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# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### NATIONAL NEWS

Meese Predicts Supreme Court Nominee Within Next Two Weeks -- President Reagan likely will nominate a successor to retiring Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell within the next two weeks, said Attorney General Meese, who called for speedy Senate action on the nominee. (USA Today, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, UPI)

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

S. Korean Offers Direct Election -- The chairman of South Korea's ruling party, moving boldly to try to end the most serious political challenge the current government has faced, announced this morning he will recommend giving in to the opposition's longstanding demand for direct presidential election. (New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Reuter, UPI)

U.S. Rejects Iran's Plan To End War On Tankers -- The U.S. has rejected an Iranian proposal to end the tanker war in the Persian Gulf because the plan seeks to extend the land battle between Iran and Iraq, according to Administration officials. (New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times, Reuter)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

**SUPREME COURT** -- Federal Appeals Judge Robert Bork has emerged as the man to beat for the seat on the Supreme Court.

**IRAN-CONTRA** -- The Atlanta Journal-Constitution says that Attorney General Meese steered contributors to the contras to Oliver North.

**PERSIAN GULF** -- Secretary Shultz spoke out against congressional efforts to delay U.S. protection for Kuwaiti oil tankers.

### □ POLLS APART:

## Italians heeding call to vote

—Boston Globe, June 15

## Italian elections play to sparse house

—Boston Herald, same day

THE NEW REPUBLIC

JULY 13 & 20, 1987

## **NATIONAL NEWS**

### **BAKER, MEESE TO MEET ON COURT VACANCY Goal Is To Avert 'Damaging Fight'**

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker and Attorney General Edwin Meese will meet today in an effort to head off what one senior official said could be "a damaging fight" within the Administration over the selection of a Supreme Court nominee to replace Justice Lewis Powell.

"It's important that the President's choice, whoever he is, doesn't become known as Meese's nominee," said one senior official (referring to the attorney general's political problems) "That could have an adverse impact on his nomination."

Appearing on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley," Meese said that abortion or other social issues would not be "a litmus test." Meese said the President should name someone with strong legal credentials and "probably with extensive judicial experience" whose commitment would be to "interpret the law, not make the law."

This prescription for judicial experience and strict interpretation of the law would appear to fit Robert Bork, 60, a federal appellate judge in the D.C. circuit.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A1)

### **Bork Heads List Of Court Candidates**

Federal appeals Judge Robert Bork is the odds-on favorite to fill the Supreme Court vacancy created by the surprise retirement of Justice Lewis Powell, according to senior White House officials.

But Judge Bork, or any other judicial conservative receiving the nomination from President Reagan, faces an arduous confirmation battle in the Senate, where the Democratic majority fears a rightward shift in the high court.

"Both the pragmatic folks on (Chief of Staff Howard) Baker's staff and (Attorney General Edwin) Meese want quick action," said a senior Administration official, speaking on condition that he not be identified.

The decision "could come by midweek or even sooner unless they find themselves at loggerheads," the official said. "But I think Judge Bork has all the qualifications, and this is an appointment on which the President may already have his mind made up."

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

### **Quick Choice Expected For High Court**

White House officials huddle to debate the choice of a successor to retiring Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell.

Attorney General Meese, on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley," said the nomination will come "within the next week, or two weeks at the most." There are reports that the decision could even come today.

Leading candidate: appeals Judge Robert Bork, a respected conservative, who would face a stiff confirmation battle.

(Tony Mauro & Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A1)

### Meese Predicts Supreme Court Nominee Within Next Two Weeks

President Reagan likely will nominate a successor to retiring Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell within the next two weeks, said Attorney General Meese, who called for speedy Senate action on the nominee.

"And that means that definitely it is imperative that the Senate commence hearings on that nomination before the August recess, so that they can have a justice in place through the whole process in time for the October sessions in court," Meese said. (Donna Cassata, AP)

### Reagan May Nominate New Justice Within Days

President Reagan is "very actively" engaged in the search for a new Supreme Court justice but is not looking to appoint someone "based on ideological views," Attorney General Meese maintains.

Other aides indicated Reagan might make the nomination within a few days, but its progress from there seems less sure. Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Biden has said his panel might wait until the fall to conduct confirmation hearings on what is likely to be a politically charged selection. (Helen Thomas, UPI)

### Conservatives Erupt As Biden Sets Purity Test

Conservatives challenged Sen. Joseph Biden's assertion that the Senate has the constitutional right to determine the ideological balance of the Supreme Court in the wake of Justice Lewis Powell's resignation.

"What Joe Biden said is a complete outrage," said Rep. Robert Walker.... "Senate Democrats ought to consider removing him from the Judiciary Committee chairmanship."

"The Senate ought to insist on the very highest qualification, but should not reject anyone on ideological grounds," said GOP presidential contender Pete Du Pont. "That's not its role. I hate to see a job so important as this being used as a pawn in a presidential campaign."

(Ralph Hallow & Jennifer Spevacek, Washington Times, A1)

## THE NO-DEAL POLICY

Ronald Reagan seems back in the saddle again. The President stumbled at the economic summit and he is being battered by the Iran-contra hearings, but he is a happier man since he has returned to the stump to attack "the tax-and-spend crew on Capitol Hill."

The secret of Reagan's effectiveness in his gubernatorial days and during his first term as President was that he was success-oriented. Aides who recognized that Reagan was an achiever devised ingenious rationalizations that allowed him to proclaim ideological purity while striking the political deals necessary for good government.

Reagan is older and more stubborn now. He is a much tougher customer to sell a compromise, for (Chief of Staff Howard) Baker or anyone else. On the stump, Reagan conveys the impression of a secure ideologue who prefers to leave a legacy of intransigent opposition to fiscal compromise rather than of a President who gets things done. He appears delighted with confrontation when a genuine and useful compromise is at hand. (Column, Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

## **INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

### **SOUTH KOREA'S RULING PARTY BOWS TO OPPOSITION DEMANDS**

SEOUL -- South Korea's ruling party announced a package of sweeping reforms including free direct elections and other opposition demands which it had portrayed only days ago as the impossible dreams of radicals.

There was no immediate reaction from President Chun Doo Hwan, but Democratic Justice Party Chairman Roh Tae-woo, who unveiled the reforms in an early morning announcement, vowed to resign if they were rejected.

Roh, whose confirmation as government candidate to succeed Chun sparked weeks of massive demonstrations around the country, said he would withdraw his candidacy and quit his DJP post if Chun failed to accept the package.  
(Moon Ihlwan, Reuter)

#### **S. Korean Offers Direct Election**

SEOUL -- The chairman of South Korea's ruling party, moving boldly to try to end the most serious political challenge the current government has faced, announced this morning he will recommend giving in to the opposition's longstanding demand for direct presidential election.

Party chairman Roh Tae-woo said he would propose the steps to President Chun Doo Hwan. Ruling party members said they thought Chun would accept.

"In order to prevent social disorder and listen to the people's voice, I have decided I must respect the people's judgement," Roh said.

(John Burgess & Lena Sun, Washington Post, A1)

#### **Seoul Party Chief Backs Direct Vote For The President**

SEOUL -- In a dramatic concession to opposition demands, the chairman of the ruling party proposed that South Korea's next president be elected through direct elections.

The chairman, Roh Tae-woo...said he also thought that the election laws should be changed to promote "free campaigns." He urged that the political rights of South Korea's most prominent dissident politician, Kim Dae-jung, be restored.

His proposals were to be submitted to President Chun Doo Hwan and the governing Democratic Justice Party. It was not clear what the president's reaction would be, but, presumably, Chun already had been informed or Roh would not have made his announcement.

(Clyde Haberman, New York Times, A1)

#### **South Korea's Ruling Party Yields To Foes**

SEOUL -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party is willing to reform the constitution to guarantee direct election of the next president and meet all major opposition demands, party Chairman Roh Tae-woo announced.

The government to be set up after President Chun Doo Hwan steps down in February will be formed under a new constitution to guarantee a free and fair presidential election, Roh said.

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party said it welcomed the proposal and announced it would enter into dialogue with the ruling party in the National Assembly.  
(Edward Walsh, Washington Times, A1)

### Chun Ally Demands Direct Elections To End Demonstrations

SEOUL -- The head of the ruling party, in a stunning turnabout, demanded that President Chun Doo Hwan accept the "people's will" and agree to direct presidential elections to end huge anti-government protests.

Roh Tae-woo, head of the Democratic Justice Party and Chun's main political ally, said he would resign his chairmanship and candidacy for president if his demands for reforms were not met.

The opposition immediately hailed the statement, and leading dissident Kim Dae-jung called for formation of an interim government to oversee national affairs until Chun steps down in February.

There was no immediate reaction from Chun, but some reports said Roh planned to meet with him today to discuss the demands.

(Barry Renfrew, AP)

### State Department Encouraged By South Korean Moves

The State Department said a decision by South Korea's ruling party to hold direct presidential elections was encouraging.

"We've said a number of times that both sides need to take concrete steps toward compromise," said spokesman Bruce Ammerman.

"We've heard the preliminary reports and they are very encouraging," said Ammerman, who declined further comment until the department could learn more about events in Seoul.

(Reuter)

### Korean Opposition Gets More Recognition In Washington

South Korean opposition figures noticing a warm change in how they are received by U.S. officials cite the example they learned watching the Reagan Administration trade allegiances in the Philippines.

Sim Kisop was just one of several exiled human rights activists trying without success to get an appointment at the State Department a month ago. The situation changed quickly for him (he got an audience at the State Department).

A State Department official who asked not to be identified defended the Administration, saying, "We do talk to the opposition people here. But this is a much more intensely political period (so) we have more contacts."

(David Butts, UPI)

### WEINBERGER OPENS MEETINGS IN JAPAN

TOKYO -- Secretary Weinberger began two days of talks with Japanese officials on several difficult issues significant for American strategic and economic interests.

The meetings reportedly opened with a discussion of Japan's impending choice of a new generation of fighter aircraft, a multibillion-dollar contract. At issue is whether a new plan will be developed by a consortium of Japanese companies or bought from an American manufacturer.

The initial talks also covered illegal exports of advanced propeller-manufacturing equipment to the Soviet Union by a Toshiba Corporation subsidiary..., a development that has led to calls in the U.S. Congress for a ban on importing Toshiba products.

(Barbara Crossette, New York Times, A1)



## SHULTZ BARS POSTPONING TANKER PLAN Hill Calls To Delay Protecting Kuwaiti Vessels Are Rejected

Secretary Shultz said the Reagan Administration is moving at full speed so that by mid-July it can begin protecting former Kuwaiti oil tankers now flying the U.S. flag, despite calls in Congress to delay the plan.

Shultz declared on NBC's "Meet the Press" that "the worst thing that can happen to the United States is to be sort of pushed out of the Persian Gulf." He also said that "the worst thing in the world that could happen" would be for the Soviet Union to dominate the oil supplies of the free world through the strategic gulf.

He showed little sympathy for the concerns expressed during the lengthy but so far inconclusive debate on Capitol Hill about the plan to reflag and protect the Kuwaiti vessels.

"The situation in Congress is that they are in betwixt and between.... They can't make up their minds," said Shultz. He said President Reagan had "to decide something, and he has."

(Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

## U.S. Officers Troubled By Plan To Aid Gulf Ships

Many senior U.S. military officers are questioning the wisdom of providing protection to 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf and fear that the U.S. is being drawn into an open-ended situation over which it has little control.

Knowledgeable senior officers say that the Joint Chiefs of Staff and regional commanders concerned with the Persian Gulf were kept informed of the negotiations and took part in discussions. But one admiral said, "It would be stretching it to say that the Chiefs were in on the decision, or even asked their opinion on it."

Some generals and admirals were critical of the Joint Chiefs for not challenging the proposal to register the tankers under the American flag, whether or not their views were sought.

(Bernard Trainor, New York Times, A6)

## U.S. Rejects Iran's Plan To End War On Tankers

The U.S. has rejected an Iranian proposal to end the tanker war in the Persian Gulf because the plan seeks to extend the land battle between Iran and Iraq, according to Administration officials.

The officials denounced the Iranian proposal, which is aimed at defusing regional tension and avoiding a head-on collision with the U.S., as "piecemeal in terms of trying to put an end to the war."

"The Administration's position is quite clear," one official said. "We are not interested in de-linking the tanker war and the land war for the obvious reason that it does not solve the problem."

(James Dorsey, Washington Times, A1)

### Iran Says U.S. Moving Towards Brink Of Armed Encounter

LONDON -- An Iranian leader said the U.S., building up its naval force in the Persian Gulf, was moving towards the brink of an armed encounter with Iran.

Tehran Radio quoted top defense spokesman Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani telling a visiting Nicaraguan delegation:

"At the moment, the United States is moving towards the brink of an armed encounter with us.

"However, we are not concerned about this and believe that the U.S. presence in the war will make our nation even more serious. We are determined to stand firm and will certainly win."

Earlier the radio, monitored by the BBC, quoted a top Iranian navy commander as saying U.S. moves to bolster its fleet in the gulf amounted to a declaration of war against Iran. (Reuter)

### U.S. AGREES TO LET EGYPT PRODUCE ABRAMS TANK

CAIRO -- The Reagan Administration has agreed to allow Egypt to produce the U.S.' top-of-the-line main battle tank, the M1A1 Abrams, in a move that will transfer sensitive technology to this Middle Eastern capital and support Egypt's bid to become the dominant arms merchant in the Arab world.

The decision, which has not been formally transmitted to Congress, is certain to draw fire from critics opposed to sending sensitive U.S. weapons technology abroad and from those who would consider Egyptian production of the Abrams to be a potential threat to Israel's security.

Sources here said last week that the decision has been made and conveyed to Egyptian leaders in a series of private meetings between Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazala and Secretary Weinberger and his assistant secretary for international security affairs, Richard Armitage, who was here for his latest round of discussions on the M1 in late April.

(Patrick Tyler, Washington Post, A1)

### REAGAN TO SEND U.N. REPRESENTATIVE TO SYRIA, SAYS NEWSPAPER

ABU DHABI -- Washington will send its U.N. representative Vernon Walters to Damascus for talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad aimed at improving relations, Al-Ittihad newspaper said.

The United Arab Emirates daily said in a dipatch from Washington that Walters would fly to Damascus "during the coming few days."

(Reuter)

### OPEC REACHES A COMPROMISE ON OIL OUTPUT

Production Curb Expected To Boost Prices Above The Current \$18 A Barrel

VIENNA -- Saudi Arabia and Iran teamed up to produce a compromise by OPEC (members) that, industry sources say, will firm up oil prices over the next few months, pushing them above the current average of \$18 a barrel.

OPEC ended its shortest and most harmonious meeting in four years with a resolution that limits oil production from its members at 16.6 million barrels a day until the end of this year.

(Youssef Ibrahim, Wall Street Journal, A3)



### ANGOLA FREES PILOT IN BID FOR U.S. TIES Congressmen Escort Civilian Flier Home

LUANDA, Angola -- An American civilian pilot, captured when his light plane strayed into Angolan air space two months ago, was released from prison and handed over to a visiting congressional delegation to be returned to the U.S. as a gesture of good will.

