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News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1976

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Ford Attacks Carter on Tax Reform

President Ford attacked Jimmy Carter's views on tax reform Monday, saying it is the intention of his administration to provide tax relief for all middle income persons.

Speaking to a group of national farm credit directors in the White House Rose Garden, Ford made his first comment on Carter's tax revision views given in an AP interview Saturday.

"Our middle income taxpayers have been short-changed in the last 10 years," Ford said. "I believe that this group ought to get additional tax relief. We are making headway in recovering from the recession of 1975. We cannot add to the expenditures of the federal government with a host of new programs as some people have suggested."

The President added: "This administration will give you tax relief because it's good for America." (ABC, CBS)

Not mentioning Carter specifically, Ford said that those who advocate additional expenditures are suggesting that in order to pay for those new programs, middle income people should pay additional taxes. (ABC)

Earlier in the day, President Ford invited to the White House the former president of the National Education Association, which recently endorsed Carter. After the meeting, James Harris told reporters the teachers may not have known that under his tax plan, most school teachers' income taxes would go up.

Harris added: "I think it is significant that Mr. Carter did not disclose this tax plan until the day after the NEA endorsement was announced." (CBS)

"Carter's comments on income taxes were greeted at the White House like an unexpected tax refund," Bob Schieffer reported. "The President's aides were absolutely ecstatic. There is no other word for it. They feel that Carter has given them an exploitable issue on a silver platter." (CBS)

Tom Jarriel reported that before Ford spoke, he knew Carter had elaborated his tax views, indicating that he did not plan to increase taxes for all those above the medium income level.

But, Jarriel said, the Ford people saw it as a political opening and leaped at it, even though the President and his advisers knew that Carter's "major blunder" was in proposing higher taxes for the very rich -- the same proposal the President has advocated.

Schieffer reported that the Ford Administration has no intention of letting the tax issue drop. He said Ford aides believe Carter's tax comments are his most serious blunder. To make sure they are not forgotten, Schieffer said, secret

orders have been sent to all the President's advocates, instructing them to make sure those remarks are the focus of their comments. (CBS)

Following an anchor summary of Carter's statement over the weekend, ABC led with Ford's remarks on film. Jarriel concluded his 1:30 spot with a standup in front of the White House.

Following an anchor lead-in, NBC showed in its 2:04 story, which led the news, excerpts of the President's Rose Garden address. Marilyn Berger concluded outside the White House.

The CBS story, which led the news, included film of James Harris, President Ford, and a wrap-around comment by Bob Schieffer in front of the White House. The story ran 2:30. AP, UPI, Networks
— (9/20/76)

Dole Blasts Carter on Taxes

Sen. Bob Dole Monday pressed his attack on Jimmy Carter's tax position, saying the Democratic presidential candidate exhibits "an appalling lack of knowledge about our tax laws."

Dole told about 200 persons at an Orlando, Fla., Chamber of Commerce meeting that Carter advocates a plan which would raise the taxes of about half the families in the United States -- even if Carter denies that would be the case.

Dole seized on a Carter statement made in an interview with AP, interpreting it to mean Carter would raise taxes on families with more than \$14,000 annual income, those above the national median. Carter called Dole's portrayal a complete distortion of what he said. Dole denied distorting the remarks.

"And that's just the tip of the iceberg," Dole said. "I'm just as disturbed about the statement that -- in his words, not mine -- he's going to tax all income the same. What does that mean?... Well, a businessman who sells his business would have to pay roughly twice the amount of tax he would now pay. A farmer who sells part of his land would find the tax rate on that sale doubled. (CBS)

"Now I suggest we're going to hear a lot of explaining, and the Republicans are going to be charged with distorting the views. And some are going to say he left out three words -- or middle income. That doesn't have a thing to do with his answer." (CBS)

At his next stop in Fort Lauderdale, Dole continued to portray Carter as trying to wiggle out of his tax proposal. Dole told reporters, "That's what he said. I don't care what he says now... And a vote for Carter is a vote for a tax increase. As I said, he really ought to go back to his plantation and take the tax system with him, and give it some thought. He promised in

'75 we're going to have specifics. Then he said I'll give it to you in '76. Now he's not going to give it to us until a year after he's been elected. And then he says trust me." (CBS)

"With the election only six weeks away, the first presidential debate only three days away, the Republicans want to put Jimmy Carter on the defensive," Barry Serafin reported. "Dole clearly sees the tax question as a way to do that, and does not intend to let go of it." (CBS)

Herb Kaplow said Dole thinks this so-called "blunder" can be "smacked right out of the park, and like mighty Casey, he's rearing back for the swing -- except that Dole is the kind of cautious politician that remembers that Casey struck out," Kaplow said.

ABC presented this 1:45 spot second in the show, featuring cuts from Dole's speech, which received laughter from the audience as he attacked Carter. Kaplow concluded with a standup comment.

The 2:00 CBS story, which ran second on the news, included film of Dole campaigning in Florida and ended with a standup comment by Barry Serafin. AP,UPI,ABC,CBS -- (9/20/76)

Ford Gaining on Carter in Survey

Democrat's Lead Over President Drops to 7%

BY GEORGE SKELTON
Times Political Writer

President Ford is steadily gaining ground on Jimmy Carter and now trails his Democratic rival by only

There could be a double reason for this:

—Catholic apprehension toward Carter because he does not support a proposed constitutional amendment advocated by the church hierarchy

issues. When his supporters were asked why they sided with him, the most frequent response—24%—was that they liked his views.

Ford's biggest attraction was an

Fritz Axes GOP on Tax Loopholes

Sen. Walter Mondale accused Republicans Monday of supporting "outrageous" tax loopholes, and said Democrats were the true workers for tax reform.

Defending Carter's tax proposals to a group of middle-income workers in Maine, Mondale said Carter does not plan to raise the taxes of workers making \$15,000 a year, but those making \$50,000 a year and up.

"But more than that, Mondale sought to get the Democrats off the defensive, and throw the issue back to the Republicans," Jed Duval reported. (CBS)

Mondale said: "It was the Republicans who had the worst possible record of helping the very rich, and sticking it to the average Americans, middle-income and lower-income Americans, who are trying to twist that statement, using some esoteric Bureau of Labor statistics that Mr. Carter did not use. They know what Mr. Carter is talking about. They're trying to twist that statement in order to protect themselves from their outrageous tax reform record." (CBS)

Mondale said Sen. Dole led the fight in the Senate to preserve tax shelters for the rich. (CBS)

ABC treated this story as a :15 anchor report.

The 1:00 Mondale story, which ran third on CBS, included film of him defending Carter's tax proposals. AP,UPI,ABC,CBS -- (9/20/76)

Carter Whistle-Stops Through N.E., Blasts GOP

With bands playing and banners waving, Jimmy Carter headed west Monday on a whistle-stop train, giving his presidential campaign a touch of nostalgia and a chance to stir crowds in key states.

Invoking the memory of Harry Truman and his 1948 whistle-stop presidential campaign, Carter opened the trip with a rally in the main concourse of New York's Penn Station.

The 18-car train with a flag bedecked rear platform made its first stop at Newark, N.J., where Carter addressed a rally in front of the railroad station. From there it went on to Trenton and to five Pennsylvania cities including Harrisburg, Altoona, Johnstown and Pittsburgh.

The crowds were disappointing, small but enthusiastic, most of them turned out by organized labor, Ed Bradley reported. But it was the kind of event staged for maximum media coverage in three key states.

"It was an attempt to recreate the past and provide Jimmy Carter with an appropriate setting to extol the virtues of past Democratic presidents, and again declare himself heir to the tradition of Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy," Bradley reported.

Recalling what he considers the Republican heritage, Carter told a Harrisburg crowd: "What Coolidge and Harding, Hoover and Nixon meant to you is typical of the attitude of the Republican Party which has always been against the people, against homes, against jobs, against good health care, for the special interests." ABC and NBC said the statement received a boo from the crowd.

At Penn Station, Carter blamed President Ford and the Republicans in general for high unemployment and record budget deficits. He also chided Ford for lack of leadership.

"We need someone there who's not part of the system, who didn't create it. Gerald Ford's been there 28 years and he's part of it. He'll never change it," Carter said. (NBC)

The Democratic Committee charged \$1,000 for a short ride on the Carter whistle stop, and \$2,500 for the two-day trip. The Committee expects to raise \$100,000 and drum up interest in Democratic candidates, thus insuring a pro-Carter Congress.

ABC included cuts of Carter's speech, along with shots of a responsive crowd. The story, running 2:00, played fourth on the show.

NBC included film of Carter campaigning from the train's rear platform and excerpts of his speech in its #2, 2:20 story by Don Oliver.

The 2:00 Carter story, which ran fourth on CBS, included film of Carter speaking and shaking hands with supporters during his whistle-stop campaign trip. AP,UPI,Networks -- (9/20/76)

Carter Discusses Sex, Lust with Playboy

Jimmy Carter told Playboy magazine he has looked on a lot of women with lust and therefore "committed adultery in my heart many times." But he said God has forgiven him. (CBS)

"This is something that God recognizes I will do -- and I have done it -- and God forgives me for it," Carter was quoted as saying in a copyrighted Playboy interview for the magazine's November issue. (CBS)

Asked if he felt he had reassured people who might think he would be rigid and unbending if elected President, Carter delivered a long monologue on his religious beliefs and his concept of morality.

In one portion of his explanation, Carter said: "I try not to commit a deliberate sin. I recognize that I'm going to do it anyhow, because I'm human and I'm tempted. And Christ set some

impossible standards for us. Christ said, 'I tell you that anyone who looks on a woman with lust has in his heart already committed adultery.'

"I've looked on a lot of women with lust. I've committed adultery in my heart many times. This is something that God recognizes I will do -- and I have done it -- and God forgives me for it. But that doesn't mean that I condemn someone who not only looks on a woman with lust but who leaves his wife and shacks up with somebody out of wedlock. (NBC,CBS)

"Christ says, don't consider yourself better than someone else because one guy screws a whole bunch of women while the other guy is loyal to his wife. The guy who's loyal to his wife ought not to be condescending or proud because of the relative degree of sinfulness."

Carter said his marriage to his wife Rosalynn has been successful because he loves her "more than when I married her," because she's "fully equal to me in every way in our relationship" and because "we also share a religious faith."

Carter also said that because of his religious beliefs, he does not think he could ever lie, cheat or distort the truth as Presidents Nixon and Johnson did. (CBS)

Walter Cronkite said Carter's words during the interview were "mild for Playboy, but perhaps a little racy for Sunday school." (CBS)

Jody Powell, Carter's press secretary, said the interview as published was accurate and said he doubted that the bluntness of Carter's language would not hurt his candidacy. AP,UPI,Networks -- (9/20/76)

Mrs. Carter Not Upset by Playboy Interview

Rosalynn Carter said Monday that she has never worried about her husband committing adultery.

Commenting in response to questions about a Playboy magazine interview with the candidate, Mrs. Carter said, "I trust him completely. I've never had to worry about that at all."

Concerning the section of the interview about adultery and lust, Mrs. Carter said, "That was taken out of context. He was trying to tell what the Christian religion was, that God doesn't expect everyone to be perfect." AP -- (9/20/76)

Jimmy's Fuzzy Farm Fiasco

(Editorial, excerpted, St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

It is ironic that while Jimmy Carter campaigned through the primaries on a pledge to give Americans less government, he now advocates more government in virtually every program he proposes.

His farm plan is no exception. It is comprised in the main of two major proposals -- creation of a 60-day grain reserve and higher price supports, both of which would require heavy Washington involvement in American farming. Farmers have done increasingly well after nearly all federal controls were phased out in the early 1970s.

But now Carter would like to turn the clock back. He is proposing that the nation stockpile enough wheat and feed grains to meet domestic needs for 60 days. Half the grain would be held by farmers and the other half by the government.

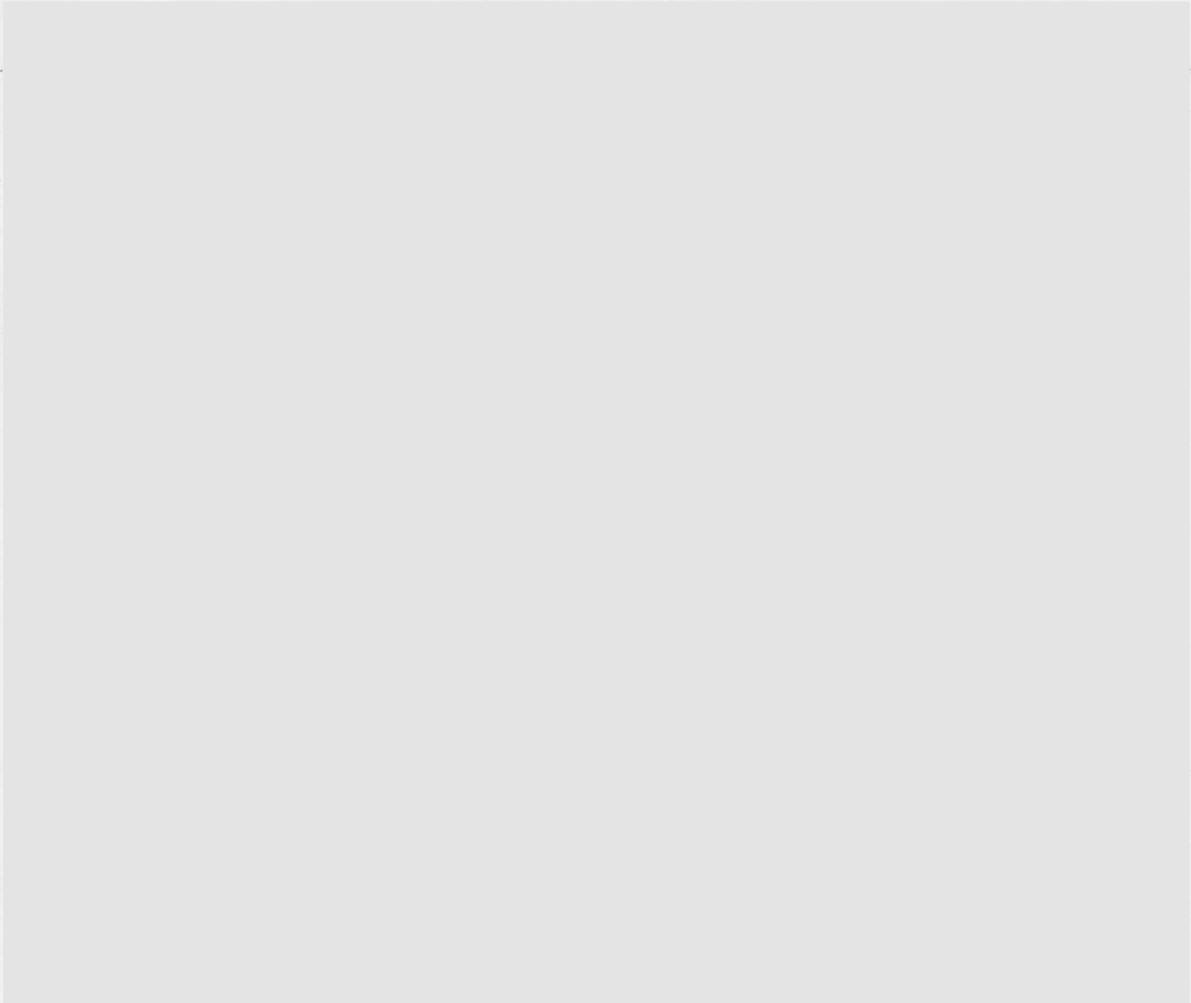
Carter's agricultural adviser said that he and others in the Carter camp are looking into the situation to try to find out how such a reserve could be accumulated and operated.

The same vacuum exists behind Carter's other major proposal -- higher price supports. Carter says they have to reflect the cost of producing commodities, but he hasn't indicated how much higher the supports should be.

Raising the price supports easily could add more billions to Carter's costly farm management plan. So it is quite possible that Carter's farm program would cost taxpayers at least \$10 billion in new expenditures -- a prospect that few Americans would enjoy if they were given the facts.

