

# News Digest

By The Associated Press

## Key details need settling

### Experts to bargain on proposed U.S.-Soviet nuclear treaty

WASHINGTON — Despite an agreement in principle on a nuclear arms pact, the United States and the Soviet Union remain divided on two important provisions and are sending their experts back to the bargaining table.

Yet to be resolved are differences over the timetable for withdrawal of the intermediate-range nuclear missiles covered by the agreement and on a set of rules to prevent violations of

the treaty.

After three days of talks, President Reagan announced on Friday that he and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev were committed to signing the treaty at a summit meeting in the United States this year, but that details must still be worked out.

"It's a commitment to each other to work our backsides off on the details; it is not an agreement to sign any old

thing because there is to be a summit this fall," said one of several U.S. negotiators who spoke about the remaining differences on condition of anonymity.

Another member of the U.S. team said, "I really think the remaining issues are the ones in fine print. The issues are complicated, but technical and solvable." The discussions begin in Geneva later this month.

The meat of the agreement is a pledge by the superpowers to remove the nuclear warheads from all ground-launched missiles in the 300 mile to 3,400 mile range and destroy the launching tubes. The United States has 332 of these weapons and the Soviet Union has about 680 of them.

The Soviets want to remove the nuclear payloads and the guidance systems from all the missiles within a year of agreement and then proceed at a more leisurely pace to destroy the launchers; two years for the shorter-range weapons and five years for the longer-range missiles.

Five years are needed, the Russians said, to mitigate the environmental problem created by the burning of their solid fuel-filled longer-range rocket launchers.

### ABM treaty interpretation questioned

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration incorrectly claims it can unilaterally reinterpret the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to allow expanded U.S. "Star Wars" testing, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Sunday.

The attempt by the Republican administration to change the U.S. view of the 15-year-old treaty could affect Senate consideration of a possible treaty on intermediate-range nuclear weapons, the Democratic-controlled committee said in a 106-

page report.

The report was the latest round in a long-running fight between President Reagan and congressional Democrats over the 1972 pact, which limits the variety and type of defenses that each superpower can deploy.

At issue in the battle is development of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, known informally as "Star Wars." The administration wants to move from the existing interpretation to a so-called "broad" view of the ABM treaty, which would allow expanded testing of Star Wars.

## In Brief

### Nicaraguan opposition newspaper to reopen

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The Sandinista government will allow Nicaragua's opposition newspaper *La Prensa* to resume publishing without prior censorship, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said Sunday.

President Daniel Ortega had said that the newspaper would not be allowed to publish again until the Reagan administration halted aid to the contra rebels fighting his leftist government. The paper was closed a day after the U.S. House of Representatives approved \$100 million in aid to the rebels.

### Rare report openly discusses prostitution

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Prostitution has not disappeared under communism and cannot be eliminated simply by prohibition, the Prague evening daily *Vecerny Praha* admitted in an unusually frank article.

The article indicated both that Czechoslovakia's communist authorities may change the laws applying to prostitution and that its state-run news media are opening up on previously taboo subjects following a similar trend in Soviet newspapers.

### Miss Michigan becomes Miss America

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Miss Michigan, Kaye Lani Rae Rafko, a mild-mannered nurse who shook up the talent competition with a Polynesian dance in a bare-midriff costume, was named Miss America 1988 on Saturday night.

### Teachers in Detroit return to classrooms

Teachers in Detroit voted Saturday to return to work today and hold classes on Tuesday, while negotiations resumed in Chicago in efforts to end a 12-day teachers' strike.

Around the nation, strikes by more than 35,000 teachers still affected more than 500,000 students in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington state.

## Before you choose a long distance service, take a close look.



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## Pope ends U.S. trip, visits Canada

FORT SIMPSON, Northwest Territories — Welcomed by a drum song and a sacred fire, Pope John Paul II kept a promise Sunday by visiting this subarctic outpost, where he spoke in support of native rights and warned Indians not to let "instability" undermine their society.

A steady drizzle fell as the pope's plane arrived at an airstrip from Edmonton, Alberta, at the end of his 10-day U.S. tour. But the sky brightened and a rainbow appeared as he was greeted by Indian and Canadian officials.

Then he drove in a papal mini-van down a dirt road to the settlement on the banks of the mile-wide Mackenzie River. There an estimated 4,000 Dene Indians huddled under white plastic raincoats in front of a 55-foot tepee.

The celebrations began even before the pope's arrival with the lighting of a sacred fire accompanied by a traditional drum song, the burning of sweet grass and the passing of a peace pipe.

John Paul had scheduled a stop here during a Canadian tour in September 1984, but could not land because of thick fog.

Thousands of Indian followers, whose Roman Catholicism was introduced here 140 years ago by French missionaries, were left bitterly disappointed, despite a statement the pope issued in support of native rights. The visit had been politically as well as spiritually important to the 15,000 Dene, who lay claim to 450,000 square miles where their forefathers hunted and fished.

John Paul promised to return, and military radar was installed to prevent a recurrence of the problem this time.

The chair on which the pope sat during the Mass was made from moose antlers and hide. From it, the Holy Father could look out over a riverside plateau filled with pews and chairs for Indian elders and faithful. Past a giant wooden cross pointing down river, the pope could see the river and a glimpse of autumn gold in the white birch on the opposite bank.

In a 20-minute address delivered before Mass, the pope reaffirmed the church's support for native rights and prayed for a "just agreement" with the Canadian government on protection for those rights in the Constitution.

"I pray that the Holy Spirit will help you all to find the just way so that Canada may be a model for the world in upholding the dignity of the aboriginal peoples," John Paul said.