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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

NATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Picks Bork For High Court -- President Reagan nominated conservative U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, setting the stage for a battle with the Democratic-controlled Senate over his confirmation. (Baltimore Sun, New York Times, USA Today, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Copley, Scripps Howard)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Congress Putting Off Decision On Gulf Policy -- While the Pentagon pushes ahead with President Reagan's plans to protect Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf, the Democratic-controlled Congress has put off for at least a week any possible action against the controversial policy. (AP, UPI)

Hinted Missile Compromise Would Kill Verification Issue -- A compromise that could remove many of the obstacles to an agreement on the elimination of U.S.-Soviet medium-range missiles could also render a key U.S. demand on verification unnecessary, an Administration official said. (Washington Post, Washington Times)

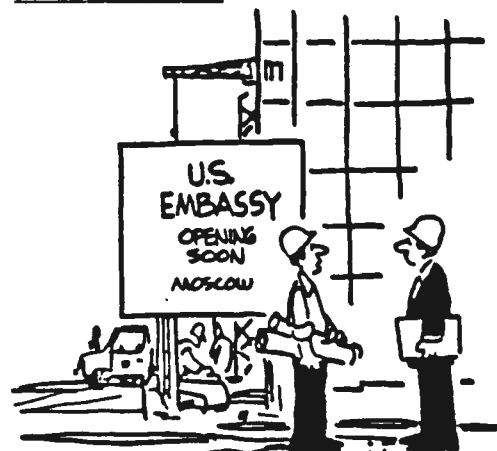
DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday Evening)

SUPREME COURT -- President Reagan nominated Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

POLL -- A new poll shows more than 2/3 of those asked believe President Reagan's aides are more to blame for the Iran-contra affair than he is.

LEBANON/HOSTAGES -- The U.S. government says it has conclusive evidence that Iran ordered the kidnapping of Charles Glass.



"The Soviets are complaining that some of our people ran up \$10,000 in long-distance charges on one of their bricks."

NATIONAL NEWS

REAGAN NOMINATES APPEALS JUDGE BORK TO SUPREME COURT Fierce Confirmation Battle Likely Over Conservative

President Reagan nominated conservative U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork to fill a crucial vacancy on the Supreme Court, touching off what is expected to be a fierce confirmation battle over a selection that could determine the ideological direction of the court for years after Reagan leaves office.

With Bork standing by his side in the White House briefing room, Reagan said, "Judge Bork, widely regarded as the most prominent and intellectually powerful advocate of judicial restraint, shares my view that judges' personal preferences and values should not be part of their constitutional interpretations."

"This will be the toughest fight since (the Senate rejected two of President Nixon's nominees for the Supreme Court in 1969-70) because it tips the balance of the Supreme Court (and) because the President has used right-wing ideology in selecting a candidate," said Sen. Alan Cranston, who also opposed both of Nixon's unsuccessful nominees.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, a member of the Judiciary Committee, denounced the nomination unequivocally, saying that Reagan is "trying to impose his reactionary vision of the Constitution on the Supreme Court,"

(Lou Cannon & Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

Bork Picked For High Court

President Reagan announced that he would nominate Judge Robert Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court, setting the stage for a bitter battle in the Senate over his confirmation.

Reagan's selection of Bork, a strongly conservative member of the D.C. Court of Appeals, is widely seen as tipping the ideological balance of the Court to the right. His previous rulings suggest that, if confirmed, he might provide the critical fifth vote on future cases that could overrule the Supreme Court's decisions recognizing a constitutional right to abortion and other major decisions.

(Gerald Boyd, New York Times, A1)

Reagan Picks Bork For High Court

President Reagan nominated conservative U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, setting the stage for a battle with the Democratic-controlled Senate over his confirmation.

With the exception of Sen. Edward Kennedy, who said he would vote against the nomination in the Judiciary Committee, Senate Democrats generally reacted cautiously to Bork's nomination.

Senate Judiciary Chairman Joseph Biden said he had told White House Chief of Staff Baker and Attorney General Meese that Bork did not fit the "open-minded" mold of [retiring Justice] Powell, who was the swing vote on the Court.

"I told them I had serious doubts...that if they nominated Judge Bork that it would cause a very contentious and serious fight in the United States Senate," Biden said. (Mark Ragan & Otto Kreisher, Copley)

Supreme Court Nominee Bork Faces Tough Senate Grilling

President Reagan's choice of Robert Bork for the Supreme Court promises to spark a major fight in Congress, where Senate leaders say they will subject him to the closest scrutiny.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, who plans to lead the fight against Bork's nomination, summed up the position of opponents:

"Bork's America is a land in which women would be forced into back-alley abortions, blacks would sit at segregated lunch counters, rogue police could break down citizens' doors in midnight raids, school children could not be taught about evolution, writers and artists could be censored at the whim of the government and the doors of the federal courts would be shut on the fingers of millions of citizens for whom the judiciary is -- and is often the only -- protector of the individual rights that are at the heart of our democracy."

(Mary Deibel, Scripps Howard)

Reagan Picks Bork, Sparks Liberal Uproar

President Reagan nominated federal appellate Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court as some Senate Democrats pledged an all-out effort to block confirmation of the 60-year-old conservative judge.

His nomination was hailed by conservatives frustrated by decades of sweeping Supreme Court decisions that expanded constitutional authority to cover a multitude of issues not mentioned in the 200-year-old document.

"He would have been the person I would have chosen if I were president," said Sen. Orrin Hatch....

(Jeremiah O'Leary & Jennifer Spevacek, Washington Times, A1)

Bork Battle To Be Hottest Ever

President Reagan's nomination of Federal Appeals Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court set the stage for one of the hottest showdowns in Senate history.

Bork's pick -- expected by many -- will provoke what Sen. Howell Heflin called the "most exhaustive investigation of any nominee ever for the Supreme Court."

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Biden, pressured by civil rights and pro-abortion groups, may not begin hearings until fall.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A1)

Reagan Assured Confirmation Fight In Choosing Bork For High Court

In nominating conservative Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, President Reagan ignored warnings of a political firestorm and a key Senate ally's [Sen. Strom Thurmond] plea for a Southerner, while assuring himself of an intense confirmation battle, congressional and Administration officials.

Future rulings on abortion and affirmative action were at stake when Reagan decided to accept the advice of Attorney General Meese, and pluck Bork from about a dozen candidates.

Sen. Gordon Humphrey, a member of the Judiciary Committee that will consider Bork's nomination, predicted the nominee would withstand the "expected assaults by some Senate Democrats and liberal lobbying groups."

(Larry Margasak, AP)

Bork Seen As Reagan's First Choice From Outset

Judge Robert Bork, after waiting in the wings for a year for a seat on the Supreme Court, immediately became the White House's first choice for the bench when Justice Lewis Powell announced his surprise resignation, Administration sources say.

"I think it would be probably fair to say that it was always Bork," a senior White House official said. "Fact is, he was at the top of everybody's list."

"He's a known quantity," one White House official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "He's known to the President, known to the judicial figures, known to the city, so he was the obvious candidate from the beginning."
(Terence Hunt, AP)

Nominee Gets His Chance To Reverse Liberal Current

For a good many years, Robert Bork has been running against an intellectual tide, a liberal current flowing strongly and deeply among the nation's legal elite. All along, he has been confident that, someday, his very different view would prevail.

After waiting more or less patiently for his chance, the 60-year-old jurist may finally have it. Never in recent memory has one vote on the Supreme Court counted so much, and President Reagan moved yesterday to give it to Judge Bork.

For the past five years, Judge Bork has been serving on a court that Reagan changed from a liberal bastion to a conservative stronghold, the D.C. Court of Appeals, which sits at the foot of Capitol Hill.

Now, Judge Bork has the opportunity -- if the Senate is willing -- to carry the conservative banner symbolically up Constitution Avenue to the Supreme Court. If he gets there, almost no one doubts he will be a major force and the court will change, perhaps dramatically, because of him.

(Lyle Denniston, Baltimore Sun, A1)

A Force Against Judicial Activism

U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork...is one of the principal intellectual architects of the conservative assault pursued by the Administration against liberal judicial activism.

In his writings, speeches and opinions, he has advocated judicial restraint and assailed liberal judges for inventing constitutional rights and substituting their preferences for those of elected officials.

Specifically, the 60-year-old Bork has criticized rulings in cases on the "one man, one vote" principle and the constitutional right to privacy -- including abortion. He has also expressed support for the death penalty and doubts about the exclusionary rule.

(Al Kamen, Washington Post, A1)

Memories Of The 'Saturday Night Massacre'

Robert Bork's most controversial action, which the Senate is certain to examine closely, was his firing of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox in what became known as the "Saturday Night Massacre."

In hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on his confirmation as a judge in 1982, Bork defended the propriety of his actions on the night of Oct. 20, 1973, when he fired Cox after Attorney General Elliot Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William Ruckelshaus resigned rather than do so.

"There was never any possibility that the discharge of the special prosecutor would...hamper the investigation or the prosecutions of the special prosecutor's office," Bork said.

Bork was not accused of interfering with the investigation, and Richardson and others involved have come to his defense. But Bork's involvement in the firing has given those who oppose Bork on ideological grounds additional ammunition to attack his nomination.

(Ruth Marcus & Al Kamen, Washington Post, A16)

Democratic Candidates Have Doubt About Bork

HOUSTON -- Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Biden led the Democratic presidential candidates in saying there are serious doubts about President Reagan's nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

"Unless Judge Bork can demonstrate to me that he comes to the Court, with more of an open mind than I think he has, I will have some difficulties," Biden said at a Houston news conference just before the first candidates' debate of the 1988 presidential campaign.

All the other Democratic hopefuls except the Rev. Jesse Jackson issued [largely negative] statements on the Bork choice. (AP)

Democratic Candidates Skeptical

HOUSTON -- Seven Democratic presidential hopefuls gathered here for their first nationally televised debate, but before they made it onto the air the event was overshadowed by political repercussions from President Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

The candidates, pressed for comment by the scores of journalists who also assembled here, expressed skepticism bordering on hostility toward the nomination, suggesting that the Senate confirmation battle could become heavily enmeshed in the 1988 presidential politics.

One of the candidates, Sen. Joseph Biden, who chairs the Senate Judiciary Committee, said that although he would not reach a final judgement until he conducts a "full, fair and thorough hearing," he already harbors "serious doubts" about Bork.

Another Judiciary Committee members seeking his party's 1988 nomination, Sen. Paul Simon said he, too, was "going to reserve judgement." He, too, expressed misgivings: "You should not have people (on the Court) who are rigid ideologues of the right or left.... The Court should not be a pendulum that swings back and forth depending on ideology of the President. (Paul Taylor & Dan Balz, Washington Post, A1)

DEMOCRATS RIP REAGAN IN FIRST NATIONALLY TELEVISED DEBATE

HOUSTON -- The seven Democratic candidates for president used their first nationally televised debate of the campaign to sharply attack President Reagan on corruption, "Star Wars," Central American policies and economic priorities while only gently sparring with each other.

The candidates broke little new ground on the issues discussed, concentrating instead on positioning themselves for the long race ahead of them.

And they displayed remarkable consensus on most major issues, although the debate sharpened some differences on trade policy, with Rep. Richard Gephardt increasingly isolated as the sponsor of a provision some of the others labeled "protectionist." (George Condon, Copley)

Democratic Candidates Blast Reagan, Vie For Political Standing

HOUSTON -- Seven Democratic presidential contenders chorused criticism of President Reagan and vied for political standing in a wide open race for their party's nomination as they met in extraordinarily early campaign debate.

