



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

HIGHLIGHTS OF APRIL 14
TV NEWSCASTS AND PROGRAMS

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ABC WORLD NEWS TONIGHT

1. FALKLAND DISPUTE - The Secretary of State today called it an exceptionally difficult and exceptionally dangerous problem-- the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands. Still the effort to resolve it peacefully goes on and Secretary Haig goes back to Buenos Aires tomorrow morning. President Reagan sounded a hopeful note about it today but also had some blunt words for the Soviets. (Frank Reynolds)

Secretary Haig arrived at the White House this morning for a meeting with President Reagan. And later President Reagan told reporters Haig's mission to find a peaceful solution to the crisis will continue. The President said Haig, just back from London, returns next to Argentina leaving tomorrow morning. And what else? Reagan. "In view of the sensitivity of the situation, I have no further comment on this matter, it wouldn't be appropriate at this time, and I will defer all questions until further developments occur." (Sir, we are just going to have to ask you about the reports that the U.S. is helping Great Britain in several ways in this crisis. Can you not comment on that?) "I cannot comment. This situation is too critical." (But could you comment on reports that the Soviets are supplying intelligence information to the Argentinians?) "Well, that has been reported and evidently is established, and I think....I would like to see them butt out."

At the State Department Secretary Haig read a statement of his own. A statement apparently designed to suggest that even though the U.S. is aiding Britain, something the President wouldn't comment on, it is not doing so because it wants to take sides. Haig: "The U.S. has therefore not acceded to requests that would go way beyond existing bilateral agreements." So, Secretary Haig says U.S. aid to Britain is required by treaties and should not diminish the U.S. ability to play the role of honest broker. And President Reagan says that Soviet aid to Argentina, well, in that case, the Soviets should just butt out. (Sam Donaldson)

Last night on this broadcast, Carl Bernstein reported that the U.S. is providing extensive assistance to Britain, including intelligence information. High ranking officials at the White House had first denied the report, but later last night they withdrew their denial and, in fact, confirmed the information in Bernstein's report. (Frank Reynolds)

2. IN LONDON - The theme today is still peace if possible; force if need be. The Government continues reinforcing its naval armada--another assault ship has been brought back into service, 20 more fighter jets will join the task force.

In the House of Commons, all the political parties praised the efforts by Secretary Haig. Prime Minister Thatcher said she hopes Haig will go to Buenos Aires soon. Thatcher: "That meeting in our view will be crucial." The Labour Party leader made it clear that on this issue no one important will weaken the government's position by expressing dissent: "If there was no task force, I do not believe there would have been any prospect of negotiations with the junta in Argentina." David Owen envisioned the crisis lasting for some time. Like many British, he believes that a key to a peaceful solution lies in Washington bending Argentina--being an honest broker is not enough. The Government believes that having Secretary Haig mediate is better right now than having the U.S. lined up completely on Britain's side. The British believe they see erosion in Argentina's position; that international economic sanctions, for one thing, have made the junta think twice. Privately, the government is not optimistic that Argentina will accept the formulas presently on the table, but, said a member of the Prime Minister's inner circle, confrontation is not yet a problem, the fleet is only half way there. (Peter Jennings)

3. ARGENTINA - There is still hope here that a diplomatic solution can be worked out. With much emphasis at this moment being placed on the possibilities of diplomacy, military preparations also continue. These scenes, obtained by ABC News, show extensive military activity on the Malvinas this past weekend. As Argentine military forces strengthen their positions on the island against the possible British military assault. These preparations include the laying of land mines, armored personnel carriers also were evident; and the Argentine Coast Guard claims that two of its patrol boats made it safely through the 200-mile British blockade zone to begin patrols around the islands. These missiles and other military supplies were being flown to the Malvinas from a major stockpile area at Rio Galagos (sp) in southern Argentina. And commercial jets taken over by the government were used to fly thousands of fully equipped troops from different camps in Argentina to the Rio Galagos staging area.

