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News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

FOR WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
SEPTEMBER 29, 1976

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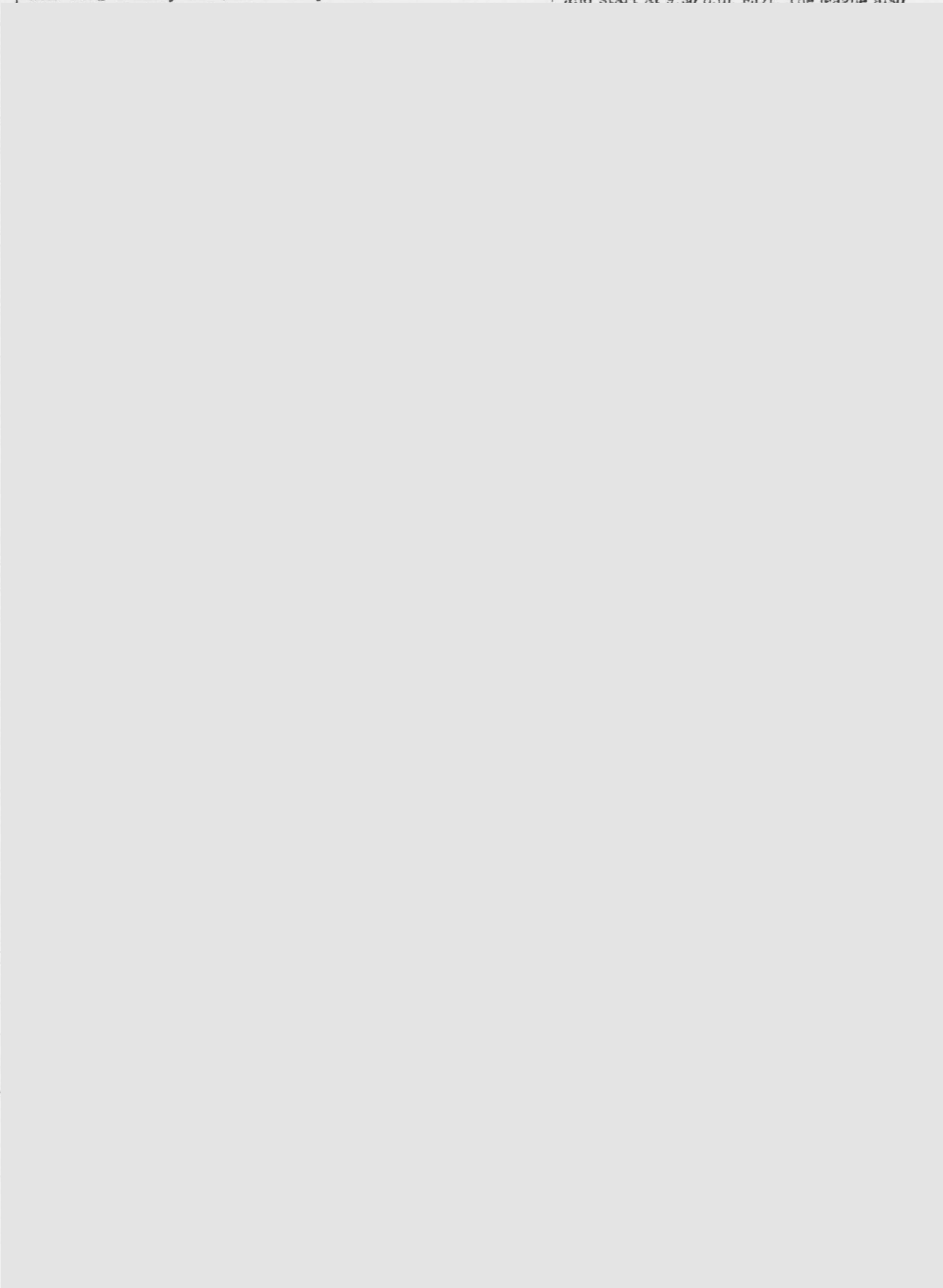
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World-Wide

SYRIAN FORCES in Lebanon began a drive against Palestinians and Moslems.

Syria pounded villages in central Lebanon with artillery and sent in troops and

Carter visited his peanut-processing plant in Plains, Ga., and studied CIA briefing papers to get ready for his foreign-affairs debate with Ford next Wednesday. The League of Women Voters said the debate will be held in San Francisco's Palace of Fine Arts and start at 9:30 p.m. EDT. The league also

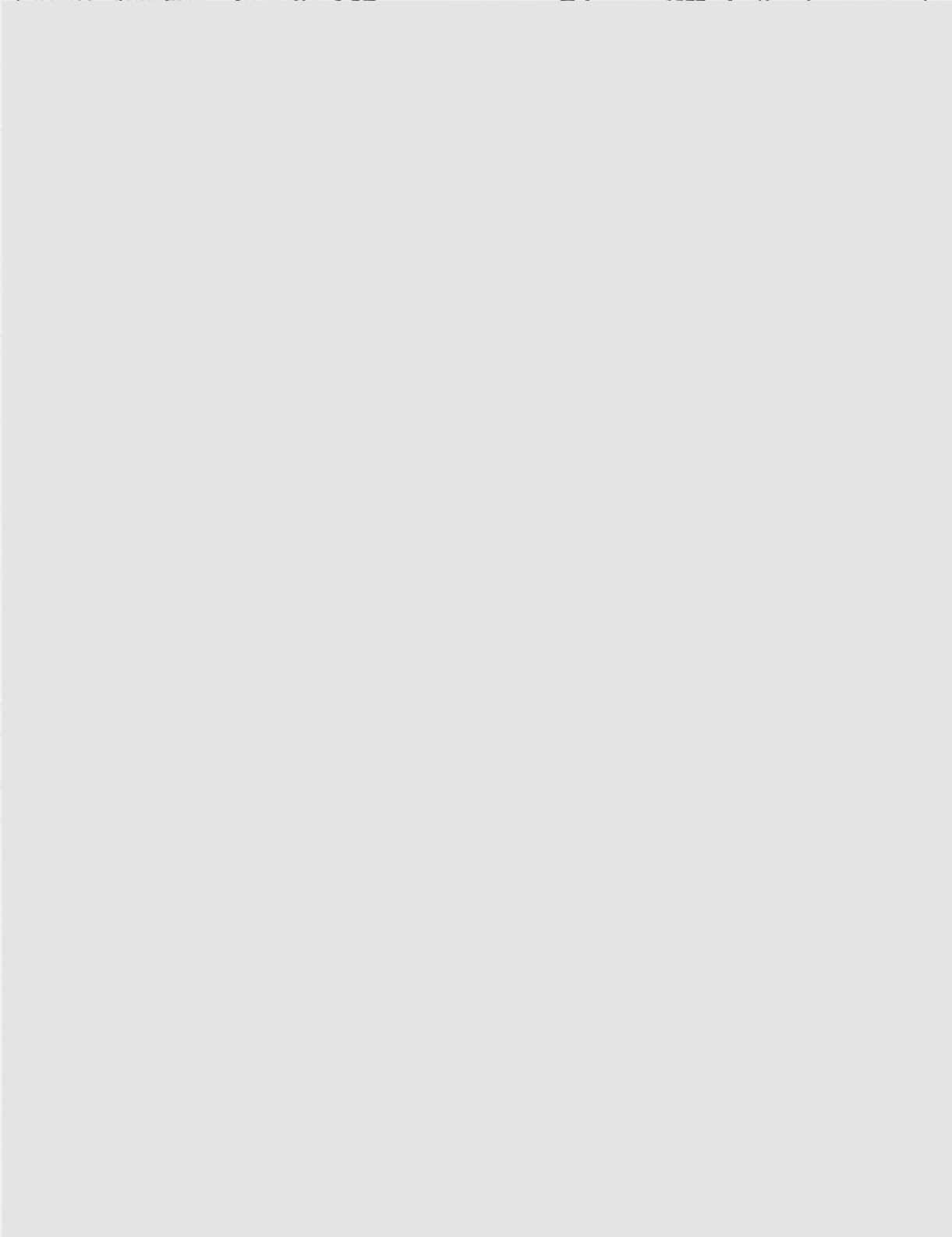


Died: Marion B. Folsom, 82, Secretary of Education and Welfare from 1953 to

Business and Finance

L EADING INDICATORS declined sharply last month, but a government economist asserted that doesn't yet signal an eco-

United Mine Workers delegates voted to move the scheduled December 1977 election up to mid-June. The union's embattled president unsuccessfully proposed a



A President to be seen but not heard

JAMES WIEGHART

WASHINGTON—It's perfectly clear, as President Ford's predecessor used to say, why Ford's campaign managers and poli-

during the 1972 presidential campaign. Instead, Ford struck the second major theme of his song to the South — the need to keep America militarily strong. Freely translated, this means that if he is elected, Ford can be counted on to keep defense dollars flowing at the current record high levels to military bases and installations that dot the Deep South.

lyzed and almost killed by a nut with a handgun

N.Y. Daily News, 9/29/76

Gunning for Votes

The handgun is designed for just one thing—to kill a human being.

Robert O. Mathews,
Howard county police chief.

President Ford exhibited a finely honed ability to demagogue during his Southern campaign swing. Through most of his 140-mile Gulf coast motorcade Sunday Mr. Ford pandered to the

Howard county police chief Mathews, who has advocated handgun controls, reflects a growing sentiment among police chiefs for strict gun control laws. The police chiefs are not alone. Public opinion polls consistently demonstrate that the great majority of Americans favors some form of gun control. Yet a vocal minority, supporting a well-heeled and effective Washington lobby, has been able to stampede Mr. Ford.

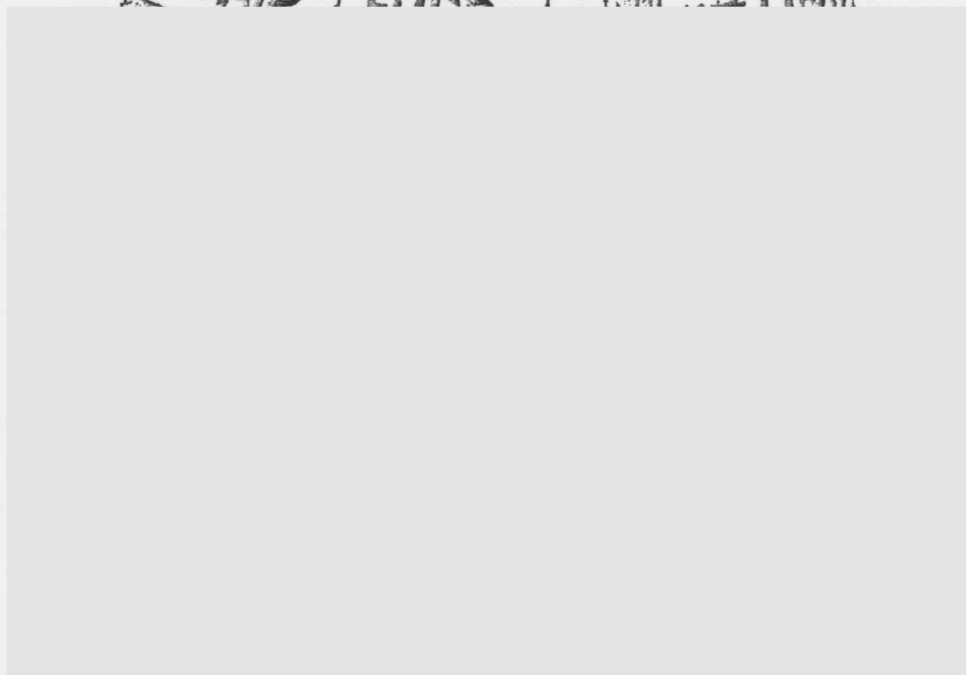
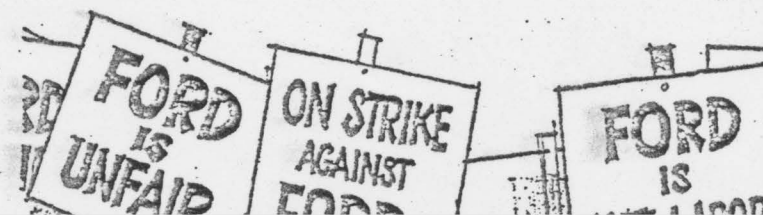
Dole: Carter Would Do Anything To Be President

Sen. Dole charged Tuesday that Jimmy Carter wants to be President so badly he will tell any group anything to get their vote. (CBS)

Dole told an enthusiastic crowd in Newark, Ohio: "In 1972 Governor Carter is saying we shouldn't cut anything from defense. In 1975 he's saying we ought to cut \$15 billion in defense. This year he is saying we should cut \$5-7 billion in defense, at the very time our Secretary of Defense is warning us about the Russian buildup, the Russian progress, and the all-out missile effort by the Russians," (ABC)

On the Playboy interview, Dole commented: "He's been giving a great many interviews lately. Some I haven't read. Others are still looking at the pictures. And others are still trying to figure out what kind of judgment a man has who would grant such an interview." (CBS)

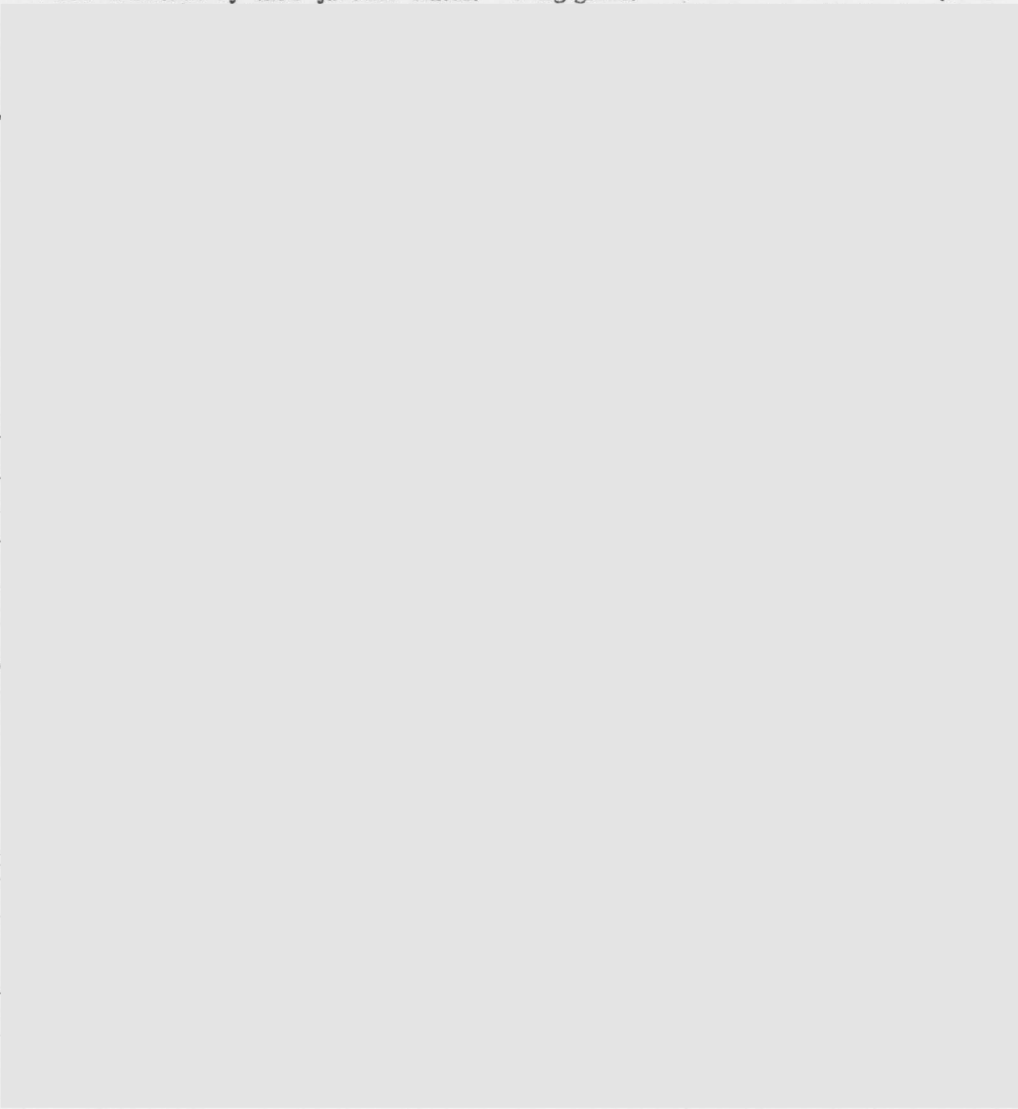
Regarding Carter's AP interview on tax reform, Dole charged that Carter has "weasled and squirmed and wiggled trying to get off the hook," and he vowed to prevent that. (CBS) -- Morning Shows (9/29/76)



For punishing young criminals

Speaking to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Miami on Monday, President Ford advocated severe punishment for young criminals now sheltered by their juvenile status.

school. . . . They should knock down the whole age barrier, depending on the type of crime and the past history of the kid involved. . . . The way it is now, it's a big game."