Debating six months before the dawning of the 1988 election year, the seven blasted Reaganomics and the Administration's defense and foreign policies as they took turns offering themselves as "better leadership" in waiting. (Michael Graczyk, AP)

Democratic Hopefuls Agree That Reagan Policies Are Misguided At Debate

HOUSTON -- The first Democratic presidential debate yielded unanimous opposition to President Reagan's "Star Wars" defense and the other six hopefuls took exception with Richard Gephardt's protectionist trade proposal.

The two-hour debate showcased agreement that the President's economic and defense policies were misguided, but were less an attack on Reagan than similar debates in 1984.

All the candidates said that the proposed "Star Wars" plan was impractical, overly expensive and would only increase the arms race.

(Peter Brown, Scripps Howard)

MEESE WEIGHING TRUST DISCLOSURE, ATTORNEY SAYS

Attorney General Meese's lawyer said that he does not know when Meese will reveal his investments held in a "limited blind partnership" administered by San Francisco businessman W. Franklyn Chinn -- a former director of the Wedtech Corp., the scandal-plagued Bronx defense contractor.

Asked when the information would be disclosed, Meese's lawyer, Nathan Lewin said, "I can't give you an immediate answer. It's something we're considering."

Justice Department spokesman Terry Eastland added, "The attorney general is certainly interested in complying with whatever is necessary."

(Mary Thornton, Washington Post, A4)

DEAVER LOSES BID FOR TRIAL DELAY

President Reagan's confidant, former White House aide Michael Deaver, must stand trial starting July 13 on perjury charges.

Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist ordered the trial Wednesday. He rejected Deaver's bid to postpone it pending a ruling on whether naming a special prosecutor for the case was unconstitutional.

(Ralph Soda, USA Today, A4)

CONFIDENCE IN REAGAN ON DEFICIT DECLINES

Public confidence in President Reagan's ability to control the federal deficit has deteriorated and more Americans trust Democrats in Congress to do a better job than Reagan in handling the problem, according to the latest Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

The nationwide survey, completed this week, found that 50 percent of those questioned believe Democrats in Congress can be trusted to do a better job in paring the deficit, compared to 40 percent for Reagan. Two years ago, the last time the question was asked, Americans were more evenly divided, with 44 percent saying Reagan would do the better job and 42 percent saying the Democrats could.

The findings run counter to recent claims from White House and Republican strategists that Reagan is more highly regarded than the Democrats on handling the deficit.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A12)

CONGRESS PASSES \$9.4 BILLION SPENDING BILL

Congress last night gave final approval to a long-delayed \$9.4 billion spending bill for the rest of the year as the Senate resolved its last remaining disputes with the House over the measure and sent it to President Reagan for his signature.

The bill, which includes funding for scores of new drug-testing rules for federal employees and a moratorium on further construction of the bugging-device ridden U.S. Embassy in Moscow, is expected to be signed by the President, according to White House officials.

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A6)

HOUSE APPROVES \$14 BILLION FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES

The House, fighting off efforts to cut legal services for the poor, approved a \$14 billion spending bill to give scores of government agencies money for fiscal 1988.

The measure, approved 292 to 102, goes to the Senate for further debate.

The \$14 billion total is about 6 percent more than the same agencies [Commerce, Justice and State] will spend in the current fiscal year and about 4 percent less than President Reagan had requested for next year.

The bill had been larger, but lawmakers voted, 228 to 166, to trim about \$400 million in across-the-board cuts in all but a few accounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the FBI's drug-enforcement campaign.

(UPI)

DEMOCRATS HOPE COMPROMISE WILL BREAK FILIBUSTER ON CAMPAIGN SPENDING

Senate Democrats pushing for campaign spending reform say they are encouraged about a new plan they have proposed in an effort to break a month-old Republican filibuster.

"We're going to melt the opposition," Majority Leader Robert Byrd said as he outlined a proposal that would drop earlier Democratic calls for automatic public financing for candidates observing campaign spending limits.

Byrd said he had discussed the new offer with Minority Leader Bob Dole and that Dole had agreed to study it. Sen. James Exon said he had talked about it with other GOP senators and that "some of them had not said no."
(David Goeller, AP)

WHITE HOUSE TO ASK MORE AIDS FUNDS

The White House announced that it will seek an additional \$257.1 million in fiscal 1988 appropriations for AIDS antibody testing, counseling, research and preventive education.

The request would bring the Administration's proposed 1988 funding level for AIDS to \$791 million. For fiscal 1987, Congress voted \$415.6 million, according to the House Appropriations Committee. Another \$77 million is included in the supplemental appropriations bill.

(Washington Post, A15)

WAYS AND MEANS PANEL VOTES \$1.5 BILLION MEDICARE CUT

The House Ways and Means subcommittee on health voted to cut Medicare outlays by \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1988, primarily by holding increases in hospital payment rates to one percent, or about one-fifth of the anticipated inflation rate for products that hospitals buy.

The subcommittee, striving to meet budget targets, also voted curbs on Medicare payments to doctors, but did not reduce benefits for Medicare's 31 million enrollees.
(Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A8)

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

WALTERS IN MOSCOW TO DISCUSS GULF

Soviets Also Stress Concern In Talks With Carter, Perez De Cuellar

MOSCOW -- U.S. special envoy Vernon Walters, seeking backing for a new Reagan Administration bid to forge a settlement of the Iran-Iraq war under the U.N. auspices, is to hold talks on the conflict with one of Moscow's leading Middle East specialists.

He is the third prominent figure -- after former President Jimmy Carter and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar -- to hold high-level talks in the Soviet capital this week on issues involving the Persian Gulf.

Amid rising concern in Washington about the increased Soviet presence in the Middle East, Soviet leader Gorbachev assured Carter that "the Soviet Union has no intention to infringe" on U.S. interests in the region, according to remarks reported by the official news agency.

Gorbachev's remarks followed outspoken criticism of U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf by Tass, which said Washington is using the Iran-Iraq conflict "as a pretext for building up its military presence in an area in direct proximity with Soviet southern borders."

(Gary Lee, Washington Post, A23)

BYRD PUSHES FOR DELAY OF REFLAGGING PLAN

Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd pushed a non-binding resolution urging President Reagan to delay protection for Kuwaiti tankers and warned the U.S. could "slip and slide" into the Iran-Iraq war.

Byrd said putting the U.S. flag on Kuwaiti ships would set up "some kind of bullseye system up and down the gulf" and called the plan "some kind of macho...challenge to the Iranians to knock the chip off our shoulder."

Secretary Weinberger defended the necessity of U.S. involvement in the gulf.

"It has to be done. We have to keep international bodies of water open. We've been doing that ever since we had a navy," he said on CNN's "Larry King Live."

(UPI)

Congress Putting Off Decision On Gulf Policy

While the Pentagon pushes ahead with President Reagan's plans to protect Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf, the Democratic-controlled Congress has put off for at least a week any possible action against the controversial policy.

The Senate debated the issue for an hour, but the chamber decided to wait for next week before voting on a resolution calling on Reagan to put the plan "in abeyance." A House vote scheduled for Wednesday was also delayed for at least a week.

In both cases, the Democratic-backed proposals were put off after Republicans threatened to use parliamentary tactics that would halt consideration of other legislation and delay Congress' July Fourth recess. The U.S. plans are not expected to be put into effect before mid-July.

(Tim Ahern, AP)

DYSON: CROWE ADMITS U.S. SAILORS COULD DIE IN PERSIAN GULF

Rep. Roy Dyson said the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff told him there is "a real possibility" U.S. sailors could be killed in the proposed reflagging of Kuwaiti vessels in the Persian Gulf.

Dyson, told UPI that Admiral Crowe told him at a social function Tuesday night, "It's a very real possibility we'll lose sailors" when U.S. warships escort the Kuwaiti oil tankers flying American flags through the gulf.

A spokesman for Crowe said the admiral denied categorically making any such comment in his conversation with the congressman.

(Walter Andrews, UPI)

U.S. TEAM REMOVES MINES FROM KUWAITI WATERS

U.S. specialists operating from small craft removed 10 to 12 mines they think were laid by Iran near Kuwaiti ports, and the Pentagon plans to send minesweeping helicopters to Kuwait to deal with any further threat, Reagan Administration sources said.

A State Department official, requesting anonymity, said the mines were laid in the approaches to Kuwait's main port of Al-Ahmadi "relatively recently. And the indications were that they had been placed there by Iran."

(Bryan Brumley, AP)

GLASS ABDUCTION IS CLAIMED

Unknown Group Offers No Proof

BEIRUT -- An unknown group claimed responsibility for the abduction two weeks ago of American journalist Charles Glass and accused him of spying for the U.S. government.

The authority of the statement, the first claim since Glass was kidnapped with two Lebanese on June 17, could not be established. It was not accompanied by any photograph or other evidence that its author is holding Glass.

The claim came in a communique, typewritten in Arabic and signed in the name of the Organization for the Defense of Free People. The note was slipped under the door of a correspondent in the city of Sidon for Lebanon's Voice of the Nation radio station, an editor of the station said.

(Nora Boustany, Washington Post, A31)

U.S. Intelligence Claims 'Conclusive Evidence' Iran Behind Glass Abduction

U.S. intelligence intercepted messages between Tehran and a Shiite Moslem extremist group in Lebanon which provided "conclusive evidence that Iran ordered the kidnapping" in Beirut of American journalist Charles Glass, NBC Nightly News said.

The intercepts of diplomatic communications between Tehran and Hezbollah, or Party of God, channeled through the Iranian embassies in Beirut and Damascus establish the "first direct link" between Iran and kidnapping in Lebanon, the network said.

"This time there is no question," one Administration source told NBC, referring to the alleged Iranian role.

(UPI)

U.S.-SAUDI DEAL REPORTED TO HELP REBELS IN ANGOLA

An Arab-American businessman said that high officials of the Saudi Arabian government told him they had agreed to supply aid to anti-communist guerrillas in Angola, with the knowledge and approval of the Reagan Administration, at a time when the U.S. government was barred from assisting the guerrillas.

Testifying under oath before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, Sam Bamieh quoted Saudi officials as saying the aid was provided in return for the Administration's decision to sell AWACS reconnaissance planes to the Saudis in 1985.

Bamieh said his Saudi contacts told him American officials were involved in the projects, but he said he never talked personally with anyone from the U.S. government about aid for the Angolan rebels. He also said he did not know whether the aid was ever delivered.

Spokesmen for the White House and the Saudi Embassy rejected Bamieh's assertions as untrue, but they declined to discuss them in detail.

(Baltimore Sun, A5)

SOVIETS SAID COOL TO ARMS DEAL

Compromise Involves Medium- And Short-Range Missiles

U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators have discussed a potential compromise on a treaty eliminating medium-range and short-range nuclear missiles, but agreement has been held up by Soviet reluctance to embrace the idea, senior U.S. officials said.

"We have no real indications of any breakthroughs or deals or tradeoffs," chief U.S. negotiator Max Kampelman said in an interview, "Although we remain very hopeful that such an agreement is possible."

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said that contrary to published reports yesterday of an agreement in principle on a nuclear arms treaty, "we haven't reached an agreement -- either formal, informal, in principle, handshake or otherwise."

(Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A31)

Hinted Missile Compromise Would Kill Verification Issue

A compromise that could remove many of the obstacles to an agreement on the elimination of U.S.-Soviet medium-range missiles could also render a key U.S. demand on verification unnecessary, an Administration official said.

At the same time Administration officials cautioned that the compromise, worked out in informal Geneva discussion, has yet to be formally introduced, much less approved, by either superpower.

Even if agreement is reached, the officials said, significant problems remain in verifying no illicit production and deployment of the nuclear missiles occurs.

(Warren Strobel, Washington Times, A3)

OFFICIAL SCORN FOR IMPORT BAN

The State Department said that import penalties voted by the Senate against Japanese and Norwegian companies that sold sensitive technology to the Soviet Union were "counterproductive" and "contrary to the spirit and practice" of export control agreements.

The department also said the Administration was opposed to any legislation requiring the President to demand compensation from the companies. Such action, it said, could establish a precedent for similar claims against American companies.

Despite the official displeasure over the import penalties, some Administration policymakers were quietly pleased by the Senate action, viewing it as an opportunity to send a strong signal to other allies whose export control practices the U.S. considers sloppy.

(Susan Rasky, New York Times, D3)

2 TOP EXECUTIVES AT TOSHIBA RESIGN

TOKYO -- The two top officers of Toshiba Corp. resigned today, taking responsibility for subsidiary's sale of high-tech machinery to Moscow that helped the Soviets build quieter submarines.

Chairman Shoichi Saba and President Sugichiro Watari announced their decisions at a news conference hours after the U.S. Senate voted to bar imports of Toshiba products for two to five years. Saba said they would become consultant to the company.

(Monika Jain, Washington Post, E1)

SENATE REJECTS OIL TAX

The Senate stripped from its massive trade bill a provision that would have allowed the President to impose a tax on imported oil to lessen U.S. dependence on petroleum from the Middle East.

The 55 to 41 vote was a major setback for Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen who argued that the measure was needed to stop "our dangerous drift toward renewed dependence on OPEC oil."

[Bentsen] ran into the opposition of a bipartisan coalition headed by Sens. Bill Bradley and Bob Packwood. The coalition included environmental, industry and farm groups, aided by the White House and senators from oil-consuming states of the Northeast. They attacked the Bentsen proposal as special-interest legislation for the oil industry that would result in higher prices for American consumers.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, E1)

U.S. PARTIALLY CLOSES MISSION TO PANAMA

The Reagan Administration, moving closer to open confrontation with Panama's strongman, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, closed the consular section and library of the U.S. Embassy in Panama to protest the Panamanian government's involvement in demonstrations at the embassy Tuesday.

The protest was the latest in a sequence of events this week that has pushed the Administration away from professions of neutrality in the political crisis gripping Panama.

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A1)

IRAN — NICARAGUA

NORTH QUERIED ON ROLE OF REAGAN IN DIVERSION

Oliver North was questioned behind closed doors for nearly two hours by congressional investigators regarding President Reagan's knowledge of the diversion of funds from the U.S.-Iran arms sales to support the Nicaraguan contras.

Appearing under a grant of limited immunity from prosecution and wearing his Marine uniform North told reporters on his way into the basement hearing room in the Rayburn House Office Building that he planned to tell "the truth" to congressional investigators. His only other response to reporters' questions was, "Have a nice day."

(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A17)

CIA'S CENTRAL AMERICA CHIEF GOT \$20,000 BONUS

The CIA's Central American task force chief, who is said to have ordered a field agent to continue arranging weapons drops for the Nicaraguan contras during the ban on U.S. military aid, received one of the agency's largest pay bonuses, intelligence sources say.

William Casey...awarded the bonus to the covert officer, Alan Fiers, which one source said amounted to \$20,000. It was made last year under a federal program of awards to officials for meritorious and distinguished service.

(William Welch, AP)

-End of A-Section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Wednesday Evening, July 1)

SUPREME COURT

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Civil rights organizations, pro-abortion groups and liberals are lining up tonight, prepared to fight President Reagan's nomination of Robert H. Bork for the U.S. Supreme Court. Bork is a highly-regarded and conservative judge on the Federal Appeals Court in Washington, probably best known for his role in the Saturday Night Massacre during Watergate.... Bork's legal philosophy does match President Reagan's.

NBC's Chris Wallace: The President today did as expected, appointing a hardline conservative to the Court, and setting off a bitter confirmation battle.

(President in press briefing room: " -- with great pleasure and deep respect for his extraordinary abilities that I today announce my intention to nominate United States Court of Appeals Judge Robert H. Bork to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court.")

Bork's legal credentials are impeccable, but his conservative views have many critics, especially since he would replace Justice Lewis Powell, who on a closely divided court provided the swing vote on many controversial issues -- including votes for abortion and against school prayer. The President's men believe Bork will finally put the Reagan stamp on the Court.

(President: "Judge Bork, widely regarded as the most prominent and intellectually powerful advocate of judicial restraint, shares my view that judges' personal preferences and values should not be part of their constitutional interpretations.")

Still, White House officials were so concerned about the sensitivity of the appointment that the President answered no questions. And Bork was not even allowed to say he accepts the nomination. But that low profile did not stop major interest groups from announcing an all-out fight to defeat Bork.

(Ralph Neas, civil rights activist: "On voting rights, on affirmative action, on privacy, on school desegregation, on women's rights, he could very well cast the deciding vote that would turn back the clock on civil rights.")

(Kate Michelman, abortion activist: "With Judge Bork's nomination, the right to legalized abortion for women in this country is seriously jeopardized.")

On Capitol Hill, Democrats promised a thorough look at Bork's views.

(Sen. Metzenbaum: "I don't know of any particular plans to stall, but I do know that many of us are very upset about the nomination.")

Kennedy lashed out at Bork's role in the Saturday Night Massacre.

(Sen. Kennedy: "The man who fired Archibald Cox does not deserve to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States.")

But Republicans like Hatch said a well-qualified choice cannot be defeated just because he's conservative.

(Sen. Hatch: "I think you can play a little bit of politics for awhile, but I think that will wear very thin with the public at large.")

Wallace continues: White House officials expect a bitter fight, with a close vote in committee and a liberal filibuster on the Senate floor. But in the end they are confident that Bork will be confirmed and that the President will finally have his majority on the Supreme Court.

NBC's Carl Stern reports Bork is a combative ex-Marine who has enjoyed doing battle against liberals in the courts and law schools for 25 years.... A decision upholding the Navy's discharge of homosexuals is Bork's most important since he became a judge five years ago. It illustrated his belief that there is no right of privacy that protects a person's sexual choices, logic which leads Supreme Court expert Herman Schwartz to believe that Bork would vote to overturn the abortion ruling.

(Schwartz "I think he is very likely to vote to overturn it, on the ground that it is egregiously a wrong misconstruction of the Constitution.") (NBC-Lead)

NBC's John Chancellor comments that while the President has a right to nominate someone for the Court because he agrees with his ideology, the Senate has a right to reject the nominee on ideological grounds. Arguments will be made that Ronald Reagan, twice elected -- the last time in a landslide -- has the right to decide who goes on the Court. The Constitution says no. (NBC-9)

ABC's Peter Jennings: The big news in this city tonight is Robert Bork.

This afternoon when President Reagan formally nominated Judge Bork to the Supreme Court it wasn't a great surprise. He had been the leading candidate ever since Justice Powell retired last week. But it was still a big event. Those in favor and those against the judge and his conservative record flipped their campaigns into high gear.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Half an hour after meeting with him in the Oval Office, informally offering him the job, President Reagan introduced Judge Bork as the man he wants to put on the Supreme Court, and he said why.

(President in press briefing room: "Judge Bork, widely regarded as the most prominent and intellectually powerful advocate of judicial restraint, shares my view that judges' personal preferences and values should not be part of their constitutional interpretations.")

Judge Bork said not a word, not even thanks a lot -- White House officials having curiously ordered him to remain silent. But he is certainly the man the President described. In a lifetime of legal scholarship widely said to be brilliant, Bork has carried out his belief that judges must not read their own views into the Constitution in order to overturn legislative decisions.

(Judge Bork: "If we depart from original intent, I don't know in what sense the Constitution can be law and if it is not law I don't know in what sense judges have authority to set aside democratic decisions.")

Bork first came to public notice explosively in the Saturday Night Massacre of October 1973, when after Richard Nixon ordered Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox fired, and Attorney General Elliott Richardson resigned rather than carry out the order, Bork as number three man in the Justice Department stayed and did it -- but at the urging, it turned out, of the hero of the massacre, Elliott Richardson.

Donaldson continues:

(Richardson: "So he agreed and stayed and I think it should be to his credit and not otherwise.")

Now 60 years old, a smoker and somewhat overweight, some thought Bork would be passed over by a President intent on leaving a long-time imprint on the Court. But he was really the only candidate Administration officials seriously considered. Bork sides with the President in opposing legalized abortion and many affirmative action decisions, and he is no friend of opening up the legal system.

(Bork on ABC's "This Week": "My opinion is that there are too many laws in this country and that we are redressing too many petty grievances.")

White House officials know there will be a fight in the Senate on this nomination. But in consulting key senators yesterday, they say they detected no personal or deep-seated animosity toward Bork. So it is a fight they appear confident the President will win.

ABC's Brit Hume reports from the Senate, where the Bork announcement brought a thunderclap of liberal opposition.

(Sen. Kennedy: "President Reagan is still our President, but he should not be able to reach out from the muck of Irangate, reach into the muck of Watergate and impose his reactionary vision of the Constitution on the Supreme Court.")

(Sen. Metzenbaum: "I am certain that the Senate will be in no hurry to bring this matter to confirmation point. We recognize how important this appointment is.")

Even Democrats who said they were open-minded said this will be a long fight.

(Sen. Heflin: "You'll have the most exhaustive and the most complete examination of any nominee that has ever been submitted for the Supreme Court.")

Republicans, not surprisingly, felt differently -- some saying delay on Bork could trigger a public backlash.

(Sen. Hatch: "They still remember the experience the Chief Justice went through last year. And I don't think the American people will put up with politics being played with something this important.")

(Sen. Simpson: "I think he will be very confirmable. He will have to go through the chairs and the ritual, which has now reached nearly an art form, of asking what he was doing when he was 18 or 25.")

A man on the spot in all this is Senate Judiciary Chairman Joseph Biden, who is also running for president....

(Sen. Biden: "My concerns with Judge Bork are that he appears to be settled in all of his views.")

For all of their brave talk about beating Bork, Democrats know that ideology has traditionally been considered an illegitimate basis for blocking Supreme Court nominations, and they are likely to need more than just their disagreements with this nominee to stop him.

Jennings discusses the Bork nomination with Sen. Leahy:

Jennings: Senator, based on what you know now, would you vote to confirm Judge Bork?

Leahy: I think I can say that I honestly have an open mind. I am concerned about some of the positions he's taken in the past. I have no concern about his brilliance, I have no concern about his capabilities as a lawyer. I just want to make sure, though, that his ideology is not so rigid that he would find it difficult to follow past decisions of the Court he's asked now to serve on.

ABC's John Martin asks, can he make a difference? Absolutely. That's the view today of both liberal and conservative legal scholars. (Bruce Fein, lawyer for Heritage Foundation: "If one looks at more recent opinions by Judge Bork, it should assuage any fears of the civil libertarians that he has any sympathy with any kind of racial discrimination.")