Haig will be welcomed when he returns to Buenos Aires. He made a very sound impression on government leaders and the public when he was here Saturday. And the Government of Argentina wants the U.S. to continue to play the role of honest broker. It does not want, at least for the time being, to take this dispute to the UN or to the OAS. But when Haig returns here, he will face a task as formidable on this visit as it was on his last. (Sander Vanocur)

4. EL SALVADOR - A government force of some 45 soldiers reportedly as been ambushed by guerrillas in a town north of the capital and is considered strong rebel territory. Nine soldiers have been killed and the army has called in reinforcements. The fighting there now is the heaviest since the elections.
(Frank Reynolds)
5. MIDDLE EAST - Throughout much of the moslem world today, millions of people stopped work to show their support for palestinians under occupation--from Mali in West Africa through the middle east to Pakistan. The show of support was inspired by Saudi Arabia and the Saudi demonstration itself was the most significant.
(Peter Jennings)

In Riyadh, it was impossible to cash a check or conduct any business--you couldn't mail a letter, send a telex, or even make a phone call out of the Kingdom. The strike was nationwide. For the first time since the 1967 war, the Saudi government stopped pumping oil for 12 hours. It was a \$100 million plus gesture against Israeli policy. Thus, it has been here a major and significant protest against Israeli policy in Jerusalem, on the West Bank and towards southern Lebanon. (Mike Lee)

NBC NIGHTLY NEWS

1. FALKLAND DISPUTE - Secretary of State Haig, calling the Falkland Island dispute exceptionally dangerous, is flying back to Buenos Aires in the morning. But before he leaves, the White House is trying to control what it fears is damage from the President's remarks on the dispute. (Roger Mudd)

The President called in Secretary Haig this morning to talk about the stalled diplomatic initiative. Neither Mr. Reagan nor Haig would say then where matters stood. Later, when the President invited reporters to the Rose Garden, he was still revealing little: "The situation is most sensitive. Nonetheless, ideas have been presented which are being seriously considered on both sides. Peace is our common cause. In the interest of finding a solution, I have asked Secretary Haig to return shortly to Argentina for further talks." Mr. Reagan said the U.S. is trying to be a fair broker and he refused to answer any more questions but when asked about reports that the Soviets were giving Argentina intelligence information, he appeared to confirm them: "That has been reported, and evidently is established, and I think it....I would like to see them butt out." Spokesman Larry Speakes later insisted that Mr. Reagan's comments had been based only on press reports. But distressed Administration officials suggested privately that the President had revealed more than he intended too. But what upset Administration officials most today and provoked a response from Secretary Haig were

reports that the U.S. is giving assistance to the British. Haig took pains to describe the U.S. role of neutral: Haig: "We have been careful to maintain these relationships in order to preserve our influence in both governments." Officials confirm privately that the U.S. is providing the British with vital communications and intelligence help, but as one put it, there is outrage that that information was leaked because of the damage it does to U.S. efforts to appear neutral. (Judy Woodruff)

2. ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR - The Argentine Ambassador Esteban Takacs is being quoted tonight by Washington sources as saying his government was caught by surprise by the British reaction. That Argentina is trying to keep its pride and that there is a good chance a solution can be worked out under the UN resolution. (Roger Mudd)
3. BLOCKADE ZONE - Prime Minister Thatcher in Parliament today warned Argentina to stay out of the maritime exclusion zone: "If the zone is challenged, we shall take that as the clearest evidence that a search for a peaceful solution has been abandoned. We shall then take the necessary action, let no one doubt that." In her briefing on the diplomatic effort to resolve the crisis, there was no give in the British position. Some opposition figures say the fleet should be stopped so that diplomacy could have a chance. But opposition leader Michael Foot supported the government: "If there was no task force, I do not believe there would have been any prospect of negotiations with the junta in Argentine." With solid support for diplomacy backed by force, Mrs. Thatcher moved to bolster that force by recommissioning the assault ship Intrepid. This step seems to indicate that the British are willing to keep a strong force in the south Atlantic for a long time. (Steve Delaney)
4. IN BUENOS AIRES - At the Foreign Ministry today, there was little optimism. Foreign Minister Costa Mendez arrived this afternoon with bad news about negotiations; "We are at a standstill." Outside Buenos Aires there were all the signs of preparations for war. Combat jets loaded with bombs practiced maneuvers; convoys of troops are being moved south. Army officials have confirmed that 10,000 troops are on the island already. Military officials are still saying they would like a diplomatic solution, but with no compromise on the sovereignty question. What is becoming increasingly clear is that this government is prepared to go to war if necessary no matter what the consequences. One source close to the Argentine high command told NBC News that if this government backs down to the British, it might fall. He said President Galtieri can't afford to make compromise.