In calling for a return to government controls and management of American farms, Carter is not speaking for the great majority of farmers who oppose any reimposition of Washington controls. Furthermore, Carter has not made a case that such costly new programs are necessary. Farm prices generally have been good since controls were lifted and most farmers have benefitted from being able to manage their own affairs. Expanding world markets give promise of even better farm income in the years ahead.

At present it is estimated farmers are holding about a 79-day supply of wheat and feed grains in order to assure themselves the best prices for their grain. Obviously it is going to be extremely difficult for Carter to prove the country needs another 60-day stockpile in addition to this huge privately-held supply. Being among the nation's most intelligent and resourceful people, farmers probably won't buy Jimmy's fuzzy farm fiasco. -- (9/8/76)



INTERLANDI © 1976, LOS ANGELES TIMES

"And as for the Catholic hierarchy . . .!"

L.A. Times, 9/20/76

Visitor From Plains

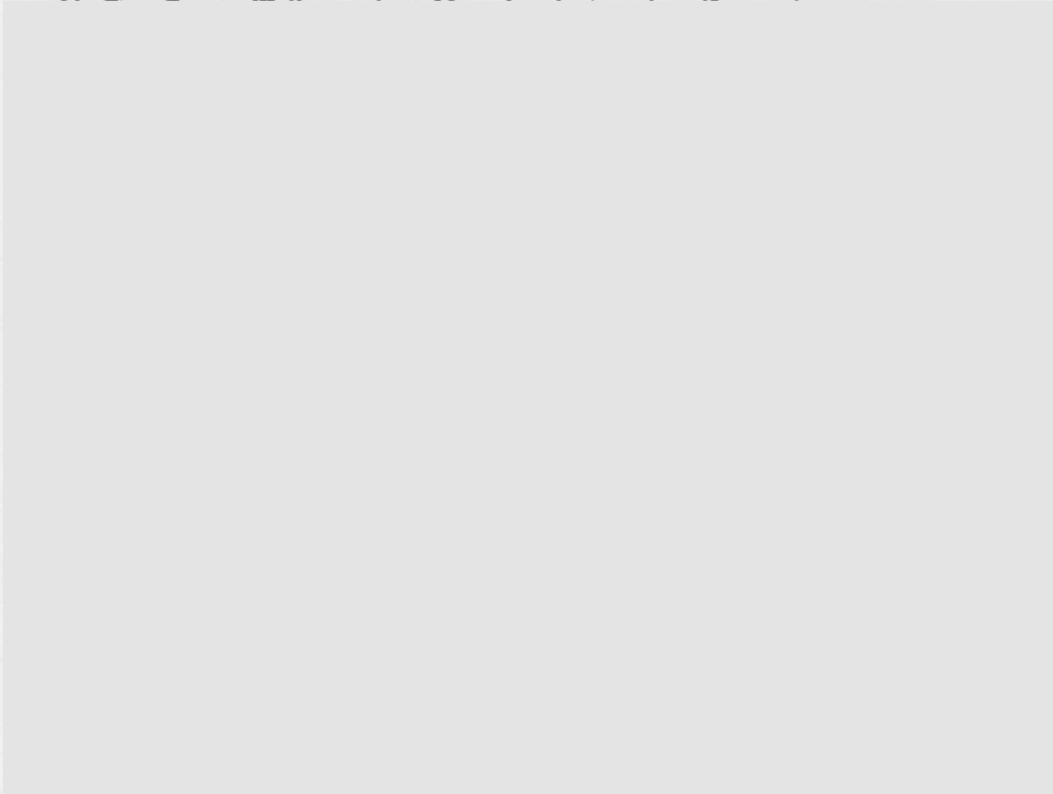
The appearances here yesterday by former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia were a welcome manifestation that the votes of Alabamians are important

Carter's distaste for heavy deficits is shared by this newspaper, but the Democratic majority in Congress must share more than equal blame for these

But at other times, Carter has endorsed massive new programs which, added together, would cost a minimum of \$100 billion a year.

Warning Of Hypocrisy

Democrat presidential candidate Jimmy Carter made a strange speech in a strange place Monday. He was in Alabama, standing be- lieve in. Mr. Carter speaks of work instead of welfare—yet proposes federaliza- tion of some of the most gigantic



A Georgian's Views: 'Carter Will Not Fool Me Twice'

By MARVIN GRIFFIN

(Reprinted from the Bainbridge
(Georgia) Post-Searchlight, Marvin Griffin,
editor.)

There is an old Chinese proverb that goes something like this: "If a man deceives me and steals my confidence, shame on him. If he does it a second time, shame on me.

Former Governor Jimmy Carter stole my confidence and deceived me once in 1970, but running for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency or not, in this year of 1976 Anno Domini, he will not do it the second time.

As I talk with Georgians from day to day, I find that I am not the only Georgian who was taken in by this man's political perfidy. Sure, I said during the gubernatorial campaign of 1970, "let's give the peanut-farmer a chance," and the words have returned to haunt me a hundred fold.

In 1970 this little known public figure came to see me three times in my office to ask my vote and help. I told him on his first visit: "All the good friends I know think you play too far left of the pitcher's mound on the field." To that he replied: "Governor, that cannot be. I am a peanut-farmer, a man of the soil, and I am a conservative in thought and deed." I then said to him, "you had better begin telling the people of Georgia that because your opponent, Carl Sanders, has already got the liberal market cornered."

He began to talk conservatively over Georgia, and the next time he visited me I agreed to support him. I not only agreed to support him, I agreed to endorse him publicly the next time I had news exposure in Atlanta. Heavens-to-Betsy, the next time proved to be at the Atlanta Press Club as the principal speaker at the club's luncheon, which was held at the White House Motel,

NBC, CBS Will Televisе Debates

While expressing renewed regrets at arrangements, NBC and CBS announced Monday they will televise Thursday's debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter.

There was no announcement from ABC. Earlier, PBS had announced it would televise the debate.

Meanwhile, the League of Women Voters announced that Edwin Newman of NBC News has been chosen as moderator of the first televised debate. The League said the panel questioning Ford and Carter also will include James P. Gannon of the Wall Street Journal, Elizabeth Drew of the New Yorker and Frank Reynolds of ABC News.

The panelists will serve only for the first debate. A League spokesman said there has been no decision yet whether Newman would act as moderator throughout all three scheduled debates.

George Herman of CBS confirmed reports that he was asked to join the panel, but refused. CBS President Richard Salant said last week that he would strongly recommend that CBS reporters decline to participate because of the reported input that the candidates had in choosing the panel.

As to Salant's objection to the League rule preventing the networks from filming audience reactions, the White House said Monday this was a serious issue, but the President would not give ground. Jimmy Carter could not be reached for a reply.

In a related action, the FCC Monday denied American Party candidate Lester Maddox's petition to be included in the debates.
AP,UPI,Networks -- (9/20/76)

A 10-Ring Circus

(Editorial, excerpted, Los Angeles Times)

Now comes Sen. Lowell Weicker with a complaint that it's wrong to exclude minor-party candidates from the three forthcoming television debates between President Ford and Jimmy Carter.

He took the Senate floor to argue that independent Eugene McCarthy "deserves to be heard, right along with the Republican and Democratic nominees. And, yes, for the chance to listen to McCarthy, hearing Lester Madox is the price we have to pay in a free society." A low blow, that.

Shinnyng a little higher on his dudgeon, Weicker said there might have been a conspiracy among Ford, Carter and the networks "to play only if the game is closed to everyone else." "What I cannot stomach," he continued, "is both parties using the Constitution as a bailing can for their sinking boats."

The senator's reasoning is as impenetrable as his metaphors. First, there's nothing in the Constitution relating to equal time for minor parties on TV. If every third- or splinter-party contender had the right to appear, there either would be no debates -- the networks would have no part of such a charade -- or the debates would have a circus atmosphere.

It makes no sense. The election will be won by either Ford or Carter, and they're the only ones who should appear if the debates are to be useful and instructive.

We, too, have been critical of the rules under which the League of Women Voters will stage the joint encounters. But our objections concern the format, not the number of participants.

We would like to see how they would handle themselves in head-to-head debate. That would be a better measure of their leadership qualities than rote answers to largely predictable questions.

But if the choice is between the present format and the mob scene that Weicker is proposing, we'll settle for what we have now. -- (9/20/76)



Let's have the commercials and then resume the debates!

A Bit of Introspection

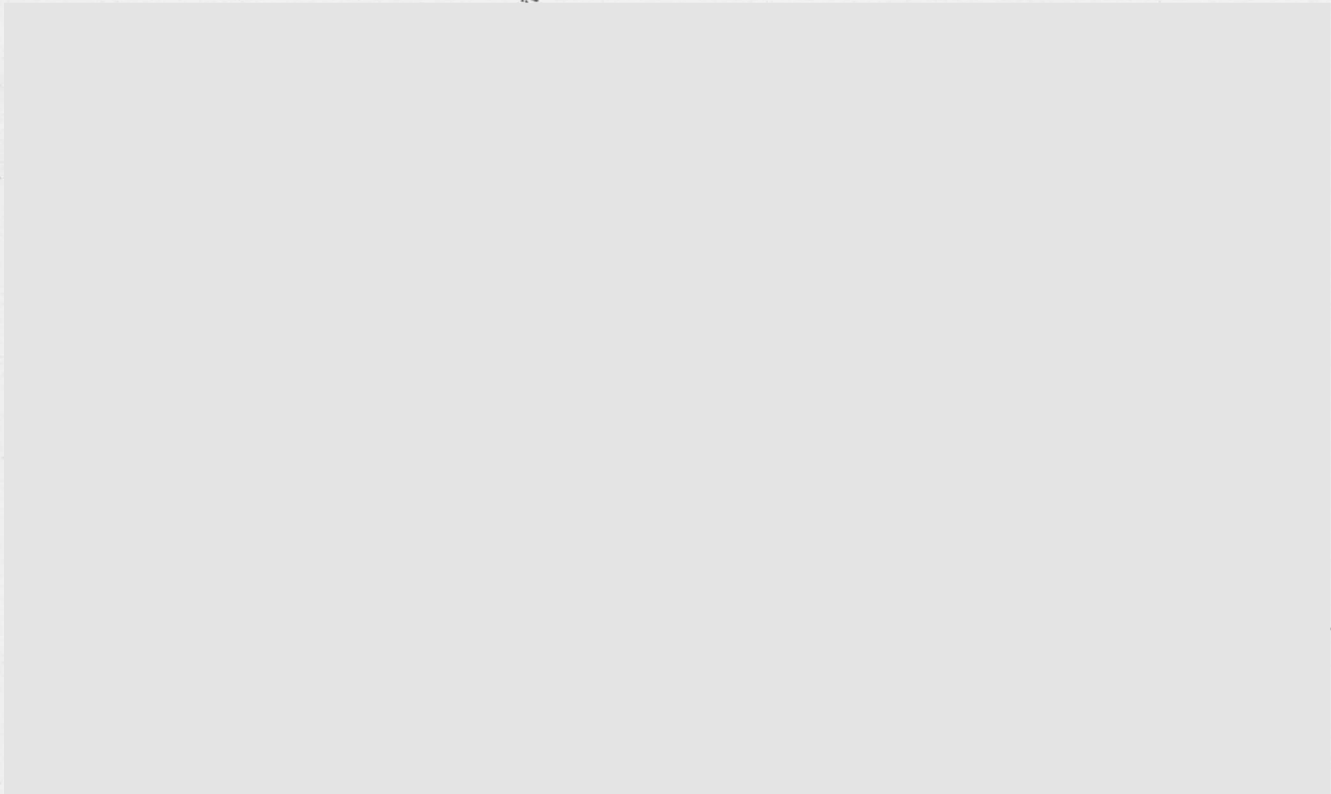
The following comments appeared in this space four years ago. They seem appropriate to repeat as another presidential election approaches — Ed

we can hope, will convey to the reader something of his times beyond what he finds even in the best news columns.

The informative value of opinion, in our experience, is best ex-

what we think, and we hope he or she will have found something enlightening in the reading.

Having done that, what does it add to pin one candidate's name on your lapel? We do not see any



"IT HAS BECOME A MAJOR CAMPAIGN ISSUE.... WHO SHOWS THE MOST COMPASSION!"

Dallas Morning News, 9/17/76

COULD TIP KEY STATES TO FORD

McCarthy May Cost Carter Vital Votes

BY GAYLORD SHAW

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—For more than a year, Eugene J. McCarthy has traveled from city to city, telling all who would listen that he was running for President again, this time as an independent.

Few paid much attention. In fact, the former Democratic senator from Minnesota recalled, "I announced my candidacy twice in Columbus (Ohio) and nobody noticed."

Now, however, McCarthy's forces contend that petition drives and court fights assure their candidate of being on the presidential ballots in 30 states.

He is also showing a sliver of support in national polls—both Gallup and Harris report he is winning 6% of the vote nationwide—and that sliver is sending a shiver through the camp of Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter, the current front runner in the polls.

"There's no state he could carry," one Democratic strategist recently said of McCarthy, "but in marginal states he could tip it to the Republicans."

Pollster Louis Harris, reporting that a survey for ABC News found McCarthy with 8% of the vote in the six largest states, said that the votes he drained from Carter "could be the determining element" in the Nov. 2 election.

Thus, the 60-year-old McCarthy—his hair white, his face more lined, his tall frame heavier than when he rallied many thousands to his anti-war banner in 1968 and virtually drove Lyndon B. Johnson into retirement—is being cast as a potential spoiler of Carter's presidential hopes.

Does it bother McCarthy, who was

a Democrat for nearly four decades, that he might be responsible for keeping Republican Gerald R. Ford in the White House?

"No, I don't think so," he replied over breakfast last week, adding a not-so-subtle dart. "I don't see much, overall, to lead me to believe Carter would be a better President."

Carter plays down McCarthy's candidacy. He told newsmen last week that he would not alter his own campaign to elevate McCarthy to the status of "a major opponent," but rather would let the former professor, who is a published poet, get what votes he could "by default."

The Democratic nominee said that McCarthy was only a minor threat in most areas of the country but acknowledged that his independent candidacy appeared to have the support of about 8% or 9% of the voters in California and also was strong in New York.

Democratic National Chairman Robert S. Strauss agreed that McCarthy's support was small, but he viewed it as genuine. "There's no

question but that it's out there—and it's real," Strauss said recently.

"It has held, so far," he added. But he predicted that McCarthy's percentage would evaporate as the election neared. "Most people generally don't want to make a protest vote, and they know that this is what it would be," he said.

McCarthy, of course, disagrees. He insists that his campaign is not a protest movement but a serious effort to win the Presidency. And he thinks it is progressing nicely.

"We knew in the beginning that we would have to wait until the distraction of the two conventions was out of the way before we could really get serious attention," he said, "and as of now our efforts have gone pretty much on schedule."

McCarthy has filed suit against the two major candidates and the television networks in an effort to gain a spot in the coming presidential campaign debates. Only partially in jest, he volunteered to be the moderator.

As he awaits the outcome of this court action, McCarthy is continuing a sporadic series of five-minute network commercials. A fund-raising plea accompanying each commercial has brought in enough money to pay for the next, he said.

But mostly, McCarthy's is a low-cost, low-key personal campaign. So far, he said, he has raised and spent \$300,000. His campaign staff numbers fewer than a half dozen persons and operates out of an apartment on the edge of downtown Washington.

He was never known as an energetic campaigner, and McCarthy's daily schedule sometimes includes only one or two events.

Months ago McCarthy stopped sending out press releases. "Nobody printed them," he said. "It was a waste of paper and money." But increasingly, he is meeting with the media to practice what has become a polished soft-sell.

At a recent breakfast with a group of Washington correspondents, McCarthy ticked off the barriers he had overcome in getting his name on the ballot, saying, "At least we've straightened out a lot of state laws."

His chief aide, Jerry Eller, listed 39 states in which he said McCarthy was certain to be on the ballot: Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, Florida, Michigan, Utah, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Illinois, Alaska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Iowa, Tennessee, New Mexico, Colorado, New York, Minnesota, Vermont, New Hampshire, Mississippi, North Dakota, Louisiana, Arizona, Wyoming and Washington.