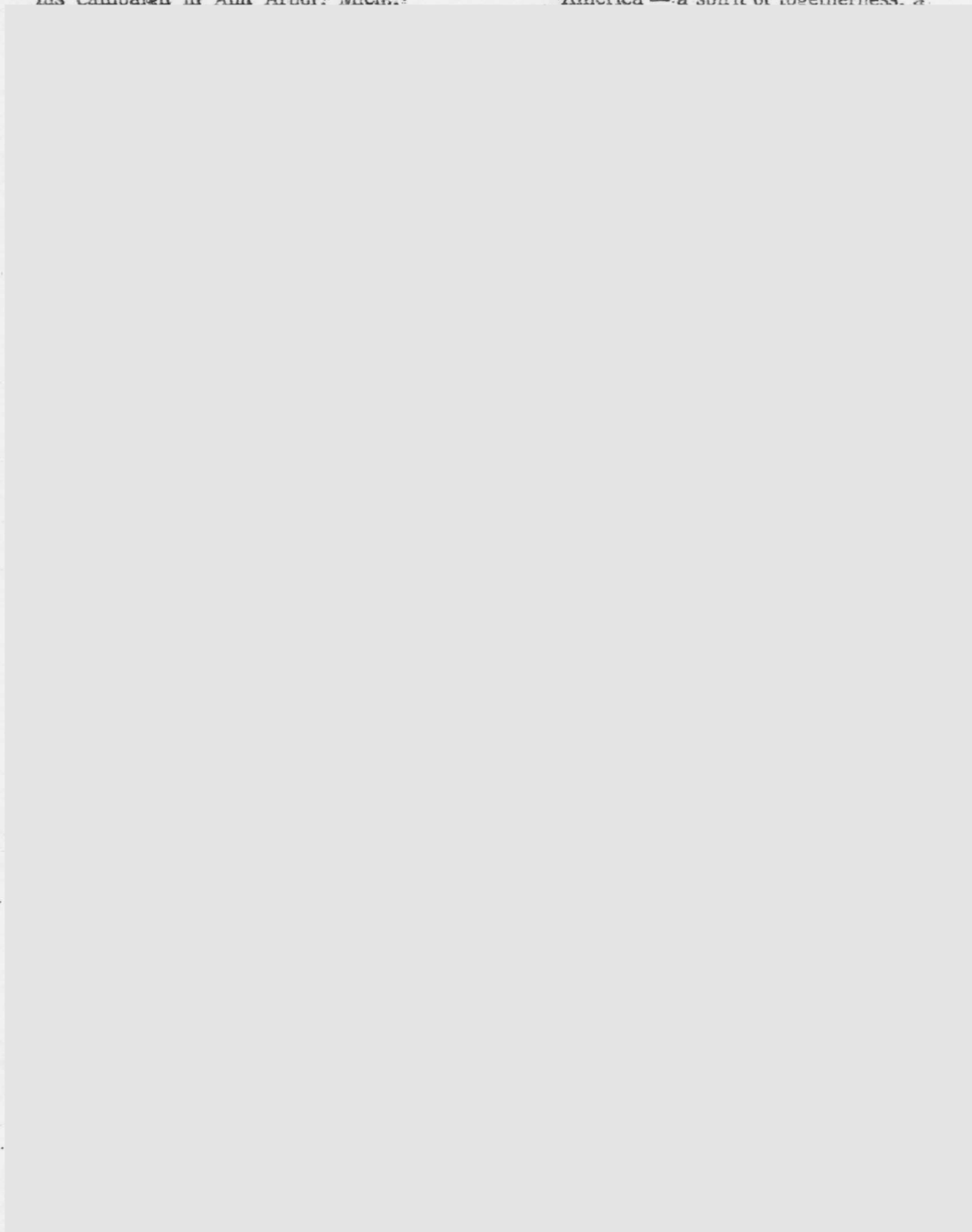
Monotone gone, delivery smoother as Ford unveils new image

By James McCartney
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A "new Ford," model 1976, emerged during the weekend on the President's first major foray beyond the White House rose garden since he formally opened his campaign in Ann Arbor, Mich.

cent home in a decent neighborhood," for every American and the "best health care for our people."

He would close with an expression of his hopes for "a new spirit in America — a spirit of togetherness, a



such as would talk about his hopes for the future — more jobs, "a de-

"He thinks it was just terrific."

GERALD FORD AND CONGRESS

Congressman Gerald Ford wanted to be speaker.

For nine of his 25 years in the House of Representatives he had been minority leader, and all he needed to be speaker was a Republican majority which would automatically promote him.

When the summons came, however, it wasn't from Congress; it was from the executive. Square-shouldered, reliable, predictable Jerry Ford became vice-president . . . and after that president. And what

ing bills, I will veto them again and again and again. . . ."

Mr. Ford occasionally varied the number of "agains" but never the basic message, which has become a major economic issue in the election and the heart of his difference with Congress.

In his 25 years in Congress the straightforward and uncomplicated congressman from Grand Rapids, Michigan, deviated rarely from his basic conservatism and loyalty to his party. Only for two years in all that period were Republicans in control of the

On Oct. 8 liberal economist Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, gave Mr. Ford "an 'A' for effort but a 'D' for the program."

political spectrum -- when they said we needed a lot of government interference to get out of the recession. In contrast I charted a steady, constructive course. I

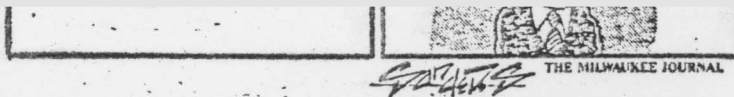
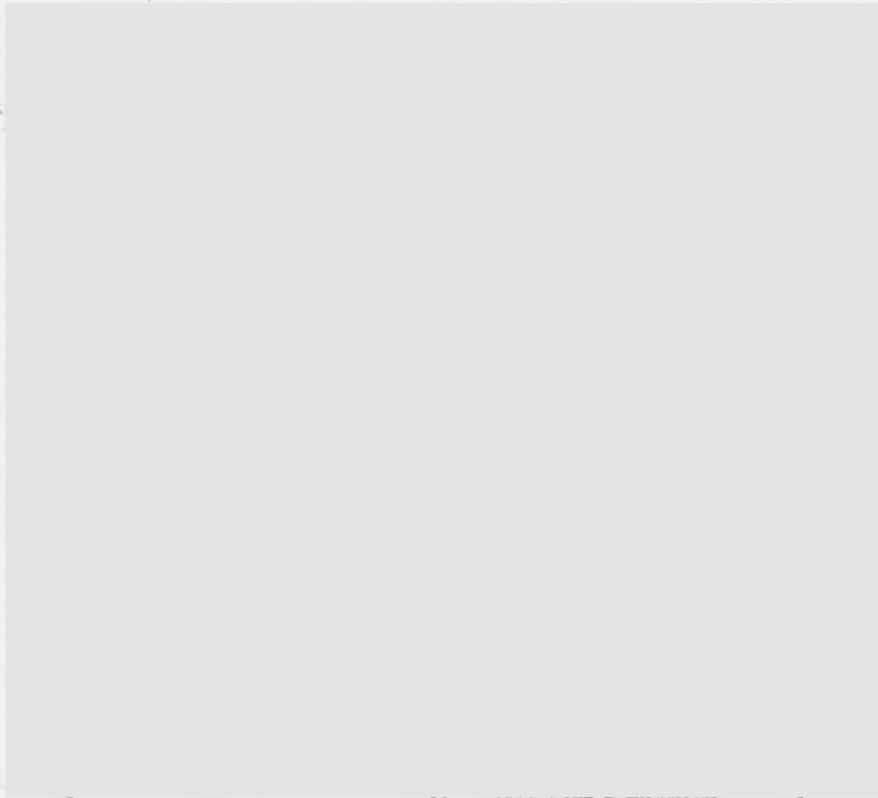
Golf Is Not A Winning Issue

One of the refreshing things about President Ford's White House is a lessening of former Presidents' obsession with the job, Bruce Morton commented Wednesday.

Referring to recent reports that Ford accepted golfing invitations from lobbyists, Morton said: "So does almost everyone in Washington who is in government, the press, or is a lawyer or lobbyist who deals with government.

"No one has suggested that Ford voted this way or that because of a golf game. Until they do, it is still possible to like the President, who doesn't feel driven to work at the job 48 hours a day.

"There may be lots of other reasons to vote against Ford. But golf does not look like a winning issue," Morton concluded. -- CBS Morning News (9/29)



Seven-point margin; 24% undecided

Ford's home-state lead not too hefty

By Richard J. Cattani

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Michigan

With some 24 percent of Michigan voters still listed as undecided on their choice for the White House, President Ford's seven-point margin over Jimmy Carter in the latest Michigan poll is surprisingly slim in his home state.

Grand Rapids stockbroker Robert C. Durham is rah-rah for President Ford.

mer Gov. George Romney have ranked higher in state identification than Mr. Ford, it is generally agreed.

Here are reasons Mr. Ford's favorite-son identity has been faint:

• Just as Mr. Ford has not run for national office before, so he has not faced all of Michigan's voters in a statewide race. His first statewide test was chiefly within his own party — this May's Republican primary in Michigan, in which he handily defeated Ronald Reagan.

ated 10 percent crossover vote from the Democrats — effectively introduced Mr. Ford as a statewide as well as national political figure.

The Democrats agree Mr. Ford's home state identification gives him his current edge. They hope the undecided vote, and time, are on their side.

"I think it's basically a Democratic vote that is undecided," says Morley Winograd, state Democratic Party chairman.

Carter May Limit Contact With Press

There are signs that Jimmy Carter's past efforts to be available to reporters are coming to an end, Judy Woodruff reported Wednesday (NBC).

While touring his shelling plant in Plains Tuesday, Carter talked for an hour, but would not say a word on the newest economic statistics, Woodruff reported.

Carter's apparent reluctance to talk came after several of his comments to reporters came back to haunt him, Woodruff said. Those included his remarks on Clarence Kelley, tax reform, but most of all sex and Lyndon Johnson in the Playboy interview.

But deeper than that is a frustration in the Carter camp about the press coverage they feel he is getting, Woodruff said.

Carter told a Los Angeles audience last weekend: "It's been three weeks now since Mr. Ford faced the cross-examination of newspeople or an audience. He can make the news, say what he wants to, sign a bill, shake hands with visitors. And that's it. And every day five, six, seven, eight, nine different times, I'm in a crowd answering questions, facing newspeople, being constantly exposed. I'm stripped down to my weaknesses."

Press Secretary Jody Powell said former President Nixon made fools of the press in 1972 by hiding in the White House, and President Ford is doing the same thing this year and getting away with it. -- Today Show (9/29/76)

Jordan Criticizes News Media

Jimmy Carter's campaign manager says the press has given President Ford a "free ride" while scrutinizing the slightest deviation in what Carter says.

Hamilton Jordan said "The press is preoccupied for three or four days with the Playboy interview, where all Carter did was to speak very candidly.

"At the same time Ford had proved and pretty well admits that he has accepted these trips...these golf trips, trips to the hunting lodges and so forth, and not that much is made of it. At this point, Ford's had a free ride."

But, he said, "the press treatment has been balanced. I'm just saying because Gerald Ford is an incumbent President, there seems to be a reluctance to cover him."

Jordan also said polls indicate Michigan and Illinois "could go either way. Indiana looks close, Texas is probably going to be hard fought. California could be tough." -- AP;UPI

Carter toughens his attack

Campaign speeches rap Ford sharply

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

With the Carter campaign
Jimmy Carter, his campaign sagging, has
put on the rhetorical brass knuckles against
President Ford.

After three weeks of disappointment on the
campaign trail, Mr. Carter has gone on the of-
fensive with his toughest talk yet.

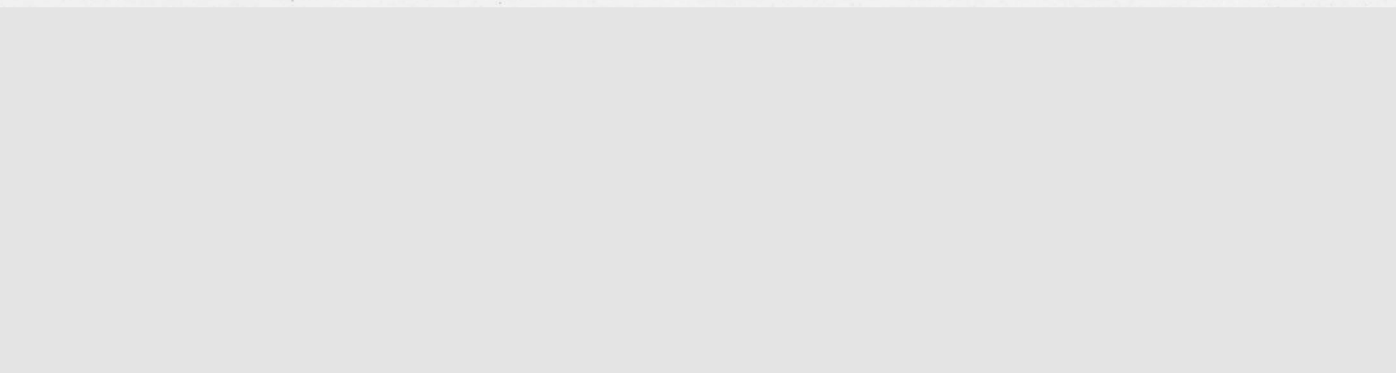
be seen whether it will halt the steady erosion
that has eaten into Mr. Carter's lead over the

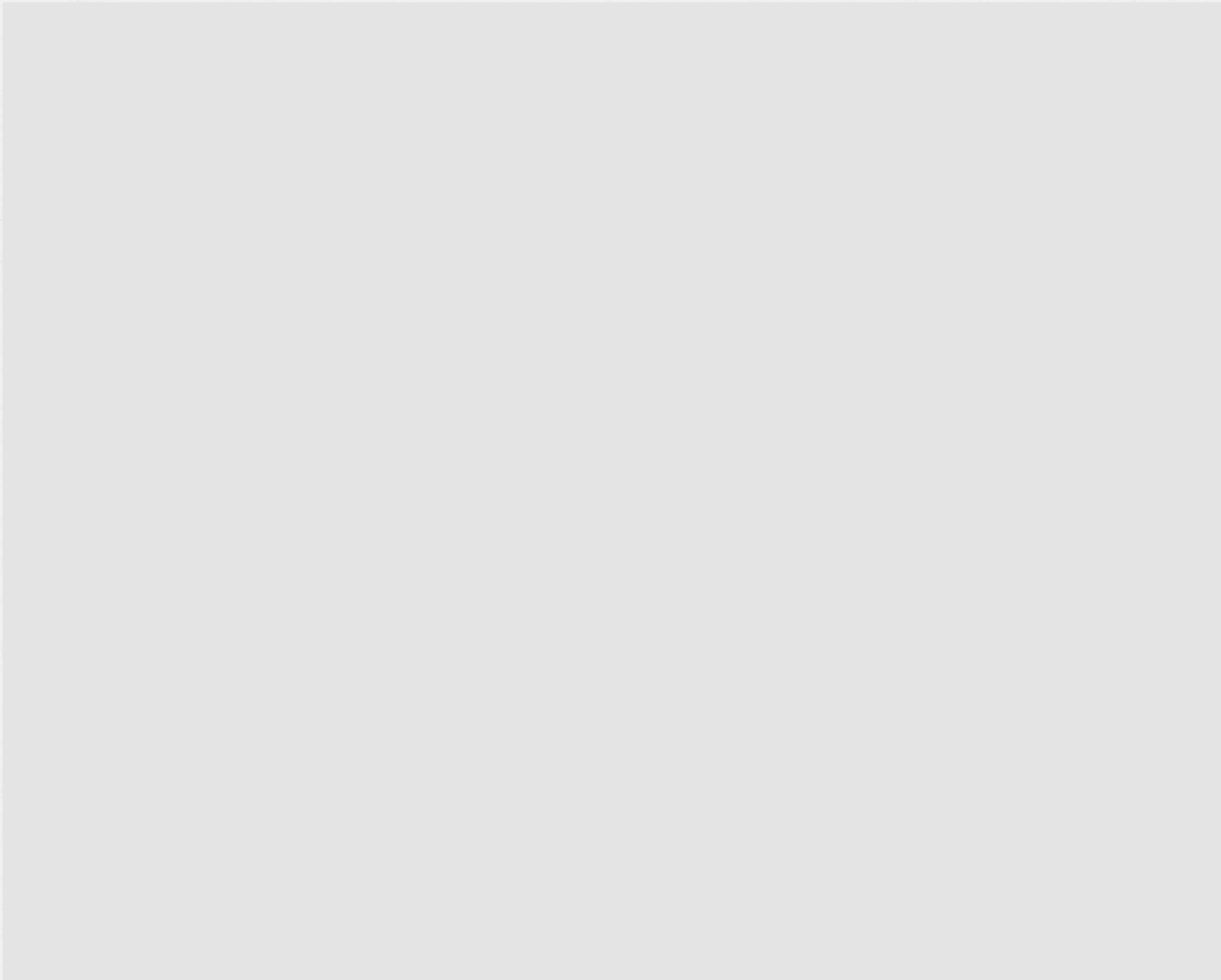
Mondale Compares Ford, Nixon

Sen. Walter Mondale compared President Ford to former President Nixon Tuesday for Ford's recent avoidance of the press.

Mondale said: "In 1972 we had a candidate for President that wouldn't answer any questions. He just merchandized himself, ducked, ran. No one could put a question to him. We found out after the campaign what we had on our hands. And never again will we let anybody run for any office, unless he or she is willing to answer the questions that people in the news industry and the American people ask....For a week we've had a spectacle quite the contrary. That's the point I'm making." (ABC/NBC)

Don Farmer reported that Mondale apparently decided the best way to attack Mr. Ford is to either pressure him into talking about this issue or criticize him for not doing so. Either way, Mondale believes the Democratic will benefit. -- ABC Good Morning America; NBC Today Show (9/29/76)





This is the first political campaign which has stimulated my interest.

