOVIET TELEVISION INTERVIEWS SHULTZ ON ARMS CONTROL

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz told Soviet television in an interview broadcast Sunday that last week's Venice summit indicated there was a good chance for a U.S.-Soviet arms agreement.

But in the interview, Soviet television commentator Valentin Zorin said the U.S. was displaying "ostentatious and exaggerated optimism" about the prospects for an agreement on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Shultz, in the interview, said that in addition to the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe, there also were good chances to reach agreements on short-range and tactical missiles in Europe.  
(AP)

## SHULTZ WANTS TOUGHER LINE FROM AQUINO

MANILA -- Secretary Shultz has urged Philippines President Aquino to take strong action against Communist insurgents, saying a greater military effort is required.

Shultz, who praised Aquino's restoration of democracy in a country ruled for 20 years by Ferdinand Marcos, told reporters, "After a lengthy period of trying to do everything possible through various forms of amnesty and other efforts the problem of the insurgency must be tackled in more military terms."  
(Reuter story, Baltimore Sun, A6).

## THE TWILIGHT SUMMIT

There was a special sense of sadness about this seventh summit of President Reagan, his last on European soil. Even Reagan's adversaries could hardly have taken comfort in his stumbling performance here, especially if they remembered the energy and wit with which he once approached international gatherings.

At his first summit in Canada seven years ago, Reagan stood for something and was not reluctant to speak out. He had the radical idea that summits ought to be private gatherings where democratic leaders spoke frankly to one another about their aims and aspirations.

Reagan has only one more summit left to his presidency, and it will be back in Canada where he grandiosely described the 1981 gathering as "sunrise at Montebello." Now that it is twilight time for Reagan, he could perform a public service by asking his fellow leaders to reexamine the utility of economic summits in their present form.

(Column, Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

### TOUGH U.S. ATTITUDE ON TRADE

Although the U.S. and Japan have patched up some of their trade differences, more confrontations will occur in the future, says Clayton Yeutter, the chief negotiator in trade matters for the U.S.

Yeutter sees some improvement in Japan's trade practices but still considers them "self-serving" and says Japan has wanted "all of the good things and...none of the responsibilities" in world trade.

"The sanctions (imposed on some Japanese electronics products) have clearly gotten the attention of the (Japanese) government and hopefully also of the firms," Yeutter says. But overall, the tougher U.S. trade policy "does mean that we'll probably have more confrontations with the Japanese in the future." (John Yemma, Christian Science Monitor, A3)

### OIL PLAN ISN'T PROTECTIONIST, SEN. BENTSEN ASSERTS

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen struck back at U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter's charge that a provision of the Senate trade bill designed to cut U.S. dependence on imported oil is "sheer protectionism."

Bentsen said the provision is needed to make sure the U.S. does not face oil shortages, gasoline lines and economic disruption as it did in the 1970s because of its dependence on Mideast oil.

Yeutter's charge, made in a speech Thursday to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce International Forum, "Shows how this Administration reacts when they have a provision they don't agree with," said Bentsen in a telephone interview he initiated.

That kind of approach, he added, will push the Democratic-controlled Congress away from cooperating with the Reagan Administration on trade legislation, which is expected to come up for Senate consideration this week.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A10)

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## **NATIONAL NEWS**

### **BENNETT URGES STEPS ON AIDS IN JAILS**

Education Secretary Bennett said that prisoners infected with the AIDS virus should be isolated and authorities should consider not releasing those who threaten to infect others after they complete their sentences.

"I don't think there is an easy answer to it. When a person has served his time, a person should be free to go," Bennett said. But "supposing that person says... 'When I get out, I'm going to take my revenge on society.' I think this is a hard question for us, and you may want to hold onto him."

Bennett's chief of Staff, William Kristol, said later that the remarks about AIDS were "not meant to be announcing new guidelines for the Administration." (Morris Thompson, Washington Post, A14)

### **Inmates With AIDS Could Remain Jailed**

NEW YORK -- Education Secretary Bennett, on CBS's "Face the Nation," said the government may want to extend the imprisonment of inmates with AIDS who threaten to infect other people after their release.

Bennett's advocacy of some mandatory tests for AIDS was criticized by Sen. Lowell Weicker, a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

"I don't want the Administration to set the tone of the fight against AIDS by wallowing in the testing issue," Sen. Weicker said. "The issue is education of our young people, which they're afraid to do, because they might offend some sensibilities."

Sen. Weicker said President Reagan had chosen Bennett "with absolutely no (scientific) background at all to advise on a highly complex scientific matter."

"This is baloney," Bennett said and reminded Weicker of a Cabinet meeting he attended at which several physicians endorsed an Administration AIDS initiative. (AP story, Baltimore Sun, A1)

### **Helms Suggests AIDS Quarantine To Protect 'Innocent'**

Sen. Jesse Helms said people with AIDS may have to be quarantined to protect the "innocent" while Education Secretary Bennett suggested that some prisoners with the AIDS virus should not be let out of prison.

"I may be the most radical person you'll talk to on this," said Helms on CBS's "Face the Nation." "But somewhere along the line we're going to have to quarantine people with AIDS. We might as well face facts."

Helms, who introduced a bill in the Senate that emphasizes widespread mandatory testing for the AIDS virus, said: "I'm not all that concerned about confidentiality. My aim is to protect people who are innocent."

(Any Bayer, Washington Times, A1)



## MAYORS HIT PRESIDENT'S URBAN POLICIES

NASHVILLE -- The Reagan Administration's policies toward cities came under bipartisan criticism as the nation's mayors gathered to adopt an urban investment policy and evaluate eight presidential candidates.

Despite the rhetoric, there was considerable evidence here of the Administration's success in changing the focus on urban issues from demands for increased federal aid to more consideration of the role of the private marketplace.

Although dominated by Democrats, the conference of mayors moved toward adoption of a "national urban investment policy" that expressed its treatment of federal aid to cities in terms of its necessity for the nation to achieve international competitiveness and productivity. That approach is far different from the antipoverty arguments used to call for federal aid during the 1960s.

(Thomas Edsall, Washington Post, A3)

## DEMOCRATS TAKE OFF THE GLOVES

STEVENS POINT, Wis. -- Until a few months ago, President Reagan seemed to be covered by a kind of blanket immunity from personal ridicule.

It didn't extend to cartoonists, satirists and others with special licenses to poke fun, but it was rigorously observed by politicians -- especially Democrats -- who cared about their future.

No more. Rep. Richard Gephardt, one of the presidential hopefuls who addressed 1,000 activists attending the Wisconsin Democratic Convention here this weekend, took a shot at the President's intelligence.

(Paul Taylor, Washington Post, A3)

## 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' GOP FACES COUNTERATTACK

As Senate Republicans enter their second month of what Majority Leader Robert Byrd grimly calls an "obstructionist...scorched-earth" strategy to thwart Democratic initiatives, Byrd is planning to strike back where it could hurt most.

For starters, Byrd is threatening senators with loss of recess time -- including a delay of their month-long August vacation and an indefinite postponement of the early-October adjournment target -- if Republicans continue to block action on Democratic proposals from arms control to campaign financing.

Moreover, he is serving notice he will keep the Senate working on legislation to overhaul congressional campaign funding laws -- with vote after vote to call attention to the stalling tactics -- even if it means delaying action on other popular measures, such as trade legislation.

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A1)

## LAKERS' RALLY WINS GAME 6, NBA TITLE

INGLEWOOD, Calif. -- Stilted and stifled in the first half, the Los Angeles Lakers used an 18-2 burst at the start of the second half as a springboard to their fourth NBA title in seven seasons, defeating the Boston Celtics, 106-93. Los Angeles won the best-of-seven series four games to two.

(Anthony Cotton, Washington Post, B1)

## IRAN — NICARAGUA

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### HAMILTON SPECULATES ON IMPEACHMENT POSSIBILITY

Prober Says Finding That Reagan Approved  
Fund Diversion Would Trigger Demand

Rep. Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, said that if it is determined that President Reagan approved the diversion of funds to Nicaraguan rebels, there would be a "demand for impeachment proceedings."

Committee investigators and independent counsel Lawrence Walsh are concentrating on an undated April 1986 memorandum found in the files of Oliver North that proposed diverting \$12 million in profits from the sale of arms to Iran to aid the rebels, known as contras. The memo, which called for a presidential decision, had no cover sheet and investigators are attempting to determine if its contents reached the President.

"If that memo had reached the hands of the President and he had approved it, that would be the smoking gun....," Hamilton said, "and I think it would be a very serious matter for Congress."

(Morris Thompson, Washington Post, A6)

### Hamilton: 'Smoking Gun' Could Mean Reagan Impeachment

Lawmakers probably would call for impeachment proceedings against President Reagan if evidence shows a "smoking gun" memo from Oliver North reached the Oval office, says Rep. Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House committee probing the Iran-contra affair.

Hamilton appeared on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley" with fellow investigators Sen. George Mitchell and Rep. Henry Hyde.

"The lack of wisdom of the sale of arms to Iran and the exchange of arms for hostages has been evident to everyone.... I don't think the President will ever regain the status he had prior to last November's election," Mitchell said. "But he still can be an effective force under certain circumstances."

Hyde agreed the President "is indeed a lame duck, and I'd hate to have the last memory of the Reagan Administration, the two of them, be this Iran-contra controversy because it's nothing anyone can be proud of."

(Wendy Benjaminson, UPI)

### PRESIDENT EXEMPT FROM BOLAND LAW, PANELISTS BELIEVE

A senior Democrat on the Senate Iran-contra investigative committee said the Boland amendment...did not apply to President Reagan.

"With respect to the Boland amendment, I do not believe it applies to the President because he was neither in the CIA, the Defense Department or engaged in intelligence activities," Sen. George Mitchell said on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley."

Like Mitchell, Rep. Henry Hyde, appearing on the same program, said the Boland amendment did not apply to the President.

"If it was intended to apply to the President, it would have said so," Hyde said. "It didn't."

(Willis Witter, Washington Times, A3)

## **NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY**

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(Sunday Evening, June 14, 1987)

Editor's Note: CBS's news was only 15 minutes long due to the NBA basketball finals.

### **PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**

CBS's Susan Spencer: Tomorrow night President Reagan will address the nation on the outcome of the Venice summit and the prospects for arms control. There will be news on the arms control front -- news the White House hopes will divert attention from some Presidential troubles.

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: In his Oval office tomorrow, President Reagan is expected to tell the American people that he's giving his arms control negotiators the green light to wrap up an agreement with the Soviets to remove short- and medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. On Tuesday, he'll lunch with GOP Senators to push his legislative agenda -- particularly the budget reform ideas he'll also mention in the Monday speech. And early this week the Pentagon will deliver a detailed, classified report to Congress on the President's Persian Gulf policy. Based on what law makers now know though, Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn says the Administration ought to delay protecting Kuwaiti oil tankers.

(Sen. Nunn: "That this Kuwaiti flagging is a symbol of an absence of policy and we've got to force the Administration to have an overall policy before we decide this issue.")