Angolan officials and the visiting congressmen said they hoped that the release of Joseph Longo, 33, would help persuade the Reagan Administration to establish diplomatic relations with the Marxist Angolan government despite the continued presence here of an estimated 37,000 Cuban troops and technical advisers.

(William Claiborne, Washington Post, A1)

### COMMUNITY MEMBER STILL DIVIDED AS THEY GO INTO SUMMIT TALKS

BRUSSELS -- West European leaders remain sharply divided on key issues as they meet to discuss ways of solving the European Community's chronic cash problem.

Diplomats said a pre-summit meeting of foreign ministers over the weekend had reopened deep rifts in the thinking of northern and southern member states of the 12-nation group.

(Paul Mylrea, Reuter)

### 3 GIs DIE IN TRAINING ACCIDENT 12 Injured By Blast In West Germany

BONN -- Three U.S. soldiers were killed and 12 were injured by an explosion during a training exercise in West Germany, a U.S. Army spokesman said.

The accident took place during a routine exercise at the Hohnfels training ground, the U.S. Army's largest training center in West Germany.

A 15-pound M180 cratering charge, used to make roads impassable, caused the deaths and injuries, Lt. Col. Jake Dye, chief public affairs officer for the Army's 5th Corps, said. An investigative team from the U.S. Army Safety Center in Ft. Rucker, Ala., was on its way to West Germany to study the accident.

(Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A15)

### CARTER GREETES DENG IN CORDIAL REUNION

PEKING -- Former President Jimmy Carter, embroiled in a controversy over human rights in Tibet, hugged Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in an emotional reunion.

The pair, under whose leadership the two countries normalized relations in 1979, met in Peking's Great Hall of the People and recalled their role in ending the long diplomatic freeze between China and the U.S.

(Stephen Nisbet, Reuter)

## IRAN — NICARAGUA

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### OFFICIALS SAY MEESE MET NORTH FREQUENTLY, APPROVED HIS ACTIONS

Attorney General Meese met with Oliver North before the Iran-contra affair unraveled last fall, on a more regular basis than the attorney general has acknowledged, according to a knowledgeable government source.

According to current and former Administration sources who spoke on condition of anonymity, the attorney general met often with North and, according to one source, as frequently as almost every week during a period from late 1985 through much of 1986.

However, Meese spokesman Terry Eastland said Sunday night that Meese could recall no meeting with North beyond the dozen he has acknowledged during 1985 and 1986.

In a related matter, one source said the federal grand jury investigating the Iran-contra affair has been told that complaints by other NSC aides to then-National Security Adviser John Poindexter about North's activities were dismissed with a claim they had been reviewed for legality by the attorney general. (William Welch, AP)

### SHULTZ SAYS HE'S 'SICKENED' BY RECENT IRAN-CONTRA REVELATIONS

Secretary Shultz says he finds some of the revelations about the Iran-contra affair "sickening" and denies that the details emerging from the congressional hearings sum up the Reagan Administration's foreign policy.

"This is not a portrait of American diplomacy," Shultz said on NBC's "Meet the Press." "It's a portrait of what happened in a particular instance, and some of the things that have been revealed I find sickening."

Shultz was particularly upset with claims by Iranian-born businessman Albert Hakim that the U.S. would be willing to swap Kuwaiti prisoners for American hostages in Lebanon. (Donna Cassata, AP)

### CONTRA FUNDS USED TO FIGHT SUIT

More than \$100,000 from Swiss Iran-contra bank accounts was spent for private detective work and legal fees in connection with a lawsuit filed against retired Air Force major general Richard Secord and other key members of Oliver North's private network, according to Secord and other sources.

Secord described the civil lawsuit, filed last year in U.S. District Court in Miami by an anticontra law group, as "an outrageous fairy tale." But he said the payments were justified because the suit threatened to "knock out" the secret system North set up to supply arms to the contras during a two-year ban on official U.S. military aid to the rebels.

The Christic Institute, a liberal, church-funded law group, filed the suit six months before the Iran-contra affair became public. The suit, which seeks more than \$20 million in damages, alleges a conspiracy to use drug money to purchase weapons for the contras.

(Joe Pichirallo, Washington Post, A3)

## NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

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(Sunday Evening, June 28)

### SUPREME COURT

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Federal Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork has emerged as the man to beat for the seat on the Supreme Court.... President Reagan and his top legal advisors will meet tomorrow to consider a nominee for Powell's seat. But law correspondent Tim O'Brien reports the short list may consist of only one name.

ABC's Tim O'Brien reports well-placed sources now say Bork may be the only choice. Bork was at home but not talking. On "This Week with David Brinkley," Attorney General Meese indicated no final decision had been made, but what he described as the ideal candidate fit Bork to a tee.

(Attorney General Meese: "I think it ought to be someone who has demonstrated competence, obviously intellectual ability.")

Bork is a former Yale law professor whose critics even concede is brilliant.

(Meese: "Probably some extensive judicial experience.")

In 1982, President Reagan named Bork to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, the second-most important court in the country.

(Meese: "Someone who has judicial temperament and integrity.")

Bork's integrity has never been challenged. Temperament? He wrote the book on judicial restraint.)

(Meese: "And someone who has an understanding and adherence to the role of the judiciary under the Constitution.")

Bork does carry some political baggage from Watergate's Saturday Night Massacre.... Any Senate confirmation struggle is more likely to turn on Bork's ideology and whether the President is entitled to stack the Court with conservatives. The nation's top jurist thinks he is.

(Chief Justice Rehnquist: "Thus a president who sets out to pack the Court seeks to appoint to the Court people who are sympathetic to his political or philosophical principles. There's no reason in the world why a president should not do this.")

Yet some senators disagree, and the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee seemed to be talking about Bork as the kind of nominee who could produce an ugly confirmation fight.

(Sen. Biden: "If they pick a bright, otherwise qualified, very conservative, rigidly conservative, academic, I think there may be big trouble.")

A Bork appointment would help carry the President's social agenda into the 21st Century. It would also be supported by those conservatives who believe Mr. Reagan can best repair his damaged presidency not by pandering to Senate Democrats but rather by picking a fight with them -- a fight they believe he can win.

Donaldson: In an effort to force the Democratic Senate to move quickly on confirmation, the President does not want to waste any time in making a choice. Some sources speculate he could announce a nominee within the next two or three days, but Attorney General Meese played it safe today; he said he expected an announcement within the next week or two.

(ABC-Lead)

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NBC's Garrick Utley discusses the Court vacancy with Sen. Biden:

Utley: ...What is your advice [to the President]?

Biden: The advice I'm sending is to try to pick someone in Justice Powell's mold; to pick a conservative who is open-minded and moderate in their instincts, one who is a persuader, one who is not an ideologue. There must be a reflection of some sense of balance on the Court and the Senate has equally as important a role to play in that judgement as the President does. The President is to propose; our role is to dispose. And I am intent on playing that role seriously.

Utley: Seriously, if President Reagan though does send up as a nominee somebody who may be qualified but is an ideological conservative, you seem to be saying there is going to be a fight.

Biden: I think that's probably true. I think there probably will be. We're talking about whether or not a change in the Court will result in turning back accepted notions of social behavior 40 years, 45 years. And I think that is not healthy for the country now. It's a debate that should not be engaged now, in my view, and I think there is a need for the average American out there -- it's like I and the rest of us are, we are moderate. They are not people who come with an ideological baggage left or right.

NBC's Carl Stern examines the record of the Court over the last 20 years and tells what is likely to change. Though Justice Powell's retirement leaves room for an even more solid conservative, pending cases suggest the change won't make much difference. A Court majority in favor of abortion is expected to remain intact. The Court will consider a moment of silence in the public schools, but even before Powell's resignation, most of the justices had already signaled they would accept such laws if they were not a subterfuge for prayer. There is a big death penalty case next term: whether persons who committed murder when they were juveniles should be executed -- and a big gay rights case: whether the CIA can automatically fire homosexuals as security risks. Gay rights advocates never had won Justice Powell's vote, so no change there. The execution of juveniles may be the only big case next term in which the Powell resignation will make a difference. In 1982, he wrote a 5-4 decision implying that youthful offenders should not be dealt with as harshly as adults. The Court generally reflects the public consensus, and that didn't change suddenly on Friday. (NBC-4)

#### IRAN-CONTRA

Donaldson: A new report today in The Atlanta Journal-Constitution on the Iran-contra scandal suggests Attorney General Meese was more involved in Lt. Col. North's activities than Meese has revealed. The paper says that while Meese was a White House counselor, he steered potential contributors to the Nicaraguan contras to North.

ABC's Sheilah Kast: Back at the White House from Camp David, President Reagan walked past reporters' questions about a coverup in the Iran-contra affair by his top advisers.

(TV Coverage: The President's arrival from Camp David.)

And on "This Week with David Brinkley," Attorney General Meese dodged questions about his role in the early investigation of the affair.

(Meese: "I will comment plenty when I have the opportunity to testify, or at an appropriate time when the facts are all out there. But I think that there's no question in my mind that I have at no time done anything improper or illegal.")

Like Meese, Secretary Shultz deferred most questions until he testifies soon. He contended American foreign policy should not be discredited by the revelations on Capitol Hill.

(Secretary Shultz: "This is not a portrait of American diplomacy; it's a portrait of what happened in a particular instance. And some of the things that have been revealed I find sickening.")

In particular, Shultz called it a terrible thing that anyone representing the U.S. would talk about swapping American hostages for Moslem prisoners held by Kuwait. Albert Hakim has told the committee he had the blessing of the U.S. for a deal with the Iranians covering possible freedom for the Kuwaiti prisoners. On the topic of the American shot down in a contra supply mission last fall, Shultz insisted that neither he nor his assistant was to blame for his inaccurate statement that Eugene Hasenfus had no connection with the U.S. Government.

(Shultz: "That statement was made as a result of assurances to me that that was the case." Reporter: "So you were lied to." Shultz: "So I was lied to." Reporter: "By?" Shultz: "By -- Elliott Abrams was lied to.")

But Shultz was not so generous about the credibility of Oliver North. When Shultz was asked about the statement by one of Meese's assistants that North could not be believed even under oath:

(Shultz: "This is for the committee to deal with. It's a problem.")

North's credibility will be tested when he starts telling his story to the committee in private this week. And the testimony of top presidential advisors who will follow him to the witness chair, including Meese and Shultz, may test the credibility of the Reagan Administration itself. (ABC-2)

NBC's Robin Lloyd: On ABC's "This Week," Attorney General Meese denied any wrongdoing.

(Meese: "I think that there's no question in my mind that I have at no time done anything improper or illegal.")

In his press conference last November, Meese made several incorrect statements about the Administration's involvement in the first arms shipments to Iran.

(Meese: "There was at least one transaction that we know about in which Israel shipped weapons without any authorization from the United States.")

Meese also asserted that the President had not learned of one of the first shipments until months later. Congressional testimony has shown that this statement was also untrue. Both of Meese's statements fit a cover story drawn up in a meeting on November 20 by Oliver North, Adm. Poindexter and CIA Director Casey. Meese attended part of that meeting.

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Lloyd continues: Congressional investigators are also asking why Meese called Poindexter a full day before Justice officials went to the White House to collect documents. This meant that North had time to start shredding many of these documents. Government officials also say Meese had several meetings with North during the period when military aid to the contras was banned. And today the Atlanta Journal and Constitution reported that Meese was involved in directing wealthy private contributors to the contras to North. Meese will testify before Congress next month. He said he will wait until then to tell his story. (NBC-3)

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: Returning from Camp David, President Reagan refused to answer reporters' questions about his Attorney General's role in the Iran-contra scandal.

(TV Coverage: The President's arrival from Camp David.)

Likewise, Meese is saying little about a flurry of damaging press reports until he testifies before Congress at some future date.

(Meese: "There are a lot of misstatements, false statements, partial statements, partial information that's coming out from a lot of sources, many of them unnamed at the present time.")

Angry Meese aides call today's Washington Post story irresponsible. It charged that the Attorney General made numerous statements in his November 25th news conference that he should have known were false -- statements which, in effect, covered up the President's knowledge of some Iran arms sales. This weekend's press attacks follow congressional criticism that Meese mishandled the initial investigation and gave Oliver North time to shred thousands of documents. A longtime Reagan observer points out that the Iran-contra committee is just now focusing on Meese.

(David Gergen: "I don't see a conspiracy here to get Meese or to get somebody. I do think that they are at a point where they are trying to now talk about the activity of the higher-ups. But again we cannot presume that anyone is guilty of anything until we hear from them and get all the facts. We don't have all the facts on Ed Meese today.")

It will be months before all those facts are in, but in the short term with Meese newly muddled by the Iran scandal, White House moderates have an excuse for limiting his role in selecting the next Supreme Court justice. (CBS-3)

## PERSIAN GULF

Donaldson: Secretary Shultz, on the subject of the Persian Gulf, today argued against congressional efforts to delay U.S. protection for Kuwaiti oil tankers. "Hesitation would be a very bad thing," said Shultz, who predicted that U.S.-protected runs would begin in the first half of July. (ABC-3)

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS/GERMANY

CBS's Susan Spencer: A tragic accident in West Germany today. Three American soldiers killed, at least a dozen others injured during demolition exercises on a training range near Nuremberg. The area was closed to reporters this afternoon.... A special team is on its way to Germany to conduct a full investigation. The names of the dead and injured have not yet been released.

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



## SOUTH KOREA

Donaldson reports the government of South Korea and its opposition seem to be groping toward a political compromise. The government is suggesting a package of reforms, details not made public. And opposition leaders will meet tomorrow to decide whether to accept the package as a basis for continued talks.

ABC's Jim Laurie reports from Seoul on the day of compromise and restraint. Some reports say the government's package -- which may include revisions in the 1980 constitution -- could be revealed early this week. In Washington, the U.S. again weighed in on the side of compromise.

(Shultz: "And I think just as the Koreans have performed an economic miracle, at least there is a fair chance that they'll be able to perform this really political miracle.")

In an interview with ABC News, opposition leader Kim Young Sam offered a one-month truce free of major demonstrations while talks went on. But to keep the pressure up, Kim raised again the future of next year's Seoul Olympic games. (ABC-5)

NBC's Utley: The news in South Korea today was that there were no clashes between the government and its opponents -- the first time that's occurred in a long time. But there were more signs that the two sides are moving closer to an agreement which would end the confrontation there. Opposition leaders indicated they are ready to talk with the country's military rulers.

Steve Mallory reports from Korea there are numerous reports the government is expected to propose major political reforms this week in an attempt to diffuse the crisis. Opposition leaders say they will meet tomorrow to discuss the reports. Then they will decide if they will call for more demonstrations, or compromise with the government. One issue all parties are united on is the 1988 Summer Olympics. Opposition and ruling party leaders say they don't want anything to happen that will endanger the games in Seoul. According to one prominent opposition leader, if democracy isn't restored by August it will be too late for President Chun's administration. (NBC-Lead)

CBS's Barry Peterson reports nowhere does anti-government sentiment run so deeply as in Kwangju, the scene of some of the fiercest anti-government demonstrations. (CBS-2)

## SOVIET ECONOMY

Donaldson reports Soviet leader Gorbachev's plan for revitalizing the Soviet economy faces another test beginning tomorrow. Draft laws to allow factory managers greater independence from Moscow and to improve citizens' legal rights to appeal against abuses by officials will be presented to a two-day session of the Supreme Soviet.