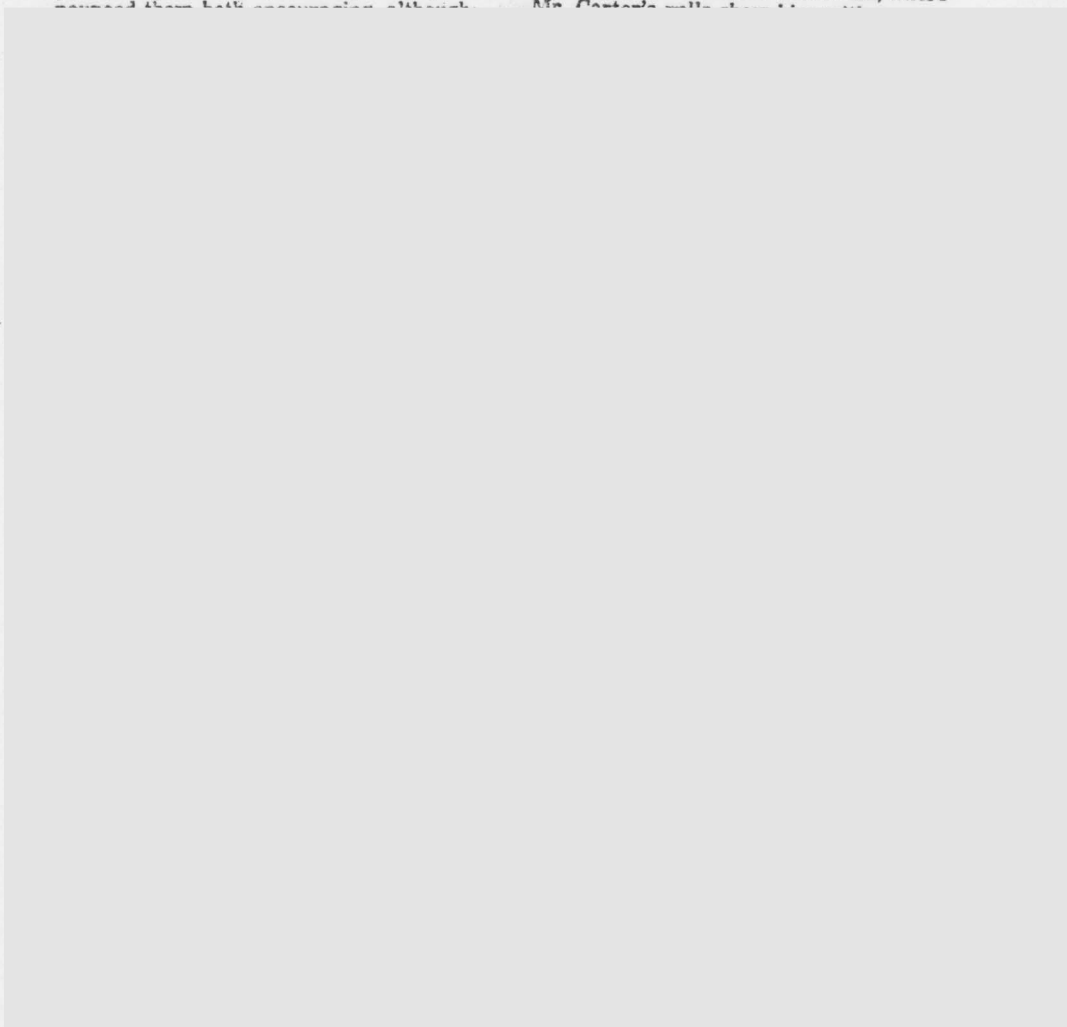
Chicago Tribune, 9/29/76

Carter unfazed by crops, news

By ADAM CLYMER
Sun Staff Correspondent

Plains, Ga.—Jimmy Carter read last week's newspapers and visited his peanut processing factory yesterday. He pro-

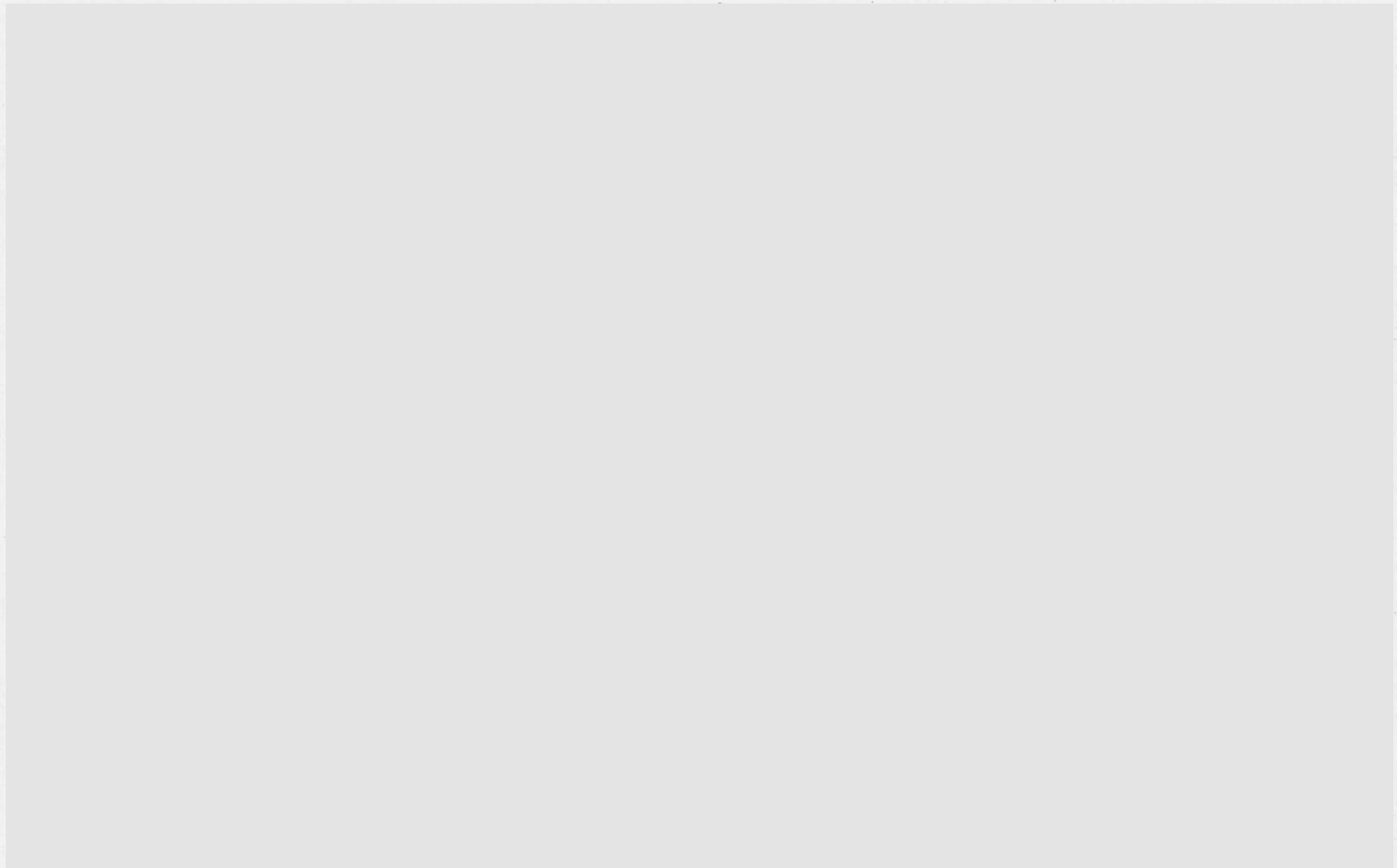
caused them to work harder. If his comments on lust and adultery hurt anywhere, Mr. Jordan said, it was in the South, where Mr. Carter's



REMARKS ON TAXES AND HIS INTERVIEW WITH *Playboy*, neither episode had cost the campaign any significant number of votes.

He suggested the *Playboy* interview might even be a blessing in disguise because it "made our people nervous" and

Baltimore Sun, 9/29/76



Frank Starr

Some Georgians' doubts on Carter— and the New South

[Eighth article in a series on the New South. The next will appear Thursday.]

CORDELE, Ga.—The old man's false teeth clacked a little as he said it. A limp \$100 bill went down on the pile of gunny sacks. Then down went another.



Dixie
diary

son's action, that Trooper James Young was known to be abusive and to start fights, that in that seconds-long tussle over Young's revolver, Patterson did believe he'd be killed.

"The papers," observed the barber, "printed a whole lot of lies—trying to

Chicago Tribune, 9/29/76

Chicago Tribune, 9-29-76

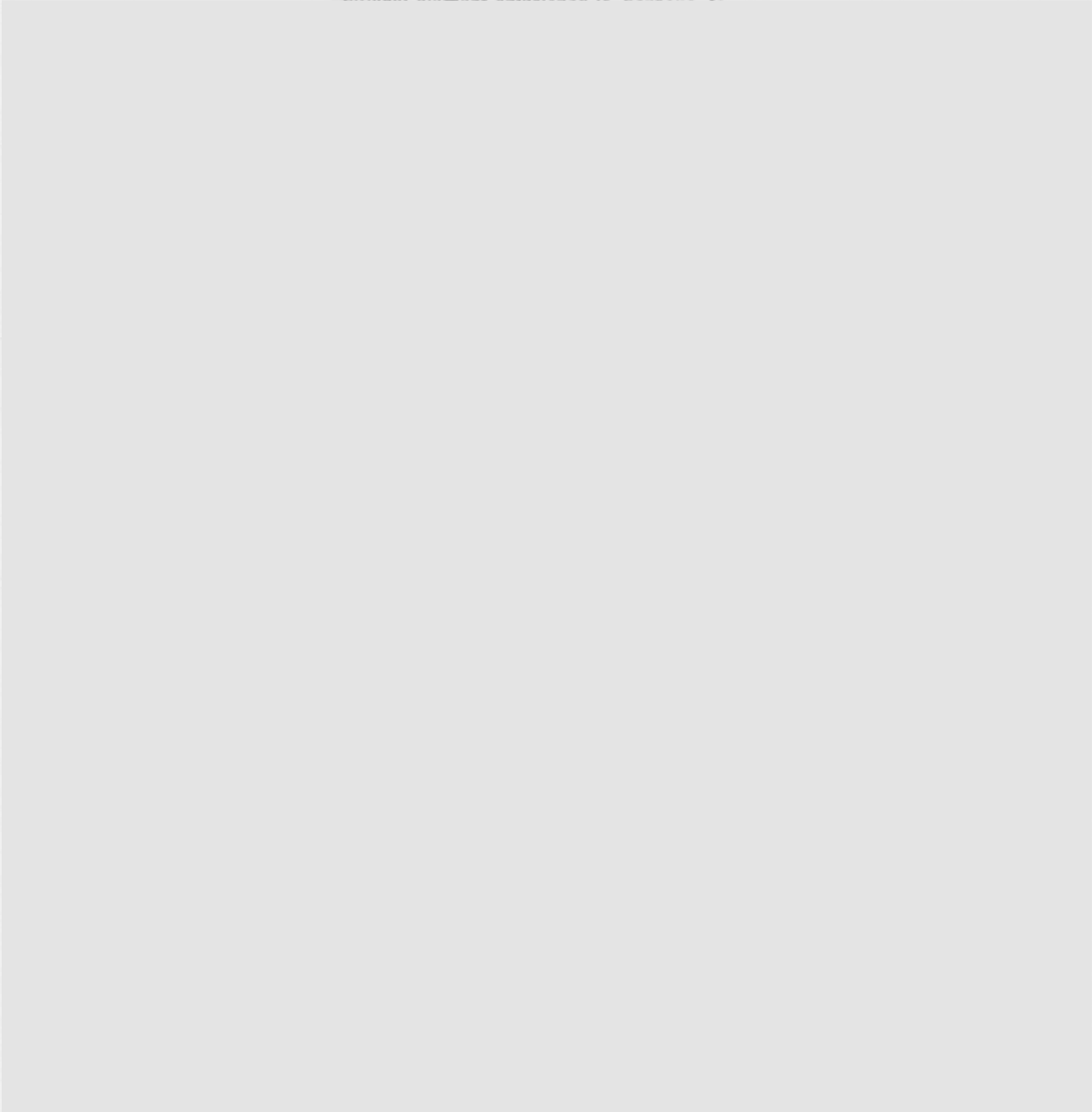
Debate Round 2: format the same

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

Washington

There will be no major changes in the format for next week's presidential debate. So says the League of Women Voters.

League sources say that the reporter-panel concept remains firm. The only ad-



Widely tagged as 'boring'
If there was any one consensus on the evening performance, it seemed to be that the

C.S. Monitor, 9/29/76

As our columnists see it, Ford won round one

By Garry Wills

The President won the debate by a vest. He just had to stand there while Carter fidgeted. He won because we expect so little of him. If he does not fall over, we tend to think of it as an achievement. He gets the standing still prize.

There were actually three debates. After the TV breakdown, Carter won the exchange of final speeches. Before the breakdown, over the course of the 12 questions, he drew up even with Ford. But the battle of first impressions Carter lost — and that is the only impression many people carried away from their television set.

The debates proved what people have said about them all along. They established the electoral importance of unimportant things. The purr of Carter's homiletic rhythms was stalled at the beginning. They resembled the grind of a Rolls Royce engine that could not quite get started.

Both men showed they had studied the 1960 debates too closely. Each wanted to make a hit with statistics, as Kennedy did. But Kennedy had a way of punching out statistics, by his speech patterns, that made them dramatic.

Both Carter and Ford made them soporific. But Ford was so boring, one just forgot him. Carter interested us by his unexpected nervousness. And since neither man could win, but one could lose, Carter lost.

By William A. Rusher

NEW YORK CITY—The first of the debates between President Ford and Jimmy Carter was, among other things, a brilliant demonstration of the multiple levels on which any such encounter takes place.

Only the top level — the substantive content — is concerned with what the protagonists are actually trying to say.

At another level (dare I call it "lower"?), the emphasis is on any sheer blunders they make — mispronunciations, slips of the tongue, loss of a train of thought, etc.

At a third level, perhaps deepest of all, the question is not what is being said, or whether any mistakes are made in the process of saying it, but merely: How do they look and act?

Messrs. Ford and Carter were both well aware that their encounter was taking place at these three levels simultaneously, and personally I thought both acquitted themselves reasonably well at all three.

At the level of substantive content, both contestants hewed firmly to their pre-established positions, with Ford accusing Carter of proposals for reckless overspending and Carter denying this while charging Ford with lacking both leadership and compassion.

At the second level, neither made any serious bloopers at all — quite an achievement, under the conditions of a 90-minute debate so heavy with potentially evil consequences.

That left most of the impact to

take place at the third level: the level of gut reaction. And here I thought President Ford emerged with a slight edge, in part because prior treatment of him by the media had been so savagely unjust.

Ford came over, at the third level, as a man every bit as decent as he is generally conceded to be, but also no oaf by a long shot. He was obviously in earnest, obviously trying to do the right thing, and by no means obviously failing to do it. One got the feeling that, if life wasn't always smooth, that wasn't Ford's fault—it was life's.

Ford probably gained a bit more than Carter in this first encounter, largely because the media's previous image of Ford was so grossly unfair. But both men were in the uncomfortable position where, as Churchill said of Admiral Jellicoe before the Battle of Jutland, they "could lose the war in an afternoon." And, like Jellicoe, neither did.

By Harriet Van Horne

NEW YORK CITY — The historic first debate between President Ford and challenger Jimmy Carter made one thing perfectly clear.

No matter who wins in November, the White House will continue to be a castle of cliches and an abode of dullness. For four more years it will be the last place you would visit to hear sparkling dialogue, graceful wit or trenchant argument.

It was a toss-up as to which man was duller. I'd say that President Ford was, but he won the evening anyway. In politics, dullness can be reassuring. It's so old-shoe honest.

The President spouted statistics as a computer spouts tape. He gave us everything but the freight car loadings in Michigan for 1902.

There was, in truth, a great deal of repetition in this long-awaited encounter. There was none of the crackling drama, the sense of discovery, remembered from the first Kennedy-Nixon debate in 1960. Television still wore the gloss of novelty then. There were only 40 million sets in the country. People hadn't become jaded — by the medium or by politics.

When the cameras first zeroed in on Jimmy Carter he looked young enough to be President Ford's son. So slight, so scared and vulnerable! He could have been a high school valedictorian. One longed to send him a message of reassurance. ("There, now, you're going to be just fine.")

Alas, Carter was not so fine. He reminded one of an over-rehearsed actor, undone by a sudden access of terror.

Carter lost because he still doesn't know how to pronounce his vowels, phrase his sentences or call on the old, established tricks that mask stage fright and endow stock phrases with charm.

Carter had his moments, of course, scoring a few neat victories. He appeared highly expert on the energy questions, explaining how nuclear power can be made safe. And he

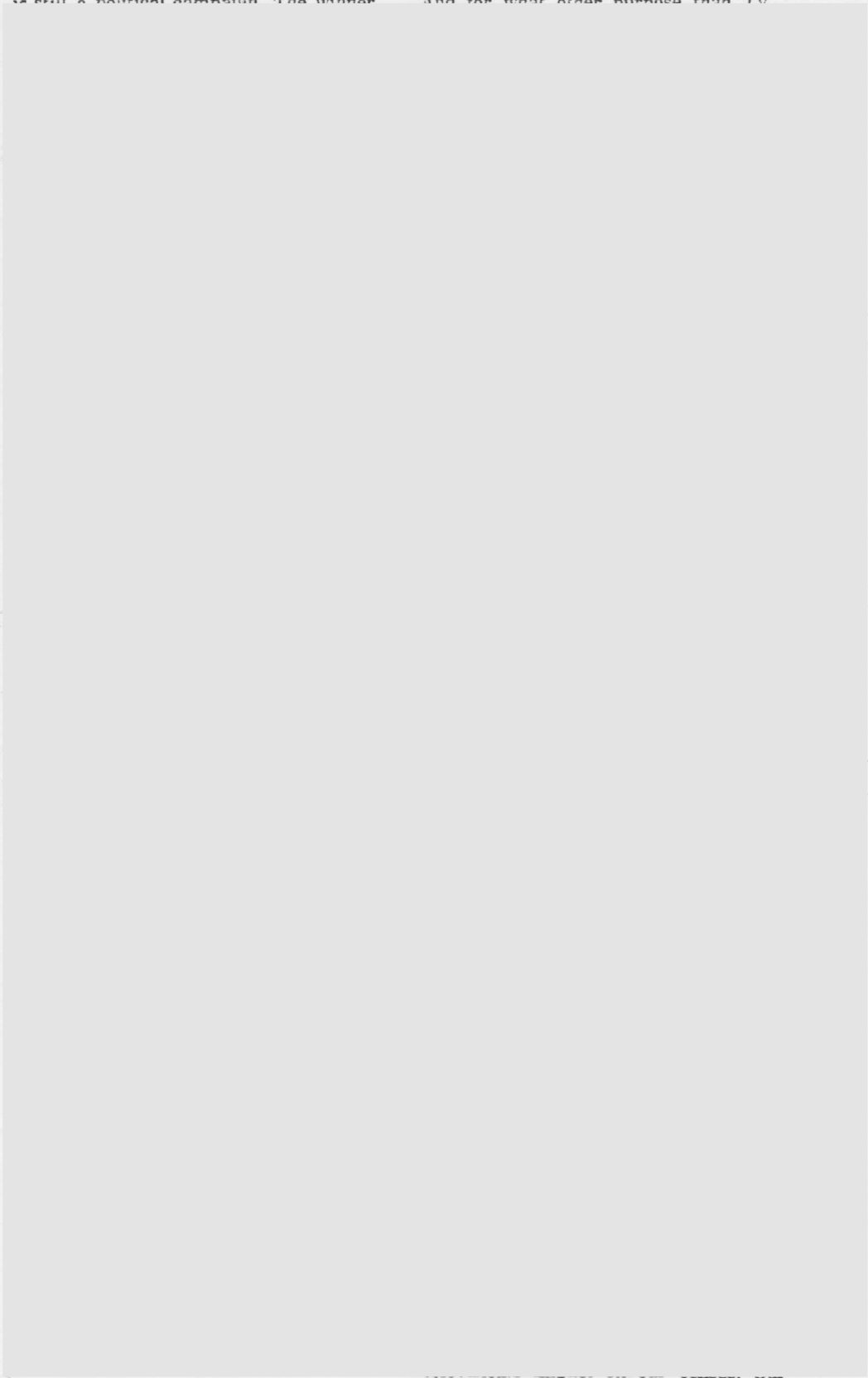


The power of TV, role of print

WASHINGTON—The quadrennial run for the White House, in a classic sense, is still a political campaign. The winner

New York and Washington for the nightly network newscasts. And for what other purpose than TV

By Gerald
terHorst



By Vermont Royster

THINKING THINGS OVER

Debates and Divination

The desire to know what's going to happen before it happens runs deep in the human psyche, if one can judge by the durability of diviners. In ancient times men looked to the oracles at Delphi to divine

Maybe that's not show business. It would be far more revealing all the same, of the political thoughts of the two men, forcing them to organize those thoughts in coherent fashion. They couldn't just rely, as both did the other evening, on computerized estimates for quick answers to familiar

What those scorecards foretell for November, deponent knoweth not. They may be irrelevant, anyway. It was the journalistic consensus at the time—and the conclusion of later historians—that Lincoln outscored Douglas in those famous debates when they

Impact Of Special Interests Remains Enormous

The impact of special interest money on the American political process remains enormous, Dan Rather commented Wednesday.