Congressional skepticism about his Persian Gulf policy is part of a larger problem the President has on Capitol Hill. Mr. Reagan's speech and his busy schedule this week are intended to counter-act an impression that both his political friends and foes now have -- that the President has been irreparably weakened.

(TV coverage: File footage of the President speaking from the Oval Office; then footage of the President and First Lady arriving from Venice June 12th on the south lawn.)

(Rep. Henry Hyde: "I think the President is certainly troubled. He is indeed a lame duck and I'd hate to have the last memory of the Reagan Administrations -- the two of them-- be this Iran-contra controversy because it's nothing anyone can be proud of.")

(Sen. George Mitchell: "I don't think the President will ever regain the status he had prior to last November's election.")

While the Iran-contra hearings simmer in the background this summer, White House officials are anticipating tough Congressional battles over trade, housing, the budget and arms control. The President, however, is refusing to back down and he's resorting to a now familiar tactic -- taking his case directly to the people.

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

## IRAN-CONTRA HEARINGS

ABC's Tom Jarrel: The Iran-contra Congressional hearings have taken a two week break from the public spotlight, but some of the most important work is going on now behind the scenes. It involves former National Security Council Adviser Admiral John Poindexter and a memo he wrote which today was described as being "a crucial piece of evidence."

ABC's Kenneth Walker: Former National Security Advisor Admiral John Poindexter already has begun private testimony before Congressional lawyers now turning to the final and most critical phase of their investigation -- an examination of the role of the President. The immediate focus has turned to a 1986 memo Poindexter ordered written for the President by Lt. Col. Oliver North. The memo, which mentions the diversion of funds from Iranian arms sales to the Nicaraguan contras, never has been proven to have reach the President, who repeatedly has denied any knowledge of the diversion. On "This Week With David Brinkley" House Committee Chairman Lee Hamilton explained the importance of the document.

(Rep. Hamilton: "If that memo had reached the hands of the President and he had approved it -- that would be the smoking gun referred to a moment ago. I think it is likely if that occurred -- and let us emphasize the if -- that if it occurred, you would have a demand for impeachment proceedings.")

Because committee lawyers have not yet reported any bomb shells to the leadership, as they are under orders to do, Hamilton indicated that so far Poindexter's secret depositions still underway contain no smoking gun.

(Hamilton: "What will emerge from that so far as I'm concerned remains to be seen.")

Even without impeachment, the President's most vocal defender on the House committee said the damage already has been done.

(Rep. Hyde: "I think the President is certainly troubled. He is indeed a lame duck and I'd hate to have the last memory of the Reagan Administrations -- the two of them -- be this Iran-contra controversy because it's nothing anyone can be proud of.")

Determined to show no public concern about the hearings, the President launches an offensive of his own against the Congress in an Oval Office speech tomorrow night and a visit to the Capitol Tuesday to try to win long-time goals on budget reform. (ABC-3)

## PERSIAN GULF

NBC's Jim Miklaszewski: Pentagon sources reveal that Iran is now in position to use its Silkworm missiles against Gulf shipping. The sources report that Iranian troops have been training in rapid deployment and assembly of the anti-ship missile batteries along the Strait of Hormuz. The sources say the missiles could be fired virtually at a moment's notice. The U.S. had indicated it could launch a pre-emptive strike against Iran once the missiles were deployed. Meanwhile, as additional U.S. warships steam toward the Persian Gulf, a skeptical Congress appears determined to head them off. On NBC's "Meet The Press" Senator Sam Nunn said the Administration should put off its plans to provide military escorts for Kuwaiti tankers.

Miklaszewski continues:

(Sen. Nunn: "I think with the lack of consensus we have right now it would be -- the Administration would be best advised to delay it.") Kuwait is a strong ally of Iraq. Sen. Nunn contends, by escorting Kuwaiti tankers, the U.S. would be taking sides in the Iran-Iraq war. Henry Kissinger indicates that could eventually drag the U.S. into the war itself.

(Kissinger: "Yes, I think it is a bad idea to get ourselves militarily involved.")

The Administration mounted a stiff defense of its Gulf policy on Capitol Hill last week. But some Pentagon officials admit they're losing the battle with Congress. So some Pentagon officials recommend a cooling-off period between the Administration and Congress. They now predict U.S. warships may not begin those tanker escorts until sometime in August. (NBC-2)

## HOSTAGES

Spencer: Iran's embassy in Beirut today denied a report in a Beirut magazine that some American hostages have been taken to Iran for interrogation. The item appeared in the same magazine that broke the story of U.S. arms sales to Iran. (CBS-4, ABC-10, NBC-5)

## AIDS

Jarrel: Education Secretary William Bennett endorsed isolating prison inmates with AIDS and said some prisoners should be kept in jail beyond their sentences to prevent the spread of the disease. Conservative Senator Jesse Helms said the only way to stop AIDS is to quarantine people who test positive for the AIDS virus. (ABC-6)

## MINIMUM WAGE

CBS's Lem Tucker: The minimum wage is one of those gut political and economic issues that the Democratic Congress promised to confront the Republicans over.

(Sen. Ted Kennedy: "We're back in charge in the Senate now. The time is now. And we'll insist that the Senate address this issue in this Congress.... Men and women in this country that work eight hours a day, 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, should not have to live a life of poverty here in the United States. It's a matter of economic and social justice.")

The Reagan Administration and many employers oppose raising the hourly wage, saying it forces costs up.... (CBS-8)

## THE POPE IN POLAND

Spencer: Pope John Paul ended his week-long pilgrimage to Poland with a stern lecture on human rights to the country's communist leaders. In his farewell remarks, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski shot back that Poland must seek solutions to its own problems. The Pope has pointed out those problems at every stop.... (CBS-Lead, ABC-Lead, NBC-4)

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## UNREST IN SOUTH KOREA

NBC's Garrick Utley: In Seoul, Korea, today a church was at the center of violence as the demonstrations for free elections continue. The opponents of the government have been occupying the Catholic cathedral in Seoul for five days. Late today police withdrew from around the cathedral, hoping the protesters would go home. They did not.

NBC's Steve Mallory reports on the demonstrations in Korea.  
(NBC-Lead, ABC-2, CBS-10)

## VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S CAMPAIGN

Utley: Question: Who was the last Vice President of the U.S. to succeed the President under whom he was serving by election? Answer: Martin VanBuren in 1837. Who will be the next? Well, George Bush hopes it will be he. But he has more than history working against him. Bush must convince voters that a man who has been such a long and loyal #2 in the White House will be an effective #1.

NBC's Tom Pettit reports on the Vice President's campaign. (NBC-9)

## CBS CAMERA DIED IN POLAND

Spencer: His CBS colleagues are saddened tonight by the death of 34-year-old Thomas Scalzo, CBS engineer in charge of technical aspects of our coverage of the Papal trip. Scalzo's body was found on the stairs in the main studio building in Warsaw. The exact cause of death is not yet known. (CBS-2)

## 78TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Utley: Happy anniversary to Ernest and Maude Scott of California. They've been married 78 years today. The secret of a successful marriage says Ernest, who is 99, is frequent separations and gradual hearing loss. At this point, Ernest says, he and his wife get along very well because neither of them can hear anything. (NBC-10)

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## **ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY**

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: George Will, Brit Hume.

Guests: Rep. Lee Hamilton, Rep. Henry Hyde, Sen. George Mitchell, retired Maj. Gen. John Singlaub.

Brinkley: General, how can a country run a foreign policy by turning it over to private citizens?

Singlaub: I don't think we were running the foreign policy. We were carrying on a clearly announced foreign policy at a time when the Congress stopped the aid....

Brinkley: What was the clearest and most specific information you had that President Reagan knew all about this and was supporting it?

Singlaub: I'm not sure that I knew that he knew all the details of it. But certainly his weekly statements on radio carried very clear messages that he supported the efforts by the private sector to help the Nicaraguan freedom fighters.

Will: Suppose the President had won every penny he has requested for the contras...as a military man -- do you think that is enough to defeat the Nicaraguan armed forces that are being supplied by freighters pulling into their ports from the East bloc? And isn't the President's request a recipe for protracted failure anyway?

Singlaub: It is insufficient in terms of what has been asked for and what needs to be done. I believe it is possible for the freedom fighters to win this struggle.... In my view they need more than \$100 million, but not much more.

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Guests: Sen. Mitchell and Rep. Hyde.

Brinkley: Is this going to be another Watergate -- another President leaving office wounded and bleeding?

Mitchell: I think it is too early -- there is no evidence before us to suggest any such course of action now. We don't know what Col. North and Admiral Poindexter will say -- I don't think there is any benefit in speculating.

Hyde: I agree completely.

Brinkley: Is the President going to come out this really hurt?

Mitchell: I think he already has been hurt badly. The lack of wisdom in the sale of arms to Iran and the exchange of arms for hostages has been evident to everyone. I think he has been hurt. That's a different story from leaving office under the circumstances you described. I don't think the President will ever regain the status he had prior to last November's election, but he still can be an effective force under certain circumstances.



THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Hyde: I agree again. The President is certainly troubled. He is indeed a lame duck and I'd hate to have the last memory of the Reagan Administration be this Iran-contra controversy.

Will: Can you say there is no documentary proof that the President was not telling the truth when he said to the country that he had no knowledge of the diversion of funds?

Mitchell: We are still receiving documents from the White House.... To the extent that we do have documents, I believe that is correct.

Hume: Rep. Hyde, why does the Boland amendment not apply to the President?

Hyde: If it was intended to apply to the President -- it should have said so. It didn't.... For Congress to try to repeal the First Amendment through one of the five versions of the Boland amendment is incredibly unconstitutional. I think one of the really important issues in all of these hearings is the constitutional parameters -- where the President's power...begins and ends and where Congress' power...begins and ends.

Mitchell: That is the question. I don't think I agree with Henry on the conclusion....

Hume: What's going on here? Isn't it really a question of there being a political difference between the President and Congress on this issue and that's why we're having an investigation?

Mitchell: No I do not believe that to be the case. What is at issue here is whether or not this is a nation of laws....

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Guest: Rep. Hamilton.

Brinkley: Supposedly there was a memo from Col. North intended for President Reagan and we don't know if it ever got to him or not. Can you add anything to that?

Hamilton: No, I really don't think I can. I don't know whether that memo got to him or not.... The key fact -- did it reach the President? How high did it go? I certainly don't know.

Will: Suppose it did -- what are then the political and/or legal consequences?

Hamilton: I think if that memo had reached the President and he had approved it -- that would be the smoking gun and I think it would be a very serious matter for the Congress. Did he break a specific law by doing that? I'm not sure that I can judge that. But I don't have any doubts at all that that kind of evidence would be exceedingly serious for the President. Because one of his major points has been that he did not know of the diversion.... I think if that occurred you would have a demand for impeachment proceedings.

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THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Hume: What do we know after six weeks of hearings that we did not basically know going in?