(CBS-4, ABC-6)

## CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Utley reports the Justice Department announced that one of every four American households was the victim of crime last year.

NBC's Jennifer McLogan reports on states trying to find solutions to prison overcrowding. In the U.S. today there are more than 500,000 convicts in federal and state prisons, a 75% increase since 1980. Thirty-five states have more prisoners than they have cells to hold them. (NBC-5)

## AIDS

Spencer reports the desperate plight of those with AIDS was remembered in West Hollywood. AIDS activists commemorated those who have contracted it and those who have died -- more than 21,000 Americans so far.

Spencer reports on health care workers who have been contaminated with AIDS on the job. Fewer than a dozen health care workers have been reported infected with AIDS on the job and all of them in accidents with AIDS-tainted blood. The infrequency proves, the Centers for Disease Control says, that the risk is very, very small. But statistics are one thing, fear another. As the epidemic grows, so does physicians' anxiety. (CBS-7)

## TEENAGE VIOLENCE

CBS's David Dow reports medicine has been no match for what has emerged as the leading killer of American youth: violence. In the latest journal of the American Medical Association, one doctor asserts violence has become so pervasive that today's teenagers may be the only age group not to have enjoyed a major improvement in overall health prospects over the last three decades. In inner cities, gang warfare has contributed to a tripling of the teen homicide rate. The experts have plenty of theories on the factors behind teen violence -- why guns and autos have erased so much of the progress of doctors. There are fewer theories on how to stop it. (CBS-9)

-End of B-Section-

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

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson and George Will.

Guests: Professor Lawrence Tribe, followed by Sen. Paul Simon, Attorney General Meese.

Subject: Supreme Court vacancy.

Will: Professor Tribe...one of the people being mentioned for this is Judge Bork.... Do you have any evidence...that he's not fit to be a justice...?

Tribe: I think the issue is not fitness as an individual but balance of the Court as a whole. Bork has made clear that in his view women's rights to abortion should not be protected. It appears that he would not allow the Constitution to be used to protect even the right to use birth control. I think if the Court as a whole rolls back these fundamental constitutional rights, the issue transcends politics. It transcends conservative versus liberal. It transcends the fitness of the individual. The question really is whether any president should have a mandate to remake the Constitution in his own image as this President wants to do, using slogans like "judicial restraint."

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Guest: Sen. Paul Simon of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Simon: ...I think probably Joe Biden and I both hope the President does the unexpected and appoints someone who, while more conservative than I might be, is sensitive to civil rights and civil liberties and can receive quick approval. I'm not expecting that....

Will: One of the arguments we are hearing is that the advice and consent working of the Senate is different in this case because Justice Powell has been the man tipping the balance in a number of cases and the implied axiom here is that this balance must be kept somehow. Do you agree with that?

Simon: I don't say that this balance has to be kept. But I think there is a desirability that the Court not be a pendulum and the law not be a pendulum swinging back and forth, that there be some stability to the law. So that I think there is more attention paid to this nominee than to, for example, the nomination of Justice Scalia.

...I do expect consultation. I do expect that the Constitution would be complied with when you talk about advice and consent. And here there is a great example for Ronald Reagan in President Hoover. President Hoover faced a somewhat similar situation, consulted members of both parties in the Senate and named Justice Cordoza....

Donaldson: ...I want to ask you whether when the nominee...comes before your committee you are going to ask that person to tell us how he or she is going to vote on all of these sensitive issues that we've been discussing: abortion, civil rights, the First Amendment.

Simon: No, I think it would be improper for us to ask those kinds of questions. But I do think that whatever the President considers in discussing the nominee is the kind of consideration the Senate ought to be making. And so I think we have to take a look at the general philosophy, we have to take a look at where this person stands. You just saw in your summary what Justice Powell did on affirmative action, an extremely important decision. Are we going to completely reverse that? That's, I think, a very important question.

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Guest: Attorney General Meese.

On the Supreme Court vacancy:

Brinkley: Describe for us the nominee you would like to see for the Supreme Court.

Meese: I think it ought to be someone who has demonstrated competence, obviously intellectual ability, probably some extensive judicial experience, someone who has judicial temperament and integrity and someone who has an understanding and an adherence to the role of the judiciary under the Constitution -- that is, as a judge or justice who would apply the law and interpret the law and not make the law.

Will: What about the issue of confirmability? ...Do you feel you sort of figure out what they [the Senate] want?...

Meese: I'm a little concerned about some of the things I've heard today. It sounds like people who have a particularly ideological bent want to continue that bent no matter who the President might think would be the best justice. I would think that under the Constitution that anyone who satisfied the criteria that I mentioned earlier should be confirmable, unless of course you're going to have people who I think improperly are going to play politics with that nomination. In my opinion, the best thing that the Senate can do...is to immediately commence hearings just as quickly as possible after the President has announced and sent forward his nomination.

Donaldson: ...On the Miranda decision...on the abortion decision...going down the line on two or three of these things, are you going to look for someone who will reflect [the Administration's] views?

Meese: No. No, I think as Sheldon Goldman -- who did an extensive study for the American Judicature Magazine -- recently said, there is no evidence whatsoever that this Administration has ever applied that kind of a litmus test. We're going to look for someone who is going to accept the role that the Constitution has given to the Supreme Court....

Donaldson: Sen. Thurmond has suggested that you appoint another Southerner. He says it's one fourth of the country and Justice Powell was the only Southerner on the Court.

Meese: Yes, I understand Sen. Thurmond and perhaps regional background may be one of the factors that are looked at when you get down to a number of candidates. But I don't think that can be an overwhelming criterion from a starting point....

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On the Iran-contra hearings:

Donaldson: Assistant Attorney General Cooper has testified that Oliver North lied to you and attempted to cover up many aspects of this diversion of money to the contras. Is that true? Did he lie to you?

Meese: I understand that I will have an opportunity to testify before that committee of Congress and so until that occasion occurs I think it would be better not to comment at all on any aspect of that particular matter.

Donaldson: It is also suggested that in that news conference on the 25th of November in the press room, you misled the public as to your knowledge, for instance, of whether the United States was involved in arms shipments through Israel in September and November of 1985.

Meese: Again, I don't think it would be appropriate for me to comment until I do have the opportunity to testify.... But let me say this, because I do think it's important. There are a lot of so-called analyses coming out now. There are a lot of misstatements, false statements, partial statements.... Some irresponsible journalists are making conclusions based upon a lot of half truths and false information. I think it's important for the American people to reserve judgement about any public official, including myself or anyone else, until the whole story comes out....

On the constitutionality of independent counsels:

Will: You at one point found the work of an independent counsel useful in that it did clear you. Now while there are a bunch of them involved in investigating people in or once in the Reagan Administration, the Administration is taking on the very constitutionality of the independent counsel.... Is this a good time to do that, and second, how hard are you going to push it?

Meese: First of all, the Administration is not taking on the constitutionality of the independent counsel. Quite the contrary.... The reason it's come up now is Congress is in the process of legislation reauthorizing the independent counsel statute because it expires very soon and it is in the context of that reauthorization that the Justice Department is trying to work with the Congress to be sure that the new legislation is clearly constitutional and avoids any of the challenges that have been occurring by others in court during the course of the last few years.

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FREE-FOR-ALL DISCUSSION -- Hodding Carter joins panel.

On the budget fight between Congress and the President:

Carter: ...Every time I hear [Ronald Reagan] say never on taxes, I am reminded he has said that several times in the past. Three times that he's gone for new taxes. But this budget, no matter how it's looked at from his point of view, has got to be one that he says no to. Because even with the tax increase, the defense budget is below the level he finds acceptable....

Donaldson: It's just like a labor negotiation. I mean, you make your final compromise at the last moment before a strike, and in this case the last moment before you shut down the government. You don't make your compromises earlier.

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Donaldson continues: So he's standing firm right now, but down the line he's going to have to -- I think the real question is whether he will be willing and able to compromise enough so as to raise enough revenue to start putting us on that declining budget deficit path that he talks so much about. Because so far, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings has done a little bit, but it certainly hasn't met the test of the law and I don't think it's met the test of realism to think that it can continue things down to zero.

Will: What Ronald Reagan is going to have to do is do something, make a choice that will define the Republican Party and conservatism. That is, do conservatives as embodied by Ronald Reagan care more about low taxes than they care about national security, than they care about defense. That's the choice that has been posed primarily by one shrewd operator -- a black Congressman from North Philadelphia named Bill Gray. I cite where he's from because he is to the right of Ronald Reagan on the budget. He, it seems to me, is more ardent to reduce the deficit than this conservative Republican Administration.

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

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Moderator: Lesley Stahl. Guests: Sen. Biden, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Sen. Alan Simpson; Professor Alan Dershowitz of Harvard Law School; Bruce Fein, lawyer for Heritage Foundation.  
Subject: The Supreme Court vacancy.

Stahl: You have said in the past that you hope that they don't send an ideological conservative as a nominee.... What exactly do you mean...?

Biden: I think it's important that there be some balance on the Court. And Justice Powell was, as you pointed out at the top of the program, a swing vote. He was a hard conservative in terms of his background, but he came with an open mind, and he viewed...each case on a case-by-case basis. And I think if they tried to find someone in Justice Powell's mold there would be little or no problem in confirmation. Conversely, if it's concluded that there is a desire to move to someone who has a predisposition on every one of the major issues, the social issues, and wishes to move the Court in a direction where it was 20 or 25 years ago, I think there will be some controversy....

Stahl: You have said in the past, in a newspaper interview, that you would vote to confirm Judge Robert Bork, who appears to be the number one candidate at the moment.... And he has done what you have said you would oppose.

Biden: The context in which that was done was if Judge Bork were to replace Judge Rehnquist or to replace Judge Scalia, I would have no problem replacing him. He's a brilliant man, he clearly is. As you and I have both described, ideologically somewhat rigid -- but there is a need and a place for a Bork on the bench and a Scalia on the bench. But it does not mean that there should be six or seven or eight or even five Borks.... I think it would be premature for me to make any judgements finally about any one nominee.

Stahl: Sen. Simpson...who would you recommend the White House send up? Would you recommend they send up a Bork, who will have some opposition from the Democrats, or someone that they absolutely know they can get easily confirmed?

Simpson: I think the balance must switch toward confirmability. I think we have to have someone who can be confirmed....

Stahl: What name would you like to have, if you had your choice?

Simpson: ...Bork may be a conservative, but he's an exceedingly able man. Orrin Hatch is one of the sharpest guys you can imagine. Clifford Wallace, a very thoughtful, bright man. Now those are the three names that are being presented. You couldn't go wrong with any of them, in my mind.

Stahl: Sen. Biden, what about Sen. Hatch...?

Biden: ...I quite frankly would be a little surprised if they send Orrin up because he has been caught in a Catch-22 position with the constitutional prohibition which exists for anyone who is in the Senate at the time the emolument of the Court was changed....  
...MORE...

Stahl: Does Robert Bork's role in the Saturday Night Massacre, when he fired Archibald Cox, is that going to be an issue if his name is sent up?

Biden: It's obviously an issue; you are already raising it. But whether or not it should be an issue will remain to be seen as we go into the process....

Stahl: There's apparently some kind of a power struggle going on as to who will be the major advisor to the President on this between the Attorney General, Edwin Meese -- who obviously will try to get the most conservative person he can -- and Howard Baker, the Chief of Staff, who apparently would like to see somebody more moderate, who could be easily confirmed. What do you know about the struggle...?

Simpson: I don't think it's a struggle.... Ed Meese and Howard Baker aren't sitting there on a Sunday afternoon choking each other to see who they are going to put up. Forget it....

Biden: I agree.

Stahl: Would you urge the White House not to send someone up with a record of absolutely straight-line ideological conservatism on a court where his record has been spelled out clearly for everyone to see? Would you rather they go with someone who is a little less well-known?

Simpson: I don't know....

Biden: I think this is a very difficult decision for the President of the United States.... I really think the President, in his last term, in the last year and a half of his term, is going to be conscientious about it. And I don't think it's going to be an easy call for him, I really don't.

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Guests: Professor Alan Dershowitz and attorney Bruce Fein.

Stahl: Is it right for presidents...to consider someone's political leanings when choosing someone for the Supreme Court?...

Fein: I don't think I'd use the adjective "political leanings." I think "philosophical leanings" is certainly appropriate. George Washington insisted that his candidates for the Supreme Court be strong Federalists. And the tradition of presidents focusing on jurisprudential philosophy of candidates is wholly appropriate. For instance, in this last presidential campaign, President Reagan ran on a platform of seeking to choose conservative philosophers for his judicial appointments. Walter Mondale took an opposite position. And the President won....

Stahl: If somebody like Bork goes on the Court, is it absolutely positive that it will be a very rightwing Court?

Dershowitz: Yes, I think so. You know, we have this myth that presidents make mistakes. Everybody points to the "mistake" of William Brennan or the "mistake" of Earl Warren. This President and his Attorney General have learned from history; they don't make mistakes....

Dershowitz continues: So I think we can anticipate that the kind of scrutiny they are going to give a candidate here will assure ideological purity and a hit list, an absolute hit list of decisions that this man, probably man, will be committed to overruling.

And one thing that's very important -- it hasn't been mentioned in the press up to now -- is this: this President may have his own reputation and his own career decided by the Supreme Court, the way President Nixon did. There are at least two issues that may come before the Supreme Court in the next year: the Boland Amendment and the constitutionality of the special prosecutor. And for the President to pick somebody who might in fact cast the deciding vote in his favor gives the Senate an extra special obligation to scrutinize the candidate during this period of Iranscam controversy.

Fein: I think Professor Dershowitz has overstated his case. First, Judge Bork, for instance, on the D.C. Circuit has written an opinion...which trumpeted the virtues of First Amendment and the need to protect the media from libel suits by public officials. So statements that we have, you know, a rigidity by someone like Judge Bork are simply wrong....

Secondly, it's not at all clear to me, given Sandra Day O'Connor's trend toward the middle...that she might not turn out to be perhaps not a Justice Powell, but someone like that....

Lastly, with regard to appointing someone...that might opine on a particular issue relating to President Reagan is simply an inevitable feature of the way that the Court is required to address prominent issues....

Stahl: I would like to ask you both to consider the list of names that's out there and tell me who you think the best choice in your own mind is.

Fein: I think Robert Bork has impeccable credentials. He served as solicitor general, he has written voluminously on very, very trenchant matters of Supreme Court concerns.

Dershowitz: I don't think that the list that's out there is acceptable.... I think it should be a moderate. Some names that have come up are Abraham Sofaer...Judge Webster...Dean John Ealey of the Stanford University Law School.