Eller said that McCarthy's lawyers were continuing court actions in efforts to gain spots on the ballots of California and several other states, the largest of which is Texas.

At the breakfast with newsmen,

HAK, Kaunda Meet

Secretary Kissinger met with Zambian President Kaunda Monday to seek his acceptance for plans to install black majority government in Rhodesia and Namibia.

In an arrival statement, Kissinger said, "I believe considerable progress has been made towards these objectives, and I will now present these conclusions to President Kaunda to see what further steps need to be taken." (NBC,CBS)

But after three hours of talks, a noncommittal Kaunda would only say that he wants to consult with other black leaders. (CBS)

Kissinger presumably told the Zambian President that he now expects Rhodesia's white minority government to issue a clear statement by the end of the week, setting the stage for negotiation for black majority rule in Rhodesia. (Networks)

If all goes well, Barrie Dunsmore reported, there could be a constitutional conference on Rhodesia in two months.

Richard Valeriani reported Kissinger is aware that Rhodesia has backed down on similar promises in the past because of domestic pressures. But Kissinger feels that because the U.S. and South Africa are involved this time, Smith will not "risk" backing down. (Networks)

"As the inventor of shuttle diplomacy, Kissinger realizes that the African shuttle has not reached a critical stage where there must be no hesitation, but rather the creation of positive momentum, designed to keep both sides committed to negotiations," Bernard Kalb reported. (CBS)

ABC presented silent film of Kissinger at the airport and shaking hands with Kaunda, with a voice-over report by Dunsmore. The story ended in an anchor wrap-up. It ran 1:50, 12th in the show.

NBC's piece, which ran 2:07, in the #4 slot, viewed excerpts of HAK's statement and his meeting with Kaunda.

The 2:00 Kissinger story, which ran seventh on CBS, included film of Kissinger meeting with Kaunda. AP,UPI,Networks -- (9/20/76)

Smith Confident of S. African Settlement

Prime Minister Ian Smith said Monday his talks with Secretary Kissinger had definite results that could lead to quick settlement of the debate over the pace of Rhodesia's move toward black majority rule.

Interviewed by the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corp., Smith said the "cordial and businesslike" meetings in Pretoria, Sunday, "produced concrete results which could lead to a settlement in the near future." AP,UPI,NBC,CBS -- (9/20/76)

Harriman Meets with Brezhnev

Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev met Monday with former U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman, the first American he has seen privately in more than a year.

Harriman, 84, said the meeting lasted two hours 45 minutes and he described it as "frank and friendly." He declined to discuss the subject of the talks.

The official Tass news agency said Brezhnev and Harriman "discussed relations between the USSR and the USA and several world problems."

Harriman is among several Democrats advising Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter on foreign policy. He said Monday he was making a "private visit" to the Soviet Union and did not represent the candidate. AP,UPI,NBC -- (9/20/76)

PRESIDENCYFirst FamilyPresident Interested in Daughter's Social Life

President Ford says that unlike his wife, he would be surprised if his 19-year-old daughter Susan had an affair.

"I'd protest in a most vigorous way, and I'd counsel her. But I don't think that would happen -- not the way Susan was brought up," the President said in an interview in the October issue of Ladies' Home Journal.

Ford, in the magazine interview, said he has considerable interest in the boys Susan dates. "If there is anyone she seems to be showing the slightest sign of being serious about, I want to know all about him and his family. But she has no intention of marrying until she is much older," the President said. AP -- (9/20/76)

Times of TV News Items
September 20, 1976

	ABC	NBC	CBS
<u>ADMINISTRATION NEWS</u>			
1. Ford/taxes	1:30(lead)	2:04(lead)	2:36(lead)
2. HAK/Africa	1:50(12)	2:07(4)	2:00(7)
<u>OTHER MAJOR NEWS</u>			
1. Carter whistlestop	2:00(4)	2:20(2)	2:00(4)
2. Reporters/debates	:15(15)	:26(3)	
3. Ian Smith/Rhodesia		2:00(5)	1:15(8)
4. Harriman/Moscow		:25(6)	
5. Soviet MIG/defector		1:25(7)	
6. Olaf Palme/Sweedeen	2:00(7)	:30(8)	2:00(13)
7. Poland special		3:54(9)	
8. UAW/Ford talks	:15(9)	:16(10)	:20(16)
9. Lung cancer		2:11(11)	
10. Carter/Playboy	(16)	:42(13)	:45(5)
11. Ca. fence art		2:11(14)	
12. Dole/Florida	1:45(2)		2:00(2)
13. Mondale	:15(3)		1:00(3)
14. Turkish plane crash	:15(5)		
15. HEW/civil rights		:20(12)	
16. NATO maneuvers	2:00(6)		
17. Mandel/jury	1:35(8)		
18. Ford Motor Co./focus	3:00(10)		
19. Stocks up	:10(11)		:15(14)
20. Maddox/debates			1:20(6)
21. Pakistanian immigrants	:30(13)		
21. West Point women	1:30(14)		
22. S.F./S.African consulat			:15(9)
24. Athens/Pan Express			:15(10)
25. British ship collision			:25(11)
26. Glomar Explorer			:20(12)
27. Laetrile			:30(17)

News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1976

Leading The News...

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

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Jostling for the Edge

As the two candidates readied themselves for their first debate this week and their teams of seconds wrangled over the details, TIME National Political Correspondent Robert Ajemian followed the maneuverings of both sides. His report:

It was a matter of style. Gerald Ford's negotiators said it was necessary that the two debaters be standing. It was undignified and out of the question for the President to be seated during any debate. But Jimmy Carter's men wanted their candidate seated, both to minimize Ford's height advantage (6 ft. 1 in. v. 5 ft. 10 in.) and because Carter, like most people, tends to be less aggressive sitting down. It was fine for Jimmy to be aggressive with Ford, but not at the risk of ridiculing the presidency. Carter's team lost: it would be a stand-up debate.

The bargaining for cosmetic advantages went on. The Carter people struck back, insisting that the debaters not stand behind presidential-size lecterns. That way, they thought, Ford's chunky torso would be more clearly visible. More important, a big presidential lectern would mask one of slim Jimmy's resources: his agile physique. "Jimmy uses his hands and body beautifully," said one of the Carter team. "The President has zero body language." The Carter group won the lower, more revealing lecterns.

There was something almost silly about all this jostling for an edge, for the most trivial advantage that might make the debaters look or behave better. Except that the stakes were so large, the impact of the 1960 Kennedy-Nixon debates still so sharply felt in every politician's gizzard. This first debate would

surely be the most critical event of the 1976 campaign, and both candidates knew it.

As the President's strategists view it, the debate offers Ford two large opportunities. First, as a man with 28 years in Government, he can show himself as a leader with a broad grasp of all the issues. Ford can be impressive in his presentation of an argument. Last February, during the New Hampshire primary campaign, he delivered to state and local officials an explanation of the new federal budget that some observers thought—remarkable, considering the subject—was outstanding in its detail and clarity. As House minority leader in the '60s, standing in the well of the House and speaking from hastily scribbled notes, Ford became skilled at summing up debates. Remembers one colleague: "He was never abrasive, even though he was always partisan, and he never showed the tension."

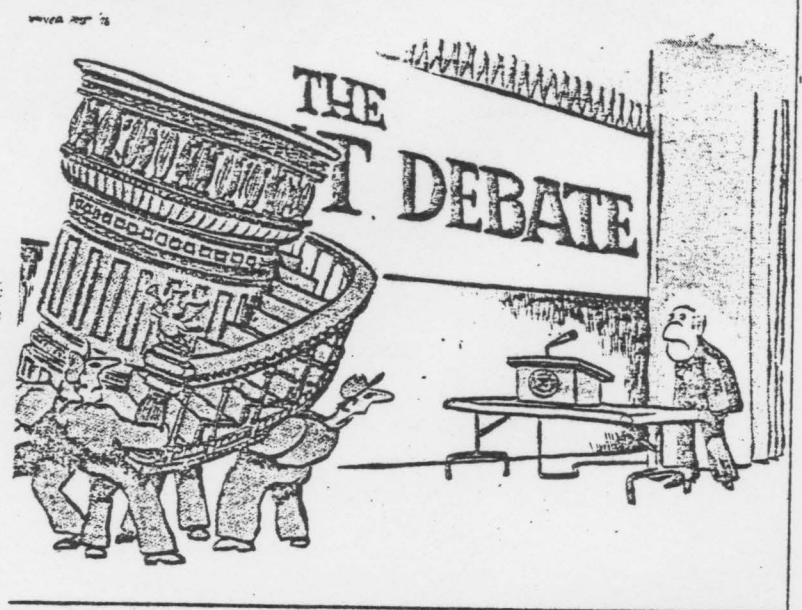
Soft Attacker. The second opportunity is to make Carter seem hypocritical on the issues. "Carter is such a delicious target," says one Ford counselor. "He promises everybody." The question among the staff is whether Ford has the finesse to bring off such an exercise. "Ford is not a hard attacker," says Stu Spencer, the President's deputy campaign manager. "He went after Reagan in Texas on the Panama Canal and wound up shooting himself in the leg. He's a soft attacker." But ever since his scrappy acceptance speech in Kansas City, Ford seems to have a new enthusiasm about himself. He has pored over Carter's statements for the past several years and memorized the inconsistencies he has found there. If the questioners do not challenge Carter this week,



OSCAR REEVE—DREW POST

OSCAR REEVE—DREW POST

"It's Mr. Nixon—offering some painters on debates."



"Scuse me there, fella, is this where Carter's pulpit goes?"

PREPPING FORD

Gerald Ford's debate coaches have spent much of their time in recent weeks living in the past—poring over every detail of the 1960 Kennedy-Nixon debates. Michael Raoul-Duval, the debate "project manager," has gone so far as to study a 1961 master's thesis on the debates written by a Stanford University journalism student, while William Carruthers, the White House television consultant, has sat through the kinescopes of each of the four debates three times. The rigorous research is characteristic of the two men's approach to any task.

At the White House, they often refer to Mike Duval, 38, as a member of the "junior varsity." That seems like a distinct misnomer. In two years of working

for the President, Duval has been assigned to one top-rated project after another: the development of Ford's energy policy, the overhaul of the intelligence agencies, the negotiations with Ronald Reagan's staff over the Republican platform and finally the war-gaming for the debates. A Georgetown University graduate with a law degree from the University of California, Duval is plainly excited about his latest assignment. "For the first time in history, a sitting President has agreed to debate," he said last week. "It's possible that 50 per cent of the voters are capable of switching their votes by the debates. That makes them even more extraordinary."

Breaking China: Duval joined Richard Nixon in 1970 as an advance man and now holds the title that once belonged to men like Theodore Sorensen and Charles Colson: special counsel to the President. One colleague labeled Duval "the ultimate gamesman and tactician. It's amazing how far down a chain of events he can think." Duval has a reputation for being overtly aggressive, but while that persistence has irked more than a few Washington bureaucrats, it sits well in the White House. "Mike is regarded here as a man who breaks a fair amount of china," said a ranking Administration official.



Tony Korody—Sigma



Wally McNamee—Newsweek

Carruthers (left) and Duval: 'Fifty per cent of the voters are capable of switching'

COACHING CARTER

One is an intense, buttoned-down, bookish workhorse. Another is a rumped, bearded personification of the "hang loose" philosophy, and the third is an old-hand adman who has been masterminding Jimmy Carter's media messages for the last ten years. Together, they make up Carter's coaching team for the 1976 Presidential debates.

Atlanta lawyer Stuart Eizenstat, who gives his age as "33 going on 53," heads Carter's task force on campaign issues and has prepared the briefing book for this week's debate. A slight, bespectacled Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of North Carolina and Harvard Law School, Eizenstat plies his trade with a single-minded determination, and no frivolity. Every research paper and memo is alphabetized, categorized—and then Carter-ized. Last week, Eizenstat bounced a statement prepared for Carter, saying: "That goes too far. It's a nice statement to make after he's elected." Eizenstat joined Carter in 1970 and midway through 1974 began spending evenings and Sundays in the Georgia governor's mansion honing Carter's positions "from A to Z" with the aid of a tape recorder. His ascetic devotion to duty has earned the issues unit the slightly admiring, slightly derisive sobriquet "Eizenstat and his Twelve Apostles."

Eizenstat wanted to call in a host of experts and deluge Carter with stacks of memos. But that approach was vetoed in favor of the low-key tack favored by Barry Jagoda, a 32-year-old former television-news producer who joined Carter early this year (and blithely wore the same creased, threadbare suit throughout the primary campaign). "I'm concerned about overpreparation," said the bearded Jagoda. "We can play speech-coach, but I don't think he needs any of that." As "debate coordinator," Jagoda is handling the technical and staging details: selecting a network make-up man, familiarizing Carter with cuing devices and "creating a uniform environment on the stage." His task is to ensure that the challenger starts out on equal footing with the incumbent President. "If Ford stands, we stand; if Ford sits, we sit; if Ford uses a podium, we use a podium," explained Jagoda. "But we don't want anybody to stand behind a large podium with a Presidential seal on it."

'Peanut Productions': Jagoda's ally in the "relax-and-take-it-easy" school of Presidential debating is campaign advertising director Jerry Rafshoon, 42 (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 2). For Presidential campaign advertising, Rafshoon created a company that he calls Peanut Productions—a title fully in keeping with his



Susan T. McElhinney—Newsweek

casual, off-hand manner: When the staff was talking about getting a stand-in for the 5-foot 9-inch Carter for lighting rehearsals, Rafshoon chuckled: "Who can we find who's short enough?" At one point Rafshoon did propose that Carter

Some Advice for the Coming TV Debates

By DAVID BRUDNOY

One is gratified, as a long-time practitioner of the art of television debate, to learn that our once and our future kings

elephant (or donkey), he will pay less attention to your gems of wisdom. The trick here is: don't distract the viewer

Human Events, 9/25/76

TIME CITIZENS' PANEL

So Far, a Personality Test

To track how the voters make up their minds this election year, TIME has commissioned the public opinion research firm of Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc. to interview periodically members of a TIME Citizens' Panel. A similar panel was used to measure the mood of voting-age Americans in the months before the 1972 presidential election. The 1976 panel consists of 300 registered voters chosen at random out of a carefully selected sample of 1,500 people who are a cross section of the national electorate. The first report follows:

More than anything else—the economy, national defense and Big Government—voters this year are concerned with the two candidates' personalities. Only three out of ten panelists believe that Americans will vote primarily on the basis of the campaign issues. The majority see the election as being a choice between two men and their abilities to handle the Oval Office job. But one out of two panelists has not yet irrevocably decided how to vote and could be swayed in either direction. This group includes nominal supporters of both Carter and Ford, though Carter's backing tends to be particularly thin.

The Debates. Regardless of whom they support, eight out of ten panelists were eagerly looking forward to this week's verbal duel as a way to get to know the candidates better. Said Marie Silence, a Republican from Jacksonville: "I want to see who is quickest answering [questions] and who will be caught off guard." Predicted Harvey Hartter, a pro-Ford laborer in Fairview, Kans.: "I'll find out a lot of things about them when they are on the spot. You can find out what they really stand for."

“Carter's not a party to the mess in Washington, scandals, Watergate.”

By 4 to 3, the panelists expect Carter to do better than Ford in the debates. Explained Mrs. Howard Cable, a moderate Democrat in Hyattsville, Md.: "I think that Carter has a stronger personality." Said Eleanor Squeglia, a conservative Democrat in Medford, Mass.: "He can express his feelings better than Ford. Ford can't make speeches without a written [text] in front of him. You can't have a debate off a piece of paper." Nevertheless, many of the panelists believe Ford will benefit in the de-

bates from his 28 years in Washington. Said Clyde Bullington, a blue-collar liberal from Madison Heights, Mich.: "Ford has the experience. Ford's been in politics longer. He knows the ropes." But many panelists believe this will be offset by Carter's legwork during the campaign. Said Alvin Harris, the black manager of a housing project in Danbury, Conn.: "Carter is more knowledgeable of the needs of the American people. Carter has done his homework, visiting different areas of the country."