Hamilton: I think I have to answer that in personal terms. I've been surprised at the very extensive private networks.... I've been surprised about the amount of documents that have been shredded. I've been surprised about the alteration of documents.... I don't think any single fact jumps out at me in recent days.... I went into these hearings with the impression that Director Casey knew very, very little about these efforts to divert funds to the contras and to supply the contras. What we've had thus far...would suggest that Col. North was in frequent contact with Director Casey and that surprised me.... One of the central questions that remains for us is who supervised Col. North? It's difficult for me to think Col. North was carrying out these activities totally unsupervised. What it may mean is that Director Casey was one of the persons -- maybe the only person -- who had some role in supervising Col. North. That is a question that clearly has to be explored.

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FREE-FOR-ALL DISCUSSION: (Morton Kondracke joins panel.)

Brinkley: President Reagan asked Mr. Gorbachev to tear down the Berlin Wall. Was that a good thing to do?

Will: Excellent idea. We should have done it in 1961. (Laughter.) Glasnost is a fraud as long as the Wall is built to keep people penned in societies from which otherwise they would flee.

Hume: I thought it was a great speech.... Somehow Reagan can't get it across that he is a modernist -- a visionary person who is soliciting their sentiments.

Brinkley: Yes or no -- Gorbachev couldn't tear down the Wall if he wanted to?

Will: No. Of course not -- he'd have an empty country.

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## ***CBS -- FACE THE NATION***

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Moderator: Lesley Stahl.

Guests: Secretary of Education William Bennett, Sen. Lowell Weicker, Sen. Jesse Helms.

Stahl: Critics of the Reagan Administration's new AIDS program say that testing is not the best way to fight the epidemic.

Bennett: You need to test for several reasons -- to find out about the spread of the disease, who has it, where does it appear, where does it go -- so that you can track it. And second, so that people who have the disease can be informed on it.

Stahl: Your proposals do not reach the high-risk populations. And it's sort of emphasis -- why should the money be spent there first instead of on prevention, education and research?

Bennett: I think we can do all three.... I don't think we should be short-sided or stingy on this one. I think, increasingly, everyone has called for greater testing and I agree with Dr. Koop -- very soon there's not going to be any difference at all on this.

Weicker: No, I think that the real problem is where you put the emphasis. We're in a fight against a very complex disease and the emphasis should be placed on research and on education. Instead, we've got a program of testing immigrants and prisoners.... The Administration has consistently underfunded research and underfunded education.

Bennett: But why do we have to limit ourselves to research and education when there is very good sense to be made of testing?

Stahl: You're going to test prisoners. You find out someone is positive. What do you do with him?

Bennett: You isolate him.... Intensive counselling before the person is released but then arguable addition steps. Such as informing the person's spouse, or other potential sexual partners. This is a very tough issue....

Weicker: I just don't want the Administration to set the tone of the fight against AIDS by wallowing in the testing issue. The issue is education which they are afraid to go ahead and do.... The President has chosen Gary Bauer and William Bennett, who have absolutely no background at all, to advise on a highly complex scientific matter.

Bennett: This is baloney. You were in the cabinet meeting Sen. Weicker when the proposals were introduced and Dr. Mason, Dr. Wyndham and Dr. Koop stood up said this is a very good idea, let's go ahead with it....

Stahl: What are you proposing to teach school children about how they get AIDS? At what age are you proposing to start?

FACE THE NATION (continued)

Bennett: The leaning is that when you talk to young people, you tell them the truth. You tell them what AIDS is, how you get it, how you avoid it, how to be safe.... Well, the age ought to be a local determination. But I think it will depend on the interests of the child when the child starts asking these questions and for some children this could be 10 or 11. Most of the programs we've seen have been for children 12, 13, 14.

Weicker: This is something that has to get direction from the top.... we need a clear-cut federal policy set by the Surgeon General of the U.S. not the Secretary of Education....

Bennett: Confidentiality should be protected, but you also need to inform people who have been in touch with someone who has the virus that they indeed may be in danger of infection. You have to balance considerations here.

Stahl: What did you think when the Attorney General said that he agreed with the policemen who wore rubber gloves when they were dealing with a demonstration by a gay group?

Bennett: There are difficulties here in knowing exactly how this virus is spread.... I don't think the American public is overreacting.

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Guest: Sen. Helms

Stahl: Are there provisions in your bill to insure the results will remain confidential?

Helms: I'm not all that worried about the confidentiality. I would prefer that it be. My aim is to protect the people who are innocent.... I think somewhere along the line we are going to have to quarantine if we are really going to contain this disease.... There's no sense to having any other view about it.

Stahl: A lot of the critics of what you propose say that the money would be better spent on some sort of mass education effort.

Helms: If the education includes teaching them that morality is the best way to avoid AIDS.... If the government is not in the business of morality, the government is missing its responsibility. The founding fathers didn't feel that way about it.... It's a health and morality issue.... If you don't at least make morality equal to health, you're not going to hit the target....

Stahl: Is this going to become a litmus test issue for conservatives in the upcoming presidential race?

Helms: Not as far as I'm concerned.... I don't think the litmus test is important, I think controlling the disease is.

## ***NBC -- MEET THE PRESS***

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Moderator: Chris Wallace. Panel: Elizabeth Drew, Robert Kaiser.

Guests: Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Sen. Sam Nunn.

Wallace: Dr. Kissinger, some of the other delegations said the President seemed less energetic than he has seemed at previous summits and that the U.S. team made a lot of mistakes. How do you account for the disarray in the U.S. performance in Venice?

Kissinger: For me sitting where I am, I didn't notice too much disarray. I think it was an objectively complicated situation.... I don't see how anything much could have been accomplished beyond what was accomplished with any level of performance on the America side. To me it didn't look any different than it has in the past.... I think it was a mistake to create the impression that one could get allied support for the Persian Gulf for two reasons. One, for the domestic reasons in these countries. And secondly, I'm not clear what it is we want support for in the Persian Gulf -- freedom of navigation in general or Kuwaiti tankers?

Drew: Do you think the Administration's proposal to flag the Kuwaiti ships is a good idea or a bad idea?

Kissinger: The first question that I would like to raise...it isn't obvious to me that there is a new threat to shipping in the Gulf.... Most of the attacks come from Iraq, not Iran. So by our getting involved, in effect, on the Iraq side, we're taking on a belligerent commitment in a war in which it isn't clear to me how it is going to end. Those are some of the questions that have to be answered before we get ourselves involved.... If there is a real threat to freedom, I'm strongly in favor of opening up the Gulf and I support the strengthening of the fleet there.

Kaiser: Might there be a role for the U.S. and Soviet Union to cooperate in maintaining open seas in the Persian Gulf?

Kissinger: I think that would be a disaster because the Soviet aim has been to establish a foothold in the war water area in the Persian Gulf. We have an interest in keeping Iran from winning the war, but we do not have an interest in establishing the Soviet Union in the Persian Gulf....

Wallace: On arms control -- how dangerous will the proposed deal be?

Kissinger: It is not the sort of deal that I would have recommended. At the same time, now that the deal is all but made, I think it would be worse to fail to ratify it. I believe what U.S. foreign policy now has to do is to try to compensate for some of the military problems and psychological problems that the deal will produce by developing a new NATO strategy, by substituting political relationships for the technical relationships that will be weakened.... We have to be very careful not to create the impression that the problem of Soviet foreign policy is going to be solved by the conversion of a Soviet leader to American values....

Wallace: Do you think that Elliott Abrams should stay on as Assistant Secretary of State?

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Kissinger: I think this is a decision that the Secretary of State has to make. I think the Secretary of State's judgment should prevail in matters like this.

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Guest: Sen. Sam Nunn

Nunn: I'm very skeptical of it [reflagging Kuwaiti tankers]. It seems to me the fundamental problem is that we've got a debate going on that is not directed to the central issues. It started with the Administration saying that their principle reason for going in and flagging those vessels is to protect the free flow of oil. Most of the oil coming out of the Gulf comes from Iranian ships.... The other dilemma I have is the testimony of the Administration indicating that we're not going to protect any other ships other than Kuwaiti and American.... It seems to me what we've done here is taken a strong tilt towards Iraq. That ought to be debated on its own merits and not under the allusion that we're really protecting the free flow of oil.

Wallace: Would you support legislation to block the reflagging?

Nunn: I'll have to study that.

Drew: Should the Administration go ahead with this plan or not?

Nunn: I think the Administration would be best advised to delay it.... I'm saying this reflagging of Kuwaiti vessels is a symbol of an absence of policy and we've got to force the Administration to have an overall policy before we decide this issue.

Kaiser: Is this a bad time for the U.S. in general?

Nunn: I think our credibility is down. I think the Iranian arms sale has hurt our credibility in foreign policy very severely.

Kaiser: Need we fear that this President is not up to this job for this last year and half? Are you worried about that?

Nunn: I don't think public discussions of that in this country help restore that credibility. The President is going to be here for another 18 months and I think we are all going to have to work with him.

Wallace: Let's talk about arms control. Do you agree with Dr. Kissinger?

Nunn: I don't agree with it being a bad deal. I do agree that the conventional arms control has been neglected....

Wallace: Do you think Elliott Abrams should go?

Nunn: I don't think it's up to me to fire him here on the air. I think that's a decision the Administration will have to make. But the Abrams testimony has given a real problem to Congress. I favor the general policy Elliott Abrams has been articulating. He is a very capable individual but his credibility has been severely damaged.

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Drew: What's the most disturbing thing about the Presidency that has come out of the Iran-contra hearings?

Nunn: The overall policy that we have basically turned over critical foreign policy decision making to business people who had profit as a motive.... The Administration has been misleading each other....

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PANEL DISCUSSION:

Wallace: Is this [the President's Monday night address] another case of the Administration trying to make a triumph out of something that was distinctly less than a triumph?

Drew: The idea of a presidential address is a coin that has worn thin....

Kaiser: I think they have got very basic and concrete policy problems now -- not being able to get their way -- that is not going to be overcome by a speech to the nation.

Drew: I think the President began to lose his clout -- lost a very important amount of it in the election last November. On top of that we've had the Iran-contra affair. I just don't think the speech is going to be very important.

Kaiser: The country has gone beyond Ronald Reagan -- they're looking into the future now. Ronald Reagan is a man of the past for a large part of the American public.

Wallace: In Venice the honeymoon of Howard Baker ended....

Drew: It all gets back to Reagan. The question is -- how much difference can better staff make? I think it gets back to how Reagan conducts the presidency.

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## **THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP**

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Moderator: John McLaughlin. Panel: Hodding Carter, Jack Germond, Fred Barnes, Morton Kondracke.

### On Margaret Thatcher's Victory:

McLaughlin: In view of Ronald Reagan's somewhat faltering performance in Venice and this mammoth win...is it fair to say that the leader of the West is now, unmistakable Margaret Thatcher?

Carter: Of course not.... Great Britain is not prepared to do any of the things that would make it a great world power....