The stories about Gerald Ford as a Congressman and his alleged connection with money and favors from a steel company and a maritime union are complex, and perhaps when considered in full context, even unfair. Certainly Ford's explanations of what happen and why should be considered before anyone makes a judgment on how those stories would affect the presidential campaign.

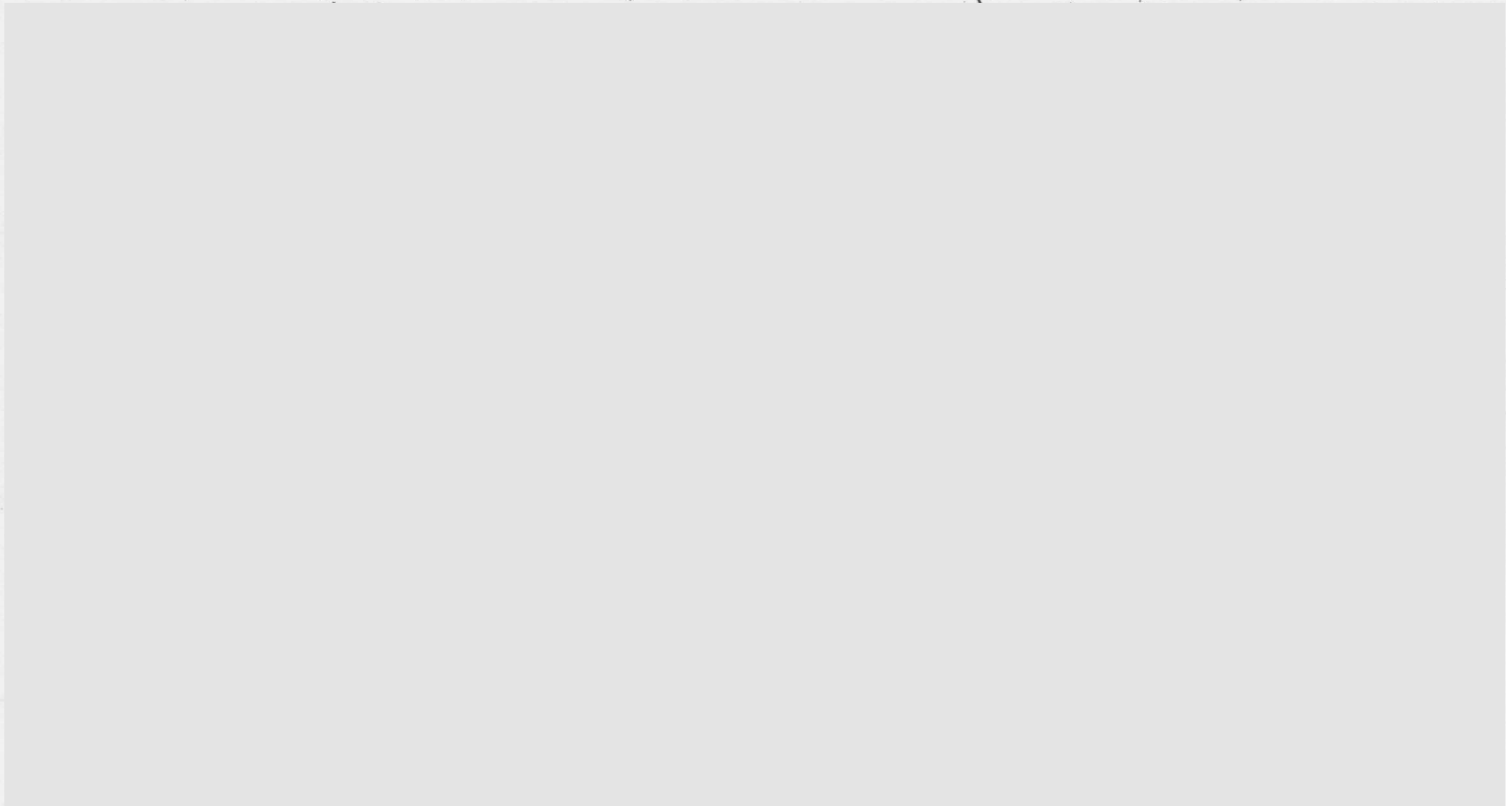
It must also be borne in mind that the Carter campaign, both in the primary and general election phases, has received money and favors from many special interest groups, including big unions and the rock and roll music industry.

There seems to be a public impression that the new so-called campaign reform law makes it much more difficult, if not impossible, for special interest money to influence election campaigns and public officials. This is not necessarily true.

First, there are so many presidential primary elections, and they have taken on so much more importance, that special interest money poured in early and at critical moments along the way is vital to most presidential candidates.

Second, and perhaps more important, the new law was written and passed by incumbent congressmen. In the opinion of many observers, it has increased, not decreased, the advantages of incumbency to House and Senate members in elections.

The whole problem of special interest money and what it buys in our political process has been addressed more in recent years, mostly because of Watergate. It has not been solved. -- CBS Morning News (9/29/76)



"Well, then, on who you'll vote for . . . why don't I just put you down as undecided?"

STAYSKAC
TO CHICAGO
TRIBUNE

Maddox visits area, blasts the other Georgian in the race

By Leslie Wayne
Inquirer Staff Writer

SEWELL, N. J. — American Independent Party presidential candidate Lester Maddox brought his campaign to South Jersey yesterday and said that Jimmy Carter would give America its first dictator.

Campaign '76

the 20 states where he is on the ballot. Maddox campaign aides say they are optimistic about Maddox'

caught him telling the truth."

Maddox said he could not make a strong showing without the attention of the media. "I've been blacklisted by the national media in an effort by them to suppress the truth," he complained. "It looks as though the League of Woman Voters, the Demo-

Anderson: CIA Believes White Regime Would Fall Without US

Jack Anderson reported Wednesday that the CIA believes only US intervention could save the white regime in Rhodesia.

Anderson said: "The CIA has reported that only US intervention can save the white Rhodesian regime in Africa. The secret CIA assessment warns that bloodshed would mount and the black insurgent forces would prevail. The CIA predicts that by 1978 the situation would be totally hopeless for the white regime."

Anderson added: "There's also danger that Cuban troops operating out of Mozambique would join in the fighting. These are the harsh facts that Secretary of State Kissinger laid before Rhodesia's Prime Minister.

"My sources say that after the formal discussions Kissinger took Smith aside for a private 10 minute talk. Kissinger reportedly told him bluntly that his white regime would be overthrown within two years. Presumably, this was the reason Smith agreed to a voluntary transfer of power to the black majority." -- ABC Good Morning America (9/29/76)

Smith Anxious To Proceed

Prime Minister Ian Smith says he is "anxious to proceed" toward black majority rule and has invited a top British diplomat to help resolve the growing dispute between Rhodesia and black African leaders over setting up an interim government.

In the latest snag in the US-negotiated plan, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said Tuesday black leaders expect majority rule in "four to six weeks" while Smith had spoken earlier in terms of two years.

"We are talking about majority rule in four to six weeks, when, with the formation of an interim government, the powers of the government of Rhodesia will be passed to the majority," Nyerere said in Dar Es Salaam.

The complications began surfacing Sunday when Nyerere and the four other presidents of "front-line" black states rejected Smith's outline for setting up the transitional government.

Smith had said the plan was mapped out by Secretary of State Kissinger, chief negotiator in the agreement.

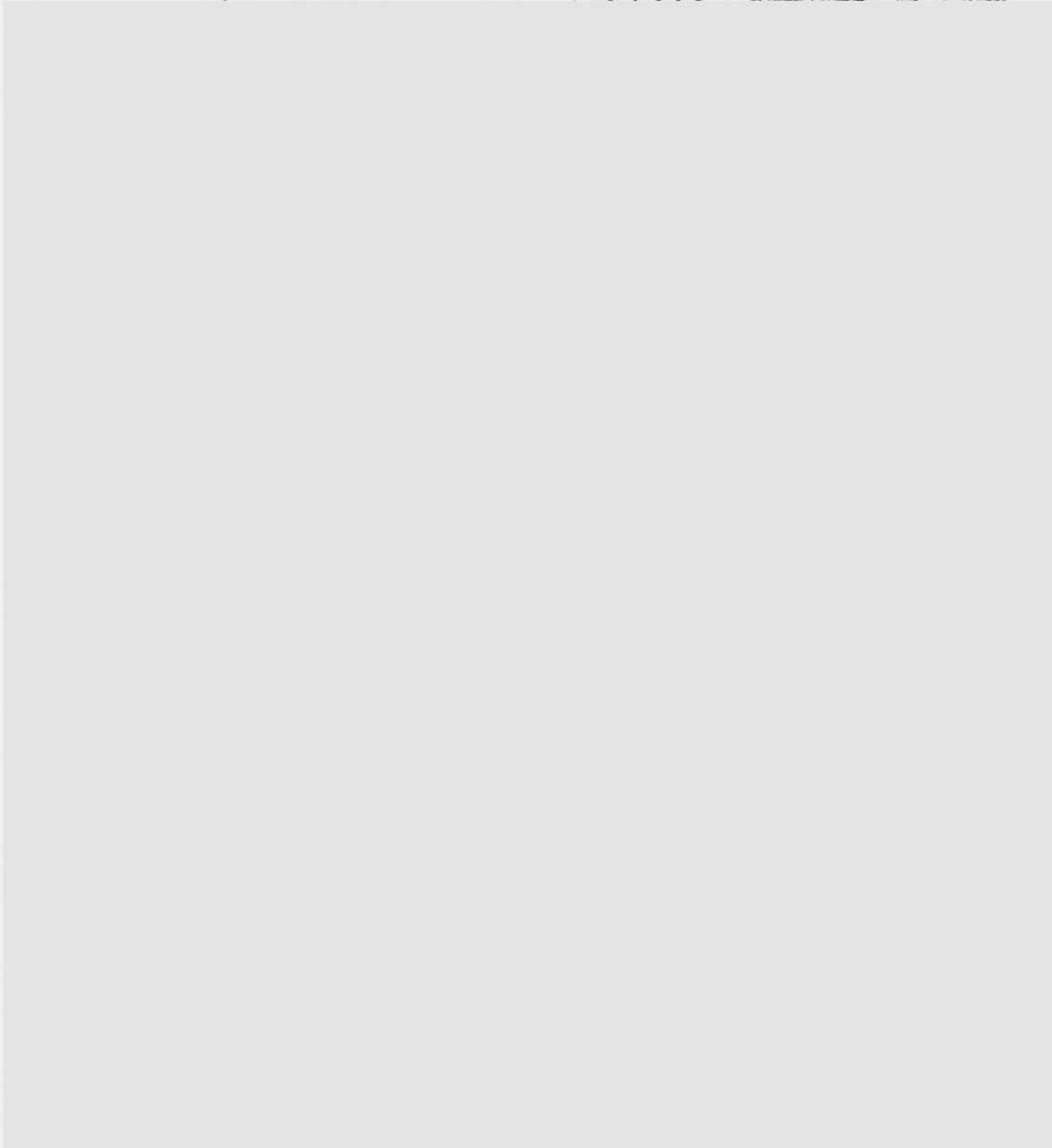
But Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs William Rogers said in Washington Monday that what Smith depicted as an agreement was only a Rhodesian negotiating position.

In response Smith's office virtually accused the US Tuesday

of acting in bad faith, saying the US government had assured Smith the plan had received black Africa's approval before he outlined it to the nation Friday.

Despite the latest developments, Kissinger said Tuesday in Washington that he believes negotiations will move rapidly toward setting up a constitutional conference. -- UPI (9/29/76)

'Dr. Kissinger, I Presume?'



Rhodesia peace plan given '60-40' chance

Quick settlement would foil Soviets

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

British Prime Minister James Callaghan's urging of the quick formation of an interim multiracial government for Rhodesia — "say within four to six weeks" — fits well with think-

be seen whether it will halt the steady erosion that has eaten into Mr. Carter's lead over the President in every section of the country.

For the past 10 days, reporters traveling with Mr. Carter often have judged his performances to be lackluster, his speeches rambling and without focus. Staffers agree there has been a problem. The new, hard-hitting style apparently is designed to snap the campaign out of a bad case of melancholy.

Partly, the problem has stemmed from political blunders, like the controversial Playboy interview. In state after state, Carter field coordinators report their phones are ringing with

your back.' Public officials, lobbyists, special-interest groups go to the same private club, they go to the same restaurants, they play golf at the same golf courses. . . ."

C.S. Monitor, 9/29/76

The U. S. Stake in Southern Africa

The winds of change are at gale force in southern Africa. While the world awaits hard negotiations on a quick transition from white to black rule in Rhodesia, the real power struggle between rival black groups already has begun

Rhodesia. It takes no great imagination to see how damaging widescale racial conflict in southern Africa could be to black-white relations in this nation.

Therefore Secretary Kissinger's diplomatic

Vernon Jarrett

Black suspicion of Dr. Kissinger



IT IS REMARKABLE how Collins Ramusi, 50, and Robert Bennett, 29, two lawyers from different backgrounds in different parts of the world, could come to similar conclusions on a grave international confrontation.

Ramusi was born and reared in South

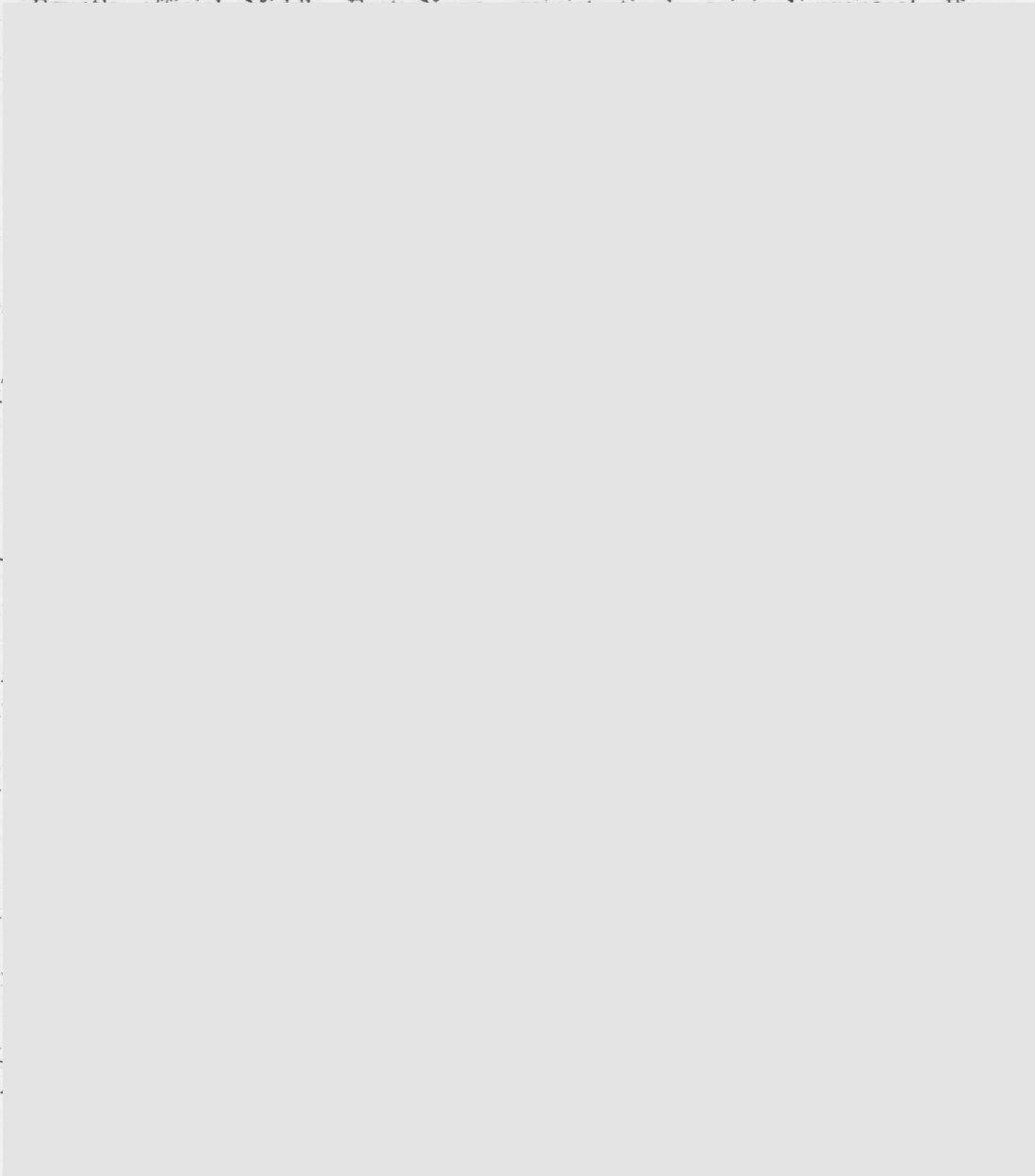
"These men are no fools," Bennett said. "Don't think that they have forgotten Kissinger's secret memo to President Nixon in 1969 urging Nixon to give racist South Africa the United States' all-out support—but in a veiled manner—everywhere South Africa is threat-

Northwestern University in 1963.