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

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Moderator: Chris Wallace. Panel: Robert Kaiser of The Washington Post and David Gergen of U.S. News and World Report.

Guest: Secretary Shultz.

Wallace: You seem optimistic that the situation [in Korea] is getting better.

Shultz: There are problems, as you have pointed out, and I think they're bound to be problems when you see the process of changing power, of dispersing power in a situation that's been accustomed for many, many years to having it all held in one place. And so it's a traumatic time, it's a difficult time, it's also a very promising time if the Korean people can pull this off.

Kaiser: Let me move us...to the Persian Gulf. On this program two weeks ago we had unusual bipartisan agreement. Sam Nunn and Henry Kissinger both said that reflagging Kuwaiti tankers was a bad idea. They said you didn't really have a policy there. Would you answer them and also tell us what's going to happen if one of these Kuwaiti tankers under an American flag gets attacked by Iran? What are we going to do?

Shultz: The policy that we have in the Persian Gulf is long-standing and solid. It's based on the fact that that area has the basic reserve of oil that the West uses.... And so when the Kuwaitis early in the year asked us to help them and proposed the idea of reflagging their ships, we responded favorably. And I might say at the time there was no particular -- we couldn't even get members of Congress to listen as we tried to brief them. I think it's a sensible thing to do....

Kaiser: Isn't Kuwait, though, an active ally of Iraq, and by doing this aren't we siding up to Iraq in that war and losing our neutrality?

Shultz: Kuwait is not a belligerent power.... Let me say also that there has been going on for quite awhile, and it's very active right now, a strong diplomatic effort which I think, taking a little issue with your opening comment, does have a large support. And the President made a lot of headway in Venice in consolidating that. But on the diplomatic track, in the United Nations, we now have agreement of the five permanent members of the Security Council for a strong ceasefire resolution and we are working on the follow-up to that should either party not go along with a ceasefire. So there's a strong diplomatic effort....

Gergen: ...Sen. Moynihan wrote recently in The New York Times that it was the Administration's arms sales to Iran that sent the Kuwaitis scurrying to the Soviets, looking for help on the reflagging and that in effect the Administration's arms sales to Iran brought the Soviets into the Gulf. Do you accept that?

Shultz: No, I don't accept that -- although it is the case that the Kuwaitis did approach the Soviets not long after the arms sales were revealed. On the other hand, what the Soviets have been asked to do and are doing is nowhere near as extensive as what we're doing, and what our historic role in the Gulf has been....

Wallace: Let me switch, if I may, to arms control. We keep hearing that you and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze are going to hold a meeting in the next week or so to try to speed up completion of an arms deal on medium-range missiles, and yet we still don't get an official announcement. Where does that stand?

Shultz: The reason you don't get an official announcement is there hasn't been any date set. On the other hand, Mr. Shevardnadze and I have agreed that as soon as it's useful to have a meeting we'll have one....

Kaiser: Let me move to the Iran-contra affair. Judging by a lot of the comments of members of these congressional committees, there's at least a danger now that your era as the presider over American foreign policy is going to be remembered for deception of Congress, for avoiding constitutional requirements, for privatizing diplomacy. What's your response to those charges? Is it fair, and are you embarrassed at all about this portrait of American diplomacy in this period that's coming out in those hearings?

Shultz: This is not a portrait of American diplomacy. It's a portrait of what happened in a particular instance. And some of the things that have been revealed I find sickening. However, from the standpoint of our broad diplomacy, worldwide, President Reagan's leadership efforts and initiatives have yielded great benefits for the interests of America. And I think that those things will be focused on. I am a great believer myself that you must behave yourself in a constitutional and proper way. And to the extent of my ability, I've always upheld those principles.

Wallace: ...What did you find sickening then, specifically?

Shultz: I'm going to be testifying myself on this pretty soon, but I found, for example, the idea that people who were representing themselves as in some way speaking for America would talk about the Dawa prisoners in Kuwait as something we would be willing to discuss, that is totally wrong, totally against the President's policies and I found that a terrible thing.

Kaiser: ...Everybody involved in this seems to have gotten a little mud on their fingers. Here's an embarrassing one from you. You said on October 8th that the Eugene Hasenfus airplane was "hired by private people" who "had no connection with the U.S. Government at all." Do you regret that statement now?

Shultz: That statement was made as a result of assurances to me that were not the case.... I remember...when Elliott [Abrams] came into my office in a state of great distress and said we had been lied to and what we had been saying is wrong. And we then sought -- got that corrected.

Wallace: I want to talk if I may about Elliott Abrams, because he's under tremendous fire in Congress. You sent a letter to Congress this week defending him and saying, well, if he misled Congress about soliciting funds from Brunei, it was because he had made a pledge of confidentiality to Brunei. Is it really more important --

Shultz: That's not what I said. I said that Elliott Abrams made a mistake in that case and he realized that he made a mistake.

Wallace: Two questions if I may, sir. One, is it more important to keep faith with Brunei than it is to tell the truth to Congress?

Shultz: You don't have to make that choice.... He didn't lie. He just didn't come forward with the information.

Wallace: All President Reagan will say at this point is that he accepts your support...for Abrams. That sounds awfully lukewarm.

Shultz: I've talked to the President about it and he is a great supporter of Elliott Abrams. And people hear different things. I happened to be sitting next to the President at the Venice summit when somebody shouted a question at him about Elliott Abrams and he gave a very strong statement. But I've never heard it printed anywhere.

Wallace: And Elliott Abrams can stay on the job as long as he wants?

Shultz: Elliott Abrams is doing a very good job, has done. Very capable person. Not only in the present job, but in his previous job as assistant secretary of human rights, and from all indications I have in his previous jobs as a staff member for senators.

On the Supreme Court vacancy:

Kaiser: You know, Joe Biden is going around changing his position. A couple of months ago he said if they nominated someone like Robert Bork...that he'd have to support him. Well, today, yesterday Biden is saying well, no, I don't think I would support Bork. Biden has made a calculation as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I think, to take a political stand, to adopt the argument that ideology matters and the Senate has a right to decide on the ideology as well as the suitability of a nominee and I think that we may see a really interesting political fight in the Judiciary Committee....

Gergen: That's correct. We are going to see a fight. And I think Biden has shifted his position. ...It is their [the Administration's] belief, and I think it's a correct one, that as long as they have someone as qualified, the judicial temperament, the sharing of philosophy with Reagan should not be enough to block the nomination....

On the Iran-contra hearings:

Wallace: ...Has he [Oliver North] been so discredited that whatever he says about Ronald Reagan won't be believed and can't hurt Reagan?

Gergen: It's absolutely true that these hearings have managed to do the most important thing they wanted to do, and that was to discredit him -- that if he denies any involvement by the President, the Democrats can continue to argue that the President knew and Ollie North is protecting his man. So the Cooper testimony has in effect given the Democrats greater ability to argue that Ollie North is lying.

Kaiser: My theory is that what we've seen over seven weeks of hearings now really sets up Poindexter as the key witness. North is discredited. Poindexter is not discredited....



## THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP

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Moderator: John McLaughlin.

Panel: Fred Barnes, Jack Germond, Morton Kondracke, Robert Novak.

On the Supreme Court vacancy: What's the impact?

Barnes: Probably, the court will be more conservative but not necessarily.... What they may get, if the Justice Department and Ed Meese have their way, they will get Robert Bork.... But...Howard Baker has not been heard from. And the fear among conservatives and people at the Justice Department is that he will try to use this to put a moderate on the court....

Novak: He can't do that. It's cased for Bork and I think he'll be confirmed and that will make the court considerably more conservative....

Germond: The one thing that I would say that is clearly true is the retirement of Justice Powell will make the court less interesting, it will lower the class level of the court.... You never can quarrel with how reasoned his opinions have been.

Kondracke: ...What we're going to have now is, I would think, a huge fight. If it's Bork, Bork presumably after a dragged out fight can get confirmed because I assume that he's clean. But he as the last man who managed the Saturday Night Massacre.... The Democrats will want to replay that whole routine to find out whether he's really clean or not....

Who's going to succeed Powell? Barnes: I think it's going to be Bork. Novak: It's going to be Bork.... Germond: I think it will be Bork but after a prolonged process. Kondracke: Bork. McLaughlin: Five say Bork.

On South Korea politics: Should the U.S. do to Chun what it did to Marcos?

Kondracke: The situations are completely different. The country is not going to pot...and you don't have an obvious successor who's won a presidential election and been cheated out of it as you had in the Philippines. So it's different. But the Administration is doing a good job here. I mean, normal critics of the Administration like Stephen Solarz...give the Administration high marks for standing up for democracy and trying to nudge Chun in the right direction.

McLaughlin: You know that Sens. Kerry and Kennedy want to impose economic sanctions...against the government of Chun....

Germond: No, I think that's a mistake....

Barnes: That's a loony idea to do that. And the fact is that Chun has done everything that Reagan asked for in the letter -- which was to go easy on the protesters, to open a dialogue again with the political opponents, let some political prisoners out and let Kim Dae Jung out. Now it's up to the Steve Solarzes of the world to put some pressure on the opposition, which has been utterly inflexible in all the negotiations....

Novak: I am just dazzled by the brilliance of my three colleagues and I haven't disagreed with anything that's been said by any of them. But I would add one other factor and that is that the South Korean government has been moderate, they have been flexible --

On the budget, balanced budget amendment, line-item veto: Will the people rally behind the President?

Novak: There is no interest in line-item vetoes and balanced budget amendments. That's technical stuff. What there is interest in is taxes. And this is a Fritz Mondale budget and the President is not going to buy it. He will veto any kind of tax increase to have this left-wing budget enacted.

Germond: This is not a left-wing budget as a matter of fact at all. It is a very modest budget. The interesting thing is not the budget itself. It is the failure of the President and the White House to understand that he no longer has any clout on these issues....

Kondracke: The Democrats are in trouble on the deficit issue because they are taxing and spending. However, they are doing it for things that the people obviously want....

Barnes: The problem here is the Democrats had a chance if they come in with a responsible budget to play into Howard Baker's hands and have a budget summit where Ronald Reagan could get together and he'd get a little on taxes and they'd get a little on spending, but their budget is too far away.

#### PREDICTIONS

Barnes: The next Democrat to get a little bump up is going to be Joe Biden, who's already improving in some of the polls, and he's going to be helped even more as the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee looking at Ronald Reagan's new Supreme Court nominee. A lot of attention for him.

Novak: Despite the disastrous Iran-contra hearings, sentiment for a renewal of aid to the contras is on the rise. It will be extended by Congress.

Germond: I think Sam Nunn is going to decide not to run for President.

Kondracke: A new spectacular offer from Gorbachev to try to embarrass President Reagan.... It's a pullback of conventional forces from Europe designed to help the de-nuclearization strategy in Europe.

McLaughlin: The next person to resign from the Cabinet of President Reagan will be William Brock.

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## AGRONSKY & COMPANY

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Moderator: Martin Agronsky.

Panel: Elizabeth Drew, Jack Kilpatrick, Carl Rowan, Hugh Sidey.

### On the U.S. re-flagging of Kuwaiti oil tankers:

Kilpatrick: There's no consensus on the Hill on what should be done. They're just as uncertain about this as I am.... They all want to keep the sea lanes open but they're not sure this is the right way to go about it.

Rowan: When the President says if we don't do it, the Russians will, that intimidates a lot of congressmen, and nobody wants to jump out there and get in a position where later he can be criticized for letting the Soviets take over the Persian Gulf.

Drew: That's right.... Furthermore, they realize that Reagan is weakened and he would be further weakened in the world's eye if they voted against something he had decided to do. But I think it is a fact that Congress's criticism has in fact affected the Administration's decisions on this and has made them think about some things more carefully.

Sidey: One more example of why Congress should not try to direct foreign policy. Committees are cowardly, committees are inefficient.... That's our vital interest over there. Whether putting our flag on will discourage trouble or invite it, we don't know. But we can't avoid it.

Agronsky: I would like to raise another concern. If you have a policy that is a bad policy in the opinion of a majority of the Congress of the United States, why in the world do they let it go on and not act on it?

### On the Iran-contra hearings:

Drew: ...We knew they [various officials] were lying to us at the time. I think what came through so strongly was how large an effort it was...and what a conspiracy, literally, it was. And now it turns out that when Ed Meese did his famous press conference when he announced the diversion, he told some untruths then, too, about the arms sales. And of course behind all this there is the President; the President had approved these arms sales. So the question of truth is a big one and also clearly laying the groundwork for maybe not accepting as gospel everything that Oliver North says when he comes before the committees....

Rowan: ...I don't think they can ever again trot out the argument that if we did anything there was nothing illegal about it, because you do not try to carry on this kind of massive coverup if you don't know that you violated the law. And there was a colossal coverup going on....

Sidey: ...This is a very sordid story with some people very high up in the NSC and around and indeed the fact of the matter is that what's come out so far hasn't shocked me a bit.... But I find this a little less apocalyptic than many people would desire it to be. You've got that group of people that as near as I can tell violated the President's trust and went far beyond any instructions they were given....

-more-

Agronsky: You voice a rather usual line of the supporters of the President in this thing. Everyone excludes the President. They say his trust was violated.... Do you think the President should be so totally excluded?

Sidey: The President has already suffered great damage and should be condemned for not managing this correctly, not knowing about it. That's the story there. But as near as anybody can tell, his friends, everybody believes that Reagan, whether he should have known or not, did not know about these sordid details....

Drew: One of the few things the President has told us is that he approved the arms sales to Iran. From that flows a great many other things. Therefore, he was aware -- if he reads the newspapers or watches news programs or even talks to his own people -- he was aware that they were not telling the truth about this and he himself did not tell us the truth at first.

Kilpatrick: I found this week's revelations profoundly depressing. Since November, I have defended most of this whole story. I defended this idea of arms to Iran in order to get the hostages back. I've been supporting the contras at the top of my lungs. I was all in favor of raising private money. But throughout this thing, I thought the least I could expect from the people I know was honesty. Just simple honesty, just to tell the truth. And I'm awfully upset about the lies that have been disclosed this week.

Agronsky: -- One question to Jack, please. The President, do you still believe him?

Kilpatrick: About knowing about the diversion? I believe him, absolutely.

Rowan: Let me say this. You may later on have to change your mind on that because this week there were some serious questions raised. Sen. Rudman, a Republican, was absolutely furious when he talked about how, last November, when they got the memorandum showing that there had been a diversion of these arms moneys to the contras, he asked why did it take so long to carry out the investigation.... He said in fact you telegraphed to Ollie North what you were looking for. And the implication is that they gave Ollie North enough time to shred documents, to sneak documents out -- to protect the President....

Sidey: What I am saying is simply that is the standard way that one of these covert out-of-the-pocket operations is run. You seal the President off....

Agronsky: That is a remarkable judgement on the President.... As critical to the President and as critical to the country as this particular policy was, and the President of the United States literally didn't know what was happening. I find that remarkable.

Kilpatrick: I've said from the beginning that the President was either duplicitous or incompetent. You can have your choice. He was a very poor manager.