Barnes: Margaret Thatcher is a great leader -- she certainly transcends her nation and she transcends Ronald Reagan, who is weak now. She's the one leader of the West with that incredible ingredient that matters -- macho....

Germond: Reagan is the leader because he's got the muscle.

Kondracke: We've got the biggest economy and military power in the West. Even if our President is weakened, this country is the leader of the West and there's no escaping it.

McLaughlin: I disagree. I think Maggie has it.

### On Venice Summit:

McLaughlin: Was Venice productive?

Kondracke: It didn't seem to be very productive. If the two issues were to get the allies to really do something, either monetarily or with military power to help us out in the Gulf -- they certainly didn't do that. And if it was to get us a firm pledge that there would be growth in the Western economy -- zero.

Barnes: What's happening here is that Reagan, as a lame duck in the Western Alliance and at home, is required to sort of be pushed along by whatever forces happen to exist. Another piece of evidence is that he put up this Saudi arms sale and the Congress says no, so he's forced to withdraw it. The fact is that the steam is out.

Carter: In retrospect, there was not been a successful economic summit in so long that we have forgotten what a successful economic summit was....

McLaughlin: On the Persian Gulf -- the President and George Shultz tried to leap to the rescue of Great Britain...is that a satisfactory answer to the charge that the allies are not helping us?

Barnes: It's not satisfactory because the allies are not doing their share.

Kondracke: On thing in Reagan's defense -- there were political problems that all these other leaders had that they had to deal with and they're not about to go along with him....

MCLAUGHLIN GROUP (continued)

Germond: The White House thought they could use this to get off the dime on these other issues. It was an absolute failure and in fact, the issues came right back.

McLaughlin: After the summit the President went to the Berlin Wall and threw down the gauntlet on Mikhail Gorbachev. Were you impressed by that performance?

Kondracke: I really like that.... Reagan is sticking it to him. Here is the symbol of openness -- let's see it open....

McLaughlin: Does Ronald Reagan look stronger or weaker after the Venice summit compared to before the Venice summit?

Carter: He looks weaker because he looked weaker.

Barnes: He was weaker, but also because Ronald Reagan's down and the press loves to kick whomever's down.

Germond: It isn't the press. He is as weak as he could be.

Kondracke: It was evidence of the obvious -- that he is a weakened man.

McLaughlin: Slightly, but not significantly weaker.

On Fawn Hall Testimony:

McLaughlin: What's the big Irangate story of the week?

Barnes: I think we've learned again the Ollie North is in a heap of trouble....

Germond: We have not answered the basic question about the President's role in this. But what we have is a clear picture of a bunch of nutcases privately running a foreign policy operation... running it in the name of the White House in direct contravention of the law.

McLaughlin: The big story of the week is -- Oliver North did not communicate by telephone or in person to Ronald Reagan -- so says North.... Is interest in the Irangate hearings ebbing or mounting?

Carter: There is not a great deal of interest out there.

Germond: CNN's audience is going up. McLaughlin: Clearly it mounted this week.

Predictions:

Barnes: The first major Republic debate will take place in September, but the two front runners probably won't be there -- Bush and Dole will be represented by empty chairs.

McLaughlin: The second quarter GNP growth rate will be 3.1%.

## **AGRONSKY & COMPANY**

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Moderator: Martin Agronsky. Panel: Carl Rowan, James Kilpatrick, Tom Oliphant, Hugh Sidey.

Agronsky: Does Ronald Reagan come back from Venice looking like a world leader or a tired, aging, lame duck President?

Kilpatrick: He is the leader of the free world. He has aged -- he's not as sharp as he was six years ago -- but neither are you, and neither am I.

Rowan: He comes back looking like a President who's lost his clout in Western Europe, who has a senior staff that is in disarray, and who counts on Mikhail Gorbachev to help save the prestige of his presidency.

Oliphant: Last week the President behaved like a tired, aging, lame duck President. He was ineffective at the summit. He was unable to secure -- he was unable to explain his policies in the Persian Gulf. I thought he made both a lackluster speech in Berlin and was very lackluster in his press conference.

Sidey: Let's also point out that the world is undergoing transition here. We haven't figured out Gorbachev yet. Mrs. Thatcher ran away from that meeting. The others were rather tentative. Yes, Mr. Reagan has slowed down a bit, but he's still going to be the leader of the free world.

Rowan: Ronald Reagan didn't get a concession out of Japan or out of West Germany that's worth a nickel. And I guarantee you that what happened in Venice will produce the clamor in Congress for protectionist legislation.

Sidey: In September it may be shown that the trade imbalance will be \$50 million less than it is now -- that our policies have begun to take effect.

Kilpatrick: It's hard for me to remember that anything really historical came out of any economic summit.

Oliphant: The U.S.' inability to resolve its economic problem contributes to the inability to coordinate worldwide macroeconomic policies. The President has been ineffective -- the point is he can't take care of his own back yard, which makes his preaching to Japan and West Germany hollow. He made a very serious, rookie president's mistake at his press conference when he said maybe the dollar is going to drop more.

Rowan: Let's talk about the Persian Gulf. You have the White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker talking about it being possibly a good thing that the Soviet Union is involved.... Then you have Secretary of State Shultz disowning what the White House Chief of Staff said--

Agronsky: You get the feeling of a disorganized President and a disorganized presidency.

Kilpatrick: I liked his speech in Berlin....  
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AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Rowan: The President is so weak and is in so much trouble at home that I get the sense that he's almost desperate to get an arms agreement, and as much as I want him to get an arms agreement, I don't want him to get it out of a spirit "I've got to have it."

Oliphant: We don't have a policy [in the Persian Gulf] that we can articulate. That's the problem.

Agronsky: Where does the President stand now in terms of having accepted or not accepted arms to the contras for hostages? As far as I can see, Mr. Reagan is back to the original position -- he knew nothing about it.

Rowan: That's exactly right. You can go as far away as you go -- but you can't get away from this issue.... And they are yet to lay a direct finger on the President and his involvement in the arms transfer.

Sidey: Fawn Hall's testimony indicated just that -- that Oliver North was invoking the name perhaps when he didn't really have a right to.

Agronsky: What do you think of a White House operation -- in this case the NSC -- that sometimes you are entitled to go beyond the law? She also said she took documents that were being sought by investigators.... What do you make of this kind of operation?

Sidey: It's a bad operation. It is bad management. But it seems to me what the hearings have demonstrated in the broad sense are two stories. One is this operation of these small people running around trying to take on authority they shouldn't have and doing things perhaps against the law. But there is another story in this and that is Congress' meddlesomeness in the foreign policy....

Kilpartick: Of course there are times when we go above the law. These people were caught up in cause in which they deeply believed to prevent the establishment of a Soviet naval base in Nicaragua. They believe this....

Oliphant: At this halfpoint time we've already had the President change his story on the contras.

-End of C-Section-



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Takes His Persian Gulf Policy To American People -- President Reagan, turned down in his bid for allied military help in Persian Gulf, is taking his case for a strengthened U.S. role in the troubled waterway to Congress and the American people. (USA Today, AP, UPI)

### NATIONAL NEWS

Inmates With AIDS Could Remain Jailed -- Education Secretary Bennett said the government may want to extend the imprisonment of inmates with AIDS who threaten to infect other people after their release. (Baltimore Sun, Washington Post, Washington Times)

### IRAN-NICARAGUA

Hamilton: 'Smoking Gun' Could Mean Reagan Impeachment -- Lawmakers probably would call for impeachment proceedings against President Reagan if evidence shows a "smoking gun" memo from Oliver North reached the Oval office, says Rep. Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House committee probing the Iran-contra affair. (Washington Post, UPI)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS -- President Reagan will address the nation on the outcome of Venice summit and the prospects for arms control.

PERSIAN GULF -- Pentagon sources reveal that Iran is now in position to use its Silkworm missiles against shipping in the Persian Gulf.

HOSTAGES -- Iran's embassy in Beirut denied a report that some American hostages had been taken to Iran.

#### ON HIS ARRIVAL IN VENICE

Robert Benchly, the great humorist-writer, went to Venice once. Upon his arrival he cabled back, "Arrived in Venice. Streets flooded. Please advise."

(Charles Gibson, "Good Morning America")

## **INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

### **REAGAN EXPECTED TO ORDER CONCLUSION OF ARMS AGREEMENT**

President Reagan is expected to announce in a televised address tonight that he has allied support in ordering U.S. negotiators to wrap up an agreement with the Soviets removing nuclear missiles from Europe.

Reagan spent a quiet weekend polishing his speech...after NATO foreign ministers issued a communique Friday from Reykjavik supporting the accord that would eliminate U.S. and Soviet medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Before delivering his nationally televised address, Reagan arranged to brief Democratic and Republican congressional leaders today about prospects for the arms pact and about accomplishments of last week's economic summit in Italy.

White House aides said Reagan also would blend into the speech his domestic agenda, primarily budget reform, and one official who asked to remain anonymous explained that the President feels a need to project that agenda "into the future."  
(Helen Thomas, UPI)

#### **Reagan Pitch Tonight: Arms Pact This Year**

President Reagan goes on TV from the Oval Office to announce the groundwork is set for a U.S.-Soviet arms pact by year's end and to pitch his plan to cut the U.S. deficit.

Reagan will outline a plan to ban medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and discuss NATO's endorsement of the arms pact Friday.

Reagan will use the speech to launch a series of budget talks around the country in coming weeks -- and to fire the opening round of summerlong budget battle with Congress.

The President will also recap the just-ended economic summit.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A1)

#### **Reagan Takes His Persian Gulf Policy To American People**

President Reagan, turned down in his bid for allied military help in Persian Gulf, is taking his case for a strengthened U.S. role in the troubled waterway to Congress and the American people.

In addition to the nationally broadcast speech from the Oval Office, Reagan will deliver a report on security of U.S. ships in the gulf to Congress early this week. White House aides said the bulk of the report will be stamped secret, but portions probably will be public.

Bipartisan criticism of Administration policy continued from both in and out of Congress as the President rested from his 10-day journey (to the Venice summit).

"From what I know...I think it's a bad idea to get ourselves militarily involved," Henry Kissinger, secretary of state in the Republican administration of President Nixon, said on NBC'S "Meet the Press."

Sen. Sam Nunn, appearing on the same program, said, "I think with the lack of consensus we have right now, the Administration would be advised to delay it."  
(Dale Nelson, AP)



## KISSINGER, NUNN SHAKE THEIR HEADS OVER GULF POLICY

The level of attacks on commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf does not warrant a surge of U.S. military involvement there, such as the planned Navy escort of re-flagged Kuwaiti oil tankers, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said.

While acknowledging that he is "willing to support the Administration in an attempt to overcome threats to freedom of navigation," Kissinger added, "It isn't obvious to me that there is a new threat to shipping in the gulf."

"The level of attacks on shipping in the gulf this year seems to be about the same as it was last year," Kissinger said on NBC's "Meet the Press."