THE MENTION of Northwestern brought a mist to Ramusi's eyes. This jovial, husky African, who can laugh even while speaking of revolution, recalled with sadness a Northwestern

U.S. should not succumb to Arab boycott demands

That report that Saudi Arabia was threatening to impose a new oil embargo against the U. S. seems to have been exaggerated. It came from Saudi Arabia by the next administration. Meanwhile, though we are unenthusiastic about the sale, it amounts to only \$30 million, scaled in half from the ad-



What Price Purity?

While a good many important matters hang fire, Congress is spending its last week before adjournment devoting much time to another one of those frustrating

Common Cause, which seems to devote itself mainly to the task of trying to reduce the influence of organizations other than Common Cause, apparently has whipped

House Votes Stricter Controls On Lobbyists

The House voted 307-31 early Wednesday morning in favor of a bill which requires lobbyists to disclose every three months who they work for and how much they spend trying to influence Congress and federal agencies.

Present law requires lobbyists to report their income and expenditures twice a year. -- AP;UPI;Morning Shows (9/29/76)

ADMINISTRATION

GAO To Dispute FBI Record

A GAO study, scheduled for release Wednesday, says that only nine per cent of the FBI's cases are ever accepted for prosecution, Carl Stern reported. (NBC)

Many of the cases are dropped by the FBI, but the GAO thinks not enough, Stern said. The GAO also reports that the FBI distorts the number of its convictions. -- NBC Today Show (9/29/76)

FIRST FAMILY

Susan Has Parents To Dinner

Susan Ford had her parents over for supper last night. It was the first time President and Mrs. Ford have seen the apartment she shares with three college roommates in suburban Washington. The President himself cooked the steaks.

ABC showed film of the Fords and Susan's roommates greeting one another. The camera also caught the President serving the steaks. ABC Good Morning America (9/29/76)

INTERNATIONAL

British Pound Recovers

The value of the British pound Wednesday increased by about three cents in London, recovering much of Tuesday's four and a half cent loss.

The upturn of the pound came as British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healy announced he will seek nearly \$4 billion in credit from the International Monetary Fund. The move is being made, apparently, to assure investors that Britain can finance the re-payment of about \$1 billion in credits extended by the US and other central banks. -- AP;UPI;Morning Shows (9/29/76)

News & Comment

The President's Daily News Summary



Leading The News...

FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1976

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CORRECTION:

The article "Catholic Defection", run on pages 20-21 of Tuesday's Magazine Supplement, was published in the National Journal, NOT Time magazine.

Index Drops 1.5%

The Commerce Department reported Tuesday that the composite index of leading indicators fell 1.5% last month, the first decline since February 1975, and the largest since January 1975 when it dropped 3.4%.

The department said the drop was due primarily to a higher layoff rate in manufacturing and reduced business spending. The decline puts the index back where it was in May of this year.

A decline in the index is generally a sign of slower growth in the economy, but most economists say a three-month drop or increase in the index is needed before an economic trend is established.

In his filmed report, Dan Cordtz reported that "the next index will be out just a few days before the election, and if that one is lower, it'll be a political bombshell." (ABC) AP,UPI,Networks -- (9/28/76)

Ford Motors Ups Prices

The strike-bound Ford Motor Co. said Tuesday it is increasing prices on its 1977-model cars an average \$310, or 5.1 percent, giving some of its top-of-the-line full sized cars lower prices than competitive General Motors models.

Ford said the increase would have averaged just \$132, or 2.2 percent, if the new and smaller 1977 Thunderbird would have been included. The intermediate-sized Thunderbird for 1977 will carry a \$5,063 price tag, compared to a \$7,790 price on a much larger and better equipped 1976 model.

GM earlier announced that its average price hike for a car equipped with the normal array of options was \$338, or 5.9 percent over 1976 models. AP,UPI,Networks -- (9/28/76)

Stocks Lower

Prices closed sharply lower Tuesday in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones Industrial average was off 18.20 points to 994.93 shortly before the close.

Prices were lower in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. AP,UPI,Networks -- (9/28/76)

S&P Profits Optimism Index Down

Businessmen are less optimistic about the economy for the fourth quarter than they were about this quarter three months ago, according to Standard & Poor's Corp.

The business information service noted "a mild ebb in confidence" among the 1,424 executives interviewed about sales, profits and employment prospects during the fourth quarter.

S&P said its sales optimism index dipped 5 points from quarter to quarter, with much of the decline attributed to durable goods manufacturers and retailers. The index had climbed in the previous quarter to 79, a point off the pre-recession level reached in the third quarter of 1973.

The S&P index measuring profits optimism also slipped 5 points to 63, with durable goods producers again displaying the largest loss of optimism. UPI -- (9/28/76)

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGN

Mondale: Ford Avoiding Campaign Finance Questions

Sen. Walter Mondale said Tuesday President Ford was avoiding answering questions about probes of his campaign finances and golfing weekends in which he was the guest of a U.S. Steel lobbyist.

Mondale at first declined to comment on the investigations at an airport news conference here. But when asked by a reporter if he thought Ford was ducking reporters' questions, the senator said: "I don't think there's any question about it."

When first asked about the subject, Mondale said, "I don't think I should be commenting on that until I'm personally sure what the situation is." Mondale spoke at the start of a three-day trip to Ohio, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

Mondale, at an airport press conference, said, "Those questions shouldn't be put to me. They should be put to the person in the White House against whom those charges have been made. I'm talking now about the questions on the vacation, visits to the lobbyists, and so on. I don't know what the facts are, but I'm told the President is unavailable to answer questions!" NBC

"I believe in the presumption of innocence, but in a campaign with serious issues like that, it's up to the people involved, who know most directly what's involved, to answer the questions." (ABC)

"I think the time has come for the President of the United

States to just come on out, let new people ask him the questions and let's find out what really happened." (networks)

Mondale continued: "I'm proud of the fact that the head of my ticket is available to the press, and is answering questions. Sometimes, he gets in trouble doing it, but at least, he's doing what a candidate for a national office should do. He's answering questions." (ABC, CBS)

Campaigning later in Cleveland, Mondale said he was talking only of the golfing outings, not of the Michigan investigations. His demand that the President answer questions is consistent with his theme that President Ford is hiding behind his desk in Washington refusing to go out to the people. (NBC)

Mondale told a group of labor leaders that at the moment, he rates the election a toss-up. "Both parties feel Ohio is one of the critical battleground states, a swing state, with one of the biggest chunks of electoral votes. The race here is said to be very close. That is why both Mondale and Carter plan to come back here several times between now and election day," Charles Quinn reported. (NBC)

On another subject, the senator, in his airport news conference, said there was "no question" that the Ford administration had failed to deal with "the dramatic rising rate of crime." Mondale said Ford Monday had spoken primarily about areas of crime in which his administration had little responsibility.

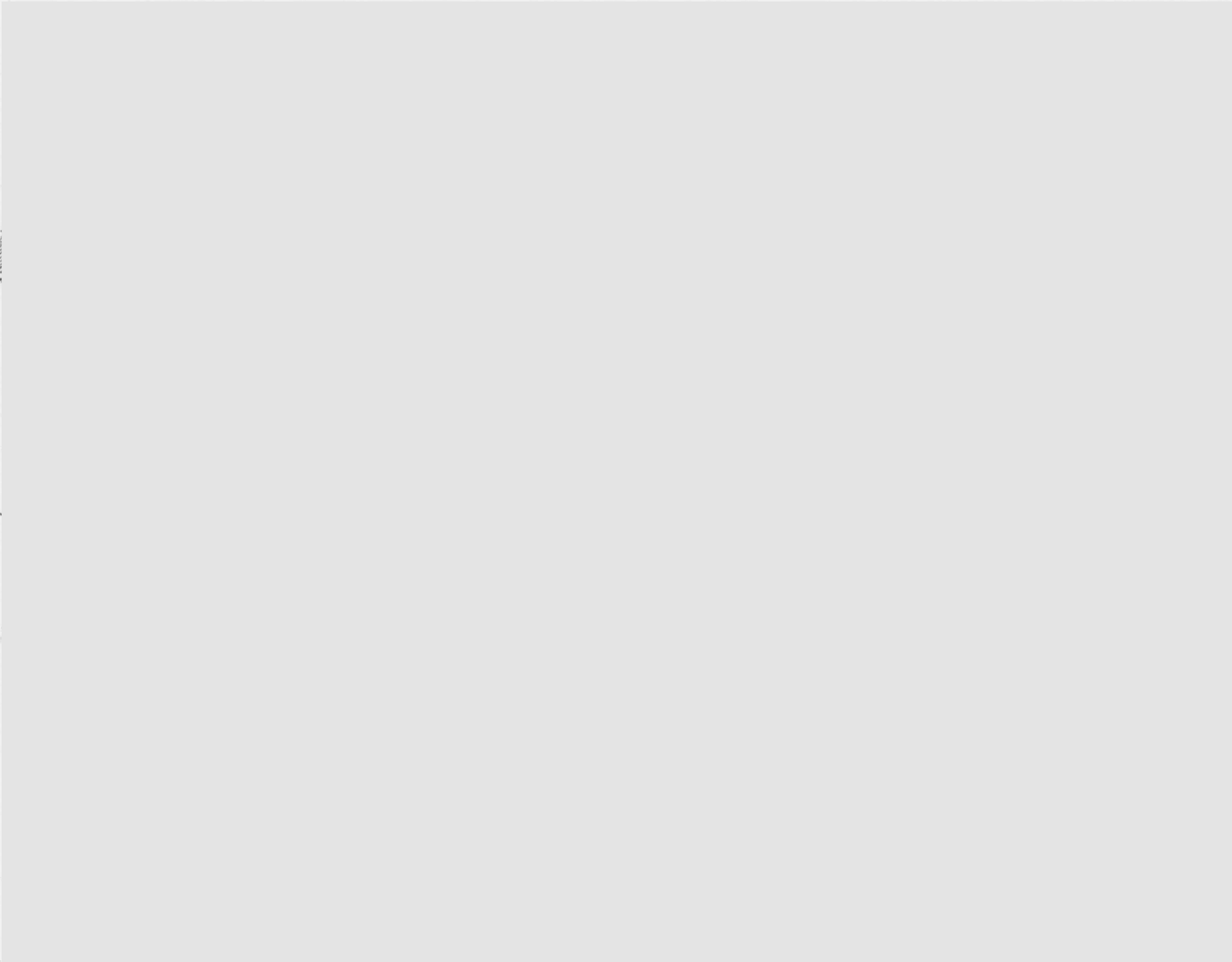
Mondale said that President Ford's record on crime is a shambles. "If he were to talk about crime, he should talk about those areas in which he has direct responsibility, and where they failed: drug enforcement, organized crime, FBI, the reorganization of the intelligence agencies, the law enforcement assistance act, every place that this administration has responsibility under the law to enforce the law, they failed." (ABC)

He said the drug enforcement agency and FBI were disorganized and demoralized and that in the area of antitrust and white collar crime "the Justice Department isn't moving at all. We see the administration, with a miserable record, trying to deal with the politics of the issue," rather than seeking solutions to rising rates of crime and its causes.

NBC's #4 report, following the Ford story, ran 2:00, and showed Mondale arriving at the airport, speaking on film, and campaigning in Cleveland.

CBS' 1:45 report, which ran #3, included film of Mondale at an airport news conference, and continued with a comment by Bill Plante.

ABC's #5 story, following the Ford report, showed Mondale arriving at the airport and speaking to newsmen. AP, UPI, Networks — (9/28)



CARTER.76
THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

Memphis Commercial Appeal,
9/23/76

To 'bureaucrats' he'd shift, Carter isn't any bogeyman

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science
Monitor

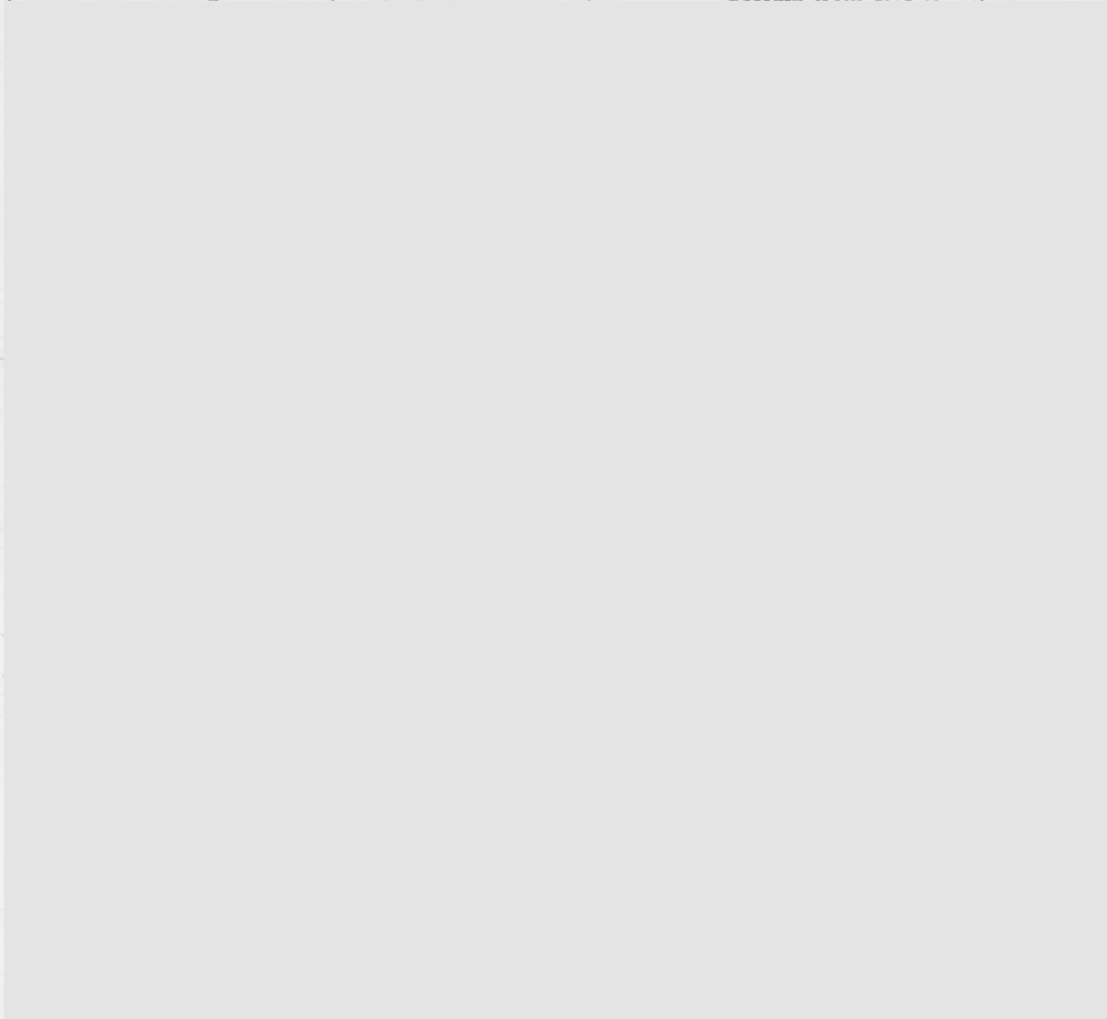
Washington
Would a Jimmy Carter
presidency dismantle much of
the federal bureaucracy?

Despite the Democratic
nominee's pledge to reorga-
nize the Washington bureau-

The relationship between
organized federal employees
and Mr. Carter poses one of
the supreme anomalies of
this campaign. The major
unions of Washington bureau-
crats (a term they dislike)
are backing the candidate
who is running against what
he calls Washington's "hor-
rible bureaucratic mess."

number of federal agencies
from 1,900 to "no more than
200" and by introducing
"zero-based budgeting,"
which requires each agency
to justify its entire annual
budget instead of just pro-
posed increases in funding.