Doubts about Carter. The debates are particularly important to Carter. One out of three Ford backers on the panel said he might be willing to switch to Carter, but only if Carter can demonstrate in the debates that he is clearly the better man for the job. Carter also still has to prove himself to many of his own supporters, even to some of those who cannot imagine themselves actually voting for Ford.

One out of five Carter backers is not yet certain who the Democratic candidate is and where he stands. In addition, two out of three panelists fault Carter for being fuzzy on the issues. Paul Pizzini, a white-collar worker from Baltimore, likes Carter's fresh face, self-confidence and "Southern-fried charisma" but complained that "he changes his mind." Said Faith Foss, a college professor from Northampton, Mass.: "I think he goes with the wind." Some voters suspect that Carter is deliberately obfuscating. Said Leila Rohde, the wife of a postman in Sun Valley, Ariz.: "He speaks half-truths. He talks like a lawyer, undermining what he said so that you don't know what to believe after a time." Still others would agree with the skeptical view of Douglas Ross, a moderate Republican from Jacksonville, N.C., that "all candidates are fuzzy on the issues." Added Rosemary Werner, an elderly conservative Republican from Lancaster, Calif.: "It's very risky to vote for anyone, really."

One out of five panelists fears that Carter would turn out to be a big spender. Said Judith DeWilde, a moderate Republican from Doylestown, Pa.: "He's promising all things to all people. Somebody has to say who is going to pay for the guaranteed wage program and the national health bill." A third of the panel shared the feeling that Carter is too much of an unknown, and that makes

“Carter speaks half-truths, so you don't know what to believe.”

GROUP OF GOVERNORS' RACES

WHERE DEMOCRATS ARE SURE TO KEEP A STRANGLE HOLD

Experts size up 14 elec-
Republicans stand to
gains—but Democrats
win some big ones, too.
State-by-State outlook—

Whatever happens in the presidential
this November, Democrats are all
likely to retain lopsided control of
the nation's statehouses.

It is the outlook from political ex-
perts in the 14 States with gubernatorial
elections this fall, following the year's
to-last Governorship primaries on
September 14.

Party choices were selected in New
Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Is-
land, Utah and Vermont. In addition,
Washington was to name its nominees
September 21.

As Republican and Democratic lead-
ers size up the prospects, the most that
Republicans can hope for is a net gain of
one or two Governorships. They now
control only 13, as against 36 held by
Democrats and one held by an
independent, in Maine.

Republicans see a strong
chance to take over Democrat-
ically-held Governorships in Illi-
nois, Utah and Delaware, and a
possible victory in Montana.

Democrats, in turn, expect to
pick up statehouses in West Vir-
ginia and North Carolina, and
they see an outside chance or
better in Washington.

Here is the State-by-State
outlook, as reported by the
magazine's regional bureaus:

In the eight States where
Democrats are Governors—

Illinois. In what appears to be
the hottest Statehouse race,
feuding Democrats could well
lose control of the Governor's
mansion in Springfield.

Last March, Democratic Gov-
ernor Daniel Walker lost his bid
for renomination. It went in-
stead to Secretary of State Mi-
chael J. Howlett, the candidate
of Chicago Mayor Richard J.
Daley's political organization.

Howlett, 62, has won
Statewide office four times. But
the portly, affable Chicagoan is
now getting the most searching

look Illinois voters have ever given him.
He has been hurt by disclosures that he
drew consultant's fees from a Chicago
steel company while in public office.

The Republican nominee is James R.
Thompson, 40, a former U.S. attorney.
The 6-foot 6-inch lawyer won a reputa-
tion for rectitude a few years ago by
sending scores of politicians to jail, in-
cluding some Daley associates.

He has accused Howlett of being a
functionary of the Daley "machine."

Howlett has struck back by accusing
Thompson, who was appointed to the
U.S. attorney's job by President Nixon,
of being "Mr. Nixon's attorney."

Independent polls have shown How-
lett trailing Thompson by 20 points.

Delaware. The voters in this State
have re-elected sitting Governors only
three times in this century, so incum-
bency won't necessarily help Democrat-
ic Governor Sherman W. Tribbitt.

Tribbitt, 53, won in 1972 with 51.3
per cent of the vote against a weaker
candidate than he now faces.

His Republican opponent this year is
Pierre S. ("Pete") du Pont IV, one of the

most successful vote getters in the State.
Du Pont, 41, is a scion of a family with a
heavy influence on Delaware's econo-
my. He is leaving the U.S. House of
Representatives after three terms.

Montana. Democratic Governor
Thomas L. Judge is rated as a slight
favorite to win a second term. But a
close race is seen.

The Judge administration has been
dogged by a scandal involving workers'-
compensation funds. The 41-year-old
Governor has been put further on the
defensive by disclosures that \$94,000 in
campaign funds collected in his 1972
race was not reported as required by
State law.

A strong challenge is being mounted
by Republican Robert L. Woodahl, 45,
State attorney general, who spearhead-
ed a probe of the misuse of workers'-
compensation funds.

Utah. Democratic Governor Calvin L.
Rampton is completing a third term and
is not seeking a fourth. In the race to
succeed him, the Republican nominee,
Utah Attorney General Vernon B. Rom-
ney, 52, is favored.

WHO HOLDS THE STATEHOUSES



DEMOCRATS — 36 STATES
REPUBLICANS — 13 STATES
INDEPENDENT — 1 STATE

★ STATES HOLDING GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

THE MOST HAPPY FELLA

Squelching hecklers is one of Nelson Rockefeller's favorite political sports. But last week, the Vice President outdid himself. When Rocky made a campaign stop with Sen. Robert Dole in Binghamton, N.Y., a crowd of college students greeted him with chants of "Attie-

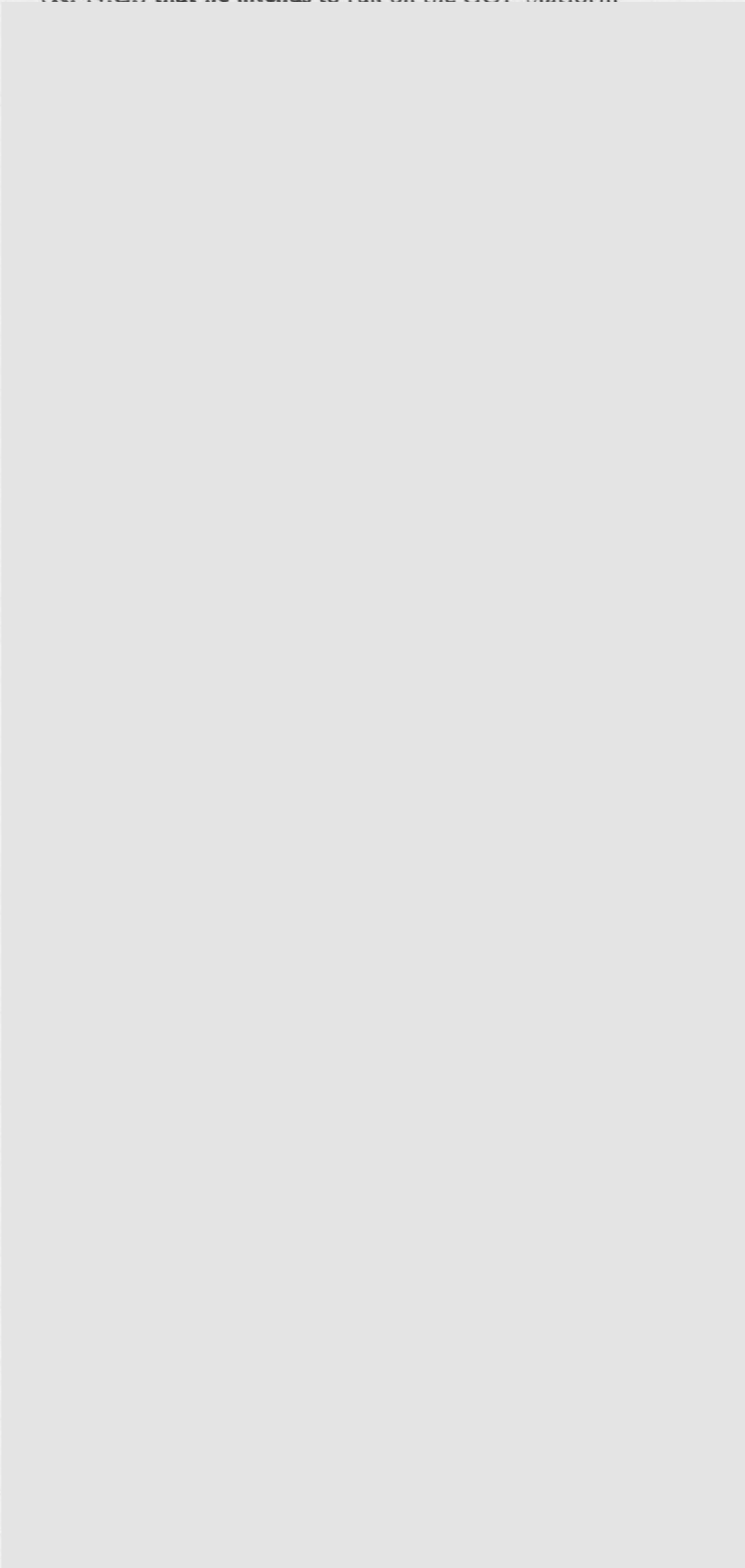
nists might have infiltrated the staff of Sen. Henry M. Jackson, a conservative Democrat. Rockefeller later took the Senate floor and apologized to Jackson, his staff—and the entire U.S. Senate. A recent issue of the biweekly magazine *New Times* reported in its political gossip column that shortly

the hands of a North Carolina businessman and carried it off. After a second outraged Reaganite ripped out the New York delegation's phone in reprisal, Rocky flourished the receiver and the dangling cord and said, "You've got to have *some* fun."

Some wondered whether the fun might be getting a bit out of hand: Rockefeller, 68, will remain Vice President and could become Presi-

Ford's Platform Woes
**The Rocky-Dole
Comedy Routine**

With the election little more than a month away, President Ford had better get his act together. The President reportedly has indicated to conservative leaders such as Ronald Reagan and Sen. Jesse Helms (R.-N.C.) that he intends to run on the GOP platform

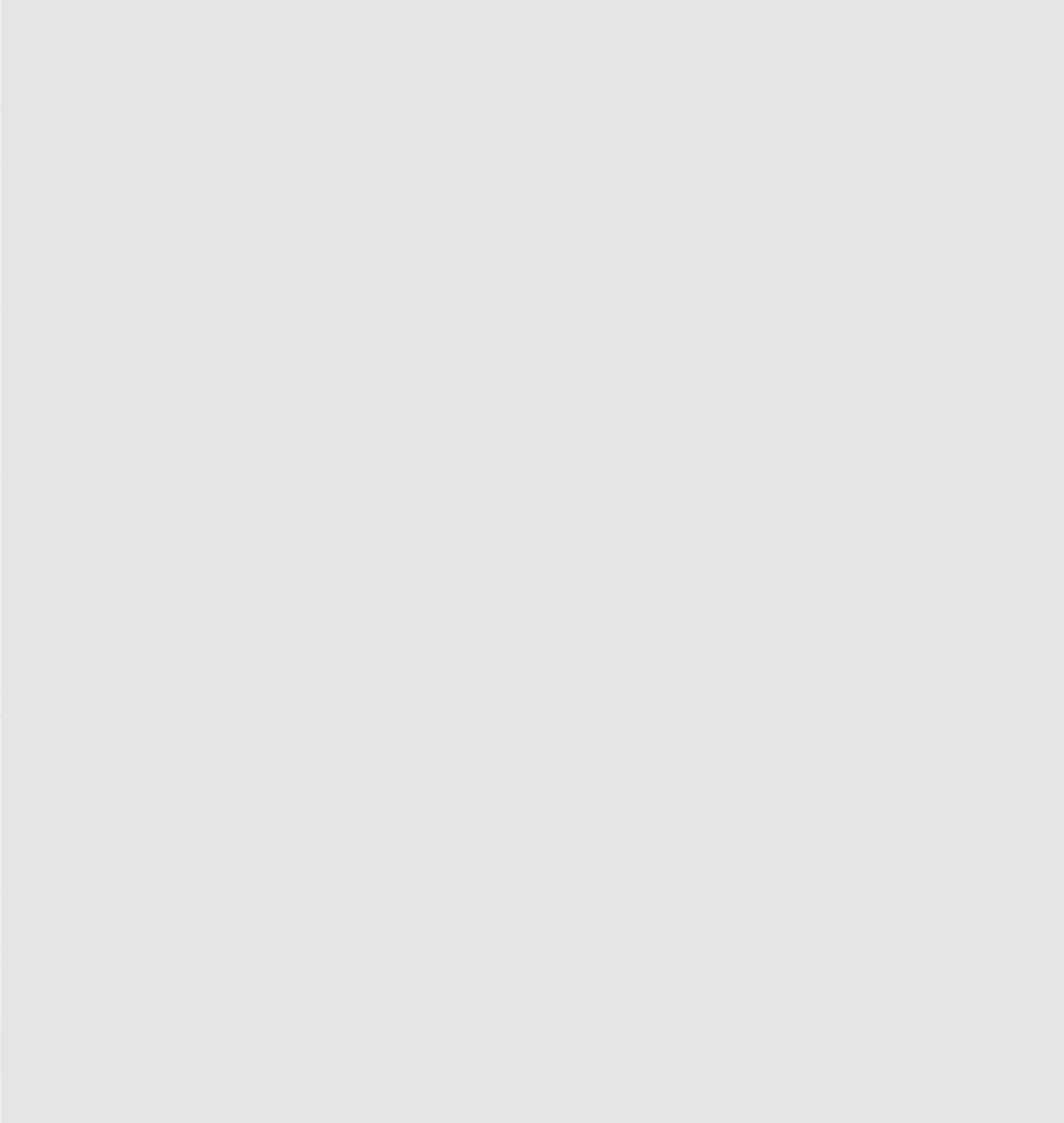


Is Carter Pulling a Ford?

By Ken Auletta

It was the week that should not have been for Jimmy Carter. As the challenger, he should have spent the first full week of the fall campaign chasing Gerald Ford. Instead, he spent the week chasing through ethnic

Thus one of Carter's chief weapons—the presumption of a carefully plotted, skillfully executed campaign against a bumbling opponent—was blunted. Two plane-loads of national correspondents were suddenly awake



White House Watch

Carter Talk

by John Osborne

The people who talk about Jimmy Carter in the following excerpts from interviews conducted during the first week of September, in Plains and in nearby Americus, Georgia, have these claims to know something about him:

Billy Carter is Jimmy's younger brother. Gloria Spann is the older of two sisters. Her younger sister, Ruth Carter Stapleton, lives in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and practices what she calls "inner healing" throughout the world. Alton Carter, aged 88, is by seniority the head of the family and the brother of Jimmy Carter's late father, James Earl Carter. Hugh Carter, one of Alton's two sons, was elected to Jimmy's seat in the Georgia senate in 1966, has been Jimmy's friend since boyhood, and watches the home front in southern Georgia for him now. Hugh breeds and sells worms and, with his father, runs an antiques store in Plains. Mary Anne Thomas is a friend who lives in the Sumter County seat, Americus. Her former husband, Russell, who is mentioned, is a peanut farmer and a friend of Jimmy Carter. Bruce Edwards, aged 29, has been the pastor of the Plains Baptist Church since January 1975.

"Jimmy's book" is his *Why Not the Best?*, a tract that his best friends wouldn't call an autobiography.

Billy Carter

Q: You've known your brother Jimmy all your life. What makes him tick?

Billy: I'm 13 years younger than Jimmy and I didn't really know Jimmy until I was about four years old. He came back to Plains (from the Navy) in the fall of 1953 and I left in the spring of '55 (for the Marines, jobs in Atlanta, etc.) and I didn't come back here to stay until the spring of '63. I went to Emory (a Methodist college in Atlanta) for two

and a half years, flunked out, I was a career freshman, you might say. Never passed anything. Now about Jimmy. The family as a whole, I'd say we're all individuals. Me and Jimmy are extremely close but we're far apart, too. We all have a bad habit which I do, my Mother does, Jimmy does. We say what we damn please, regardless of whether anybody agrees with us or not. And Jimmy, I'm not saying this because he's my brother, but Jimmy's the smartest human being I've ever known. I say, from both learning and the ability to learn, and to change. He can take a subject he knows absolutely nothing about and by talking to people and by reading and by breaking down what he's heard, in a very short period he knows as much about it as anybody. I know more about peanuts than Jimmy does, but I won't let him know that because in a couple of days he'd know more than I do about peanuts.