Among legal experts on both sides, Bork is known around the country for his scholarship.

(Jesse Choper, of the University of California: "Judge Bork is an extremely intelligent man who, wholly apart from ideology, certainly would make an excellent justice of the United States Supreme Court, in my judgement.")

So if their hopes and fears come true, both liberals and conservatives expect Robert Bork to complete a conservative takeover, and make the new court as conservative in its way as the Warren Court was liberal in its way.

Jennings discusses the Bork nomination with commentator George Will:

Jennings: There is a lot of speculation about what effect he might have on abortion, as you hear. What do you think?

Will: Let's assume -- and I don't think it's safe to assume -- that adding Bork to the Court would produce a flat majority for a flat reversal of the decisions 14 years ago. All that would do is restore to the states their traditional right to regulate abortion. But in the 14 years since 1973, the consensus has moved far and fast. Today, abortion is one of the most common surgical procedures in the United States. I believe there is a consensus in favor of the basic right, and therefore I do not think that restoring to the states the right to regulate abortion would result in a substantial abridgement of that right. (ABC-Lead)

CBS's Dan Rather: Robert Bork has been nominated. Now the question is, can he be confirmed, and if so, at what cost? One of the great Supreme Court nomination fights in American history appears to be brewing tonight after President Reagan made his choice for new Supreme Court justice official.

CBS's Bill Plante: President Reagan, in an appointment which could turn the Supreme Court to the right for years to come, and which seems certain to be intensely controversial, nominated Federal Appellate Judge Robert Bork to fill the vacancy left by Lewis Powell's retirement. Mr. Reagan hailed the conservative Bork as a premier constitutional authority.

Plante continues:

(President in press briefing room: "His outstanding intellect and unrivaled scholarly credentials are reflected in his thoughtful examination of the broad fundamental legal issues of our times.")

A senior Administration official confirmed that Bork had been the leading candidate for a seat since the last opening was filled a year ago. The reason: he agrees with the President on the proper role of the courts.

(President: "Judge Bork widely regarded as the most prominent and intellectually powerful advocate of judicial restraint, shares my view that judges' personal preferences and values should not be part of their constitutional interpretations.")

...Judge Bork is probably best known for carrying out President Nixon's so-called Saturday Night Massacre.... Bork had nothing to say today, but his wife was optimistic about a quick confirmation.

(Mrs. Bork: "I think it's going to be a very interesting process for the whole country to watch, and I don't anticipate any major problems.")

But Bork's conservative opinions on abortion, affirmative action and civil rights promise to make the confirmation hearings lengthy and explosive.

(Kate Michelman, abortion activist: "It could be the end, it could mean the end of legalized abortion in this country.")

(Ralph Neas, civil rights activist: "The Senate, I do not believe, would confirm anyone who would turn back the clock on civil rights.")

At the White House, officials are confident that Bork can be confirmed, though not without a struggle. So Mr. Reagan will try to pressure Congress by taking this case to the people. The stakes for Ronald Reagan are high: the ability to shape history through the Supreme Court long after he leaves 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

CBS's Robert Schackne reports on Bork's history of judicial conservatism. Over the years, Bork has spelled out in speeches, interviews and legal opinions, positions that would reverse major Supreme Court decisions -- among them [decisions on] abortion...civil rights...affirmative action. Bork has made his position clear on other controversial issues. On gay rights: "We can find no constitutional right to engage in homosexual conduct, and as judges we have no right to create one." On free speech, Bork says the Constitution protects only political speech. "There is no basis for judicial intervention to protect any other form of expression, be it scientific, literary or obscene or pornographic."

(Paul Bator of the University of Chicago: "He would be a very articulate intellectual opponent of any real attempt to advance individual rights.")

Judge Bork is too complex a legal scholar to be always predictable. But if he's confirmed, he could well tip the balance of some critical cases already on next year's docket -- on libel law, homosexual rights, school prayer and abortion.

Rather reports Sen. Leahy told CBS News that a quick vote on confirming Bork is out of the question. He doesn't think it will happen at least until after Congress's August recess, if then.

CBS's Phil Jones reports in the Senate, it didn't take long for the political lines to be drawn.

(Sen. Kennedy: "Robert Bork's America is a land in which women would be forced into back alley abortions, blacks would sit at segregated lunch counters, ... police could break down citizens' doors in midnight raids, and schoolchildren could not be taught about evolution.")

(Sen. Dole: "We have a constitutional responsibility to advise and consent. That's to be based on judicial qualifications, not whether or not a prospective justice tilts the Court one way or another philosophically.")

(Sen. Biden: "Unless Judge Bork can demonstrate to me that he comes to the Court with more of an open mind, I would have some difficulty.")

And today, even conservative Democrats who believe a president has a right to pick people he wants, were cautious in assessing the Bork nomination.

(Sen. Heflin: "And I really believe that there won't be any rock unturned....")

And Sen. Byrd hinted he might hold the Bork nomination hostage if Republicans don't stop blocking other legislation that Democrats are trying to pass, like public campaign financing.

(Sen. Byrd: "I'll play a little of the same hard ball when it comes to calling up this nomination -- ")

But Republicans were warning against political stalling. Barring some unexpected revelation, the feeling is that Bork will be confirmed. Republicans and Democrats agree it's going to be a bloody battle. But as one Republican strategist indicated today, it may be a battle that Ronald Reagan welcomes because it will distract everyone from his other major problem, the Iran-contra scandal. (CBS-Lead)

POLL

Jennings reports the latest ABC News-Washington Post poll shows more than 2/3 of those asked think President Reagan's advisors are more to blame for the Iran-contra affair than he is.

-- advisors more to blame than President: 69%-25%

And Mr. Reagan's overall job rating has stabilized at about 50%.

-- 50% approve; 49% disapprove

Our poll also shows opinion shifting away from Mr. Reagan on a particular subject where he has been strong in the past: the budget.

-- President to blame for deficit: 46%; Democrats to blame: 41%

And fully 58% say they would rather raise taxes than make any more cuts in domestic spending.

-- raise taxes rather than cut spending: 58%

-- cut spending instead: 41%

(ABC-4)

IRAN-CONTRA

Brokaw reports that Oliver North appeared before a closed-door session of the Senate and House Iran committees to begin laying out his role in the Iran-contra affair. (ABC-3, CBS-2, NBC-2)

KOREA

Jennings reports President Chun Doo Hwan, on national television, told his most fervent critics that he would give in to their demands for reform, chief among them the promise of a free and open presidential election before the end of the year, and freedom for political prisoners. (ABC-2)

LEBANON/HOSTAGES

Brokaw reports the U.S. Government says it has what it believes is conclusive evidence that Iran ordered the kidnapping of journalist Charles Glass in Lebanon.

NBC's Anne Garrels reports Administration sources base their charges on diplomatic communications, which were intercepted. U.S. officials claim that Iranian officials in Tehran sent messages to the Hezbollah organization through Iran's embassies in Beirut and Damascus. The messages targeted Glass, described his whereabouts and ordered his kidnapping. Hezbollah has denied any responsibility for the abduction. At first, U.S. officials were not sure which American was to be seized. But when intercepts and other intelligence finally pointed to Glass, officials tried to warn him. It was too late. Officials say the intercepted messages provide the first direct link between Iranian officials and the kidnapping. This time, said one official, there is no question. The Administration does not rule out a strong response, but according to several officials, right now is not the time. Officials are concerned that retaliation against Iran now could jeopardize U.S. plans to escort Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf. (NBC-3)

IRAN/SILKWORMS

Brokaw reports the U.S. has threatened a preemptive strike if Iran installs the Silkworm missiles it has obtained from China. U.S. intelligence sources tell NBC's Jim Miklaszewski that two Silkworm launchers have been assembled at the southern end of the Persian Gulf. A Silkworm missile has been spotted nearby in a position to be loaded. (NBC-4)

ARMS CONTROL

Brokaw says Administration officials report tonight an agreement in principle on the Soviet proposal to eliminate all of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia. In return, the U.S. would remove 316 mid-range nuclear missiles from Europe and accept restraints on other weapons. (NBC-7)

TOSHIBA

NBC's Jim Miklaszewski reports it was corporate hari-kari at the highest ranks when two Toshiba executives resigned because Toshiba violated U.S. trade laws when it sold the U.S.'s most sensitive submarine secrets to the Soviets. Angry conservatives in Congress staged an anti-Toshiba demonstration on Capitol Hill, and the Senate decided to vote yesterday to ban the sale of all Toshiba products in the U.S. for two years.

(Sen. Garn: "We're spending billions of dollars a year to defend this country against our own technology and it's time we started taking some stern measures to stop it.")

But the Administration calls the sanctions counterproductive. President Reagan is expected to veto any such import controls. Instead, the U.S. is pressing Japan to help develop and pay for the new technology it will now take to find a more silent breed of Soviet submarines. But that would give the Japanese access to even more U.S. submarine secrets, something some Pentagon officials are reluctant to do. (NBC-6)

CBS's Lesley Stahl reports on the congressional rage directed against Toshiba and a company based in Norway.

(Rep. Bentley, R-Md.: "For a mere \$17 million, these companies sold super-secret naval technology and have altered the strategic balance between the superpowers.")

That may be an overstatement, but Pentagon officials call it the most damaging diversion of high technology to the Soviet military in decades.

(Rep. Roth, R-Wis.: "There's one thing that we have to do. We have to make an example of this case. We cannot allow this diversion to go on.")

But the Reagan Administration opposes sanctions.

(Charles Redman: "Retaliating against Norway and Japan after their governments have begun to take remedial actions is not a solution to the problem.")

Congress is expected to insist on the product ban and to urge that Norway and Japan pay the U.S. \$30 billion, the cost of upgrading U.S. defenses to cope with the new Soviet submarine threat. (CBS-6)

PANAMA

Rather reports the U.S. closed part of its embassy in Panama and charged that the government was behind a violent demonstration at the embassy yesterday. That demonstration came after the Senate passed a resolution calling for democratic reforms in Panama. It also called for an investigation into charges of corruption and murder by Panama's ruling military leaders. (CBS-7)

DEAVER

Brokaw reports that at the Supreme Court, Michael Deaver failed to gain a postponement of his perjury trial as Justice Rehnquist ruled against him. (CBS-3, NBC-10)

IMMIGRATION

ABC's Ken Kashiwahara reports from Arlington, Texas, that the crush of illegal immigrants seeking legal status has yet to emerge. So far, 190,000 -- only 5% of an estimated 4 million undocumented aliens -- have applied for amnesty. One problem is confusion over what documents are needed to qualify for amnesty. Fear is keeping many immigrants away altogether. Some still believe the amnesty program is a giant sting operation designed to arrest them. Others can't obtain the documents to prove they qualify. To attract more illegal aliens to amnesty centers and to gain their trust, the Immigration Service is about to mount a \$10 million nationwide ad campaign. One of the most serious problems is the divided family. This past weekend, church groups protested the plight of families who may be separated because some members qualify for amnesty while others do not. Critics are already calling for an extension of the year-long amnesty program, warning that hundreds of thousands of immigrants may never emerge from the shadows of society. (ABC-9)

CONSTRUCTION SPENDING

Rather reports the Commerce Department said increased building of factories and offices helped push construction spending up a slight 0.3% for May. The gain came in the face of declines in homebuilding and government projects. (CBS-10)

-end of News Summary-



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1987 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