Kissinger was echoed by Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, who said, "Even insurance rates (for gulf shipping) haven't gone up. And if there's anything that reflects reality, it's insurance rates." (Warren Strobel, Washington Times, A1)

### Nunn, Kissinger Warn Of U.S. Tilt Toward Iraq

Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn said that President Reagan's plan to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf is a "strong tilt towards Iraq" in its war with Iran, and he advised the Administration to delay implementation.

Nunn said the U.S. would be making a "fundamental error" in placing the Kuwaiti ships under the U.S. flag unless that were made part of an overall U.S. policy in the gulf. "This Kuwaiti flagging is a symbol of an absence of policy, and we've got to force the Administration to have an overall policy before we decide this issue," Nunn said.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press" with Nunn, also said the move would be a mistake.

"By our getting involved, in effect, on the Iraq side, we are taking on a belligerent commitment in a war in which it isn't clear to me how it is going to end," Kissinger said. (Morris Thompson, Washington Post, A1)

### Administration To Inform Congress On Defense Plans For Persian Gulf Ships

The Reagan Administration is preparing to tell Congress how it will defend reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers as senior Democratic lawmakers urge the White House to delay or cancel plans to risk American lives and prestige in the Persian Gulf.

"In devising a response to the gulf crisis, the Administration should focus on ending the Iran-Iraq war and not on a course that risks an American-Iranian clash," said Sen. Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (Bryan Brumley, AP)



### Superpower Protection Worries Gulf Nations

KUWAIT -- Kuwait's neighbors are giving mixed reactions to the idea that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will protect Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf.

None of the nations have embraced the idea. "Saudi Arabia and Bahrain are equivocal," said one Western diplomat. "In the lower gulf -- the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman -- they are worried."

(John Kifner, New York Times, A9)

### Bahrain Official Says U.S. Won't Get Any Gulf Military Bases

MANAMA -- The U.S. has not asked for and will not be granted military bases anywhere in the Persian Gulf region, Bahrain's Information Minister Tariq al-Moayyed said.

The same goes for the Soviet Union and all other East and West powers, he said.

"We simply don't want the gulf to become an arena of international conflict," said al-Moayyed, reacting to growing speculation the superpowers have been jockeying for ground bases in gulf countries to protect shipping from attacks related to the Iran-Iraq war.

(Aly Mahmoud, AP)

### SAUDI MISSILE SALE BOTCHED, HILL FIGURES SAY

By all congressional accounts, the Administration's latest failed attempt to show support for a key Arab ally, Saudi Arabia, at a critical juncture in U.S. relations with all its Persian Gulf Arab allies was botched from the start.

President Reagan's surprise decision Thursday to withdraw "temporarily" the proposed Maverick sale left the Administration in retreat, the powerful American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) delighted with an easy victory and the Saudis once again "shocked and dismayed" at the outcome. (News Analysis, David Ottaway, Washington Post, A1)

### HOUSE PANEL ON STARK ATTACK CONCLUDES OFFICERS WERE MORE AT FAULT THAN GEAR

A House investigation concluded that last month's attack on the USS Stark resulted largely from omissions by the ship's officers rather than equipment failures or faulty tactical instructions from the Navy.

Presenting the results of a probe by the House Armed Services Committee, Chairman Les Aspin said the frigate could have lessened the chances of an attack by issuing earlier radio warnings to the approaching Iraqi plane, and by activating several defensive systems aboard the ship.

Moreover, Aspin said the Stark had good reason to worry about the Iraqi Mirage plane.... At a news conference Saturday, Aspin said the Navy was aware that "the Iraqis do not take a great deal of care to identify their targets before they hit them." He called the situation "an accident waiting to happen." (Tim Carrington, Wall Street Journal, A54)

## WEST GERMANS SUPPORT REAGAN'S PROPOSALS

BONN -- President Reagan's call for the destruction of the Berlin Wall and his proposal that the divided city of Berlin host the Olympic Games received strong endorsement by West German leaders.

But neither East Berlin nor Moscow has commented on his suggestion that the Olympic Games and U.N. meetings be held in Berlin.

West German Chancellor Kohl described Reagan's double-barreled suggestion as an "outstanding proposal."

In an interview published in the Sunday newspaper Welt am Sonntag, Kohl said the West German government "will do all it can to contribute to the success of this initiative."  
(William Poole, UPI)

## SOVIET TELEVISION INTERVIEWS SHULTZ ON ARMS CONTROL

MOSCOW -- Secretary Shultz told Soviet television in an interview broadcast Sunday that last week's Venice summit indicated there was a good chance for a U.S.-Soviet arms agreement.

But in the interview, Soviet television commentator Valentin Zorin said the U.S. was displaying "ostentatious and exaggerated optimism" about the prospects for an agreement on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Shultz, in the interview, said that in addition to the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe, there also were good chances to reach agreements on short-range and tactical missiles in Europe.  
(AP)

## SHULTZ WANTS TOUGHER LINE FROM AQUINO

MANILA -- Secretary Shultz has urged Philippines President Aquino to take strong action against Communist insurgents, saying a greater military effort is required.

Shultz, who praised Aquino's restoration of democracy in a country ruled for 20 years by Ferdinand Marcos, told reporters, "After a lengthy period of trying to do everything possible through various forms of amnesty and other efforts the problem of the insurgency must be tackled in more military terms."  
(Reuter story, Baltimore Sun, A6)

## THE TWILIGHT SUMMIT

There was a special sense of sadness about this seventh summit of President Reagan, his last on European soil. Even Reagan's adversaries could hardly have taken comfort in his stumbling performance here, especially if they remembered the energy and wit with which he once approached international gatherings.

At his first summit in Canada seven years ago, Reagan stood for something and was not reluctant to speak out. He had the radical idea that summits ought to be private gatherings where democratic leaders spoke frankly to one another about their aims and aspirations.

Reagan has only one more summit left to his presidency, and it will be back in Canada where he grandiously described the 1981 gathering as "sunrise at Montebello." Now that it is twilight time for Reagan, he could perform a public service by asking his fellow leaders to reexamine the utility of economic summits in their present form.

(Column, Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

### TOUGH U.S. ATTITUDE ON TRADE

Although the U.S. and Japan have patched up some of their trade differences, more confrontations will occur in the future, says Clayton Yeutter, the chief negotiator in trade matters for the U.S.

Yeutter sees some improvement in Japan's trade practices but still considers them "self-serving" and says Japan has wanted "all of the good things and...none of the responsibilities" in world trade.

"The sanctions (imposed on some Japanese electronics products) have clearly gotten the attention of the (Japanese) government and hopefully also of the firms," Yeutter says. But overall, the tougher U.S. trade policy "does mean that we'll probably have more confrontations with the Japanese in the future." (John Yemma, Christian Science Monitor, A3)

### OIL PLAN ISN'T PROTECTIONIST, SEN. BENTSEN ASSERTS

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen struck back at U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter's charge that a provision of the Senate trade bill designed to cut U.S. dependence on imported oil is "sheer protectionism."

Bentsen said the provision is needed to make sure the U.S. does not face oil shortages, gasoline lines and economic disruption as it did in the 1970s because of its dependence on Mideast oil.

Yeutter's charge, made in a speech Thursday to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce International Forum, "Shows how this Administration reacts when they have a provision they don't agree with," said Bentsen in a telephone interview he initiated.

That kind of approach, he added, will push the Democratic-controlled Congress away from cooperating with the Reagan Administration on trade legislation, which is expected to come up for Senate consideration this week.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A10)

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## ***NATIONAL NEWS***

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### **BENNETT URGES STEPS ON AIDS IN JAILS**

Education Secretary Bennett said that prisoners infected with the AIDS virus should be isolated and authorities should consider not releasing those who threaten to infect others after they complete their sentences.

"I don't think there is an easy answer to it. When a person has served his time, a person should be free to go," Bennett said. But "supposing that person says... 'When I get out, I'm going to take my revenge on society.' I think this is a hard question for us, and you may want to hold onto him."

Bennett's chief of Staff, William Kristol, said later that the remarks about AIDS were "not meant to be announcing new guidelines for the Administration."  
(Morris Thompson, Washington Post, A14)

### **Inmates With AIDS Could Remain Jailed**

NEW YORK -- Education Secretary Bennett, on CBS's "Face the Nation," said the government may want to extend the imprisonment of inmates with AIDS who threaten to infect other people after their release.

Bennett's advocacy of some mandatory tests for AIDS was criticized by Sen. Lowell Weicker, a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

"I don't want the Administration to set the tone of the the fight against AIDS by wallowing in the testing issue," Sen. Weicker said. "The issue is education of our young people, which they're afraid to do, because they might offend some sensibilities."

Sen. Weicker said President Reagan had chosen Bennett "with absolutely no (scientific) background at all to advise on a highly complex scientific matter."

"This is baloney," Bennett said and reminded Weicker of a Cabinet meeting he attended at which several physicians endorsed an Administration AIDS initiative.  
(AP story, Baltimore Sun, A1)

### **Helms Suggests AIDS Quarantine To Protect 'Innocent'**

Sen. Jesse Helms said people with AIDS may have to be quarantined to protect the "innocent" while Education Secretary Bennett suggested that some prisoners with the AIDS virus should not be let out of prison.

"I may be the most radical person you'll talk to on this," said Helms on CBS's "Face the Nation." "But somewhere along the line we're going to have to quarantine people with AIDS. We might as well face facts."

Helms, who introduced a bill in the Senate that emphasizes widespread mandatory testing for the AIDS virus, said: "I'm not all that concerned about confidentiality. My aim is to protect people who are innocent."

(Any Bayer, Washington Times, A1)

## MAYORS HIT PRESIDENT'S URBAN POLICIES

NASHVILLE -- The Reagan Administration's policies toward cities came under bipartisan criticism as the nation's mayors gathered to adopt an urban investment policy and evaluate eight presidential candidates.

Despite the rhetoric, there was considerable evidence here of the Administration's success in changing the focus on urban issues from demands for increased federal aid to more consideration of the role of the private marketplace.

Although dominated by Democrats, the conference of mayors moved toward adoption of a "national urban investment policy" that expressed its treatment of federal aid to cities in terms of its necessity for the nation to achieve international competitiveness and productivity. That approach is far different from the antipoverty arguments used to call for federal aid during the 1960s.

(Thomas Edsall, Washington Post, A3)

## DEMOCRATS TAKE OFF THE GLOVES

STEVENS POINT, Wis. -- Until a few months ago, President Reagan seemed to be covered by a kind of blanket immunity from personal ridicule.

It didn't extend to cartoonists, satirists and others with special licenses to poke fun, but it was rigorously observed by politicians -- especially Democrats -- who cared about their future.

No more. Rep. Richard Gephardt, one of the presidential hopefuls who addressed 1,000 activists attending the Wisconsin Democratic Convention here this weekend, took a shot at the President's intelligence.

(Paul Taylor, Washington Post, A3)

## 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' GOP FACES COUNTERATTACK

As Senate Republicans enter their second month of what Majority Leader Robert Byrd grimly calls an "obstructionist...scorched-earth" strategy to thwart Democratic initiatives, Byrd is planning to strike back where it could hurt most.