Q: Was it the raising he got that makes him tick, or something born in him?

A: Partly raising, partly something born.

Q: I assume you got essentially the same raising?

A: No, mine was different. I was 13 years younger, like I say, and I was raised almost as the only child. It's kind of hard to be the first child in a family, I guess, and I know with my own kids it's a lot better to be the baby than to be the oldest. (Note: Ruth Carter Stapleton, the younger sister, says somewhat the same thing in her book, *The Gift of Inner Healing*: "My father had loved me very deeply. . . . I had been raised to believe that I was God's gift to the world, the most beautiful child ever born." Discovering that she wasn't contributed to the agony that contributed to the spiritual experience that, according to Gloria Spann, led to Jimmy's being "born again." It's evident that Jimmy as the first born had a sterner upbringing than his brother and younger sister did, though not as stern a raising as he remembers now.)

Hovering Presence

It isn't Eugene McCarthy's habit to offer his admirers easy choices. And this year, he's making things harder than ever. We do not, for example, share his casually stated but deeply felt belief that defeating Gerald Ford is scarcely more worthwhile than defeating Jimmy Carter. McCarthy's third (and least promising) try for the presidency is predicated on the assumption that there isn't much distance on issues between the two major party candidates. It's not McCarthy's way of saying things but it's still Tweedledee and Tweedledum.

We think the contest involves something more than what Freud called the narcissism of small differences. Politics is the defense and pursuit of interests. *The New York Times* a while back reported that, in a poll of corporation and bank executives, 150 supported Ford and 18 opted for Carter. Such a lopsided tally says something about expectations on taxes, jobs, health care, other social services, the general balance of the economy, and prospects for private gain. The rich are much too meticulous and rational in fertilizing their assets to endorse one candidate when the other would do as well. Businessmen expect to do better by Ford and that is the bottom line case for the Democrats and Carter. Jimmy Carter won't try to build the New Jerusalem, but it's certain the incumbent wouldn't give the idea a second thought. Maybe he thinks Grand Rapids is utopia.

It is possible that in a tight election, McCarthy's votes might be the difference between a Carter victory and a Ford squeak-through. Democratic party chairman Bob Strauss, who is not a worrier, fears that McCarthy, whom he dislikes, might be able to throw the election to the GOP. (Though he wouldn't be so upset if his good friend John Connally were the Republican nominee.) Many other Democrats are mad at McCarthy and none more than those liberals who never tire of pummeling old heroes and who have vowed to be good this year for the sake of winning. In endorsing Carter, Americans for Democratic Action went out of its way to warn its diminishing constituency not to vote for McCarthy. Our colleagues at *The Nation*, addressing their own shrinking but passionate circulation, are still coy about Carter, but deployed a battalion of adjectives against McCarthy—archaic, quixotic, anarchic, demagogic, frivolous; he now fails their test for certification as a liberal, and let history go hang.

Why has the vague Humphrey-Hawkins legislation, which the

The Last Shuttle? South African Abyss

by Benjamin Pogrund

The activity over southern Africa is intense. Senior State Department officials have been zooming around the subcontinent, and now the Secretary of State himself is there, zigzagging from capital to capital. The rapid-fire, shuttle diplomacy that Henry Kissinger has made his own has been flung into the attempt to bring peace to the blacks and whites of the area. The pace is frenetic. A sense of drama has been rapidly established and the affairs and problems of Africa getting big play in the US press.

That there is need for mediation is evident. The threat of a "racial holocaust," as some have described it, is real and immediate. Rhodesia stands on the brink of it; Namibia is increasingly a focus of international pressure and conflict; South Africa is wracked by racial violence. So the purpose of Secretary Kissinger's effort gives every appearance of being commendable. So, too, is the ultimate goal he has announced; in Lusaka in April of this year, and again in Boston and Philadelphia in August, he set out the commitment of the United States to the attainment of "majority rule" (not, incidentally, black majority rule as some simplistic media reports have made it), with protection for minority interests.

With so much positive in what Kissinger is doing, it seems surprising that there is such a great deal of coolness, even antagonism, among those most intimately affected. The African nations involved—Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola—met early in September and totally ignored the Secretary's offer to undertake a round of shuttle diplomacy. Indeed, it has turned out that Kissinger's visit to Tanzania this week was not, as first claimed by unnamed "US officials" traveling with him, at the invitation of the government there. Instead, President Nyerere's press secretary has explained, "he asked to come and we said all right, come along." Presumably, the same situation applies to the visit to Zambia. Black Africa is not opening its arms in welcome.

At another level, the "national liberation movements" of southern Africa have raised their voices to complain that Kissinger has not brought them into his consultations. There is a plausible answer to this: referring to the divisions created in the Angolan turmoil last year because of great power rivalry, Kissinger has pointed to America's agreement with the key African nations that it not deal directly with the exile movements. Yet, worthy as this principle is, it enters the realm of fantasy to attempt to apply it, for example, to Namibia where the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) has been acknowledg-

ed by the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity as the authentic spokesman for the territory. There can surely be no doubt if Kissinger really wanted to speak to SWAPO, he would have no difficulty in doing so. But, the lack of consultation with the exiles in contrast with the succession of meetings with South Africa's prime minister John Vorster, has led SWAPO, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, as well as Rhodesian émigrés, to view Kissinger's initiative with deepening suspicion and to speak even of a "sellout".

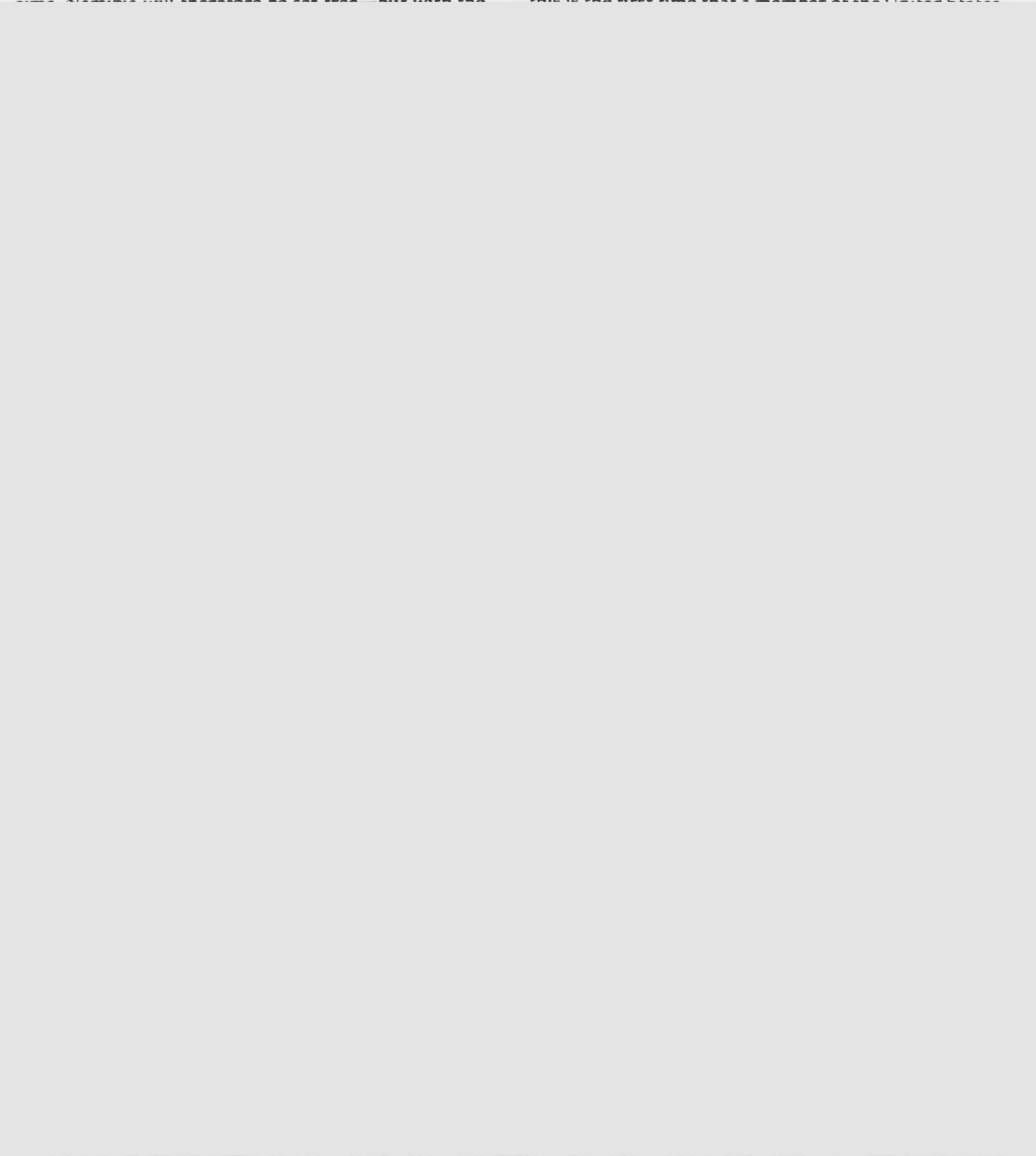
The black African response is crucial to whatever Kissinger might or might not achieve. Underlying it, and responsible for the difficulties he is encountering, are the history and apparent nature of his interest in the continent. Until less than a year ago, it was, for him and for the US, the dark continent, unknown and ignored. Africa was not a factor in America's foreign policy; nor, it seems, did it need to be. Whatever global security interests were at stake were maintained in central, east and west Africa by burgeoning African nationalism which invariably kept Russia and her satellites at arms length.

The collapse of Portuguese colonial rule in 1974, with its clear warning of a coming shift in the balance, failed to alert the United States. Then came Angola with the rude intrusion of Russian-backed Cuban troops. Suddenly, Secretary Kissinger came alive to the frightening possibilities. A quick look at a map would have been enough: the Soviet Union in Angola, menacing the African west coast leg of the Cape sea route, along which travels 60 percent and more of Europe's oil from the Persian Gulf; a Soviet presence able to manifest itself in cooperative action with the new Marxist government in Mozambique on the east coast, introducing a new dimension into the decade-long Rhodesian impasse; and, a Russian presence entrenching itself and pushing south into Namibia, and eventually perhaps South Africa itself.

This, plainly, has been the motivation for getting Kissinger moving. And, once aroused, he has acted swiftly and with decision. His series of speeches, in which he has spoken with sympathy and compassion about the continent's physical and economic handicaps, have been backed by offers of greater American assistance with his quiet stress on the extent of the US help that is possible—subject to the agreement of Congress—to overcome these. And on the need to ensure that Africa does not become a cockpit of international competition, it can be seen that he is aiming at putting black Africa beyond the reach of the Communist countries.

There is naturally every reason for Kissinger to work towards this. As Secretary of State, it would be astonishing if he did not strive to protect the interests of the United States and the West. Those who fear the

... Members will therefore be set free... but with the... this is the first time that a member of the United States...



AUTO STRIKE: WHERE WILL IT HURT MOST?

A strike against the nation's second-biggest auto company has thrown the pace of the economic upswing into

In Detroit, industry analyst Arvid Jouppi offered this description of an auto strike's impact: "In the fifth week, the

ployes at its plants could expect layoff notices almost immediately.

But this is the beginning of what could be a banner year for auto production

The political perils of a pause

Recovery may be resuming, but voter sensitivity may hurt Ford in November

Although Alan Greenspan, President Ford's chief economic adviser, thinks that the "pause" in the economic recovery is ending—and the statistics tend to confirm it—the unexpectedly long lull may already have hurt Ford's chances for election on Nov. 2. The economic issue, as both Ford and Democrat Jimmy Carter have emphasized, is one of confidence, and a spate of subtle economic changes has been rasping at voters' nerve ends in recent months.

A three-month surge in the unemployment rate, from 7.3% to 7.9%, has been an obvious boon to Carter. But the thrust of the economic issue appears to have begun months before unemployment began kicking up in June.

The jobless rate, as Greenspan likes to point out, affects chiefly those who are out of work. If the employed feel secure about their jobs, they will go out and spend—as they did in August, driving up retail sales for the month by 2.2% (page 23). But it is not at all clear that people with jobs feel as confident as that number would indicate.

Says pollster Burns W. Roper, president of the Roper Organization: "My feeling is that Ford has placed too much reliance on a continuing strong recovery. People recognize that the economy simply is not back to where it used to be. While the recovery has eliminated a disastrous negative that could have sunk Ford, he has not been able to turn it into an asset."

More sensitive. Ford's problem is that the public—voters as well as consumers—apparently has become more sensitive to subtle changes in the economy than it used to be. Even before the growth rate of real gross national product slid from 9.2% in the first quarter of 1976 to 4.3% in the second, the public was picking up on trends that the official numbers were not to show until months later.

Roper's poll and others indicate a flattening in public confidence around the start of the second quarter, and that is no coincidence. In March, real earnings of nonagricultural workers leveled off

after rising all through the first year of the recovery, and then they bobbed along well below their February peak right through July (charts)—although aggregate earnings were boosted by additions to the employment rolls. At the same time, average hours worked in manufacturing dropped, overtime stopped growing well short of 1974 highs, and the layoff rate, which had been falling through 1975, held steady. Recent layoffs in the steel industry may even have nudged the rate back up.

None of these so-called marginal employment indicators is critical to the recovery. But collectively they paint a picture of the labor markets that is not nearly as bullish as the record employment numbers that Greenspan and other Administration economists have been citing. Furthermore, they appear to nag at people who are working, not at the unemployed.

To F. Thomas Juster, top economist at the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, these employment and earnings numbers add up to a disappointment for consumers, which, Juster says, "I have to read as negative for the Ford Administration, whether it's deserved or not." Juster adds that "the lull represents a failure of the real economy and real income to grow as fast as people

Even those with jobs have yet to regain confidence in the upturn

expected. The consumer is not feeling whole yet, and I don't know if you can depend on him to keep the recovery perking at former rates."

Perception factor. While Juster, like Greenspan and most other economists, thinks the two-quarter pause is practically over—barring a prolonged auto strike—he does not see consumer or voter confidence turning buoyant. "The result you get in surveys," says Juster, "is that even when the economy is improving, if the gains come at a slower rate than expected, the public perceives it as a worsening of the economy. And the rate of ascent is bound to show deterioration as a recovery proceeds."

Lawrence R. Klein of the University of Pennsylvania, who is Carter's chief economic adviser, puts Juster's point in mathematical terms: "The second deriv-

atives are taking hold," meaning that the rate of recovery has slowed. "While I disagree with forecasts that this quarter's real GNP growth will be as weak as the second quarter's—my own forecast is 5.2%—the pause has shifted the economy to a new, slower growth track." And Klein, like Juster, thinks the public is perceptive of such movements in rates of change.

However, neither Klein's optimism about the third quarter nor his pessimism about the longer run is fully shared by other forecasters. Most of them, including Administration economists, see the third quarter coming in closer to 4% growth than 6%, moving up toward 6% in the fourth quarter, and continuing on that path through 1977.

This view is based on two factors emphasized repeatedly by Greenspan: Real purchasing power is still high enough to revive consumer spending, and rising demand coupled with declining inflation have lowered risk premiums enough to bring a long-awaited surge in capital spending in the next few months.

Helping or not. Whether these good numbers will come in fast enough to help Ford on Nov. 2 is another question. Yale economist Ray Fair, who in 1975 made an extensive study of the impact of economic issues on national elections, found in going back to 1892 that the voter's choice of a Presidential candidate is heavily influenced by the growth of real GNP in the election year. Thus, at the time, he thought that Ford would be a strong favorite in 1976.