NATIONAL NEWS

Reagan Picks Bork For High Court -- President Reagan nominated conservative U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, setting the stage for a battle with the Democratic-controlled Senate over his confirmation. (Baltimore Sun, New York Times, USA Today, Washington Post, Washington Times, AP, Copley, Scripps Howard)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Congress Putting Off Decision On Gulf Policy -- While the Pentagon pushes ahead with President Reagan's plans to protect Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf, the Democratic-controlled Congress has put off for at least a week any possible action against the controversial policy. (AP, UPI)

Hinted Missile Compromise Would Kill Verification Issue -- A compromise that could remove many of the obstacles to an agreement on the elimination of U.S.-Soviet medium-range missiles could also render a key U.S. demand on verification unnecessary, an Administration official said. (Washington Post, Washington Times)

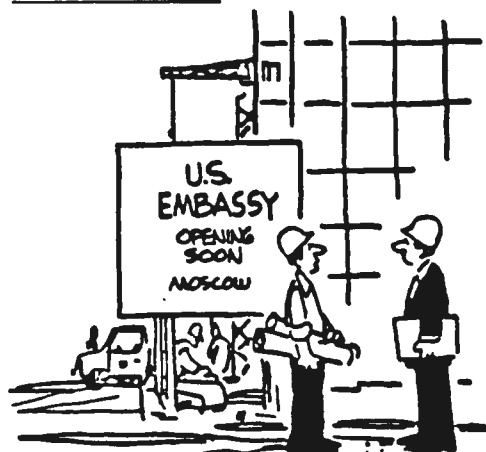
DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday Evening)

SUPREME COURT -- President Reagan nominated Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

POLL -- A new poll shows more than 2/3 of those asked believe President Reagan's aides are more to blame for the Iran-contra affair than he is.

LEBANON/HOSTAGES -- The U.S. government says it has conclusive evidence that Iran ordered the kidnapping of Charles Glass.



"The Soviets are complaining that some of our people ran up \$10,000 in long-distance charges on one of their bricks."

NATIONAL NEWS

REAGAN NOMINATES APPEALS JUDGE BORK TO SUPREME COURT Fierce Confirmation Battle Likely Over Conservative

President Reagan nominated conservative U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork to fill a crucial vacancy on the Supreme Court, touching off what is expected to be a fierce confirmation battle over a selection that could determine the ideological direction of the court for years after Reagan leaves office.

With Bork standing by his side in the White House briefing room, Reagan said, "Judge Bork, widely regarded as the most prominent and intellectually powerful advocate of judicial restraint, shares my view that judges' personal preferences and values should not be part of their constitutional interpretations."

"This will be the toughest fight since (the Senate rejected two of President Nixon's nominees for the Supreme Court in 1969-70) because it tips the balance of the Supreme Court (and) because the President has used right-wing ideology in selecting a candidate," said Sen. Alan Cranston, who also opposed both of Nixon's unsuccessful nominees.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, a member of the Judiciary Committee, denounced the nomination unequivocally, saying that Reagan is "trying to impose his reactionary vision of the Constitution on the Supreme Court,"

(Lou Cannon & Edward Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

Bork Picked For High Court

President Reagan announced that he would nominate Judge Robert Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court, setting the stage for a bitter battle in the Senate over his confirmation.

Reagan's selection of Bork, a strongly conservative member of the D.C. Court of Appeals, is widely seen as tipping the ideological balance of the Court to the right. His previous rulings suggest that, if confirmed, he might provide the critical fifth vote on future cases that could overrule the Supreme Court's decisions recognizing a constitutional right to abortion and other major decisions.

(Gerald Boyd, New York Times, A1)

Reagan Picks Bork For High Court

President Reagan nominated conservative U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, setting the stage for a battle with the Democratic-controlled Senate over his confirmation.

With the exception of Sen. Edward Kennedy, who said he would vote against the nomination in the Judiciary Committee, Senate Democrats generally reacted cautiously to Bork's nomination.

Senate Judiciary Chairman Joseph Biden said he had told White House Chief of Staff Baker and Attorney General Meese that Bork did not fit the "open-minded" mold of [retiring Justice] Powell, who was the swing vote on the Court.

"I told them I had serious doubts...that if they nominated Judge Bork that it would cause a very contentious and serious fight in the United States Senate," Biden said. (Mark Ragan & Otto Kreisher, Copley)

Supreme Court Nominee Bork Faces Tough Senate Grilling

President Reagan's choice of Robert Bork for the Supreme Court promises to spark a major fight in Congress, where Senate leaders say they will subject him to the closest scrutiny.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, who plans to lead the fight against Bork's nomination, summed up the position of opponents:

"Bork's America is a land in which women would be forced into back-alley abortions, blacks would sit at segregated lunch counters, rogue police could break down citizens' doors in midnight raids, school children could not be taught about evolution, writers and artists could be censored at the whim of the government and the doors of the federal courts would be shut on the fingers of millions of citizens for whom the judiciary is -- and is often the only -- protector of the individual rights that are at the heart of our democracy."

(Mary Deibel, Scripps Howard)

Reagan Picks Bork, Sparks Liberal Uproar

President Reagan nominated federal appellate Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court as some Senate Democrats pledged an all-out effort to block confirmation of the 60-year-old conservative judge.

His nomination was hailed by conservatives frustrated by decades of sweeping Supreme Court decisions that expanded constitutional authority to cover a multitude of issues not mentioned in the 200-year-old document.

"He would have been the person I would have chosen if I were president," said Sen. Orrin Hatch....

(Jeremiah O'Leary & Jennifer Spevacek, Washington Times, A1)

Bork Battle To Be Hottest Ever

President Reagan's nomination of Federal Appeals Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court set the stage for one of the hottest showdowns in Senate history.

Bork's pick -- expected by many -- will provoke what Sen. Howell Heflin called the "most exhaustive investigation of any nominee ever for the Supreme Court."

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Biden, pressured by civil rights and pro-abortion groups, may not begin hearings until fall.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, A1)

Reagan Assured Confirmation Fight In Choosing Bork For High Court

In nominating conservative Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, President Reagan ignored warnings of a political firestorm and a key Senate ally's [Sen. Strom Thurmond] plea for a Southerner, while assuring himself of an intense confirmation battle, congressional and Administration officials.

Future rulings on abortion and affirmative action were at stake when Reagan decided to accept the advice of Attorney General Meese, and pluck Bork from about a dozen candidates.

Sen. Gordon Humphrey, a member of the Judiciary Committee that will consider Bork's nomination, predicted the nominee would withstand the "expected assaults by some Senate Democrats and liberal lobbying groups."

(Larry Margasak, AP)

Bork Seen As Reagan's First Choice From Outset

Judge Robert Bork, after waiting in the wings for a year for a seat on the Supreme Court, immediately became the White House's first choice for the beach when Justice Lewis Powell announced his surprise resignation, Administration sources say.

"I think it would be probably fair to say that it was always Bork," a senior White House official said. "Fact is, he was at the top of everybody's list."

"He's a known quantity," one White House official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "He's known to the President, known to the judicial figures, known to the city, so he was the obvious candidate from the beginning."
(Terence Hunt, AP)

Nominee Gets His Chance To Reverse Liberal Current

For a good many years, Robert Bork has been running against an intellectual tide, a liberal current flowing strongly and deeply among the nation's legal elite. All along, he has been confident that, someday, his very different view would prevail.

After waiting more or less patiently for his chance, the 60-year-old jurist may finally have it. Never in recent memory has one vote on the Supreme Court counted so much, and President Reagan moved yesterday to give it to Judge Bork.

For the past five years, Judge Bork has been serving on a court that Reagan changed from a liberal bastion to a conservative stronghold, the D.C. Court of Appeals, which sits at the foot of Capitol Hill.

Now, Judge Bork has the opportunity -- if the Senate is willing -- to carry the conservative banner symbolically up Constitution Avenue to the Supreme Court. If he gets there, almost no one doubts he will be a major force and the court will change, perhaps dramatically, because of him.

(Lyle Denniston, Baltimore Sun, A1)

A Force Against Judicial Activism

U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork...is one of the principal intellectual architects of the conservative assault pursued by the Administration against liberal judicial activism.

In his writings, speeches and opinions, he has advocated judicial restraint and assailed liberal judges for inventing constitutional rights and substituting their preferences for those of elected officials.

Specifically, the 60-year-old Bork has criticized rulings in cases on the "one man, one vote" principle and the constitutional right to privacy -- including abortion. He has also expressed support for the death penalty and doubts about the exclusionary rule.

(Al Kamen, Washington Post, A1)

Memories Of The 'Saturday Night Massacre'

Robert Bork's most controversial action, which the Senate is certain to examine closely, was his firing of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox in what became known as the "Saturday Night Massacre."

In hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on his confirmation as a judge in 1982, Bork defended the propriety of his actions on the night of Oct. 20, 1973, when he fired Cox after Attorney General Elliot Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William Ruckelshaus resigned rather than do so.

"There was never any possibility that the discharge of the special prosecutor would...hamper the investigation or the prosecutions of the special prosecutor's office," Bork said.

Bork was not accused of interfering with the investigation, and Richardson and others involved have come to his defense. But Bork's involvement in the firing has given those who oppose Bork on ideological grounds additional ammunition to attack his nomination.

(Ruth Marcus & Al Kamen, Washington Post, A16)

Democratic Candidates Have Doubt About Bork

HOUSTON -- Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Biden led the Democratic presidential candidates in saying there are serious doubts about President Reagan's nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

"Unless Judge Bork can demonstrate to me that he comes to the Court, with more of an open mind than I think he has, I will have some difficulties," Biden said at a Houston news conference just before the first candidates' debate of the 1988 presidential campaign.

All the other Democratic hopefuls except the Rev. Jesse Jackson issued [largely negative] statements on the Bork choice. (AP)

Democratic Candidates Skeptical

HOUSTON -- Seven Democratic presidential hopefuls gathered here for their first nationally televised debate, but before they made it onto the air the event was overshadowed by political repercussions from President Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

The candidates, pressed for comment by the scores of journalists who also assembled here, expressed skepticism bordering on hostility toward the nomination, suggesting that the Senate confirmation battle could become heavily enmeshed in the 1988 presidential politics.

One of the candidates, Sen. Joseph Biden, who chairs the Senate Judiciary Committee, said that although he would not reach a final judgement until he conducts a "full, fair and thorough hearing," he already harbors "serious doubts" about Bork.

Another Judiciary Committee members seeking his party's 1988 nomination, Sen. Paul Simon said he, too, was "going to reserve judgement." He, too, expressed misgivings: "You should not have people (on the Court) who are rigid ideologues of the right or left.... The Court should not be a pendulum that swings back and forth depending on ideology of the President. (Paul Taylor & Dan Balz, Washington Post, A1)

DEMOCRATS RIP REAGAN IN FIRST NATIONALLY TELEVISED DEBATE

HOUSTON -- The seven Democratic candidates for president used their first nationally televised debate of the campaign to sharply attack President Reagan on corruption, "Star Wars," Central American policies and economic priorities while only gently sparring with each other.

The candidates broke little new ground on the issues discussed, concentrating instead on positioning themselves for the long race ahead of them.

And they displayed remarkable consensus on most major issues, although the debate sharpened some differences on trade policy, with Rep. Richard Gephardt increasingly isolated as the sponsor of a provision some of the others labeled "protectionist." (George Condon, Copley)

Democratic Candidates Blast Reagan, Vie For Political Standing

HOUSTON -- Seven Democratic presidential contenders chorused criticism of President Reagan and vied for political standing in a wide open race for their party's nomination as they met in extraordinarily early campaign debate.