For starters, Byrd is threatening senators with loss of recess time -- including a delay of their month-long August vacation and an indefinite postponement of the early-October adjournment target -- if Republicans continue to block action on Democratic proposals from arms control to campaign financing.

Moreover, he is serving notice he will keep the Senate working on legislation to overhaul congressional campaign funding laws -- with vote after vote to call attention to the stalling tactics -- even if it means delaying action on other popular measures, such as trade legislation.

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A1)

## LAKERS' RALLY WINS GAME 6, NBA TITLE

INGLEWOOD, Calif. -- Stilted and stifled in the first half, the Los Angeles Lakers used an 18-2 burst at the start of the second half as a springboard to their fourth NBA title in seven seasons, defeating the Boston Celtics, 106-93. Los Angeles won the best-of-seven series four games to two.

(Anthony Cotton, Washington Post, B1)

## IRAN — NICARAGUA

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### HAMILTON SPECULATES ON IMPEACHMENT POSSIBILITY

Prober Says Finding That Reagan Approved  
Fund Diversion Would Trigger Demand

Rep. Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, said that if it is determined that President Reagan approved the diversion of funds to Nicaraguan rebels, there would be a "demand for impeachment proceedings."

Committee investigators and independent counsel Lawrence Walsh are concentrating on an undated April 1986 memorandum found in the files of Oliver North that proposed diverting \$12 million in profits from the sale of arms to Iran to aid the rebels, known as contras. The memo, which called for a presidential decision, had no cover sheet and investigators are attempting to determine if its contents reached the President.

"If that memo had reached the hands of the President and he had approved it, that would be the smoking gun....," Hamilton said, "and I think it would be a very serious matter for Congress."

(Morris Thompson, Washington Post, A6)

### Hamilton: 'Smoking Gun' Could Mean Reagan Impeachment

Lawmakers probably would call for impeachment proceedings against President Reagan if evidence shows a "smoking gun" memo from Oliver North reached the Oval office, says Rep. Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House committee probing the Iran-contra affair.

Hamilton appeared on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley" with fellow investigators Sen. George Mitchell and Rep. Henry Hyde.

"The lack of wisdom of the sale of arms to Iran and the exchange of arms for hostages has been evident to everyone.... I don't think the President will ever regain the status he had prior to last November's election," Mitchell said. "But he still can be an effective force under certain circumstances."

Hyde agreed the President "is indeed a lame duck, and I'd hate to have the last memory of the Reagan Administration, the two of them, be this Iran-contra controversy because it's nothing anyone can be proud of."

(Wendy Benjaminson, UPI)

### PRESIDENT EXEMPT FROM BOLAND LAW, PANELISTS BELIEVE

A senior Democrat on the Senate Iran-contra investigative committee said the Boland amendment...did not apply to President Reagan.

"With respect to the Boland amendment, I do not believe it applies to the President because he was neither in the CIA, the Defense Department or engaged in intelligence activities," Sen. George Mitchell said on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley."

Like Mitchell, Rep. Henry Hyde, appearing on the same program, said the Boland amendment did not apply to the President.

"If it was intended to apply to the President, it would have said so," Hyde said. "It didn't."

(Willis Witter, Washington Times, A3)

## ***NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY***

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(Sunday Evening, June 14, 1987)

Editor's Note: CBS's news was only 15 minutes long due to the NBA basketball finals.

### **PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**

CBS's Susan Spencer: Tomorrow night President Reagan will address the nation on the outcome of the Venice summit and the prospects for arms control. There will be news on the arms control front -- news the White House hopes will divert attention from some Presidential troubles.

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: In his Oval office tomorrow, President Reagan is expected to tell the American people that he's giving his arms control negotiators the green light to wrap up an agreement with the Soviets to remove short- and medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. On Tuesday, he'll lunch with GOP Senators to push his legislative agenda -- particularly the budget reform ideas he'll also mention in the Monday speech. And early this week the Pentagon will deliver a detailed, classified report to Congress on the President's Persian Gulf policy. Based on what law makers now know though, Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn says the Administration ought to delay protecting Kuwaiti oil tankers.

(Sen. Nunn: "That this Kuwaiti flagging is a symbol of an absence of policy and we've got to force the Administration to have an overall policy before we decide this issue.")

Congressional skepticism about his Persian Gulf policy is part of a larger problem the President has on Capitol Hill. Mr. Reagan's speech and his busy schedule this week are intended to counter-act an impression that both his political friends and foes now have -- that the President has been irreparably weakened.

(TV coverage: File footage of the President speaking from the Oval Office; then footage of the President and First Lady arriving from Venice June 12th on the south lawn.)

(Rep. Henry Hyde: "I think the President is certainly troubled. He is indeed a lame duck and I'd hate to have the last memory of the Reagan Administrations -- the two of them-- be this Iran-contra controversy because it's nothing anyone can be proud of.")

(Sen. George Mitchell: "I don't think the President will ever regain the status he had prior to last November's election.")

While the Iran-contra hearings simmer in the background this summer, White House officials are anticipating tough Congressional battles over trade, housing, the budget and arms control. The President, however, is refusing to back down and he's resorting to a now familiar tactic -- taking his case directly to the people.

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



## IRAN-CONTRA HEARINGS

ABC's Tom Jarrel: The Iran-contra Congressional hearings have taken a two week break from the public spotlight, but some of the most important work is going on now behind the scenes. It involves former National Security Council Adviser Admiral John Poindexter and a memo he wrote which today was described as being "a crucial piece of evidence."

ABC's Kenneth Walker: Former National Security Advisor Admiral John Poindexter already has begun private testimony before Congressional lawyers now turning to the final and most critical phase of their investigation -- an examination of the role of the President. The immediate focus has turned to a 1986 memo Poindexter ordered written for the President by Lt. Col. Oliver North. The memo, which mentions the diversion of funds from Iranian arms sales to the Nicaraguan contras, never has been proven to have reach the President, who repeatedly has denied any knowledge of the diversion. On "This Week With David Brinkley" House Committee Chairman Lee Hamilton explained the importance of the document.

(Rep. Hamilton: "If that memo had reached the hands of the President and he had approved it -- that would be the smoking gun referred to a moment ago. I think it is likely if that occurred -- and let us emphasize the if -- that if it occurred, you would have a demand for impeachment proceedings.")

Because committee lawyers have not yet reported any bomb shells to the leadership, as they are under orders to do, Hamilton indicated that so far Poindexter's secret depositions still underway contain no smoking gun.

(Hamilton: "What will emerge from that so far as I'm concerned remains to be seen.")

Even without impeachment, the President's most vocal defender on the House committee said the damage already has been done.

(Rep. Hyde: "I think the President is certainly troubled. He is indeed a lame duck and I'd hate to have the last memory of the Reagan Administrations -- the two of them -- be this Iran-contra controversy because it's nothing anyone can be proud of.")

Determined to show no public concern about the hearings, the President launches an offensive of his own against the Congress in an Oval Office speech tomorrow night and a visit to the Capitol Tuesday to try to win long-time goals on budget reform. (ABC-3)

## PERSIAN GULF

NBC's Jim Miklaszewski: Pentagon sources reveal that Iran is now in position to use its Silkworm missiles against Gulf shipping. The sources report that Iranian troops have been training in rapid deployment and assembly of the anti-ship missile batteries along the Strait of Hormuz. The sources say the missiles could be fired virtually at a moment's notice. The U.S. had indicated it could launch a pre-emptive strike against Iran once the missiles were deployed. Meanwhile, as additional U.S. warships steam toward the Persian Gulf, a skeptical Congress appears determined to head them off. On NBC's "Meet The Press" Senator Sam Nunn said the Administration should put off its plans to provide military escorts for Kuwaiti tankers.

Miklaszewski continues:

(Sen. Nunn: "I think with the lack of consensus we have right now it would be -- the Administration would be best advised to delay it.") Kuwait is a strong ally of Iraq. Sen. Nunn contends, by escorting Kuwaiti tankers, the U.S. would be taking sides in the Iran-Iraq war. Henry Kissinger indicates that could eventually drag the U.S. into the war itself.

(Kissinger: "Yes, I think it is a bad idea to get ourselves militarily involved.")

The Administration mounted a stiff defense of its Gulf policy on Capitol Hill last week. But some Pentagon officials admit they're losing the battle with Congress. So some Pentagon officials recommend a cooling-off period between the Administration and Congress. They now predict U.S. warships may not begin those tanker escorts until sometime in August. (NBC-2)

## HOSTAGES

Spencer: Iran's embassy in Beirut today denied a report in a Beirut magazine that some American hostages have been taken to Iran for interrogation. The item appeared in the same magazine that broke the story of U.S. arms sales to Iran. (CBS-4, ABC-10, NBC-5)

## AIDS

Jarrel: Education Secretary William Bennett endorsed isolating prison inmates with AIDS and said some prisoners should be kept in jail beyond their sentences to prevent the spread of the disease. Conservative Senator Jesse Helms said the only way to stop AIDS is to quarantine people who test positive for the AIDS virus. (ABC-6)

## MINIMUM WAGE

CBS's Lem Tucker: The minimum wage is one of those gut political and economic issues that the Democratic Congress promised to confront the Republicans over.

(Sen. Ted Kennedy: "We're back in charge in the Senate now. The time is now. And we'll insist that the Senate address this issue in this Congress.... Men and women in this country that work eight hours a day, 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, should not have to live a life of poverty here in the United States. It's a matter of economic and social justice.")

The Reagan Administration and many employers oppose raising the hourly wage, saying it forces costs up.... (CBS-8)

## THE POPE IN POLAND

Spencer: Pope John Paul ended his week-long pilgrimage to Poland with a stern lecture on human rights to the country's communist leaders. In his farewell remarks, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski shot back that Poland must seek solutions to its own problems. The Pope has pointed out those problems at every stop.... (CBS-Lead, ABC-Lead, NBC-4)

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## UNREST IN SOUTH KOREA

NBC's Garrick Utley: In Seoul, Korea, today a church was at the center of violence as the demonstrations for free elections continue. The opponents of the government have been occupying the Catholic cathedral in Seoul for five days. Late today police withdrew from around the cathedral, hoping the protesters would go home. They did not.

NBC's Steve Mallory reports on the demonstrations in Korea.  
(NBC-Lead, ABC-2, CBS-10)

## VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S CAMPAIGN

Utley: Question: Who was the last Vice President of the U.S. to succeed the President under whom he was serving by election? Answer: Martin VanBuren in 1837. Who will be the next? Well, George Bush hopes it will be he. But he has more than history working against him. Bush must convince voters that a man who has been such a long and loyal #2 in the White House will be an effective #1.