All the talk of war is stirring up concerns among military officials in Latin America. A meeting of Western Hemisphere air force officials was scheduled long ago. Although the Argentine-British dispute was not officially on the agenda, alliances with Argentina already are being reexamined in case the American effort at negotiations fails. (Robin Lloyd)

CBS EVENING NEWS

1. FALKLAND DISPUTE; WASHINGTON - Secretary of State Haig called the situation exceptionally difficult and exceptionally dangerous. But the U.S. role as mediator in the confrontation has been challenged, and reports of the Soviet Union's involvement have compounded the situation. (Dan Rather)

The President, trying to preserve the U.S. role as a honest broker between Britain and Argentina, refused to comment on confirmed reports that the U.S. is supplying Britain with intelligence on Argentine troop movements as well as use of a U.S. communications satellite. Reagan: "This situation is too critical, any comment can be taken one way or another, and endanger the peacekeeping or peacemaking process. We are still trying to be a fair broker in this." Even though he said he wouldn't comment on anything related to the Falkland Islands, he couldn't resist when asked about Soviet involvement: "...I would like to see them butt out." Earlier, the President was briefed by Secretary Haig just back from London, but much of their meeting dealt with, what one aide said, was the huge embarrassment caused by the revelation that the U.S. is abiding by its long time commitments to help the British. It was agreed that Haig would admit that in a public statement. Haig: "Failure to live up to existing customary obligations, or going beyond them, would obviously jeopardize our ability to play the role both countries wish us to perform. The U.S. has therefore not acceded to requests that would go beyond the scope of customary patterns of cooperation. That will continue to be our stand." Haig says he has spoken to both London and Buenos Aires today, and both say they are prepared to go on working with him. Haig leaves tomorrow for Argentina with what he says are some new ideas. One official said that could mean an active U.S. role in a long-term transitional government in the Falklands. (Leslie Stahl)

2. RENEWED AID TO ARGENTINA - Under Secretary Buckley said today that the Falkland trouble has stalled renewed aid to Argentina. All assistance was cut off in 1977 because of Argentina's human rights violations. At issue now is a requested \$50,000 in U.S. military training funds. (Dan Rather)
3. BRITISH FLEET - With prospects for the moment anyway less than optimistic that diplomacy will settle the Falklands dispute, British Naval commanders have held their second council of war. A British reporter travelling with the armada said the mood was one of grim resolve. That also was the mood in London. Prime Minister Thatcher told a packed Commons that Britain will not shrink from using force to regain control of the island colony. (Dan Rather)
4. IN LONDON - Mrs. Thatcher now seems to have determined her course. Hopes for a diplomatic solution have faded here. Seeking the broadest possible backing for what may follow, she took her case to an emergency session of the House of Commons. The Prime Minister

warned the Argentines that the 200-mile war zone is a trip wire. She attacked the Russians for helping the Argentines: "We can only guess at the cynical calculations which lie behind this move." Strong support was voiced on both sides of the House for the use of force to back up Britain's diplomatic effort. There were very few dissenters.

The British battle fleet is now nearing the Ascension Islands-- the Falklands are still about a week away. New preparations were announced in Britain which point to an eventual assault on the islands as well as a blockade. More troops and equipment continue to be flown out, the second assault ship is being put into service to join the task force, another 20 harrier jump jets are being shipped south. Nimrod patrol planes are now flying missions over the South Atlantic and trawlers are being requisitioned for use as minesweepers. Government sources say the Prime Minister is convinced that time is on her side, that pressure is building up on the Argentines, that as the Fleet steams south and economic sanctions begin to bite, she will win either a diplomatic or military showdown. (Tom Fenton)

5. ARGENTINE GUNBOATS RUN BLOCKADE - Argentina said today that two of its gunboats have run the British blockade. A coast guard spokesman said that the small gunboats with a crew of 30 crossed into the war zone yesterday. The British are believed to have four submarines in the Falkland waters now. Argentina has not let up in its reinforcement of the islands.
6. IN BUENOS AIRES - According to reliable sources, the Argentines have set up an air bridge between the mainland and the Falkland Islands. From the main embarkation point at Comodoro Rivadavia and other bases in the south, about 100 flights a day, most by American built C-130 cargo planes, are being flown to Port Stanley. Six to 9,000 military troops are digging in on the island and setting up tent cities along with engineer and construction battalions. The airfield on the island has also been lengthened. American built A-4 Skyhawk fighters have been seen there along with French built mirage jets. 40mm anti-aircraft guns are already in place, and residents' short-wave radios have been confiscated. Today, several Argentine warships left homeport, but so far they are reported operating in the shallow waters along the continental shelf where it is difficult for submarines to operate undetected.