This week, however, Fair made a more limited study, using elections since 1948 and quarterly data. He found "some evidence that the second and third quarters matter more than the whole year's economic performance in influencing voter behavior." He still has Ford as a favorite, but by a much smaller margin, and, he says, "I'm assuming that noneconomic events are neutral."

Fair's assumption is not shared, however, by the public opinion experts. Indeed, both Carter pollster Patrick Caddell and Ford pollster Robert Teeter agree that the economy has been debased in recent years as an issue for Presidential candidates. The public now apparently puts more emphasis on the

By Paul A. Samuelson

Tax Reform

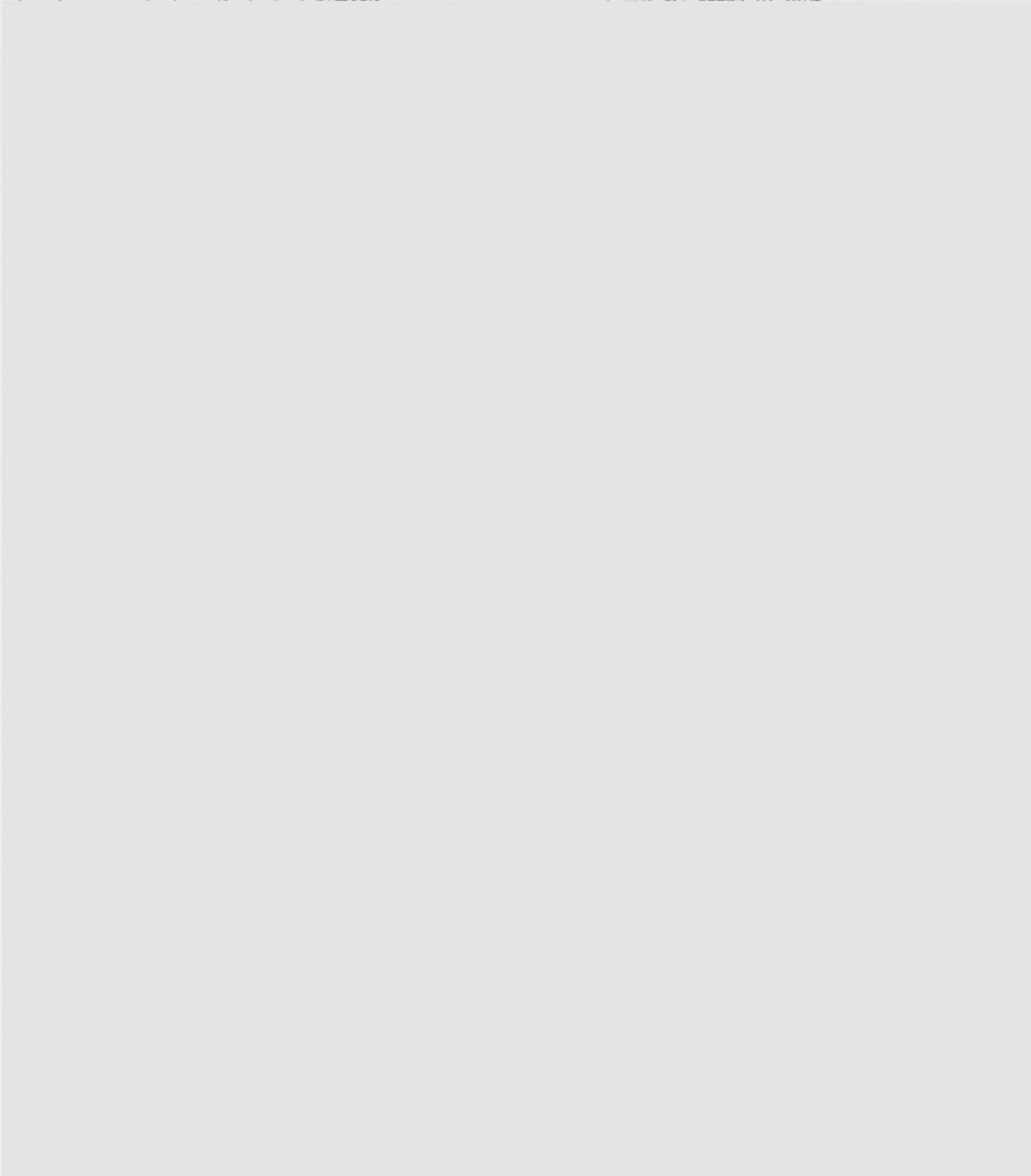


With glacial slowness, loopholes in the U.S. tax laws are being plugged up. Often, as in the 1976 proposed changes in the Federal tax code, it is a question of taking two so many dollars of municipal bond interest, of capital gains, and of tax-sheltered investments pay little or nothing in the

LEVI CONTINUES TO WEAKEN INTERNAL SECURITY

Jimmy Carter, as the President Ford Committee keeps trying to tell us, may

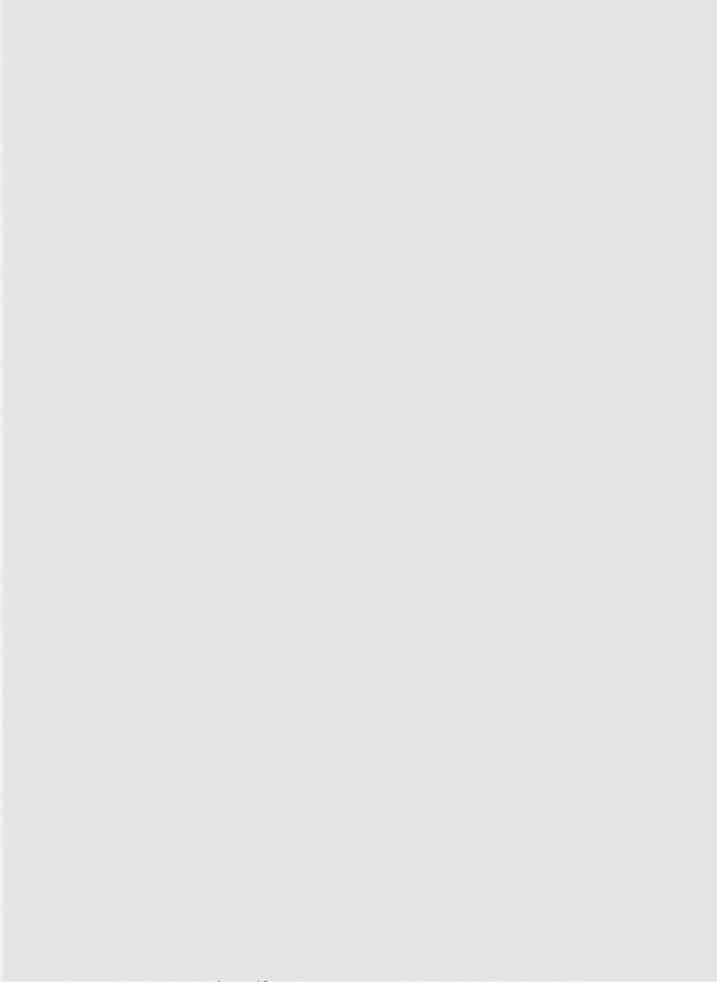
A willing tool of Moscow, the SWP gives aid and comfort to foreign Communist terrorists, actively seeks to sub-



Excerpted, Human Events, 9/25/76

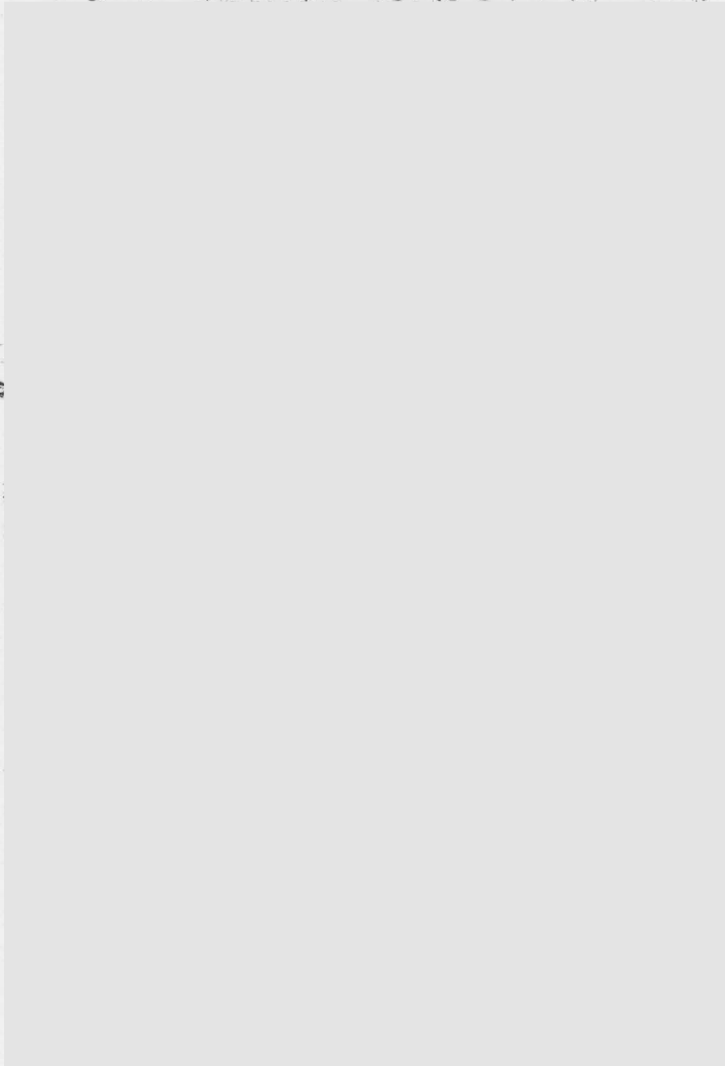
A good starting point

The White House policy statement on international air transport, released last week, is the best and most comprehensive approach the U. S. has ever taken to this enormously complex situation. The problem will be to translate the statement's principles into effective



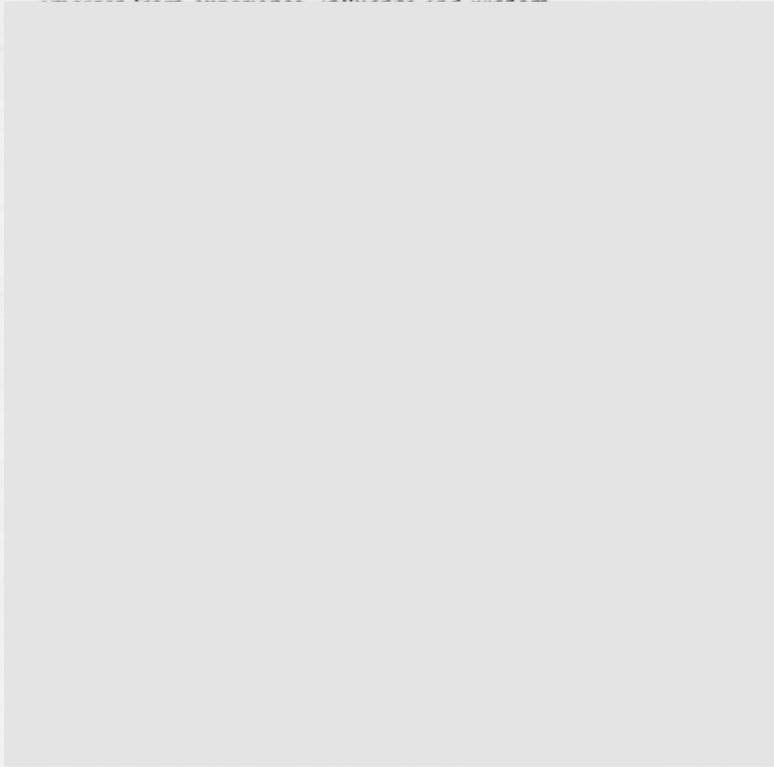
Deregulate new gas

Political pressures and a blind refusal to face the facts of the energy shortage have made a nightmare out of the price controls on natural gas (page 66). Producers



ADMINISTRATION**The new FCC**

In Washington circles the word "input" takes on significance beyond the dictionary definition of energy, power or even computer techniques. It means power, to be sure, but power that



News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

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SEPTEMBER 21, 1976

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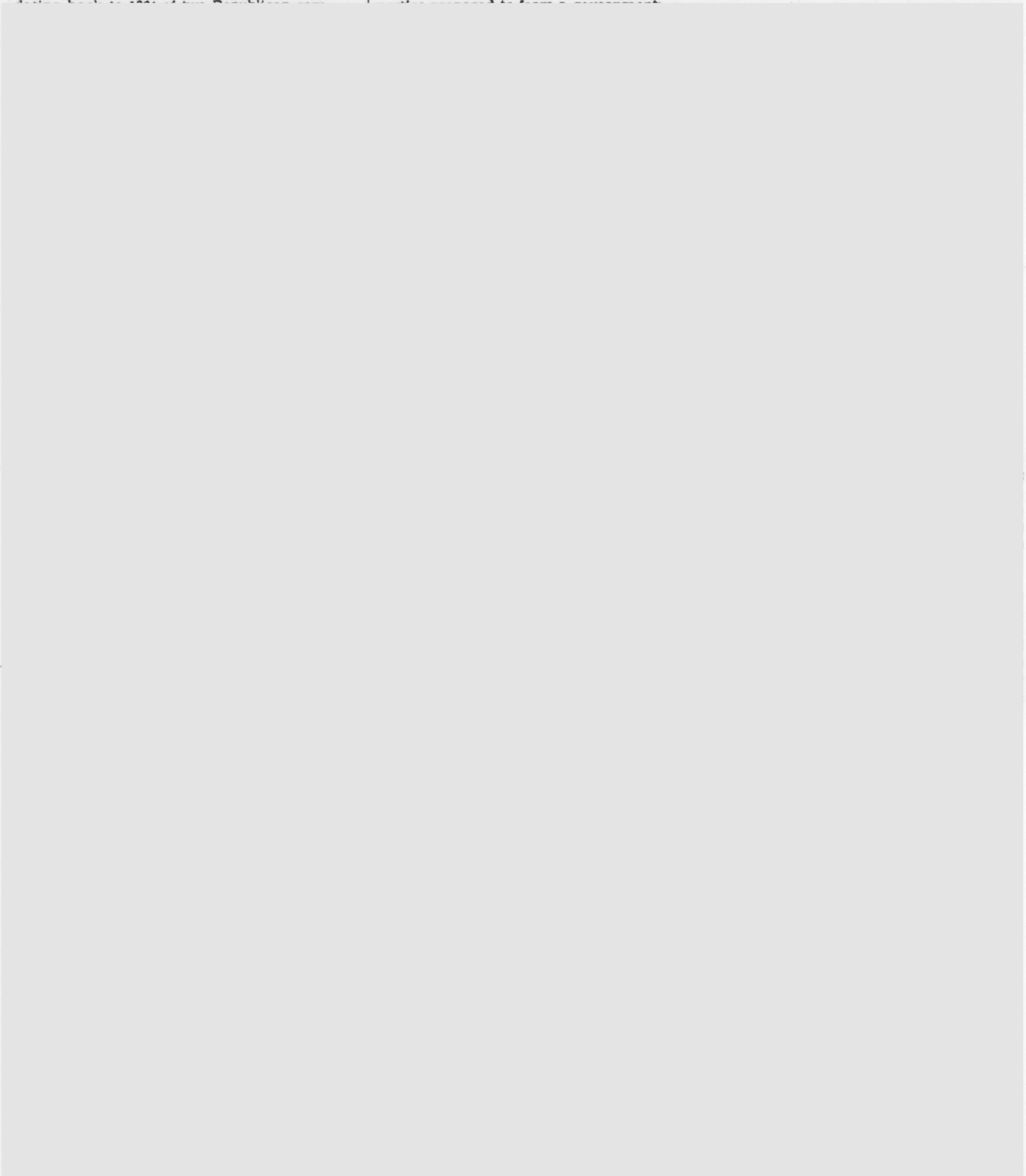
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World-Wide

FORD'S PAST CAMPAIGNS appear to be under federal investigation.