NBC's Tom Pettit reports on the Vice President's campaign. (NBC-9)

## CBS CAMERA DIED IN POLAND

Spencer: His CBS colleagues are saddened tonight by the death of 34-year-old Thomas Scalzo, CBS engineer in charge of technical aspects of our coverage of the Papal trip. Scalzo's body was found on the stairs in the main studio building in Warsaw. The exact cause of death is not yet known. (CBS-2)

## 78TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Utley: Happy anniversary to Ernest and Maude Scott of California. They've been married 78 years today. The secret of a successful marriage says Ernest, who is 99, is frequent separations and gradual hearing loss. At this point, Ernest says, he and his wife get along very well because neither of them can hear anything. (NBC-10)

-End of B-Section-

## **ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY**

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: George Will, Brit Hume.

Guests: Rep. Lee Hamilton, Rep. Henry Hyde, Sen. George Mitchell, retired Maj. Gen. John Singlaub.

Brinkley: General, how can a country run a foreign policy by turning it over to private citizens?

Singlaub: I don't think we were running the foreign policy. We were carrying on a clearly announced foreign policy at a time when the Congress stopped the aid....

Brinkley: What was the clearest and most specific information you had that President Reagan knew all about this and was supporting it?

Singlaub: I'm not sure that I knew that he knew all the details of it. But certainly his weekly statements on radio carried very clear messages that he supported the efforts by the private sector to help the Nicaraguan freedom fighters.

Will: Suppose the President had won every penny he has requested for the contras...as a military man -- do you think that is enough to defeat the Nicaraguan armed forces that are being supplied by freighters pulling into their ports from the East bloc? And isn't the President's request a recipe for protracted failure anyway?

Singlaub: It is insufficient in terms of what has been asked for and what needs to be done. I believe it is possible for the freedom fighters to win this struggle.... In my view they need more than \$100 million, but not much more.

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Guests: Sen. Mitchell and Rep. Hyde.

Brinkley: Is this going to be another Watergate -- another President leaving office wounded and bleeding?

Mitchell: I think it is too early -- there is no evidence before us to suggest any such course of action now. We don't know what Col. North and Admiral Poindexter will say -- I don't think there is any benefit in speculating.

Hyde: I agree completely.

Brinkley: Is the President going to come out this really hurt?

Mitchell: I think he already has been hurt badly. The lack of wisdom in the sale of arms to Iran and the exchange of arms for hostages has been evident to everyone. I think he has been hurt. That's a different story from leaving office under the circumstances you described. I don't think the President will ever regain the status he had prior to last November's election, but he still can be an effective force under certain circumstances.

THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Hyde: I agree again. The President is certainly troubled. He is indeed a lame duck and I'd hate to have the last memory of the Reagan Administration be this Iran-contra controversy.

Will: Can you say there is no documentary proof that the President was not telling the truth when he said to the country that he had no knowledge of the diversion of funds?

Mitchell: We are still receiving documents from the White House.... To the extent that we do have documents, I believe that is correct.

Hume: Rep. Hyde, why does the Boland amendment not apply to the President?

Hyde: If it was intended to apply to the President -- it should have said so. It didn't.... For Congress to try to repeal the First Amendment through one of the five versions of the Boland amendment is incredibly unconstitutional. I think one of the really important issues in all of these hearings is the constitutional parameters -- where the President's power...begins and ends and where Congress' power...begins and ends.

Mitchell: That is the question. I don't think I agree with Henry on the conclusion....

Hume: What's going on here? Isn't it really a question of there being a political difference between the President and Congress on this issue and that's why we're having an investigation?

Mitchell: No I do not believe that to be the case. What is at issue here is whether or not this is a nation of laws....

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Guest: Rep. Hamilton.

Brinkley: Supposedly there was a memo from Col. North intended for President Reagan and we don't know if it ever got to him or not. Can you add anything to that?

Hamilton: No, I really don't think I can. I don't know whether that memo got to him or not.... The key fact -- did it reach the President? How high did it go? I certainly don't know.

Will: Suppose it did -- what are then the political and/or legal consequences?

Hamilton: I think if that memo had reached the President and he had approved it -- that would be the smoking gun and I think it would be a very serious matter for the Congress. Did he break a specific law by doing that? I'm not sure that I can judge that. But I don't have any doubts at all that that kind of evidence would be exceedingly serious for the President. Because one of his major points has been that he did not know of the diversion.... I think if that occurred you would have a demand for impeachment proceedings.

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THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY (continued)

Hume: What do we know after six weeks of hearings that we did not basically know going in?

Hamilton: I think I have to answer that in personal terms. I've been surprised at the very extensive private networks.... I've been surprised about the amount of documents that have been shredded. I've been surprised about the alteration of documents.... I don't think any single fact jumps out at me in recent days.... I went into these hearings with the impression that Director Casey knew very, very little about these efforts to divert funds to the contras and to supply the contras. What we've had thus far...would suggest that Col. North was in frequent contact with Director Casey and that surprised me.... One of the central questions that remains for us is who supervised Col. North? It's difficult for me to think Col. North was carrying out these activities totally unsupervised. What it may mean is that Director Casey was one of the persons -- maybe the only person -- who had some role in supervising Col. North. That is a question that clearly has to be explored.

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FREE-FOR-ALL DISCUSSION: (Morton Kondracke joins panel.)

Brinkley: President Reagan asked Mr. Gorbachev to tear down the Berlin Wall. Was that a good thing to do?

Will: Excellent idea. We should have done it in 1961. (Laughter.) Glasnost is a fraud as long as the Wall is built to keep people penned in societies from which otherwise they would flee.

Hume: I thought it was a great speech.... Somehow Reagan can't get it across that he is a modernist -- a visionary person who is soliciting their sentiments.

Brinkley: Yes or no -- Gorbachev couldn't tear down the Wall if he wanted to?

Will: No. Of course not -- he'd have an empty country.

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## ***CBS -- FACE THE NATION***

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Moderator: Lesley Stahl.

Guests: Secretary of Education William Bennett, Sen. Lowell Weicker, Sen. Jesse Helms.

Stahl: Critics of the Reagan Administration's new AIDS program say that testing is not the best way to fight the epidemic.

Bennett: You need to test for several reasons -- to find out about the spread of the disease, who has it, where does it appear, where does it go -- so that you can track it. And second, so that people who have the disease can be informed on it.

Stahl: Your proposals do not reach the high-risk populations. And it's sort of emphasis -- why should the money be spent there first instead of on prevention, education and research?

Bennett: I think we can do all three.... I don't think we should be short-sided or stingy on this one. I think, increasingly, everyone has called for greater testing and I agree with Dr. Koop -- very soon there's not going to be any difference at all on this.

Weicker: No, I think that the real problem is where you put the emphasis. We're in a fight against a very complex disease and the emphasis should be placed on research and on education. Instead, we've got a program of testing immigrants and prisoners.... The Administration has consistently underfunded research and underfunded education.

Bennett: But why do we have to limit ourselves to research and education when there is very good sense to be made of testing?

Stahl: You're going to test prisoners. You find out someone is positive. What do you do with him?

Bennett: You isolate him.... Intensive counselling before the person is released but then arguable addition steps. Such as informing the person's spouse, or other potential sexual partners. This is a very tough issue....

Weicker: I just don't want the Administration to set the tone of the fight against AIDS by wallowing in the testing issue. The issue is education which they are afraid to go ahead and do.... The President has chosen Gary Bauer and William Bennett, who have absolutely no background at all, to advise on a highly complex scientific matter.

Bennett: This is baloney. You were in the cabinet meeting Sen. Weicker when the proposals were introduced and Dr. Mason, Dr. Wyndham and Dr. Koop stood up said this is a very good idea, let's go ahead with it....

Stahl: What are you proposing to teach school children about how they get AIDS? At what age are you proposing to start?

FACE THE NATION (continued)

Bennett: The leaning is that when you talk to young people, you tell them the truth. You tell them what AIDS is, how you get it, how you avoid it, how to be safe.... Well, the age ought to be a local determination. But I think it will depend on the interests of the child when the child starts asking these questions and for some children this could be 10 or 11. Most of the programs we've seen have been for children 12, 13, 14.

Weicker: This is something that has to get direction from the top.... we need a clear-cut federal policy set by the Surgeon General of the U.S. not the Secretary of Education....

Bennett: Confidentiality should be protected, but you also need to inform people who have been in touch with someone who has the virus that they indeed may be in danger of infection. You have to balance considerations here.

Stahl: What did you think when the Attorney General said that he agreed with the policemen who wore rubber gloves when they were dealing with a demonstration by a gay group?

Bennett: There are difficulties here in knowing exactly how this virus is spread.... I don't think the American public is overreacting.

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Guest: Sen. Helms

Stahl: Are there provisions in your bill to insure the results will remain confidential?

Helms: I'm not all that worried about the confidentiality. I would prefer that it be. My aim is to protect the people who are innocent.... I think somewhere along the line we are going to have to quarantine if we are really going to contain this disease.... There's no sense to having any other view about it.

Stahl: A lot of the critics of what you propose say that the money would be better spent on some sort of mass education effort.

Helms: If the education includes teaching them that morality is the best way to avoid AIDS.... If the government is not in the business of morality, the government is missing its responsibility. The founding fathers didn't feel that way about it.... It's a health and morality issue.... If you don't at least make morality equal to health, you're not going to hit the target....

Stahl: Is this going to become a litmus test issue for conservatives in the upcoming presidential race?

Helms: Not as far as I'm concerned.... I don't think the litmus test is important, I think controlling the disease is.



## ***NBC -- MEET THE PRESS***

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Moderator: Chris Wallace. Panel: Elizabeth Drew, Robert Kaiser.

Guests: Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Sen. Sam Nunn.

Wallace: Dr. Kissinger, some of the other delegations said the President seemed less energetic than he has seemed at previous summits and that the U.S. team made a lot of mistakes. How do you account for the disarray in the U.S. performance in Venice?

Kissinger: For me sitting where I am, I didn't notice too much disarray. I think it was an objectively complicated situation.... I don't see how anything much could have been accomplished beyond what was accomplished with any level of performance on the America side. To me it didn't look any different than it has in the past.... I think it was a mistake to create the impression that one could get allied support for the Persian Gulf for two reasons. One, for the domestic reasons in these countries. And secondly, I'm not clear what it is we want support for in the Persian Gulf -- freedom of navigation in general or Kuwaiti tankers?

Drew: Do you think the Administration's proposal to flag the Kuwaiti ships is a good idea or a bad idea?

Kissinger: The first question that I would like to raise...it isn't obvious to me that there is a new threat to shipping in the Gulf.... Most of the attacks come from Iraq, not Iran. So by our getting involved, in effect, on the Iraq side, we're taking on a belligerent commitment in a war in which it isn't clear to me how it is going to end. Those are some of the questions that have to be answered before we get ourselves involved.... If there is a real threat to freedom, I'm strongly in favor of opening up the Gulf and I support the strengthening of the fleet there.

Kaiser: Might there be a role for the U.S. and Soviet Union to cooperate in maintaining open seas in the Persian Gulf?

Kissinger: I think that would be a disaster because the Soviet aim has been to establish a foothold in the war water area in the Persian Gulf. We have an interest in keeping Iran from winning the war, but we do not have an interest in establishing the Soviet Union in the Persian Gulf....