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### NATIONAL NEWS

Meese Predicts Supreme Court Nominee Within Next Two Weeks -- President Reagan likely will nominate a successor to retiring Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell within the next two weeks, said Attorney General Meese, who called for speedy Senate action on the nominee. (USA Today, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, UPI)

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

S. Korean Offers Direct Election -- The chairman of South Korea's ruling party, moving boldly to try to end the most serious political challenge the current government has faced, announced this morning he will recommend giving in to the opposition's longstanding demand for direct presidential election. (New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Reuter, UPI)

U.S. Rejects Iran's Plan To End War On Tankers -- The U.S. has rejected an Iranian proposal to end the tanker war in the Persian Gulf because the plan seeks to extend the land battle between Iran and Iraq, according to Administration officials. (New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times, Reuter)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

**SUPREME COURT** -- Federal Appeals Judge Robert Bork has emerged as the man to beat for the seat on the Supreme Court.

**IRAN-CONTRA** -- The Atlanta Journal-Constitution says that Attorney General Meese steered contributors to the contras to Oliver North.

**PERSIAN GULF** -- Secretary Shultz spoke out against congressional efforts to delay U.S. protection for Kuwaiti oil tankers.

### ■ POLLS APART:

## Italians heeding call to vote

—Boston Globe, June 15

## Italian elections play to sparse house

—Boston Herald, same day

THE NEW REPUBLIC

JULY 13 & 20, 1987

## **NATIONAL NEWS**

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### **BAKER, MEESE TO MEET ON COURT VACANCY Goal Is To Avert 'Damaging Fight'**

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker and Attorney General Edwin Meese will meet today in an effort to head off what one senior official said could be "a damaging fight" within the Administration over the selection of a Supreme Court nominee to replace Justice Lewis Powell.

"It's important that the President's choice, whoever he is, doesn't become known as Meese's nominee," said one senior official (referring to the attorney general's political problems) "That could have an adverse impact on his nomination."

Appearing on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley," Meese said that abortion or other social issues would not be "a litmus test." Meese said the President should name someone with strong legal credentials and "probably with extensive judicial experience" whose commitment would be to "interpret the law, not make the law."

This prescription for judicial experience and strict interpretation of the law would appear to fit Robert Bork, 60, a federal appellate judge in the D.C. circuit.

(Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A1)

### **Bork Heads List Of Court Candidates**

Federal appeals Judge Robert Bork is the odds-on favorite to fill the Supreme Court vacancy created by the surprise retirement of Justice Lewis Powell, according to senior White House officials.

But Judge Bork, or any other judicial conservative receiving the nomination from President Reagan, faces an arduous confirmation battle in the Senate, where the Democratic majority fears a rightward shift in the high court.

"Both the pragmatic folks on (Chief of Staff Howard) Baker's staff and (Attorney General Edwin) Meese want quick action," said a senior Administration official, speaking on condition that he not be identified.

The decision "could come by midweek or even sooner unless they find themselves at loggerheads," the official said. "But I think Judge Bork has all the qualifications, and this is an appointment on which the President may already have his mind made up."

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)

### **Quick Choice Expected For High Court**

White House officials huddle to debate the choice of a successor to retiring Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell.

Attorney General Meese, on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley," said the nomination will come "within the next week, or two weeks at the most." There are reports that the decision could even come today.

Leading candidate: appeals Judge Robert Bork, a respected conservative, who would face a stiff confirmation battle.

(Tony Mauro & Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A1)



### Meese Predicts Supreme Court Nominee Within Next Two Weeks

President Reagan likely will nominate a successor to retiring Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell within the next two weeks, said Attorney General Meese, who called for speedy Senate action on the nominee.

"And that means that definitely it is imperative that the Senate commence hearings on that nomination before the August recess, so that they can have a justice in place through the whole process in time for the October sessions in court," Meese said. (Donna Cassata, AP)

### Reagan May Nominate New Justice Within Days

President Reagan is "very actively" engaged in the search for a new Supreme Court justice but is not looking to appoint someone "based on ideological views," Attorney General Meese maintains.

Other aides indicated Reagan might make the nomination within a few days, but its progress from there seems less sure. Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Biden has said his panel might wait until the fall to conduct confirmation hearings on what is likely to be a politically charged selection. (Helen Thomas, UPI)

### Conservatives Erupt As Biden Sets Purity Test

Conservatives challenged Sen. Joseph Biden's assertion that the Senate has the constitutional right to determine the ideological balance of the Supreme Court in the wake of Justice Lewis Powell's resignation.

"What Joe Biden said is a complete outrage," said Rep. Robert Walker.... "Senate Democrats ought to consider removing him from the Judiciary Committee chairmanship."

"The Senate ought to insist on the very highest qualification, but should not reject anyone on ideological grounds," said GOP presidential contender Pete Du Pont. "That's not its role. I hate to see a job so important as this being used as a pawn in a presidential campaign."

(Ralph Hallow & Jennifer Spevacek, Washington Times, A1)

## THE NO-DEAL POLICY

Ronald Reagan seems back in the saddle again. The President stumbled at the economic summit and he is being battered by the Iran-contra hearings, but he is a happier man since he has returned to the stump to attack "the tax-and-spend crew on Capitol Hill."

The secret of Reagan's effectiveness in his gubernatorial days and during his first term as President was that he was success-oriented. Aides who recognized that Reagan was an achiever devised ingenious rationalizations that allowed him to proclaim ideological purity while striking the political deals necessary for good government.

Reagan is older and more stubborn now. He is a much tougher customer to sell a compromise, for (Chief of Staff Howard) Baker or anyone else. On the stump, Reagan conveys the impression of a secure ideologue who prefers to leave a legacy of intransigent opposition to fiscal compromise rather than of a President who gets things done. He appears delighted with confrontation when a genuine and useful compromise is at hand. (Column, Lou Cannon, Washington Post, A2)

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

### SOUTH KOREA'S RULING PARTY BOWS TO OPPOSITION DEMANDS

SEOUL -- South Korea's ruling party announced a package of sweeping reforms including free direct elections and other opposition demands which it had portrayed only days ago as the impossible dreams of radicals.

There was no immediate reaction from President Chun Doo Hwan, but Democratic Justice Party Chairman Roh Tae-woo, who unveiled the reforms in an early morning announcement, vowed to resign if they were rejected.

Roh, whose confirmation as government candidate to succeed Chun sparked weeks of massive demonstrations around the country, said he would withdraw his candidacy and quit his DJP post if Chun failed to accept the package. (Moon Ihlwan, Reuter)

#### S. Korean Offers Direct Election

SEOUL -- The chairman of South Korea's ruling party, moving boldly to try to end the most serious political challenge the current government has faced, announced this morning he will recommend giving in to the opposition's longstanding demand for direct presidential election.

Party chairman Roh Tae-woo said he would propose the steps to President Chun Doo Hwan. Ruling party members said they thought Chun would accept.

"In order to prevent social disorder and listen to the people's voice, I have decided I must respect the people's judgement," Roh said.

(John Burgess & Lena Sun, Washington Post, A1)

#### Seoul Party Chief Backs Direct Vote For The President

SEOUL -- In a dramatic concession to opposition demands, the chairman of the ruling party proposed that South Korea's next president be elected through direct elections.

The chairman, Roh Tae-woo...said he also thought that the election laws should be changed to promote "free campaigns." He urged that the political rights of South Korea's most prominent dissident politician, Kim Dae-jung, be restored.

His proposals were to be submitted to President Chun Doo Hwan and the governing Democratic Justice Party. It was not clear what the president's reaction would be, but, presumably, Chun already had been informed or Roh would not have made his announcement.

(Clyde Haberman, New York Times, A1)

#### South Korea's Ruling Party Yields To Foes

SEOUL -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party is willing to reform the constitution to guarantee direct election of the next president and meet all major opposition demands, party Chairman Roh Tae-woo announced.

The government to be set up after President Chun Doo Hwan steps down in February will be formed under a new constitution to guarantee a free and fair presidential election, Roh said.

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party said it welcomed the proposal and announced it would enter into dialogue with the ruling party in the National Assembly. (Edward Walsh, Washington Times, A1)

### Chun Ally Demands Direct Elections To End Demonstrations

SEOUL -- The head of the ruling party, in a stunning turnabout, demanded that President Chun Doo Hwan accept the "people's will" and agree to direct presidential elections to end huge anti-government protests.

Roh Tae-woo, head of the Democratic Justice Party and Chun's main political ally, said he would resign his chairmanship and candidacy for president if his demands for reforms were not met.

The opposition immediately hailed the statement, and leading dissident Kim Dae-jung called for formation of an interim government to oversee national affairs until Chun steps down in February.

There was no immediate reaction from Chun, but some reports said Roh planned to meet with him today to discuss the demands.

(Barry Renfrew, AP)

### State Department Encouraged By South Korean Moves

The State Department said a decision by South Korea's ruling party to hold direct presidential elections was encouraging.

"We've said a number of times that both sides need to take concrete steps toward compromise," said spokesman Bruce Ammerman.

"We've heard the preliminary reports and they are very encouraging," said Ammerman, who declined further comment until the department could learn more about events in Seoul.

(Reuter)

### Korean Opposition Gets More Recognition In Washington

South Korean opposition figures noticing a warm change in how they are received by U.S. officials cite the example they learned watching the Reagan Administration trade allegiances in the Philippines.

Sim Kisop was just one of several exiled human rights activists trying without success to get an appointment at the State Department a month ago. The situation changed quickly for him (he got an audience at the State Department).

A State Department official who asked not to be identified defended the Administration, saying, "We do talk to the opposition people here. But this is a much more intensely political period (so) we have more contacts."

(David Butts, UPI)

### WEINBERGER OPENS MEETINGS IN JAPAN

TOKYO -- Secretary Weinberger began two days of talks with Japanese officials on several difficult issues significant for American strategic and economic interests.

The meetings reportedly opened with a discussion of Japan's impending choice of a new generation of fighter aircraft, a multibillion-dollar contract. At issue is whether a new plan will be developed by a consortium of Japanese companies or bought from an American manufacturer.

The initial talks also covered illegal exports of advanced propeller-manufacturing equipment to the Soviet Union by a Toshiba Corporation subsidiary..., a development that has led to calls in the U.S. Congress for a ban on importing Toshiba products.

(Barbara Crossette, New York Times, A1)

## SHULTZ BARS POSTPONING TANKER PLAN Hill Calls To Delay Protecting Kuwaiti Vessels Are Rejected

Secretary Shultz said the Reagan Administration is moving at full speed so that by mid-July it can begin protecting former Kuwaiti oil tankers now flying the U.S. flag, despite calls in Congress to delay the plan.

Shultz declared on NBC's "Meet the Press" that "the worst thing that can happen to the United States is to be sort of pushed out of the Persian Gulf." He also said that "the worst thing in the world that could happen" would be for the Soviet Union to dominate the oil supplies of the free world through the strategic gulf.

He showed little sympathy for the concerns expressed during the lengthy but so far inconclusive debate on Capitol Hill about the plan to reflag and protect the Kuwaiti vessels.

"The situation in Congress is that they are in betwixt and between.... They can't make up their minds," said Shultz. He said President Reagan had "to decide something, and he has."

(Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A1)

## U.S. Officers Troubled By Plan To Aid Gulf Ships

Many senior U.S. military officers are questioning the wisdom of providing protection to 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf and fear that the U.S. is being drawn into an open-ended situation over which it has little control.

Knowledgeable senior officers say that the Joint Chiefs of Staff and regional commanders concerned with the Persian Gulf were kept informed of the negotiations and took part in discussions. But one admiral said, "It would be stretching it to say that the Chiefs were in on the decision, or even asked their opinion on it."

Some generals and admirals were critical of the Joint Chiefs for not challenging the proposal to register the tankers under the American flag, whether or not their views were sought.

(Bernard Trainor, New York Times, A6)

## U.S. Rejects Iran's Plan To End War On Tankers

The U.S. has rejected an Iranian proposal to end the tanker war in the Persian Gulf because the plan seeks to extend the land battle between Iran and Iraq, according to Administration officials.

The officials denounced the Iranian proposal, which is aimed at defusing regional tension and avoiding a head-on collision with the U.S., as "piecemeal in terms of trying to put an end to the war."

"The Administration's position is quite clear," one official said. "We are not interested in de-linking the tanker war and the land war for the obvious reason that it does not solve the problem."

(James Dorsey, Washington Times, A1)

### Iran Says U.S. Moving Towards Brink Of Armed Encounter

LONDON -- An Iranian leader said the U.S., building up its naval force in the Persian Gulf, was moving towards the brink of an armed encounter with Iran.

Tehran Radio quoted top defense spokesman Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani telling a visiting Nicaraguan delegation:

"At the moment, the United States is moving towards the brink of an armed encounter with us.

"However, we are not concerned about this and believe that the U.S. presence in the war will make our nation even more serious. We are determined to stand firm and will certainly win."

Earlier the radio, monitored by the BBC, quoted a top Iranian navy commander as saying U.S. moves to bolster its fleet in the gulf amounted to a declaration of war against Iran. (Reuter)

### U.S. AGREES TO LET EGYPT PRODUCE ABRAMS TANK

CAIRO -- The Reagan Administration has agreed to allow Egypt to produce the U.S.' top-of-the-line main battle tank, the M1A1 Abrams, in a move that will transfer sensitive technology to this Middle Eastern capital and support Egypt's bid to become the dominant arms merchant in the Arab world.

The decision, which has not been formally transmitted to Congress, is certain to draw fire from critics opposed to sending sensitive U.S. weapons technology abroad and from those who would consider Egyptian production of the Abrams to be a potential threat to Israel's security.

Sources here said last week that the decision has been made and conveyed to Egyptian leaders in a series of private meetings between Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazala and Secretary Weinberger and his assistant secretary for international security affairs, Richard Armitage, who was here for his latest round of discussions on the M1 in late April.

(Patrick Tyler, Washington Post, A1)

### REAGAN TO SEND U.N. REPRESENTATIVE TO SYRIA, SAYS NEWSPAPER

ABU DHABI -- Washington will send its U.N. representative Vernon Walters to Damascus for talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad aimed at improving relations, Al-Ittihad newspaper said.

The United Arab Emirates daily said in a dipatch from Washington that Walters would fly to Damascus "during the coming few days."

(Reuter)

### OPEC REACHES A COMPROMISE ON OIL OUTPUT

Production Curb Expected To Boost Prices Above The Current \$18 A Barrel

VIENNA -- Saudi Arabia and Iran teamed up to produce a compromise by OPEC (members) that, industry sources say, will firm up oil prices over the next few months, pushing them above the current average of \$18 a barrel.

OPEC ended its shortest and most harmonious meeting in four years with a resolution that limits oil production from its members at 16.6 million barrels a day until the end of this year.

(Youssef Ibrahim, Wall Street Journal, A3)

ANGOLA FREES PILOT IN BID FOR U.S. TIES  
Congressmen Escort Civilian Flier Home

LUANDA, Angola -- An American civilian pilot, captured when his light plane strayed into Angolan air space two months ago, was released from prison and handed over to a visiting congressional delegation to be returned to the U.S. as a gesture of good will.