Such techniques, while Mr.
Carter was governor of
Georgia from 1971 to '75, re-



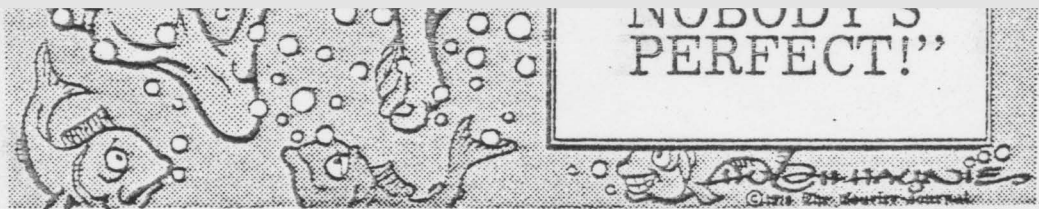
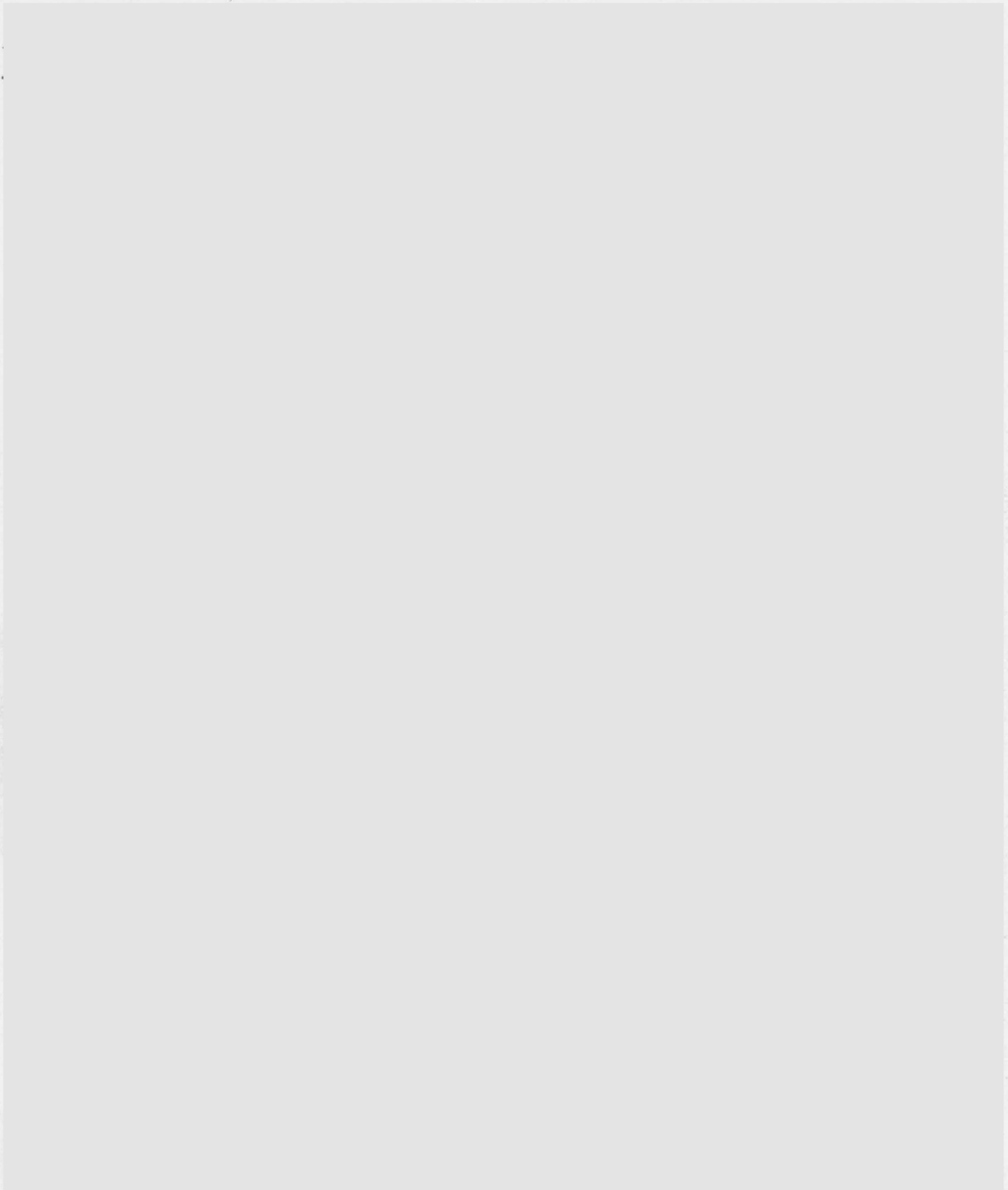
Lusting After the Feminists' Candidate

Jimmy Carter's remarks about sin and sex were so embarrassing one didn't know where to look.

A few weeks ago I wrote that it was inherently impossible to be a feminist and a Republican. Now Carter has made it embarrassing to be a feminist

thetic man; more than just a stud or father, perhaps even someone who might make a fairly decent president. He loves and admires his wife and mother and he might eventually be persuaded that they are not a unique species but are part of one

CARTER/MONDALE CAMPAIGN



Louisville Courier-Journal,
9/22/76

Dole Campaigns in Midwest

Sen. Robert Dole spent time in the farm areas of Ohio and Illinois Tuesday, trying to salvage the electoral votes in those two states.

Dole tried to ease farmers' anger over the grain embargo, which President Ford invoked last year. Dole told farmers that unless there is a national emergency, or critical crop shortages, the Ford Administration won't do it again.

Dole tried to assure farmers that the Ford Administration would be better for farmers than a Carter administration. "I understand that some of you and probably some of everyone in America are less than totally happy with this administration. And I don't say that defensively 'cause I want to kind of contrast what I think has been a good administration with what could be a very bad administration for America's farmers." (ABC)

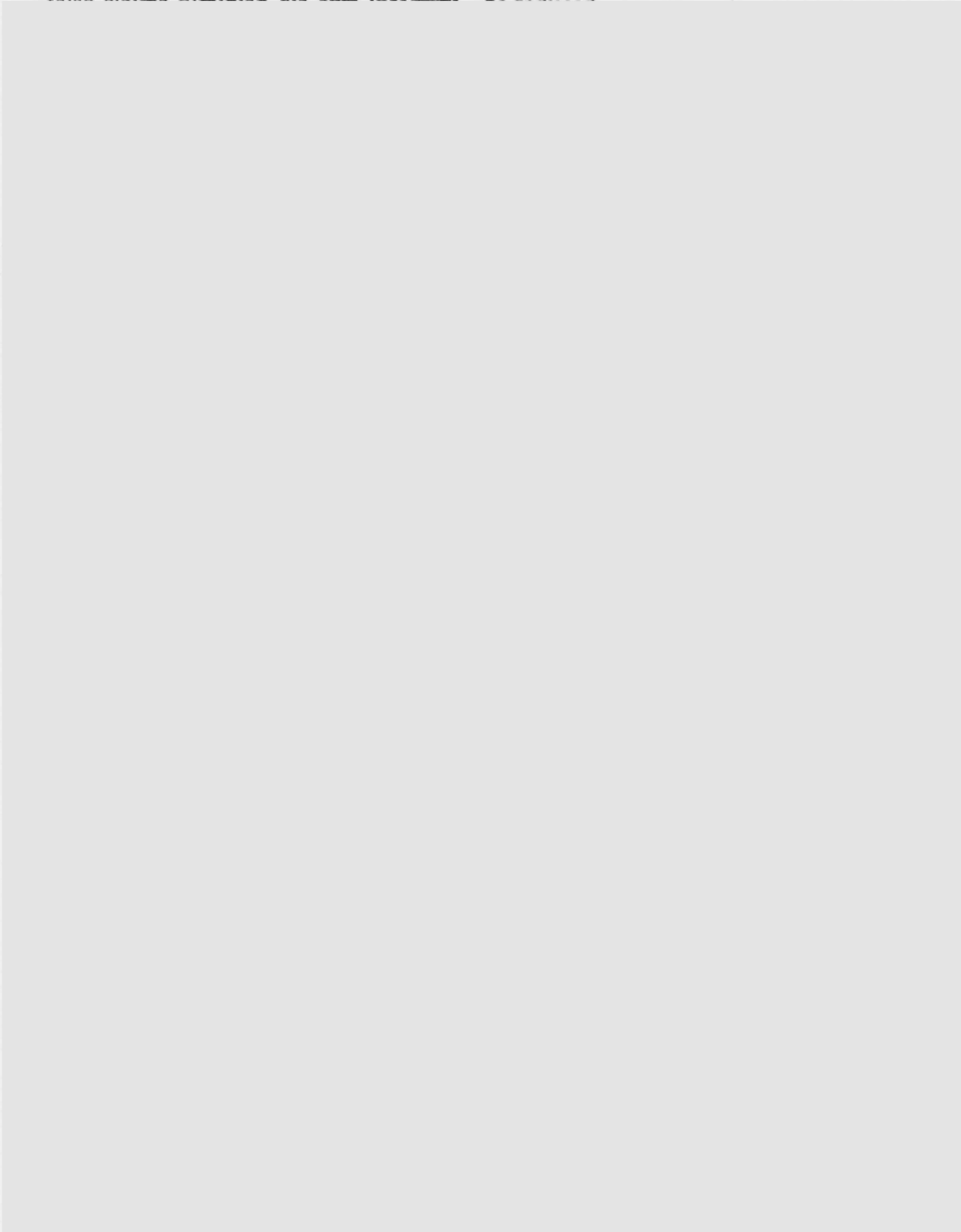
Dole blames the ticket's low standing in the states on the embargo. (ABC)

The ABC #6 spot, which ran 2:27, showed Dole talking with farmers in the area. AP,UPI,ABC — (9/28/76)

Dole's scare tactics

The record simply does not support Republican vice presidential nominee Robert Dole's exaggerated charge that Jimmy Carter will raise the taxes of families with incomes over \$15,000. Dole's

words was caused by the Associated Press. In transcribing the interview, the AP dropped the words "and middle-income" from the sentence in which Carter described those whose taxes should



Ford Was Golfing Guest of Corporation

President Ford played golf as the guest of at least four corporations during his career in Congress but stopped the practice when he became vice president, Ron Nessen said Tuesday.

Nessen said Ford declined further corporate hospitality as vice president even though he saw nothing wrong and still feels he has "lived up to the spirit" of a congressional ethics code passed in 1968.

In an exchange with reporters, which Bob Schieffer called "acrimonious" and "intense," Nessen said he had no details of the financial arrangements but indicated that the outings were not in the Washington area. (CBS)

According to Nessen, Ford, while a congressman, played golf at the expense of the Bethlehem Steel Co., the Aluminum Corp. of America and the Firestone Rubber Corp. in addition to previously reported outings paid for by United States Steel Corp. (CBS)

Nessen said that "as an avid golfer, the President over the years has accepted invitations to play with friends at different clubs around the country and has invited friends to play at his club," the Burning Tree course in Bethesda, Md.

But Nessen said the exchange of hospitality stretched back over Ford's long service in the House of Representatives and "it is truly difficult to go back 26 years and reconstruct each and every golf game." (NBC,CBS)

He said "there are no records" readily available and that "the President can't just come forth and say, beginning in 1948, I played here and here and here."

Although government and industry sources have said the Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating hospitality U.S. Steel offered to Ford and others in Congress, Nessen said the SEC had not "to my knowledge" contacted the President for its inquiry.

Nessen promised to clear up the situation, but later he had an aide broadcast over the White House loud speaker that he would be unable to get the information Tuesday, Schieffer reported.

NBC's #3 story, an anchor report, ran :30.

CBS' #2 story, which ran 2:30, included an anchor report on Ford's golfing.

ABC's #4 story, which ran 2:00, included film of the bill signing ceremony and Tom Jarriel outside the White House reporting on the golf trips. AP,UPI,Networks — (9/28/76)

A Look at the Maritime Union
(By Robert Schakne, CBS)

The maritime unions have supported a lot of candidates of both parties over the years. Four years ago, they backed Richard Nixon. This year they're backing Jimmy Carter.

Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (MEBA) raised an estimated \$150,000 for Mr. Carter in a fund-raising dinner last June 30. Four years ago, MEBA and a political allie, the Seafarers International Union, contributed \$105,000 for President Nixon's reelection -- most of that money from the Seafarers. And that same year, in 1972, MEBA also contributed \$7500 to the reelection campaign of the congressman from Grand Rapids, Gerald Ford.

What seems to interest the two unions, not party labels, although they've given more to Democrats than Republicans, but positions on maritime legislation. As a congressman, Mr. Ford was considered a friend of the maritime unions. But as President, Mr. Ford vetoed a bill in 1974 that the unions wanted. A bill that would have required that a portion of imported oil be carried on American tankers, manned by American crews. In other words, a bill that would have created jobs for union members. That angered the unions. And while no union official would comment to CBS News, it's widely believed that's why the unions, in particular MEBA, are backing Mr. Carter.

Carter told the unions last May that he favored a national cargo policy assuring a fair share of cargo for American ships. However unspecific that Carter promise was, it was followed by the union endorsement. CBS -- (9/28/76)

GOP Candidates Ahead in State Poll
(Excerpted, Omaha World-Herald)

As President Ford and Jimmy Carter were preparing for their first nationally telecast debate Thursday night, persons interviewed in the Nebraska poll last week gave Ford a 19 percentage point lead. More than half (52 percent) polled were for the President, and one in three (33 percent) were for Gov. Carter.

The poll was taken by telephone Sept. 15-18 by research consultant Joe B. Williams, exclusively for the World-Herald.

In the Nebraska poll, 878 registered voters were asked by telephone: "If the election for president were being held today, would you vote for Jimmy Carter, the Democrat; Gerald Ford, the Republican; or someone else?" Ford's greatest strength was in the 2nd District, which includes Omaha. He led Carter 58-28.

Independent candidates Eugene McCarthy received 1 percent support statewide. Libertarian Party candidate Roger L. MacBride and American Independent Party candidate Lester Maddox each received less than 1 percent.

The results:

Ford	52%
Carter	33%
Undecided	14%

The breakdown was almost identical for men and women. Of 436 men interviewed, 52 percent were for Ford, 34 percent for Carter; among the 442 women questioned, 53 percent were for Ford, 32 percent for Carter. -- (9/22/76)

Low Voter Turnout Could Hurt Carter

(By Philip Meyer, excerpted, St. Paul Pioneer Press)

The more voters who stay home on Nov. 2, the more things will look good for President Ford and bad for Jimmy Carter. The turnout rate could be the crucial factor this year, according to a new Knight-Ridder survey.

High turnout elections traditionally benefit Democrats because of the poor and the uneducated who vote only when highly motivated. But few election surveys take that into account.

The Knight-Ridder survey of 890 adult Americans shows Carter led Ford two weeks before their first debate by a comfortable margin of 12 points. But, if you drop those who seem least likely to vote out of that sample and look only at the remainder, about half the total sample, Carter's lead becomes a less comfortable eight percentage points.

A turnout as low as 50 percent is expected by many political observers. The survey shows that for every 10 percent increase

above that, Carter could expect to stretch his lead over Ford by one additional percentage point.

Distributing the undecided vote and throwing out those not likely to vote yields a bottom line for the Carter-Ford contest of 54-56 in favor of Carter. That's not close; but it does show a narrower race than indicated by the 50-38 division in the raw responses. -- (9/24/76)

McCarthyMcCarthy May Carry 9 States

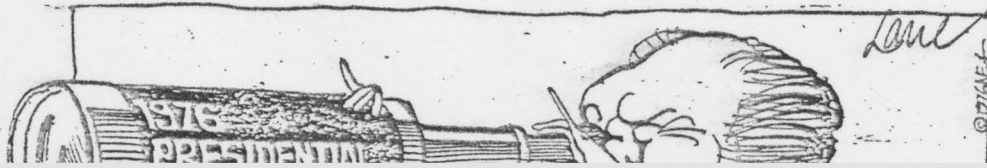
Presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy said Tuesday he might carry as many as nine states Nov. 2. If that tipped the election to Republican Gerald Ford, "I wouldn't lose a night's sleep."

McCarthy said an order by Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell placing his name on the Texas ballot might open the way to eight or 10 other states.

"We may very well get on the ballot in 40 to 45 states," McCarthy said.

McCarthy did not predict he would carry nine states, but said "We've got an estimate that we could win in nine." Asked to identify them, he listed seven -- Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington.

H e s a i d the nine would not be able to supply the 270 electoral votes needed to win the presidency, but could put the election in the House. UPI -- (9/28/76)



Campaign Pitfalls
(By Eric Sevareid, CBS)

Presidential races differ from horse races. In the neck-and-neck political race, the candidate who sticks his neck out the farthest does not always gain, and may lose.

Jimmy Carter has been courting this danger. His campaign is so open, his id has been showing. While Mr. Ford's been mostly campaigning in the Rose Garden, without, despite his proclivities, any serious fall amongst the thorns.

Maybe the race will become closer. Undoubtedly, it will become more feverish. Candidates suffering fever tend to become incoherent, and the tendency seems well advanced already.

Mr. Mondale points out that crime in America has increased 60 percent under eight years of Republican administration. But most crime is strictly a local and not a federal responsibility. Mr. Ford, echoing the Mondale premise that it is, points out that the rate of increase in crime has slowed down in his two years as President, and promises to rally the nation to diminish crime, however that is to be accomplished.

In the Midwest, candidate Robert Dole is having his own brand of fun, telling farmers, who nearly always vote their pocketbook, that if Carter is elected, he'll have a hot-line to George Meany of big labor so he can get his orders on a day-to-day basis.

That, of course, refers to Meany's support of the maritime unions' refusal to load grain ships to Russia last year, which was followed by Ford's embargoing of the shipments. If anything seems certain about that, it is that no political leader should ever promise never to embargo grain, which could be an effective short-of-war move in an international crisis. And that no union, or any other private group, should never interfere with foreign policy in such a manner.

But fevers are fevers, and words spoken in delirium are not usually admitted in a court of law where they can affect the verdict in the court of public opinion.

So Mr. Carter, out in Oregon, claimed that the national leadership has been bogged down for the last 25 or 30 years, going to the same clubs and restaurants, living with and on the special interest lobbies. It's unclear just who belongs to this permanent floating leadership. We've had six presidents in 30 years, scores of different cabinet officers, and a vast turnover among congressmen. Anyway, there are many more clubs

Strategy

16

and restaurants in Washington now, so that unidentified enemy must be divided and not conquered.

It should be clear why reporters love to cover campaigns. It's like sports writing -- wild, free, full of surprises and color, marvelously preposterous statements and pratfalls. Prose will do when facts fail, and there are bushels of statistics to use. You can even find out who won. CBS -- (9/28/76)

Image

Will the Real Harry Truman Candidate Please Stand
(By Clayton Fritchey, excerpted, St. Paul Pioneer Press)

One of the peculiarities of the presidential election is the way both major candidates have likened themselves to former President Harry S. Truman, although it is a likeness that few others can see.