Wallace: On arms control -- how dangerous will the proposed deal be?

Kissinger: It is not the sort of deal that I would have recommended. At the same time, now that the deal is all but made, I think it would be worse to fail to ratify it. I believe what U.S. foreign policy now has to do is to try to compensate for some of the military problems and psychological problems that the deal will produce by developing a new NATO strategy, by substituting political relationships for the technical relationships that will be weakened.... We have to be very careful not to create the impression that the problem of Soviet foreign policy is going to be solved by the conversion of a Soviet leader to American values....

Wallace: Do you think that Elliott Abrams should stay on as Assistant Secretary of State?

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Kissinger: I think this is a decision that the Secretary of State has to make. I think the Secretary of State's judgment should prevail in matters like this.

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Guest: Sen. Sam Nunn

Nunn: I'm very skeptical of it [reflagging Kuwaiti tankers]. It seems to me the fundamental problem is that we've got a debate going on that is not directed to the central issues. It started with the Administration saying that their principle reason for going in and flagging those vessels is to protect the free flow of oil. Most of the oil coming out of the Gulf comes from Iranian ships.... The other dilemma I have is the testimony of the Administration indicating that we're not going to protect any other ships other than Kuwaiti and American.... It seems to me what we've done here is taken a strong tilt towards Iraq. That ought to be debated on its own merits and not under the allusion that we're really protecting the free flow of oil.

Wallace: Would you support legislation to block the reflagging?

Nunn: I'll have to study that.

Drew: Should the Administration go ahead with this plan or not?

Nunn: I think the Administration would be best advised to delay it.... I'm saying this reflagging of Kuwaiti vessels is a symbol of an absence of policy and we've got to force the Administration to have an overall policy before we decide this issue.

Kaiser: Is this a bad time for the U.S. in general?

Nunn: I think our credibility is down. I think the Iranian arms sale has hurt our credibility in foreign policy very severely.

Kaiser: Need we fear that this President is not up to this job for this last year and half? Are you worried about that?

Nunn: I don't think public discussions of that in this country help restore that credibility. The President is going to be here for another 18 months and I think we are all going to have to work with him.

Wallace: Let's talk about arms control. Do you agree with Dr. Kissinger?

Nunn: I don't agree with it being a bad deal. I do agree that the conventional arms control has been neglected....

Wallace: Do you think Elliott Abrams should go?

Nunn: I don't think it's up to me to fire him here on the air. I think that's a decision the Administration will have to make. But the Abrams testimony has given a real problem to Congress. I favor the general policy Elliott Abrams has been articulating. He is a very capable individual but his credibility has been severely damaged.

MEET THE PRESS (continued)

Drew: What's the most disturbing thing about the Presidency that has come out of the Iran-contra hearings?

Nunn: The overall policy that we have basically turned over critical foreign policy decision making to business people who had profit as a motive.... The Administration has been misleading each other....

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PANEL DISCUSSION:

Wallace: Is this [the President's Monday night address] another case of the Administration trying to make a triumph out of something that was distinctly less than a triumph?

Drew: The idea of a presidential address is a coin that has worn thin....

Kaiser: I think they have got very basic and concrete policy problems now -- not being able to get their way -- that is not going to be overcome by a speech to the nation.

Drew: I think the President began to lose his clout -- lost a very important amount of it in the election last November. On top of that we've had the Iran-contra affair. I just don't think the speech is going to be very important.

Kaiser: The country has gone beyond Ronald Reagan -- they're looking into the future now. Ronald Reagan is a man of the past for a large part of the American public.

Wallace: In Venice the honeymoon of Howard Baker ended....

Drew: It all gets back to Reagan. The question is -- how much difference can better staff make? I think it gets back to how Reagan conducts the presidency.

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## ***THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP***

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Moderator: John McLaughlin. Panel: Hodding Carter, Jack Germond, Fred Barnes, Morton Kondracke.

### On Margaret Thatcher's Victory:

McLaughlin: In view of Ronald Reagan's somewhat faltering performance in Venice and this mammoth win...is it fair to say that the leader of the West is now, unmistakable Margaret Thatcher?

Carter: Of course not.... Great Britain is not prepared to do any of the things that would make it a great world power....

Barnes: Margaret Thatcher is a great leader -- she certainly transcends her nation and she transcends Ronald Reagan, who is weak now. She's the one leader of the West with that incredible ingredient that matters -- macho....

Germond: Reagan is the leader because he's got the muscle.

Kondracke: We've got the biggest economy and military power in the West. Even if our President is weakened, this country is the leader of the West and there's no escaping it.

McLaughlin: I disagree. I think Maggie has it.

### On Venice Summit:

McLaughlin: Was Venice productive?

Kondracke: It didn't seem to be very productive. If the two issues were to get the allies to really do something, either monetarily or with military power to help us out in the Gulf -- they certainly didn't do that. And if it was to get us a firm pledge that there would be growth in the Western economy -- zero.

Barnes: What's happening here is that Reagan, as a lame duck in the Western Alliance and at home, is required to sort of be pushed along by whatever forces happen to exist. Another piece of evidence is that he put up this Saudi arms sale and the Congress says no, so he's forced to withdraw it. The fact is that the steam is out.

Carter: In retrospect, there was not been a successful economic summit in so long that we have forgotten what a successful economic summit was....

McLaughlin: On the Persian Gulf -- the President and George Shultz tried to leap to the rescue of Great Britain...is that a satisfactory answer to the charge that the allies are not helping us?

Barnes: It's not satisfactory because the allies are not doing their share.

Kondracke: On thing in Reagan's defense -- there were political problems that all these other leaders had that they had to deal with and they're not about to go along with him....

MCLAUGHLIN GROUP (continued)

Germond: The White House thought they could use this to get off the dime on these other issues. It was an absolute failure and in fact, the issues came right back.

McLaughlin: After the summit the President went to the Berlin Wall and threw down the gauntlet on Mikhail Gorbachev. Were you impressed by that performance?

Kondracke: I really like that.... Reagan is sticking it to him. Here is the symbol of openness -- let's see it open....

McLaughlin: Does Ronald Reagan look stronger or weaker after the Venice summit compared to before the Venice summit?

Carter: He looks weaker because he looked weaker.

Barnes: He was weaker, but also because Ronald Reagan's down and the press loves to kick whomever's down.

Germond: It isn't the press. He is as weak as he could be.

Kondracke: It was evidence of the obvious -- that he is a weakened man.

McLaughlin: Slightly, but not significantly weaker.

On Fawn Hall Testimony:

McLaughlin: What's the big Irangate story of the week?

Barnes: I think we've learned again the Ollie North is in a heap of trouble....

Germond: We have not answered the basic question about the President's role in this. But what we have is a clear picture of a bunch of nutcases privately running a foreign policy operation... running it in the name of the White House in direct contravention of the law.

McLaughlin: The big story of the week is -- Oliver North did not communicate by telephone or in person to Ronald Reagan -- so says North.... Is interest in the Irangate hearings ebbing or mounting?

Carter: There is not a great deal of interest out there.

Germond: CNN's audience is going up. McLaughlin: Clearly it mounted this week.

Predictions:

Barnes: The first major Republic debate will take place in September, but the two front runners probably won't be there -- Bush and Dole will be represented by empty chairs.

McLaughlin: The second quarter GNP growth rate will be 3.1%.

## **AGRONSKY & COMPANY**

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Moderator: Martin Agronsky. Panel: Carl Rowan, James Kilpatrick, Tom Oliphant, Hugh Sidey.

Agronsky: Does Ronald Reagan come back from Venice looking like a world leader or a tired, aging, lame duck President?

Kilpatrick: He is the leader of the free world. He has aged -- he's not as sharp as he was six years ago -- but neither are you, and neither am I.

Rowan: He comes back looking like a President who's lost his clout in Western Europe, who has a senior staff that is in disarray, and who counts on Mikhail Gorbachev to help save the prestige of his presidency.

Oliphant: Last week the President behaved like a tired, aging, lame duck President. He was ineffective at the summit. He was unable to secure -- he was unable to explain his policies in the Persian Gulf. I thought he made both a lackluster speech in Berlin and was very lackluster in his press conference.

Sidey: Let's also point out that the world is undergoing transition here. We haven't figured out Gorbachev yet. Mrs. Thatcher ran away from that meeting. The others were rather tentative. Yes, Mr. Reagan has slowed down a bit, but he's still going to be the leader of the free world.

Rowan: Ronald Reagan didn't get a concession out of Japan or out of West Germany that's worth a nickel. And I guarantee you that what happened in Venice will produce the clamor in Congress for protectionist legislation.

Sidey: In September it may be shown that the trade imbalance will be \$50 million less than it is now -- that our policies have begun to take effect.

Kilpatrick: It's hard for me to remember that anything really historical came out of any economic summit.

Oliphant: The U.S.' inability to resolve its economic problem contributes to the inability to coordinate worldwide macroeconomic policies. The President has been ineffective -- the point is he can't take care of his own back yard, which makes his preaching to Japan and West Germany hollow. He made a very serious, rookie president's mistake at his press conference when he said maybe the dollar is going to drop more.

Rowan: Let's talk about the Persian Gulf. You have the White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker talking about it being possibly a good thing that the Soviet Union is involved.... Then you have Secretary of State Shultz disowning what the White House Chief of Staff said--

Agronsky: You get the feeling of a disorganized President and a disorganized presidency.

Kilpatrick: I liked his speech in Berlin....  
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AGRONSKY & COMPANY (continued)

Rowan: The President is so weak and is in so much trouble at home that I get the sense that he's almost desperate to get an arms agreement, and as much as I want him to get an arms agreement, I don't want him to get it out of a spirit "I've got to have it."

Oliphant: We don't have a policy [in the Persian Gulf] that we can articulate. That's the problem.

Agronsky: Where does the President stand now in terms of having accepted or not accepted arms to the contras for hostages? As far as I can see, Mr. Reagan is back to the original position -- he knew nothing about it.

Rowan: That's exactly right. You can go as far away as you go -- but you can't get away from this issue.... And they are yet to lay a direct finger on the President and his involvement in the arms transfer.

Sidey: Fawn Hall's testimony indicated just that -- that Oliver North was invoking the name perhaps when he didn't really have a right to.

Agronsky: What do you think of a White House operation -- in this case the NSC -- that sometimes you are entitled to go beyond the law? She also said she took documents that were being sought by investigators.... What do you make of this kind of operation?

Sidey: It's a bad operation. It is bad management. But it seems to me what the hearings have demonstrated in the broad sense are two stories. One is this operation of these small people running around trying to take on authority they shouldn't have and doing things perhaps against the law. But there is another story in this and that is Congress' meddlesomeness in the foreign policy....

Kilpartick: Of course there are times when we go above the law. These people were caught up in cause in which they deeply believed to prevent the establishment of a Soviet naval base in Nicaragua. They believe this....

Oliphant: At this halfpoint time we've already had the President change his story on the contras.

-End of C-Section-