Angolan officials and the visiting congressmen said they hoped that the release of Joseph Longo, 33, would help persuade the Reagan Administration to establish diplomatic relations with the Marxist Angolan government despite the continued presence here of an estimated 37,000 Cuban troops and technical advisers.

(William Claiborne, Washington Post, A1)

COMMUNITY MEMBER STILL DIVIDED AS THEY GO INTO SUMMIT TALKS

BRUSSELS -- West European leaders remain sharply divided on key issues as they meet to discuss ways of solving the European Community's chronic cash problem.

Diplomats said a pre-summit meeting of foreign ministers over the weekend had reopened deep rifts in the thinking of northern and southern member states of the 12-nation group.

(Paul Mylrea, Reuter)

3 GIs DIE IN TRAINING ACCIDENT  
12 Injured By Blast In West Germany

BONN -- Three U.S. soldiers were killed and 12 were injured by an explosion during a training exercise in West Germany, a U.S. Army spokesman said.

The accident took place during a routine exercise at the Hohnfels training ground, the U.S. Army's largest training center in West Germany.

A 15-pound M180 cratering charge, used to make roads impassable, caused the deaths and injuries, Lt. Col. Jake Dye, chief public affairs officer for the Army's 5th Corps, said. An investigative team from the U.S. Army Safety Center in Ft. Rucker, Ala., was on its way to West Germany to study the accident.

(Robert McCartney, Washington Post, A15)

CARTER GREETES DENG IN CORDIAL REUNION

PEKING -- Former President Jimmy Carter, embroiled in a controversy over human rights in Tibet, hugged Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in an emotional reunion.

The pair, under whose leadership the two countries normalized relations in 1979, met in Peking's Great Hall of the People and recalled their role in ending the long diplomatic freeze between China and the U.S.

(Stephen Nisbet, Reuter)

## IRAN — NICARAGUA

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### OFFICIALS SAY MEESE MET NORTH FREQUENTLY, APPROVED HIS ACTIONS

Attorney General Meese met with Oliver North before the Iran-contra affair unraveled last fall, on a more regular basis than the attorney general has acknowledged, according to a knowledgeable government source.

According to current and former Administration sources who spoke on condition of anonymity, the attorney general met often with North and, according to one source, as frequently as almost every week during a period from late 1985 through much of 1986.

However, Meese spokesman Terry Eastland said Sunday night that Meese could recall no meeting with North beyond the dozen he has acknowledged during 1985 and 1986.

In a related matter, one source said the federal grand jury investigating the Iran-contra affair has been told that complaints by other NSC aides to then-National Security Adviser John Poindexter about North's activities were dismissed with a claim they had been reviewed for legality by the attorney general.  
(William Welch, AP)

### SHULTZ SAYS HE'S 'SICKENED' BY RECENT IRAN-CONTRA REVELATIONS

Secretary Shultz says he finds some of the revelations about the Iran-contra affair "sickening" and denies that the details emerging from the congressional hearings sum up the Reagan Administration's foreign policy.

"This is not a portrait of American diplomacy," Shultz said on NBC's "Meet the Press." "It's a portrait of what happened in a particular instance, and some of the things that have been revealed I find sickening."

Shultz was particularly upset with claims by Iranian-born businessman Albert Hakim that the U.S. would be willing to swap Kuwaiti prisoners for American hostages in Lebanon.  
(Donna Cassata, AP)

### CONTRA FUNDS USED TO FIGHT SUIT

More than \$100,000 from Swiss Iran-contra bank accounts was spent for private detective work and legal fees in connection with a lawsuit filed against retired Air Force major general Richard Secord and other key members of Oliver North's private network, according to Secord and other sources.

Secord described the civil lawsuit, filed last year in U.S. District Court in Miami by an anticontra law group, as "an outrageous fairy tale." But he said the payments were justified because the suit threatened to "knock out" the secret system North set up to supply arms to the contras during a two-year ban on official U.S. military aid to the rebels.

The Christic Institute, a liberal, church-funded law group, filed the suit six months before the Iran-contra affair became public. The suit, which seeks more than \$20 million in damages, alleges a conspiracy to use drug money to purchase weapons for the contras.

(Joe Pichirallo, Washington Post, A3)



## NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

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(Sunday Evening, June 28)

### SUPREME COURT

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Federal Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork has emerged as the man to beat for the seat on the Supreme Court.... President Reagan and his top legal advisors will meet tomorrow to consider a nominee for Powell's seat. But law correspondent Tim O'Brien reports the short list may consist of only one name.

ABC's Tim O'Brien reports well-placed sources now say Bork may be the only choice. Bork was at home but not talking. On "This Week with David Brinkley," Attorney General Meese indicated no final decision had been made, but what he described as the ideal candidate fit Bork to a tee.

(Attorney General Meese: "I think it ought to be someone who has demonstrated competence, obviously intellectual ability.")

Bork is a former Yale law professor whose critics even concede is brilliant.

(Meese: "Probably some extensive judicial experience.")

In 1982, President Reagan named Bork to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, the second-most important court in the country.

(Meese: "Someone who has judicial temperament and integrity.")

Bork's integrity has never been challenged. Temperament? He wrote the book on judicial restraint.)

(Meese: "And someone who has an understanding and adherence to the role of the judiciary under the Constitution.")

Bork does carry some political baggage from Watergate's Saturday Night Massacre.... Any Senate confirmation struggle is more likely to turn on Bork's ideology and whether the President is entitled to stack the Court with conservatives. The nation's top jurist thinks he is.

(Chief Justice Rehnquist: "Thus a president who sets out to pack the Court seeks to appoint to the Court people who are sympathetic to his political or philosophical principles. There's no reason in the world why a president should not do this.")

Yet some senators disagree, and the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee seemed to be talking about Bork as the kind of nominee who could produce an ugly confirmation fight.

(Sen. Biden: "If they pick a bright, otherwise qualified, very conservative, rigidly conservative, academic, I think there may be big trouble.")

A Bork appointment would help carry the President's social agenda into the 21st Century. It would also be supported by those conservatives who believe Mr. Reagan can best repair his damaged presidency not by pandering to Senate Democrats but rather by picking a fight with them -- a fight they believe he can win.

Donaldson: In an effort to force the Democratic Senate to move quickly on confirmation, the President does not want to waste any time in making a choice. Some sources speculate he could announce a nominee within the next two or three days, but Attorney General Meese played it safe today; he said he expected an announcement within the next week or two.

(ABC-Lead)

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NBC's Garrick Utley discusses the Court vacancy with Sen. Biden:

Utley: ...What is your advice [to the President]?

Biden: The advice I'm sending is to try to pick someone in Justice Powell's mold; to pick a conservative who is open-minded and moderate in their instincts, one who is a persuader, one who is not an ideologue. There must be a reflection of some sense of balance on the Court and the Senate has equally as important a role to play in that judgement as the President does. The President is to propose; our role is to dispose. And I am intent on playing that role seriously.

Utley: Seriously, if President Reagan though does send up as a nominee somebody who may be qualified but is an ideological conservative, you seem to be saying there is going to be a fight.

Biden: I think that's probably true. I think there probably will be. We're talking about whether or not a change in the Court will result in turning back accepted notions of social behavior 40 years, 45 years. And I think that is not healthy for the country now. It's a debate that should not be engaged now, in my view, and I think there is a need for the average American out there -- it's like I and the rest of us are, we are moderate. They are not people who come with an ideological baggage left or right.

NBC's Carl Stern examines the record of the Court over the last 20 years and tells what is likely to change. Though Justice Powell's retirement leaves room for an even more solid conservative, pending cases suggest the change won't make much difference. A Court majority in favor of abortion is expected to remain intact. The Court will consider a moment of silence in the public schools, but even before Powell's resignation, most of the justices had already signaled they would accept such laws if they were not a subterfuge for prayer. There is a big death penalty case next term: whether persons who committed murder when they were juveniles should be executed -- and a big gay rights case: whether the CIA can automatically fire homosexuals as security risks. Gay rights advocates never had won Justice Powell's vote, so no change there. The execution of juveniles may be the only big case next term in which the Powell resignation will make a difference. In 1982, he wrote a 5-4 decision implying that youthful offenders should not be dealt with as harshly as adults. The Court generally reflects the public consensus, and that didn't change suddenly on Friday. (NBC-4)

IRAN-CONTRA

Donaldson: A new report today in The Atlanta Journal-Constitution on the Iran-contra scandal suggests Attorney General Meese was more involved in Lt. Col. North's activities than Meese has revealed. The paper says that while Meese was a White House counselor, he steered potential contributors to the Nicaraguan contras to North.

ABC's Sheilah Kast: Back at the White House from Camp David, President Reagan walked past reporters' questions about a coverup in the Iran-contra affair by his top advisers.

(TV Coverage: The President's arrival from Camp David.)

And on "This Week with David Brinkley," Attorney General Meese dodged questions about his role in the early investigation of the affair.

(Meese: "I will comment plenty when I have the opportunity to testify, or at an appropriate time when the facts are all out there. But I think that there's no question in my mind that I have at no time done anything improper or illegal.")

Like Meese, Secretary Shultz deferred most questions until he testifies soon. He contended American foreign policy should not be discredited by the revelations on Capitol Hill.

(Secretary Shultz: "This is not a portrait of American diplomacy; it's a portrait of what happened in a particular instance. And some of the things that have been revealed I find sickening.")

In particular, Shultz called it a terrible thing that anyone representing the U.S. would talk about swapping American hostages for Moslem prisoners held by Kuwait. Albert Hakim has told the committee he had the blessing of the U.S. for a deal with the Iranians covering possible freedom for the Kuwaiti prisoners. On the topic of the American shot down in a contra supply mission last fall, Shultz insisted that neither he nor his assistant was to blame for his inaccurate statement that Eugene Hasenfus had no connection with the U.S. Government.

(Shultz: "That statement was made as a result of assurances to me that that was the case." Reporter: "So you were lied to." Shultz: "So I was lied to." Reporter: "By?" Shultz: "By -- Elliott Abrams was lied to.")

But Shultz was not so generous about the credibility of Oliver North. When Shultz was asked about the statement by one of Meese's assistants that North could not be believed even under oath:

(Shultz: "This is for the committee to deal with. It's a problem.")

North's credibility will be tested when he starts telling his story to the committee in private this week. And the testimony of top presidential advisors who will follow him to the witness chair, including Meese and Shultz, may test the credibility of the Reagan Administration itself.

(ABC-2)

NBC's Robin Lloyd: On ABC's "This Week," Attorney General Meese denied any wrongdoing.

(Meese: "I think that there's no question in my mind that I have at no time done anything improper or illegal.")

In his press conference last November, Meese made several incorrect statements about the Administration's involvement in the first arms shipments to Iran.

(Meese: "There was at least one transaction that we know about in which Israel shipped weapons without any authorization from the United States.")

Meese also asserted that the President had not learned of one of the first shipments until months later. Congressional testimony has shown that this statement was also untrue. Both of Meese's statements fit a cover story drawn up in a meeting on November 20 by Oliver North, Adm. Poindexter and CIA Director Casey. Meese attended part of that meeting.

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Lloyd continues: Congressional investigators are also asking why Meese called Poindexter a full day before Justice officials went to the White House to collect documents. This meant that North had time to start shredding many of these documents. Government officials also say Meese had several meetings with North during the period when military aid to the contras was banned. And today the Atlanta Journal and Constitution reported that Meese was involved in directing wealthy private contributors to the contras to North. Meese will testify before Congress next month. He said he will wait until then to tell his story. (NBC-3)

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: Returning from Camp David, President Reagan refused to answer reporters' questions about his Attorney General's role in the Iran-contra scandal.

(TV Coverage: The President's arrival from Camp David.)

Likewise, Meese is saying little about a flurry of damaging press reports until he testifies before Congress at some future date.

(Meese: "There are a lot of misstatements, false statements, partial statements, partial information that's coming out from a lot of sources, many of them unnamed at the present time.")

Angry Meese aides call today's Washington Post story irresponsible. It charged that the Attorney General made numerous statements in his November 25th news conference that he should have known were false -- statements which, in effect, covered up the President's knowledge of some Iran arms sales. This weekend's press attacks follow congressional criticism that Meese mishandled the initial investigation and gave Oliver North time to shred thousands of documents. A longtime Reagan observer points out that the Iran-contra committee is just now focusing on Meese.

(David Gergen: "I don't see a conspiracy here to get Meese or to get somebody. I do think that they are at a point where they are trying to now talk about the activity of the higher-ups. But again we cannot presume that anyone is guilty of anything until we hear from them and get all the facts. We don't have all the facts on Ed Meese today.")

It will be months before all those facts are in, but in the short term with Meese newly muddled by the Iran scandal, White House moderates have an excuse for limiting his role in selecting the next Supreme Court justice. (CBS-3)

## PERSIAN GULF

Donaldson: Secretary Shultz, on the subject of the Persian Gulf, today argued against congressional efforts to delay U.S. protection for Kuwaiti oil tankers. "Hesitation would be a very bad thing," said Shultz, who predicted that U.S.-protected runs would begin in the first half of July. (ABC-3)

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS/GERMANY

CBS's Susan Spencer: A tragic accident in West Germany today. Three American soldiers killed, at least a dozen others injured during demolition exercises on a training range near Nuremberg. The area was closed to reporters this afternoon.... A special team is on its way to Germany to conduct a full investigation. The names of the dead and injured have not yet been released.

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

## SOUTH KOREA

Donaldson reports the government of South Korea and its opposition seem to be groping toward a political compromise. The government is suggesting a package of reforms, details not made public. And opposition leaders will meet tomorrow to decide whether to accept the package as a basis for continued talks.

ABC's Jim Laurie reports from Seoul on the day of compromise and restraint. Some reports say the government's package -- which may include revisions in the 1980 constitution -- could be revealed early this week. In Washington, the U.S. again weighed in on the side of compromise.

(Shultz: "And I think just as the Koreans have performed an economic miracle, at least there is a fair chance that they'll be able to perform this really political miracle.")

In an interview with ABC News, opposition leader Kim Young Sam offered a one-month truce free of major demonstrations while talks went on. But to keep the pressure up, Kim raised again the future of next year's Seoul Olympic games. (ABC-5)

NBC's Utley: The news in South Korea today was that there were no clashes between the government and its opponents -- the first time that's occurred in a long time. But there were more signs that the two sides are moving closer to an agreement which would end the confrontation there. Opposition leaders indicated they are ready to talk with the country's military rulers.

Steve Mallory reports from Korea there are numerous reports the government is expected to propose major political reforms this week in an attempt to diffuse the crisis. Opposition leaders say they will meet tomorrow to discuss the reports. Then they will decide if they will call for more demonstrations, or compromise with the government. One issue all parties are united on is the 1988 Summer Olympics. Opposition and ruling party leaders say they don't want anything to happen that will endanger the games in Seoul. According to one prominent opposition leader, if democracy isn't restored by August it will be too late for President Chun's administration. (NBC-Lead)

CBS's Barry Peterson reports nowhere does anti-government sentiment run so deeply as in Kwangju, the scene of some of the fiercest anti-government demonstrations. (CBS-2)

## SOVIET ECONOMY

Donaldson reports Soviet leader Gorbachev's plan for revitalizing the Soviet economy faces another test beginning tomorrow. Draft laws to allow factory managers greater independence from Moscow and to improve citizens' legal rights to appeal against abuses by officials will be presented to a two-day session of the Supreme Soviet.