Debating six months before the dawning of the 1988 election year, the seven blasted Reaganomics and the Administration's defense and foreign policies as they took turns offering themselves as "better leadership" in waiting. (Michael Graczyk, AP)

Democratic Hopefuls Agree That Reagan Policies Are Misguided At Debate

HOUSTON -- The first Democratic presidential debate yielded unanimous opposition to President Reagan's "Star Wars" defense and the other six hopefuls took exception with Richard Gephardt's protectionist trade proposal.

The two-hour debate showcased agreement that the President's economic and defense policies were misguided, but were less an attack on Reagan than similar debates in 1984.

All the candidates said that the proposed "Star Wars" plan was impractical, overly expensive and would only increase the arms race.

(Peter Brown, Scripps Howard)

MEESE WEIGHING TRUST DISCLOSURE, ATTORNEY SAYS

Attorney General Meese's lawyer said that he does not know when Meese will reveal his investments held in a "limited blind partnership" administered by San Francisco businessman W. Franklyn Chinn -- a former director of the Wedtech Corp., the scandal-plagued Bronx defense contractor.

Asked when the information would be disclosed, Meese's lawyer, Nathan Lewin said, "I can't give you an immediate answer. It's something we're considering."

Justice Department spokesman Terry Eastland added, "The attorney general is certainly interested in complying with whatever is necessary."

(Mary Thornton, Washington Post, A4)

DEAVER LOSES BID FOR TRIAL DELAY

President Reagan's confidant, former White House aide Michael Deaver, must stand trial starting July 13 on perjury charges.

Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist ordered the trial Wednesday. He rejected Deaver's bid to postpone it pending a ruling on whether naming a special prosecutor for the case was unconstitutional.

(Ralph Soda, USA Today, A4)

CONFIDENCE IN REAGAN ON DEFICIT DECLINES

Public confidence in President Reagan's ability to control the federal deficit has deteriorated and more Americans trust Democrats in Congress to do a better job than Reagan in handling the problem, according to the latest Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

The nationwide survey, completed this week, found that 50 percent of those questioned believe Democrats in Congress can be trusted to do a better job in paring the deficit, compared to 40 percent for Reagan. Two years ago, the last time the question was asked, Americans were more evenly divided, with 44 percent saying Reagan would do the better job and 42 percent saying the Democrats could.

The findings run counter to recent claims from White House and Republican strategists that Reagan is more highly regarded than the Democrats on handling the deficit.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A12)

CONGRESS PASSES \$9.4 BILLION SPENDING BILL

Congress last night gave final approval to a long-delayed \$9.4 billion spending bill for the rest of the year as the Senate resolved its last remaining disputes with the House over the measure and sent it to President Reagan for his signature.

The bill, which includes funding for scores of new drug-testing rules for federal employees and a moratorium on further construction of the bugging-device ridden U.S. Embassy in Moscow, is expected to be signed by the President, according to White House officials.

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A6)

HOUSE APPROVES \$14 BILLION FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES

The House, fighting off efforts to cut legal services for the poor, approved a \$14 billion spending bill to give scores of government agencies money for fiscal 1988.

The measure, approved 292 to 102, goes to the Senate for further debate.

The \$14 billion total is about 6 percent more than the same agencies [Commerce, Justice and State] will spend in the current fiscal year and about 4 percent less than President Reagan had requested for next year.

The bill had been larger, but lawmakers voted, 228 to 166, to trim about \$400 million in across-the-board cuts in all but a few accounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the FBI's drug-enforcement campaign.

(UPI)

DEMOCRATS HOPE COMPROMISE WILL BREAK FILIBUSTER ON CAMPAIGN SPENDING

Senate Democrats pushing for campaign spending reform say they are encouraged about a new plan they have proposed in an effort to break a month-old Republican filibuster.

"We're going to melt the opposition," Majority Leader Robert Byrd said as he outlined a proposal that would drop earlier Democratic calls for automatic public financing for candidates observing campaign spending limits.

Byrd said he had discussed the new offer with Minority Leader Bob Dole and that Dole had agreed to study it. Sen. James Exon said he had talked about it with other GOP senators and that "some of them had not said no."
(David Goeller, AP)

WHITE HOUSE TO ASK MORE AIDS FUNDS

The White House announced that it will seek an additional \$257.1 million in fiscal 1988 appropriations for AIDS antibody testing, counseling, research and preventive education.

The request would bring the Administration's proposed 1988 funding level for AIDS to \$791 million. For fiscal 1987, Congress voted \$415.6 million, according to the House Appropriations Committee. Another \$77 million is included in the supplemental appropriations bill.

(Washington Post, A15)

WAYS AND MEANS PANEL VOTES \$1.5 BILLION MEDICARE CUT

The House Ways and Means subcommittee on health voted to cut Medicare outlays by \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1988, primarily by holding increases in hospital payment rates to one percent, or about one-fifth of the anticipated inflation rate for products that hospitals buy.

The subcommittee, striving to meet budget targets, also voted curbs on Medicare payments to doctors, but did not reduce benefits for Medicare's 31 million enrollees.
(Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A8)

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

WALTERS IN MOSCOW TO DISCUSS GULF

Soviets Also Stress Concern In Talks With Carter, Perez De Cuellar

MOSCOW -- U.S. special envoy Vernon Walters, seeking backing for a new Reagan Administration bid to forge a settlement of the Iran-Iraq war under the U.N. auspices, is to hold talks on the conflict with one of Moscow's leading Middle East specialists.

He is the third prominent figure -- after former President Jimmy Carter and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar -- to hold high-level talks in the Soviet capital this week on issues involving the Persian Gulf.

Amid rising concern in Washington about the increased Soviet presence in the Middle East, Soviet leader Gorbachev assured Carter that "the Soviet Union has no intention to infringe" on U.S. interests in the region, according to remarks reported by the official news agency.

Gorbachev's remarks followed outspoken criticism of U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf by Tass, which said Washington is using the Iran-Iraq conflict "as a pretext for building up its military presence in an area in direct proximity with Soviet southern borders."

(Gary Lee, Washington Post, A23)

BYRD PUSHES FOR DELAY OF REFLAGGING PLAN

Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd pushed a non-binding resolution urging President Reagan to delay protection for Kuwaiti tankers and warned the U.S. could "slip and slide" into the Iran-Iraq war.

Byrd said putting the U.S. flag on Kuwaiti ships would set up "some kind of bullseye system up and down the gulf" and called the plan "some kind of macho...challenge to the Iranians to knock the chip off our shoulder."

Secretary Weinberger defended the necessity of U.S. involvement in the gulf.

"It has to be done. We have to keep international bodies of water open. We've been doing that ever since we had a navy," he said on CNN's "Larry King Live."

(UPI)

Congress Putting Off Decision On Gulf Policy

While the Pentagon pushes ahead with President Reagan's plans to protect Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf, the Democratic-controlled Congress has put off for at least a week any possible action against the controversial policy.

The Senate debated the issue for an hour, but the chamber decided to wait for next week before voting on a resolution calling on Reagan to put the plan "in abeyance." A House vote scheduled for Wednesday was also delayed for at least a week.

In both cases, the Democratic-backed proposals were put off after Republicans threatened to use parliamentary tactics that would halt consideration of other legislation and delay Congress' July Fourth recess. The U.S. plans are not expected to be put into effect before mid-July.

(Tim Ahern, AP)

DYSON: CROWE ADMITS U.S. SAILORS COULD DIE IN PERSIAN GULF

Rep. Roy Dyson said the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff told him there is "a real possibility" U.S. sailors could be killed in the proposed reflagging of Kuwaiti vessels in the Persian Gulf.

Dyson, told UPI that Admiral Crowe told him at a social function Tuesday night, "It's a very real possibility we'll lose sailors" when U.S. warships escort the Kuwaiti oil tankers flying American flags through the gulf.

A spokesman for Crowe said the admiral denied categorically making any such comment in his conversation with the congressman.

(Walter Andrews, UPI)

U.S. TEAM REMOVES MINES FROM KUWAITI WATERS

U.S. specialists operating from small craft removed 10 to 12 mines they think were laid by Iran near Kuwaiti ports, and the Pentagon plans to send minesweeping helicopters to Kuwait to deal with any further threat, Reagan Administration sources said.

A State Department official, requesting anonymity, said the mines were laid in the approaches to Kuwait's main port of Al-Ahmadi "relatively recently. And the indications were that they had been placed there by Iran."

(Bryan Brumley, AP)

GLASS ABDUCTION IS CLAIMED Unknown Group Offers No Proof

BEIRUT -- An unknown group claimed responsibility for the abduction two weeks ago of American journalist Charles Glass and accused him of spying for the U.S. government.

The authority of the statement, the first claim since Glass was kidnapped with two Lebanese on June 17, could not be established. It was not accompanied by any photograph or other evidence that its author is holding Glass.

The claim came in a communique, typewritten in Arabic and signed in the name of the Organization for the Defense of Free People. The note was slipped under the door of a correspondent in the city of Sidon for Lebanon's Voice of the Nation radio station, an editor of the station said.

(Nora Boustany, Washington Post, A31)

U.S. Intelligence Claims 'Conclusive Evidence' Iran Behind Glass Abduction

U.S. intelligence intercepted messages between Tehran and a Shiite Moslem extremist group in Lebanon which provided "conclusive evidence that Iran ordered the kidnapping" in Beirut of American journalist Charles Glass, NBC Nightly News said.

The intercepts of diplomatic communications between Tehran and Hezbollah, or Party of God, channeled through the Iranian embassies in Beirut and Damascus establish the "first direct link" between Iran and kidnapping in Lebanon, the network said.

"This time there is no question," one Administration source told NBC, referring to the alleged Iranian role.

(UPI)

U.S.-SAUDI DEAL REPORTED TO HELP REBELS IN ANGOLA

An Arab-American businessman said that high officials of the Saudi Arabian government told him they had agreed to supply aid to anti-communist guerrillas in Angola, with the knowledge and approval of the Reagan Administration, at a time when the U.S. government was barred from assisting the guerrillas.

Testifying under oath before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, Sam Bamieh quoted Saudi officials as saying the aid was provided in return for the Administration's decision to sell AWACS reconnaissance planes to the Saudis in 1985.

Bamieh said his Saudi contacts told him American officials were involved in the projects, but he said he never talked personally with anyone from the U.S. government about aid for the Angolan rebels. He also said he did not know whether the aid was ever delivered.

Spokesmen for the White House and the Saudi Embassy rejected Bamieh's assertions as untrue, but they declined to discuss them in detail.
(Baltimore Sun, A5)

SOVIETS SAID COOL TO ARMS DEAL

Compromise Involves Medium- And Short-Range Missiles

U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators have discussed a potential compromise on a treaty eliminating medium-range and short-range nuclear missiles, but agreement has been held up by Soviet reluctance to embrace the idea, senior U.S. officials said.

"We have no real indications of any breakthroughs or deals or tradeoffs," chief U.S. negotiator Max Kampelman said in an interview, "Although we remain very hopeful that such an agreement is possible."

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said that contrary to published reports yesterday of an agreement in principle on a nuclear arms treaty, "we haven't reached an agreement -- either formal, informal, in principle, handshake or otherwise."

(Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A31)

Hinted Missile Compromise Would Kill Verification Issue

A compromise that could remove many of the obstacles to an agreement on the elimination of U.S.-Soviet medium-range missiles could also render a key U.S. demand on verification unnecessary, an Administration official said.

At the same time Administration officials cautioned that the compromise, worked out in informal Geneva discussion, has yet to be formally introduced, much less approved, by either superpower.

Even if agreement is reached, the officials said, significant problems remain in verifying no illicit production and deployment of the nuclear missiles occurs.
(Warren Strobel, Washington Times, A3)

OFFICIAL SCORN FOR IMPORT BAN

The State Department said that import penalties voted by the Senate against Japanese and Norwegian companies that sold sensitive technology to the Soviet Union were "counterproductive" and "contrary to the spirit and practice" of export control agreements.

The department also said the Administration was opposed to any legislation requiring the President to demand compensation from the companies. Such action, it said, could establish a precedent for similar claims against American companies.

Despite the official displeasure over the import penalties, some Administration policymakers were quietly pleased by the Senate action, viewing it as an opportunity to send a strong signal to other allies whose export control practices the U.S. considers sloppy.

(Susan Rasky, New York Times, D3)

2 TOP EXECUTIVES AT TOSHIBA RESIGN

TOKYO -- The two top officers of Toshiba Corp. resigned today, taking responsibility for subsidiary's sale of high-tech machinery to Moscow that helped the Soviets build quieter submarines.

Chairman Shoichi Saba and President Sugichiro Watari announced their decisions at a news conference hours after the U.S. Senate voted to bar imports of Toshiba products for two to five years. Saba said they would become consultant to the company.

(Monika Jain, Washington Post, E1)

SENATE REJECTS OIL TAX

The Senate stripped from its massive trade bill a provision that would have allowed the President to impose a tax on imported oil to lessen U.S. dependence on petroleum from the Middle East.

The 55 to 41 vote was a major setback for Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen who argued that the measure was needed to stop "our dangerous drift toward renewed dependence on OPEC oil."

[Bentsen] ran into the opposition of a bipartisan coalition headed by Sens. Bill Bradley and Bob Packwood. The coalition included environmental, industry and farm groups, aided by the White House and senators from oil-consuming states of the Northeast. They attacked the Bentsen proposal as special-interest legislation for the oil industry that would result in higher prices for American consumers.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, E1)

U.S. PARTIALLY CLOSES MISSION TO PANAMA

The Reagan Administration, moving closer to open confrontation with Panama's strongman, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, closed the consular section and library of the U.S. Embassy in Panama to protest the Panamanian government's involvement in demonstrations at the embassy Tuesday.

The protest was the latest in a sequence of events this week that has pushed the Administration away from professions of neutrality in the political crisis gripping Panama.

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A1)

IRAN — NICARAGUA

NORTH QUERIED ON ROLE OF REAGAN IN DIVERSION

Oliver North was questioned behind closed doors for nearly two hours by congressional investigators regarding President Reagan's knowledge of the diversion of funds from the U.S.-Iran arms sales to support the Nicaraguan contras.

Appearing under a grant of limited immunity from prosecution and wearing his Marine uniform North told reporters on his way into the basement hearing room in the Rayburn House Office Building that he planned to tell "the truth" to congressional investigators. His only other response to reporters' questions was, "Have a nice day."

(Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A17)

CIA'S CENTRAL AMERICA CHIEF GOT \$20,000 BONUS

The CIA's Central American task force chief, who is said to have ordered a field agent to continue arranging weapons drops for the Nicaraguan contras during the ban on U.S. military aid, received one of the agency's largest pay bonuses, intelligence sources say.

William Casey...awarded the bonus to the covert officer, Alan Fiers, which one source said amounted to \$20,000. It was made last year under a federal program of awards to officials for meritorious and distinguished service.

(William Welch, AP)

-End of A-Section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Wednesday Evening, July 1)

SUPREME COURT

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Civil rights organizations, pro-abortion groups and liberals are lining up tonight, prepared to fight President Reagan's nomination of Robert H. Bork for the U.S. Supreme Court. Bork is a highly-regarded and conservative judge on the Federal Appeals Court in Washington, probably best known for his role in the Saturday Night Massacre during Watergate.... Bork's legal philosophy does match President Reagan's.

NBC's Chris Wallace: The President today did as expected, appointing a hardline conservative to the Court, and setting off a bitter confirmation battle.

(President in press briefing room: " -- with great pleasure and deep respect for his extraordinary abilities that I today announce my intention to nominate United States Court of Appeals Judge Robert H. Bork to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court.")

Bork's legal credentials are impeccable, but his conservative views have many critics, especially since he would replace Justice Lewis Powell, who on a closely divided court provided the swing vote on many controversial issues -- including votes for abortion and against school prayer. The President's men believe Bork will finally put the Reagan stamp on the Court.

(President: "Judge Bork, widely regarded as the most prominent and intellectually powerful advocate of judicial restraint, shares my view that judges' personal preferences and values should not be part of their constitutional interpretations.")

Still, White House officials were so concerned about the sensitivity of the appointment that the President answered no questions. And Bork was not even allowed to say he accepts the nomination. But that low profile did not stop major interest groups from announcing an all-out fight to defeat Bork.

(Ralph Neas, civil rights activist: "On voting rights, on affirmative action, on privacy, on school desegregation, on women's rights, he could very well cast the deciding vote that would turn back the clock on civil rights.")

(Kate Michelman, abortion activist: "With Judge Bork's nomination, the right to legalized abortion for women in this country is seriously jeopardized.")

On Capitol Hill, Democrats promised a thorough look at Bork's views.

(Sen. Metzenbaum: "I don't know of any particular plans to stall, but I do know that many of us are very upset about the nomination.")

Kennedy lashed out at Bork's role in the Saturday Night Massacre.

(Sen. Kennedy: "The man who fired Archibald Cox does not deserve to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States.")

But Republicans like Hatch said a well-qualified choice cannot be defeated just because he's conservative.

(Sen. Hatch: "I think you can play a little bit of politics for awhile, but I think that will wear very thin with the public at large.")

Wallace continues: White House officials expect a bitter fight, with a close vote in committee and a liberal filibuster on the Senate floor. But in the end they are confident that Bork will be confirmed and that the President will finally have his majority on the Supreme Court.

NBC's Carl Stern reports Bork is a combative ex-Marine who has enjoyed doing battle against liberals in the courts and law schools for 25 years.... A decision upholding the Navy's discharge of homosexuals is Bork's most important since he became a judge five years ago. It illustrated his belief that there is no right of privacy that protects a person's sexual choices, logic which leads Supreme Court expert Herman Schwartz to believe that Bork would vote to overturn the abortion ruling.

(Schwartz "I think he is very likely to vote to overturn it, on the ground that it is egregiously a wrong misconstruction of the Constitution.") (NBC-Lead)

NBC's John Chancellor comments that while the President has a right to nominate someone for the Court because he agrees with his ideology, the Senate has a right to reject the nominee on ideological grounds. Arguments will be made that Ronald Reagan, twice elected -- the last time in a landslide -- has the right to decide who goes on the Court. The Constitution says no. (NBC-9)

ABC's Peter Jennings: The big news in this city tonight is Robert Bork.

This afternoon when President Reagan formally nominated Judge Bork to the Supreme Court it wasn't a great surprise. He had been the leading candidate ever since Justice Powell retired last week. But it was still a big event. Those in favor and those against the judge and his conservative record flipped their campaigns into high gear.

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Half an hour after meeting with him in the Oval Office, informally offering him the job, President Reagan introduced Judge Bork as the man he wants to put on the Supreme Court, and he said why.

(President in press briefing room: "Judge Bork, widely regarded as the most prominent and intellectually powerful advocate of judicial restraint, shares my view that judges' personal preferences and values should not be part of their constitutional interpretations.")

Judge Bork said not a word, not even thanks a lot -- White House officials having curiously ordered him to remain silent. But he is certainly the man the President described. In a lifetime of legal scholarship widely said to be brilliant, Bork has carried out his belief that judges must not read their own views into the Constitution in order to overturn legislative decisions.

(Judge Bork: "If we depart from original intent, I don't know in what sense the Constitution can be law and if it is not law I don't know in what sense judges have authority to set aside democratic decisions.")

Bork first came to public notice explosively in the Saturday Night Massacre of October 1973, when after Richard Nixon ordered Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox fired, and Attorney General Elliott Richardson resigned rather than carry out the order, Bork as number three man in the Justice Department stayed and did it -- but at the urging, it turned out, of the hero of the massacre, Elliott Richardson.

Donaldson continues:

(Richardson: "So he agreed and stayed and I think it should be to his credit and not otherwise.")

Now 60 years old, a smoker and somewhat overweight, some thought Bork would be passed over by a President intent on leaving a long-time imprint on the Court. But he was really the only candidate Administration officials seriously considered. Bork sides with the President in opposing legalized abortion and many affirmative action decisions, and he is no friend of opening up the legal system.

(Bork on ABC's "This Week": "My opinion is that there are too many laws in this country and that we are redressing too many petty grievances.")

White House officials know there will be a fight in the Senate on this nomination. But in consulting key senators yesterday, they say they detected no personal or deep-seated animosity toward Bork. So it is a fight they appear confident the President will win.

ABC's Brit Hume reports from the Senate, where the Bork announcement brought a thunderclap of liberal opposition.

(Sen. Kennedy: "President Reagan is still our President, but he should not be able to reach out from the muck of Irangate, reach into the muck of Watergate and impose his reactionary vision of the Constitution on the Supreme Court.")

(Sen. Metzenbaum: "I am certain that the Senate will be in no hurry to bring this matter to confirmation point. We recognize how important this appointment is.")

Even Democrats who said they were open-minded said this will be a long fight.

(Sen. Heflin: "You'll have the most exhaustive and the most complete examination of any nominee that has ever been submitted for the Supreme Court.")

Republicans, not surprisingly, felt differently -- some saying delay on Bork could trigger a public backlash.

(Sen. Hatch: "They still remember the experience the Chief Justice went through last year. And I don't think the American people will put up with politics being played with something this important.")

(Sen. Simpson: "I think he will be very confirmable. He will have to go through the chairs and the ritual, which has now reached nearly an art form, of asking what he was doing when he was 18 or 25.")

A man on the spot in all this is Senate Judiciary Chairman Joseph Biden, who is also running for president....

(Sen. Biden: "My concerns with Judge Bork are that he appears to be settled in all of his views.")

For all of their brave talk about beating Bork, Democrats know that ideology has traditionally been considered an illegitimate basis for blocking Supreme Court nominations, and they are likely to need more than just their disagreements with this nominee to stop him.

Jennings discusses the Bork nomination with Sen. Leahy:

Jennings: Senator, based on what you know now, would you vote to confirm Judge Bork?

Leahy: I think I can say that I honestly have an open mind. I am concerned about some of the positions he's taken in the past. I have no concern about his brilliance, I have no concern about his capabilities as a lawyer. I just want to make sure, though, that his ideology is not so rigid that he would find it difficult to follow past decisions of the Court he's asked now to serve on.

ABC's John Martin asks, can he make a difference? Absolutely. That's the view today of both liberal and conservative legal scholars. (Bruce Fein, lawyer for Heritage Foundation: "If one looks at more recent opinions by Judge Bork, it should assuage any fears of the civil libertarians that he has any sympathy with any kind of racial discrimination.")