The current Watergate Special Prosecutor, Charles Ruff, has subpoenaed records

A SWEDISH COALITION of nonsocialist



P RIME-RATE CUTS to 6¾%
from 7% were posted by Mor-
gan Guaranty Trust, First Na-

Wall Street Journal ,
9/21/76

Jones industrials 994.51, off 0.59; transporta-
tion 219.34, up 0.57; utilities 97.31, up 0.45.
Bonds: Dow Jones 20 bonds 39.56, up 0.35.
Commodities: Dow Jones futures index
331.35, off 2.38; spot index 333.91, off 2.51.

Ford Golf, U.S. Steel--- Lobby Gift?

By Leonard Curry and
Andrew M. Nibley

United Press International

The chief lobbyist for U.S. Steel said he personally paid for golfing weekends for Gerald R. Ford at a country club between 1964 and 1971 when the President was still a mem-

Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, the Republican presidential nominee, and that he subsequently became known as "Goldwater's golfing companion."

In October 1964, Ford was chairman of the House Republican Conference. He was elected House Republican leader three months later and held the post until he became vice president.

WHYTE SAID HE HAS BEEN a friend of Ford's for 24 years. It was at Whyte's home that a group of Ford advisers reportedly planned the transition of Ford to the presidency.

Whyte said that since Ford's visits to the lodge were considered personal gifts and not campaign donations, they were not included in an internal company audit this summer on improper payments.

He said the audit listed only one \$100 contribution by a U.S. Steel subsidiary.

U.S. Steel spokesmen in Pittsburgh and Washington told UPI, however, that they could find no

Whyte said that during his first visit to the
in the fall of 1964, Ford played golf with Sen.

Watergate Prosecutor Studies Donations That May Involve Earlier Races by Ford

By JERRY LANDAUER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON—The Watergate Special Prosecutor is conducting an investigation of political contributions that may involve President Ford's past campaigns.

In the past week or two, Special Prosecu-

through committee records of campaign donations, taking copies of certain documents. "We know of no basis for any investigation," says Mr. Brandsdortfer. He adds that he has talked to Prosecutor Ruff just once,

Dole to Get Check-Up

Sen. Bob Dole embarks on a cross-country campaign tour Tuesday afternoon that will take him to the Republican heartland and to California.

First, however, the GOP Vice Presidential candidate was to get a medical check-up and take blood tests to complete a health report for President Ford that will be made public within a week.

With many new campaign staffers bringing an organized and punctual look to a campaign that was embarrassing to Dole in its first month, the candidate seemed more upbeat in his personal campaigning through Florida Monday.

The schedule of the next few days, however, indicates Dole may concentrate on other issues. After speaking at tonight's Ohio GOP convention in Columbus, the Kansas senator moves through North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska--farm areas where he will no doubt stress his record as ranking Republican on the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Dole then flies to San Diego, California, and will watch the Ford-Carter debate Thursday night and attend a rally afterwards, probably to claim victory.

He said he had no plans to meet with former President Nixon, who fired Dole as Republican National Committee Chairman in 1973.

Asked if he would see Reagan, Dole said, "If we can get together we'll get together," although he said he thought Reagan would be out campaigning for Congressional candidates in the south.

--AP, UPI, Morning Shows (9-21-76)

100 Little Too Late

Recovery in Economy Is Likely to Continue, But Not to Help Ford

Six Months of Slow Growth Revive Public's Fear, Put Pall Over His Campaign

Glee Among the Democrats

By RICHARD J. LEVINE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL — WASHINGTON — The sluggish national economy, casting a shadow over President Ford's drive to defeat Jimmy Carter, is likely to improve a bit between now and Election Day. But it's doubtful that the gain will be enough to help Mr. Ford much.

"I would think the economic picture would be somewhat brighter in early November," says John Kendrick, the Commerce Department's chief economist. While stressing the impossibility of accurately predicting monthly statistics, he says that "odds favor a drop in the September unemployment rate but not a major drop" and a mild easing of consumer price increases.

But it may be a matter of too little too late for the Republicans. Two back-to-back quarters of relatively slow economic growth, three months of rising unemployment and still-uncomfortable inflation have combined to revive the public's anxiety about the economy and put Mr. Ford on the defensive.

Despite official White House optimism, the economy's spring-summer pause has produced widespread concern among Republican vote seekers and barely concealed glee among Democrats.

Changed Situation

Jerry Jasinowski, economic-issues coordinator for the Carter campaign, sees the Republicans as "extraordinarily vulnerable" on the economy. The recent spate of poor economic news from Washington, he says, has "completely undermined in a political sense the progress the administration was making early in the year" on the economic front.

Many worried Republicans agree. Declares Paul McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Nixon: "The Republicans, at this stage, are very close to the paradox of having done an excellent job on the economy and having it be a political liability." Richard Wirthlin, a top Republican pollster who worked for Ronald Reagan during the primaries, says, "The flashpoint issue is unemployment. And I'm afraid it's a bone that's going to stick in our craw, one you can't cough out gently."

And now there is an added worry for the White House: If the United Auto Workers' strike against Ford Motor Co. lasts long, it could drag down the economy and worsen Mr. Ford's election chances in the industrial states most affected by the walkout.

If GOP strategists find the turn of events a bit surprising, and frustrating, it's understandable. Just a few months ago, they were hopeful that the economy would be an asset rather than a liability in the fall. The early months of the year produced the best of all worlds for the White House: rapid economic growth, sharply slowing inflation and a plunging jobless rate.

Things looked so good that Michael Evans of Chase Econometrics, a top private business forecaster, suggested that if President Ford could, like a British prime minister, choose the date of the election, "he would do quite well to schedule it for this spring," when the economy "will put its best face forward."

Drop in Public Confidence

Then came the slowdown in growth, doubling of the inflation rate to 8% and three consecutive months of rising unemployment that pushed the widely watched jobless rate from 7.3% up to the current 7.9%. That means 7.5 million Americans are out of work. Though most economists remain convinced that the recovery will endure through 1977 or beyond, the public is apparently less confident, and this doubt is hurting the President; it could prove especially costly in the big industrial states he believes he must win to stay in the White House.

For example, the latest New York Times-CBS News poll found that nearly three-quarters of the voters believe that the economy is either "getting worse" or is "not improving" and that among this group Mr. Carter held a two-to-one lead. Private polling done for the Carter campaign by Cambridge Survey Research Inc. shows that about half the voters rank the economy as a "very, very important issue," an insider says. Among such people, Mr. Carter leads the President by 25 percentage points, 10 points more than among all voters.

Even Mr. Ford's own polls, campaign aides say, show that the economic issue is at best a "washout" for the President—neither helping him, as he once had hoped, nor hurting him.

Pollsters and politicians agree that the economy ranks as the second most important issue in the presidential race, right after the candidates' personal character and competence. As Washington-based pollster Peter Hart puts it, "The economy is the No. 1 substantive issue."

Sluggish Key States

The sluggishness of the recovery poses particular difficulties for President Ford in such industrial "swing" states as California, Michigan, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In all these states, the Labor Department reports, the unemployment rate is above the 7.9% national average. Pollsters say that among lower-income working-class voters—some of whom Mr. Ford must pry from their traditional Democratic moorings to win in these large electoral-vote states—unemployment is the dominant concern.

The reasons aren't difficult to understand. Nationally, the jobless rate among blue-collar workers is 9.8%; in the construction industry alone, it's 17.1%. "The unemployment rate is a sum of the fears of workers," a government economist says. "If it's going up, it has a powerful effect on families."

Democratic economists point to another consideration: Largely because of inflation, the standard of living for many factory workers hasn't risen in recent years. For factory workers with three dependents, "real spendable earnings" (which are adjusted for inflation and tax deductions) currently average \$91.42 a week, compared with \$91.44 in 1968. For these workers, a Carter campaign aide contends, Republican economics has raised such basic questions as whether they can afford "to send their kids to college, take a vacation or take the wife out to dinner."

Between now and Election Day, however, the Ford administration can look forward to a "better tone" in certain important economic indicators. Four critical reports remain to be issued before Nov. 2—the August consumer price index today, the September unemployment rate on Oct. 3, gross national product for the third quarter on Oct. 19 and the September consumer prices index on Oct. 21. Other prophets agree with Mr. Kendrick of the Commerce Department that the indicators may show gains against unemployment and inflation.

But any resulting political benefit for the administration is likely to be offset in part by the report on the growth of gross national product, the total output of goods and services, during the third quarter. Most analysts are predicting "real," or inflation-adjusted, GNP grew at an annual rate between 4% and 4.5% in the July-September period, little changed from the second quarter's sluggish 4.5% rate. Such a report, coming just two weeks before the election, is certain to refuel debate on whether the recovery is brisk enough.

Defending Ford Record

Well before that report emerges, however, White House officials are hastening to defend their record against Democratic attacks and to minimize the significance of the rise in unemployment. They have blamed it on possibly faulty seasonal adjustment of the monthly figures and on a greater-than-expected increase in the number of job seekers, notably adult women.

The administration has also tried to defuse the unemployment issue by stressing the continuing rise in employment to a record 88 million persons and the fact that the layoff rate in manufacturing has been holding steady rather than rising. "The fundamental thing is that employment is increasing and job security is increasing," says L. William Seidman, assistant to the President for Economic Affairs. "Overall, that will be beneficial." And Mr. Ford says he is counting on Americans being "knowledgeable" and "sophisticated" enough to look beyond the jobless rate to the fundamental soundness of the economy.

Mary McGrory

Playboy Interview: Carter Goes Too Far

Jimmy Carter has confessed to Playboy. He has sinned.

He has never committed adultery, mind you. But he has thought about it, which, he correctly observes, is

Matthew V, Verses 27 and 28 are the basis:

"Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery:

"But I say unto you, That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart."

IT IS DIFFICULT theology not just for readers of Playboy, who don't think in those terms, but for others who decide that they might as well go ahead since they're in trouble anyway.

But Jimmy doesn't judge those who succumb — "Judge not that ye be not judged" (Matthew VII 1)

Washington Star,
9/21/76

band. And maybe the young, who hailed Betty Ford for saying she wouldn't be shocked if she heard her daughter were having an affair will think Jimmy Carter is pretty modern after all.

'Barnyard Language' Denounced

By Michael Satchell
Washington Star Staff Writer

Jimmy Carter's latest pronouncements on sex and religion left Republican campaign leaders doing a Cheshire cat number yesterday —

CARTER BRUSHED OFF questions from reporters last night about possible adverse effects of his remarks, and his press secretary, Jody Powell, also tried to minimize the impact.

But Powell is known to be angry that he was not given the opportunity to read the transcript before Playboy released it. Sources noted that Powell thought he had an arrangement with freelance journalist Robert Scheer, who conducted most of the interview, to review Carter's remarks before publication. Scheer reportedly tried to contact him last week to inform him of the impending release of the transcript, but his calls weren't returned.

Powell in all likelihood would have requested

Carter Says Playboy Interview Won't Hurt Him

Jimmy Carter says his campaign for President won't be hurt by his earthy comments in Playboy Magazine, where he said he has "looked at a lot of women with lust...committed adultery in my heart...this is something that God recognizes...and God forgives ..."

"I don't think it will hurt me," Carter said Monday as his campaign train rolled toward Pittsburgh from New York City. At another point he was asked if he had used the term "screw" and he said: "I don't recall saying that." (CBS)

"I haven't read the interview," Carter said. And then he said with a big grin, "I read the other parts first" -- an apparent reference to the nude pictures featured in the magazine. --AP, UPI (9/21/76)

Issues

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGN

Carter Makes Strategic Mistake
Comment by George Herman (CBS)

One of the first things any politician learns is not to alienate the middle class. They're heavy voters and they make those numerous small campaign contributions so important under current federal election laws. Therefore, Jimmy Carter's first answer that he proposes to shift the tax burden off the lower and middle income groups and on to the higher income groups... It was standard politics until an alert AP reporter asked exactly what he meant by higher income.

At that point you have to conclude that all his years of mathematics at Annapolis and working for Admiral Rickover overrode his years of politics. With mathematical precisions and a mathematical vocabulary, he pointed to the median income. He said that was the middle and all persons above it have higher incomes.

Grammatically, mathematically and rhetorically he was right. Figuratively, politically and strategically he was wrong.

Carter had given a scientific and precise answer that was wrong. He quickly explained what he had meant but it was too late. He had said it and Republicans seized upon it as proof that Carter wants to raise taxes for those making more than about \$14 thousand. Carter jumped back into a protective thicket of vagueness saying he couldn't lay out the details of the tax law just yet but certainly doesn't mean to raise those taxes. But the words were already in the record either as mathematic out of place as the Carter people insist or as a revelation of policy as the White House charges.

How Carter Has Bungled Campaign

By Jack W. Germond

Washington Star Staff Writer

PITTSBURGH — For several weeks now the standing joke has been that President Ford could not be allowed out on the campaign trail because he would surely shoot himself in the foot. Now it seems that Jimmy Carter has shot himself in both feet simultaneously.

It is too early to say whether the Democratic presidential nominee has suffered irreparable damage from his clumsy handling of the tax re-

form issue and his bizarre interview with Playboy magazine.

But it is not premature to say that Jimmy Carter has brought down on himself the kind of serious trouble that might turn an election, whatever the mitigating circumstances of each case.

This is an election, the experts have been saying all along, that will turn on perceptions rather than specific issues — meaning that the critical judgment is going to be the way the voters view the candidates as potential presidents rather than

whether they agree on specific questions.

IN BOTH THE PLAYBOY and Associated Press interviews that have come to light in the last few days, Carter has offered what the Republicans can define as evidence that he is not politically equipped for the White House, despite his obvious sprints as a Democrat and the candidate in a year in which traditional reckonings are not expected to be decisive.

A case can be made that Carter acted in each case with good intentions and with even what might be

considered sophisticated arguments. But in neither case can the Democratic nominee be credited with ordinary political discretion.

In the Playboy interview Carter seemed to be offering what should have been the ultimate reassurance to those concerned about his Southern Baptist religion. He was saying that, however important it might be to him, it would not "dominate" his behavior as president of the United States, which is always the question in a political reckoning about religion.

But from that point Carter ventured into a touchy area by describing how his own autonomy as a religious figure allowed him to believe and operate in the area of sexual relations.

TRYING TO DESCRIBE what he saw as a lack of "pride" in his own religion, Carter said that the person who was "loyal to his wife" should not be condemned by others by relative degrees of sinfulness, even to the point of another who "screws a whole bunch of women."

Carter said that Christ sets "some almost impossible standards" for man, and particularly sexually.

"I've looked on a lot of women with lust," he said, "I've committed adultery in my heart many times. That is something that God recognizes I will do — and I have done — and God forgives me for it. But that doesn't mean that I condemn someone who not only looks at a woman with lust but who leaves his wife and shacks up with somebody out of wedlock."

continued --

Carter campaigns on Truman coattails

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Aboard the Carter Whistle-stop Special
Jimmy Carter is running hard on Harry
Truman's coattails.
Whistle-stopping across the industrial

"What do you think of Harding and Coolidge
and Hoover?" she asked.

"Times have not changed . . . those leaders
of the Republican Party represent what they
are."

The sharpness of the Carter attacks was

polls, Mr. Carter's greatest enemy would see
to be apathy.

Like Mr. Truman, former Governor Carter
is using his whistle-stop sortie to unify the
with Democratic politicians along the line

Carter to Study for Debates

Buoyed despite a wearying day of whistlestop campaigning through the industrial East, Jimmy Carter returned to the quiet of Georgia Tuesday to rest and prepare for the first of the Presidential debates.

Trying to leave no vote unwooded, Carter put in a 14-hour day, starting with a sunrise departure from New York's bustling Pennsylvania Station and ending with a rain-splattered fireworks spectacular in Pittsburgh after stops in cities, suburbs and small towns across New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In Johnstown, Pa., talking to a crowd of several thousand persons who had waited in the dark and rain, Carter summed up his message: "The Republican Party always has been and always will be the party of special interests. The Democratic Party is the party of the people. That's the difference in this election and why we need a change in Washington."

Upon leaving the train in Pittsburgh, Carter made a final comment on President Ford.