(CBS-4, ABC-6)

## CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Utley reports the Justice Department announced that one of every four American households was the victim of crime last year.

NBC's Jennifer McLogan reports on states trying to find solutions to prison overcrowding. In the U.S. today there are more than 500,000 convicts in federal and state prisons, a 75% increase since 1980. Thirty-five states have more prisoners than they have cells to hold them. (NBC-5)

## AIDS

Spencer reports the desperate plight of those with AIDS was remembered in West Hollywood. AIDS activists commemorated those who have contracted it and those who have died -- more than 21,000 Americans so far.

Spencer reports on health care workers who have been contaminated with AIDS on the job. Fewer than a dozen health care workers have been reported infected with AIDS on the job and all of them in accidents with AIDS-tainted blood. The infrequency proves, the Centers for Disease Control says, that the risk is very, very small. But statistics are one thing, fear another. As the epidemic grows, so does physicians' anxiety. (CBS-7)

## TEENAGE VIOLENCE

CBS's David Dow reports medicine has been no match for what has emerged as the leading killer of American youth: violence. In the latest journal of the American Medical Association, one doctor asserts violence has become so pervasive that today's teenagers may be the only age group not to have enjoyed a major improvement in overall health prospects over the last three decades. In inner cities, gang warfare has contributed to a tripling of the teen homicide rate. The experts have plenty of theories on the factors behind teen violence -- why guns and autos have erased so much of the progress of doctors. There are fewer theories on how to stop it. (CBS-9)

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

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Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson and George Will.

Guests: Professor Lawrence Tribe, followed by Sen. Paul Simon, Attorney General Meese.

Subject: Supreme Court vacancy.

Will: Professor Tribe...one of the people being mentioned for this is Judge Bork.... Do you have any evidence...that he's not fit to be a justice...?

Tribe: I think the issue is not fitness as an individual but balance of the Court as a whole. Bork has made clear that in his view women's rights to abortion should not be protected. It appears that he would not allow the Constitution to be used to protect even the right to use birth control. I think if the Court as a whole rolls back these fundamental constitutional rights, the issue transcends politics. It transcends conservative versus liberal. It transcends the fitness of the individual. The question really is whether any president should have a mandate to remake the Constitution in his own image as this President wants to do, using slogans like "judicial restraint."

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Guest: Sen. Paul Simon of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Simon: ...I think probably Joe Biden and I both hope the President does the unexpected and appoints someone who, while more conservative than I might be, is sensitive to civil rights and civil liberties and can receive quick approval. I'm not expecting that....

Will: One of the arguments we are hearing is that the advice and consent working of the Senate is different in this case because Justice Powell has been the man tipping the balance in a number of cases and the implied axiom here is that this balance must be kept somehow. Do you agree with that?

Simon: I don't say that this balance has to be kept. But I think there is a desirability that the Court not be a pendulum and the law not be a pendulum swinging back and forth, that there be some stability to the law. So that I think there is more attention paid to this nominee than to, for example, the nomination of Justice Scalia.

...I do expect consultation. I do expect that the Constitution would be complied with when you talk about advice and consent. And here there is a great example for Ronald Reagan in President Hoover. President Hoover faced a somewhat similar situation, consulted members of both parties in the Senate and named Justice Cordoza....

Donaldson: ...I want to ask you whether when the nominee...comes before your committee you are going to ask that person to tell us how he or she is going to vote on all of these sensitive issues that we've been discussing: abortion, civil rights, the First Amendment.



Simon: No, I think it would be improper for us to ask those kinds of questions. But I do think that whatever the President considers in discussing the nominee is the kind of consideration the Senate ought to be making. And so I think we have to take a look at the general philosophy, we have to take a look at where this person stands. You just saw in your summary what Justice Powell did on affirmative action, an extremely important decision. Are we going to completely reverse that? That's, I think, a very important question.

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Guest: Attorney General Meese.

On the Supreme Court vacancy:

Brinkley: Describe for us the nominee you would like to see for the Supreme Court.

Meese: I think it ought to be someone who has demonstrated competence, obviously intellectual ability, probably some extensive judicial experience, someone who has judicial temperament and integrity and someone who has an understanding and an adherence to the role of the judiciary under the Constitution -- that is, as a judge or justice who would apply the law and interpret the law and not make the law.

Will: What about the issue of confirmability? ...Do you feel you sort of figure out what they [the Senate] want?...

Meese: I'm a little concerned about some of the things I've heard today. It sounds like people who have a particularly ideological bent want to continue that bent no matter who the President might think would be the best justice. I would think that under the Constitution that anyone who satisfied the criteria that I mentioned earlier should be confirmable, unless of course you're going to have people who I think improperly are going to play politics with that nomination. In my opinion, the best thing that the Senate can do...is to immediately commence hearings just as quickly as possible after the President has announced and sent forward his nomination.

Donaldson: ...On the Miranda decision...on the abortion decision...going down the line on two or three of these things, are you going to look for someone who will reflect [the Administration's] views?

Meese: No. No, I think as Sheldon Goldman -- who did an extensive study for the American Judicature Magazine -- recently said, there is no evidence whatsoever that this Administration has ever applied that kind of a litmus test. We're going to look for someone who is going to accept the role that the Constitution has given to the Supreme Court....

Donaldson: Sen. Thurmond has suggested that you appoint another Southerner. He says it's one fourth of the country and Justice Powell was the only Southerner on the Court.

Meese: Yes, I understand Sen. Thurmond and perhaps regional background may be one of the factors that are looked at when you get down to a number of candidates. But I don't think that can be an overwhelming criterion from a starting point....

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On the Iran-contra hearings:

Donaldson: Assistant Attorney General Cooper has testified that Oliver North lied to you and attempted to cover up many aspects of this diversion of money to the contras. Is that true? Did he lie to you?

Meese: I understand that I will have an opportunity to testify before that committee of Congress and so until that occasion occurs I think it would be better not to comment at all on any aspect of that particular matter.

Donaldson: It is also suggested that in that news conference on the 25th of November in the press room, you misled the public as to your knowledge, for instance, of whether the United States was involved in arms shipments through Israel in September and November of 1985.

Meese: Again, I don't think it would be appropriate for me to comment until I do have the opportunity to testify.... But let me say this, because I do think it's important. There are a lot of so-called analyses coming out now. There are a lot of misstatements, false statements, partial statements.... Some irresponsible journalists are making conclusions based upon a lot of half truths and false information. I think it's important for the American people to reserve judgement about any public official, including myself or anyone else, until the whole story comes out....

On the constitutionality of independent counsels:

Will: You at one point found the work of an independent counsel useful in that it did clear you. Now while there are a bunch of them involved in investigating people in or once in the Reagan Administration, the Administration is taking on the very constitutionality of the independent counsel.... Is this a good time to do that, and second, how hard are you going to push it?

Meese: First of all, the Administration is not taking on the constitutionality of the independent counsel. Quite the contrary.... The reason it's come up now is Congress is in the process of legislation reauthorizing the independent counsel statute because it expires very soon and it is in the context of that reauthorization that the Justice Department is trying to work with the Congress to be sure that the new legislation is clearly constitutional and avoids any of the challenges that have been occurring by others in court during the course of the last few years.

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FREE-FOR-ALL DISCUSSION -- Hodding Carter joins panel.

On the budget fight between Congress and the President:

Carter: ...Every time I hear [Ronald Reagan] say never on taxes, I am reminded he has said that several times in the past. Three times that he's gone for new taxes. But this budget, no matter how it's looked at from his point of view, has got to be one that he says no to. Because even with the tax increase, the defense budget is below the level he finds acceptable....

Donaldson: It's just like a labor negotiation. I mean, you make your final compromise at the last moment before a strike, and in this case the last moment before you shut down the government. You don't make your compromises earlier.

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Donaldson continues: So he's standing firm right now, but down the line he's going to have to -- I think the real question is whether he will be willing and able to compromise enough so as to raise enough revenue to start putting us on that declining budget deficit path that he talks so much about. Because so far, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings has done a little bit, but it certainly hasn't met the test of the law and I don't think it's met the test of realism to think that it can continue things down to zero.

Will: What Ronald Reagan is going to have to do is do something, make a choice that will define the Republican Party and conservatism. That is, do conservatives as embodied by Ronald Reagan care more about low taxes than they care about national security, than they care about defense. That's the choice that has been posed primarily by one shrewd operator -- a black Congressman from North Philadelphia named Bill Gray. I cite where he's from because he is to the right of Ronald Reagan on the budget. He, it seems to me, is more ardent to reduce the deficit than this conservative Republican Administration.

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

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Moderator: Lesley Stahl. Guests: Sen. Biden, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Sen. Alan Simpson; Professor Alan Dershowitz of Harvard Law School; Bruce Fein, lawyer for Heritage Foundation.  
Subject: The Supreme Court vacancy.

Stahl: You have said in the past that you hope that they don't send an ideological conservative as a nominee.... What exactly do you mean....?

Biden: I think it's important that there be some balance on the Court. And Justice Powell was, as you pointed out at the top of the program, a swing vote. He was a hard conservative in terms of his background, but he came with an open mind, and he viewed...each case on a case-by-case basis. And I think if they tried to find someone in Justice Powell's mold there would be little or no problem in confirmation. Conversely, if it's concluded that there is a desire to move to someone who has a predisposition on every one of the major issues, the social issues, and wishes to move the Court in a direction where it was 20 or 25 years ago, I think there will be some controversy....

Stahl: You have said in the past, in a newspaper interview, that you would vote to confirm Judge Robert Bork, who appears to be the number one candidate at the moment.... And he has done what you have said you would oppose.

Biden: The context in which that was done was if Judge Bork were to replace Judge Rehnquist or to replace Judge Scalia, I would have no problem replacing him. He's a brilliant man, he clearly is. As you and I have both described, ideologically somewhat rigid -- but there is a need and a place for a Bork on the bench and a Scalia on the bench. But it does not mean that there should be six or seven or eight or even five Borks.... I think it would be premature for me to make any judgements finally about any one nominee.

Stahl: Sen. Simpson...who would you recommend the White House send up? Would you recommend they send up a Bork, who will have some opposition from the Democrats, or someone that they absolutely know they can get easily confirmed?

Simpson: I think the balance must switch toward confirmability. I think we have to have someone who can be confirmed....

Stahl: What name would you like to have, if you had your choice?

Simpson: ...Bork may be a conservative, but he's an exceedingly able man. Orrin Hatch is one of the sharpest guys you can imagine. Clifford Wallace, a very thoughtful, bright man. Now those are the three names that are being presented. You couldn't go wrong with any of them, in my mind.

Stahl: Sen. Biden, what about Sen. Hatch?...

Biden: ...I quite frankly would be a little surprised if they send Orrin up because he has been caught in a Catch-22 position with the constitutional prohibition which exists for anyone who is in the Senate at the time the emolument of the Court was changed....  
...MORE...

Stahl: Does Robert Bork's role in the Saturday Night Massacre, when he fired Archibald Cox, is that going to be an issue if his name is sent up?

Biden: It's obviously an issue; you are already raising it. But whether or not it should be an issue will remain to be seen as we go into the process....

Stahl: There's apparently some kind of a power struggle going on as to who will be the major advisor to the President on this between the Attorney General, Edwin Meese -- who obviously will try to get the most conservative person he can -- and Howard Baker, the Chief of Staff, who apparently would like to see somebody more moderate, who could be easily confirmed. What do you know about the struggle...?

Simpson: I don't think it's a struggle.... Ed Meese and Howard Baker aren't sitting there on a Sunday afternoon choking each other to see who they are going to put up. Forget it....

Biden: I agree.

Stahl: Would you urge the White House not to send someone up with a record of absolutely straight-line ideological conservatism on a court where his record has been spelled out clearly for everyone to see? Would you rather they go with someone who is a little less well-known?

Simpson: I don't know....

Biden: I think this is a very difficult decision for the President of the United States.... I really think the President, in his last term, in the last year and a half of his term, is going to be conscientious about it. And I don't think it's going to be an easy call for him, I really don't.

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Guests: Professor Alan Dershowitz and attorney Bruce Fein.

Stahl: Is it right for presidents...to consider someone's political leanings when choosing someone for the Supreme Court...?

Fein: I don't think I'd use the adjective "political leanings." I think "philosophical leanings" is certainly appropriate. George Washington insisted that his candidates for the Supreme Court be strong Federalists. And the tradition of presidents focusing on jurisprudential philosophy of candidates is wholly appropriate. For instance, in this last presidential campaign, President Reagan ran on a platform of seeking to choose conservative philosophers for his judicial appointments. Walter Mondale took an opposite position. And the President won....

Stahl: If somebody like Bork goes on the Court, is it absolutely positive that it will be a very rightwing Court?

Dershowitz: Yes, I think so. You know, we have this myth that presidents make mistakes. Everybody points to the "mistake" of William Brennan or the "mistake" of Earl Warren. This President and his Attorney General have learned from history; they don't make mistakes....

Dershowitz continues: So I think we can anticipate that the kind of scrutiny they are going to give a candidate here will assure ideological purity and a hit list, an absolute hit list of decisions that this man, probably man, will be committed to overruling.

And one thing that's very important -- it hasn't been mentioned in the press up to now -- is this: this President may have his own reputation and his own career decided by the Supreme Court, the way President Nixon did. There are at least two issues that may come before the Supreme Court in the next year: the Boland Amendment and the constitutionality of the special prosecutor. And for the President to pick somebody who might in fact cast the deciding vote in his favor gives the Senate an extra special obligation to scrutinize the candidate during this period of Iranscam controversy.

Fein: I think Professor Dershowitz has overstated his case. First, Judge Bork, for instance, on the D.C. Circuit has written an opinion...which trumpeted the virtues of First Amendment and the need to protect the media from libel suits by public officials. So statements that we have, you know, a rigidity by someone like Judge Bork are simply wrong....

Secondly, it's not at all clear to me, given Sandra Day O'Connor's trend toward the middle...that she might not turn out to be perhaps not a Justice Powell, but someone like that....

Lastly, with regard to appointing someone...that might opine on a particular issue relating to President Reagan is simply an inevitable feature of the way that the Court is required to address prominent issues....

Stahl: I would like to ask you both to consider the list of names that's out there and tell me who you think the best choice in your own mind is.

Fein: I think Robert Bork has impeccable credentials. He served as solicitor general, he has written voluminously on very, very trenchant matters of Supreme Court concerns.

Dershowitz: I don't think that the list that's out there is acceptable.... I think it should be a moderate. Some names that have come up are Abraham Sofaer...Judge Webster...Dean John Ealey of the Stanford University Law School.