Among legal experts on both sides, Bork is known around the country for his scholarship.

(Jesse Choper, of the University of California: "Judge Bork is an extremely intelligent man who, wholly apart from ideology, certainly would make an excellent justice of the United States Supreme Court, in my judgement.")

So if their hopes and fears come true, both liberals and conservatives expect Robert Bork to complete a conservative takeover, and make the new court as conservative in its way as the Warren Court was liberal in its way.

Jennings discusses the Bork nomination with commentator George Will:

Jennings: There is a lot of speculation about what effect he might have on abortion, as you hear. What do you think?

Will: Let's assume -- and I don't think it's safe to assume -- that adding Bork to the Court would produce a flat majority for a flat reversal of the decisions 14 years ago. All that would do is restore to the states their traditional right to regulate abortion. But in the 14 years since 1973, the consensus has moved far and fast. Today, abortion is one of the most common surgical procedures in the United States. I believe there is a consensus in favor of the basic right, and therefore I do not think that restoring to the states the right to regulate abortion would result in a substantial abridgement of that right. (ABC-Lead)

CBS's Dan Rather: Robert Bork has been nominated. Now the question is, can he be confirmed, and if so, at what cost? One of the great Supreme Court nomination fights in American history appears to be brewing tonight after President Reagan made his choice for new Supreme Court justice official.

CBS's Bill Plante: President Reagan, in an appointment which could turn the Supreme Court to the right for years to come, and which seems certain to be intensely controversial, nominated Federal Appellate Judge Robert Bork to fill the vacancy left by Lewis Powell's retirement. Mr. Reagan hailed the conservative Bork as a premier constitutional authority.

Plante continues:

(President in press briefing room: "His outstanding intellect and unrivaled scholarly credentials are reflected in his thoughtful examination of the broad fundamental legal issues of our times.")

A senior Administration official confirmed that Bork had been the leading candidate for a seat since the last opening was filled a year ago. The reason: he agrees with the President on the proper role of the courts.

(President: "Judge Bork widely regarded as the most prominent and intellectually powerful advocate of judicial restraint, shares my view that judges' personal preferences and values should not be part of their constitutional interpretations.")

...Judge Bork is probably best known for carrying out President Nixon's so-called Saturday Night Massacre.... Bork had nothing to say today, but his wife was optimistic about a quick confirmation.

(Mrs. Bork: "I think it's going to be a very interesting process for the whole country to watch, and I don't anticipate any major problems.")

But Bork's conservative opinions on abortion, affirmative action and civil rights promise to make the confirmation hearings lengthy and explosive.

(Kate Michelman, abortion activist: "It could be the end, it could mean the end of legalized abortion in this country.")

(Ralph Neas, civil rights activist: "The Senate, I do not believe, would confirm anyone who would turn back the clock on civil rights.")

At the White House, officials are confident that Bork can be confirmed, though not without a struggle. So Mr. Reagan will try to pressure Congress by taking this case to the people. The stakes for Ronald Reagan are high: the ability to shape history through the Supreme Court long after he leaves 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

CBS's Robert Schackne reports on Bork's history of judicial conservatism. Over the years, Bork has spelled out in speeches, interviews and legal opinions, positions that would reverse major Supreme Court decisions -- among them [decisions on] abortion...civil rights...affirmative action. Bork has made his position clear on other controversial issues. On gay rights: "We can find no constitutional right to engage in homosexual conduct, and as judges we have no right to create one." On free speech, Bork says the Constitution protects only political speech. "There is no basis for judicial intervention to protect any other form of expression, be it scientific, literary or obscene or pornographic."

(Paul Bator of the University of Chicago: "He would be a very articulate intellectual opponent of any real attempt to advance individual rights.")

Judge Bork is too complex a legal scholar to be always predictable. But if he's confirmed, he could well tip the balance of some critical cases already on next year's docket -- on libel law, homosexual rights, school prayer and abortion.

Rather reports Sen. Leahy told CBS News that a quick vote on confirming Bork is out of the question. He doesn't think it will happen at least until after Congress's August recess, if then.

CBS's Phil Jones reports in the Senate, it didn't take long for the political lines to be drawn.

(Sen. Kennedy: "Robert Bork's America is a land in which women would be forced into back alley abortions, blacks would sit at segregated lunch counters, ...police could break down citizens' doors in midnight raids, and schoolchildren could not be taught about evolution.")

(Sen. Dole: "We have a constitutional responsibility to advise and consent. That's to be based on judicial qualifications, not whether or not a prospective justice tilts the Court one way or another philosophically.")

(Sen. Biden: "Unless Judge Bork can demonstrate to me that he comes to the Court with more of an open mind, I would have some difficulty.")

And today, even conservative Democrats who believe a president has a right to pick people he wants, were cautious in assessing the Bork nomination.

(Sen. Heflin: "And I really believe that there won't be any rock unturned....")

And Sen. Byrd hinted he might hold the Bork nomination hostage if Republicans don't stop blocking other legislation that Democrats are trying to pass, like public campaign financing.

(Sen. Byrd: "I'll play a little of the same hard ball when it comes to calling up this nomination -- ")

But Republicans were warning against political stalling. Barring some unexpected revelation, the feeling is that Bork will be confirmed. Republicans and Democrats agree it's going to be a bloody battle. But as one Republican strategist indicated today, it may be a battle that Ronald Reagan welcomes because it will distract everyone from his other major problem, the Iran-contra scandal. (CBS-Lead)

POLL

Jennings reports the latest ABC News-Washington Post poll shows more than 2/3 of those asked think President Reagan's advisors are more to blame for the Iran-contra affair than he is.

-- advisors more to blame than President: 69%-25%

And Mr. Reagan's overall job rating has stabilized at about 50%.

-- 50% approve; 49% disapprove

Our poll also shows opinion shifting away from Mr. Reagan on a particular subject where he has been strong in the past: the budget.

-- President to blame for deficit: 46%; Democrats to blame: 41%

And fully 58% say they would rather raise taxes than make any more cuts in domestic spending.

-- raise taxes rather than cut spending: 58%

-- cut spending instead: 41%

(ABC-4)

IRAN-CONTRA

Brokaw reports that Oliver North appeared before a closed-door session of the Senate and House Iran committees to begin laying out his role in the Iran-contra affair. (ABC-3, CBS-2, NBC-2)

KOREA

Jennings reports President Chun Doo Hwan, on national television, told his most fervent critics that he would give in to their demands for reform, chief among them the promise of a free and open presidential election before the end of the year, and freedom for political prisoners. (ABC-2)

LEBANON/HOSTAGES

Brokaw reports the U.S. Government says it has what it believes is conclusive evidence that Iran ordered the kidnapping of journalist Charles Glass in Lebanon.

NBC's Anne Garrels reports Administration sources base their charges on diplomatic communications, which were intercepted. U.S. officials claim that Iranian officials in Tehran sent messages to the Hezbollah organization through Iran's embassies in Beirut and Damascus. The messages targeted Glass, described his whereabouts and ordered his kidnapping. Hezbollah has denied any responsibility for the abduction. At first, U.S. officials were not sure which American was to be seized. But when intercepts and other intelligence finally pointed to Glass, officials tried to warn him. It was too late. Officials say the intercepted messages provide the first direct link between Iranian officials and the kidnapping. This time, said one official, there is no question. The Administration does not rule out a strong response, but according to several officials, right now is not the time. Officials are concerned that retaliation against Iran now could jeopardize U.S. plans to escort Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf. (NBC-3)

IRAN/SILKWORMS

Brokaw reports the U.S. has threatened a preemptive strike if Iran installs the Silkworm missiles it has obtained from China. U.S. intelligence sources tell NBC's Jim Miklaszewski that two Silkworm launchers have been assembled at the southern end of the Persian Gulf. A Silkworm missile has been spotted nearby in a position to be loaded. (NBC-4)

ARMS CONTROL

Brokaw says Administration officials report tonight an agreement in principle on the Soviet proposal to eliminate all of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia. In return, the U.S. would remove 316 mid-range nuclear missiles from Europe and accept restraints on other weapons. (NBC-7)

TOSHIBA

NBC's Jim Miklaszewski reports it was corporate hari-kari at the highest ranks when two Toshiba executives resigned because Toshiba violated U.S. trade laws when it sold the U.S.'s most sensitive submarine secrets to the Soviets. Angry conservatives in Congress staged an anti-Toshiba demonstration on Capitol Hill, and the Senate decided to vote yesterday to ban the sale of all Toshiba products in the U.S. for two years.

(Sen. Garn: "We're spending billions of dollars a year to defend this country against our own technology and it's time we started taking some stern measures to stop it.")

But the Administration calls the sanctions counterproductive. President Reagan is expected to veto any such import controls. Instead, the U.S. is pressing Japan to help develop and pay for the new technology it will now take to find a more silent breed of Soviet submarines. But that would give the Japanese access to even more U.S. submarine secrets, something some Pentagon officials are reluctant to do. (NBC-6)

CBS's Lesley Stahl reports on the congressional rage directed against Toshiba and a company based in Norway.

(Rep. Bentley, R-Md.: "For a mere \$17 million, these companies sold super-secret naval technology and have altered the strategic balance between the superpowers.")

That may be an overstatement, but Pentagon officials call it the most damaging diversion of high technology to the Soviet military in decades.

(Rep. Roth, R-Wis.: "There's one thing that we have to do. We have to make an example of this case. We cannot allow this diversion to go on.")

But the Reagan Administration opposes sanctions.

(Charles Redman: "Retaliating against Norway and Japan after their governments have begun to take remedial actions is not a solution to the problem.")

Congress is expected to insist on the product ban and to urge that Norway and Japan pay the U.S. \$30 billion, the cost of upgrading U.S. defenses to cope with the new Soviet submarine threat. (CBS-6)

PANAMA

Rather reports the U.S. closed part of its embassy in Panama and charged that the government was behind a violent demonstration at the embassy yesterday. That demonstration came after the Senate passed a resolution calling for democratic reforms in Panama. It also called for an investigation into charges of corruption and murder by Panama's ruling military leaders. (CBS-7)

DEAVER

Brokaw reports that at the Supreme Court, Michael Deaver failed to gain a postponement of his perjury trial as Justice Rehnquist ruled against him. (CBS-3, NBC-10)

IMMIGRATION

ABC's Ken Kashiwahara reports from Arlington, Texas, that the crush of illegal immigrants seeking legal status has yet to emerge. So far, 190,000 -- only 5% of an estimated 4 million undocumented aliens -- have applied for amnesty. One problem is confusion over what documents are needed to qualify for amnesty. Fear is keeping many immigrants away altogether. Some still believe the amnesty program is a giant sting operation designed to arrest them. Others can't obtain the documents to prove they qualify. To attract more illegal aliens to amnesty centers and to gain their trust, the Immigration Service is about to mount a \$10 million nationwide ad campaign. One of the most serious problems is the divided family. This past weekend, church groups protested the plight of families who may be separated because some members qualify for amnesty while others do not. Critics are already calling for an extension of the year-long amnesty program, warning that hundreds of thousands of immigrants may never emerge from the shadows of society. (ABC-9)

CONSTRUCTION SPENDING

Rather reports the Commerce Department said increased building of factories and offices helped push construction spending up a slight 0.3% for May. The gain came in the face of declines in homebuilding and government projects. (CBS-10)

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