Mr. Ford's lifetime political record is the absolute antithesis of that of the man he says he admires so much. In the case of Jimmy Carter it is hard to detect any similarities in personality, method or political style, although the Georgian, if elected, may pursue the same liberal, quasi-populist objectives.

In campaigning, Carter resembles former President Franklin Roosevelt more than Truman. The man from Missouri was sometimes too outspoken on the issues, too blunt and direct, for his own good or his party's. Truman is now well posted historically, but in his last year in office (1952) he was far down in the public opinion polls.

In contrast, Roosevelt always sensitive to the faintest shifts of popular sentiment, won four terms. On the hustings, he seldom fully disclosed his hand, and he was not above trying to be most things to most voters.

Gerry Ford, in the White House, has resembled no one so much as Gerry Ford in Congress, where he served for 25 years without ever being accused of a positive action. If he were to be likened to a former president it would not be HST but Calvin Coolidge, who thought "the business of America is business."

In the light of Ford's consistent do-nothing record, some of his friends still wonder why, on Aug. 20, 1974, only 11 days after becoming President, he resurrected from the White House archives a 1948 portrait of Harry Truman, the 100 percent activist president.

When Ford identified himself with HST, he apparently had in mind emulating the latter's 1948 success in running against the 80th Congress. Like Truman, Ford has engaged in a running battle with Congress, but for very different reasons. Truman attacked the 80th as a "do-nothing" Congress, whereas the activist 94th Congress sees Ford as a do-nothing President.

If anything makes Carter akin to Truman, it is that the Georgian in his own way is also an activist, which tells us a lot. Activists are often invariably progressive, so if Carter is elected look for action -- and change. -- (9/24/76)

PRESIDENCYFord Signs Parks Bill

President Ford Tuesday signed a bill substantially increasing the funds authorized for land and water conservation and historic preservation.

In a Rose Garden ceremony he gave his enthusiastic support to the measure, although he said there were some procedural requirements in the measure that he will ask Congress to correct. (CBS)

Bob Schieffer commented: "It was a demonstration of the old political axiom that while challengers can only propose, incumbents can act." (CBS)

Some Senate Interior Committee staffers found the ceremony ironic since they said the administration had opposed the legislation during congressional hearings, Schieffer reported. (CBS)

Since then, however, polls have shown that Americans are concerned about improving the quality of leisure time, and last month the President decided to make expansion of the park a major campaign theme, Schieffer added. (CBS)

The 2:30 report, which ran #2 on CBS, included the President on film during the Rose Garden ceremony and concluded with an anchor report by Schieffer on Nessen's comments on the President's golfing outings.

ABC's story, which ran #4, included film of the bill signing ceremony and concluded with a report by Tom Jarriel on the President's golfing trips. AP,UPI,ABC,CBS -- (9/28/76)

FORD: HIS FISCAL TRACK RECORD

President Ford's economic policies began with a trumpet call to action, blown too late — the WIN campaign.

The time was autumn, 1974. Inflation was roaring through the land. The consumer price index, broadest measure of the cost of goods which all Americans buy, would measure a 12.2 percent increase for the year, following an 8.3 percent rise in 1973.

Such inflation, thundered Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, was dynamite, portending "unbelievable social and political trouble," if unchecked.

Mr. Ford agreed. To him, thrift was part of the answer — thrift by government, cutting its spending to match income, thrift on the part of Americans at large.

So, on television, the President, sporting a red pin with the white letters WIN on his lapel, appealed to Americans to "whip inflation now" by balancing their family budgets, saving instead of spending, and bragging "about the fact that you are a bargain hunter."

However, at an economic summit called by Mr. Ford shortly thereafter to help him grapple with an economy apparently out of control, economists, trade-union leaders, and some industrialists warned that the United States, though indeed beset by the worst inflation in many years, also was plunging into recession.

Many Americans, unable to make ends meet, were buying less — as the President advised. But this had a boomerang effect. Inventories stacked up on merchants' shelves; orders to manufacturers were cut; plants closed down machines, and people were let go; unemployment began to soar.

"Inflation," warned Senator Humphrey at the economic summit, "erodes income, but recession destroys income."

External shocks

Inflation, said economist Walter W. Heller, had been fed by five "external shocks," which could not have been foreseen — a 400 percent rise in the world price of oil, a 40 percent jump in the cost of food, double devaluation of the dollar, the repeal of wage and price controls, and a doubling of commodity prices.

Such shocks, said Professor Heller, "were unlikely to recur." So, to keep people at work, jobs must be created through government pump-priming.

Mr. Ford did not agree. "The U.S.," he said in October, 1974, a month after his economic summit, "is not in recession."

He was wrong. The longest, steepest recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s was under

way. It had begun, analysts later concluded, in November, 1973. Before it ended in May, 1975, economic output dropped 17.5 percent, and unemployment soared to 8.9 percent of the labor force — higher if discouraged workers who had stopped looking for jobs were counted.

A preview of economic indicators in November, 1974, led the President to concede, "we are moving into a recession."

What was to be done? The ill-timed WIN campaign was dropped without fanfare, leaving Mr. Ford free to urge limited stimulation of the economy to put people back to work.

He proposed a \$2.2 billion program to create up to 500,000 public-service jobs. But the President still was determined to reduce government spending and keep the annual budget deficit from ballooning.

Behind this strategy lay Mr. Ford's conviction wasteful government spending had played a major role in feeding inflation.

Only 12¢, but . . .

Government spending at all levels, said Mr. Ford's forceful supporter, Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, consumed only 12 cents of every dollar at the beginning of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. Today, says Mr. Simon, government spending eats up 35 cents of every dollar. By the year 2000, if present trends continue, it will swallow almost 60 cents of the dollar.

Alice M. Rivlin, director of the Congressional Budget Office, says the federal budget, over the last two decades, grew faster than the economy — expanding from 18 percent of the gross national product (GNP) to 24 percent. By 1981, she concludes, federal outlays should drop back to 20 percent of GNP, assuming the economy recovers stride.

The study prepared by the Senate budget committee shows that non-defense parts of the federal budget comprised 6.7 percent of GNP in 1967 and will be about the same in fiscal 1977.

To cope with the twin evils of inflation and recession, a conservative President, abhorring deficits, was forced to see record red ink written into his budgets, much of it to finance jobless payments to Americans out of work.

Inflation subsides

Mr. Ford's cherished hope of holding the fiscal 1975 deficit to \$9.2 billion evaporated, as recession cut into tax revenues, and billions of additional dollars went to jobless Americans in unemployment compensation. The final 1975 deficit was \$43.6 billion.

Horrendous as this figure was, to use Mr. Simon's term, it paled before the record \$85.6 billion deficit chalked up in fiscal 1976, which ended June 30 of this year. The 1977 budget, still being debated by Congress and the White House, could end up \$50 billion in the red.

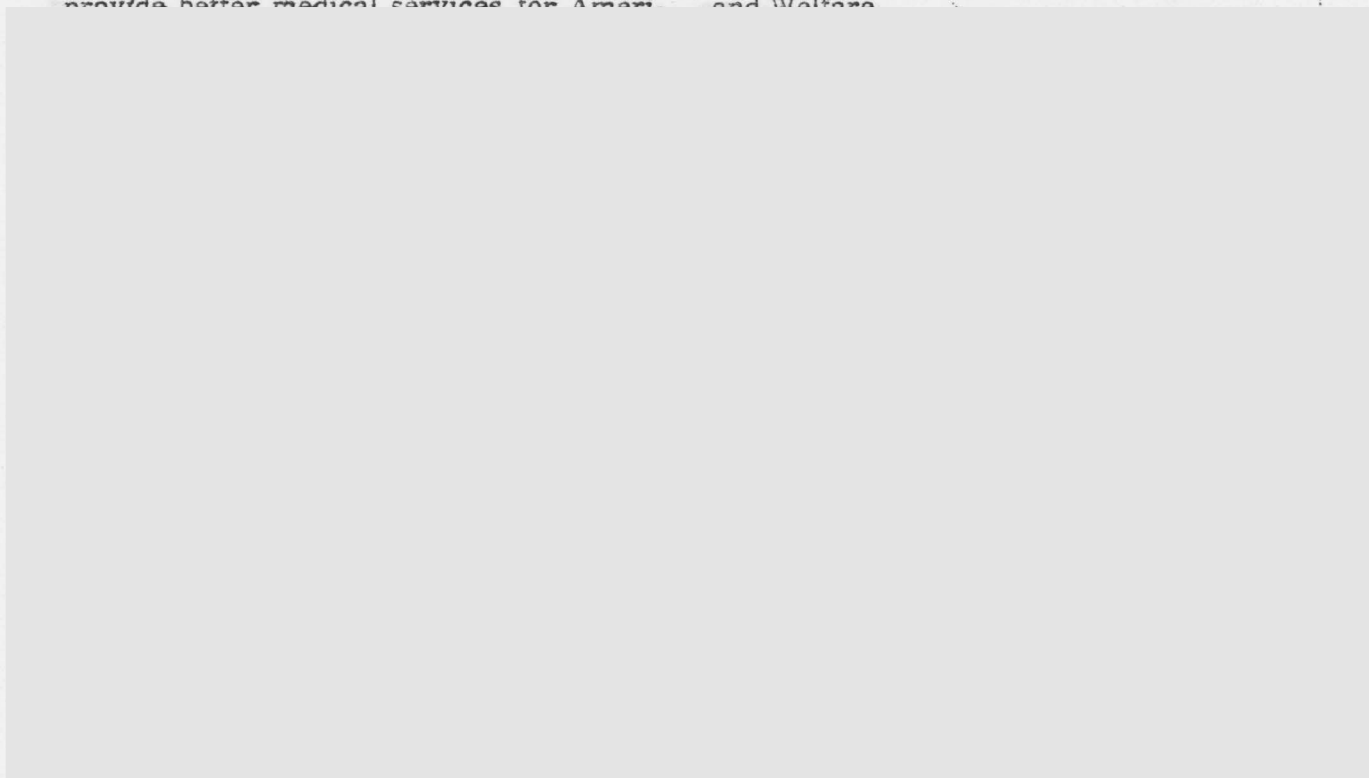
Policy disagreements between Mr. Ford and Congress, foreshadowed during the summit conference of September, 1974, became more clear as months rolled by.


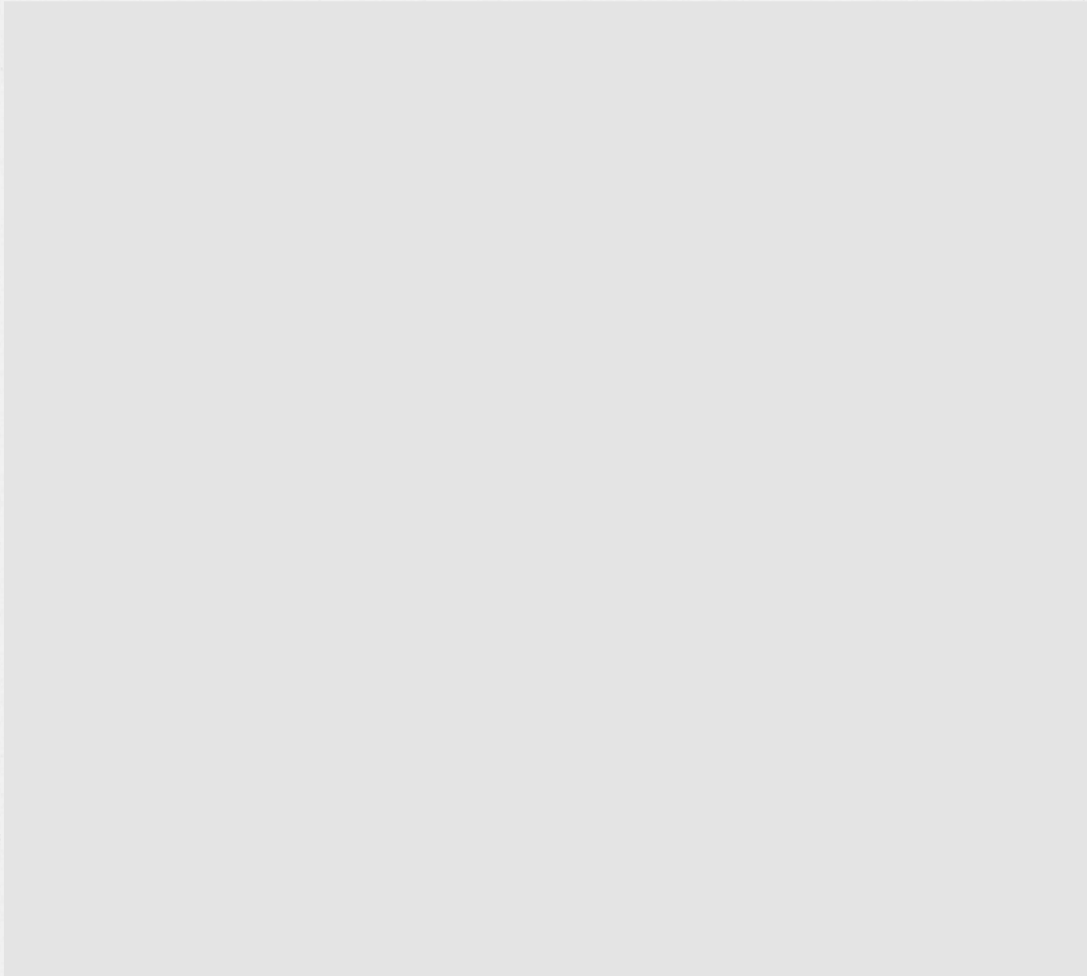
Inflation, though still high, began to subside. The consumer price index, after its 12.2 performance in

Ford Shouldn't Veto Indian Health Bill

The United States Senate has now agreed with the House on a measure to provide \$475 million for a three-year program to provide better medical services for Ameri-

A veto is considered likely because the legislation has been opposed as too costly by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.





“Now, therefore, I grant a full, free and absolute pardon
unto Congressman Ford for all offenses he, Congressman Ford,
committed or may have committed while a member of Congress.”

Senate Reviews Saudi Missile Sale

Secretary Kissinger succeeded Tuesday in turning back a Senate effort to block the sale of \$30 million worth of Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia before Congress adjourns Oct. 2.

In a hastily arranged appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Kissinger asked the panel to reconsider its 8-6 vote of last Friday recommending the 650 missiles not be sold. The issue had been returned to the committee from the Senate floor Monday in a surprise move by Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.

As a result of Kissinger's pleading on top of a weekend of heavy State Department lobbying, the panel took no formal action. The parliamentary situation which has now developed in the House and Senate makes it extremely unlikely Congress will block the sale by passing a concurrent resolution of disapproval by Friday, the last day it can so act. (CBS)

Asked if the ban might have produced an oil embargo, Kissinger replied: "I doubt that it would lead to an embargo by Saudi Arabia. But, of course, Saudi Arabia is in a position of using its influence in many other ways with respect to oil and with respect to the peace process in the Middle East. No threat has been made by Saudi Arabia, and I do not believe that this particular decision would lead to an oil embargo." (ABC, CBS)

Kissinger added, "Saudi Arabia has been a good friend of the United States, it has played a stabilizing role in the Middle East, it has been helpful in peace efforts and it is in our interest to retain the friendship and the possibility of moderation with Saudi Arabia as excellent." (ABC)

Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.), who led the fight against the sale, said: "Unless we get hold of our foreign arms sales and our arms programs generally, we're going to have such a ballooning of it that only catastrophe can result. If we are to remain true to our commitment to the survival of Israel, it means that every time we arm a confrontation state or a possible confrontation state, we have to up the ante as far as Israel goes, and we're just enormously escalating an arms race in an area which is already a tinder box." (ABC, CBS)

The 1:30 report, which ran #7 on CBS, included film of HAK and Case following the Senate Foreign Relations Committee meeting, and concluded with a comment by Bernard Kalb.

ABC's 2:25 report, which ran #8, included film of HAK and Case at the Capitol.

NBC's #11 report, running 1:45, showed HAK speaking after the session, then speaking to congressional leaders. AP, UPI, Networks — (9/28)

Smith Invites British Envoy

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said Thursday he was "anxious to proceed as soon as possible" on talks with African leaders to set up an interim government leading to black majority rule.

A spokesman said Smith had sent a message to Britain inviting an envoy to come to Salisbury to "clear up any confusion" and speed the talks.

Pro-Western leaders of both black and white African governments, meantime, were said to be increasingly concerned about what were called Soviet efforts to sabotage the U.S.-British peace efforts in Rhodesia and to escalate the guerrilla war against its white rulers.

The spokesman said Smith also "expressed surprise" at the U.S. State Department statements suggesting he had misunderstood details of power-transfer package negotiated by Secretary Kissinger. AP,CBS -- (9/28/76)

Soviets Want MIG Back

The Soviet Union Tuesday stepped up pressure on the U.S. and Japan for the return of MIG25 fighter pilot Viktor Belenko, producing Belenko's wife and mother at a tearful Moscow news conference to plead for his return.