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

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Moderator: Chris Wallace. Panel: Robert Kaiser of The Washington Post and David Gergen of U.S. News and World Report.

Guest: Secretary Shultz.

Wallace: You seem optimistic that the situation [in Korea] is getting better.

Shultz: There are problems, as you have pointed out, and I think they're bound to be problems when you see the process of changing power, of dispersing power in a situation that's been accustomed for many, many years to having it all held in one place. And so it's a traumatic time, it's a difficult time, it's also a very promising time if the Korean people can pull this off.

Kaiser: Let me move us...to the Persian Gulf. On this program two weeks ago we had unusual bipartisan agreement. Sam Nunn and Henry Kissinger both said that reflagging Kuwaiti tankers was a bad idea. They said you didn't really have a policy there. Would you answer them and also tell us what's going to happen if one of these Kuwaiti tankers under an American flag gets attacked by Iran? What are we going to do?

Shultz: The policy that we have in the Persian Gulf is long-standing and solid. It's based on the fact that that area has the basic reserve of oil that the West uses.... And so when the Kuwaitis early in the year asked us to help them and proposed the idea of reflagging their ships, we responded favorably. And I might say at the time there was no particular -- we couldn't even get members of Congress to listen as we tried to brief them. I think it's a sensible thing to do....

Kaiser: Isn't Kuwait, though, an active ally of Iraq, and by doing this aren't we sidling up to Iraq in that war and losing our neutrality?

Shultz: Kuwait is not a belligerent power.... Let me say also that there has been going on for quite awhile, and it's very active right now, a strong diplomatic effort which I think, taking a little issue with your opening comment, does have a large support. And the President made a lot of headway in Venice in consolidating that. But on the diplomatic track, in the United Nations, we now have agreement of the five permanent members of the Security Council for a strong ceasefire resolution and we are working on the follow-up to that should either party not go along with a ceasefire. So there's a strong diplomatic effort....

Gergen: ...Sen. Moynihan wrote recently in The New York Times that it was the Administration's arms sales to Iran that sent the Kuwaitis scurrying to the Soviets, looking for help on the reflagging and that in effect the Administration's arms sales to Iran brought the Soviets into the Gulf. Do you accept that?

Shultz: No, I don't accept that -- although it is the case that the Kuwaitis did approach the Soviets not long after the arms sales were revealed. On the other hand, what the Soviets have been asked to do and are doing is nowhere near as extensive as what we're doing, and what our historic role in the Gulf has been....



Wallace: Let me switch, if I may, to arms control. We keep hearing that you and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze are going to hold a meeting in the next week or so to try to speed up completion of an arms deal on medium-range missiles, and yet we still don't get an official announcement. Where does that stand?

Shultz: The reason you don't get an official announcement is there hasn't been any date set. On the other hand, Mr. Shevardnadze and I have agreed that as soon as it's useful to have a meeting we'll have one....

Kaiser: Let me move to the Iran-contra affair. Judging by a lot of the comments of members of these congressional committees, there's at least a danger now that your era as the presider over American foreign policy is going to be remembered for deception of Congress, for avoiding constitutional requirements, for privatizing diplomacy. What's your response to those charges? Is it fair, and are you embarrassed at all about this portrait of American diplomacy in this period that's coming out in those hearings?

Shultz: This is not a portrait of American diplomacy. It's a portrait of what happened in a particular instance. And some of the things that have been revealed I find sickening. However, from the standpoint of our broad diplomacy, worldwide, President Reagan's leadership efforts and initiatives have yielded great benefits for the interests of America. And I think that those things will be focused on. I am a great believer myself that you must behave yourself in a constitutional and proper way. And to the extent of my ability, I've always upheld those principles.

Wallace: ...What did you find sickening then, specifically?

Shultz: I'm going to be testifying myself on this pretty soon, but I found, for example, the idea that people who were representing themselves as in some way speaking for America would talk about the Dawa prisoners in Kuwait as something we would be willing to discuss, that is totally wrong, totally against the President's policies and I found that a terrible thing.

Kaiser: ...Everybody involved in this seems to have gotten a little mud on their fingers. Here's an embarrassing one from you. You said on October 8th that the Eugene Hasenfus airplane was "hired by private people" who "had no connection with the U.S. Government at all." Do you regret that statement now?

Shultz: That statement was made as a result of assurances to me that were not the case.... I remember...when Elliott [Abrams] came into my office in a state of great distress and said we had been lied to and what we had been saying is wrong. And we then sought -- got that corrected.

Wallace: I want to talk if I may about Elliott Abrams, because he's under tremendous fire in Congress. You sent a letter to Congress this week defending him and saying, well, if he misled Congress about soliciting funds from Brunei, it was because he had made a pledge of confidentiality to Brunei. Is it really more important --

Shultz: That's not what I said. I said that Elliott Abrams made a mistake in that case and he realized that he made a mistake.

Wallace: Two questions if I may, sir. One, is it more important to keep faith with Brunei than it is to tell the truth to Congress?

Shultz: You don't have to make that choice.... He didn't lie. He just didn't come forward with the information.

Wallace: All President Reagan will say at this point is that he accepts your support...for Abrams. That sounds awfully lukewarm.

Shultz: I've talked to the President about it and he is a great supporter of Elliott Abrams. And people hear different things. I happened to be sitting next to the President at the Venice summit when somebody shouted a question at him about Elliott Abrams and he gave a very strong statement. But I've never heard it printed anywhere.

Wallace: And Elliott Abrams can stay on the job as long as he wants?

Shultz: Elliott Abrams is doing a very good job, has done. Very capable person. Not only in the present job, but in his previous job as assistant secretary of human rights, and from all indications I have in his previous jobs as a staff member for senators.

On the Supreme Court vacancy:

Kaiser: You know, Joe Biden is going around changing his position. A couple of months ago he said if they nominated someone like Robert Bork...that he'd have to support him. Well, today, yesterday Biden is saying well, no, I don't think I would support Bork. Biden has made a calculation as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I think, to take a political stand, to adopt the argument that ideology matters and the Senate has a right to decide on the ideology as well as the suitability of a nominee and I think that we may see a really interesting political fight in the Judiciary Committee....

Gergen: That's correct. We are going to see a fight. And I think Biden has shifted his position. ...It is their [the Administration's] belief, and I think it's a correct one, that as long as they have someone as qualified, the judicial temperament, the sharing of philosophy with Reagan should not be enough to block the nomination....

On the Iran-contra hearings:

Wallace: ...Has he [Oliver North] been so discredited that whatever he says about Ronald Reagan won't be believed and can't hurt Reagan?

Gergen: It's absolutely true that these hearings have managed to do the most important thing they wanted to do, and that was to discredit him -- that if he denies any involvement by the President, the Democrats can continue to argue that the President knew and Ollie North is protecting his man. So the Cooper testimony has in effect given the Democrats greater ability to argue that Ollie North is lying.

Kaiser: My theory is that what we've seen over seven weeks of hearings now really sets up Poindexter as the key witness. North is discredited. Poindexter is not discredited....

## THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP

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Moderator: John McLaughlin.

Panel: Fred Barnes, Jack Germond, Morton Kondracke, Robert Novak.

On the Supreme Court vacancy: What's the impact?

Barnes: Probably, the court will be more conservative but not necessarily.... What they may get, if the Justice Department and Ed Meese have their way, they will get Robert Bork.... But...Howard Baker has not been heard from. And the fear among conservatives and people at the Justice Department is that he will try to use this to put a moderate on the court....

Novak: He can't do that. It's cased for Bork and I think he'll be confirmed and that will make the court considerably more conservative....

Germond: The one thing that I would say that is clearly true is the retirement of Justice Powell will make the court less interesting, it will lower the class level of the court.... You never can quarrel with how reasoned his opinions have been.

Kondracke: ...What we're going to have now is, I would think, a huge fight. If it's Bork, Bork presumably after a dragged out fight can get confirmed because I assume that he's clean. But he as the last man who managed the Saturday Night Massacre.... The Democrats will want to replay that whole routine to find out whether he's really clean or not....

Who's going to succeed Powell? Barnes: I think it's going to be Bork. Novak: It's going to be Bork.... Germond: I think it will be Bork but after a prolonged process. Kondracke: Bork. McLaughlin: Five say Bork.

On South Korea politics: Should the U.S. do to Chun what it did to Marcos?

Kondracke: The situations are completely different. The country is not going to pot...and you don't have an obvious successor who's won a presidential election and been cheated out of it as you had in the Philippines. So it's different. But the Administration is doing a good job here. I mean, normal critics of the Administration like Stephen Solarz...give the Administration high marks for standing up for democracy and trying to nudge Chun in the right direction.

McLaughlin: You know that Sens. Kerry and Kennedy want to impose economic sanctions...against the government of Chun....

Germond: No, I think that's a mistake....

Barnes: That's a loony idea to do that. And the fact is that Chun has done everything that Reagan asked for in the letter -- which was to go easy on the protesters, to open a dialogue again with the political opponents, let some political prisoners out and let Kim Dae Jung out. Now it's up to the Steve Solarzes of the world to put some pressure on the opposition, which has been utterly inflexible in all the negotiations....

Novak: I am just dazzled by the brilliance of my three colleagues and I haven't disagreed with anything that's been said by any of them. But I would add one other factor and that is that the South Korean government has been moderate, they have been flexible --

On the budget, balanced budget amendment, line-item veto: Will the people rally behind the President?

Novak: There is no interest in line-item vetoes and balanced budget amendments. That's technical stuff. What there is interest in is taxes. And this is a Fritz Mondale budget and the President is not going to buy it. He will veto any kind of tax increase to have this left-wing budget enacted.

Germond: This is not a left-wing budget as a matter of fact at all. It is a very modest budget. The interesting thing is not the budget itself. It is the failure of the President and the White House to understand that he no longer has any clout on these issues....

Kondracke: The Democrats are in trouble on the deficit issue because they are taxing and spending. However, they are doing it for things that the people obviously want....

Barnes: The problem here is the Democrats had a chance if they come in with a responsible budget to play into Howard Baker's hands and have a budget summit where Ronald Reagan could get together and he'd get a little on taxes and they'd get a little on spending, but their budget is too far away.

#### PREDICTIONS

Barnes: The next Democrat to get a little bump up is going to be Joe Biden, who's already improving in some of the polls, and he's going to be helped even more as the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee looking at Ronald Reagan's new Supreme Court nominee. A lot of attention for him.

Novak: Despite the disastrous Iran-contra hearings, sentiment for a renewal of aid to the contras is on the rise. It will be extended by Congress.

Germond: I think Sam Nunn is going to decide not to run for President.

Kondracke: A new spectacular offer from Gorbachev to try to embarrass President Reagan.... It's a pullback of conventional forces from Europe designed to help the de-nuclearization strategy in Europe.

McLaughlin: The next person to resign from the Cabinet of President Reagan will be William Brock.

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## AGRONSKY & COMPANY

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Moderator: Martin Agronsky.

Panel: Elizabeth Drew, Jack Kilpatrick, Carl Rowan, Hugh Sidey.

On the U.S. re-flagging of Kuwaiti oil tankers:

Kilpatrick: There's no consensus on the Hill on what should be done. They're just as uncertain about this as I am.... They all want to keep the sea lanes open but they're not sure this is the right way to go about it.

Rowan: When the President says if we don't do it, the Russians will, that intimidates a lot of congressmen, and nobody wants to jump out there and get in a position where later he can be criticized for letting the Soviets take over the Persian Gulf.

Drew: That's right.... Furthermore, they realize that Reagan is weakened and he would be further weakened in the world's eye if they voted against something he had decided to do. But I think it is a fact that Congress's criticism has in fact affected the Administration's decisions on this and has made them think about some things more carefully.

Sidey: One more example of why Congress should not try to direct foreign policy. Committees are cowardly, committees are inefficient.... That's our vital interest over there. Whether putting our flag on will discourage trouble or invite it, we don't know. But we can't avoid it.

Agronsky: I would like to raise another concern. If you have a policy that is a bad policy in the opinion of a majority of the Congress of the United States, why in the world do they let it go on and not act on it?

On the Iran-contra hearings:

Drew: ...We knew they [various officials] were lying to us at the time. I think what came through so strongly was how large an effort it was...and what a conspiracy, literally, it was. And now it turns out that when Ed Meese did his famous press conference when he announced the diversion, he told some untruths then, too, about the arms sales. And of course behind all this there is the President; the President had approved these arms sales. So the question of truth is a big one and also clearly laying the groundwork for maybe not accepting as gospel everything that Oliver North says when he comes before the committees....

Rowan: ...I don't think they can ever again trot out the argument that if we did anything there was nothing illegal about it, because you do not try to carry on this kind of massive coverup if you don't know that you violated the law. And there was a colossal coverup going on....

Sidey: ...This is a very sordid story with some people very high up in the NSC and around and indeed the fact of the matter is that what's come out so far hasn't shocked me a bit.... But I find this a little less apocalyptic than many people would desire it to be. You've got that group of people that as near as I can tell violated the President's trust and went far beyond any instructions they were given....

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Agronsky: You voice a rather usual line of the supporters of the President in this thing. Everyone excludes the President. They say his trust was violated.... Do you think the President should be so totally excluded?

Sidey: The President has already suffered great damage and should be condemned for not managing this correctly, not knowing about it. That's the story there. But as near as anybody can tell, his friends, everybody believes that Reagan, whether he should have known or not, did not know about these sordid details....

Drew: One of the few things the President has told us is that he approved the arms sales to Iran. From that flows a great many other things. Therefore, he was aware -- if he reads the newspapers or watches news programs or even talks to his own people -- he was aware that they were not telling the truth about this and he himself did not tell us the truth at first.

Kilpatrick: I found this week's revelations profoundly depressing. Since November, I have defended most of this whole story. I defended this idea of arms to Iran in order to get the hostages back. I've been supporting the contras at the top of my lungs. I was all in favor of raising private money. But throughout this thing, I thought the least I could expect from the people I know was honesty. Just simple honesty, just to tell the truth. And I'm awfully upset about the lies that have been disclosed this week.

Agronsky: -- One question to Jack, please. The President, do you still believe him?

Kilpatrick: About knowing about the diversion? I believe him, absolutely.

Rowan: Let me say this. You may later on have to change your mind on that because this week there were some serious questions raised. Sen. Rudman, a Republican, was absolutely furious when he talked about how, last November, when they got the memorandum showing that there had been a diversion of these arms moneys to the contras, he asked why did it take so long to carry out the investigation.... He said in fact you telegraphed to Ollie North what you were looking for. And the implication is that they gave Ollie North enough time to shred documents, to sneak documents out -- to protect the President....

Sidey: What I am saying is simply that is the standard way that one of these covert out-of-the-pocket operations is run. You seal the President off....

Agronsky: That is a remarkable judgement on the President.... As critical to the President and as critical to the country as this particular policy was, and the President of the United States literally didn't know what was happening. I find that remarkable.

Kilpatrick: I've said from the beginning that the President was either duplicitous or incompetent. You can have your choice. He was a very poor manager.