Carter said, "Now when Richard Nixon decided to find a replacement for himself, he very carefully chose Gerald Ford because Gerald Ford personifies what the Republican Party is. Gerald Ford is the Republican Party in this country and we're going to move him out January 20 and have a Democrat in the White House." (CBS)

--AP, UPI, Morning Shows (9/21/76)

Taxes: the Ford-Carter debate has begun

President to hit 'median income' issue;
Georgian will hammer lack of leadership

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The debates, in a real sense, already have begun:

• With President Ford charging that Jimmy Carter has admitted that he will raise taxes of

more influential and have a wider range of opportunities on taxed income."

Mr. Carter might say that he was merely emphasizing the need for fairness in taxation — and that he really did not mean that the average American family did not want to have its taxes lowered.

And then Mr. Ford — if the opportunity is there — could be expected to drive in hard on

Ignored Issue: Housing

For many of the 3.5 million families whose income is \$14,000 to \$20,000 a year, buying a home has almost become a mirage. The average new home now costs \$43,000, up over 20 per

which has shown little interest in the enduring doldrums of the housing industry, is not likely to act this year, even on Ford proposals it liked. Democratic housing experts in Congress have

Baltimore Sun,
9/21/76

Campaign issues — 11

Defense

U.S. defense policy — what is it? The subject is so huge, diverse, and controversial that it almost defies analysis. All sorts of difficult questions arise. Is the U.S. spending too much — or too little — on arms? Is it keeping up with the

Americans can understand, the Ford administration is open to valid criticism.

For example, former Defense Secretary Schlesinger raised the number of U.S. combat divisions from 13 to 16. But the precise mission

Carter's economy vs. Ford's:

By David R. Francis

Atlantic City

One of the fascinating aspects of the presidential election is that the two candidates have teams of economic advisers that tend to come from conflicting schools of economic thought.

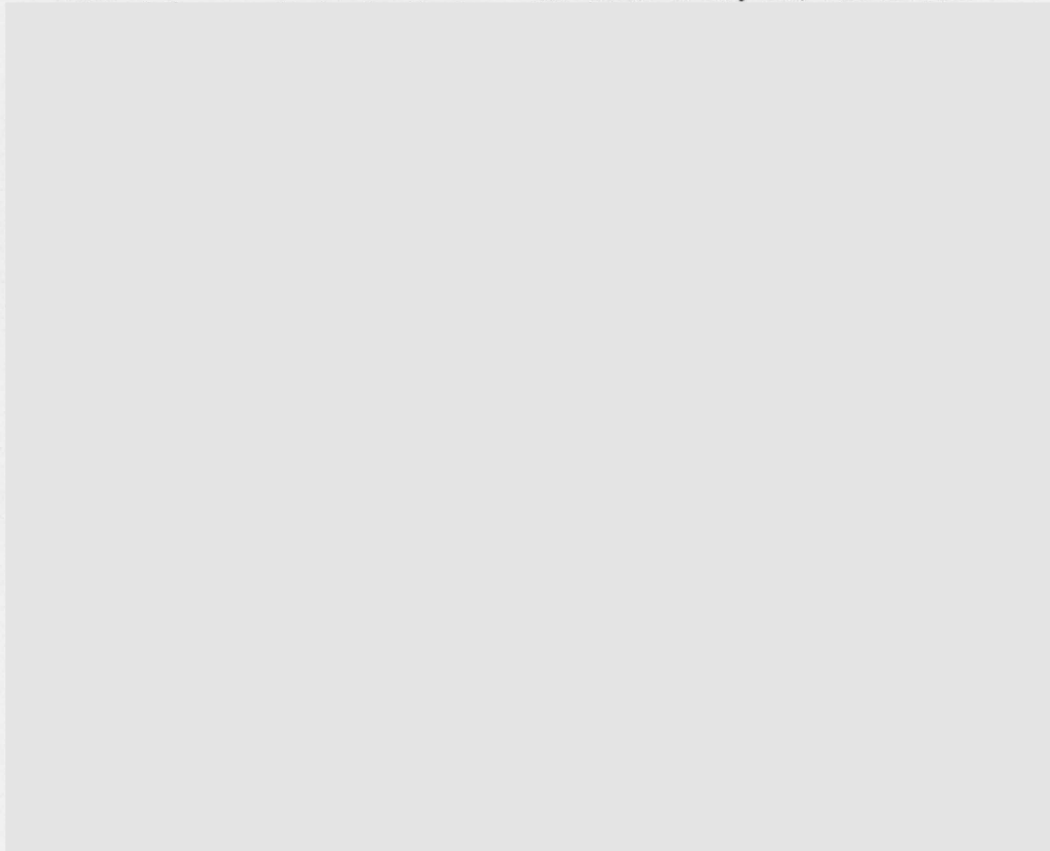
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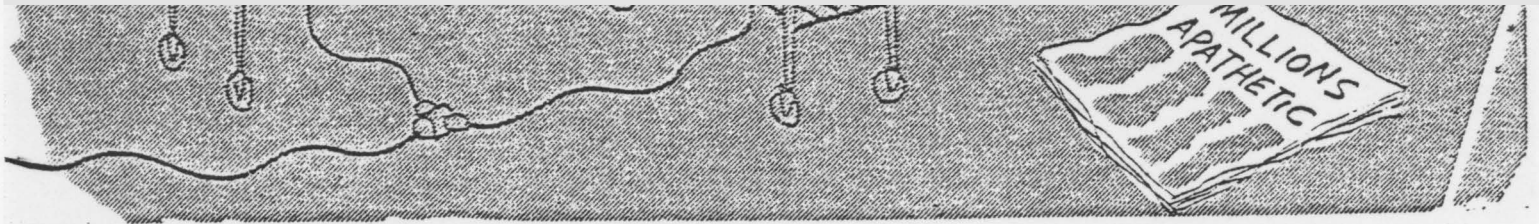
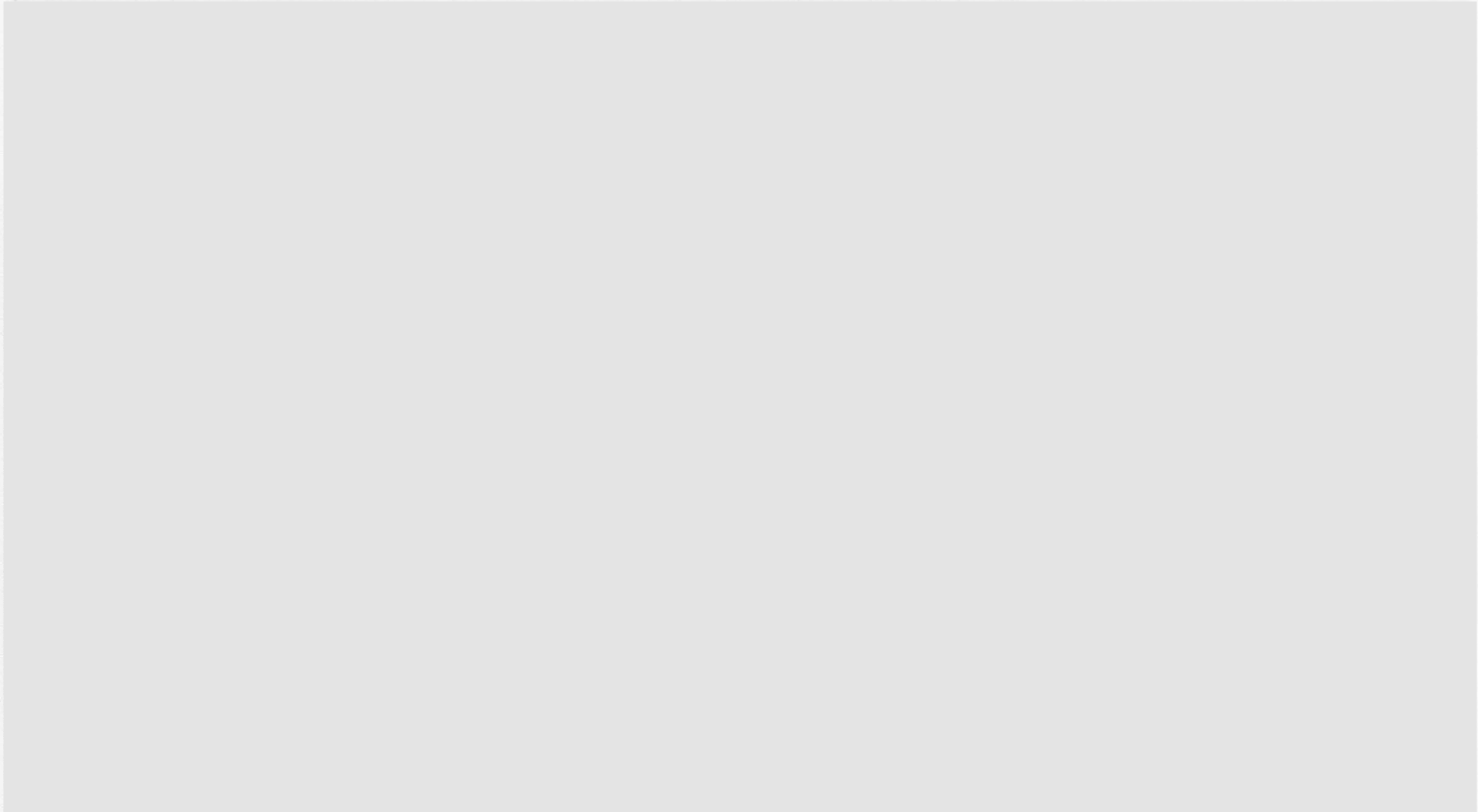
Keynesians have thought of the private sector of the economy as a fragile mechanism subject to wide, unsettling fluctuations that cause depressions or recessions. The monetarists, by contrast, blame the

Synthetic issue on TV debates

Plans for the opening debate Thursday between President Ford and Jimmy Carter have set off a preliminary battle that may be angrier than the main event.

planned events whose purpose is to expose the candidates' views directly to the voters at large; to give the public a long, concentrated look at Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter as they are, with the abso-





Philadelphia Inquirer,
9/21/76

ECONOMY

CPI Up 0.5%

The cost of living rose 0.5 percent for the third straight month in August, reflecting higher prices for clothing, gasoline, fruits and vegetables, the Labor Department reported today.

The consumer price increase translates into an annual inflation rate of 6 percent, larger than Administration economists had expected. President Ford has projected an inflation rate of 5 percent for 1976.

Combined with a slight decline in pay, the August price increase cut into the average worker's real spendable earnings by 0.3 percent. Real earnings have declined 0.6 percent over the past year.

Although food prices rose only a slight 0.3 percent during August, the figures indicated consumers were not fully benefiting from recent declines in food prices on the wholesale market.

Service prices rose 0.6 percent for the third consecutive month and the prices of goods other than food also climbed 0.6 percent for the second straight month.

--UPI

FOREIGN POLICY

McGovern, Baker Discuss UN

Sen. George McGovern and Sen. Howard Baker, two U.S. representatives to the UN, were interviewed on CBS Morning News Tuesday, as the General Assembly opened.

Asked what the most explosive issue would be this session, McGovern said that would be the African issue but how intense that it is will depend in part on how successful Secretary Kissinger is on his trip. McGovern said he has been encouraged by Kissinger's trip.

Baker also mentioned the situation in Korea and membership in the UN for Vietnam will also be explosive.

McGovern said he hopes there will be more concern for human rights at this session, such as political prisoners, and torture.

The tone of the American campaign will have some impact on the General Assembly, but it is less so now than it once was Baker said.

The UN is at a crossroads in many respects, Baker said. McGovern said he hoes the UN can be used effectively, not as an organ of propaganda.

Baker said he favors an accounting forMIAs from Vietnam before considering membership. McGovern disagreed somewhat saying he hopes the U.S. will not be too rigid in the subject and added he was glad the issue has been deferred until after the election.

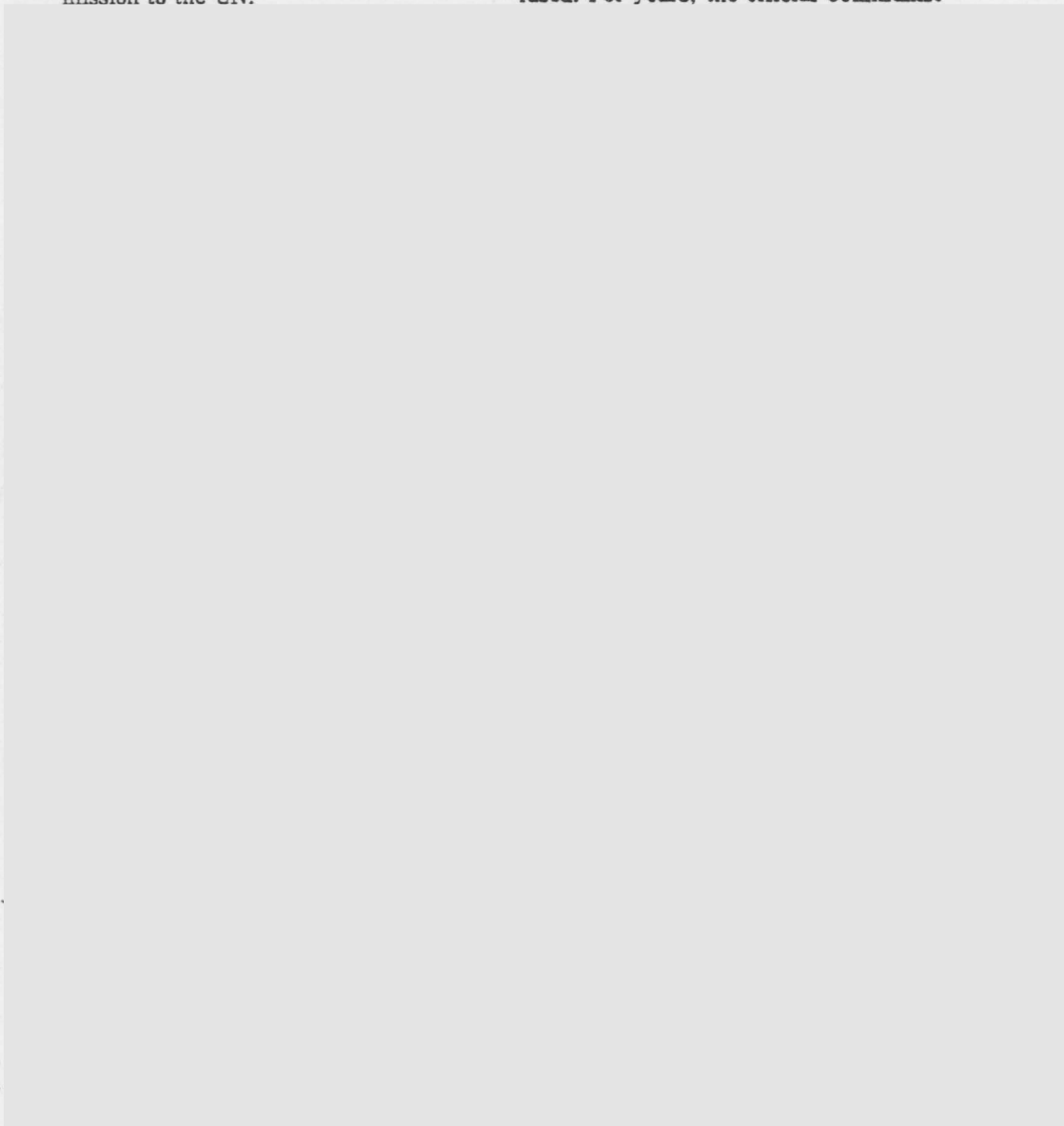
--CBS Morning News

Postponing the Viet Nam vote

Official delay is rarely to be encouraged, yet the United Nations Security Council acted wisely in putting off consideration of Viet Nam's request for admission to the UN.

is not on American MIAs and their families but on the vote in this election campaign."

Hanoi seems to have its signals confused. For years, the official Communist



Chicago Tribune,
9/21/76

Charlotte Observer
9/18/76



"Did you hear that, Pat? . . . China, a fifth of the world, is leaderless
. . . a fifth of the world, Pat . . ."