Soviet submarines are now believed somewhere in the area and Soviet communications trawlers operate normally in the South Atlantic. The speculation now in some informed circles is that if a military showdown does come, it may begin this way: British aircraft carriers would remain in deep water far offshore of the island, but would launch airstrikes to take out the island airfield. Once the air bridge used by Argentina to resupply its troops has been smashed, then the British surface ships would move closer to reinforce the blockade and prevent the Argentines from resupplying by sea.

New details on some of the diplomacy was also learned today, and show just how far apart the two sides have remained despite the trans-continental maneuvering. According to sources here, Secretary Haig left Easter Sunday with an Argentine working paper calling for Argentina to be guaranteed sovereignty over the island by the end of the year. In the meantime, the Argentines proposed a transitional government for the islands which would include their government, the British, the UN, and the OAS, but not the U.S. Reportedly the plan, which Haig outlined from London and was quickly rejected here, said nothing about sovereignty except it would be negotiated later. The plan did call for a three-nation transitional government composed of Argentina, Britain, and the U.S., and with the U.S. representative holding the decisive vote in resolving all disputes. According to Argentine sources, the news leaked from Washington that the U.S. is now giving Britain intelligence information and plans to provision British ships from the Ascension Islands, makes it more difficult for Haig to act as a go-between. That is why Haig at his Washington news conference contended that the U.S. is giving no special help to either side. (Bob Schieffer)

7. CHINA PROTEST - China today issued a strong protest over the U.S. planned sale to Taiwan of military spare parts. Peking said the \$60 million deal infringes on China's sovereignty, however, the Chinese did stop short of actually downgrading diplomatic relations, and noted that the spare parts do not include weapons. (Dan Rather)

OTHER NOTES

There was no foreign policy topic on the MacNeil-Lehrer Report. A summary of ABC Nightline is attached.

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ABC NIGHTLINE

Tonight's program focused on the troubles in the Middle East. Guests were Moshe Arens, Ambassador of Israel, and Faisal Alhegelan, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia.

ARENS said that Israel has survived differences of opinions throughout the years and will continue to do so. These demonstrations are not unprecedented, there were many demonstrations during the Camp David negotiations and in the final analysis a national consensus was arrived at. He was sure that here too there will be a national consensus that will protect Israel's security and that will look towards negotiation and towards a final, peaceful settlement in the area.

FAISAL said the Islamic world is determined to try to help the Palestinians to have self-determination, human dignity and rights, and to help get rid of the Israeli occupation.

ARENS mentioned that in 1948 the Jordanian army invaded the West Bank, killing and destroying the Jewish settlements, and occupied it for 19 years. At the present time, Israel is in the process of the arrangements arrived at Camp David and that framework establishes a basis for leading towards a framework for the solutions of the problems in the area. The problems will not be solved by violence or incitement to violence. In Israel's opinion, a Palestinian state already exists in Jordan, that is, 78% of Palestine, and they did not feel that it would be conducive to security and peace in the area to establish another state that would be run by the PLO. But he thought an arrangement could be found to protect the security of Israel and would also protect the rights of the population in the area.

ALHEGELAN said he wanted to correct Arens' distortion of history. The UN Resolution in 1947 said there was to be two states in Palestine--an Arab state and a Jewish state--and Jordan already existed at that time.

ARENS replied that what is today called Jordan was part of the original mandate for Palestine. It was cut off and turned into a Palestinian state and the family that rules Jordan today, King Hussein, is a Hasemite family that was kicked out of Saudi Arabia at the time.

ALHEGELAN said that if the Israelis are serious about peace, the Palestinians people say they are ready to accept any place evacuated by Israel.

ARENS said that if the PLO prevails--the Saudis backed them to the tune of \$1 million a day--then we will have violence and we will have warfare. If the PLO does not prevail, and he didn't think they would, then we will have negotiations, continuation of the Camp David process, and we find a peaceful settlement that may not satisfy everybody but will be the best achievable for the area.