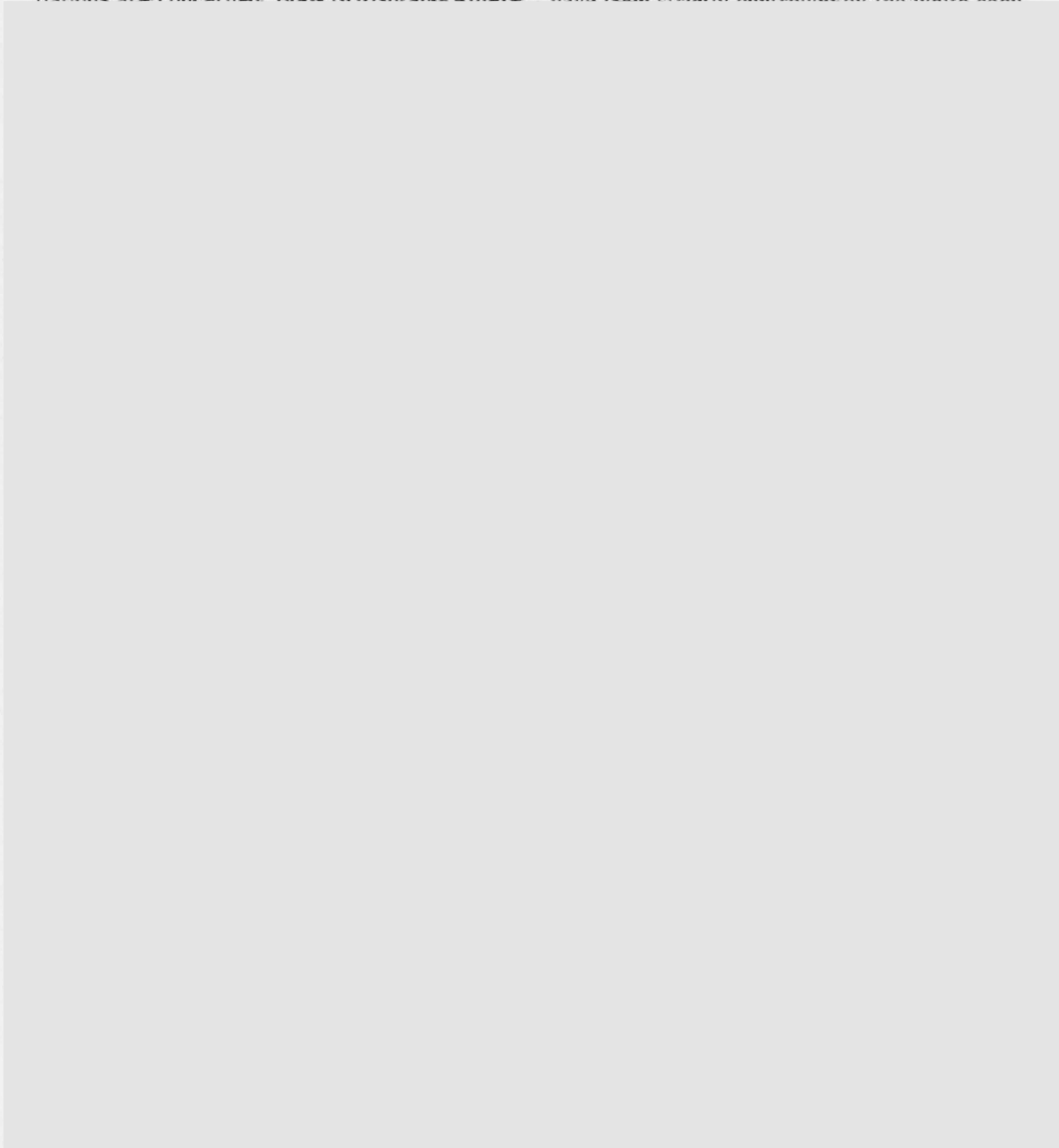
Reading from prepared statements, their voices shaking with sobs, Lyudmila Petrovna Belenko, the first lieutenant's 25-year-old wife, and his 49-year-old mother Lyudmila Stepanovna Belenko declared that Belenko was a "Soviet patriot" and never could have defected.

In Paris, dissident Russian historian Andrei Amalrik told newsmen the defection of Belenko and that of another Soviet pilot to Iran illustrates growing dissidence in the ranks of the Soviet military.

He said rebel political groups were also at work in the Soviet submarine corps and among middle-echelon army officers. AP,ABC -- (9/28/76)

Rhodesia: repairing the rift

Keeping up momentum, or the appearance of it, now is the objective in London and Washington as far as the delicate Rhodesian negotiations are concerned. Both British and American ing the vital posts of defense minister and minister of law and order for whites is certain to be unacceptable to blacks who over the years have been strictly controlled by the white sec-



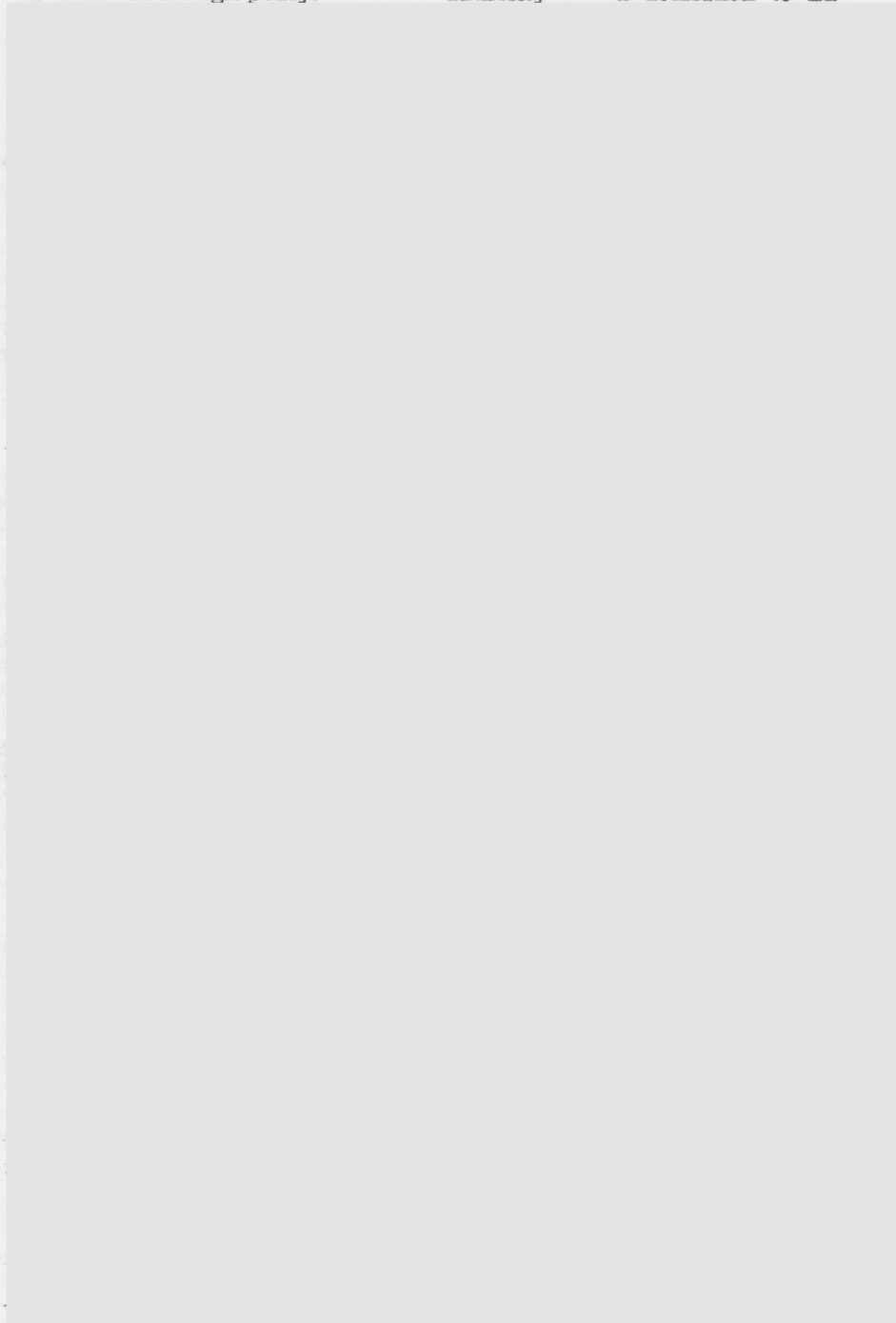
It's Not Nice to Cheat Mother Nature

There were more visitors last year to the 287 areas administered by the National Park Service than there are people in the United States, and an even greater number of visitors is expected this

\$1.5 billion program to expand the park system and restore its failing facilities. But some skepticism about Ford's interest may be in order. His plan was submitted to Congress so late in its session—adjournment is scheduled next Saturday—that action

A post-Kissinger era?

WHETHER Jimmy Carter or Gerald Ford wins in November, the presidential election is likely to mark the end of the Kissinger era of American foreign policy. Both have promised to work closely with Congress in the future formulation of our foreign policy. And Mr. Carter has called for a new "moral authority" — a dedication to hu-



OSHA vs. Noise

Of all the issues of occupational health, few are more complex than the impact of high noise levels on the hearing and the general well-being of employees. Both the damages inflicted by various kinds and

form standards and solutions for every company in every part of the country. Engineering changes, after all, often mean nothing less than buying and installing new and redesigned equipment, as

Kelley Criticizes Media on Reporting

Clarence Kelley criticized the news media Tuesday for reporting only the faults of his agency, saying there has been little interest in "reporting our success in bringing thousands of dangerous criminals to Justice."

Kelley said the media has concentrated on critical past activities of the bureau and has not presented "a true picture of what we are accomplishing," he said. "We have taken significant steps and adopted significant reforms to remedy those things that were justifiably criticized. We're determined to prevent any recurrence," he said. UPI -- (9/28/76)

DEBATES

VP Debates Scheduled

The debate between vice presidential candidates Robert Dole and Walter Mondale will take place Oct. 15 at a yet-to-be determined site, the League of Women Voters announced Tuesday.

Republican Dole, campaigning in Illinois, complained quickly that designation of 9:30 P.M. EDT on a Friday night would compete with thousands of high school football games for a live audience.

It will be telecast "when every high school team in America will be playing football," said the Kansas senator in Decatur, Ill. "Maybe we can hold it at halftime."

There was no immediate comment from Democratic candidate Walter Mondale on the debate time. AP,UPI,NBC -- (9/28/76)

THE MAKING OF AN IMAGE: FORD, CARTER TV CAMPAIGNS DIFFER IN TIMING,
BUT BOTH EMPHASIZE LEADERSHIP AND INTEGRITY

By RONALD G. SHAFER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The first televised debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter is over, but their \$20 million advertis-

Ford's openness as President to "lead-

The Carter adman says his major worry

Reaction

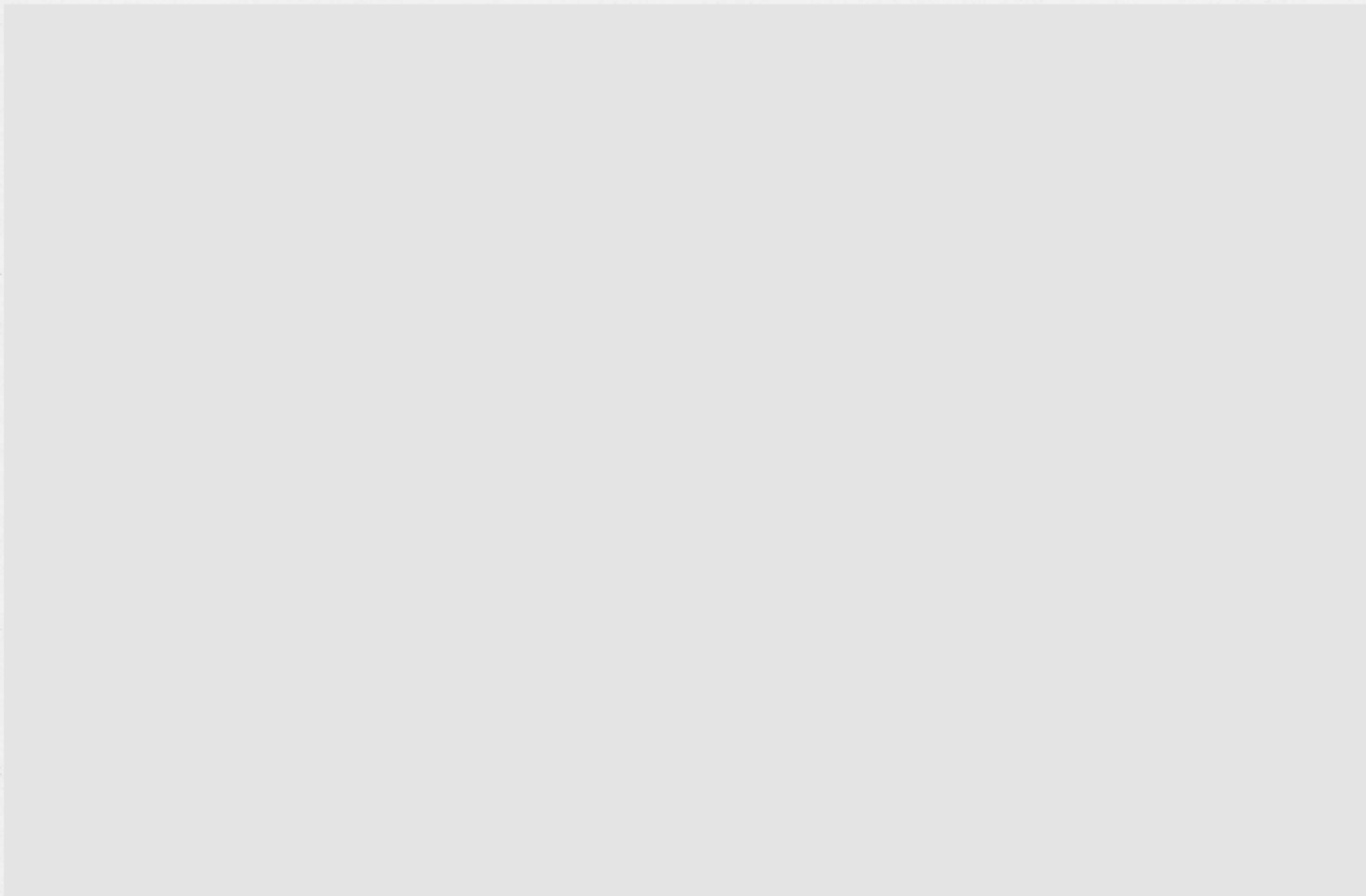
DEBATES

Carter frittered away chance to win Ford debate

Several polls taken since last week's televised presidential debate reached a general conclusion that President Ford won. Why he did is probably worth talking about a little.

Many politicians are reported to believe that Ford's debate performance

follow.



Poll reveals Ford bested Carter handily

President Ford did substantially better than Jimmy Carter in Thursday night's first debate, although many Americans considered it a draw, according to a nationwide poll conducted for Gallup News Service.

When asked which candidate seemed "confident and forceful," Ford again edged Carter, drawing 31 per cent to Carter's 16 per cent, with 37 per cent saying both and 11 per cent saying neither.

On the question of which debater was

Congress Sends Ford Chemical Bill

Congress sent to President Ford Tuesday a bill to cut down on the use of new chemicals until they are thoroughly tested.

The legislation would also require the manufacturers to tell the government what the chemicals are likely to do to humans, and environment three months before they are put on the market. NBC, CBS -- (9/28/76)

Senate Approves Foreign Aid Bill

The Senate Tuesday approved and sent to the White House a \$5.1 billion foreign aid appropriations bill. About one third of the amount will go to Israel for military and security assistance.

The bill, approved 56 to 24, is the last major appropriations measure for fiscal 1977 to clear Congress which hopes to adjourn at the end of the week. President Ford is expected to sign the legislation. AP, UPI, ABC, CBS -- (9/28/76)

U.S.

Grand Jury Indicts 16 on Medicaid

A federal grand jury in Chicago indicted 16 people and six medical laboratores charging them with illegal kickbacks and fraudulent medical services. (NBC)

Authorities in Chicago have estimated that those indicted may be involved in \$20 million in medicaid fraud. NBC -- (9/28/76)

Schorr Resigns

Reporter Daniel Schorr, suspended from CBS News for leaking a secret congressional report on the CIA to the Village Voice, resigned from the network today.

In a letter to CBS News president Richard Salant, Schorr said he was leaving with "great regret but convinced that no other alternative remains for me under the circumstances." Schorr said he would work outside the daily broadcasting industry.

In an exchange of letters with Salant, both indicated that the parting was amicable. In his letter, Schorr said he believed his "reinstatement would be a source of tension within CBS News." Walter Cronkite said he was alluding to the reason for his original suspension -- letting a colleague be suspected as the source of the leaking of Senate Intelligence Comm. report. (CBS)

Cronkite said that "in the 23 years that Dan Schorr worked for CBS News, he worked with a dilligence and a skill few can match. He'll be missed." (CBS) AP,UPI,Networks -- (9/28/76)

INTERNATIONAL

British Pound Drops Again

The British pound sank to a new low Tuesday, equal to \$1.63. In the last seven days the value of the pound has gone down 15 cents. AP,UPI,Networks -- (9/28/76)

Times of TV News Items
September 28, 1976

	ABC	NBC	CBS
<u>ADMINISTRATION NEWS</u>			
1. Ford's day	2:00 (4)		2:30 (2)
2. HAK/Saudis	2:25 (8)	1:45 (11)	1:45 (7)
3. Ford/Golfing trips	2:00 (part of 4)	:30 (3)	
4. Economic indicators	1:55 (lead)	:15 (8)	:25 (10)
5. FBI agent conduct		1:45 (13)	
<u>OTHER MAJOR NEWS</u>			
1. Lebanon	:30 (7)	:30 (12)	4:00 (lead)
2. Mondale campaign	2:05 (5)	2:00 (4)	2:00 (3)
3. Maritime union			1:35 (4)
4. Dole/Illinois	2:30 (6)	1:00 (6)	:30 (5)
5. Callahan/British lb.	:20 (10)	:25 (10)	1:25 (6)
6. Senate/foreign aid	:20 (9)		:15 (8)
7. Smith/Rhodesia			:30 (9)
8. Stocks	:20 (2)	:15 (9)	:15 (11)
9. Ford Motor Co.	:20 (3)	2:30 (10)	:15 (12)
10. Herkiner, N.Y.			2:35 (13)
11. Senate/chemicals			:20 (14)
12. Folsom dies			:10 (15)
13. Schorr resigns	:20 (13)	:30 (14)	:45 (16)
14. Campaign			(Sevareid)
15. Medicaid indictments		5:00 (lead)	
16. VP debates		:40 (5)	
17. Chemical bill		:30 (7)	
18. Ali-Norton fight	2:35 (15)	2:00 (16)	
19. Russian defector	:25 (11)		
20. Youngstown police strike	:35 (12)		
21. Hearst	2:05 (14)		
22. L.A. Dodgers manager	:35 (16)		